

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 9, 1887.

Henry Ward Beecher.

WITH all his faults, Henry Ward Beecher was one of the greatest men of his age and generation. He belonged to a very remarkable family. His father, the Rev. Lyman I. Beecher, was a man of great ability, distinguished particularly for his learning, for his attacks upon the sin of drunkenness, and for his success in rearing a family of thirteen children. No less than six of the thirteen Beechers are celebrated to-day as preachers, teachers and authors. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Henry Ward Beecher are best known to the world at large. Henry Ward Beecher was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, on the 24th of June, 1813, so that when he died he had well nigh completed his seventy-fourth year. He graduated at Amherst College in 1834, and went as a missionary to the scattered peoples of the Western States. In 1837 he became pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Lawrenceburg. In 1739 he was called to Indianapolis, and in 1847 to Plymouth Church. For nearly twenty years he was a contributor to The Independent of New York; and for as many years he was editor of the Christian Union. Next to his famous sister, he was one of the most powerful agencies employed in the education of the popular mind to a proper appreciation of the horrors of slavery. His publications include "Lectures to Young Men," "Life Thoughts," "Norwood" (a novel), "Life of Christ," and "Yale Lectures on Preaching." His sermons have made "Plymouth Pulpit" famous throughout the civilized world. In point of genuine eloquence they are perhaps equalled but they are certainly unsurpassed. Beecher was not in perfect agreement with the tenets of any Church or Denomination of militant Christians; and yet his discourses—particularly those of his later years—are full of the spirit of his Divine Master. The opinions he held as to the position and relations and duties of his fellow-Christians are succinctly set forth in his sermon on "Religious Repulsions," preached on the 21st of November last, which we quote, as follows:—

"There are individuals better all the world over than their church is, better than their creed is, just as there are multitudes worse than their church and worse than their creed; but the day is coming, I think, when Catholics and Protestants will recognize in each other merely sinners and subjects for universal recognition of mercy and love, and so unite in things which are far more important than the things in which they differ. And so it will be with our minor sects—the Calvinist (the John Calvin sect) and the derivative Calvinist—the High Calvinist and the Low Calvinist; and then, next to them and very much despised in my youth the Armenians, whose creed is the basis of Methodism; and then the High Church and Low Church among the Episcopalians. How is it to-day with you, brethren? What is your thought about the church that worships the other side of the way? What is your thought of the man who has not been baptized in the proper way, and has not gone in deep enough? What is your thought about the churches that look down upon you, and think you have no right nor title to call yourself a church, and to administer ordinances? Is there compassion of love in your heart toward them? Have you a sense and consciousness of the universality of God's care for mankind, without regard to their condition and circumstances, that enables you to accept peaceably these things?"

"I can. Let me boast a little. I have come to a full recognition of the fact that if a good many other folks are orthodox, I am not. I am perfectly willing to take all the responsibility and all the results of not having been quite regular in my views. My heresy has ruined me in this direction, to deny everything that is less than love and to pronounce that to be orthodox which is in the full spirit of divine love. I came to it slowly; I came to it through all the embarrassments of an early education, and of an intense loyalty to the church and to the theology of my father; but I have come to it; and there are no religions on the face of the earth with which I cannot now stand in sympathy, either because of their goodness or their need of goodness. Either way, take them which side you please, there is room for your sympathy, for your compassion, and for that oneness with Jesus Christ which enables Him on the one side, not to be indignant at the Samaritans, and on the other side to rebuke his own disciples, and both of them because they were narrow, sectarian, selfish and unloving."

"I hold that there is but one orthodoxy, and that all others are bastard orthodoxies. The orthodoxy of the heart that loves God, and loves man to such an extent that it is willing to suffer for him, and to endure hardships for the sake of the love it bears to man—that is the true orthodoxy, and there is no other. It makes but comparatively little difference in regard to a thousand and one things that may be useful in a church economy; with them a man may be a little more at ease, but without them he may still be a man in Christ Jesus, and is to be received as a spiritual man, by the note and sign of love to God and love to man."

"It is a fatal striving that is going on perpetually in revivals of religion, and in the various efforts, well meant, for the propagation of the faith, that we concentrate our main thought on converting men to our views. We want a man to be converted; but what is it to be converted? To be in harmony with the Church, and with the ruling creeds of the Church. I tell you, every man needs to be born again; but he needs to be born again from the animal that is in him to the spiritual and intellectual that are in him. A man may be born again in a Church creed, and yet be worth nothing. A man may be born out of nothing into confessions of faith, into the catechism, and so forth; a man may be born many ways out of his old estate and into a new estate; but that which every one of us wants is to be born again into the spirit of Jesus Christ."

There are two selves in every man—the primitive, historical, under self, that lives upon the ground, and has all the organs necessary to a material and physical life—that is, all the appetites and desires that are needful for his strength, and for the relations which he sustains in life; and the higher, thinking self, the self of the imagination, the

self of sympathy and of taste, or love of the beautiful. There is a self of heroism, of devotion, of sacrifice by love. There is a nobler self that is not dependent upon animal conditions, that rises above them, and that has in it the promise of immortality; and what we want is such a conversion as that this higher and supreme self shall have control over the whole under and lower self, to correct its selfishness, to purify its pride, to make it the servant of love and not an assertion of supremacy.

