THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 20, 1886.

A Partisan Revising Officer.

In his letter, which appears in to-day's issue of THE EXAMINER, the Hon. Donald Ferguson expresses but faintly the feeling of indignation and distrust which Judge Alley's partizan and ungentlemanly conduct at the Court of Final Revision in this city has created in the minds of Liberal-Conservatives. Judge Alley's treatment of the Counsel for the opposing parties was in the most marked contrast. Mr. L. H. Davies and Mr. James H. Palmer, who were present on behalf of the Grits, were treated with as much politeness as it is in the nature of Judge Alley to treat anybody; the Hon. Neil McLeod and R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., were systematically snubbed and insulted. From a Judge the people look for impartial courtesy and respect; but from Judge Alley the representatives of Liberal-Conservatives whose votes had been challenged by Mr. L. H. Davies received treatment which was rude to bearishness.

This might have been borne—for everyone knows what Judge Alley is not—had the rulings been reasonable and fair. But the very reverse was the case. Some of the electors were deliberately disfranchised on the narrowest technical grounds.

For instance: Hubert Perry is an elderly but not a literate man who has repeatedly voted and has as good a right to vote as any man on Prince Edward Island. Mr. Davies challenged his name on the ground that as it appeared on the voters list the Christian name was spelled "Herbert" instead of Hubert. Hubert had neglected to formally object to the misspelling of his name, and instead of amending the spelling Judge Alley, on the representation of Mr. L. H. Davies, struck it off altogether. Another instance: the name of a man named Dooling, having his name on the list as "Doolan," was struck off on the same representation and on the same grounds. In this case the Revising Officer was wholly lost in the Partisan. Judge Alley himself volunteered information obtained out of court concerning Dooling, which appeared in a few minutes afterwards to be wholly incorrect; for Dooling, who he said had removed to Summerside, came into court and proved that he had never left the city! Nevertheless, his name was mis-spelled, and the man's franchise right taken away. Another instance: Mr. Trainor, head clerk in the establishment of F. T. Newbery, Esq., went away to the States last year prospecting for his father's family and himself; but, being unsuccessful, returned within nine weeks. His name was struck off the list on the ground of change of residence—though the law is clear that removal from the Province, to disqualify a voter, must be with the intention of permanently changing his place of abode.

Such conduct was just what might have been expected from the man who, under our Provincial Registration Act, 1877, deliberately refused to place the names of a large number of qualified voters on the list until compelled to do so by the authority of the Supreme Court, and who, in the Brecken-Jenkins case, refused, on some tichnicality, to count the votes of seven hundred of the *bona fide* voters of Queen's County.

The Fisheries Dispute.

In the course of a recent interview, the Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, when asked if there had been any change in the orders for the enforcement of the terms of the treaty of 1818 since the seizure of the David J. Adams at Digby, replied that there had not, and continued: "I have noticed reports published to the effect that there have been, and that it was the intention to hereafter enforce only the restriction as to fishing within the three-mile limit. Such reports had no foundation, and the reported interviews with me that have been sent out from Ottawa have been just as baseless. The right of Canada to enforce an Imperial treaty has been questioned by some people in the United States, but those people do not understand the powers possessed by the Canadian Government. In our present position we have the approval of the Imperial Government, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary."

Grand Division Meeting.

A large number of delegates attended the Grand Division at West Point, Lot 8, on the 15th instant. At O'Leary Station the delegates were met by the following brethren with teams and colors flying, namely: Donald Currie, Arthur McDonald, Edward Ladner and John Brooks of Guiding Star Division; Ewen Campbell, Angus McPherson, John Crawford, Angus Stewart, Neil McPherson and J. J. Dumville of Western Star. After a very pleasant drive of twelve miles West Point was reached and at 3 o'clock the Grand Division was opened. Twenty-six representatives were initiated. A good deal of business was transacted, of which the Scott Act came in for a good share and the utmost harmony prevailed throughout. A public temperance meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, which was densely crowded. The singing was lead by Prof. A. B. McKinnon, ably assisted by Mrs. Corbett as organist. The speakers were Rev. Messrs. Corbett and Lodge of West Cape, P. G. W. P. Chappell, of Charlottetown, P. G. W. P. Carruthers, of Bedeque, and representatives Birch, Wall, Rogers, Ramsay, Mutch and G. W. Patriarch McKinnon. From the tenor of the addresses of most of the speakers there can be little doubt but that temperance sentiment is higher today than in any other period of Island history.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson Explains.

