THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 19, 1892.

The President of Cornell

THE news that Professor Schurman was unanimously elected President of Cornell University will be very delightful to his relatives and all his old friends in his native land. The faculty of Cornell consists of thirty-seven resident professors and assistant professors and eleven special instructors, besides a number of professors who are non-resident. The plan of instruction embraces four general and six technical courses, embracing arts, literature, science, philosophy; and agriculture, architecture, chemistry and physics, civil engineering, mechanic arts or mechanical engineering and natural history, etc. It possesses a library of more than 40,000 volumes, and a large farm and valuable museums and apparatus. Five or six hundred students and upwards are every year in attendance. Professor Schurman's attainment, at the early age of thirty-eight years, of the presidency of this splendid institution is the most distinguished and honorable success which any native of this Province has achieved. We heartily congratulate him.

To the People.

EVERY liberal-minded, reasonable man, who believes in government by the People for the People, will admit that the bill respecting the Legislature ought, before it goes into operation, to be submitted to the People. It is a bill to change our Provincial constitution. It is a bill to provide *two classes* of legislators in *one* Legislature. It is a bill to place on a political level with Indians a number of highly-educated and intelligent gentlemen as well as a large body of our most intelligent and respectable artisans and working men. It is a bill to enable a mortgagee-capitalist to vote in every electoral district within the Province—and thus to defeat the wishes and intentions of the men who pay him interest on his investments—in addition to votes on his own real estate and on his own poll. It is a bill to cut off, by the crookedest line that can possibly be imagined, a number of the Liberal-Conservatives of Murray Harbor, Cardigan and St. Peter's, and hive them with Georgetown, to the end that the Government may possess an undue advantage in elections. It is a bill to enable the Government of the day to take the conduct of elections out of the hands of the High Sheriffs and place it in the hands of its own nominees and appointees—it own hangers-on. It is a bill to establish a two-thirds vote in the Legislature—a thing unknown in British practice. It is a bill which binds the free action of all succeeding legislators in respect to the constitution of the Legislature. This is a short, but fair and true description of the Reserved Bill. Surely this is a bill which should *first* be submitted to the sovereign people and *then*—if the sovereign people should assent to it—become law. But this is no part of the plan of our Autocrat—our First Consul—the little political Bonaparte—who desires to usurp supreme power in this Province. His plan is to get the Bill passed first, and then to go to the people. First to disfranchise and gerrymander considerable portions of the electorate, first to give undue advantages to his supporters—and then go through the form of an election; first bind the victim in chains—and *then* to ask him how he likes it. This plan was made evident by Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P., who again "let the cattle out of the bag." While demanding of the Minister of Justice a speedy decision in respect to the reserved bill, he said—see Hansard:

"I justify myself in pressing this matter on the attention of the leader of the House on the ground that there must be a general election in Prince Edward Island within the present year, and this Bill has been passed by both branches of the Legislature abolishing the Upper House and providing that *the election shall be held for the single Chamber within the year.* Therefore, if this is allowed to remain for any time undisposed of, it will place affairs in the Island in a very awkward position. I have had a copy of the Bill sent to me and have examined it, and I may say there is no doubt that it is entirely within the purview of the Local Legislature."

Mr. Davies is in error. The bill does not provide that the election shall be held for the single chamber within the year. We hesitate to conclude that Mr. Davies told Parliament a falsehood; and yet, in view of his statement that he had examined a copy of the bill, and in view of the undoubted fact that the bill contains no provision for an election within the year, what else can we conclude? The point is not one about which Mr. Davies could have made a mere mistake. The fact must be that the idea was imparted to Mr. Davies by the Premier or some one in his confidence. The autocrat's intention is to have AN ELECTION "WITHIN THE YEAR" If so, what will the Legislative Councillors think of the honorable leader who assured them that there would be for them yet another session? Or can the Lieutenant Governor maintain confidence in men who are so very careless about cabinet secrets? Mr. Davies is in the confidence of the Premier, and Mr. Davies says that there is to be a Provincial election within the year. Therefore, whether the bill be allowed or disallowed, let the people organize and prepare for the impending struggle. If the bill be allowed they must only fight the harder and the more unitedly for and on behalf of political justice and liberty.

OTTAWA LETTER

An Interesting Budget of News.

