

THE PIERS QUESTION.

Minutes of Council and Memoranda.

A STRONG CASE

WELL PRESENTED.

Results of the Delegation

The following are copies of the principal papers laid before the Legislature last evening:—

Extract from Minutes of Executive Council of Prince Edward Island:—

COUNCIL CHAMBER, January 31st, 1883.

At a meeting of the Executive Council in Committee: Present—The Honorable Messieurs Sullivan, Campbell, McLeod, Ferguson, Prowse, Lafuray, Arsenault,— Upon reference to the British North America Act, 1867, the Executive Council in Committee observe that, by the 108th Section, the public works and property of each Province, enumerated in the third Schedule of the said Act, upon its admission into the Union, became the property of Canada.

That the works and property therein mentioned embrace "Public Harbors, Light-houses, Piers, Steamboats, Dredges, Public Vessels, and Rivers and Lake Improvements." That, upon the 1st July, 1873, when the Province of Prince Edward Island was admitted into the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada, its several Harbors, Light-houses and Rivers, passed under the control of the General Government, and their maintenance and improvements became charges upon the General Revenue.

That, notwithstanding the provisions so plainly set forth in the British North America Act, the duty of maintaining the Piers, situated in the Harbors of the Province, was permitted to devolve upon the Provincial Government.

The Council in Committee are of opinion that, by the provisions of the British North America Act, the General Government are justly chargeable with the construction and maintenance of the Piers referred to, for the following reasons:—

(1) The transference, by the authority of the British North America Act, of all Provincial Public Works and Property, in Public Harbors, Light-houses, Piers, Steamboats, Dredges, Public Vessels, Rivers and Lake Improvements to the ownership of the General Government.

(2) Because these structures are intimately connected with, and essential to, trade and commerce, shipping and navigation, and should, therefore, with these subjects, be directly under the control of the Dominion Parliament.

(3) Because the construction and maintenance of these Piers may properly be regarded as improvements of the Harbors in which they are situate.

(4) Because, in other Provinces of the Dominion, the General Government exercise control and authority over structures of a similar kind, and provide for their erection and maintenance, and receive revenues therefrom by way of rents, tolls and wharfage.

(5) Because these structures are built and situate upon soil, the fee whereof, is in the Dominion Government, in which the Provincial Government have no property, and over which they can exercise no authority.

In support of these reasons, the Council in Committee desire to call attention to a Judgment of the Supreme Court in Canada, in the case of Robert T. Holman et al vs Charles Green, which was an appeal from the Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince Edward Island, and in which the plaintiff claimed title to land in dispute, under Letters Patent from the Government of Prince Edward Island, issued in August 1877. In this case it was held that "the property in public harbors being vested in the Dominion, the soil granted at the time of Confederation, between high and low water marks, and being within the limits of public harbors, by the express unqualified words of the British North America Act, became vested in the Dominion as part and parcel of the harbors which belonged as property to the Provinces; and further, that it was but consistent with the other provisions in the said Act "that the property in public harbors, so intimately connected with, and essential to trade and commerce, and shipping and navigation, light-houses and piers, should likewise be vested in the Dominion, for their more efficient management, control, and regulation, a matter in which not only the whole Dominion, but foreign shipping are likewise interested, and which could hardly be effectually managed and regulated if there were to be a divided control." The Court also decided that, upon the admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation its "Executive Government and Legislature ceased to have any property in, or executive or legislative power over the ungranted lands between high and low water mark, in such public harbors as that in question;" and that such lands are, "by the provisions of the British North America Act, vested in Her Majesty for the public purposes of the Dominion, and are under the exclusive control of the Dominion Parliament."

The Government of this Province have expended in the construction and maintenance of these piers, from the 1st July, 1873, (the date of Confederation) to the 31st December, 1882, the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand nine hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty-two cents, (\$139,926.42) as will more fully appear by the Schedule hereto annexed, marked A.

