Prohibition Commission.

Summary Report of the Evidence.

THE COMMISSION met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The attendance of spectators was small.

His Honor the Master of the Rolls was the first witness called. He said that while practicing his profession he had a good deal to do with the enforcement of the Scott Act. There were about eleven Scott Act appeal cases came up at the session of the court in Georgetown this summer in all of which the convictions of the Magistrates were upheld except in one case. In Charlottetown he had acted as counsel for the liquor sellers, and in Prince and King's Counties he had acted for the temperance people. Under the Scott Act, drunkenness and perjury had increased in Charlottetown. In the towns public opinion does not support the Act. Public opinion has a great deal to do with the effective enforcement of the Act. He believed the Scott Act was repealed by the people because they conscientiously believed it a failure. It was a complete failure. He was in favor of a license law for the towns, making the liquor seller responsible for all damages that might result from any sales he made. He thought there should be an inspection of liquors offered for sale. The present law had not been in force long enough for him to give an opinion as to the effect it was having. A disgraceful state of affairs had arisen under the Scott Act in Charlottetown, and he believed that it was on account of this that the Act was repealed. He thought there would be a vast deal of smuggling under prohibition, and that great difficulty would be experienced in enforcing such a law.

H. M. Davison, City Clerk, was the next to give evidence. The Scott Act had been repealed before he was appointed. There is no Scott Act fund; all fines go into the city. He could not tell whether the present law made things better or worse.

Charles Cameron, City Marshal, said he did all he could to carry out the law. He had been marshal a little over a year. Illicit sales of liquor were going on under the Scott Act. The present liquor sellers are mostly those who were illegal sellers under the Act. The present regulation has done away with selling in back places and in grocery stores. He had no difficulty in doing his duty. The Scott Act was beneficial to some and to others it was not. He remembered the increase in the police force under the old license law. The reason of the increase was because there was a lot of shipping. The sailors could procure as much rum as they wished, and the rows and fights were so numerous that extra help was needed to keep order. The new law is working well. Drunkenness is steadily on the decrease since the law came into force. The police do not make many arrests, because the liquor shops are all over the city, and if a man wants to get drunk he can do so near home and they cannot get them. The number of houses where liquor is sold has decreased. There are now about seventy-five houses in the city where liquor is sold. There is not as much liquor drank now as there was twelve or fifteen years ago. The people have not got the money to buy it. It would be hard to say how many houses sold liquor under the Scott Act. In many houses the stock would be kept in a jar or in a few bottles.

Sergeant John Allen, keeper of the Government Poor House, said they had forty-six inmates in that institution at the present time—thirty-one males and fifteen females. The principal cause of their being there is old age and infirmity. There may be one or two cases caused by drinking.

Rev. James Simpson, Priest Incumbent of St. Peter's Church, said he had been a resident of the city for some nine years. The Scott Act was law when he came here. He thought drunkenness had increased during the last year of the Act. There was no noticeable increase in drunkenness after the repeal of the Act. Drunkenness must be dealt with the same as any other sin—by personal contact with the sinner. If a man wants to get drunk he can do so no matter what law is in force. He would not favor the re-enacting of the Scott Act after seeing its operation in Charlottetown. He thought the present law, with a few amendments, would be as good as any. He did not think prohibition could be a success here owing to the smuggling. The Scott Act does not prevent drinking and it encourages sneaking, hypocrisy and other mean practices. He thought that where license laws were in force they were observed. He thought that if public opinion could be educated up to the enforcement of a general prohibitory law it might, perhaps, be a success; but he did not think that public opinion had reached that stage yet. Well enforced prohibition would, to a large extent, remove the temptation to drink.

