THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 22, 1892.

The Prohibition Commission.

How to abolish the Liquor Evil is admittedly the most difficult of all the problems of this day and generation. The Parliament of Canada was asked to solve this problem by the passage of a prohibitory law. But a prohibitory law which could not be enforced would, evidently, not advance the cause of temperance. So instead of passing a prohibitory law, off-hand, Parliament authorized a commission to ascertain the conditions existing throughout Canada, with a view to the passage of an act to meet these conditions and to be practically workable. Every reasonable and unprejudiced man must admit that this was a reasonable course to pursue. So far from being a proof that the Government and Parliament desire to shelve the questions aised by the prohibitionists, it is the best proof in the world that they desire to deal with them effectively and vigorously. To say that the information and opinions given by all the gentlemen examined by the Commission will be of no value whatever is to dispute the truth of the wise man's saying that "in the multitude of counsellors there is safety," is to say that the wisdom and experience of our judges, mayors, stipendiary magistrates, police officers, legislators, etc ,—such men as have been examined here in Charlottetown—are not worth anything in the solution of the great problem. To say this is so evidently, so ridiculously, wrong that we need not labor the point. It is, indeed, to be hoped in the interests of temperance that our leading men here and elsewhere in Canada will, instead of carping and snarling at the Commission, give them all the exact information bearing upon the subject that is in their power to give, and thus aid the Government and parliament in the elaboration of an effective law for the suppression of the liquor evil. The complaint of some of our papers that the Commission is prepossessed in favor of the license system is evidently groundless, in view of the fact that the Hon. T. W. Dodd had to complain on Saturday that he was not given by the Commission an opportunity to express his opinion in favor of "a good, sound license law."

The experiences of this Provinces in dealing with the liquor evil will, we have no doubt, be found useful. Twenty years ago it was, as Mr. Gardiner said, dangerous to be on the roads on the evenings of market days. But Bishop McIntyre exerted his powerful influence, the Rev. George W. Hodgson, Rev. Ronald Macdonald and other clergymen began an active temperance campaign, and D. Banks McKenzie appeared upon the scene. A lively temperance sentiment was thus aroused. A local option law was passed. Soon the open taverns began to disappear. The illicit sellers were vigorously prosecuted. Drunkenness was considerably abated in town and country. The danger of travelling after nightfall ceased. Still the evil had not entirely disappeared. The fines and penalties under the local option law were not heavy enough. Those imposed by the Scott Act were heavier and the areas of option were by the Scott Act enlarged to the limits of the counties. The Scott Act was, consequently, believed to be preferable, and was adopted. But the results were not up to the mark of expectation. In Charlottetown, particularly, the number of drunkards began to increase; and to drunkenness was added the darker public evils of perjury and deceit. Upwards of a year ago Charlottetown threw off the Scott Act. Since then we have had Free Rum without any increase of drunkenness. The number of liquor sellers has decreased. Some of the liquor sellers have shut up shop here and have gone to Moncton—a Scott Act town—to continue their traffic there. Fortunes were made by selling liquor in Scott Act times; fortunes are not made now. This is a brief statement of the leading facts in connection with with the temperance movement in Prince Edward Island.

There is now prevalent throughout the Province a strong sentiment in favor of temperance. The bulk of the people are, we believe, biased in favor of prohibition. They would support an effective prohibitory law. But such a prohibitory law as was in force in the Northwest Territories would certainly be ineffective here as there—because directly opposed to the first principles of British liberty. A law embodying the following among other propositions might, however, be enforced:—

1. Absolute prohibition of the manufacture of alcohol in Canada. (The liquor that is required can be imported.)

2. The importation and sale of liquors to be restricted absolutely to *bona fide* druggists. (Liquors being strong drugs it is fitting that druggists should dispense them.)

3 All druggists to be duly qualified and registered as able to dispense medicines—men of good character and moderate habits; their qualifications to be ascertained by means of examinations to be held before competent persons, who shall grant to each successful candidate a certificate to his ability.

4· Any one selling liquors or other drugs without such certificate, to be subject to the penalties and disabilities of the law.

5. All druggists to be sworn and bound under penalties not to sell liquor to a drunkard or any one addicted to the liquor habit, unless directed to do so by the prescription of a physician in good standing, supplemented by the evidence of at least one reputable person, that such drunkard or person addicted to the liquor habit is seriously ill.