Regarding the construction of these piers, the Council in Committee would remark, that the Government, after being fully satisfied of their absolute necessity, caused proper surveys to be made by competent persons, that the contracts were let by public competition, and the works completed, at the least possible cost, under the immediate supervision of officers appointed by them for that purpose.

As rents and wharfage therefrom, during the same period, the Government of this Province have received the sum of fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents, (\$15,758.38) as will more fully appear by the Schedules hereto annexed marked B. and C. which sum deducted from the outlay above mentioned leaves a balance due to Prince Edward Island, from the Government of Canada, of one hundred and twenty-four thousand, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and four cents, (\$124,168.04)

The Council in Committee recommend that application be made to the Dominion Government for a refund of the amount so expended as aforesaid, deducting therefrom the amount received for rents and wharfage, as above stated; and that they be notified that the Government of this Province will no longer contribute to the construction or maintenance of such Piers.

Certified, a True Extract. R. F. DEBLOIS, Clerk Executive Council.

(Copy.)

MEMORANDUM—NO. 1.

Referring to their interview with the Privy Council on the 20th instant, the undersigned members of the Government of Prince Edward Island beg to submit herewith (marked A.) a map of that Province, on which is colored in red the locations of the Piers mentioned in the claims of Prince Edward Island upon the Dominion Government.

The undersigned desire to point out that, with the exception of one at Souris, in connection with the Railway, no Piers have been built in Prince Edward Island by the Dominion Government, and that the Railway wharves constructed there were paid for by the Island in the same way as the road of which they form part.

The Breakwaters constructed by the Dominion Government are valuable aids to navigation, but cannot be used for shipping purposes.

The depth of water at the piers has been found sufficient for interprovincial and other trade.

There is no personal right or mixed jurisdiction in any of these piers, with the exception of that at Summerside, which since the expenditure was made thereon, has been passed over to the Corporation of that town.

There are open public highways vested in the Crown, leading to all these piers with the exception of one at Little Sands constructed only a few years ago, the right of way to which will be procured and paid for by the Provincial Government.

The accompanying statement, marked B, showing the export trade for the last fiscal year, carried on at the harbors and navigable rivers in which the piers are situated, demonstrates that the structures are not merely of a local, but of a general character, and that they are indispensable for the proper conduct of trade and navigation with the Provinces of the Dominion and other places.

With the exception of what is conveyed by rail, all the produce exported from the Island is carried by private vehicles directly to the piers, and there shipped.

The bulky nature of the Island's exports, consisting chiefly of oats, potatoes, and other farm produce, and of the imports of coal, limestone, lumber, flour &c., together with the shortness of the shipping season, and the fact of its being an Island of no great width, render it a matter of absolute necessity to have the piers situated at convenient distances.

From the statement referred to, it will be seen that of oats and potatoes alone, nearly three and a half millions of bushels were shipped from the Province last year.

Owing to a variety of circumstances, such as a brief shipping season, which frequently renders it necessary for vessels to complete their loading at harbors that remain open late, thus permitting them to only partially load in other places, and the removal in small crafts, not required to clear or enter at the Customs House, some of the piers shew, in the statement of exports, much less shipping trade than really takes place at them.

The imports of breadstuffs, coals, lumber and various other articles from the sister Provinces to Prince Edward Island fully correspond with the Islands exports.

It will be observed that compared with the expenditure by the Dominion Government on piers in the river St. Lawrence and other places, the cost of constructing and repairing piers in Prince Edward Island is exceedingly small. This is due to the care exercised by the Provincial Government in limiting the expenditure on such structures to the smallest possible amount.

That these expenditures were incurred by the Provincial Government is owing to a misconception naturally arising from the altered circumstances under Confederation as to the Federal and Provincial rights and obligations.

Respecting the revenue derivable from the piers, the undersigned observe that under the Customs laws of the Dominion which permit of refusing a clearance to a vessel till all public dues against her having been paid, the General Government are armed with a means of enforcing payment which is not within the reach of a Provincial administration.