Rev. Geo. W. Fisher, Pownal, said he had been a resident of that place for over two years. He was at Alberton before. He found that the Act worked successfully in both places. They have County inspectors appointed by the Government. The Act has prevented drinking in both places, but not entirely. It has reduced the sales of liquor at Alberton. Liquor was sold at the Five Mile House in Pownal, but he did not know that any was sold there now. The seller had recently been fined and jailed. There was as much breaking of license laws as there was of the Scott Act. He believed that national prohibition was the best way of dealing with the liquor evil. He thought that public opinion on the Island was ripe for it, and that it could be as well enforced as the Scott Act. He would call it a sin to take a glass of wine. He did not know very much about the way in which the Scott Act was enforced in Charlottetown. He thought that if there were 150 illicit liquor shops in the city under the Scott Act the effect upon the moral welfare of the community would be bad. He was not favorable to license. License would give the trade an air of respectability it has not got now. No one of respectability cares for being seen going into these liquor places now. When he expressed himself as being in favor of prohibition, he meant prohibition for beverage purposes.

James H. Reddin, barrister, had been a resident of the city for thirty-five years, and had been practising his profession for about ten years. He did not consider the operation of the Scott Act in Charlottetown advantageous to the community. Under it those who desired to drink could get all they wanted. He supposed that in some places the liquor sold would be better than in others. In the interval between the repealing of the Scott Act and the enacting of the present law liquor was sold more openly, bu there was no appreciable difference in the amount of drinking and drunkenness. The present regulation was good, but he thought a license law would be better. He did not think there was more drinking in Charlottetown now than in other cities of the same size elsewhere. He thought there was more drinking in Charlottetown under the old license law than there is at present. In Charlottetown the Scott Act was generally disregarded. He thought that the repeal of the Scott Act here was caused by the fact that the people having had ten years experience of it had arrived at the conclusion that any other system would be much better. There was not much drunkenness in Alberton or Georgetown. He understood, however, that liquor was sold in both places. He thought that if a general prohibitory law could be properly enforced it would do good. He did not think, however, that prohibition could be enforced here excepting, perhaps, in country towns.

Rob. Angus, manager of the telephone exchange, said he came here in 1882, but was first acquainted with the Island in 1880. His business took him through the Island a good deal. The Scott Act became law in 1881. He thought the Act had done away with drinking in the rural districts, but liquor may be obtained in the towns. He had seen an increase of temperance in Charlottetown under the Scott Act. Some times the Act would be better enforced than at others. It could be well enforced when the City Council was favorable to its enforcement. During the time that there was a paid prosecutor the Act was well enforced, but when he was dismissed by the Council things fell behind, and for over a year the law was not enforced as it had been or as it might be. He did not think seventy-five places were needed in Charlottetown to supply the people with drink. He would prefer the present law to the Scott Act if the Act was not properly enforced; but would prefer the Act if it was rigidly enforced. He was not favorable to granting licenses to sell liquor.

At 6.15 the Commission adjourned, to meet at 10 next morning.

The Commission resumed work at ten o'clock this forenoon.

Benjamin Davies—I was formerly a merchant in Charlottetown, but latterly on the P. E. I. Railway. I knew Charlottetown under license, Scott Act and free sale. I don't think there is as much drunkenness now as there was twenty-five years ago. I attribute this to the work of temperance societies and the change of social customs. I do not think the Scott Act put a stop to drunkenness in town; it may have worked better in the country. The new regulation works very well, and I prefer it to the Scott Act. I would permit license to certain persons. I did not notice that drinking affected business for good or bad.

To Judge McDonald—I don't think there was any decrease in drunkenness under the Scott Act. Perhaps there was in the country. I thought it was a poor Act. Country people could get liquor in town. I noticed no increase in drunkennese under the liquor regulation act. I would favor prohibition if it could be carried out.

To Dr. McLeod—The Scott Act worked better in the country than it did in the city. It received support from ministers and the better class of people.

