

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1882.

Sheep Husbandry.

MANY FARMERS—especially those who live at a large distance from mussel beds—find it difficult to make ends meet. They sow and plant, harvest, dig, thresh, and market their oats and potatoes—and work hard. But the quality of their land has been reduced by previous cropping, manure to restore it they cannot obtain; somehow the turnout is not good; markets are distant; hilly roads necessitate small loads; prices are variable; the chances of the market are often lost—and after all their labor and sweat of brow, these unfortunate farmers find themselves at the end of the year, no richer than when the year began.

It strikes us that they—or at least those of them who have high dry hilly land—should turn their attention more particularly to that small, meek, modest, unobtrusive but very useful animal, the sheep.

Sheep thrive well in this country. It doesn't take a great lot of money to buy a few good ewes and a sound, pure-bred ram. With less care and feed than any other animal requires they will thrive; and, when kept in a thriving way, they will double their number year by year. After the flock is once established, the lambs may be sold at the door, and the wool may be sold for cash, at paying prices, in any of our towns.

All the while, the worn-out farm will be improving; for there is no better way of restoring a soil which is run out than by pasturing a flock of sheep upon it.

Let farmers who are in difficulty for want of manure, stop growing any more grain than may be necessary for the requirements of their own homes, and try Sheep husbandry.

The change will involve the erection of a few sheds to keep from their flocks the heavy fall and spring rains, and the heavy winter storms. The growth of more hay will be necessary. The flock will require a good deal of care and attention, especially at the outset, and in the early spring. But the hard labor of planting and harvesting, and threshing and marketing a lot of grain which yields no profit will be saved, the fertility of the farms will be restored, and the money will be sure to flow in, for lamb and mutton are always in demand both at home and abroad.

Editorial Echoes.

—After an advertisement of three or four days standing, calling a meeting of the Historical Society to consider the question of its continuance or dissolution, three members assembled yesterday in the Legislative Library. With this proof of the interest taken by its members in their Society, we think the meeting was quite justified in unanimously adopting the report recommending the dissolution. It is almost exactly a year since a large and influential meeting of prominent delegates gathered in the same place and enthusiastically resolved that we must have a Historical Society. And the farce is now played out.

—Four telegrams in one day to THE EXAMINER are proving to be a terrible dose to the Patriot. One from the Associated Press of the Maritime Provinces, two from independent sources, and one from Souris containing the news of the loss of the "Phoenix," gave the Patriot such an attack of dyspepsia that the annoying effects are still troubling our contemporary. A great writer has said that "opposing forces leave their influences upon each other," so we are glad to see that the enterprise of THE EXAMINER had the effect of inducing the Patriot to get at least one little telegram daily for the benefit of its readers.

—Among the many influences working for good in our midst may be mentioned the work of the "Young Men's Christian Association." The work, like every good work, is not wholly local, but extends beyond the sphere of personal labor. Young men leaving here for other parts are warmly welcomed by Christian hearts, and helping hands, when such sympathy is of peculiar value to the wanderer. The Helping Hand of Portland, Maine, gives the following incident in its work:—

A young man, a recent arrival from Charlottetown, P. E. I., who has taken up his residence in Portland, writes us an interesting letter, thanking us most cordially for the kind reception he met with at our rooms, on his arrival here, a perfect stranger to everybody. He brought a letter of introduction from the President of the Y. M. C. A. of his own city, of which Association he is an active member. We immediately secured him a good boarding place, employment in a printing office, introduced him to Christian associates, and found him a church home. Such work as this we are constantly doing. Business men! fathers! who you not sustain us in this good work?

—In the death of Dr. Pusey, England loses one of her ripest Hebrew scholars. He was born in the year 1809, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, graduating there with high honours, and finally, in 1828, being appointed as Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford. He was the cleverest of the contributors of the "Tracts for the Times," and was one of the most prolific writers of the day. He is popularly known as one of the leaders of that movement in the English Church which has been at once the object of so much sympathy and so much opposition, and which now numbers its adherents in

every diocese of the Anglican Church. Of late years, age had bowed the hoary head of the veteran theologian, and yet it is but a few years since we saw the short and frank form of the Doctor taking the air of the "quads" of Christ Church. Here, on the fine afternoons, could be seen the cluster of young men surrounding the Professor and listening to his gloss of some knotty point, or chatting cheerily on the questions of the day. He retained his aptitude and ability for his special work to the end.

