

The Daily Examiner

JULY 9, 1885.

Editorial Notes.

Queen Victoria has made Sir Peter Lumsden a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

Twenty-nine by-elections, including South Granville, have taken place in the Dominion since the general election of 1882, and yet the Government's position in the House of Commons today is stronger by one supporter than it was when the new Parliament assembled in February, 1884.

The number of failures in Canada for the first six months of 1885, was 690 against 752 for the corresponding period of 1884; and the amount of liabilities, \$5,166,000 against \$10,741,000. This will prove unwelcome news to the Grits, who declare that the state of business is daily growing worse.

A five hours speech from Mr. Blake, is noted among the latest news items from Ottawa. Just think of it. The House has been in session bordering on six months, and the Opposition leader is still talking away, five hours at a stretch. His unhappy followers must have their say too, on the subject of the five hours speech, and by the time they get through with their relish, days and nights will have come and gone. And such is Grit obstruction. But the worst feature of the present state of affairs is, that members are likely to ask for \$5 additional sessional allowance each. This amount to over 200 members means a large amount of money, larger we venture to say, than the taxpayers of the Dominion will be willing to pay. We again hope the Government will refuse to grant the members, both Grit and Conservative, any additional pay. If they give it, it will be only encouraging the Grits to carry on their obstruction tactics in the future, as it would pay them well to obstruct. The people however, protest, both against Grit obstruction and the proposed extra pay.

The Grand Jury for the last week has been engaged in hearing evidence in reference to the murder of the old man Callaghan. The doings before the Grand Jury are always private, and no person other than the witness testifying before them, is permitted to be present to hear the evidence taken. Consequently, what has taken place before the Jury has not been positively known. To-day, however, it is an open secret that sufficient evidence has been taken, to undoubtedly justify the Grand Jury in finding a true bill for murder against the man Gillis. The indictment, we understand, has accordingly been prepared, and will be immediately laid before the Grand Jury. The man Gillis, guilty or not guilty, has the right to a fair and impartial trial, and therefore we refrain from publishing any of the many rumors that are on the streets in relation to the quantity of evidence that has been brought against him. It will be quite time enough to publish the evidence when it is openly given before the Court and a Jury, when Gillis is placed on his trial, and until then our readers must rest satisfied.

The London Times appreciates the manner in which the rebellion in the Northwest was crushed. Referring to a speech recently made by Lord Derby before the Colonial Agents General, it says: "When he came to speak of individual colonies, Lord Derby referred first of all, in language of well-deserved praise, to the suppression of Riel's rebellion by the Canadian forces. That, indeed, is an achievement of which it is scarcely possible to speak too highly. The danger to the colony was grave; the question whether the central authority was strong enough to assert itself all over that vast, thinly-peopled territory had never been so vigorously raised before. If the war minister and General Middleton had failed, there would have been no guarantee whatever that the outlying regions would not have fallen away one by one; and the Dominion might have gradually broken up. The general and his men have saved the colony from that fate; and they have shown, moreover, that the Canadian has not degenerated from the best English type. Other campaigns have been more shown, and will fill a larger place in history; but few have given a more striking example of endurance, determination and promptitude.

The debate on Blake's motion about the Northwest Administration was continued on the 7th inst. Mr. Laurier the eloquent French Canadian member of the Opposition, in his speech declared that the Liberal Party had not encouraged rebellion in the Northwest. He accused the Government of not adjusting the grievances, and said shameful negligence on the part of the Government had been shown. Mr. Girouard answered him in an able speech full of important facts. The evils of the Northwest, he said, had chiefly originated in the determination of the Mackenzie government to change the Macdonald policy. He showed that surveys necessarily preceded the settlement of the half breed claims; that up to 1874 there had been nearly 10,000 acres of land surveyed, and since 1878 there had been 55,000,000, while in the Mackenzie regime there were only 1,750,000 acres during all the years of that administration, surveyed. He pointed out that the St. Laurent dis-

trict was surveyed in 1878, and that, though surveyed, the late government had neglected to give land patents to half-breeds; that since 1880 Manitoba half-breeds had come to that region, and all had had their claims settled. Not a man had been evicted from his holding; not a man threatened. Under the Mackenzie regime there had only been 6,500 patents for land issued. Under the present government, since 1879, there had been nearly 17,000.