If further information be required the undersigned will be happy to supply it; and they should like to be afforded an opportunity of conferring with the Committee of the Privy Council before the latter complete their investigation and report.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Signed, DONALD FERGUSON, SAMUEL PROWSE, Ottawa, 23rd February, 1883.

(Copy.)

MEMORANDUM—NO. 2.

At an interview yesterday with Sir Hector Langevin, and Sir Charles Tupper, the undersigned learned, that respecting the claim of Prince Edward Island, upon the Dominion, for the cost of construction and maintenance of Piers from 1st July, 1873, to 31st December, 1882, the General Government proposed to cause an official examination of such works, to be made with a view to the Dominion Government, taking charge thereof in future and reimbursing the Provincial Government for their outlay in respect of the same, during the period mentioned.

As the importance of the works in question can be best determined by a consideration of the trade carried on in connection therewith, the undersigned would suggest that the Collector of Customs at Charlottetown, be associated in the Commission to examine and report thereon.

Respecting the proposal of the Dominion Government to vest in the Government of Prince Edward Island, a title to such of those piers, if any, as might be reported as not of importance to the Dominion, the undersigned desire to repeat and re-affirm their conviction as previously expressed, and communicated that all the works mentioned in the claim of Prince Edward Island, now before the Dominion Government, are of a general character, and such as under the Terms of Confederation it is the duty of the Federal Government to provide for and maintain. Impressed with this view of the case the Government of Prince Edward Island would be obliged to decline the acceptance of any of these works with their attendant obligations.

Of some of the structures in question, such as the piers at Cape Traverse and West Point, the Government of Canada are now in possession of full and accurate information as to their character, &c. This is contained in Reports made in 1880 and 1882, by Mr. Boyd C. E., of the Dominion Public Works Department.

The undersigned would, therefore, suggest that, pending the proposed complete examination, a payment on account be made to the Government of Prince Edward Island.

The undersigned desire to again bring to the notice of the General Government that as it is not the intention of the Government of Prince Edward Island to incur in future any expenditure for the maintenance of these piers, or for the construction of others that may hereafter be required, it will be necessary for the Dominion Government to provide, during the present Session of Parliament, for this service.

As the undersigned desire to be in a position on their return to the Island to report to their colleagues the result of their mission, they propose to remain in Ottawa till the final decision of the Dominion Government be arrived at, which decision they hope will be

communicated to them in time to permit of their leaving for home to-morrow afternoon.

Signed, W. W. SULLIVAN, DONALD FERGUSON, SAMUEL PROWSE, Ottawa, March 2nd, 1883.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, 6th March, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a certified copy of an order of the Governor-General-in-Council upon the subject of the claim of the Government of Prince Edward Island as set forth in a Minute of the Executive Council of the 31st January, 1883, enclosed in your Despatch of the 10th February, following for the construction and maintenance by the Government of Canada of all piers in the public harbors and navigable waters in that Province, and also for a refund of the amount expended by the Government of that Province on such service from the 1st July, 1873, to the 31st December, 1882.

I have the honor to be Sir, Your Obedient Servant, HECTOR L. LANGEVIN, Acting Secretary of State.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown.

Certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 5th March, 1883:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch, dated 10th February, 1883, from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island, transmitting a minute of His Executive Council dated 31st January 1883, setting forth that it is the duty of the Government of Canada to provide for the construction and maintenance of all piers in the public harbors and navigable waters of the Province, as well as to refund of the amount expended by the Government of that Province on such service from 1st July 1873 to 31st December 1882.

A Sub-Committee of Council to whom was referred the above cited despatch, report that they had a personal interview on the 1st March instant, with the three Members of the Prince Edward Island Government delegated to proceed to Ottawa, and communicate to them as authorized the views of the Canadian Government on the despatch cited, and that subsequently, on the third instant, one of the Sub-Committee received the accompanying memorandum No. 2, from the above mentioned Members of the Prince Edward Island Government.