6. Liability of druggists to have their liquor at any moment tested by a Government inspector.

7. To persons of known temperate habits liquors may be sold on requisition, blank forms of which shall be kept at each drug store—such requisitions to set forth the kind and quantity of the liquor required, the name of the person by whom required, and the reason why required; and to be retained and kept open to the inspection of officers of the law.

8. Persons obtaining liquors on false pretences to be liable to the fines and penalties imposed on those who obtain goods or money under false pretences.

9. Each sale of liquor by a druggist to be limited to a quantity not larger than one quart.

10. Fines and penalties to range from $100 to $1,000.

11. Officers of the Customs Department to be charged with the duty of preventing the illegal importation of liquors, and officers of the Inland Revenue Department to be charged with the duty of preventing illegal sales.

We offer these suggestions to the Commissioners in the hope that they may be of some use to them. It will readily be seen that a law embodying them would, if put into operation, completely break down the existing liquor traffic, which does so much harm; it would yet afford means by which respectable men and women, the heads of families and others who may require liquor for medicinal purposes, could obtain it quickly and easily; and it would be perfectly consistent with the idea of Civil Liberty under which the freedom of the individual can be curtailed only in so far "as is necessary and expedient for the general advantage of the public."

Personal.

The Rev. W. A. Crawford-Frost and wife of New Glasgow, N. S., are in the city.

Mr. A. S. Johnson, of this city, was registered at the Queen Hotel, Fredericton, N. B., on the 19th inst.

James Ellsworth, aged 113, died Tuesday night at Decatur, Mich. He was probably the oldest man in Michigan.

Ruth Rudolph, of Windsor, N. S., has just died in the house in which she was born, married and lived for 91 years.

George Godfrey, the well-known colored pugilist, arrived here from Boston in the Carroll on Saturday. He is staying at the Empire House, Grafton Street.

Rev. J. A. Gordon, of Charlottetown, has been chosen President of the Baptist Convention now in session at Bridgewater, N. S., and Mr. J. K. Ross, also of Charlottetown, has been made President of the Baptist Young People's Association.

The Telegraph believes that Lord Mount-Stephen has it in view to present the city of Quebec with a property of some value for enlarging the city's park area. It is understood His Lordship has been moved to this philanthropic thought by contemplating Quebec's generosity to the St. John's fire sufferers.

Rev. Dr. MacDougall has received a call from the People's Church, Summerside, P. E I. If the Church of the Messiah in this city, which Dr. McDougall founded, can be provided for, it is probable that he will accept the call, Summerside being his native place. The People's church, is an unsecearian body organized in 1891, and as yet has had no pastor. During his late vacation, Dr. MacDougall preached for this congregation three Sabbaths.—St. John Sun.

The reporter who accompanied Sir Charles Euan-Smith to Fez was an American who received his journalistic education on his native heath. He has, it appears, left the picturesque mark of his fingers upon the whole business. A blue book giving the true version of the meeting between Sir Charles and the Sultan has now been issued and the British public is convinced by it that the reporter was romancing. Sir Charles used no bombastic phrases, tore up no treaties, nor did his wife do sentry duty with a loaded rifle. It was all romance. The reporter from being a hero has himself fallen to the level of a common noun that rhymes with Mariar.

Of the members of the new Gladstone Cabinet, Lords Rosebery, Kimberley and Herschell, Sir. W. V. Harcourt, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. J. Morley, Mr. Muudella, Mr. Asher, and Mr. J. B Balfour, take charge anew of the departments which they headed in 1886. Mr. Fowler, Earl Spencer, Mr. Dyke-Acland, Mr. A. Morley, Sir G. O Trevelyan, and Mr. Samuel Walker returned to office, but are entrusted with new duties. Those who are entirely new to office are only four—Mr. Asquith, Mr. John Rigby, The Macdermott and Lord Houghton. Mr. Gladstone was determined to be on the safe side.