SIR,—I am informed that Judge Alley is making an arrangement which took place before himself as Revising Barrister the subject of street explanations. As he seems to think it quite in keeping with the position of a judge in a British Province, to pursue this course, and to speak of me as "that fellow Ferguson," I feel it due to myself to make a brief explanation of a matter which seems to disturb the amiable Judge.

Just at the close of the Court of Final Revision on Friday last, Mr. Davies sought to add the name of David Arbing to the list as a tenant, Mr. Arbing coming forward to prove his qualification. In the cross examination, Mr. McLeod endeavored to show that the rent due was not "really and *bona fide* paid," when Mr. Davies interposed, urging that it was not necessary to prove the payment of rent as it had appeared that Mr. Arbing was a qualified voter as a tenant under our local law at the time of the passing of the passing of the Dominion Franchise Act and was entitled to have his name inserted on that ground. The Judge then put Arbing's name on without comment, and I am instructed by the Hon. Neil McLeod and R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., to say they distinctly understood the name was inserted on the ground claimed by Mr. Davies, viz.: as a tenant under our local law. At this stage of the proceedings, I pointed out to the Judge that his ruling in this case conflicted with a ruling of his own in the case of John O'Brien, of Lot 34. Judge Alley then declared that he had admitted Arbing's name under the Dominion qualification, and not as a tenant qualified to vote under the local law at the time of the passing of the Dominion Franchise Act, and added that if I did not believe him he would produce his notes. I replied that I did not doubt his word, but I could not know what had been passing in his mind when making his notes. I then contended that he could not register Arbing's name on the ground alleged by him, as the *bona fide* payment of rent was being challenged by Mr. McLeod, and would have been still further challenged had not Mr. Davies raised a new claim or ground of registration which was not affected by the non-payment of rent. The Judge, however, refused to hear this and also another objection to Arbing's application, because he said that Arbing had left the court, and he had told him that his name was put on.

I am far from asserting that Mr. Arbing had not a good vote on the ground of being a tenant under the local act. But the Judge would not admit that he put his name on the list on that ground. If he did so, it would directly conflict with his ruling in the O'Brien case.

In pointing out to Judge Alley, on the spot, what I consider to be the inconsistency of his ruling, I did not use a disrespectful word, nor act in any manner inconsistent with that respect which all citizens are bound to accord to a properly constituted court of our country. But I was treated by Judge Alley in a very different manner. When the 10,000 freemen of Queen's County appear before the Revising Barrister, either in person or through their representatives, they demand to be treated with at least common civility. Sneers and growls, such as would not be tolerated by employes in a lobster factory, will not be tamely submitted to by the electors of Queen's County.

I have, however, the grim consolation—if, indeed, it can be said to be a consolation at all—of knowing that my treatment by Judge Alley was not exceptional. Messrs. McLeod and Fitzgerald, and a respectable Conservative elector who appeared as a witness in the Charlottetown sitting, were treated with uniform discourtesy.

I am, yours,

D. FERGUSON.

King's County Exhibition, 1886.

A meeting of the Commissioners for managing King's County Exhibition was held in the school hall, Georgetown, on Monday, July 12th inst., at which the following were present: Hon. D. Gordon, Hon. S. Prowse, Hon. A. J. Macdonald, James Clow, M. L. C., J. C. Underhay, A. C. Macdonald, M. P., Frederick McEwen, H. L. Macdonald, P. J. D. Edmonds, J. M. Johnstone, Angus McLeod, A. B. McNeill, F. G. Bovyer, Wm. A. Poole, Wm. Reid, Ronald McCormack, Peter Duffy, John Robertson (Inkerman) John Robertson (Montague) Esqs., and the undersigned.

On motion Hon. D. Gordon was unanimously re-elected chairman and George F. Owen secretary.

On motion of J. C. Underhay, Esq., seconded by James Clow, Esq., it was resolved that King's County Exhibition, 1886, should be held in Georgetown on Thursday, the 30th September inst.

The general regulations for 1885 were adopted after the dates were changed. The prize list was carefully considered and amendments made in severel departments, especially horses, cattle and seeds. A special prize of $8 was granted for best potato digger, to be tested Exhibition day. The commissioners and judges for the several departments were selected, after which the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE F. OWEN,
Secretary.