The Sub-Committee recommend that the Members of the Prince Edward Island Government be informed:—

1. That the Canadian Government is, and will be ready at any time, to give, in any harbor in Prince Edward Island, a proprietary title to any foreshore which may belong to it, and which the Government of Canada do not wish to retain in accordance with the recent Judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, re Holman et Green, on an appeal from the Supreme Court of P. E. Island to the Prince Edward Island Government, or to any company incorporated to work or improve said harbor.

2. That the Canadian Government will cause an immediate examination of the harbors and piers enumerated in the first above-mentioned memorandum, in order to ascertain whether any and how many of said harbors and piers may be considered of such general public importance as to warrant them to be improved or maintained by the Canadian Government.

3. That finally the Canadian Government will examine the claim for indemnity made by the Prince Edward Island Government in connection with these harbors and piers, in order to ascertain whether this claim is well founded in whole or in part, and then whether any sum and what sum should be paid therefor to the Prince Edward Island Government.

The Committee concur in the recommendations above set forth, and they submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEZ, The Honorable, The Secretary of State.

Arabi Bey, in his exile in Ceylon, is learning English, in order as he says, to know what the papers are saying about him. He and his fellow exiles are anxious not only to have their children well educated, but are perfectly willing to have them educated by the English. What is stranger still, they desire that their daughters shall have exactly the same advantages as their sons. When told that the Bishop of Ceylon had established a good school there at once expressed an intention of sending their children to it. They were quite willing, they said, that their daughters should be instructed in Christianity, which was itself a good thing, and as their children were well grounded in the Koran it was impossible they could become Christians at heart, for God was good and they fully relied on the virtue and power of the Koran to keep their children in the true faith—but educated they must and shall be.

The collection of Virgil, recently sold at the sale of the Sunderland library, in London, is one of the most remarkable ever made, numbering 175 editions, several printed on vellum, beginning with the very rare folio of Vindelin di Spira, 1470, another of 1471, and one of 1472, of great beauty, finely bound, printed in Roman type, with a most delicately painted drawing in purple ink, and large painted initials. The copies of Terence, belonging to the same collection, number more than 100, several of which are very early prints, though having no date, while two others bear dates of 1469 and 1471, the last from the Venetian press of Joannes Agrippina.

Wagner's death has caused an admirer of the great composers to compare the ages at which they died. Franz Schubert lived to be only 31; Bellini attained 33 years; Mozart, 35; Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, 38; Carl Maria Von Weber, 31; Schumann, 46; Donizetti, 49; Adam, 52; Mehul, 54; Beethoven, 56; Halevy, 62; Bach, 65; Wagner, 69; Flotow, 70; Meyerbeer, 72; Gluck, 73; Handel, 74; Spohr, 75; Rossini, 76; Haydn, 77; Cherubini, 81; Anber, 87. The average life of the famous composers has been brief, and their labors have borne earlier fruition than has been the rule in other fields of artistic effort.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, April 3—10 a. m. Light to moderate winds, continued fine weather, higher temperature.

SPLENDID value in Black Cashmères and Merinos at L. E. PATON'S. [Mar 5]

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

MONDAY, March 8.

MR. SPEAKER took the Chair at 8 p. m. Mr. PROWSE (from the Committee on Private Bills) presented an amended report recommending that a fee of \$12 be charged for the Bill to Incorporate the "Mill View Creamery Company." Report adopted.

MR. SULLIVAN moved the third reading of the Bill respecting seduction. Motion carried. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

MR. SULLIVAN, as a member of the Executive Council, presented a message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, conveying to the House the thanks of Her Majesty the Queen for the address passed last session congratulating Her Majesty on the attempt then recently made upon her life.

MR. SULLIVAN (as a member of the Executive Council) presented a message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor transmitting correspondence with the Dominion Government, respecting the piers and breakwaters in this Province; and moved that the papers be made an order of the day for Wednesday next. Motion carried.

