

THE MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

Deposition of the Dying Woman.

Evidence Given for the Defence.

MONDAY, Jan. 22.

R. B. Stewart, J. P. Boushaw, was next sworn. Examined by the Attorney-General, he said he knew Dr. Murchison. He did not know his wife personally. He saw her before she died. He heard of the row at Murchison's house about election day. He heard it from John McNevin. He met McNevin at the door. McNevin said that Dr. Murchison and he had a little trouble between them and they were about making it up, and the doctor wished him to go over. He (McNevin) said: "I'll get you out of the house, and I'll get you out of the house."

Witness waited some time, and then went over to Murchison's house. The doctor and McNevin were both there. The doctor had a paper in his hand at the time, and he said he wanted me to witness McNevin's name to the paper. Witness glanced over the paper, and the doctor asked him if it was grammatical. McNevin signed the paper. Murchison told McNevin it was a final settlement so far as he was concerned, but not so far as his brothers were concerned. Witness understood they were circulating stories about Murchison. He was called upon to visit Mrs. Murchison on two occasions. The first visit was on the 28th December. He found her in a bad state of health, and he took a statement from her, but it was not a final statement. On the 30th he called again, and she said she felt sure of dying. She looked as if she was dying and she said she was. He then took her final statement.

The Attorney-General moved to submit what he claimed was the dying declaration of the deceased Mrs. Murchison. Mr. Stewart, for the prisoner McNevin, objected.

1. That dying declarations are only admissible when the death of the person is the subject of the inquiry, whereas in this case the prisoner is charged with the commission of a crime, with manslaughter and various charges of assault.

The Attorney-General replied on this first objection, claiming that it was admissible on the ground that the prisoner was charged with the commission of a crime, with manslaughter and various charges of assault.

This objection was overruled, and Mr. Stewart then objected to the evidence on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence that she was dying and had lost all hope of recovery. He argued that the expectation of death must have lost all hope of recovery.

Mr. Warburton followed on behalf of Gillespie, and argued that the deposition was not admissible. The word that she would "probably die from her injuries" implied a hope of recovery, and if so, then the statement was not admissible. The counsel cited several cases in support of the contention.

Dr. Robertson was again called and examined. He said that on the morning of the 30th December, when he saw Mrs. Murchison, he believed she was dying.

Mr. Stewart, the witness, then went on to explain that when he saw Mrs. Murchison, she said she had no hope of recovery, that it was all in the hands of God. She said she had often been ill before but never felt so sure of death as now. After Mrs. Murchison had made the statement, witness told her it would not make her die any quicker, and she again remarked, "It is all in the hands of God." He asked her if she felt equal to repeating what she had told him in her previous statement, and she said "Yes," and he read it over to her and she signed it. Witness did not think that Dr. Murchison was present at the time while the first statement was being made. He (Dr. Murchison) asked several times if certain things had been put down.

The prisoner's counsel again renewed their objection, contending that the statement made by the witness that it was "all in the hands of God," of course showed that she had not lost all hope of recovery. The evidence was admitted, but the points were reserved for the consideration of the full court.

The statement was then read to the jury by Mr. Stewart. It is as follows:

DEPOSITION OF MRS. MURCHISON. "I, Isabella Murchison, wife of Dr. John Murchison, of Bonshaw, in Queen's County, believing that I am near my death, and having lost all hopes of recovery, do make the following solemn declaration, namely:

"That on Saturday, the 9th day of December, at or about one o'clock in the morning, my husband called me to come down, and I came down in my best night-dresses to the dining room. I found there my husband, John Murchison, and John A. McNevin, of Bonshaw, all in said County of Queen's."

"They were arguing about the approaching Provincial election. Afterwards John Gillespie said he wanted my husband to make out his bill or account for medical services, and Gillespie wanted my husband to make it less, and John McNevin interfered several times."

"Both I and my husband told them, McNevin and Gillespie, to go out of the house and not to be making a disturbance. They swore they would not go until they pleased to do so themselves."

"McNevin and Gillespie appeared to be trying to pick a quarrel with my husband. They used bad language and insulting gestures to both myself and my husband. They, McNevin and Gillespie, were both of them under the influence of liquor. Gillespie had a bottle of liquor, and he wanted my husband and I to take a friendly drink, but we neither of us did. John McNevin drank some of it, and Gillespie what he offered to me to his son William."