Cardigan, P. E. I., July 13, 1886—her pa

Cardigan Notes.

A young lad named Sellers, of about 16 years of age, was drowned at Martin's Creek, Brudenell River, on Thursday last. He was a step son of Walter Gordon, Esq., of Brudenell. The body was recovered shortly after the accident, but life was extinct.

The crops around Cardigan look very well. Hay will be on the light side but the late rains will improve it wonderfully.

The schooner L. & S. left Brudenell on Saturday with 1,200 bushels potatoes for Nova Scotia. This will likely be the last shipment of last year's crops, although some farmers have potatoes unsold yet.

H. L. Macdonald, Esq., M. P. P. elect, has gone to Halifax.

A LARGE stock of American and English Corsets at the British Warehouse. A. L. Brown. jy 15

ORDERS for Piano Tuning promptly attended to. Wm. A. Hawley, Box 139 or Rocklin House. jy 19 3i

McLaughlin Speaks.

HE TELLS A REPORTER THE STORY OF HIS LIFE, BUT OMITS TO MENTION SOME IMPORTANT CIRCUMSTANCES—HE SAYS HE IS NOT GUILTY.

Israel McLaughlin sent for a St. John *Telegraph* reporter, on Friday evening last, and requested him to write the following statement:

My name is Israel McLaughlin and my profession that of a veterinary surgeon. The following account of my life I would like to have published, not for the purpose of currying favor, or because I imagine it can be of any benefit to me in lessening my sentence, as I expect to go to the penitentiary to-morrow, there to remain for the rest of my life; but because I would like to put in print what I myself hold to be true:

I was born near Richmond, Virginia, in 1848, and moved with my parents to Carleton, St. John, when quite a small boy, where I continued to live until the outbreak of the American civil war. My father has been dead some time, but my mother is still living. I am a Free Baptist, and was baptized by Rev. G. A. Hartley, in Carleton, in 1863, became a member of his church, in which I taught a Sunday school class between the years 1868 and 1874. After the American war I returned to Carleton and was married there in 1872. My wife has since died. During the time I was married I went to Nova Scotia, and was there when the steamer Atlantic was lost. I mention this circumstance because a certain event which happened then had an unaccountable influence on my life ever since. I walked down to the shore to look at the wreck and saw a uumber of handsome English girls lying dead on the beach. They had long light hair, were fair complexioned, and looked beautiful, and the sight left a lasting impression on my mind. Ever since that time I have had a mania, a sort of desire to be with light-haired girls, a longing which I cannot account for. This mania is unaccompanied with any lustful motives; and, strange to say, my motives are altogether the opposite from what my actions would seem to indicate. And so this mania, or whatever it is, can be traced through all my life since I had the misfortune to visit the wreck of the Atlantic. I was acquainted with Miss ——, in Carleton, and under this mania I went into her house in the night time to talk to her, but did not wish to commit a crime or assault upon her; neither did I attempt to do so. She, of course, was alarmed, and also another girl who was in the room at the time. I was arrested and imprisoned in the penitentiary for seven years. This was the first time I was ever arrested or imprisoned on any charge. I came out of prison in 1881, and went to Calais, Me., where I taught school. From there I went to New York and studied for a veterinary surgeon. I returned to Yarmouth, opened up an office, and was doing well there until I met a former prison bird—a very bad character. I gave him considerable money for the purpose of keeping his mouth shut, but he informed on me. I became discouraged and was obliged to quit Yarmouth. I next went to Cornwallis and met no less than five penitentiary pards there, one of whom told the people I had just been in the penitentiary. When it became generally known, I was a second time compelled to leave a place where I was just beginning to do well. Having paid all bills I went from there to P. E. Island; went to board at Pickard's hotel, Charlottetown, and hired an office from Mr. Wadman, advertised extensively in the papers, and began business again. I lived there about six months when I was accosted by Jack Shea, who was keeping a rough house there. He invited me to his place; I refused, and he then said it was no use for me to try to put on airs, for I had been in the penitentiary as well as he, and he would let the people know of it. He told it to a Mr. McLeod, who asked me about it. I did not deny it. After that I got a good many slurs, even in the church I attended. Previous to this I was pretty well liked and had a good many friends. I left there, went to Summerside, and boarded for a while in the Summerside Hotel. I got into more trouble there. One night I went into the bedroom of a servant girl. She was a light-haired girl, and when I became acquainted with her I was seized with the old infatuation. After going into her room I put my hand on her face and woke her up. She told me to go out and I did so. Next morning she informed her mistress, and I was arrested and fined for common assault. After that the people got down on me all over the Island and I was compelled to leave there. I crossed to New Brunswick about a year ago, and went to Newcastle and opened an office there. During my stay I boarded in Mr. ——'s house, and went in the night to a servant girl's room under the same old unfortunate and mysterious mania. She was a light-haired girl, and I stood for a time looking at her face, and then touched her with my hand and started to go. On my way out I ran into a chair and upset it, making a noise which awoke the man of the house, and he came rushing into the room. He asked me if I had stolen anything, and I said no. The girl in the morning stated that she knew nothing about the affair, and I was simply taken before Magistrate Blair, who gave me a hearing and let me go. I next went to Truro, Nova Scotia, and stayed there all winter, but did not get much to do. I came from there to Hampton, and when I arrived here, for the purpose of evading, if possible, my former prison associates, changed my name to Wightman. The third day after I arrived, I realized, however, that changing my name could not protect me from exposure, for John Alden, who was a former prison companion of mine, dropped into my office in rags and asked for money and clothes. I tried to make him believe I was not the man, but it was no use; he knew me too well. I gave him some money and promised him some clothes, and told him to act the man and not ruin me, but he got drunk and told the people in the bar-room all about me. I became still further discouraged when a few days later Billy Campbell, a well-known tramp, arrived at the station bare-headed and coatless, and was met by Alden, who proceeded to bring him to my office. I locked up and went into the woods, where I stayed for hours and sent a party to watch them. They hung around until after dark and then went off on the train without seeing me. I have been dogged by these evil persecutors wherever I have settled. The stain of prison life has clung to me tenaciously, and in every solitary instance, my secret which I thought I might cover up, has been divulged. In nearly every place I have started business my success has been frustrated, by some of the unwelcomed companions of prison life. When I was a boy, I heard it stated, that once a man gets into the penitentiary his future prospects are blighted, and he is very apt to go back again. I can fully realize now how, by some who have been there, prison life might be welcomed in preference to the slurs they receive, and which they cannot escape even in Christian churches. The night of the 27th was foggy. I left Mr. Sproul's at half-past eight, went to the village to get shaved, and returned to my office about 10 o'clock. I had there a pail of liquid manure, which I prepared a few days before, to put on the grave of one of Mr. Sproul's family. I went to the graveyard, fixed the grave, and as I was starting to come home, met a woman and man, a short way from the cemetery. I do not know who they were. The woman was next to me and had on a rubber cloak, which rattled as she walked. When I went a little further I heard talking and a woman's voice, and then somebody screamed at me "stop." First I thought they were a crowd of drunken men or some squaws that I had seen in the vicinity before. Somebody said "shoot him." Then I dropped my pail and ran. When I found they were gaining on me I threw off my shoes. They tried to shoot but the gun would not go off. Finally they arrested me. I had no chloroform on my person. I never tried to commit any crime with that drug or any other. My sense would tell me that chloroform cannot be used on one who is asleep, as it is sure to wake them up. Before that night I never saw Mr. Stewart or any of his family, and never knew where his home was Never saw Miss Stewart until I saw her before Justice Barnes. I have never been bothered with the mania I spoke of since I committed myself at Newcastle. There was a man in court who stated he saw me in Woodstock three years ago, and that I had chloroformed his brother's domestic. The records of Woodstock will show this to be untrue; I was never arrested there. I am a bad man and have done many a bad thing, but am charged with more crimes than I have actually committed. I claim I am innocent of this crime of which I am now convicted, and for which I have received such a terrible sentence. The fact of my being arrested on charges of entering rooms at night so many times before has acted unfairly against me on this trial. I had no counsel to cross-examine the witnesses, and no money to pay one. If I had been defended many facts might have been elicited in my favor. I informed the court of the awkward position in which I was placed, and did not expect the severe sentence I received. I know what I have said in reference to the last charge preferred against me will not be believed, but I am simply telling the truth. The people in Hampton have been kind and good to me—Mr. Sproul and his family unusually so, and I desire to thank them. I am going to spend my life in a prison cell, and would like this little narrative to come before the public.