It is not the fate of all literary men to die in poverty, but in the majority of cases the increase of wealth with other classes of mortals seems to make no appreciable difference to the devotees of letters and science. The English civil list lately issued announces that £100 per annum has been granted as a pension to the widow of the late Mr. Freeman, the historian, "in consideration of inadequate means of support." The sum of $25 a year is considered sufficient for each of the daughters of the late Rev. F. H. A. Scrivener, and a daughter of the Ettrick Shepherd is granted £40 in consideration of her poverty and the eminence of her father. There are many other cases equally interesting on the list.

Back-Ache.

Back-ache is caused by sick kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills will remove it. By their peculiar action on the kidneys they impart activity and benefit the system by purifying the blood. You cannot have pure blood with disordered kidneys; health's existence depends upon their natural condition; they are the governors of the system; continual disorder results in kidney consumption, which is Bright's disease. 4

Bridget Sullivan, a servant who was employed in the Borden household at Fall River, Mass, at the time of the murder, said that she saw Lizzie Borden hiding a hatchet in the sitting room just before her father returned from his walk on the morning of the murder. This evidence caused the arrest of Lizzie.

Prohibition Commission.

Summary Report of the Evidence.

A. B. McKENZIE said that the working of the Scott Act in this Province was a partial success. If a prosecutor were appointed the law would be more operative. He would prefer the Scott Act to a license law and he would prefer the Scott Act to the present state of things. He was opposed to license upon principle. He was in favor of total prohibition. It was easier to enforce the revenue law than the Scott Act. He thought the Dominion Government should pay the expenses and get the fines. The City Council was until lately so constituted that the lower wards could swamp the upper wards. But now there is a different condition of things. He believed that a good majority of the people of Charlottetown would now vote in favor of the Scott Act. Unfortunately, seventy or eighty names of electors were not registered and could not vote—and this was the cause of the loss of the Scott Act in Charlottetown. He thought that a prohibitory law would be beneficial to business. During the time of the Scott Act it was rare to see a drunken man in the street. The illegalization of the traffic had a good effect.

T. W. Dodd thought that the Scott Act did not diminish the sale of liquor in Charlottetown. He did not think that prohibition could be carried out. Smuggling would increase. He did not think the sentiment in favor of prohibition would be strong enough to successfully enforce it. Fifty years ago there was more smuggling than there is now. The feeling of the people is in favor of the enforcement of the law against smuggling. The drink trade affects other business injuriously; also the agriculturists. Fewer farmers went into the drinking places during the operation of the Scott Act. A good prohibition law, well enforced, would have a good effect upon business. But he was in favor of a good, sound license act. It was inconsistent in the Government to get a revenue from liquors and then to prevent men from selling them.

C. C. Gardiner—Under license the conditions were altogether different to which they are now. Then the liquor business was as respectable as any in the town. The roads in the vicinity of town were unsafe in the evenings of market days. The Scott Act entirely changed that. In the town a certain class got liquor more easily than now; others found it more difficult. The Act was not properly enforced. A vote against the Scott Act would not be a vote against prohibition. He did not believe in license at all. The present condition is better for the liquor seller and better also for the man responsible for the issue of licenses.

John Kelly—Thought that the Scott Act was pretty well enforced in Charlottetown; but it did not stop the sale of liquor. He would prefer a license law, and a limited number of those who are licensed, and those only honest men. The Scott Act had a bad effect upon the community. It promoted perjury. If a prohibitory law could be enforced he would be in favor of it. There was a good deal of drunkenness under the Scott Act. Common report says that there were more drinking places under the Scott Act than there are now. The clergymen are doing something to promote temperance; also the societies. But public opinion is not yet educated up to prohibition.

F Herbert Beer—The Scott Act was at times fairly well enforced. The citizens of Charlottetown voted against the Act because it was not always well enforced. The Council was against it. Some of the newspapers were against it. The law was hampered in every way. The liquor law was at one time in a majority in the Council. A prosecutor was employed and the Act was pretty well enforced. Afterwards a prosecutor was employed at $10 a year and the operation of the law was not so good. If the present Council were then in existence the law would have been better inforced than it was, and it would be in force to-day. Under license drunkenness was frequent, The best citizens tried to enforce the Scott Act. The liquor sellers were the men who fought the Scott Act in the elections and succeeded at least in defeating it. The law had had a good effect as an educator. The drink trade is very injurious to business. If total prohibition could be brought about, and enforced, it would be a good thing for Canada. There is on the Island a stronger feeling in favor of total prohibition than there is against the Scott Act.