MR. SULLIVAN moved the second reading of the Bill to Incorporate the Sisters of Charity of Charlottetown. Motion carried. The Bill was read a second time, committed to a committee of the whole House. Mr. McMillan in the Chair, and examined clause by clause.

MR. PROWSE moved that the 4th clause, exempting the corporation from taxation with respect to houses or other property used for purposes of charity, be struck out, on the principle that Denominational Institutions should not, in any way, be assisted by the State, and that the Legislature, in this respect, should not interfere with the rights of the City Council.

MR. SULLIVAN argued that as Churches are exempt from taxation, an institution like this, maintained by the charity of all classes of the community and doing a charitable work for members of every class and creed in the community, should also be exempt.

MR. FARQUHARSON admitted that the Institution is doing a good work, and that the nursing of the Sisters of Charity is excellent. But he understood that it was not maintained wholly by the hand of Charity. He had heard that the Dominion Government allowed it so much per week. He thought also that the Legislature should be cautious about exempting the Hospital from City taxes. Why not allow the Council to make the exemption if they see fit? He, as one citizen, would not object if they did so.

MR. SULLIVAN said that the Dominion Government had agreed to pay only a small sum per week for each sick mariner treated in the Hospital, and that, so far as he knew, not a single sick mariner had yet been received within its walls since the arrangement was made. In a small port like this the number of sick mariners is very small indeed. Probably there would not be a case for a year or even for three or four years.

MR. McLEOD said that he was in favor of the clause as it stood in the Bill. The City Council have not the power to exempt the Hospital from taxation. They must levy and collect the rate upon all property not exempted by the Legislature. True, they can, as they did last year, refund the money; but, under the law, a single citizen, disposed to be cranky, might, by taking action, prevent them from doing so. The Institution is open to all Protestants as well as Catholics; and so long as exemptions from taxation are made at all, he did not think it right to tax a Charitable Institution such as this.

MR. PERRY said that the Hospital did a large amount of good, not for the city alone, but for every section of the Province; and he thought that instead of carping over a proposition to exempt it from taxation, the Legislature should assist in maintaining it. The Hospital is maintained by the charity of the people of the Province at large; allow the city to tax it, and the people at large have to make up the amount which the city takes from it.

MR. PROWSE said he was sorry his sentiments had been misinterpreted. He freely admitted that the Hospital is doing a good work. But, small as the matter may appear, there is a great principle involved—the principle that the State shall not give grants in aid of Denominational Institutions. That principle, it is well known, is maintained by a majority of the people of the Island; and it should not, either directly or indirectly, be infringed upon by the people's Legislature. He thought the Legislature should leave the taxing of the Hospital optional with the City Council.

MR. BLAKE contended that the Hospital is not a denominational Institution. When it was established a Committee of Ladies of every denomination was formed to manage it; and that Committee is in charge of it still. Its doors are freely thrown open to all. Members of every denomination are treated alike within its walls. Is it then, a Denominational Institution? While Churches and Woollen Factories, and Boot and Shoe Factories are exempted by the Legislature from taxation, he thought there should be no hesitation about exempting the Charlottetown Hospital. It is not proposed that the exemption shall apply to property other than that strictly necessary to the carrying out of the charitable objects of the Institution. He hoped there would be no division about the matter.

MR. FERGUSON strongly upheld the clause as it stood in the Bill. He read from the evening paper an advertisement of a Bazaar in aid of the Hospital signed by the following ladies—members of every denomination in the City, viz:—Mrs. Pope, President; Mrs. Mason, Treasurer; Mrs. Connolly, Mrs. Caven, Mrs. D. Riddin, Mrs. Beaton, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. M. Blake, Mrs. Hobbirk, Mrs. L. H. Davies, Mrs. George Davies, Mrs. J. Longworth, Mrs. George Macleod, Miss Hensley, Miss M. Macleod, Mrs. C. C. Gardiner, Mrs. Bagnall, Mrs. J. Peake, Mrs. R. Peake, Mrs. Strickland, Miss K. Wright, Miss M. Palmer, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Malcolm Macleod, Secretary; and pointed out that by taxing the City Hospital the Legislature would actually be taxing the contributions collected by these ladies. He said that while all persons requiring treatment are received at the Hospital,

without reference to their creed, the religion of none is tampered with.