S. C. Nash—I have been Collector of Inland Revenue since 1873. This statement shows the value of liquor imported for 11 years:—

	Bond.	D'ty p'd	To'ls.
1882	250.83		250.83
1883	1600 18		1600 18
1884	1535.85		1535.85
1885	943 12		943 12
1886	4667 74	431.13	5098.87
1887	2381 97	167 34	2549 31
1888	1549 40	483.36	2032 76
1889	3432 44	950.03	4382 47
1890	1160 68	134 98	1295.96
1891	6358 32	1425 70	7784.02
1892	1502.82	664.17	2166 99

It was principally rye whiskey that was imported. The immense quantity imported in 1891 was in anticipation of an increase of duty. The brewery here ran all the time the Scott Act was in force. (Mr. Nash gave the number of gallons manufactured each year). The quantity of ale made is not lessened by any increase of duty on material. If prohibition were in force a lot of stills would spring up, and there would be a great deal of drunkenness. I believe there is a great deal of smuggling. During the Scott Act, quantities of liquor came here in single packages. When the Scott Act was law it was openly, continuously and flagrantly violated. I think the traffic would be better regulated under license. The Scott Act does not prohibit the importation and manufacture. I think that all the beer and spirits imported to the Island went down the red lane. A great deal of beer is imported here. It exceeds the amount made here. People can purchase liquor out of bond in other provinces without our having any official record of the transaction.

Dr. Blanchard—Am physician and superintendent of Insane Asylum. Have been superintendent for 18 years. There are 140 patients. A very small per centage of the cases are caused by drunkenness. Very difficult to trace whether any cases are indirectly caused by drunkenness. The general opinion regarding the Scott Act is that it is ineffective. No trouble during the Scott Act to obtain liquor. As a practitioner cannot say anything about the quality of liquor sold under the Scott Act. Doctors ordered always from the druggists. Noticed no decrease in drunkenness during the Scott Act. I think that since the Scott Act was repealed drunkenness has increased. During the Scott Act there was virtually free rum and the increase now cannot be put down to free rum. I would favor a rigid license law. From my experience and observation I think it would be very difficult to enforce a prohibitory law, especially on this Island. I think alcohol is an exciting cause in many cases of insanity. Drinking habits of parents predispose their children to insanity to a great extent. True prohibition would be an immense benefit to the people. I think prohibition of importation and manufacture could be better enforced than the Scott Act. After a man has reached a certain age and is going down hill, I think a glass of wine is beneficial. Moderate drinking does not hurt grown up men. As to tobacco, it is not a good thing in certain cases, and in others it does no harm.

Mark Wright—I am a manufacturer and have lived in Ch'town 25 years; been a manufacturer of furniture for twenty years. Employ 40 or 50 men. My business has to a limited extent been interfered with by drinking of men. It has been better in this respect for last two years. Prefer the present state of affairs to previous years, but do not approve of mode of restriction. Would prefer the present state of the law to a license system. When the people repealed Scott Act they did not protest against prohibition. I prefer total abstainers as workmen. Drinking men are unreliable. I would prefer Ch'town at the present day to Ch'town under old license. Prohibition, if properly enforced, would be a great benefit to manufacturers and workmen. Under Scott Act liquor was sold every day, and in many places. I prefer free sale to license. It is wrong to license. It is wrong to sell without license. The restrictions of a license law were never enforced. Neither were the restrictions of sale under Scott Act. The vote repealing S. A. was a protest against a badly enforced law. Public sentiment had something to do with the non-enforcement of law. I think the present Council is a temperance Council, and try to enforce present law. At times under Scott Act I have noticed less drunkenness—when Act was rigidly enforced.

Mr. Justice Hensley said that his experience extended over the time of license, Scott Act and free sale. The first delay in the enforcement of the Scott Act was on account of a constitutional question which was not decided for about a year and a half. Some local points were raised which caused a delay of about a year. The Act was in operation for about nine years. During these years there had been an improvement in drunkenness. But there has been little, if any, change for the worse in Charlottetown since the Act was abrogated. Independently of the law, a great change has recently taken place in the social customs of the people. There was a lack of public sympathy and assistance in respect to the Scott Act. Although a majority carried the Act, the majority did not seem to care very much about its enforcement. On the whole, the operation of the law throughout the Island has been beneficial. Well enforced prohibition would do good; but its enforcement would be doubtful. Public sympathy is in favor of temperance, but not sufficiently in favor of the enforcement of prohibition laws. He thought that a "local option" license law for school districts was the best restrictive law, because people were interested, and a vote of two-thirds of the residents was necessary. Law, as the result of public sentiment, successfully enforced strengthens public sentiment in favor of temperance. If the name of "license law" was changed and it were called "restrictive law" the meaning of license law would be better understood. A license law would be more easily enforced than a prohibitory law. It is scandalous when a law is openly violated. A law so violated has not answered its end. A frightful amount of perjury was engendered by the Scott Act. All sumptory laws are difficult of enforcement, because people rebel against having restrictions placed upon their eating and drinking. Prohibition should apply generally. It is contrary to experience, that license vendors assist unlicensed vendors. The Scott Act was not abrogated here from lack of temperance feeling. He would not favor prohibition for the whole Dominion, because he thought that public opinion would not enforce it. The present restrictive law in this city is well enforced, but he thought the open bars would prove to be an evil.