The Commission met this forenoon at 10 o'clock.

James Currie, Collector of Customs, was the first witness. He submitted the following statement showing the quantity of spirits, ales and wines imported during the last year and a half of the Act and the year and a half during which there was free rum:

Memorandum of spirits, ales and wines imported and entered for consumption at the port of Charlottetown (King's and Queen's counties) for one and a half years ending 31st December, 1890:

IMPORTED.

Goods.	Gals.	Values.
Ales	7,570	$ 4.340
Spirits	24,458	26,919
Wines	1,107	2,395
Totals	33,135	$33,654

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Goods.	Gals.	Values.
Ales	7,078	$ 4,487
Spirits	34,092	31,185
Wines	1,742	2,541
Totals	43,012	$38,213

Memorandum of spirits, etc., imported and entered for consumption at the port of Charlottetown (Queen's and King's Counties) for one and a half year ending 30th June, 1892:

IMPORTED.

Goods.	Gals.	Value.
Ale	5 551	$3,532
Spirits	32 592	35,999
Wines	2 389	2,591
	40 532	$42,122

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Goods.	Gals.	Value.
Ale	5 655	$3 613
Spirits	36 572	34,822
Wines	2 143	2,537
	43 370	$40,972

Mr. Currie also submitted a statement of the spirits, including wines and ales, entered for home consumption at this port for the fiscal years from 1887 to 1890, as follows:—

Year.	Gals.	Value.	Duty.
1887-88	33,623	$26,701	$46,899 38
1888-89	30,357	24,224	34,705.81
1889-90	30,124	25,700	38,389.71

Mr. Currie said he had resided in Charlottetown for about 50 years. The Scott Act was badly enforced. He thought it would have been better enforced if it were not for the insincerity of its friends. The liquor entered for consumption, according to statement, was not all consumed in the city; some of it went to the rural districts, to King's and Prince counties. From common report the Scott Act was not as well enforced in the rural districts as it might have been. There was no law in force from the time of the repeal of the Act in 1890 to the 1st July, 1892—there was free rum. He thought that since the repeal of the Scott Act there had been a decrease in drinking amongst modeaate drinkers, but there were some twenty or thirty roughs who still drank hard. He did not think that one could get four out of ten of those who professed to be friends of the Scott Act who had not been drinking while the Act was in force, under one excuse or another. He believed there was a very large quantity of liquor brought from Halifax and St. John during the Scott Act period. He had no record of this, as it was imported duty paid. He thought that if the present liquor regulation was made a little more strict it would be better than the Scott Act. He thought the new regulation was having a beneficial effect, at least so far as one place that came under his notice was concerned. We are not prepared for total prohibition to-day, but if the temperance people work right, we may be riper for it in (say) ten years. He thought that it would be hard to carry out prohibition on this Island. There would likely be a lot of smuggling and a number of illicit stills. In his opinion the present law was more effective than the Scott Act. During the Scott Act period he had frequently seen drunken men going home from the city, and had sometimes to pull his horse aside in the ditch or run up against a dyke. He had also seen drunken people going home since the repeal of the Act. There was a good deal of drunkenness under the old license law. He thought there was less drunkenness in the last few years. The arrests for drunkenness under the Scott Act were not a fair indication of the drinking that was indulged in. Drunks were more on their guard under the Scott Act than under a license law. He thought the fines for drunkenness here were too small. The quality of some of the liquor sold under the Scott Act was villainous. He thought it was impossible to legislate a man to be a temperance man. The W. C. T. U. and other temperance organizations are doing a good work. He thought the decrease in drunkenness was attributable to the efforts of the church and temperance lecturers. He noticed that there was less drinking when the Scott Act was rigidly enforced than when it was not. The duties on liquor were increased last session. He did not know, however, that this increase had very much to do with the amounts of liquors ex-warehoused. We have some splendid temperance men and women in Charlottetown, and we have also some hypocrites. These temperance people supported the Scott Act. He thought that surrounding the trade with better restrictions would have a beneficial effect upon the drinking habits of the people. He would increase the fines for selling and for drinking. He did not know but that it would be just as well to have the bar-rooms closed at all other hours as well as at six o'clock on Saturdays. Boys, like men, when they have a taste for liquor, will do anything to get it. He thought there was very little illicit selling under the license law. Some of the licensees broke the law just as is done now. He was in the grocery business before he became Collector of Customs, also in the liquor business. There was apparently more money in circulation before 1880 than since. He would rather have a saloon away from an agricultural district if he were a farmer, as it was not as good as either a church or a schoolhouse. Taverns were, however, sometimes convenient for persons travelling through the country. He believed man was never better mentally and physically than when he abstained from liquor altogether; but he thought to attempt prohibition now would be utter folly. He thought there was now a growing sentiment in favor of prohibition. There are not so many sailors ashore now as there used to be during the time of the old license law.