(*Special correspondence of The Examiner.*)

On Monday Mr. Perry moved for a copy of the report of the Engineer in charge of the blasting of rock in Cascumpec harbor; also a statement showing the quantity of rock blasted, and the total amount expended in connection therewith. Mr. Perry claimed that a large amount of money had been expended with poor results, and that the dredge should be on hand to dredge while the blasting goes on. Some $16,000 had been spent improperly, and the stones which had been blasted and are lying on the bottom should be removed.

The House went into committee upon Mr. Charlton's bill to secure the better observance of the Lord's Day, when, after some discussion, Col. Tisdale's motion that the Speaker take the chair, was carried, and accordingly the bill was lost.

The charges against Judge Elliot were next taken up, on Mr. Lister's motion that a copy of the complaint be furnished Judge Elliot, whose answer, together with the complaint, should then be referred to a special committee for investigation. The motion was lost on a vote of 59 for and 93 against. Before the division, Sir John Thompson said that while the constitution obliged the House of Commons to deal with charges against Superior Court Judges, a method of trial had been provided for County Court Judges, by a commission issued to a Superior Court Judge. If the petitioners wished their complaints against Judge Elliot investigated, they should go the right way to work, by moving as the law prescribed.

On Tuesday, in supply, Mr. Haggart explained the reductions he proposed to make in the expenditure of the Intercolonial and P. E. I. railroads, with the details of which I observe your telegraphic despatches have already made your readers familiar. On the I. C. R. proper he hopes to save half a million a year. On the Island railway Mr. Haggart said:

"The staff on that railway numbers 292; it is proposed to discharge 20 and to reduce the train service by 3,756 miles—taking off a train between Summerside and Charlottetown and making the service on the Cape Traverse branch tri-weekly. The reduction of staff would save $9,200, and reduction of train service, $9,300, making a total reduction in expenditure of $18,500. The traffic on the road was very light. The steamboat express between Charlottetown and Summerside carried very few passengers and scarcely any freight. In autumn, the freight cars pretty fully employed, but not at other times of the year. The average annual loss since the opening of the road had been $80,607, and it would be difficult to reduce this loss very materially. The average earnings were $144,865, and the average working expenses $225,422."

Mr. Perry said that while economy was a good thing, the Minister was commencing at the wrong end. The Government should remember that the Island Railway had been built and paid for by the Island, and the Dominion had no claim upon it. Mr. Perry objected to taking off the best paying train there was on the road. Since it had been taken off, special trains had had to be put on to carry the accumulated freight. The government proposed to punish the people to the west of Charlottetown for electing grits, but the people to the east who elected tories, were not to be interfered with. Mr. Perry then referred to the canals and asked how many of them were paying either working expenses or interest on cost of construction. It was posible that some of the employes on the Island road, who had been placed their for political services, might be dispensed with, but the train accommodation should not be lessened.

During the debate a valuable point was made by Mr. Kenny in reply to the everlasting clamour of Ontario representatives and people, that the Intercolonial Railway was run at a loss for the benefit of the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Kenny pointed out that last year only 300,000 tons of coal, valued at $600,000, had been carried west of Chaudiere over the Intercolonial Railway. This coal is carried at a very low rate—3-10ths of a cent. per ton per mile—and the road loses by carrying it, and Ontario is all the time shouting that the I. C. R. is losing money by carrying the coal of Nova Scotia. But last year, the I. C. R. carried down to the lower provinces no less than $12,000,000 worth of flour and grain, at exceptionally low rates—as low, if not lower, than coal rates. All this flour and grain was the product of Ontario, and it was shipped to the Maritime Provinces partly for export and partly for consumption. The Ontario members looked more than surprised when they heard their favourite argument turned against them. For surely it is common sense, that if a railway loses by carrying $600,000 worth at a low rate, it must lose more by carrying $12,000,000 worth, at an equally low if not lower rate.

Referring to the proposed reductions on the Island road, Mr. Kenny said it should not be forgotten that it was part of the agreement on which the Island entered Confederation, that Canada should operate the railway efficiently. The Island people had cheerfully paid their share for the canal system and for the C. P. R., out of which they desired no immediate benefit, and it came with bad grace from any gentleman on the floor of the House to assail the Island for its railway deficit. M. Kenny then intimated very pointedly to the Ministry that if the I. C. R were managed from Moncton, instead of Ottawa, there would not be such a deficit to complain of.

