

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 20, 1893.

The Session.

A PROMINENT and very pleasing feature of the legislation of the session which closes to-day, is the incorporation of dairy companies. The fact that eleven bills were passed for this purpose shows that our farmers are alive to their interests. It is gratifying to note such a ready response to the inducements held out by the Dominion Government. The enterprise of our people is quick to make use of advantages. If we had but unimpeded and easy communication with the mainland, there could be no doubt that Prince Edward Island would be long become a centre of manufacture for such articles as can easily and cheaply be produced here. As it is, a great many persons are now interested in the manufacture of butter and cheese by scientific appliances and skilled labor. This enterprise has been exceedingly successful in Ontario, and there seems to be no natural bar to its success here. Our pastures are, perhaps, the best in America. It has been demonstrated that excellent crops of corn can be grown here in ordinary seasons, and we can produce abundance of grain and other fodder for winter consumption. It is of course possible that there may be some losses and disappointments in connection with the dairy enterprise. But we have no doubt that the difficulties in the way of success will be overcome here as they have been overcome in Ontario. Prudent and careful management and perseverance will, we feel sure, make the dairy enterprise a great thing for Prince Edward Island.

Apart from the incorporation of dairy companies we see nothing in the legislation of the past session upon which the Government or the country can be congratulated. A few amendments were made which were, perhaps, desirable or necessary. But several of these bear the sinister mark of the unscrupulous leader who uses his majority to promote his own ends or minister to his political revenge. We shall not now advert at length upon the principal measures adopted with the deliberate purpose of strengthening the hands of the Peters Combination at the expense of their political opponents. The echoes of the "disfranchisement" and the "gerrymander" will ring throughout the country until the day of the General Election, and we shall be greatly surprised if the people of Prince Edward Island who still retain the right to vote do not show their appreciation of these foul and outrageous wrongs, done in name of legislation, by hurling from power the party which committed them.

It may be admitted that the reduction of the Legislature is "a step in the right direction." But the amalgamation bill contains provisions which cannot be satisfactorily operated in this democratic Province. Two classes of representatives in the same Legislature and two classes of voters at the same poll are not consistent with the essential unity of our electorate. Moreover, the Legislature will still be much too large. We shall, ere long, have a popular outcry for the measure proposed by THE EXAMINER, which Mr. Premier Peters and his supporters took the responsibility of rejecting. But these wise and honorable gentlemen have—or think they have—made all fast by means of the anomalous provision of a two-thirds vote!

The co-tinuation by Mr. Peters of the policy of "drift and deficit" in respect to the finances of the Province, was a surprise to many persons. THE EXAMINER has, year after year, for many years, directed attention to the ruinous tendency of this policy. It is now condemned by all sensible and honest men. Public opinion is emphatically against it. In view of this fact, the Guardian was, previous to the meeting of the Legislature, inspired to publish a series of articles on taxation. It was, consequently, inferred by many persons that a change was to be effected. But Mr. Premier Peters decided to go in the old way until after the next election. The exigencies of Party Politics are more influential than considerations as to the public good. It is absolutely certain that there will be another large deficit. Yet the Guardian has not had anything remarkable to say against the Government. It is now as mild and limp concerning taxation as it has been concerning the mortgage vote, the "gerrymander," "the disfranchisement," "the two-thirds clause," etc. This fact illustrates quite forcibly the independence of our vaunted "Independent Journalism."

In connection with the policy of "drift and deficit," there has been a deliberate and persistent suppression of important facts. A few returns were made towards the end of the session. But it was found impossible to wring from the Government statements of the amount of indebtedness "carried over" from last year, the amount allowed as discounts in the Land Office, and many others, more or less important, for which they had been asked and pressed by the Opposition. It is a singular fact, too, that the few statements which have been brought down do not at all tally with the reports of the heads of departments. There are wide discrepancies—discrepancies which cannot be accounted for on any other hypothesis than that there is something radically wrong somewhere. Arguing from the

papers which have been tabled to the papers which have—contrary to custom and precedent—been withheld for reasons best known to the Government, we can arrive at no other conclusion than that there is a deep and constantly enlarging pit of corruption to be opened up after the Government have been driven from office.

Legislative Notes.