Arthur Newbery.—No returns of licensed vendors were made under the Scott Act. There are now only two such vendors—one at Summerside, the other at County Line. The Scott Act did not work satisfactorily. A license law would be better.

W. E. Dawson.—The Scott Act was not enforced. If enforced, he was in favor of the Scott Act in preference to a license law; if enforced, he was in favor of prohibition throughout Canada. He thought that prohibition could be enforced if public sentiment were behind it. When Chairman of the License Board in this city there was in force a local option law. The issue of licenses was dependent upon the expressed wishes of a majority of the people. If a license law were to be enacted, he would favor a high license fee, a limited number of persons licensed, and also inspection of liquors. The license law was strictly enforced and drunkenness decreased. But after the Scott Act came into operation the convictions for drunkenness increased. The Scott Act would have been successful if the law had been enforced. He would prefer the license law enforced to the Scott Act not enforced. Public opinion sustained the license law; it did not sustain the Scott Act. Public opinion is not educated up to the Scott Act or prohibition. Some licensees frequently violated the license law, but some would not do so. He had never heard that licensees employed unlicensed persons as sort of sub agents to sell for them. He thought that the license system as enforced favored the cause of temperance more than the Scott Act, which was not enforced. There were very few unlicensed sellers under the license law.

The Stipendiary Magistrate submitted a table of statistics He estimated that about 144 to 150 persons were selling liquor under the Scott Act But it was at times almost impossible to get a glass of liquor. During the last two years the law was well enforced, but the fines were altogether inadequate. Some of the men who paid most fines—aggregating as much as $700—accumulated fortunes during Scott Act times.

Judge McDonald expressed the thanks of the commission for the valuable information afforded by Mr. FitzGerald and their appreciation of the able manner in which he had performed his magisterial duties.

Court took recess.

Personal.

The Rev. W. Eatough, of Trinity Church, St. John, N. B., is in town, and will assist at St Peter's Church to-morrow.

We understand that the Rev. James Simpson has declined the position offered him at St. John, N. B.

Mr. C. Lord Helliwell, representing Messrs. Lightbrown, Aspinwell & Co, of Manchester, England, and the old Canadian house of M. Stanton & Co., paper hangers, etc., is again visiting the Island. Mr. Helliwell, it will be remembered, was one of those who suffered from the railway accident which occurred here a few years ago. It is pleasing to note that he is still hale and hearty.

Weather Bulletin.

TORONTO, Aug. 20.—10 a. m.

Moderate to fresh winds, unsettled weather, with local rains.

SOURIS.

Its Trotting Park and Races.

A Fine Day and Good Sport.

The early morning of yesterday gave promise of a fine day. As the special train from Charlottetown, Conductor Kelly, drew into Souris the sun shone out gloriously. There was also the cool, invigorating breeze, always (well, nearly always) present at Souris, and the wavelets broke in foam upon the point or rolled in foaming, curling surf upon the shore The excellence of Souris as a place of summer resort is, indeed, apparent at the first glance.

After dinner at the Bay View Hotel, or in the homes of hospitable friends residing at Souris, those who arrived by train proceeded with those who came in carriages to the Souris Trotting Park.

