

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.)

An Alarming Explosion in London.

House of Parliament Severely Shaken and Damaged.

The Tower of London Injured.

The White Tower Completely Wrecked.

All Egress From the Tower Barred.

House of Commons Damaged.

Westminster Hall Injured.

GLADSTONE'S SEAT SHAKEN.

New York, Jan. 24. A despatch from London, dated 4 p. m. says an alarming explosion of dynamite has just occurred in the House of Parliament.

LATER:

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The Houses of Parliament and the Government Offices were severely shaken, and great damage done. It is at this moment impossible to tell the extent of the calamity. A rumor is current at this hour that two more explosions occurred at about the same time as that at the House of Parliament.

THE LONDON TOWER.

The rumors regarding the other explosions are confirmed. The explosion at London Tower was the most successful which has yet been made. The famous old building was crowded with visitors at the time of the explosion. The wildest rumors are in circulation as to the number of persons injured. The attack was made on that portion of the building known as the White Tower. It was fairly filled with visitors at the time, and most if not all of those who are known to have been hurt were moving about in the Tower at the time of the explosion. The White Tower was almost completely wrecked by the force of the explosion, and the roof was blown clear off the structure.

THE POLICE AT WORK.

The police, the moment they realized the nature of the explosion, effectually barred all egress from the Tower and grounds. They are now subjecting every person who they have succeeded in detaining to a rigid search, upon the theory that the attack was perpetrated by some person or persons inside the premises.

LATEST.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

THE WOUNDED CARED FOR.

Surgeons were promptly summoned to the assistance of the wounded, who were now receiving attention. The first explosion in the crypt of Westminster Hall was immediately followed by that at the House of Commons.

PICKING UP A MISSILE.

Immediately before the first explosion a lady visitor, who was alone, and was about to enter the building, beckoned to a policeman, and when he went to her side called his attention to a package lying upon the steps outside the crypt. The policeman picked up the package cautiously, not suspecting anything, and went without to Westminster Hall. He had no sooner reached the Hall than the package exploded. The explosion knocked the policeman down, and injured him very seriously. The force also knocked down two other persons.

SMASHED TO ATOMS.

The rear window over the main entrance to Westminster Hall was smashed to atoms, and all the side windows were blown out. In the interior of the House of Commons and upon the floor the only seat damaged by the explosion was that which Mr. Gladstone occupies. A piece was also torn off the top of the Speaker's chair.

A PANIC AMONG VISITORS.

The explosion caused quite a panic among visitors who were in the building at the time, and many were badly injured in the rush out. The second explosion in the Parliament Buildings occurred three minutes later than the first, and was more destructive. The dynamite which caused the second explosion must have been placed under the Peers gallery on the left side. No hope is entertained of the survival of the wounded policemen.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LOBBY DEMOLISHED.

The force of the explosion was so great that persons 300 yards from the scene were thrown down. The lobby of the House of Commons was completely demolished.

A CLUE TO THE PERPETRATORS OF THE OUTRAGE.

A clue to the perpetrators has been discovered. Just before the explosion a man and woman, the latter carrying a hand bag, engaged a cab outside of Parliament Yard, and drove rapidly away. They had not gone far when the explosion happened. The cabman having then stopped. The man and woman leaped out and hastened away. The cab man went in pursuit and the runaway was overtaken and arrested. The belief prevails that the distinctive agent was conveyed into the House of Commons by some visitors. Full investigation shows the extent of the damage is greater than at first supposed. The western extremity of the House is a total wreck. Every pane of glass in the House was smashed to atoms.

Further Particulars of the Explosions

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The later particulars of the explosion show that four persons are probably fatally injured. Two of them are policemen. A great number of men women and children were badly cut and bruised by the flying splinters, etc. The west end of Westminster Hall is full of wreckage caused by yesterday's explosion. The bases of the statues of William IV. and George IV. are much shattered. The elaborately carved oak scone behind the seat beneath the gallery was completely thrown down. The flooring of the strangers and speakers' galleries is so torn up that it is unsafe to venture across. The Peers Gallery suffered the most damage. One man, a Canadian, is under arrest. An Irishman, described by the police as Cunningham, alias Dalton, alias Gilbert, and who was near the scene of the explosion, has been arrested. All steamers arriving are subject to a search for dynamite. Several more arrests are expected to be made immediately. The greatest excitement prevails.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Two Men Burned to Death

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.