On Wednesday Mr. Charlton's Sabbath Bill was reinstated on the order paper, only to die another death in a few days, and Mr. Perry was informed that no tenders for new works at Miminigash had been asked for.

A long discussion took place on a motion of McMillan, of Huron, for copies of the reports of the British Tenant Farmer Delegates, McQueen and Davey, who visited Canada last year. Sir John Thompson in reply said that these reports were not in Canada, that they had been cabled for and would be out in the course of ten days. He asked that the motion stand till then. But some of the Opposition were not satisfied—they wanted Sir John to say that he would take the reports when they arrived, and Sir John would not promise anything of the kind. The Opposition believe that these delegates took occasion in their report, to find fault with the fiscal policy of the Dominion, and they hope to make capital out of it.

Mr. Taylor's Alien Labor Bill, was on motion of Sir John Thompson, given the six months' hoist.

Mr. Charlton, being once again in a sanctimonious frame of mind, moved for the second reading of his Bill for the suppression of Obscene Literature, which was accordingly done, and the bill was referred to the joint committee in charge of the revision of the Criminal Law.

Mr. Charlton has also a motion on the order paper looking to the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law.

After recess, Mr. McCarthy moved the second reading of his Bill respecting the North-west Territories—the measure abolishing separate schools and the use of the French language. Immediately a vote was taken when the motion was declared lost by a vote of 33 to 132. Messrs. Davies and Yeo voted for the motion, Mr. Welsh was absent, and Messrs. McDonald, McLean and Perry voted against the motion. There is a big row over this affair. Several members on both sides had prepared speeches, and it was understood that immediately after dinner, the bill should be taken up. Mr. McCarthy rose, raised his desk as if he were looking for papers, and everyone thought he was going to make a speech. He did nothing, however, but formally move the second reading. The speaker waited amid cries of "Lost" and "Carried," and no one rising to speak, he gave the order to call in the members. Col Denison then rose and said he wanted to speak, but the Speaker said it was too late, and stopped all discussion. It was a regular surprise, and Mr. McCarthy's supporters are thirsting for his blood. They denounce his action as treacherous, and himself as a traitor, and Major Sam Hughes, who chased Barron out of North Victoria, rushed into the papers to tell McCarthy what he thought of him. Mr. McCarthy takes it all very cooly, and says there was a misunderstanding, while Sam Hughes is particularly peppery. Sam runs a newspaper at Lindsay, called the Lindsay Warder, which formally seceded from the Conservative party at the time of the Jesuit question. Sam's religious opinions may be determined by the fact that he invariably talks in print of the roman catholic church in "lower case" and of the Protestant Religion in "pica caps." But our fellow Islander, John Wellington Hughes, says Sam's bark is worse than his bite, and they have established the existence of a blood relationship between themselves.

Having disposed of one of Mr. McCarthy's schemes, the House proceeded to discuss another—his resolution favoring the appointment of a representative at Washington, specially charged to watch the interests of Canada. Mr. Tupper resumed the debate, and moved in amendment:

"That it is expedient that communications be opened with Her Majesty's Government in order to bring about such fuller representation of Canadian interests at Washington and at the capitals of other countries, where desirable, as may be consistent with the proper relations which should exist between Great Britain and Canada."

The Opposition mildly opposed the amendment, which Mr. McCarthy accepted, and it was declared carried on division, which means that there was no division, but that the House was not unanimous.

On Thursday, when the House met, Mr. McCarthy tried to get his motion for a second reading of the Northwest Territories Bill reinstated on the order paper, but the House would not listen to the suggestion.

A bill introduced by Mr. Kirkpatrick, bearing the pretentious title, "An act further to amend the tenth chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, respecting seditious and unlawful associations and oaths," seeks to change the word "of" to "in" in the said statute. The bill relates entirely to the Free Masons in the Province of Quebec, and removes some cause of misunderstanding.

Again Mr. Davies enquired about the bill reserved by Lieutenant-Governor Carvell. Sir John Thompson said that the bill had been received on Wednesday by the Secretary of State, who had forwarded it to the Department of Justice that day. Sir John had not seen the bill, but he assumed, from a description of it which he had heard, that it was one within the competence of the Provincial Legislature. It would be considered without delay, and Mr. Davies would be informed regarding it in a week or two. In the course of his remarks Mr. Davies said he pressed this matter on Sir John Thompson's attention because the bill provided that there must be a general election on the Island within the present year. Therefore, if allowed to remain for any length of time, affairs would be in a very awkward position. In his opinion it was entirely within the purview of the Local Legislature.