The park is beautifully situated upon high ground in full view of the bay. If the grand stand and the Judges stand were at the north instead of at the south side of it, the spectators on the grand stand could, while waiting for the races, enjoy the fine, broad, variegated landscape and the views upon the bay. The back of the grand stand would at the same time protect them from the north wind, which often prevails at the time of the autumn meetings. We suggest to the enterprising owners of the park the change here indicated. Their track is one of the best in all Canada. It seems a pity that all its incidental advantages should not be fully utilized.

The crowd present yesterday was, considering the season, unexpectedly large. People of both sexes and all ages from Souris and the country round-about flocked to see the races; and it is significant of the influence of the clergy and the rising moral tone of the community that, though the Scott Act is law and intoxicants abundant, there were very few cases of excessive drinking. In fact the meeting of yesterday was altogether creditable.

The races were called at one o'clock. The judges were John J Davies, Charlottetown, (starter), and Robert Pugsley, Amherst; John Macdonald and Frank Kelly, (timers); distance judge, J J McAdam In the three minute class were Yellow Bird, owned and driven by Newton Lee; Jules Robin, owned by Mr. Bowness and driven by R Johnstone; Parnell, owned by P. P. Gillis and driven by Brown; and Sim, owned by William McKie and driven by Steele. Yellow Bird was drawn after the second heat. The other three horses contested the race gamely to the end. Parnell and Sim trotted fairly and squarely, showing some fine bursts of speed and giving promise of better work. But they were not speedy enough for the pacer. The following is the

Summary:

THREE MINUTE CLASS.

Jules Robin, c. g, Summerside, (R Johnstone)	1 1 2 1
Parnell, b.s., Charlottetown, (Brown)	3 3 1 2
Sim, r.g., Charlottetown, (Steele)	2 2 3 3
Yellow Bird, c g, Charlottetown, (Lee)	4 4 dr

Time 2.48; 2 40½; 2.46; 2.43¾.

The 2.40 class came second upon the score card. This class was composed of Harry C., owned by H. C Connolly Charlottetown, and driven by Durant; Deerfield, owned and driven by Mr. Webster, of Midgell; and Nelson, owned by J. McLean, M. P., and driven by Steele. The latter horse was not in good form and acted badly. He was drawn after the second heat. Harry C. trotted gamely in the two first heats but lost time in breaking and came in second to Deerfield. In the third heat the start, it is stated by the driver of Deerfield, that the latter was crowded off his ground by the driver of the city stallion, the latter having the advantage at the start. At any rate Deerfield broke up and did not settle to his work at any time during the heat. Consequently, he was distanced for running. Harry C trotted squarely and beautifully throughout the heat which he made in 2 39½.

2.40 CLASS.

Harry C, b. s., Charlottetown, (Durant)	2 2 1
Deerfield, s.g., Midgell, (Webster),	1 1 dis
Nelson, bg., Souris, (Steele)	3 3 dr.

Time, 2 44, 2 45, 2 39½.

The last and most exciting race was the "Free for all." The contestants were Lucy Derrick, owned and driven by Newton Lee; Benny, owned by W. F. Robins, Ch'town, and driven by Steele, and Harry G, owned by P. P. Gillis and driven by Brown. There were five heats in this race, each of which was keenly contested. In the first heat Lucy Derrick broke at the first turn, and acted badly throughout. But in the following heats she trotted squarely and beautifully, gaining the admiration of all present. The two pacers, too, trotted gamely.

FREE FOR ALL.

Lucy Derrick, Truro, owned and driven by Lee	3 1 1 2 1
Benny, g g., Charlottetown, (Steele)	1 3 3 1 2
Harry G, b.g, Ch'town, (Brown)	2 2 2 3 3

Time, 2 36, 2.34, 2 38, 2 39½.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, BY AUCTION.

THE undersigned will offer for sale by Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at Eleven o'clock, a m:—

The property situated on corner of Chestnut and Upper Queen Streets, 132x82 feet, in Building Lots.

ALSO—Seven Building Lots adjoining the Reddin property, Upper Queen Street.