As the Toronto Canadian Pacific Express Train was running by Smith Falls Junction this evening, at the rate of thirty miles an hour, an axle of the engine broke, throwing the engine from the track, striking a large water tank which was soon in flames. The fire spread to the express and baggage cars which were soon consumed with their contents. One first-class car, one second-class car and a sleeper were burned. A shanty man who was being brought home from the lumber woods with a broken leg on a stretcher in the baggage car was burned to death; also a baggage man whose name could not be learned. The mails were lost.

El Mahdi Short of Provisions.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The latest Arab papers state that El Mahdi is short of provisions and has been forced to send a portion of his army back to Kordofan. They report that he has 12,000 troops at Omdurman. The War Office has made public a despatch from Gen. Wolsley at Korti, who says he has heard nothing further from Gen. Stewart. Great anxiety in regard to the safety of Gen. Stewart and his army is felt, no news having been received of him since the 17th inst. Rumors are in circulation that Stewart's entire force has been killed. The War Office, however, discredits the rumors in the absence of any reports.

A Desperate Battle in the Desert.

GEN. STEWART'S FORCES SURROUNDED.

Further Particulars

SKETCH OF COL. BURNABY.

List of Officers Killed.

SURROUNDED IN THE DESERT.

The midnight despatches report that General Stewart has been surrounded by the rebels in the desert and has been compelled to entrench himself and await reinforcements. Though this information comes by private despatches and is not fully credited at the war office, it has appearance of truth. The official despatches make no mention of pursuit after the last battle, and it is only too apparent that General Stewart's force is far too small for the duty assigned them. Beyond doubt there will yet be severe fighting before the Mahdi is conquered. He has recently captured Omdurman, which faces and commands Khartoum, and appears to have possession of the river. The danger is that Stewart may be overwhelmed before reinforcements reach him. While still trusting that General Wolsley's traditional good luck may be maintained throughout the campaign, it must be felt that the present situation is full of peril. The judiciousness of choosing the Nile route for the expedition at the outset is now more than ever questionable.

The morning papers contain columns of descriptions and comments regarding Stewart's battle, extolling the heroism of British troops. Col. Burnaby is described as dying like a true British bull-dog, with his hand clinched in death about the throat of an Arab whose spear was thrust through the colonel's neck. The English soldiers had neither food nor water since the night before the battle. The British had no idea that the enemy was so near; native troops led them to suppose that only a few rebels held Abu Klea. At the first shock from the enemy, the

FATE OF THE WHOLE BRITISH FORCES

trembled in the balance, but the steadiness of the guards, the marine corps and the mounted infantry prevailed and the rebels retired.

The Egyptian allies fought desperately. The great losses fell on the camel corps, six of whose officers were killed and two wounded. The rebels brought all their best troops to the attack. Line after line of rebels fell under the first of Martini rifles. The Naval Brigade suffered great loss.

Gen Stewart's orderly was killed by his side. The interior of the square presented a mass of falling and struggling Arabs and English. Three hearty cheers were given when the square was reformed on fresh ground. The rebels had 900 special negro riflemen, all good shots.

The account of the battle by Reuters' correspondent says: On Saturday forenoon the enemy commenced advancing in two divisions, each numbering 5,000, beating

drums and waving flags. Many of them were armed with rifles. The enemy occasionally halted, as if trying to discover the British formation. Meanwhile the British were preparing for the reception of the rebels; they formed a square, with artillery in the centre, and advanced to meet the

OVERWHELMING FORCE OF THE ENEMY

who occupied favorable ground and displayed great knowledge of the art of war. They drew us to a difficult position for operating, when by a cleverly executed movement they almost disappeared, leaving only their standards visible. Suddenly a large number of rebels appeared and furiously charged upon the front of the British square. The British replied with a deadly fire, which the rebels were unable to withstand, and they turned and attacked the left rear of the square. The heavy cavalry and camel corps, borne down by the onslaught, broke the formation, but quickly rallied. A hand-to-hand fight ensued. The rebels penetrated the British ranks, but were subject to a heavy flank fire and finally driven back. General Stewart had a narrow escape, his horse being killed under him.

A DRAW BATTLE.