Rev. Mr. Fisher (re-called)—gave some evidence with reference to the Grand Scribe's last annual report, and said he believed the note of warning therein was based upon the increase of drunkenness in Charlottetown after the repeal of the Scott Act. He thought the sentiment of the people of the Island was favorable to prohibition.

Councillor Hogan thought the Scott Act had been enforced as well as it was possible to enforce it. About one-half the people were opposed to it. He believed people were given liquor to induce them to vote for the Act. He knew of instances of this. He would not favor the re-enacting of the Scott Act. It had a great tendency to perjury. The police were diligent. He thought the complexion of the City Council influenced the officers in the discharge of their duties, but could not say so positively. He would not favor a general prohibitory law, because he did not think it could enforced. He could not suggest any improvement to the Scott Act. He thought a rigid license law would be better than the present law. He supported the Scott Act when first enacted; but did not now think that it favored temperance. Temperance lecturers, temperance societies and the church had done considerable towards bringing about a strong temperance sentiment. The Scott Act was enacted because it was thought it would favor the cause of temperance. It did not favor the cause, however, and its friends were deceived. Liquor could easily be procured in Charlottetown while the Scott Act was in force. He saw friends of the Scott Act use liquor to get votes for the Act. He saw this on one particular occasion. He employed four or five men some years more than that. He did not employ drinking men. He believed drink make the men less valuable as workmen.

Rev. W. W. Brewer said that as far as his knowledge of the working of the Scott Act went he thought it had been for good. Some times it was not so well enforced as at others. He had interested himself in the work of moral reform—looking particularly after the poorer class of young men. The work was of a social and temperance character. This work was undertaken during the free rum period. Most of the young men he had to look after while conducting the Harbor Light had been affected by the liquor trade, but there were very good young fellows among them. He attributed the change in the condition of things in the place referred to by Mr. Currie to religious and moral influence, the sanitary condition of the place, and the activity of the police. The drink trade has a bad effect upon social conditions. The effect on wage earners, so far as had come under his observation, was also bad. He believed there was a growing feeling in favor of prohibition. He would favor the present system to a rigid license law. He was favorable to prohibition, next to prohibition the Scott Act, and next to Scott Act the present regulation. He believed the Divine Lord forbids the moderate use of wine. By prohibition he meant prohibition for beverage purposes. The present liquor bill was prepared by the Stipendiary Magistrate, assisted by a committee of citizens. A general prohibitory law could as easily be enforced as the Scott Act.

Rev. Alexander McAulay—The Scott Act had not the effect of stopping the liquor traffic. The people considered that it was an unnatural law which restricted their natural rights. It was not better than free rum, and it fostered perjury, deceit and immorality. Open and flagrant violations of the Scott Act have a bad effect upon the community. Temperance societies and religion and good legislature should work together. Before the adoption of the Scott Act there was a great temperance wave passed over the Island, and drunkenness was greatly lessened. When the sentiment of the people is not in touch with the law, the law could not be enforced. Alcohol is not essentially evil, therefore it would not be wrong to license its sale. He thought a strict license law the best. The results of the drink trade are not good. The tendency of moderate drinking is not towards excessive drinking. If the trade were put into reputable hands, the evils of the trade would be avoided. He did not believe in prohibition. A good prohibitory law is an impossible supposition. Prohibition is irrational. The people cannot be raised to the mark of prohibition. The present plan in Charlottetown is an improvement upon the Scott Act.

The Province of Quebec Lottery.