On motion to go into committee of supply Mr. Davies complained that the cable report to the London Times of the amendment which he had moved on the question of preferential trade relations with Great Britain had been travestied so as to work serious injury. The Times also, adopting the false report forwarded, had published an editorial article calculated to bring him and those who supported his amendment into contempt. The Times' report said that "Mr. Davies strongly opposed the resolution as being impracticable, and moved an amendment that Canadian goods should be admitted free into Great Britain, British goods being allowed a reduced duty in Canada." Mr. Davies complained, and with good reason, that this was the exact opposite of what he did move; and worst of all, the London Times had designated his amendment as "hollow and unmeaning," and added, "to demand that Canadian goods should be admitted free into the United Kingdom, is a mere rhetorical phrase, for we tax no Canadian product except Canadian spirits, etc." Mr. Davies read a letter from the correspondent who forwarded the cablegram, explaining that his message, sent in skeleton, had been misapprehended by the Times and, while expressing his regret at the occurrence, stating that he had done his best to mend matters by sending the full text of the amendment to the Times. While Mr. Davies, with very good reason, felt sore at the way in which he had been made a fool of, he freely acquitted the sender of the cablegram from any improper motive. Clearly the mistake was in the Times office, and anyone but a half idiot could have extended the message correctly, for the merest schoolboy knows that Canadian goods are admitted free into England. The skeleton message sent read thus: "Davies strongly dissented, resolutions impracticable. Moved amendment, Canadian goods free Britain, duty British goods reduced Canada." Presuming that a man with a few brains was given that skeleton to extend, he would have said, "Moved in amendment that as Canadian goods are admitted free into Britain, the duty on British goods should be reduced when entering Canada."

Sir John Thompson expressed regret for the occurrence, and took occasion to say that the Government had had reason, many times to deplore the gross misrepresentations which were called to the other side as to their policy in the House and elsewhere. This was a delicate dig at the abominable lies which, all last session, were transmitted by Dalzell's Agency through the unremitting exertions of the Ottawa Liar.

Just as we were supposing the matter was about to drop, Sir Richard Cartwright jumped to his feet, and overflowing with venom, he shrieked, "I believe the thing was designedly done, and I believe it is only part of a continuous system of misrepresentation which has been carried on for some time."

Promptly McKenzie Bowell nailed him: "The same as the letter you sent to London, which anyone can judge for himself."

At which Cartwright shouted, "My letter is true, every word of it; and what is more, it is accepted as true by those in England who know best what the men who are at present mis-governing Canada are doing.

Mildly interposed Sir John Thompson, "It deceived no one, because Canadian stocks rose immediately after its publication."

"Did they rise," sneered Cartwright.

"They did rise," said Bowell.

And this spat took place before you could say Jack Robinson. It was "sharp, short and decisive." No one but a vulgar bluster and bully would have interposed as did Cartwright. After Davies had stated his grievance in remarkably good humour for him, after he had said that he freely accepted the explanation of the correspondent, and attributed no malice to him, Cartwright must needs jump on the floor and, in as many words, tell Davies he was a baby to accept such explanation. With all the "blue blood" which the Knight of Blue Ruin boasts, he displays a remarkable amount of ill-breeding, and his want of manners would not be tolerated in the lowest shebeen. There is always a reward, however, for being compelled to listen to Cartwright's brutality, and it is this: that he invariably gets punished for it by Davin or Montague, and they do it well

SKODA'S GERMAN SOAP, "Soft as Velvet." "Pure as Gold," that tells the whole story. Most highly medicated soap ever made. Try one cake. **It is elegant. At all Druggists.** Price, **25 cts.**

Dissolution of Partnership.

THIS is to certify that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business under the style and firm of DODD & ROGERS, has this fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1892, been dissolved by mutual consent, and by the retirement of the senior partner.

Dated this 14th day of May, A. D. 1892.

THOMAS DODD.
BENJ. ROGERS.