The eyes of the American people are daily turned to the summer retreat at Mount McGregor, where General Grant, one of the bravest Generals of the United States, is spending his last days. The bulletins are daily issued, but, sad to say, there is not a ray of hope for "The Dying Soldier." This is how they read:—"Although the day (the 8th inst.) opened with sunlight and brighter anticipations in the Grant family, the evening closed with clouded skies and increased apprehension in the general's cottage. Apparently the day was passing bravely with the sick man, and visitors to the mountain, when they saw him riding in his chair, were inclined to scold the press reports that have indicated the increasing weakness of Gen. Grant. The visitors were, however, deceived. The general was not feeling so strong as the appearances led strangers to conclude. After his ride and while sitting on the piazza a season of coughing began which nearly if not quite, amounted to spasm. This besides taxing the general's strength, caused him uneasiness. He was relieved by the physician, but though drowsy, the general forbore sleep, and while his family was at dinner, he walked slowly through the cottage and for a few moments on the piazza. At 7 o'clock he halted in his stroll and stood with bowed head, looking pensively into the woods near the cottage, then he resumed his pacing through the parlor, occasionally halting and standing with head inclined as though in deep thought.

The Fisheries Question.

(From the Montreal Times.)

A temporary arrangement has been made between the two Governments, by which American fishermen will continue to fish during the present season within the three-mile limit of our coast, and a similar right is granted to Canadian fishermen along the American coast. This mutual concession of advantages is not made by way of equivalence—on our side it would not be so regarded—but as a means of avoiding the irritation which would be occasioned by insisting on our rights, and which might stand in the way of a new arrangement, to which the President of the United States evidently looks forward. This extension of time as to the fishing privileges is based on the undertaking that the President shall recommend the appointment of an international commission, whose function will be to attempt to bring about a settlement of the whole question on an equitable basis. Though this arrangement may not be entirely satisfactory to every interest, the best course open to us has, on the whole, been taken. Our fishermen will suffer from the revival of duties on their fish in the American market, but this is a matter under the control of Congress, and over which the executive has no authority. To what extent the Canadian fishermen may be incommoded by having to share the in-shore fisheries with the American fishermen, we are not able to judge; but this is the only special detriment to which the arrangement subject them, as the compensation received, under express stipulation, from foreigners for the privilege of fishing in our waters, goes into the general treasury, the loss meanwhile is borne by the whole community. If the temporary arrangement is somewhat one-sided, it must be remembered that it is made in view of a future attempt to make a permanent settlement of a somewhat difficult question, and whatever there is objectionable in it must be borne in the hope that our forbearance will produce fruits which will be valuable to both the contracting parties. In any event, Canada will have given to the United States proof of friendship and good neighborhood, which it will be for our neighbor to recognize when the time for action comes.

A reciprocal arrangement for the exchange of the produce of the two countries is precisely what would best suit the Maritime Provinces, which have, in one sense, a special interest in the fisheries. Whether such an arrangement can be arrived at, it will be the duty of the contemplated commission to enquire, and if possible to arrange the basis of such exchange. Some Canadian journalists take the ground that any Reciprocity Treaty with the United States must be confined wholly to raw produce. Should the Government take this stand, it is not probable that any treaty can be agreed upon. We must, it is said, maintain the National Policy; but there is no reason why we should convert it into a perpetual monument of national folly. In 1862 Sir A. T. Galt, then Minister of Finance, proposed to give greater scope to the principle on which the Reciprocity Treaty was based, by abolishing the existing restrictions of the two countries and adding to the free list wooded wares, agricultural implements, machinery, and books; and the treaty, which Mr. Brown tried to negotiate, was, with the consent of England, to include certain articles of manufacture. The question is not, it must be confessed, so easy to deal with as would have been at either of these periods. The protectionism of our tariff imposes an obstacle which did not exist before. Nations which, like the United States, indulge in protection on their own account, are most impatient of it in others. The United States complained more than England did when we raised our duties to 20 per cent. On the other hand, we are in effect told, as we were sure to be, that we owe conservation to manufacturers which our protective tariff has called into being. Against Reciprocity the protected interest will fight. Will the Americans agree to a treaty which merely includes raw produce? If this question stood alone it would without hesitation be answered in the negative. But it does not stand alone; the Americans desire access to

our inshore fisheries. At the same time, the men most interested in getting that access, the fishermen, are not even willing to give as some equivalent, the freedom of their market for our fish. Gloucester fishermen are the first to depreciate the idea of giving that equivalent. They think that somehow they will get access to our in-shore fisheries and they insist on having the American market exclusively to themselves.