"My husband told John McNevin that he was a drunken blackguard and that only for him there would not be such quarrelling and disturbance in the house, and McNevin said he would not take such language from any son of a bitch."

"McNevin then seized a chair and struck my husband over the shoulder and cut him with it. I ran in between them as McNevin was raising the chair to strike my husband again and received a blow of the chair wielded by McNevin on my upturned hands and arms. Before this my husband was walking across the room, and McNevin took him and threw him heavily on top of me as I sat in a chair."

"After striking my husband with the chair, and then hitting me with the same chair, I caught McNevin and tried to put him out at the door. He threw me down by the stove and gave me a kick. I then said to my husband to come away and make out his bill, and Gillespie says he says they would go away. We went out to the hall, shutting the door after us. McNevin and Gillespie burst open the door and followed us into the hall, and both of them caught hold of my husband. I screamed out, and my servant girl Margaret Trainor, came down stairs. McNevin and Gillespie began dragging my husband back into the dining room, and I was thrown down and trampled on, until William Gillespie told them, McNevin and Gillespie, for God's sake not to kill me, and further said that he thought it was just about dead, and they then let me go and I got up. My husband then told me to go away. I then told William Gillespie to take out a bag of stuff they had with them in the house,

and to make a start for home, and perhaps his father and McNevin would follow them. He did so, and they followed him out, and as soon as they were outside the door I locked them out and they finally went away."

"I further declare that I am at present suffering from the injuries I received from the said John McNevin and John Gillespie, and I do firmly believe that the injuries from them received will probably be the cause of my death. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1833, and believing that I am near my death and having lost all hope of recovery."

"Declared before me at Bonshaw, in Queen's County, this 30th day of December, A. D. 1893. "George Baxter Stewart, J. P. (Sgl.) "for County of Queen's County."

Cross-examined by Mr. Stewart—Dr. Murchison was present part of the time when the first statement was made, and he asked on one occasion at least, if certain statements were put down. On the second occasion he was there all the time. He could not be sure whether he brought the second copy to the house or made it at home; he thought he made it at home before he left. He could not be sure what the doctor asked about in the first statement.

James Ferguson was next sworn. Examined by the Attorney-General, he said he remembered the day of the disturbance, December 8th. On his way home from town he drove to Dr. Murchison's gate and saw the doctor and John McNevin. They came over to his sleigh. After some talk about outside matters, witness produced a bottle containing about two glasses of whiskey. Murchison and McNevin took a drink out of it. McNevin took the first drink. Murchison the second, and McNevin the third. There was no sufficient to make anyone drunk. He knew nothing about the row. McNevin drove up a piece of the way in witness' sleigh. That was all the whiskey witness had.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stewart—The whiskey was in a three half-pint bottle. Witness had several drinks in town before he left; he would swear he had not half a dozen drinks. He did not know how many drinks he could stand; he never tested himself. He had three drinks out of the bottle anyway.

John McLeod was the next witness. Examined by the Attorney-General he said he lived in Rivendale, and knew John Gillespie. He was with Gillespie on the night of the 8th Dec. They were driving from Charlottetown to Stratford. He gave Gillespie a drive home. Gillespie came to witness in town and asked him to take him home. He met Gillespie at Mallet's. They had a drink there and then went across the street, where they had two more. He did not know how much liquor Gillespie had in him. There was some whiskey in the sleigh. He did not know it was there. There were three straw cases, and one of them turned out to contain a bottle. A short distance past the North River, Gillespie produced this bottle, and each of them had a drink. Witness subsequently treated others out of the bottle, but Gillespie did not take any, so far as witness could see. Witness might have taken some himself. Gillespie took the other two bottles with him when they parted; witness taking the bottle from which they had been drinking. He would probably know Gillespie had been drinking even if he had not seen him taking any."