Private advices received on the 23rd from Korti assert that the rebels have surrounded Gen. Stewart in the desert, where he has taken up an entrenched position to await reinforcements from Gen. Wolsley. Despatches from the rebel lines state that the Mahdi's officers consider the affair at Abu Klea a drawn battle. The Arabs were neither routed nor pursued, and fell back in an orderly manner, and not in the least demoralized by the outcome of the engagement. They recovered themselves so quickly and effectively that Gen. Stewart dared not move, and was compelled to entrench himself on the scene of the conflict. The government officials discredit this information conveyed in the above private despatches.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A despatch has been received at the war office from Gen. Wolsley, dated Korti, Jan. 21, 3 o'clock, p. m., which reads substantially as follows:—

"Gen. Stewart has had a heavy engagement with a portion of the Mahdi's forces, near Abu Klea wells, about twenty-three miles this side of Metemneh. The rebels had collected from Berber, Metemneh and Omdur Aman. This last place, the prisoners report, was

RECENTLY CAPTURED BY THE MAHDI, and thus the men were released from their captivity to fight Gen. Stewart. On the afternoon of January 16, Stewart's cavalry reported that the enemy were in person a few miles this side of the wells. It being too late in the day to allow his advance and successful encounter, Stewart bivouacked where he was for the night. The enemy kept up a harmless fire all night, and erected their works on Stewart's right flank. On Saturday Gen. Stewart endeavored to

DRAW THE ENEMY ON

to make an attack, but the rebels hesitated. In consequence Stewart left all his impediments and camels under guard of the Sussex Regiment and some mounted infantry, and moved forward, keeping the forces in the form of a square. All the men were on foot. The British army passed round the enemy's left flank, forcing them to make an attack, or be subject to an enfilade fire. The enemy wheeled to the left and delivered a well-organized charge under a withering fire from our men. The square was unfortunately penetrated about its left rear, where a heavy cavalry and camel regiment were in position, by sheer weight of numbers. The admirable steadiness of our men, enabled them to maintain a

HAND TO HAND FIGHT

with the opposing forces, while severe punishment was being inflicted upon the enemy by all other parts of the square. The enemy was finally driven back under a heavy fire from all sides. The Nimoteeh Hussars then pushed forward to the wells, which were in our possession by five in the evening. The enemy left not less than 800 slain around the square. The prisoners taken while the enemy were retiring report that the number of the enemy wounded was quite exceptional. One immediate effect of the battle is that

MANY OF THE REBELS ARE SUBMITTING.

It was necessary for the army to remain at the wells some hours to obtain water. As soon as practicable the intention was to push on with all expedition to Metemneh. The English wounded are doing well." The report concludes as follows:—"It has been my duty to command a force from which exceptional work, exceptional hardship and exceptional fighting have been called for. It would be impossible to adequately describe the admirable support given me by every officer and man of the force. I regret to say that our loss was severe, but our

SUCCESS HAS BEEN SO COMPLETE

that it may dishearten the enemy to such an extent that all their future fighting may be of a less obstinate character."

Lord Wolsley says: "Stewart's operations have been most creditable to him as a commander, and the nation has every reason to be proud of the gallantry and splendid spirit of Her Majesty's soldiers on this occasion. Our losses were nine commissioned officers killed and nine wounded, and sixty-five non-commissioned officers and men killed and eighty-five wounded. Gen. Stewart's force consists of about 1,500 men all told."

DEATH OF COL. BURNABY.

Chief among the officers killed in the battle was Lt. Col. Burnaby, the hero of the Ride to Khiva. He was a son of the late Rev. C. Burnaby by Harriet, sister of the well-known Harry Villebois of Markham House, Norfolk, Eng. Col. Burnaby was born at Bedford, Eng., on March 3rd, 1842, and received his education at Harrow and in Germany. He entered the Royal Horse Guards, Bires, Sept. 30th, 1859. So passionately fond was he of fencing and gymnastics that he became very muscular at the expense of his vitality and broke down. Being recommended by his medical advisers to travel he visited South America, Central Africa and most of Europe. In 1875 he determined to take his famous journey to Khiva, although the journey was beset by almost insurmountable obstacles. Col. Burnaby was exceptionally fitted for this particular journey by his acquaintance with the Russian and Arabian languages, and he was besides as much at home on a camel, in a canoe, a