DR. GILLIS reminded the House that the Legislature authorized every year the expenditure of about \$18,000 to maintain the Provincial Hospital for the Insane, and the only difference between the good works done in it and the good work done in the City Hospital, is that the first is for the treatment of mental disease while the other is for the relief of physical suffering. He enlarged upon the advantage to the whole Province of an institution in which the physicians of the city meet together to consult over difficult cases, and in which the best of nursing is given.

MR. McDONALD remarked that this is the only institution of the kind in the Province; it is a benefit to the whole province; and the representatives of the Province will not be doing their duty if they allow the City Council to tax it. It should no more be taxed by the city, than the Provincial Buildings in Charlottetown. It is to all intents and purposes a public institution. Last year a member of the Legislature was treated in it, and no one knew how soon he might, being away from home, be glad to be nursed within its walls.

MR. GORDON was willing to concede that the institution is doing a great deal of good, that it was not a denominational institution, that it was open to Protestants as well as Catholics; and he was willing to apply to the ladies who conduct the Hospital and nurse the patients the words of Sir Walter Scott,—

"When pain and anguish wring the brow, A ministering angel thou."

But, conceding all this, he thought the Legislature would make a great mistake, if they take away the right of the City Council to impose taxation upon the property of those who seek to be incorporated under the Bill before the House. He would back up the hon. member for Murray Harbor. Indeed, he would go so far as to advocate the taxing of all the Church property on the Island. He thought there should be no exemptions of the kind. In some parts of the United States these exemptions involve a great wrong to the public; and, though in this case the matter appears to be trifling, the principle at stake is a very serious one.

MR. McLEAN (J. R.) contended that the Hospital was not a denominational institution. If it were, he did not think it should be taxed. There can never be more than two or three charitable institutions of the kind in the Province, and, Catholic or Protestant, he thought they should be exempted from taxation.

MR. SINCLAIR thought it would, at least, be well to limit the exemption to the property the Sisters of Charity now hold; and that the Committee should report progress and ask leave to sit again.

MR. McDONALD said the property the Sisters of Charity now hold is not sufficient for the present wants of the Institution, and in twenty years their requirements will, in all probability, be much greater.

MR. PROWSE said there seemed to be a good deal of misconception as to the meaning of the word Charity. It is not charity to give away that which is not ours to give. The taxes paid by the Hospital belong to the City; and the Legislature, which is only the custodian of the rights of the City, should not give them away.

After some further discussion, the motion in amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER resumed the Chair, and the Bill was reported agreed to without any amendment.

MR. McMILLAN moved that the report of the Committee be agreed to.

MR. PROWSE moved in amendment that the report be referred back to the Committee for the purpose of striking out the fourth clause in the Bill.

House divided on the amendment as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Prowse, Gordon, Beer, McMillan, Yeo, Farquharson, Sinclair, Martin, McFadyen, McLaren.—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Sullivan, Ferguson, McLeod, Arsenault, Campbell, McKay, Blake, McDonald, McLean (John), Gillis, McDougall, McLean (J. R.), Perry.—13.

MR. SULLIVAN moved that a supply be granted to Her Majesty. Carried.

MR. PROWSE presented a Bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the Montague Hall Company." The Bill was read a first time.

MR. PERRY desired to know from the hon. member for Bedouque whether the Committee appointed last session to report concerning the establishment of a Registry of Deeds and Court of Probate at Summerside, had taken any action; and, if not, what steps he intended to take.