ONE of the last acts of the Legislative Councilors was their veto of the bill to amend the Act Incorporating the Charlottetown Incorporation Act. The provision that the hospitals be free from taxation, the retroactive provision that City Councilors and Water Commissioners who have dealt with the Water Commissioners should be subject to a fine of \$500 and loss of office, and other provisions, good and bad, will, consequently, not go into operation. The less of the bill, not, we believe, after Judge Fitzgerald. But it frustrates the designs of the Leader of the Government to punish Councillor Crabbe and other political opponents of the Government for an offence against the law, alleged to have been committed in past years. The Premier was compelled to yield on this point, but his animus was exhibited in this abortive effort, for which a precedent will be sought in vain.

The penalty to be imposed under the Waterworks Amendment Act upon City Councilors and Waterworks Commissioners who may in future have dealings with the Board of Water Commissioners is disqualification and a fine of not less than \$50, or more than \$500. To this provision no objection can be taken.

As last year, so this year, the Amalgamation Bill has been amended in Council by the addition of the following preamble:

"Whereas, it is expedient to change the constitution of the Legislature for the purpose of reducing the cost of legislation in this Province, and whereas, the Legislative Council has agreed to surrender its separate powers and privileges and that a Legislature consisting of one House only be constituted, which agreement was made upon the express condition that at least one-half of the members of that House shall be chosen by electors possessing a Real Estate qualification of the value of at least three hundred and twenty-five dollars similar to that now required by electors entitled to vote for members of the Legislative Council as at present constituted, such qualification of electors and proportion of members not to be altered or diminished unless agreed to by at least two-thirds of the members of the members of the Legislative Assembly to be constituted by the Act."

The two Houses of the present Legislature have not, we believe, any right or power to make the extraordinary bargain contained in this preamble. If this be so, the bill is vitiated by reason of it, and will probably be again sent back by the Governor-General. THE EXAMINER called attention to this point last year; so that if the honorable gentlemen have erred in respect to it, it cannot be said that they erred in ignorance of it.

Commenting upon the grit Government in this Province the Montreal Gazette says:

"The Liberal administrators hope to get out of their difficulty in the same way as Mr. Mercier did in Quebec, by raising the Dominion treasury. Liberal work, conducted with Liberal pledges, represents a record of unpleasant facts set against a volume of pleasant promises. It is easy to hold, therefore, that it is not well for the Liberal party at Ottawa that it is in the hands of the power in so many of the provinces. It makes us afraid of the result if by any combination of circumstances the control of the Dominion's finances should fall into the hands of the party which all but ruined Quebec, which is hurrying Manitoba to the goal of heavy direct taxation, which has expended Ontario's great surplus, which is increasing the debt and expenditure in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and in Prince Edward Island has brought about a state of affairs which the administrators plainly do not know how to get out of."

Personal.

It is pleasing to hear that Senator Montgomery is recovering from his severe illness. Mr. C. S. Pickford, of Pickford & Black, Halifax, is registered at the Hotel Davies. We are pleased to learn that the degree of Master of Arts has been conferred by McGill University upon Mr. J. A. Nicholson, late Superintendent of Education for this Province. Mr. W. M. D. Pearson, of Woodville's German Baking Powder Works, is here on a business trip. He is registered at the Queen Hotel.

Mr. Gladstone is opposed just now to Preferential Trade. Five years ago and during a political life time he was utterly opposed to Irish Home Rule. He will come round here ere long for consistency.

Mr. H. A. Tanton, of this city, who for the past six months has been assistant organist of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Ave., New York city, has been appointed organist and choir master of St. Barnabas' Episcopal Church, Irvington on the Hudson, N. Y. We congratulate Mr. Tanton.

The First Fish.

SIR,—I see by THE DAILY EXAMINER of the 18th inst., that Moses Bow, of Rollo Bay, claims to have caught the first fresh herring of the season. I had some on sale at Georgetown two days earlier. I also landed the first fresh herring for this two preceding years on the Island. I challenge contradiction. CAPT. HENRY GOTTLE, Yacht Fish Hawk.

Something New in Boots.—Ladies' Kid Blucher Balmoral Boots. Ladies should see them at the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store. 41-42-20

Provincial Legislature

House of Assembly.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, April 19.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Shaw resumed the debate upon the report of the Committee on Public Accounts. He enlarged upon the folly of charging mere repairs to bridges and court houses to "capital account," the Hospital for Insane, the Stock Farm buildings and such permanent works might properly have been charged to capital account by the Sullivan Administration, but not the bedding for cattle put down by the Peters Government or the repairs to Bonshaw Court House. He referred to the Sabbath escapades of the Hon. member for Belfast and the Commissioner of Public Works, and reviewed at length the 176 report of the Commissioners of the Government Stock Farm. The experiments made at great expense last year, were, he said, practically worthless, because the results had not been published and imparted to our farmers.