slodge or a balloon, as in a railway carriage or a steamer. Moreover he delighted in grappling with a difficulty, and his determination to penetrate Central Asia was much stimulated by the assurance that it was impossible. At more than one station the passage of foreigners was absolutely prohibited, and had only got through by his knowledge of the language or the inability of the natives to read his passport. On arriving at Kazala, near the mouth of the Syr Daria, he was allowed by the commandant to proceed, it being assumed that he would go at once to the fort of Petro-Alexandrovska near the river Oxus in the territory lately acquired by Russia. Had he done so he would never have reached the capital, but suspecting this, he made a detour crossing the Oxus into the Khanate and found his way to proceed thence to Bokhara, but his further progress was arrested by a message from the Russian authorities "inviting" him to recross the river and go to Petro-Alexandrovska, where he found a telegram awaiting him from the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding-in-chief, requiring his immediate return to European Russia. In the winter of 1876-77 Col. Burnaby went on horseback through Turkey in Asia, and all the way from Soutari to Khoi in Persia, returning by Kars, Ardahan, Batoum and Trebizond to Constantinople. He was military correspondent of the London Times with the army of Don Carlos in Spain. At the general election in England in 1880 he contested Birmingham in the Conservative interest; and, although his opponents included John Bright and Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, yet no fewer than 15,716 votes were given in his favor. Col. Burnaby was a member of the council of the Aeronautic Society of Great Britain, and he made nineteen balloon ascents, being on several occasions unaccompanied by any professional aeronaut.

OFFICERS KILLED.

The following officers were among the killed:

- Colonel Burnaby. Major Carmichael, Fifth Lancers. Major Atherton, Fifth Dragoons. Major Gough, Royal Dragoons. Capt. Darley, Fourth Dragoons. Lieut. Law, Fourth Dragoons. Lieut. Wolfe, Scots Greys. Lieut. Pigott, Naval Brigade. Lieut. DeLisle, Naval Brigade. Lord St. Vincent and Lord Airlie were wounded.

The Daily Examiner

JANUARY 26, 1885.

The Explosions in London.

OUR telegraphic despatches received this morning and published in another column, convey the astounding intelligence of three explosions in London on Saturday. Immediately before the first explosion a lady drew a policeman's attention to a packet lying on the steps which lead to the chapel under St. Stephen's Hall, in Westminster Palace. This, he carried into Westminster Hall, adjoining St. Stephen's Hall, and it exploded in his hands, wounding him mortally. Two other people were injured at the same time. This hall was originally built in 1097, but has since been rebuilt. It is about 290 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 feet high. It has the largest roof unsupported by pillars in Europe. The large windows over the main entrance were smashed to pieces and the side windows were all blown out. Three minutes later a second explosion occurred in the House of Commons. The dynamite was placed under the seats, allotted to Peers, which ran along the sides of the House within the bar, and so, by the side of the Speaker's chair. As Mr. Gladstone's chair is very near this, it is not wonderful that it was damaged. The Lobby immediately without the House of Commons was completely demolished. It was a spacious, and rich square apartment, decorated with carved wood work frescoes, stained glass and tiles. There is no report of the loss of life, although many people were thrown down by the explosion.

Almost simultaneously an explosion occurred in the Tower of London, which, it is needless to say, is a long distance from Westminster. The explosion took place in the White Tower, which is the most central part of the structure. It was built by Bishop Gundolph, of Rochester, in the time of William the Conqueror, although tradition assigns its foundation to Julius Caesar. It contains the beautiful Chapel of St. John, the most perfect specimen of Norman architecture in the Kingdom. It was a lofty and massive structure, its walls being in some places as much as 16 feet thick. As Saturday is a half holiday in London, it is only natural that the Tower should have attracted a crowd of sight-seers. The explosion injured a great many people, and blew the roof completely off. The concluding paragraph of our telegrams, gives the satisfactory intelligence that a clue to the perpetrators has been secured. It is difficult to lay the blame on anybody but the vigilance of the police is relied upon, to furnish information which will no doubt, lead to arrests. At the moment of going to press, we have received further particulars which will appear in the proper column, following the first despatches.