The Temperance Meeting.

THE meeting called by the "Sons of Temperance" was held last evening, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. The Hall was packed to its fullest capacity, which showed no small degree of interest in the subject under consideration. With commendable punctuality, the evening's proceeding began with singing by a select choir, and the different speeches were heralded by sacred songs. On the platform were seated the different speakers, the choir, and an influential gathering of the friends of temperance. G. W. Bentley, Esq., took the chair, and in his introductory address drew the attention of the audience to the strong reasons, existing on the ground of political economy, why the temperance movement should be triumphant. His figures and facts were sufficiently startling. The Chairman was followed by G. Miller, Esq., who too modestly compared himself to one of Arabi's Bedouins, sent out to do the skirmishing, while the great guns were kept in reserve. He suggested the plan of campaign in this temperance warfare, and thought that though the foe was more formidable than Arabi, the Wolsleys of the movement would come off laureled and victorious. After some choice poetic quotation from the "Immortal Bard of Avon," the speaker retired amid the rousing cheers of his comrades. He was followed by the Rev. G. W. Hodgson, who made a lengthy and brilliant address, pointing out the danger of over-confidence and urging persistent effort on the part of temperance friends to ensure the due fulfilment of the law. In speaking of the influence exercised by the different classes, the rev. gentleman was severely denunciatory in his attack on the so-called upper classes, who, by their indiscriminate displays of liquors, hindered the work of temperance. His peroration was a brilliant and touching one, and appealed to the influence of each individual to work in earnest for the cause. Professor Burwash was the next speaker, and pressed with much earnestness the view that a man who oil not oppose the sale intoxicating liquors should be ready to furnish his quota to the share of its victims. He said where the liquor is sold, there will necessarily be the victims; will anyone come forward and offer himself or a son, to the same? Then why continue the danger? The speech was an effective one, and temperance men must feel proud of their new champion. The last speaker was R. M. Barrett, Esq., who asked if every law was not broken, "then why be surprised at the Scott Act being broken? But as every member of the community was interested in the due observance of the law, then every true lover of law and order should do his or her best to see the law enforced. After a flying review of the temperance work on the Island for the past 35 years, the evening's work was concluded by the singing of "God Save the Queen."

A Team Without a Peer.

2 163 IN DOUBLE HARNESS. A remarkable trial against time was made at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, on the 19th by Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt's team Early Rose and Aldine. The latter was purchased at Hartford on his account for \$15,000 during the recent Totting meeting as a mate for Early Rose, and matches her perfectly in color and action, besides having the requisite speed. Mr. Vanderbilt's purpose was to secure a pair which could equal or beat the time made by Mr. Frank Work's team, Edward and Dick Swiveller, at Fleetwood, 2 163, and he has succeeded. The track was freshly brushed on the morning of the race, and was in first-class condition. William Bair drove, and after some exercise and a slow mile for warming up he sent the pair for a fast mile and without a skip or a break they made it in 2 163, and gave one of the finest exhibitions of team work ever witnessed. Mr. Vanderbilt's horses, including this pair, Maud S. and Lyander Boy, who have been at Charter Oak Park for nearly a month, are now in New York.

[We might here remark that Early Rose and Aldine are sisters of the horse Hernando owned in this city.]

Mr. REID SMITH, of Oxford, N. S., was seriously if not fatally shot, by George King, on Thursday last. Mr. Smith happened to be on the bank of the river near the foundry in the village, and King was on the opposite side, looking for a seal which happened to have come up the river. On the seal rising from the water, King fired, and the shot instead of striking the seal found a resting place in the foundry, breaking the glass 15 feet from the ground, and one striking Mr. Smith in the back. Mr. Smith walked home, and Dr. Howard having been sent for, examined the wound and probed for the ball, but was unable to find it. Smith is quite feeble at last accounts.