The Leader of the Opposition contended that the report of the Stock Farm Commissioners ought to have been published in pamphlet form. The Directors of the Dairy Station at New Perth were to be commended for having published their report, containing information of the greatest interest and importance to farmers. But the Government are to be blamed for not having published the results of the experiments made on the Stock Farm three months ago. The importation of an old worn-out bull he characterized as outrageous.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair stated that there would be eight calves by the bull Challenge. He believed that if two bull calves were obtained of his strain the Province would be repaid the outlay of money incurred to his importation; but hoped for better results in the present season than in the past. He repudiated the statement that the bull Chieftain recently deceased was diseased. The post mortem examination of the Veterinary Surgeon proved that he was healthy and that his death was due to indigestion and to his stomach.

Dr. Jenkins lamented the fact that the management of the Government Stock Farm had become political. In former times, when he and the late Judge Peters were commissioners, it was not so, and there was little or no dissatisfaction in connection with the farm. He thought the Commission should be made up of men of both parties. The farm should, he thought, be made less a stock farm and more an experimental farm. The experiments might, he thought, be carried further than they have been and might include tests as to broadcast or drill seeding and dibbling. The sheep should, in his opinion all be sold off the farm, and instead say a hundred ram lambs of the best quality should be purchased by the Government and distributed throughout the Province for the use of farmers. Most of the cattle might also be sold and bulls of the best breeds purchased and placed with reach of farmers all over the country. He regarded sheep as the backbone of farming in this Province, and thought that special attention should be paid to their breeding, in view of the early prospect of a free market in the United States. It would be well if the commissioners obtained a bone mill and made bone meal. They might also grow quantities of flax and express the oil from the seed and feed the refuse to young animals on the farm. In respect to horses he thought that the Government should import a Hackney stallion. These horses are fashionable both in England and the United States—and we ought to breed to the fashion. In connection, Dr. Jenkins paid tribute to the faithful and honest of Mr. Bell, late manager of the Stock Farm—and declared that the belittling of that gentleman by the Chairman of the Board of Stock Farm Commissioners was shameful.

Messrs. Underhay and Shaw continued the discussion. Mr. Shaw asked if it were true that Mr. Swan was dismissed from the Stock Farm, but obtained no reply. After recess, House met at 8.30 and resumed committee on the report of the Public Accounts Committee.

The Opposition criticised the various paragraphs of the report and pointed out certain inaccurate and irrelevant statements contained therein. Mr. Bentley moved several amendments to the report, which were ruled out of order.

Mr. Shaw objected to the statement in the report to the effect that the indebtedness of the Province at the end of the year 1891 was \$124,229.92. He thought that amount of the Province lost by the sale of debentures should have been placed in the report. These debentures were sold at a discount of 4 per cent., while the city debentures sold at 4 per cent. premium; and at the very time our debentures sold at a loss of 4 per cent., the waterworks debentures were sold at par. He charged the Government with not properly advertising their debentures, and claimed that by the bungling and gross mismanagement of the present administration, they had lost to the country some 4 p. c. on each dollar of debentures floated for all time to come. During the two years that the present Government have been in power they have rolled up a debt of \$206,474.93.

Mr. H. C. Macdonald said that if the hon. member could not understand the accounts he could not help it. It was quite true that in 1888 the city debentures sold at 4 p. c., while later on they were again offered for sale and only brought 3 p. c. One of the chief reasons the Government debentures did not sell so well as was expected was that the financial affairs of the Province had been mismanaged by the late administration, and another was the failure of the Brings about the time they were floated. Mr. Bentley also argued that the debt of the Province at the end of 1891 was not \$124,229.92, as stated, and claimed that the total debt at the end of 1892 was \$206,474.93.

Mr. H. C. Macdonald made an explanation of the paragraph relating to the cost of printing, discounting and negotiating debentures, the debt of the Province, etc. Mr. Shaw said he was glad to have the frank admission from the last speaker that the debt of the Province on the 24th April, 1891, was not \$171,931.99, as

claimed; that this sum represented the liabilities of the Province, and that the debt at that time was only \$102,000. He claimed that the old duty bonds were not a debt against the Province and should not be locked upon in the light. He did not think that the committee had any right to go into estimates of the cost of printing, discounting and negotiating debentures,—they should only deal with actual expenditures. The actual cost of printing, discounting and floating debentures was \$6,310. Last year the cost was \$6,320. He wished the hon. member to reconcile the difference between the two statements. There was also a discrepancy of \$300 in the cost of printing debentures between the statement tabled this session and the public accounts.