If the American nation were composed wholly of fishermen there would be no hope in this direction, fortunately there are in it some people whose interests lie in another direction. That the attitude of the Gloucester fishermen is opposed to the general interest of the nation is unquestionable. But it is always thus with special interests: they seek their own good, not that of the nation at large, and they ask the public to believe that any profit which goes to themselves is a peculiar national benefit. The men who controlled the carrying trade of the State of New York in 1862, carried their antagonism to the general interest to the greatest extreme when they made it a subject of complaint that Canada had removed every obstruction in the way of American commerce seeking the St. Lawrence route. This was the gratitude which they expressed for our sacrificing the canal tolls and abolishing the tonnage dues on Lake St. Peter. It is the duty of the statesman to guard the general interest while giving fair play to individual effort; and should higher views than Ben Butler would wish to impose on Congress be accepted, the chance of a Reciprocity Treaty may count for something. But we shall not get it if either party to the negotiations listens to the advice of its Ben Butlers.

A treaty confined to raw produce would not be what it was in 1854. During the existence of the treaty concluded in that year, the United States was practically the only foreign market Canada had for her surplus cattle. Now, both countries find in England a common market for cattle. This change would lessen but it would not destroy the benefit which reciprocity in the cattle trade would confer upon Canada and the United States. If the coasting trade of the lakes were made common to both countries, great mutual advantages would be found to result from the removal of the existing restrictions. Great objection would be made by our manufacturers to include in the free list, as Sir A. T. Galt proposed in 1862, wooden wares, machinery and especially agricultural implements. The number of manufactures which it would be possible to admit to the free list would necessarily be restricted, but they could not be wholly excluded, and perhaps some might be admitted at a reduced rate of duty, provided there were no discriminations against British goods. It must be distinctly understood that any treaty which may be made leaves each of the contracting parties at full liberty to subject to whatever duties it may think proper all articles which it does not specially include.

She is a Good Angel.

THE EXCELLENT WORK PERFORMED BY MRS. DODGE, THE MATRON OF THE DESPLAINES STREET STATION—FRAIL YOUNG GIRLS COUNSELLED, CARED FOR, REFORMED, AND FREQUENTLY PROVIDED WITH SITUATIONS.

We publish below an interesting interview of a Chicago Evening Mail reporter with Mrs. Dodge, wife of Mr. Henry J. Dodge, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, who is now visiting the city, and daughter of Mr. Alexander Stewart, of Belle Creek. Mrs. Dodge, besides being matron of the worthy institution referred to in the interview, has three times been elected as a delegate to the Humane Society Conference held at Madison, St. Louis and Boston:—

The iron gate of the Desplaines Street police station was unlocked by a tall, gracefully young woman, with a benign face, kindly blue eyes, and raven black hair. She was dressed in black, and wore a black hat with a black feather in it. This is the good angel of the station—Mrs. Dodge, the matron.

"Excuse me one moment," she said, "till I give this girl my address." "Who is she?" asked the reporter, after the girl had gone. "She has just got out of the Martha Washington home in Ravenswood, where she was sent to recover from her passion for drink. She knows me, and I will keep her at my house until she obtains a situation. Her name is Oh, I would not tell you that. Her sister is very wealthy and lives in grand style on the west side, and her brother-in-law is teller in one of the big banks. I am seldom without some such stray sheep at my house. I am like the man in the school book who dressed the broken leg of a stray dog, and when it got well went and brought another sick dog to its benefactor."

"Do you look after all the frail young girls and waifs?" queried the reporter.

"Yes, young wayward girls for whom there is a chance to be saved are booked to me, and instead of having them locked up here, I take them home with me at night, and bring them back in the morning, until they are sent to the house of the Good Shepherd, or some similar institution. They never betray the trust I put in them. If I send them to the store; they always return. I have looked after 250 girls of that class in the past two years. Some of them were only 11 years old when picked up off the streets, and their whereabouts are often unknown to their parents. Some of these prodigals are highly connected. There was Miss Garrison, who belonged to a rich St. Louis family. When she came to Chicago she grew home sick and weary of waywardness, and gave herself up at this station. I kept her over night and gave her a pass home. And there was a Sydney Jehoshaphat Hammond, who masqueraded in boy's clothes. Why, she boarded here a week at the station and he no ever knew it at the time, except the lieutenant, and I paid her board, too, out of my own purse. At last she put on some of my clothes and went home with me."