The steamer "Princess of Wales," belonging to the P. E. I. Steam Navigation Co., has undergone extensive repairs on the marine slip at this port, and was launched therefrom on Saturday last. On her being opened out for Lloyd's inspection her timbers and other portions of the hull were found perfectly good and sound. She has been thoroughly refastened with strakes of thick pitch pine planks on both sides, and new metalled. She is pronounced by competent judges to be in first-class order and condition, and under the able management of her commander Capt. Cameron will give to the travelling public both comfort and safety. We wish her and her worthy captain every success.—Picton Standard, 12th inst.

FIGURES, facts, and fancies get considerably mixed in Ontario. According to Mr. A. S. Hardy, the more liquor that is sold there the less liquor the people drink. That is a rather contradictory statement; but the Crit organ beats it, for it alleges that by increasing the number of licenses is used annually from 3,628 to 4,049, or by 111, the Local Government has diminished the number of places in which liquor is sold.

TORONTO, Sept. 19—10 a. m. Moderate to fresh, southwesterly to easterly winds, fair weather, with local shower.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Military Convention Abandoned.

DAMIETTA REFRACTORY TO BRITISH OCCUPATION.

Special to the Examiner.

LONDON, Sept. 18. The Anglo-Turkish Military Convention will be abandoned.

Damietta refuses to surrender, and it is thought that the Sultan has given secret orders to the Commander not to surrender. Troops and gunboats have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to be sent to bring the refractory Commander to reason.

[Damietta is about eight miles from the Nile's mouth in the Mediterranean. It is in general ill and irregularly built, but it has some handsome mosques and marble baths, and several bazars. Its commerce was formerly important, but it has been much injured by the prosperity of Alexandria. It carries on a large trade with the interior and in this respect is important. The existing town was created about the year 1251. The fort is a strong one.]

The British forces will re-occupy Tantah. The train service between Cairo and Alexandria has been resumed. The line is in good working order, and for the present the British will occupy all the stations along the route.

DEATH OF A DEAN.

ICE BOUND!

Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, and domestic chaplain to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, is dead.

The Danish Polar Expedition is ice-bound at Nova Zembla.

An Irish Woman Shot.

At Glenties, County Donegal, a process server was engaged in the performance of his duties, and was seizing some cattle. A woman present became very excited over the affair and resisted the seizure. The process server shot her dead. The man has been arrested.

Foundering of a Steamer!

Special to the Examiner.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19. The Great Northern Steamship Company's steamer Asia foundered on Lake Huron last Thursday in a heavy gale. The steamer was on a voyage from Collingwood to French River. About one hundred passengers were on board, and all were lost except a man and a girl.

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

The Times' Alexandria correspondent says that, after the engagement at Tel-Kebr, Arabi fled to Cairo and told the Council that his troops had deserted him, upon which a mission was sent to the Khedive, with two letters from Arabi, one expressing his devotion and the other warning him not to allow the English to enter Cairo, as the same results might follow as happened at Alexandria. The Khedive refused to receive the letters. Arabi was taken before the Khedive yesterday. He presented a loathsome picture of groveling servility. He swore he had not been aware that he was fighting against the Khedive. The Khedive remained standing while Arabi was in his presence. When Arabi had concluded the Khedive ordered his removal.

The Times says: If the lives of Arabi and his immediate followers are spared these men must be put once for all out of the way of doing further harm. They cannot be permitted to retire to Constantinople to become the centre of intrigues. To restore the authority of the Khedive the army must be disbanded and replaced by a gendarmerie sufficient to maintain civil order. If troops are needed to defend distant frontiers it is sufficient to maintain them on the frontier and not keep them at Cairo.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 16. The commandant and twelve officers of Fort Aslan came forward this morning and surrendered to General Wood in person. Gen. Wood immediately inquired for the Italian naval lieutenant, Paolucci, who was supposed to have espoused Arabi Pasha's cause. After some delay, Paolucci was brought forward wearing the uniform of an Egyptian officer, and was immediately placed under arrest.

A despatch from Cairo says some natives accused of murder, arrested by a mob, attempted to escape from the police station, but the native guard fired upon the crowd and quelled the disturbance.