Signed in the presence of
F. L. HAZARD.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned begs to intimate that he will continue the business in future under the same name and style of DODD & ROGERS. All liabilities of the late firm will be discharged by him, and all parties indebted to the said late firm, whether by mortgage, judgment, bill of sale, promissory note, book account or otherwise, will be required to make payment of their respective amounts at the place of business of Dodd & Rogers.

BENJAMIN ROGERS.

Charlottetown, May 11, 1892—1m eod

Black Diamond Steamship Co.

THE S. S. "BONAVISTA," due here Monday, the 23rd inst., will sail for St. John's, Newfoundland, carrying produce, live stock, etc.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,
Agents.

may19—3i

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY

Queen's Birthday.

A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Summerside for Charlottetown at 7 a. m. on TUESDAY, May 24th, instant; returning, will leave Charlottetown at 5 p. m (tandard). Fare for the round trip from Summerside, Freetown and intermediate Stations, $1.00; from other Stations, single first-class fare.

The Train for Souris and Georgetown will be held at Charlottetown until 4 p. m. (standard) on 24th inst.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 19, 1892. dy ps 4i

King's County Exhibition Association.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the King's County Exhibition Association will be held at the Court House, Georgetown, on TUESDAY, June 6th, instant, at 11 o'clock, a. m. Shareholders will please forward their proxies to the Secretary on the day preceding the meeting.

GEORGE F. OWEN,
Secretary.

Georgetown, May 19, 1892—dy 2i wy 2i

FIRST AUCTION

Bankrupt Stock.

AT Salesroom on FRIDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock:

20 dozen Fancy Cups and Saucers.
10 " " Vases
4 " " Glass Baskets.
4 " Market Baskets.

R. BEARISTO,
Auctioneer.

May 18.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received up to noon of WEDNESDAY, 8th June, 1892, for the undermentioned articles, or any of them, to be delivered to the Indian Superintendent on Lennox Island, in such quantities and at such times after the 1st July, 1892, as they may be required by him:—Flour, Tea, Sugar, Factory Cotton, Print, Moccasins, Lumber, Shingles, Nails, etc. Samples of such of the above mentioned articles as are transmissable by post should accompany each tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Any newspaper inserting this advertisement without authority from this Department through the Queen's Printer, will forfeit payment for the same.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 10th May, 1892. may19

NOW!

NOW is the time to buy LACE CURTAINS. One Hundred Pairs bought at a great bargain are marked in plain figures at very low prices, 40c. a pair up.

NOW is the time to buy ROOM PAPER. We have not room for our present stock, and are therefore closing it out very cheap, 3c. per roll up.

NOW is the time to buy LADIES' LACE and SILK SHOULDER WRAPS Never have we given greater bargains. A Special Line at $3 90.

NOW is the time to buy CLOTH JACKETS cheap. We have them in all styles and qualities from $1.90 up.

NOW is the time to buy MISSES' and CHILDREN'S ULSTERS and JACKETS. Our variety is very attractive.

NOW is the time to share in the Bargains on our REMNANT COUNTER Never have we given equal bargains to those now offering at 7c. and 10c.

NOW is the time to buy DRESS GOODS, and our new stock is very complete, very attractive, and very cheap.

The More we Sell the Cheaper we Sell.
The Cheaper we Sell the More we Sell.
We Sell More than we did, because
WE ARE SELLING CHEAPER.

BEER BROS.

It is a Fact

BUSINESS GROWS WITH US!

IN THE FACE OF DULL TIMES

We find it necessary to increase our premises. In order to do this we have rented the large Basement underneath the premises of Mr. H. Haszard, which we have fitted up as a Jobbing Department. Physicians and Country Dealers will find that we mean business, and will deal better with them than any other house in the trade.

REDDIN BROS.,
Cameron Block, Opposite the Post Office.

Charlottetown, May 19, 1892.

U R

invited to call and see our beautiful assortment of Neckwear, Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Hosiery, etc.

We are overstocked with Hats, in English and American, and have decided to sell them at greatly reduced prices. You can save from 10 to 20 per cent. at

D. A. BRUCE'S.

Charlottetown, May 13, 1892—eod & wky

We Supply the Ring!

The Parson Ties the Knot!

—(x)—

WHO'S NEXT?

—(x)—

A Large Stock of GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES suitable for Wedding Presents.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Charlottetown, May 13, 1892—2aw & wy CAMERON BLOCK.