It is understood the Minister of Inland Revenue will introduce an amendment to the Weights and Measures Act next session, making it compulsory that all roots, such as potatoes, turnips, etc., shall be sold by weight alone. The present act provides that in the measurement of roots sixty-five pounds shall constitute one bushel, but it clearly states that in measurement the measure is not to be heaped up, which reduces the weight fully twenty per cent.

WOLVILLE, N. S., is suffering from a wood famine.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

From Cogitator to Orator.

(Private and Confidential)

Jan. 24—8 p. m.

DEAR PHILEAS.—Your extremely interesting favor of last evening's date has been duly received, and perused with both pleasure and profit. The kind words and fatherly counsel contained therein I shall long remember. The many valuable "points" you give I shall act upon as circumstances require, while your words of wisdom will be treasured up for future use.

As the day of election is now almost upon us, and your time, as well as mine, is somewhat limited, I will not detain you with a lengthy letter, but will endeavor to tell you what little I know concerning the present contest as quickly and concisely as possible. A goodly number of our former supporters are yet with us. Among the foremost I may mention our old friend and supporter, C., who is solid with the laboring classes. During several winters past he has afforded employment to a great number of these people. Certainly the wages paid were small compared with the amount of work done, and the men "shook" him as soon as employment could be obtained elsewhere; but all this is more than offset by the amount of coal and blankets he distributes among the poor. Verily, "charity covers a multitude of sins." I am told that when that will of the wisp, Hogan, called on him a few days ago and solicited his vote, he told him plump and plain that "he would not support a man of such visionary ideas as he, a man who was here to-day and away to-morrow." This rebuff was a staggerer to the great traveller, and I am told he looks upon his goose as "cooked."

Reports from Ward Three are encouraging. McLaren, the new man, is meeting with every encouragement. Assistance is coming in from unlooked-for sources. He is ably assisted in his canvass by the more influential men in the Ward. Among the latter is my friend B., who plasters in the summer and talks politics in a neighboring grocery store in the winter. He owns a wood-yard (which, by the way, is situated in my Ward.) where all kinds of kindling is sold cheaper than the cheapest. As a good deal of wood is purchased by the city for the use of the engine rooms and city offices, it would not be a bad idea to let him have the supplying of it. There is another individual in this city (whose name has unfortunately escaped my memory) who votes in three Wards—on a livery stable in Three, a shop in Four, and a dwelling in Five. I think it would be a good idea to sound him, and if he could be induced to support us, we would remember him on the occasion of the visit of the Governor General next summer.

I have nothing further to tell you concerning the canvass of the past few days. Let our watchword be "Work," and success is assured.

I remain, as ever, Your devoted follower, W. L.—R.

P. S.—I regret with you that you did not receive the nomination to the Mayoralty, but you remember the old proverb, "A prophet is never (or hardly ever) recognized in his own country." I have noticed the effort of your son, Lewis P., and agree with you that it is an able one. What a hard time the poor lad had endeavoring to find a place to slake his thirst! "Water, water everywhere, and not a drop (fit) to drink." As soon as he has disposed of Dr. Warburton, you might get him to "scalp" big Jim. W. L.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAXWORKS

WILL BE EXHIBITED IN

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

—ON—

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5th.

Further particulars later. Ch'town, Jan. 26, 1885—3i

DR. S. R. JENKINS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE: AT DR. JENKINS' RESIDENCE, PRINCE ST.

Ch'town, Jan. 26—wed fri

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

A SPECIAL Passenger Train will, until further notice, leave Ch'town for Cape Traverse, calling at all regular stations between Ch'town and County Line, and at Flag Stations on the Branch, at 8 p. m., daily (Sundays excepted), returning to Ch'town next day on arrival of mail boats from Cape Tormentine.

Freight for Stations on Cape Traverse Branch will be forwarded from all Stations on main line to County Line daily, thence to Cape Traverse every Wednesday evening.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, Jan. 26, 1885— till mar 15 all wkly pr till mar 15

L. O. A. B. A. MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of Queen's County Orange Lodge will meet in their Lodge Room, Charlottetown, on February 3rd, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

All Brethren are requested to attend. GEO. S. McLEOD, County Secy. Ch'town, Jan. 30, 1885—11 wky

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY will be held at the office of THE EXAMINER, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of January, inst., at the hour of eight o'clock, in the evening.