LONDON, Sept. 17. The Times says: The self-esteem of English sportsmen and athletes has been rudely shaken lately by a series of defeats. Yesterday was a bright day, and brought signs that the national credit in sporting matters was not irrevocably lost. The English gained three distinct successes in international contests yesterday, viz., a boat race with the Hillsdale, the Creedmoor rifle match and the cricket match with the Australians at Manchester. We will be jubilant over them while we can. We will glow modestly, but glow we will and must.

Dr. Edward Bouverie Pusey, D. D., Regius Professor of Hebrew in Christ Church College, Oxford, and well known as one of the leading Oxford Tractarians, is dead.

CREEDMOOR, L. I., Sept. 17. In the rifle shooting yesterday the British team made 487 points at 900 yards. The American team did not contest this match. At 1000 yards the British team made 436 points; Americans 226. At the 200 and 600 yards ranges the British team was also victorious. The total score is for the British team at the four ranges 2,029, Americans at three ranges 1,088.

TORONTO, Sept. 19—10 a. m. Moderate to fresh, southwesterly to easterly winds, fair weather, with local shower.

WAR NOTES.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE.

The Times in its leader last Thursday, warmly praises General Sir Garnet Wolsley and gives him all the credit for the success of the campaign in Egypt. It says: "It is impossible to conceive of an operation more successful and executed in a more masterly manner. The whole plan of the campaign, it says, was settled by General Wolsley, with the concurrence of his superiors and the hearty acquiescence of his chief advisers, before he left England. There never was any question about the canal being the basis of operations. Before he left England he put his finger upon Tel-el-Kebr, saying there Arabi would stand and we should attack him on the 15th of September. We mention the circumstances to show that a great deal, which to the outside observer seems chance, is really foreseen, planned or allowed for. General Wolsley has achieved a success which renders all apology for his methods superfluous."

The Sultan telegraphed to General Wolsley on the same day offering congratulations on the splendid victory achieved by him, and requesting him, now that the neck of the rebellion is broken, to stop the march of his army into the interior. General Wolsley sent a telegram in reply, in which he referred the Sultan to London for a response to his request. All the enemy's magazines have been blown up and all the unavailable stores destroyed.