Mr. Bentley said the balance on unfilled contracts in the Public Works Department was shown by the report to be \$390—while according to the statement of the Commissioner on one contract alone, that of Alexandria Wharf, there was a balance of \$200 or \$700.

Mr. H. C. Macdonald said the statement in the report was correct.

Mr. Gordon took exception to the manner in which the public accounts report was drawn up by the committee. They had no right to bring in the Registry Office and the debt due in 1891.

Mr. Aarsenault objected to the way the report of the committee was being disposed of, and censured the chairman for refusing to accept the amendments proposed by the Opposition.

Mr. Rogers also criticized the report, and said they might as well make a reference in it to the Belfast riot, the Land Office scandal, or any other piece of ancient history as to take up the Registry Office. What in the name of common sense had the Registry Office to do with the Public Accounts report?

Mr. Bell said he thought the hon. member for New Perth should explain about the discrepancy of \$15 in the Education Office, as he understood the Superintendent of Education had explained the matter to the entire satisfaction of the hon. member.

Mr. Shaw said his explanation of this matter now was the same as when he brought it up in the House before. The fifty cents exacted from students matriculating into the Prince of Wales College was not authorized by the Houses. He claimed that the conduct of the Government in this connection was deterring of the severest nature. This fee of fifty cents—this tax upon the people—was to be paid before the examination took place, and no candidate was examined before he or she plunked down the fifty cents. This conduct was fully in keeping with the other tyrannical actions of the Government. The report of the Superintendent of Education shows that 342 candidates presented themselves for examination and that \$171 was collected in fees. The statement tabled a few days ago showed that only 311 candidates were examined and that \$155 was received in fees. There was a discrepancy of \$16 or \$16 between the two statements, and he, as in duty bound, called attention to it in the House. Since then the Superintendent of Education had explained to him that only 311 candidates were examined and that the other statement was a clerical error. He thought, however, that the Superintendent of Education should have made the correction over his own signature, instead of using the hon. member for Bedouque as a mouth-piece.

Mr. H. C. Macdonald then moved that the Speaker take the chair, and the chairman reported the report of the committee agreed to.

Mr. Bentley moved in amendment that the report be referred back to the House for amendment.

The Speaker decided that the resolution was out of order, and the motion that the report be adopted was put and carried on the following division:

Ayes—Peters, McLean, McMillan, Farquharson, Richards, Sinclair, Forbes, H. C. Macdonald, Underhay, Matheson, Montgomery, Robertson, Cumiskey, Robertson, Jenkins—16.

Nays—Bentley, Shaw, Aarsenault, Clow, Underhay, Gordon, McKay, McLeod, Sullivan—9.

Dr. Jenkins resumed the debate on the trade resolution. He thought that the resolution introduced by Hon. Mr. Farquharson went a little too far, while the amendment brought in by Mr. Gordon did not go far enough. At the time the National Policy was inaugurated, said he, the trade of Canada was in a depressed condition. He believed that the measure was a good one and became a strong advocate of it, and five out of the six members from this Province were sent to Ottawa to support it. Under that policy manufacturers had been encouraged and industries established which furnished employment for many people who would otherwise have to go abroad for it. He thought, however, that the people had endured this high protective tariff long enough, and it was time to consider if it could not be changed. In his opinion the manufacturers had been sufficiently protected, and the time was now at hand when the wants of the people generally should be considered. In the west particularly there was a strong feeling against the present high protective tariff. Many of the articles now manufactured in Canada were of inferior quality, and the impression was that a little wholesome competition would lead to the manufacture of better goods. He thought that a change from a prohibitory to a revenue tariff would be beneficial. If the tariff were reduced to one half what it is at present a much larger revenue would be derived. The adoption of such a course would be a strong lever in the obtaining of reciprocity in natural products—and this was what the people of Canada, more particularly the people of the West, desired. Reciprocity with the United States would certainly be a great boon to the people of this Island. He had no wish to decry the English market, but it must be remembered that we were better fitted for trading with the United States than with England. He thought the time was at hand for tariff reform, and that we should strongly impress upon the Dominion Government our desire for reciprocity and a reduction of the tariff. The Dominion Government should not allow any such childish cry as discrimination against the Mother Country to interfere with our getting reciprocity with the United States. He gave way to no man in the matter of loyalty to the Mother Country, but he had no very great loyalty for the British trader or manufacturer. Self-interest was their sole and only aim. He thought we might very well take a leaf out of their book in this respect, and let the furthering of our own interests be our sole aim. We are not asked to discriminate against the people of England, only against the manufacturer. We should allow no sentiment to stand in our way. He thought