To Mr. Warburton—Gillespie was not drunk at the time of the disturbance. It was then sworn and examined by the Attorney-General. He remembered the 8th of December last. Gillespie's horses were at his (witness') place that day. Gillespie's horse had two loads of coal for witness that day, and that was how they came to be there. He left Gillespie in town about five o'clock. He did not see Gillespie drinking in town that day, but he could see any liquor on him when he left him in town. It was about 9 o'clock in the evening when Gillespie arrived at his (witness') house. Gillespie took a bottle into the house and took a drink out of it. He did not take more than one drink. His son William did not take any; he was holding the horses. Gillespie took the drink out of a small tin cup. He then went out and got into his sleigh as he (witness) thought to go home. He had no idea what liquor Gillespie drank during the day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Good. Witness thought Gillespie had been drinking before he called the doctor to go home. He was there about an hour or so. Gillespie was capable of taking care of himself when he left his (witness') house.

Margaret Trainor (sworn)—Examined by the Attorney-General. She had been living with Dr. Murchison for about nine weeks—leaving on Christmas night. She was there on the night of the 8th Dec. She went to bed early and was subsequently roused by the screams of Mrs. Murchison, and came down stairs. John McNevin, John G. Bepie, William Gillespie and Mr. and Mrs. Murchison were all in the dining room. They were doing nothing; there was no row. The doctor opened the door and ordered them out, calling her as witness. They did not go or attempt to go until the doctor told them to go. They went out after all the sons of—on the Green Road. Mrs. Murchison asked them to go out and they went out. She said to them, like good fellows go out and they went. Witness did not know what took place before she came down stairs. She saw Mrs. Murchison the next day and she had a black eye; she did not have it the day before. She could not say whether McNevin and Gillespie were sober or not. She didn't form any opinion as to whether they were drunk or sober. She saw no one struck after she came down. McNevin asked her if Mrs. Murchison was out of the house after she was beaten, and she told him she was, that she was over at Beaton's. "This was all the conversation she had with him. Mr. and Mrs. Murchison stayed up after the men left that night, witness went to bed. The doctor was sober that night."

Cross-examined by Mr. Fitzgerald—Gillespie told witness to come into the dining room and not be afraid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stewart—She went into the dining room when she first came down stairs.

Michael Conway, of the Green Road, was next sworn and examined by the Attorney-General. He said he knew McNevin, and remembered the 8th Dec. He saw McNevin the evening before, at a meeting in the Green Road, about seven o'clock. It was a political meeting. He saw no whiskey with McNevin and he seemed to be sober. Witness thought he had been drinking; he could notice it. McNevin was talking politics. He didn't know what became of McNevin afterwards.

James A. Robertson, of Bonshaw, sworn and examined by the Attorney-General. He said he kept a store at Bonshaw and knew Dr. Murchison. Neither Murchison or Gillespie made any statements concerning the row in his store that he knew of. The Attorney-General then tendered the statement or apology made by McNevin in evidence.

The Court decided not to accept it. The Attorney-General then intimated that the case for the crown was closed for the present.

The court then adjourned until 10.30 a. m., on Tuesday.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23.

This morning the defence in the manslaughter case was argued by Mr. Warburton, in brief, outlined the case and referred to the evidence which it was the intention of the defence to submit. He said they would be able to show that Gillespie and

McNevin were sober when they went into Murchison's house. After some little joking over politics, the doctor got excited and called down his wife to prove his right to vote. Up to the time Murchison called his wife down stairs there was no disturbance in the house, and neither Gillespie or McNevin had anything to do with calling her down; in fact they protested against it. They would also show that the doctor struck and hurt his wife that night, and it was not the first time he did so. The doctor was cross man under the influence of liquor; indeed, to use his wife's language, "he was as cross as two sticks." They would also show that the doctor had taken at least four drinks on the night of the trouble; they would show by the evidence of the two prisoners and young Gillespie, how the whole trouble began and what followed. After the talk over the doctor's right to vote and the calling down of Mrs. Murchison, there was a discussion over an account, of medical bill. This latter discussion occupied some time, and Murchison called his wife a— and struck her. Both Gillespie and McNevin were present. Mrs. Murchison, and G. Bepie, stood up. Murchison then struck both Gillespie and McNevin with a chair, took Gillespie's finger, Murchison aimed a blow with a chair at Gillespie, and swinging the chair he struck his wife and knocked her down in a chair. It would be shown that neither McNevin or Gillespie struck or trampled upon Mrs. Murchison that night, or that they threw Dr. Murchison down into his wife's lap, a statement. They would also show that what occurred took place in the dining room, and the prisoners were not in the hall at all. It would also be shown that Mrs. Murchison's screams were occasioned by the doctor's conduct in the dining room; and were not caused by any attacks of either McNevin or Gillespie. If Mrs. Murchison was trampled on it must have been during her scolding with the doctor when he was dragging her about and McNevin interfered. As for the signed apology, it would be shown that they were simply given to quiet down the reports in circulation, as they did not wish to be mixed up in the matter at all or to give the doctor away. In fact, they proposed to contradict the Crown evidence in toto.