Plans can be seen at the office of Peters & Peters, or at the Connolly Estate Office, Queen Street. Terms at sale.

A. A. MACDONALD,
W. W. SULLIVAN,
FREDERICK PETERS,
Trustees of late Owen Connolly.

aug20—dy 4i wy tl sle pat

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

Bass' Ale, Guinness' Stout, Claret.

TO be sold by Auction, on WEDNESDAY next the 24th inst, at 11 o'clock, on Peake's Wharf No. 1, Warehouse B 2:—

12 bbls Bass' Ale, quarts, bottled by Byass,
11 " " " " Shanks,
28 " Guinness' Porter, " "
26 " " " Byass,
12 " " " E & J Bourke
16 cases St. Julien and Floriac Claret (Brand Barton and Gurstier, Bordeaux).

TERMS—Over $50, three months on approved notes.

E. H. NORTON & CO.,
aug20—3i Auctioneers.

Merchants' Bank Stock.

BY AUCTION, at our Office, on TUESDAY next, August 23rd, at 12 o'clock, noon:—14 Shares Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island Stock.

E. H. NORTON & CO.,
aug17—3i (w f m) Auctioneers.

BEER BROS.

August Sale.

During the Month of August we wish to close out all remains of our SUMMER STOCK, and shall be continually showing lots of goods at prices to clear.

BEER BROS.

5 cts IMPORTED "LITTLE QUEEN" CIGARS!

The Best Five Cent Smoke in the City,

At WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

Charlottetown, August 20, 1892.

READERS!

Read the advertisements of the other two Booksellers, then come in and see our prices. Rather than to be undersold we will give our School Readers away.

REMEMBER, it was not us that broke the written contract to sell Readers at catalogue prices, but now that it is broken we will chop prices until our competitors have had enough of it.

HASZARD & MOORE,

Charlottetown, Aug. 20, 1892. VICTORIA ROW.

SPECIAL CUT

—ON ALL—

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR TWO WEEKS.

—(x)—

IN order to induce intending Students to purchase their Books EARLY, we are making a SPECIAL CUT in prices for all SCHOOL BOOKS. Almost all the Books for College are now in, and we only want you to compare prices with others to secure sales. Our quotations on Readers are as follows:—

PRIMERS	(First)	3¼ CENTS.
"	(Second)	6 "
READERS	(Second)	14 "
"	(Third)	25 "
"	(Fourth)	34 "
"	(Fifth)	46 "
"	(Sixth)	46 "

We may say that, with reference to the above, we have been bound by agreement with other dealers to sell at Catalogue price, but as the agreement is now void, we are at liberty to give you every advantage of our cheap rates. REMEMBER, this opportunity lasts for TWO WEEKS, and it is good for ALL Books.

BAZAAR CO., Queen Street.

Charlottetown, August 18, 1892—eod & wky

AUGUST

Is Generally a Dull Month.

WE PROPOSE TO MAKE IT A BUSY ONE.

IN order to do this we have placed a BARGAIN COUNTER in our Shop, and will offer for this Month the balance of our Summer Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES at prices that will ensure quick sales. Space will not permit going into details, but call and examine the greatest bargains ever offered in the city.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.

Charlottetown, August 12, 1892.

SUMMERSIDE RACES.

—(x)—

Wednesday, 24th August, 1892.

—(x)—

THE time for receiving entries for the above Races has been extended till SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, p. m., when five per cent. of the purse must be paid, the other five per cent to be paid on the 23rd inst., at 10 o'clock, p m.

All Horses entered and eligible to start on the 16th inst. shall be allowed to compete in their different classes.

The Association reserve to themselves the right to postpone or call a race off and return the entrance money, on account of bad weather or track. Those who may have paid ten per cent. as required by first advertisement, shall be entitled to a refund of five per cent. in the event of the horse so entered not starting.

JAMES A. SHARP, President. RICHARD HUNT, Secretary.

Summerside, August 17, 1892.

CONVENT DE NOTRE DAME,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

Sisters of the Congregation De Notre Dame.