N. A. MITCHELL, Secretary. Ch'town, Jan. 15, 1885—wky

CHILDREN'S THEATRICALS.

By the leading Stars in the Social and Theatrical World—members of St. Peter's Band of Hope.

Tuesday, January 27th.

The touching drama,

Jack and the Princess who Never Laughed

CHARACTERS: Princess Melancholica... Miss Adeline Patti

- Jack... Mr. Wilkes Booth The King... Capt. Bates the Kentucky Giant Prince Grimaldi... Mr. Early Toted The Prime Minister... Mr. W. E. Gladstone The Burgomaster... Mr. Toby Patch The Policeman... Sir Robert Peeler The Clown... Mr. David Garrick The Chimney Sweep... Mr. Henry Irving The Swan (of Avon)... The late Mr. William Shakespeare The Burgomaster's Wife, Miss Mary Anderson Polly... Mrs. Langtry

Also, the beautiful Spectacular Drama,

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY!

CHARACTERS: Rosebud (the Sleeping Beauty)... Miss Sarah Bernhardt

- The Queen... Miss Helen Terry The King... Mr. George Guelph The Prince... H. K. H. The Prince of Wales The Lord Chancellor... Lord Cairnes The Cook... M. Soyer, the renowned French Chef The Page... Mr. Bastian LaPage The Beef-eater... Sir John Falstaff The Nurse... Mrs. Siddons Spittire... Miss Stephenie Clayton Judges, Fairies, Ladies, &c.

The evening will be diversified by music, both vocal and instrumental, from some of the professional members of the company. St. Peter's Boys' School Jan. 27th, 7.30 p. m. Admission, 10 Cents. Ch'town, Jan. 24, 1884.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE

THE Second Lecture of the winter course, before the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered by the

REV. JOHN BURWASH,

—IN THE—

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

—ON—

Thursday, Evn'g, 29th inst.

Subject—LIGHT: its Strength and Beauty. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Admission, 10 Cents. HENRY SMITH, Secretary. Ch'town, Jan. 24, 1885—3i

MORTGAGE SALE

—OF—

Valuable Property.

I AM instructed by Ambrose L. Brown, Esq., to sell by Auction, on Wednesday, January 28th, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, that valuable property known as Spring Park Brewery, situated in Charlotte-town, containing one acre of land, a little more or less. Besides the Brewery Building there are four other large buildings and tenements on the premises, in good order. This property, a few years ago, was valued at \$15,000, but will now be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Terms at Sale. A. McNEILL, AUCTIONEER. Ch'town, Jan. 22, 1885—22, 24, 26, 27

CALF FOR SALE.

A VERY fine Bull Calf, 4 weeks old, by the thoroughbred Jersey bull "Centennial," from the bred Alderney and Durham cow. Can be purchased on application at this office. Ch'town, Jan. 23, 1884—3i

To the Electors of Ward 1:

GENTLEMEN.—Having been requested by a number of the electors to contest Ward 1, and having nominated, I would respectfully solicit your support at the coming election. I am in favor of Wat works by a Company; but on more favorable terms than those now offered. If elected, I will do my best for the advancement of the city's interests. I remain yours truly, JOHN HUGHES. Ch'town, Jan. 23, 1885—4i pat 3i

TENDERS

WHILE received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock, noon, of the 5th February next, for the erection of an addition to the Prince Edward Island Hospital, Charlottetown, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Messrs. Phillips & Chappell, Architects. The Trustees of the Hospital do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. For further particulars apply to D. R. MACLENNAN, Secretary. Ch'town, Jan. 21, 1885

To the Electors of Ward No. 5:

GENTLEMEN.—Having been nominated by a large and intelligent meeting of voters in your Ward, I have decided to accept the nomination, and would kindly request all who desire the advancement of the city's interest to give me their support at the coming election. If you do me the honor to elect me, I will endeavor to represent your views and carry out your wishes as far as lies in my power. My personal views on the water and other questions of reform are well known to you. Hoping you will judge those questions on their merits with candor, and cast aside all local prejudices and the sectional views advanced by my opponents, and stand up for the interests of the city as a whole. By so doing the good results will be felt by every man who has to earn his bread honestly, for prosperity follows industry and enterprise in all countries. Yours truly, T. A. McLEAN. Ch'town, Jan. 19, 1884—pat