John McEachern (sworn)—Examined by Mr. Stewart. He lived at New Argyle and was a tailor by trade. He was at Dr. Murchison's house on New Year's Eve twelvemonth. He and the doctor had a conversation about Alex. Murchison's wife. Dr. Murchison said she was a nice woman and was interesting. He said she was as much a lady as a lawyer's wife. The doctor said she (his wife) was not a lady, and that all the McEacherns were alike. He said he had seen her again about Ash Wednesday, but he would not be positive. He went there about one o'clock. He had part of a bottle of liquor with him. The doctor and he were in the dining room that evening, and he afterwards went after a bottle of whiskey. The doctor put on his coat and said he was going away with Nell. Witness remained in the dining room with Mrs. Murchison. After McNevin left witness found McNevin standing behind the parlor door. Witness asked him what he was doing there, and he said nothing, but he lay on his back into the parlor. He could see the dining room from where he was standing behind the parlor door. The little girl Mrs. Murchison had was in the dining room with witness. The bottle McNevin brought with him was in the dining room. The doctor drank of it and he (witness) took his share. The doctor drank his share of the bottle. McNevin then went home, witness remained. The doctor was standing in the kitchen when McNevin went away. His wife was in the dining room. When the doctor came back into the dining room, after seeing McNevin off, he struck his wife with his hand and said, "You are a blackguard," and said she was always a bitch and a— Mrs. Murchison cried, and said the doctor was always blaming her wrongfully. Witness remained there all that night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stewart—He has been in town since Tuesday. I have not been drunk all the time since then. McNevin and he had a drink together. He went up to Green Road one day with McNevin; would not say it was Christmas Day, but it was about that time. We drank liquor there; bought it there. We were together about an hour. Witness was not a Scotchman. He had often got drunk. He called at the doctor's on New Year's Eve twelvemonth with some clothes for the doctor. Forbes Darrah was with witness, and he went over to McNevin's mother and got a half gallon of beer. Darrah was not present when the doctor called his wife the names. When Darrah brought in the beer witness gave him one glass and he left; witness and the doctor drank the rest. Forbes Darrah drove him to Murchison's house on Ash Wednesday, but did not go in. Witness had a bottle with him, and drank some of it coming down the road. He got the bottle at the Green Road. He had been away from home two days then. He went over with a load of hay to a neighbor, about three miles away. He was drinking. He spent a dollar on the Green Road; they charged 50 cents for the bottle, and you get a drink free. He had been drinking at McNevin's before going to the Green Road. He left Dr. Murchison's on Tuesday morning about six o'clock. He slept upstairs with Dr. Murchison; he did not sleep in the stable. After the doctor struck his wife, witness said it was a queer business, and caught the doctor's arm and wanted him to go upstairs to bed. This was about eleven o'clock at night, after they had finished the bottle and Nell McNevin had left.

Neil McNevin (sworn), examined by Mr. Stewart—He lived at Canoe Cove and remembered being at Dr. Murchison's some time in March, 1893. He had no date. John McEachern was there. Witness went out for a bottle of beer. McEachern sent him for it. Witness drank part of the bottle himself. He believed it was nearly all drunk in the house. Dr. Murchison, Mrs. Murchison and Mr. McEachern also drank the liquor. He could not swear who handed him the money. The doctor had no money and Mr. Murchison gave some.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General—He knew McEachern, and he drank hard. Witness had not been drinking that day before.

John McNevin (one of the prisoners) was then put upon the stand. His evidence was in line with the statements of counsel and his evidence previously given at the coroner's inquest and already published in THE EXAMINER. He denied the statements of Dr. Murchison and Mrs. Murchison as to his alleged assault upon the latter, and declared that he had never struck a woman in his life.