While talking to the reporter, the prisoner seemed very much affected, and at times could scarcely speak.

Injury to Forepaugh's Circus.

CARS THROWN FROM THE TRACK BY A BROKEN AXLE—TWENTY-SEVEN HORSES KILLED.

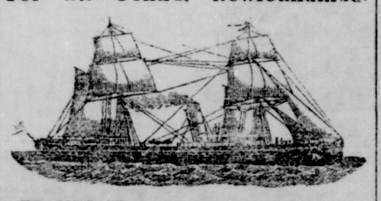
An Augusta, Me., despatch of the 17th says: This morning at 3.20 o'clock, Forepaugh's stock and wagon train, bound from Augusta to Waterville, met with a serious accident near Hall's woods, one mile above the station of Riverside, in Vassalboro, by the breaking of an axle of the forward truck of the second car from the engine. Four cars, the one with the broken axle and three behind it, left the track and were piled up and badly wrecked. They were filled with heavy team and band horses, 20 in a car. The shock threw the animals down and crushed them among the debris. Seven were piled up in one end of the car and instantly killed. Twenty-seven are dead, a portion of them being so badly injured as to necessitate their killing. One buckskin stallion, valued at $1,000, and eight buckskin band horses are dead. Edward Sharp, of Philadelphia, a pole man, and John Murray, of Waterville, a Maine Central brakeman, were on the car with the broken axle. Sharp was thrown to the earth and pinned beneath the car, where he lay for half an hour and nearly suffocated. He gave up all hopes of life, but was finally rescued, and will recover. John Murray escaped by running back to the cars in the rear. The wrecking train from Waterville came down, arriving at 4.15 a. m. The work of clearing away the debris at once began and the blockade on the track was raised in seven hours. There were 23 cars on the train, six stock, three sleepers, eleven flats, two box and a caboose. Five cars were derailed containing 100 horses. Twenty-seven were killed, 23 bruised and injured. Nine were killed in the first car, five in the second, twelve in the third and one in the remaining two. The horses which survived were led to Waterville by road. Forepaugh places his loss at $15,000 and had no insurance. Notwithstanding the accident the circus paraded and gave a show at Watertown in the evening.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

INCOMPARABLE IN SICK HEADACHE.

Dr. Fred Horner, Jr., Salem, Va., says: "To relieve the indigestion and so-called sick headache, and mental depression incident to certain stages of rheumatism, it is incomparable."

For St. John's, Newfoundland.



STEAMER "Bonavista," for St. John's, N'fld, will be due here SATURDAY, 24th inst.

For Freight or Passage apply to

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,
Agents.

July 20—3i

Real Estate Sale.

THREE valuable LOTS on Douglas Street, 50x100 feet each, or thereabouts.

Apply at Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island.

June 28, 1886.

JAMES PATON & CO.S'

—FOR—

JULY AND AUGUST.

—:o:—

Bargains in CARPETS and OILCLOTHS during the months of July and August.
Bargains in DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS " " " "
Bargains in LINENS and COTTONS, " " " "
Bargains in CORSETS, " " " "
Bargains in WORSTEDS and SCOTCH TWEEDS, " " " "
Bargains in WHITE and FANCY MUSLINS, " " " "
Bargains in all MILLINERY GOODS, " " " "
Bargains in HOSIERY, " " " "
Bargains in American and English COUNTERPANES, " " "
Bargains in PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, " " "
Bargains in TRUNKS and VALISES, " " "

JAS. PATON & CO., Successors to W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Ch'town, July 20, 1886.

BOSTON,

HALIFAX AND P. E. ISLAND

Steamship Line

Will, on and after 1st July, 1886, make

TWO TRIPS PER WEEK.

—o—

The Steamship "MERRIMACK" (Capt. Crowell) - - - 2,200 Tons.
The Steamship "CARROLL" (Capt. Brown) - - - 1,400 Tons.
The Steamship "WORCESTER" (Capt. Allen) - - - 1,400 Tons.

—o—

Commencing on Thursday, 1st July, one of the above Steamships will leave Charlottetown at 6 o'clock, p. m., on

MONDAY AND THURSDAY

of each week, until further notice.

These vessels have superior Passenger Accommodations.
Freight handled carefully.
The LOWEST RATES charged for both Passengers and Freight.