"Where is she now?" interrupted the reporter. "Her sister, with whom she went to live, somewhere in the country, ill-treats her, and she is coming back to Chicago to work for a lady next door to Mrs. Franklin's on Campbell Avenue, where she staid before." "One girl," continued Mrs. Dodge, as she smiled at one of her little charges, who stopped in her play to peer through the bars of her gate, "one of them, who had been arrested for petty larceny, lived with me two months, and while here she got

married, and is now living happily with her husband, and doing well over here on the west side. I kept another young girl four weeks."

"Do you pay their expenses at your house out of your own pocket?" "Yes," she said with reluctance, as though unwilling to let her left hand know what her right hand doeth in the way of disinterested charity.

"What is that on the shelf?" "Did you think of a hose pipe? Why, that's a founding bottle here, and we nurse 'em on that till some childless lady calls to adopt them or they are sent to St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. The sisters from there are always ready to take waifs when they are refused elsewhere. I have known ladies to come here and take babies away that were only a day old. Whenever a real pretty baby comes I fondle it myself for a day or two, and let no one have it, for I dearly love children."

"How do you manage to name them?" "We name them in alphabetical order as they come. The last one we had was a boy, and as his turn came to F we called him Fred Flannigan, but sometimes we change off, and call after the officers who find them, or after the name of the man in front of whose door they are found, if there is a name there. One hundred and fifty foundlings have passed through my hands in two years."

At this juncture the conversation was interrupted by the warbling of a black native of Meridian street, who was waiting with her sister cyprians to be taken over to Justice Woodman.

"The women are harder to manage than the men when they get bad," continued the matron; "they go deeper in degradation. Some, when locked up, will strip stark naked for spite. I have seen as many as eighty women in here at one time after a raid had been made by the police. Many ladies may wonder how I can stand such an apparently disagreeable place, but my work is very interesting here. Of course I do hear language not fitted for ears polite, but I am deaf to that, and only think of doing the best I can for the orphans, the destitute, and those who have no friends. I prefer this to any other occupation. Mr. Damin, the turnkey, always gives me the freedom of the jail when any of the female prisoners are sick and need attendance. The lieutenants are very generous in allowing the girls who come in here every chance to reform, and the waifs and the children are suffered to play around as they will. Capt. Benfield, too, is very kind and good to everybody. He allows no cross words to be spoken to prisoners."

"The boy waifs? Well, when over five years old they are taken in charge by officer Dudley, of the Humane Society. The court is in session now, and I must take my girls up stairs to Justice White."

And the good angel, whose presence is sunshine in the dark prison, arose and opened the heavy iron prison doors and hurried to the court room.

Mrs. Dodge, will, we learn, arrive here on a visit to her parents and friends on Wednesday next.

Civilizing with Brandy.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

The development of German colonial ambition in the direction of Zanzibar has caused Englishmen to remember that Zanzibar is a place where British piety has established thriving mission stations, and where British zeal crusades against slavery. There is, however, another side to the shield, to which a cynical correspondent calls attention in the following communication. He writes: "The real achievement of civilization is neither mission nor emancipation, but the success that has crowned its efforts to

INTRODUCE DRUNKENNESS among the native population. Foreigners must see a funny set to Syud Burghash and his subjects. We persuade them by a plentiful display of force to suppress the slavery, which their law approves and allows, and at the same time we make them admit the liquor, which is the abomination of their faith. If there were no European traders in the place, His Highness the Sultan would suffer a drop of spirits to find its way into his dominions. Unhappily for him the strangers have come; he has claimed advantages in trade which are not allowed to his own subjects, and have secured their claims by commercial treaties. By the English treaty, no articles whatever shall be prohibited from being imported into or exported from the territories of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, but the trade between the dominions of her Britannic majesty and those of his highness, the Sultan of Zanzibar shall be perfectly free, subject to the duty upon goods, and to no other. The duty referred to is a duty on imports, and is limited to 5 per cent. The treaties with the United States, and with France and Germany and other European countries, contain clauses identical with that quoted. In consequence of this clause there is an unlimited and increasing traffic in liquor. The Sultan sees the mischief that is being wrought, but is helpless to check it. The surprising and shocking thing is that, heavily be-consulted as he is he can get no aid from the European powers. As the treaties stand at present the trader is legally entitled to import any quantity and any quality of liquor for which he is prepared to pay the stipulated ad valorem duty. He is