The Victoria Hockey Club WILL PLAY A GRAND HOCKEY MATCH (Clerks vs. Allcomers.) IN THE SKATING RINK, —ON— Tuesday Evening, January 23rd, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

GALBRAITH'S BAND in attendance. Don't fail to attend the first Match of the season. Admission only 10 cents. Jan 20-31

Lost in August last, a red Heifer, one year and a half old. Information will be thankfully received by JOHN ROBERTSON, Jan 23-ly 11 w 17 North River.

THE EXHIBITION MEETING.

There was a good attendance of shareholders at the adjourned annual meeting of the Charlottetown Driving Park and Provincial Exhibition Association in Philharmonie Hall last evening. Benjamin Rogers, Esq., President of the Association, presided.

The usual report and financial statement were submitted to the meeting, and a motion that they be adopted was made. Dr. J. T. Jenkins moved in amendment that the report be not now adopted, but handed to a committee of three shareholders to investigate the accounts and make suggestions to the directors regarding the management for the coming year, said committee to report at an adjourned meeting. In making the motion he explained that he did not intend to cast any reflections on the management of the year, but merely wished to have the accounts investigated with a view to seeing where reductions could be made in the expenditure.

An interesting discussion followed, taken part in by Mayor Haviland, P. Blake, Hector McLeod, Alexander McEachern, R. B. Norton, J. T. Jenkins, E. J. Norton, F. H. Beer, J. B. Macdonald, Donald Ferguson, R. R. Fitzgerald, Geo. E. Hughes, Donald McKay, L. L. Beer, and others. All seemed pleased with the manner in which the directors had performed their duties during the year. Dr. W. P. Jenkins moved in amendment that the small prizes given for cheese and butter, and to the large ones given for ladies' fancy work and for copies of paintings—be thought a change should be made.

Dr. Jenkins, R. B. Norton, Geo. E. Hughes and others spoke in favor of having more trotting meetings during the year, as such meetings would attract great numbers of people to the city, and merchants and others would be greatly benefited.

The accounts were criticised by E. H. Norton, Alexander McEachern and others, and some suggestions in the direction of a reduction in the expenditure were made. P. Blake, F. H. Beer, L. L. Beer, and others, complimented the directors highly upon the manner in which they performed their duties, and one of the speakers suggested that the dividend of 25 per cent, recommended in the report, be voted them for their services instead of being taken up by the shareholders.

The amendment proposed by Dr. Jenkins was then put to the meeting and lost, after which the motion for the adoption of the report was carried.

The Board of Directors was then balloted for, and the following gentlemen were elected: B. Rogers, John J. Davis, F. L. Hazzard, R. R. Fitzgerald, D. Ferguson, J. B. Macdonald and H. H. Beer.

The report sets forth that the net profit of the past year was \$477.45, which added to profit of last year makes a credit balance of \$1,680.31. This amount is now in the Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island.

The directors regret that the large amount distributed for exhibition prizes has reduced the profits, and that a greater number of persons have not availed themselves of the facilities offered by the track. They recommended the payment of a dividend of 25 per cent.

By unanimous consent of the meeting, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to investigate the accounts and make suggestions to the directors regarding the management for the coming year, said committee to report at an adjourned meeting.

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this year by Insuring with

E. R. Brow

CHARLOTTETOWN.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

Another Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. The President has sent the Senate the nomination of Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Free Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. The House of Representatives have adopted an amendment to the Wilson bill suspending the bounty on sugar and putting sugar on the free list.

An Extraordinary Request.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 23. The Duval Athletic Club has asked for an injunction restraining Sheriff Broward from interfering with the Corbett-Mitchell fight.

Damaged at Sea.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 23. The schr. Ellice, from Ram Bay, and for Halifax, arrived yesterday. She had her sails torn badly in the gale of the 17th.

The Fatal Day.

St. John, Jan. 23. The colored deaf mute Wheary has been sentenced to be hanged on April 20th.

Heavy Failure.

St. John, Jan. 23. J. A. McMillan, the printing and book-selling firm, have assigned. Liabilities \$75,000.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, relieving colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

"BURNS' CONCERT." "The Piper's Tune," "The 92 March," "Investing Gathering" and "Haste to the Wedding" will be played during the day, and the shepherd's march at the Burn's Concert.

A few new model Rockford watches just received. They are smaller and thinner than last lot.—E. W. Taylor, agent, Cameron Block, Jan 23 '94.

Japanese Goods!