At the drawing of the 3rd August, the capital prize, $15,000, was drawn by Mr. W. C. Cattanach, physician, of Dalhousie Mills, Ontario. Mr. Cattanach took tickets in this lottery for two years and had not as yet won the smallest prize. This time he wins the $15,000, moreover two other small prizes of $5 with the very same ticket.

The list of winning numbers reached him on the 4th; on the 5th he started on his journey and presented himself at the lottery office at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon with his ticket, and he was paid at once, which the following certificate proves:

CERTIFICATE.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15, 1892.

Ticket No. 61571. Capital Prize $15,000.

Drawing of August 3rd, 1892.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that on presentation of my ticket No. 61571, which drew the first capital prize, $15,000, at the drawing of August 3rd, instant, of the Province of Quebec Lottery, I have at once been paid.

Witnesses, (Signed)
Treffle Berthiaume, W. C. Cattanach,
J. L. R. Mercier, N. P. Dalhousie Mills,
N. Salbouria. Ont.

GRATIFYING TO ALL.—The high position attained and the universal acceptance and approval of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, as the most excellent laxative known, illustrates the value of the qualities on which its success is based, and are abundantly gratifying to the California Fig Syrup Company.

Weather Bulletin.

TORONTO, Aug. 22.—10 a. m.

North to west winds; generally fair weather.

DIED

On Sunday morning, 21st inst, Helen, infant daughter of William H and Alma Stewart.

This morning at Dorchester Street, Mrs. Griffin, aged 85 years.

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.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND &c

$10.00 REWARD—Lost or stolen from P. E. Island Railway Car, on Friday night last, one large Leather Case. The above reward will be paid by returning the same to the Hotel Davies at once and no questions asked.
aug22—3i

TO LET—A house in good repair, situated on King Street near Pownal. Apply at this office.
3i pd—aug22

LOST—A small black dog with white breast. Finder will please leave same at Ridgeway's nursery, Prince street. tf—aug22

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

TO LET—A dwelling house of nine rooms with stable, situated on Hillsborough Street, near the residence of Mr. Samuel Poole, and adjoining Mr. Henry Collins. Immediate possession given. Apply to GEORGE ANLEY.
fy28—dy tf tts pat m w f

LOST—A lady's moonstone brooch, shape of a heart, set with brilliants. Finder will please leave same at this office. tf—aug15

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

WE HAVE OPEN considerable territory in P. E. Island on the best selling work of the season, and wish to hear from parties with a view of taking up the canvass in their locality immediately. Those already at work are earning big money; you can do the same. Apply P. O. Box 155, St. John, N B. aug5

FURNISHED HOUSE—To let, for six months or longer, conveniently situated, a Furnished House containing ten rooms Possession October 1st. For terms enquire at this office.
aug5—tf pat

WANTED—Good wide-awake agents to sell for the Fonthill Nurseries of Canada. Good pay and regular and constant employment to the right men. No drones need apply. We have 700 acres under stock, every department fully equipped. Address STONE & WELLINGTON, Temple Building, Montreal, J. W. BSALL, Manager. Name this paper.
June10 3ms

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.

READ THIS!

5,000 Athlete Cigarettes,
5,000 Sweet Sixteen (5 cents),
50 lbs. Old Chum Tobacco,
10,000 Cigars,

Wholesale at Factory Prices. Large Profit to the Retailers.

REDDIN BROS.,

Charlottetown, June 24, 1892. CAMERON BLOCK.

SUMMERSIDE RACES.

Wednesday, 24th August, 1892.

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.

ARE YOU GOING

TO INSURE YOUR PROPERTY?

IF YOU ARE,

BE SURE AND TAKE A POLICY WITH

E. R. BROW,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

OFFICE—Brown's Block, Charlottetown. aug19

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

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS,

Bass' Ale, Guinness' Stout, Claret.

TO be sold by Auction, on THURSDAY next, the 25th 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.

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

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 Furniture, including Melodeon, Books, Book Cases, Pictures, Presses, Clocks, China, Glass, Earthenware, Lamps.

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

R. BEAIRSTO,
aug19 Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE

DWELLING HOUSES

—AND—

REAL ESTATE

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 sle 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.

MR. JAMES E WELSH will resume giving lessons on the Piano forte at his residence, King Street, second house below Merchants' Bank. Pupils attended at their homes if required.
2w eod & wy pd—aug16