The Herald's correspondent gives a graphic description of the taking of Tel-el-Kebr, and among other things says: "Not only has Tel-el-Kebr fallen into British hands, but the Egyptian army has ceased to exist. The first move was a short one, being only to the sand hills above the camp. There the arms were piled, and the men lay down on the sand or sat and chatted over the coming fight. At one o'clock word was passed round, and they again fell in. Never did 14,000 men get under arms more quietly. The very orders appeared to be given in lowered tones. Almost noiselessly the dark column moved off, their footfall being deadened by the sand. It was an impressive march, which none who shared it will ever forget. On our right was Graham's brigade, which had already done good service by twice repelling the assaults of the enemy. Next came the Guards, the brigade which was, when the action began, to act in support of General Graham. Between them and the canal were forty-two guns of the Royal Artillery. On the railway itself the Naval brigade advanced with a forty-pounder on a truck. South of the canal the Highland regiment led the advance, followed by the Indian troops in support of the cavalry. The horse at Tel-el-Kebr had started due north to make a long detour, and come down upon the enemy's line of retreat. As usual in a movement carried out in darkness many detached parties altogether lost their way. I with some mounted police among the number; for while we completely beat the rest of the force, we went hither and thither all night until daybreak, and then suddenly a terrific fire flashed along the line of sand heaps. A storm of bullets whizzed over the heads of the advancing troops. A wild cheer broke from the Highlanders, and in response the pipes struck shrilly up, bayonets were fixed, and at double quick time they dashed forward. The first line of intrenchments was carried, the enemy scarcely offering any resistance. But from another line of intrenchments, behind which in the still dim light one could scarcely see, a burst of musketry broke out. For a few minutes the Highlanders poured a heavy fire, but it was probably as innocuous as that of the unseen enemy whose bullets whistled harmlessly over head. The delay in the advance and the brigade again went rapidly forward. Soon, a portion of the force had passed between the enemy's redoubts and opened a flanking fire. This was too much for the Egyptians, who took to their heels and fairly ran, suffering, as the crowded masses rushed across the open, very heavily from our fire, being literally mowed down by hundreds. The Royal Irish were sent to turn the enemy's left. At the word they dashed at the trenches and carried them at the bayonet's point, so turning the flank of the defenders of the position. Next came the Eighty-fourth Regiment, then the Eighty-fourth the Guards being close up behind in support. These regiments advanced by regular rushes. For a short time the enemy clung to their line of intrenchments, but their fire was singularly ineffective and the British troops got fairly into the trenches. Then, as the British poured in, the Egyptians fled as rapidly as those upon the other side of the canal had done before the Highlanders. The fight was now practically over, the only further danger arising from the bullets of the British troops, who were firing in all directions upon the flying enemy as with loud cheers the whole line advanced in pursuit. The Egyptians did not preserve the slightest semblance of order, but fled a confused rabble, at the top of their speed. On the bridge over the canal General Wolsley dictated his orders to Generals McPherson and Lowe. The former was ordered to move with the Indian brigade on Zagazig, the latter to continue the work of the total dispersion of the enemy. As I write the troops are cheering the Generals, Alison and Graham, who rode into the trenches at the head of the Highlanders; the Guards are making themselves comfortable in the abandoned Egyptian tents and preparing to snore a few hours' repose. The enemy's position consisted of lines of solid entrenchments, bound together by wattles. It was four miles long from flank to flank. At intervals bastions, mounted by guns, protected the front. There were successive series of deep trenches at right angles to the extreme left of their position. A deep trench extends two miles to the rear, behind which is another entrenchment forming a defence of the front line from attack on the flank. Toward the canal, on the right right, were very strong works. The natural irregularities of ground constituted a very formidable position which would have cost great expenditure of life had it been attacked in front. At one point only was the advance checked for a moment, but the first line was reinforced from behind, and with another cheer they swept on again and cleared the enemy from before them. At some of the bastions the resistance, although unavailing, was desperate, the Egyptians being caught as in a trap by the

rapidity of the advance, defending themselves to the last. At these points the Egyptians lie dead in hundreds, while only here and there a Highlander lies stretched among them, as if shot in the act of charging. Had the Egyptian fire been any way accurate the losses must have been tremendous. As it is they are marvelously slight when the nature of the works carried and the number of their defenders is considered.

NOTICE.

IMPORTERS from whose Stock samples of liquors are taken, from time to time, for the purpose of having the test required by law performed, are requested to call for them within 30 days from the date such test has been completed, otherwise they will be destroyed. By order of the Collector, JAMES F. CURTIS, Chief Landing-Writer and Surveyor's Office, Charlottetown, S. pt. 13, 1882—61

Household Furniture.

TO be sold by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the House in Great George Street, formerly occupied by the late Miss Mary Margaret Macdonald, all the furniture therein, comprising in part: 1 vort Superior Piano, Rosewood Case, by Hardman, New York; 1 Superior Organ; Parlor Sets of Walnut and Beech; Hall Furniture, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Hall Chairs and Hat Stands, in Walnut, Marble-Top and Walnut Centre Tables, a lot of oil Paintings, Handsome Vases and Mantle Ornaments, Iron Bedsteads and Spring and Hair Mattresses, very good; 1 good Sewing Machine, Stair Carpet and Rugs, Oil Cloth, Cooking Stove and Kitchen Furniture, all nearly new and in good order. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Sept. 19, '82.

Sail & Row Boats.

TO be sold by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at the Steam Navigation Co's Wharf at 4 o'clock, the following Boats, namely:— 1 Sloop Sail Boat, 1 Schooner Rigged Sail Boat, 3 Pleasure Boats, Sail and Row, 1 Oyster Fishing Boat, 3 Four-oared Row Boats, 5 Double Sculls (one of them new), 3 Single Sculls, 1 Four-Oared Gig, 1 Goose Boat, 1 Rob Roy Canoe. All the above with Oars and Sails complete. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, Sept. 19, '82.

W. WHEATLEY, PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT, 269 Barrington Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

Consignments solicited. Highest prices and prompt returns guaranteed. Sept. 19, 1882—2aw 2m

SEPTEMBER.