For further particulars apply to

CARVELL BROTHERS,
Agents, Charlottetown.

NICKERSONS & CROSBY, General Agents,
Nickerson's Wharf, Boston.

June 14th, 1886—dy wy pat her jour 2 mos

TEA AND PICNIC.

THE Annual Picnic of Zion Church Sabbath School will be held on

Thursday Next, the 22nd inst,

—AT—

HOLLAND'S COVE,

(OUTSIDE BLOCKHOUSE.)

The steamer Southport will leave the Ferry Slip at 10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

It will be a Basket Picnic, but refreshments will be provided for any who may wish them.

Tickets for the boat 20 cents each; Children of the congregation, free.; all other children, under 12 years, 10 cents each.

Tickets to be procured at the boat.

D. M. FRASER,
Superintendent.

July 19, 1886.

TEA PARTY

AT CRAPAUD.

THE Ladies of Tryon and Bonshaw Presbyterian congregation will have a TEA PARTY, on

Saturday, July 24th,

on grounds at or near Victoria, Crapaud. Proceeds to finish a payment on Manse and Glebe.

The Committee of Management are determined to make this Tea-Entertainment the best of the kind ever held here.

Nothing will be left undone to make this the Tea of the season.

Tables and Saloons will be furnished to suit the most fastidious taste. All the delicacies of the season will be provided.

Arrangements will be made with the steamer Heather Belle to carry passengers from Charlottetown and return for one fare. Steamer to leave Charlottetown at 8.30 a. m.; leave Crapaud 5 p. m., for Charlottetown.

All who desire a day of thorough enjoyment are cordially invited to attend.

ARCH'D McKINNON,

Crapaud, July 20—wy

GROWING CROP AT AUCTION,

—ON—

THURSDAY, 22nd Inst.,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

ON the premises, Malpeque Road, about two miles from Charlottetown, about 20 acres Hay, and 8 acres Oats, being standing crop on part of premises recently occupied by late Captain Holman.

Terms—Liberal.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN,
Auctioneer.

jly 16—2i 17 20

ST. CATHERINES HALL, AUGUSTA, ME.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The RT. REV. H. A. NEELY, D.D., President The REV. W. D. MARTIN, A.M., Rector and Prin.; 19th year opens Sept. 15. Terms $275 and $250. Increased advantages offered. For circulars address the Principal.

July 16—10 wks

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Boston, Mass.

THE LARGEST and BEST EQUIPPED in the WORLD—100 Instructors, 2005 Students last year. Thorough Instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and Organ Tuning, Fine Arts, Oratory, Literature, French, German and Italian Languages, English Branches, Gymnastics, etc. Tuition, $5 to $20; board and room with Steam Heat and Electric Light, $4.5 to $7.5 per term. Fall Term begins September 9, 1886. For Illustrated Calendar, with full information, address, E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin Sq., BOSTON, Mass.

GRAND TEA,

IN AID OF THE

Charlottetown Baptist Church,

—AT—

NORTH RIVER BRIDGE,

(the beautiful grounds of Poplar Island having been secured for the purpose)

On Wednesday, July 21st.

THE steamer Southport will leave the Ferry Wharf, Charlottetown, at 10 a. m., and 2 p. m. Band in attendance.

Tea on tables from 1 o'clock.

Tickets for Boat and Tea, 40cts.; Tea only, 25cts.; Boat only (return) 20cts.

Should Wednesday prove unfavorable, the Tea will be held on the following day.

July 9, 1886.—2aw

North Atlantic Steamship Co.

FROM LONDON.

THE STEAMSHIP

'CLIFTON'

is intended to leave

London for Charlottetown,

ABOUT THE

29th JULY.

For Freight or Passage apply in London to North Atlantic S. S. Company, 147, Fenchurch Street, or here to

FENTON T. NEWBERY,
AGENT.

July 5, 1886.

SUMMER RESORT.

Lorne Hotel, - - Tracadie Beach.

UNDER new first-class management for 1886. Surf Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Shooting, and all seaside recreations. First-class in all its appointments. Special rates quoted for board, &c., including drive from Bedford Station Saturday, and back Monday morning, offering cheap recreation. Return ticket for Bedford Station only 60 cents.

For full particulars address:

LORNE HOTEL CO.,
Tracadie or Charlottetown.

July 5, 1886—tu th sat