SHOW DAYS, Tuesday & Wednesday.



Charlottetown, April 15, 1893.

On Show Days we will keep our Store open till 9 o'clock, p. m. This will give those who are employed during the day an opportunity of seeing our grand display of New Goods. Inspection invited.

JAMES PATON & CO., 168 Victoria Row.

that every member of the House had the welfare of the people at heart, and believing so felt that all would approve of the following resolution:

Strike out all after the word resolve in the amendment and insert the following:

Whereas, the people of this Dominion have for fifteen years patiently endured the inconvenience and loss inseparable from a high protective tariff to the end that home manufactures might be fostered and encouraged; and whereas, Agricultural depression, resulting from low prices, seriously affects the prosperity of the whole population, and renders it necessary that we should seek a more profitable market,—and inasmuch as a change from a prohibitory to a revenue tariff would increase the revenue, and prove a stimulus to manufacturers to attain to greater perfection in their business, while still affording them a fair degree of protection;

Therefore Resolved, That it is the duty of this House to urge upon the Dominion Government that they should allow no outside consideration to weigh against the interests of our own people in an earnest and devoted to secure Reciprocity of Trade with the United States; and

Further Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House that in the interests of Canada the time has arrived when a comprehensive reform in our Fiscal Policy is urgently required, and we earnestly request the Dominion Government to give this question their serious consideration, and as soon as practicable take steps to remove undue restrictions of trade and place the consumer in a more just and equitable position.

Mr. Bell criticised the amendment introduced by the hon. member for Georgetown at considerable length, and said he was in hearty accord with the resolution expressed by the hon. member for Charlottetown in reference to the great advantages that would inure to the Dominion, and this Province, particularly, if a reciprocity treaty with the United States were established. A change was now taking place in public opinion in the United States, and he felt sure that as a result the high tariff walls now existing would soon be removed.

The Speaker then read the three resolutions submitted, and proceeded to put the amendment to the amendment moved by Dr. Jenkins.

Mr. Bentley said the resolution had not been seconded.

Dr. Jenkins claimed that the resolution had been seconded by Mr. Bell, and divided the House on it with the following division:

Ayes—Jenkins, Sinclair, McMillan—3. Nays—Peters, McLean, Farquharson, Richards, Forbes, H. C. Macdonald, Bell, Warburton, Matheson, Montgomery, McWilliams, Cumiskey, Robertson, Bentley, Shaw, Aarsenault, Underhay, Gordon, McKay, McLeod, Clow, Sullivan—22.

The amendment introduced by Mr. Gordon was then put and declared lost on the following division:

Ayes—Bentley, Shaw, Aarsenault, Clow, Underhay, Gordon, McKay, A. McLeod, Sullivan—9.

Nays—Peters, McLean, McMillan, Farquharson, Sinclair, Richards, Forbes, H. C. Macdonald, Bell, Warburton, Montgomery, McWilliams, Cumiskey, Robertson, Matheson—15.

An Act to incorporate the Mount Stewart Dairying Company.

An Act to incorporate the Kensington Dairying Association.

An Act to incorporate the Morell Dairying Co.

An Act to incorporate the Gowan Bay Dairying Association.

An Act to incorporate the Belfast Dairying Company.

An Act to incorporate Head of St. Peter's Bay Dairying Co.

An Act to incorporate the Murray Harbor North Dairying Co.

An Act to incorporate the Red House Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of P. E. Island.

An Act to incorporate the Stanley Bridge Dairying Co.

An Act to enable the electors of Prince Edward Island to register their votes upon the advisability of the introduction of a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the Province of P. E. I.

An Act to incorporate the Dunk River Cheese Factory Co.

An Act to incorporate the New Perth Hall Co.

An Act to incorporate the Murray Harbor South Hall Co.