SURROUNDED BY SAVAGES whom he quickly teaches to consume any quantity and any quality of stuff, and so it is only to be expected of him as a trader that he should exercise his legal right to the full. If good liquor only, genuine wine and genuine brandy, were brought into the place, little harm would be done. The price at which it must be sold would keep it out of the reach of the natives. The traders know this and provide accordingly. At Hamburg they find the stuff which they call brandy. They give \$1 for a case of one dozen bottles and have it shipped to Zanzibar for the more speedy poisoning of the negro. Two German firms are the chief offenders in the wholesale line; they are the Brin-villierses of the trade. Another firm, which is really German, but is registered as English and under British protection, deals largely in the same line. The representative of this firm was dining at a table d'hote not long ago. He happened to take a friendly interest in a neighbor, for whom a bottle of "square face" was produced. In an excess of friendliness the German exclaimed: "You must not think of drinking that stuff. It is imported by us."

American Mowers.

By Auction, TUESDAY, July 14th, at 2 o'clock, at Market Square, four of Wm Anson Woods' Improved American Mowers. These Mowers were awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1879. TERMS.—One-half the purchase money payable November 1st, 1885; balance Nov. 1st, 1886, on approved joint notes.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, July 9, 1885—41 wky 11

Groceries, &c.

By Auction, SATURDAY, July 11th, at 11 o'clock, at the store lately occupied by N. J. Campbell, Upper Queen Street, a lot of Groceries, Paper Bags, Wrapping Paper, Confectionery, Preserved Fruit, Condensed Milk, Riding Saddle and Bridle, and a lot of Sundries.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. July 9, 1885.—21

CARRIAGES, &c.

By Auction, FRIDAY, July 10th, at 2 o'clock, in front of Auction Room:—1 Double-Seated PHAETON (latest style). 1 do do CARRIAGE. 1 Single-Seated BUGGY. ALSO—1 Fire-proof Safe, 1 large Book Case (Mahogany), 1 Sideboard, 1 new Sewing Machine (best make), Tables, Chairs, Pictures, Books, &c.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. July 8—21

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's office up to noon of SATURDAY, the 11th inst., for the painting and whitewashing the lower market, according to specification to be seen at his office.

A deposit of five per cent of the estimated cost must accompany each tender. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. H. MACPHERSON, City Clerk. Mayor's Office, July 8, 1885—31



EXCURSION

—BY—

S.S. 'CLIFTON'

—TO—

Miramichi, Newcastle, Campbellton, Dalhousie

and Metapedia, the great Fishing Resort of the Dominion.

Tickets for the round trip per steamer "Clifton," leaving here about

Thursday, 9th inst.,

will be issued at the following rates, good to return in about ten days, on the return trip of the steamer from Miramichi.

FARES: To Miramichi and return, \$7.00 To Newcastle and return, \$11.25 (including To Dalhousie & Campbellton, \$1.25 (stateroom To Metapedia, \$12.30)

FENTON T. NEWBERRY, Agent. Ch'town, July 7, 1885.

Strawberry Festival,

AND

PROMENADE CONCERT

in aid of Queen Square Improvements, will be held in the

DRILL SHED,

and adjoining Grounds, on

Friday Ev'g Next, 10th July.

The grounds will be illuminated and the Brass Band will perform on the occasion. The following ladies have kindly consented to aid and receive contributions:—

- Mrs. A. A. Macdonald, Mackinlay Miss, Beer Miss, Macleod Mrs Geo, Newbery Miss, Hensley Mrs, Brown Miss Ella, Cameron Miss, Carey Miss, Conroy Mrs, Crabbe Miss, Dawson Miss, Gray Mrs Col, Gray Miss, Murray Miss F, Mackinlay Mrs T, Weeks Mrs Robert T, Weeks Miss Alice, Weeks Miss Maggie.