MORE NEW GOODS

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE,

Selected by our Mr. Stewart.

NOW OPENING,

Ex Karr, Phœnician, and Assyrian.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Sept. 11, 1882—wly

Wanted!

AN active young man having some business experience to serve as a Clerk in a mercantile office. Must be a good writer. Apply by letter to B. K., P. O. Box No. 55, Charlottetown. Sept. 14 21, sj 1

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Dominion of Canada, Province of Prince Edward Island.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-fifth year of His present Majesty's reign, chapter 23, intituled "An Act respecting Insolvent Banks, Insurance Companies, Loan Companies, Building Societies and Trading Corporations," and of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, an Insolvent Banking Company.

By Direction of His Honor, Mr. Justice P. Peters, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province, notice is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed MONDAY, the 25th day of September, inst., A. D. 1882, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Judges Chamber, in the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, in said Province, to make a call on all the contributors of the above-named Company, and that the liquidators of the said Company propose that such call shall be for eighty dollars per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour and place to offer objections to such call.

Dated this fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1882. D. HODGSON, Prothonotary.

The City of Charlottetown, CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,

Sept. 12, 1882.

THE following resolution was passed at the last regular monthly meeting of the City Council:—

Resolved, That no articles be purchased for the City unless a requisition has been first obtained from the City Clerk, and such requisition be countersigned and approved of by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, or other member of the Finance Committee, and that this Council will be liable only for such articles as are purchased on the authority of and under such requisition. By order, WM. B. MORRISON, City Clerk.

NOTICE

JUDGE REDDIN

Wishes to Sell or Rent His Property Opposite the Railway.

Dwelling House, Stables, and large Ware house. The property fronts 170 feet on Water and 100 feet on Weymouth Street. Also, Horses, Carriages, &c. McKINNON & McLEAN, Sept. 6, 1882—2w

To Lobster Packers.

WE have 375 cases of one-lb tins cans, empty. Cheap for cash. Sept. 6, 1882—2w

JOBS PRINTING

executed with neatness and dispatch, at the EXAMINER JOB PRINTING ROOMS, cor. Water and Great George Streets.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

LOST, 1st evening, in the Post Office, a bunch of Keys. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at this office. se 19 21

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a girl for general housework. Apply at this office. se 18 21

WANTED, a large quantity of Oats and Potatoes, for which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply to James Phillips, Kent Street. se 18 21 pd

WANTED—Active News Agents. Apply at office of News Agency, P. E. I. Railway Station. se 18 21 pd

FOR SALE OR TO LET, that pleasantly situated residence fronting on the South Side of Kent Street and the West Side of Cumberland Street, at present in the occupation of Hon. A. A. McDonald, adjoining the residence of Rev. F. W. Moore and George Macleod, Esquire, "Poplar Villa." Possession given 1st October next. For particulars apply to JOHN BAIL, Charlottetown. se 14 21

WANTED immediately, a Waitress for Hotel, one who had some experience. Good reference required apply at this office.

WANTED, an experienced parlor maid. Wages, seven dollars, or higher, to one who thoroughly understands her work. Enquire at the EXAMINER office. se 6 wly

WANTED, in a respectable family as boarders, a few gentlemen, or a gentleman and his lady. Apply by letter to P. O. Lock Box 123, Charlottetown. se 12 19

TO LET, a house containing six rooms. Apply to JAMES McLEOD, Spring Park Road. se 11

TO LET, a cottage containing nine rooms, with a good yard, garden and stable, pleasantly situated on Upper Hillsborough street, near the late residence of Mr. P. W. Hyndman. For terms apply to P. DUBOIS. se 11

TO LET—The House situated on corner of Great George and King Streets. For further information apply at the office of EXAMINER or "New Era." se 6 3

TWO OR THREE GOOD CABINET JOURNEYMEN WANTED at the P. E. Island Furniture Warehouse. M. BROWN se 2

THE SUBSCRIBERS have about \$300.00 of the Bank of P. E. Island Notes on hand for sale. HAMILTON & SMITH, Shediac, N. B., 9th Aug., 1882. ang 11