An Act respecting the registration of deeds and writings relating to lands in Prince Co.

An Act to amend an act passed in the 53rd year of Her present Majesty's reign entitled an Act respecting the election of members of the Legislature.

An Act to incorporate the Kensington Hall Co.

An Act to amend an act passed in the 53rd year of her present Majesty's reign, Cap. 2, entitled an act respecting the representation of the people in the Legislature.

An Act relating to accidents by fire in Alberton, and for the removal of nuisances from the streets thereof.

An Act to incorporate the Crapaud Dairying Company.

An Act to amend an act to incorporate the Windsor Hall Company.

An Act to amend an act passed in the 46th year of Her Majesty's reign.

An Act to amend the Summerside Incorporation Act (1886).

An Act to amend an act passed in the 55th year of Her present Majesty's reign entitled an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Malpeque Public Hall.

An Act in further amendment of the Charlottetown Water Works Act, 1887, and the amendment thereof.

An Act to incorporate the St. Eleanor's Hall Company.

An Act for appropriating certain moneys therein mentioned for the services of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Windsor Hall Company.

An Act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Kings County Association.

An Act to amend the practice of the Court of Chancery in this Island.

His Honor then closed the session with the following SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: Your legislative duties having been concluded, I feel called upon, in relieving you from further attendance, to express my satisfaction at the large amount of important business which has been transacted during the session. Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the public service. Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: In now taking leave of you, I desire to express my earnest hope that your Seasonal labors may, under Divine Blessing, conduce to the material advantage of this Province. The Guard of Honor on the occasion was under the command of Captain Weeks, of the Charlottetown Engineers, and was made up of one hundred men drawn from the Artillery, Engineers and 82nd Battalion. The usual salute was fired from Fort Edward by a detachment from No. 1 Battery, G. A., under the command of Captain Davison.

I. O. O. F. Natal Day Celebration. 1819-1893.

PROGRAMME OF MR. VINNICOMBE'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, IN THE LYCEUM.

On Wednesday Evening, April 26th, Under the Auspices of the Oddfellows of Charlottetown.

- 1. Overture—Meditation.....Reiser Orchestra.
2. Vocal Solo—"The Death of Nelson" (lyrics by Robert Schumann).....Schappery, Mr. Charles Herman.
3. Spanish Dance—"Santago".....Curlin Orchestra.
4. Violin Solo—Selected.....Miss May Macdonald.
5. "Raby"—Selections from the Opera.....Her Majesty's Orchestra.
6. Vocal Solo—"When the Tide Comes In".....Miss Minnie Moore.
7. Violin Trio—"Barcarole".....Herman Misses McDonald, Lange and Hill.
8. Comic Song.....Mr. J. Rogers (Montreal).
9. Waltz—"Life in Berlin".....Holman Orchestra.
10. Dramatic Recital—"The Chariot Race" from Ben Hur (by T. S. Arthur).....Miss Edith McLean.
11. Vocal Solo—"The Return".....Miss Edith McLean.
12. "To-night We Say Farewell".....Schappery Orchestra.
"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."
Doors open at 7.30. Concert at 8. Good seats in advance. Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the Drug Store and Book Binding Rooms, Bingle House, St. John's Street, and from the Committee.
F. H. SELLER, Chairman. G. W. J. ROGERS, Secy. Com. ap19

Pine and Spruce Lumber FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

I WILL sell by Auction, on Connolly's Wharf, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of April, at 3 o'clock, p. m.:— 14,000 feet No. 1 Pine Boards, 4,900 " No. 4 " 10,000 " Merchantable 2 inch Pine, 2,300 " Plained and Jointed Spruce, 850 " Spruce Boards. R. BEAIRSTO, Auctioneer. ap17

CLEARING-OUT SALE. Household Furniture, BY AUCTION.

I AM instructed by Miss HAZARD to sell by Auction, at her residence, "The Chestnut," Kent Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, instant, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m.:— Her Household Effects, comprising Piano, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Hall, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture, Electro Plate, China, Glass and Crockery-ware, Cow Furniture, etc. R. BEAIRSTO, Auctioneer. ap18-sts pat m w f

10000 WANTED TO BORROW, on security of Real Estate, Ten Thousand Dollars at five per cent. for a term of years. Interest payable half-yearly. The security offered is first-class. Apply at my office in the Cameron Block, Charlottetown. A. B. WARBURTON, Solicitor. Charlottetown, April 14, 1893.—1w