The names of other ladies willing to assist are solicited. Doors open at half-past six. Admission 15 cents; Children 10 cents. ARTHUR NEWBERRY, Secretary. July 7th, 1885.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY, of Prince Edward Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of Subscribers to the Stock of the above Company, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Palmer & McLeod, in Charlottetown, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of July, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing the first Board of Directors and transacting general business. JOHN INGS, CHARLES C. GARDINER, MALCOLM McLEOD, Three of the persons named in the 1st section of the Act of Incorporation. Ch'town, July 4th, 1885—4ly 11 mtg.

SCOTTISH GATHERING.

This annual gathering of the Clans, under the auspices of the Caledonia Club of P. E. Island, will be held at Charlottetown on Thursday, the 23rd July inst.

Special arrangements are made, and cheap rates secured from all points by Railways and Steamers

For full particulars get Programme, JOHN M. CAMPBELL, Sec'y of Camp Committee. July 4—11

FISHERY REFUND.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have received from the Dominion Government the amount required to pay the claims for refund of duties paid in the year 1871. Checks for the amount allowed will be forwarded by mail to the several claimants entitled. Dated 17 June, A. D., 1885.

R. R. FITZGERALD, Commissioner. June 18—pat her j-ur 11

AVOID

Ammonia Baking Powder, AND USE ONLY

Woodill's German Baking Powder,

of which W. F. Best, Dominion Agent, St. John, N. B., in his report, Aug. 11th, 1884, says:—"Fresh and Pure; same composition as usual."

BUT

F. L. BARLETT, State Chemist of Maine, says of a Baking Powder (sold only in tins) now being pushed into this city:—

"It contains one ingredient that should not enter into the composition of any Baking Powder, namely, Carbonate of Ammonia. This is a strong Alkali, unfit for human consumption, and I am surprised that this chemical should be used when it is so well known to be injurious to health, in anything used for food."

Ask your grocer for WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER, in paper or in tins 2 cents; quarter and half pounds. June 26th, 1885.—1yr dly wky

"DARPA"

Is the best Canadian Patent FLOUR ever landed at Charlottetown. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN July 2—11 mt

WARE, LOST, FOUND, &c.

HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly situated on Prince Street, containing eight rooms; rent moderate. Apply to Peake Bros. & Co. jy9 11

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as clerk in a store or office; has had three years' experience; good references. Apply at this office. july 9 21 pd

WANTED—The Subscriber offers a fine lot of his Swivel Rifle, made by Thomas Turner, Birmingham, England, together with all the modern appliances necessary for successful target shooting. Apply at once to E. Macdonald. july 21

WANTED—A Girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs Wm. Taylor, Hillsborough Street. jy21 pd

TO LET—A three-story dwelling on Water Street (West), containing eleven rooms and shop. Will be ready for occupation on the 15th inst. Apply to M. McQuaid, Queen Street, or at EXAMINER office. jy8

SECOND-HAND PIANO for sale; in perfect order; can be seen by applying at this office. jy8—1 wky

HOUSE TO LET—Containing five rooms. Apply to Jas. A. McLeod, Spring Park Road. jy8

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Twelve volumes Illustrated London News, 18 points Fish and Fowl of America, 1 Calendar, and 1 Desk. Apply at this office. jy7 tue thu

TO LET—Shop and Tenement on Upper Queen Street, lately occupied by N. J. Campbell. Apply to J. McGill, jy7 eod ft

BOARDERS—Two or three gentlemen or lady boarders may find comfortable accommodation, by applying to Mr. William Kennedy, Brook House, Hillsborough Park, 7th July, 1885.

WANTED—A Cook. Apply to Mrs. Charles Palmer. jy7—5i

WANTED—A Girl for general housework. Apply at the EXAMINER office. jy7 11

FOR SALE—Two double-seated Carriages. Apply to A. McNeill, Auctioneer. jy6 11

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart Boy. Apply at the Revere House. jy4

TWO or three Boarders can be accommodated at Miss Stewart's, corner of Great George and Euston Streets. jun27

TO LET—The top flat of store at P. G. Fraser's corner. Apply to Dorsey, God & Co. jun24

WANTED—A Cook. Apply to Mrs. DeBlois, Devonport Cottage, Malpeque Road. jun24

HOUSE TO LET—On Upper Queen Street, containing five rooms; a large garden also if required; possession immediately. Apply to James F. Curtis. jun18

TO LET—The Dry Good Store on Queen Street, lately occupied by Mr. James Shand. Apply to M. Stevenson. mar23 11

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE DAILY EXAMINER.