MR. SULLIVAN said that judging by the result of the election, the people had apparently decided against County Courts of Probate and Offices for the Registry of Deeds. Only two members of the Committee are returned to the present Legislature.

MR. HOLLAND said the Committee were virtually dead. He was not now prepared to say what action he might take before the session is over. Before the session is over, he might take the same action he took last session.

House adjourned. C.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. DR. A. L. HALL, Fair Haven, N. Y., says: "Have prescribed it with marked benefit in indigestion and urinary troubles."

DIED.

At his residence, Queen Street, Sunday morning, April 1st, of asthma, George Foster, aged 63 years. [Funeral at 2.45 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday next.]

P. E. Island Railway.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, the 3d APRIL, inst., until further notice, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will leave here for Georgetown every evening (Sunday excepted), at 5 o'clock returning on arrival there of the Northern Light from Pictou.

This Train will stop at Roanoke Junction, Mount Stewart and Cardigan, going and returning.

L. B. ARCHIBALD, Sup't. Railway Office, Ch'town, April 3, '83. dy eod—hier pres 31

NEW SEASIDES

AND OTHER LIBRARIES

JUST RECEIVED, AT THE

DIAMOND BOOKSTORE.

Wallace, the Hero of Scotland, by G. W. Reynolds. Rosa Lambert, by G. W. M. Reynolds. The Last Chronicle of Barset, by A. Trollope. The widow Lerouge, by E. Gaboriau. Sweet Innisfail, by R. Dowling. Frescoes, by "Ouida." Monica and a Rose, distilled by The Duchesse. Jeanie Nairn's Wee Laddie, by M. Grant &c. &c. &c.

Also,—The Home Cook Book, by Toronto Ladies. Dyspepsia, by Dr. W. W. Hall. Footsteps of the Master, by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Sweet Nellie, by W. Besant and John Rice. &c. &c. &c. The stock of above is daily replenished.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE, Diamond Bookstore, Ch'town, April 3.

FLOUR.

WE have 22 carloads choice superior flour at Pictou Landing, and will sell there or delivered at any station on the N. E. land. Arriving daily per "Northern Light." No delay in delivering. CARROLL BROS. April 2—pa[ge] 21.

For Sale or to Let.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, with 10 rooms and one acre of Land, situate near Mount Edward Road, at present occupied by Mrs. Harley. Apply to WILLIAM DODD, Ch'town, March 29.

Tea, Flour, Molasses

SOLE LEATHER, &c.

To be sold by Public Auction, on THURSDAY NEXT, 6th April, at 11 o'clock at the Subscriber's Room,— 25 half-chests TEA, 10 bbls. SUGAR, 40 bbls. FLOUR, 2 puns. MOLASSES, 20 cts PAIRS, 40 tins GROUND COFFEE, 50 sides SOLE LEATHER, 7 tins GROUND COFFEES, 6 " " CINNAMON, 1 bbl. extract CINNAMON, 6 tins ALLSPICE, 5 boxes BAKING POWDERS, 7 tins CAYENNE PEPPER, 3 boxes BLUE, 1 case (4 doz) PEPPER SAUCE, 1 bbl. EPSON SALTS, 1 " CUBBER, 1 " ARROWROOT, 6 " BUTTER SALT.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer, Ch'town, March 29, 1883.

SCHOOL OF COOKERY.

MISS MUNRO will open a school for Cookery about the 2nd week of April, in the Upper Hall of the Athenaeum, a course of twelve lessons, morning and evening, 30 hours in length. High Class Course (morning) \$3.00; shop admission, 35 cents. Household Course (evening) \$1.00; shop admission, 15 cents. Tickets for sale at Dr. Dodd's and Apothecaries Hall; where prospectus of both courses may be seen. Tickets transferable in families. For further particulars apply to secretary of the Committee.

MARY PALMER, Weymouth Street, Ch'town, March 27—2aw.