The New District of Georgetown

As illustrated in THE EXAMINER looks something like the cut of

THIS WONDERFUL UPHILL ROCKER.

How is this for an Early Spring!

TWELVE CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES sold this year before the 20th of April. When in need of

New Furniture,

come to us. We have the goods, and we need money. SPOT CASH will buy our Goods at Lowest Prices.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., LTD.

Charlottetown, April 28, 1892—2aw & wky

PROSPECTUS.

CH'TOWN DRIVING PARK

Combination Horse Sale,

TO be held on the Grounds of the Provincial Exhibition Association, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, by the Board of Directors,

On Tuesday, 16th of August, 1892.

TERMS:

1. Breeders or owners of horses desirous of offering their stock for sale will enter same with Secretary on or before the 15th day of June next. Accompanying each entry must be name, particulars of breeding and "owner's description" of animal, all not to exceed 100 words.

2. $2.00 in cash or post office order must accompany the entry for each animal, which money will be taken for an "entrance fee," and the further sum of $3 00 must be paid before admission of horse to sale grounds as a guarantee of sale.

3. The total cost of selling each animal, including entrance fee, will not exceed 5 per cent.

4. All animals will have free accommodation at the grounds and stables, with bedding, for one day before sale and the day of sale at the care and risk of the owner, on which days they can be shown free on the track. All fodder to be provided by owner.

5. At the Auction Sale a competent Auctioneer will sell, whose clerk will receive and pay over purchase money.

6. After the 15th June the Directors will publish 2,000 catalogues, which will contain all entries, with particulars as furnished. These catalogues will be distributed everywhere where purchasers are most likely to be found.

7. Generally, where applicable, the rules governing the Combination Sale of Messrs. Emery & Fasig, Cleveland, Ohio, will be followed, which can be seen by all breeders at Secretary's office.

may10

A. B. WRBURTON, Secretary.
Charlottetown, May 17, 1892.

EXCURSION TO P CTOU

Queen's Birthday.

RETURN TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

THE Steamer ST. LAWRENCE will leave Charlottetown at Seven o'clock in the morning on TUESDAY, 24th May, for PICTOU, and will remain there until 4 p. m., to give Excursionists opportunity to see the Football Match.

By order,
F. W. HALES,
Secretary.

Charlottetown, May 17, 1892—6i

Boston Steamers.

THE STEAMER WORCESTER

—WILL LEAVE—

Charlottetown for Boston

—ON—

Thursday, 19th instant, at 6 p. m.

PASSENGERS will find the Steamer in excellent order for the season's work.

EGGS and all other freight handled with the greatest care and at reasonable rates.

CARVELL BROS.,
Agents.

may14—4i guar

CHEMICAL MANURES!

RECEIVED TO-DAY, ex Ralph B. Peake, from Liverpool, high grade English manures:

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.
SULPHATE OF POTASH,
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

These goods are the best value on the market, and will be sold at bottom prices while landing.

AULD BROS.

May 17th '92 d2i w 2i

HACKNOMORE.

HACKNOMORE cures Coughs and Colds. Hackmore relieves Asthma. Hackmore is good in Croup.

HACKNOMORE

HACKNOMORE.

may16—tl june 2

WANTS, LOST, FOUND &c

WANTED.—SALESMAN.—Salary from start. Permanent place.—BROWN Bros. Co., Toronto, Ont. mi8—tf

WANTED. A girl with good town references in a family of two. Apply to Mrs. Hoard, near Upper Prince Street. mi7

TO LET.—Part of tenement house on corner of Sydney and Pownal Streets, 7 rooms. Rent moderate Apply to H. C. Doase. mi8—tf

WE WISH to contract with three men to engage in canvassing Prince Edward Island. Will pay a liberal commission for the first two months on trial, and afterwards, if satisfactory, will give a large weekly salary. Address at once Box 155, St. John, N. B. may10

WANTED—A good Carriage Wood Worker. Good wages given. Apply to W. ROBINSON, Carriage Manufacturer, Newcastle, Miramichi. may13—1w eod & wy

FOR SALE.—That House on the corner of Pleasant Street and St. Peter's Road, containing eight rooms and shop, with warehouse attached. Also, a field containing 11 acres, one mile from town, on the lower St. Peter's Road. Apply to MRS. FLAIGER, North River. mch31—eod & wky tf