We have just DIRECT and opened part of a lot of goods DIRECT FROM JAPAN. These goods we expected in time for the Holiday Trade, but which were delayed on the way.

They are real Japanese Goods, and comprise many useful and pretty novelties in

Lacquered Photo Frames, Antimony Photo Frames, Wall Pockets, Real Tortoise Shell Trays, Japanese Fans (for decorating), Fancy Work Baskets, Office Baskets, Wall Brackets, Bamboo Tables, Pretty Jewel Trays, Jewel Boxes, Jewel Cabinets, Handkerchiefs and Glove Boxes, etc.

Call and see these goods and get your choice at

CARTER'S BOOKSTORE, jan 19 Market Square.

Burns Anniversary.

GRAND SCOTCH CONCERT —IN THE— Masonic Opera House, —ON— THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1894.

PROGRAMME. 1. Songs of Scotland (Christie). Prof Vinnicombe's Orchestra. 2. Vocal Solo. Prof Vinnicombe. 3. Quartet. Messrs Bruce, Harris, Cook, McLean. 4. Cornet—Scottish Air. Mr C P Fletcher. 5. Vocal Solo. Mrs J M Macleod. 6. Violin (in) Maiden Song. Prof Vinnicombe. Miss M A Macdonald. 7. Song—"Battle of Stirling". Mr William McKay. 8. Vocal Solo. Mrs James Byrne. 9. Annie Laurie Waltz (B. Graninwald). Orchestra. 10. Village Festival. Grand Gathering of Scotch Lads and Lassies, introducing Dairymaids and Shepherd's Drill, etc. Messrs Bruce, Harris, Cook, McLean, Scotch Airs and Marches by Miss Macdonald, from Scotland. 11. Duet—"What'll be King but Charlie". Misses Webster. 12. Vocal Solo—"Jessie's Dream". Miss E Thistle Brown. 13. Vocal Solo—"Grunwald Yet". Mr Charles Hermann. 14. Violin Solo—"Auld Lang Syne". Prof Vinnicombe. 15. Vocal Solo—"My Laddie in the Scotch Brigade". Miss Annie Hyndman. 16. "Gems of Scotland" (Bibb). Orchestra. 17. Vocal Solo—"Scotland Yet". Mr James Davison. 18. Trio—"O, Willie Brew'd a Peck o' Maun". Messrs Bruce, Cook, McLean. 19. Character Sketch—"The Law of Gravitation". Prof Vinnicombe. Messrs Whelock and Webster. 20. Comic Song—"Laird o' Cockpen". Mr William McKay. 21. Trio (Bennet). Orchestra. 22. "Auld Lang Syne". 23. "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN". Reserved Seats, 35 cents; Unreserved, 25 cents. Doors open at 7.30. Concert at eight sharp. JAMES PATON, J. M. CAMPBELL, Chairman. Secretary.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS. Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy Street, and the parcel of land formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground. Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street, and north of Fitzroy Street. Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy Street and north of Richmond Street. Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy Street and north of Richmond Street. Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town.

NOMINATION DAY. WEDNESDAY, February 7th, A. D. 1894, from the hour of Twelve at noon until the hour of Five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. For qualification of Electors, see Act 50, Victoria, intituled "Charlottetown Water Works Act, 1887," s. 10. (L. S.) H. M. DAVISON, City Clerk.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown. City Clerk's Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 15, 1894.

Election of a Water Commissioner. In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the 15th year of the reign of our present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "Charlottetown Water Works Act, 1887," I do hereby give public notice that

Election for a Water Commissioner for the City of Charlottetown, in the place of MR. ALEXANDER MCKINNON, retired, will be held on

WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1894, at the several places, that is to say: In Ward No. 1, at or near the office of Mr. John MacEachern, Queen Street. In Ward No. 2, at or near the house of Thomas MacEachern, opposite Mr. H. Heath Haviland's Warehouse, Sidney Street, between Great George and Prince Streets. In Ward No. 3, at or near the Market House, corner of Kent and Queen Streets. In Ward No. 4, at or near the carriage shop of Carroll & McEachern, corner of Baskin and Great George Streets. In Ward No. 5, at or near the carriage shop of Carroll & McEachern, corner of Baskin and Great George Streets.

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the 15th year of the reign of our present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "Charlottetown Water Works Act, 1887," I do hereby give public notice that

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