STUDIES will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, 5th September.

The Course of Instruction in the English and French Languages is thorough.

Efficient Teachers presids over the Departments of Music, Drawing, Painting and Needlework.

Any further information can be obtained by addressing the MOTHER SUPERIOR, Convent De Notre Dame. aug19

AUCTION SALE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale by Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at Eleven o'clock, a. m., the Standing Crop of 35 Acres Oats, lying between the Upper St. Peter's Road and the Lower St. Peter's Road, adjoining the residence of the late Ralph Brecken, Esq.

Terms at sale, at Lower St. Peter's Road.

A. A. MACDONALD,
W. W. SULLIVAN,
FREDERICK PETERS,
Trustees late Owen Connolly.

aug18—dy tl sle

AUCTION.

I AM instructed by the Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald to sell at his residence, Orlebar Street, on THURSDAY NEXT, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock:—

His Household Furniture, comprising Parlor, Drawing Room, Hall, Bedroom and Kitchen Furnitnre, including Melodeon, Books, Book Cases, Pictures, Presses, Clocks, China, Glass, Earthenware, Lamps.

ALSO—Carriage, Sleighs, Ploughs, Oat Bin, etc., and two new Milch Cows.

R. BEAIRSTO,
aug19 Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE

DWELLING HOUSES —AND— REALESTATE

IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

I AM instructed to offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of August, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon:—

Those handsome and valuable Brick Buildings, Shop and Bakery, lately occupied as Dwelling Houses by the Rev. Dr. Knox and John Quirk, Esq., and as a Shop and Bakery by Messrs. A. & C. Quirk.

These premises front upon Prince Street, directly opposite the grounds surrounding St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and are among the most eligible residences in the city.

The property will be offered in one block or in several to suit purchasers. A good title with immediate possession will be given.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in three years, secured by mortgage at 5 per cent.

The above premises can be inspected at any time on and after Friday, 19th instant, on application to the undersigned.

R. BEAIRSTO,
aug11—city prs d&w tl ele Auctioneer.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS

—WILL RE-OPEN—

Thursday, Sept. 1st.

There are a few vacancies for pupils For information apply to

REV. JAMES SIMPSON,
aug16—tl sept 6 Head Master.

Real Estate Sale.

Valuable Building Lots.

THE undersigned will offer for sale by Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at Eleven o'clock, a. m.:—

That valuable property situated on corner of West and Grafton Streets, having a front on West Street of 160 feet, and running east along Grafton Street 84 feet, with buildings thereon.

ALSO—One and a half Town Lots, having a front on Kent Street of 126 feet and running back 160 feet.

These properties will be laid off in Building Lots, and plans can be seen at the office of Peters & Peters, or at the office of the Trustees, Queen Street.

Terms liberal and will be made known at sale.

A. A. MACDONALD,
W. W. SULLIVAN,
FREDERICK PETERS,
Trustees late Owen Connolly.

aug17—dy 3i wy tl sle dy pat

WANTS, LOST, FOUND &c

SECOND-HAND PIANO—A very superior American Piano, cost $375, scarcely been used. Will sell for $150 cash. Enquire at this office. 3i—aug19

LOST—A lady's moonstone brooch, shape of a heart, set with brilliants. Finder will please leave same at this office. tf—aug19

TO LET, at the head of Queen Street, a dwelling house (new) containing four bedrooms, front room, dining room and kitchen. Good yard room, etc Apply to JAS. F. CURTIS, Customs. aug11—tf

LOST—On or about the 9th inst., a locket used as a watch charm. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office. aug15—tf

TO LET—A dwelling house of nine rooms with stable, situated on Hillsborough Street, near the residence of Mr. Lemuel Poole, and adjoining Mr. Henry Coffin's. Immediate possession given. Apply to GEORGE ALLEY. iy28—dy tf t t s pat m w f

TO LET—A house on corner of Pownal and Euston Streets, containing nine rooms with closets and halls, and water and sink in kitchen. There is also a large yard with stable and coach house. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN JOHNSTON, Pownal Street. aug13

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