While, then, I would not ask you to abandon your own church, I would ask you to be a great deal better in that church than you are. I would not undertake to tell you that you should love another communion as you do the one in which you are exercising your love; but this I say: You have no right to have any other, or to have prejudices which lead to separations. These are the stumbling-blocks that ought to be ruled off from the path of religion."

If this spirit were breathed into our Churches by our orthodox clergymen, few laymen would be found to vote against a capable man simply because he is a Catholic or a Protestant—there would be less narrowness and bigotry throughout the land. The death of Henry Ward Beecher has left a yawning gap in the social fabric. In the words of a contemporary:—

"The power and originality of his intellect, his clear insight, wonderful oratorical power, and literary skill, placed him first in the front rank of preachers and lecturers, while his fearless advocacy of unpopular causes, his sympathy with the injured and oppressed, and his vigorous denunciation of national wrongs, have made him not less famous as a public man than he has been in the pulpit."

Reciprocity.

SENATOR HOAR'S resolution, concerning which information is desired, reads as follows:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Senate that under present circumstances no negotiation should be undertaken with Great Britain in regard to existing difficulties with her province of Canada, which has for its object the reduction, change or abolition of any of our existing duties on imports."

The resolution was debated on the 27th inst., and referred to the Committee on Finance. In the course of the debate, Senator Morrill said:—

"The fact is that the agricultural products and the beef for market purposes of our country are in excess of our own wants, and the only addition we can have from Canadian trade with us would be in competition with the products of agriculturists and those who produce cattle and horses and sheep for sale. Again, I believe that Reciprocity treaties are in direct conflict with any treaty which we have with any considerable power of the earth. Under "the most favored nation" clause we agree to accord to every nation whatever favor that we grant to one, to impose no higher rate of duties than we impose on any nation; and such treaties exist between thirty and forty nations. To undertake to have a Reciprocity Treaty with any nation, by which we are to give more favors to one than we do another, would be in direct conflict with our existing treaty obligations. Beyond this, any treaty that we make with the Canadas has to be made with the condition that the same favors that Canada grants to us are to be granted to Great Britain, thereby making the whole stipulation utterly valueless so far as we are concerned, unless we put American labor upon the level of that of Great Britain, and then undersell them in Canada."

Referring to these remarks, Senator Hoar said:—

"I suppose that the declaration of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance (Senator Morrill) representing, as he does, the policy of the dominant party in this body, will be accepted everywhere as letting everybody see that it would be utterly hopeless under any circumstances to expect a Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain affecting Canada, even if there were no special conditions."

We deeply regret that the United States Senate seems to be immovable on the question of Reciprocity, and can only hope that the Senators will ere long come to a better mind.

Editorial Notes.

—At a recent sale of rare manuscript was a "Graduate of Sacramentum" of the twelfth century written mostly in silver-letters, which are as bright as ever after 700 years.

—It is reported that Hon. Mr. Laird throws himself in as a bribe to the electors of Saskatchewan, and offers to abandon Prince Edward Island forever and live in the district, if elected!

—James Russell Lowell describes the practical policeman as a man who is afraid of his constituents—one who studies the weathercock of what he calls public opinion, but which is not public opinion by any means, and governs his conduct accordingly.

—It is suggested that a purse of money be raised for distribution among our gallant firemen who not only lose time but clothes in their efforts to suppress the fires which, from time to time break out in our midst. The suggestion is a good one. But what the firemen would probably appreciate most of all would be a good supply of water, a Central Station, and better appliances for their work.

A SECTION MAN named Cote met with a terrible mishap on the Intercolonial at Causapsal, Quebec, a few days ago. He jumped off a working train while in motion, and rolled down the bank of snow under a car that was behind that from which he jumped, one leg being severed.

The morning dress. It is said that a lady's standing in society can easily be determined by her dress at the breakfast table; an expensive, showy costume indicating that the wearer has not yet learned the proprieties. But no one need be afraid of being called shoddy if her loveliness is as apparent by daylight as at the hops. Perfect beauty is never the attendant of disease; above all of those diseases peculiar to women, and which find a ready cure in Dr. Pierce's favorite prescription. Price reduced to \$1.

BALMY, gentle spring will soon be here, that glorious season when you throw off your overcoat to get out of its warmth and have to put on a moustache to get rid of a cold.

WATERWORKS

A Review of the Subject.

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

Most Important Civic Question of the Day.

MR. HEARD'S LECTURE.

We will now briefly refer to the various plans which have been proposed, by which a supply may be furnished to this city:—

Table with columns: No., Source, Mode, Length, Height, Area, Capacity, Remarks. Lists various water supply options like 'Water from River', 'Gravel Reservoir', 'Birkenhead', etc.

The above estimates include the cost of distribution through the city, and the hydrants for fire service. It may be observed here, that Mr. Murdoch condemns the No. 1 scheme, on account of the assumed cost of the tunnel, with the probability of its costing a much larger sum. No. 2 because of the great distance of the pumping station from the city, (3 1/2 miles) is a serious drawback to its adoption. No. 3 being by gravitation is unsuitable for fire purposes. No. 4 and No. 5 are the plans which Mr. Murdoch recommends to careful consideration, the latter however depends for its success on pumping by the Holly system, which system does not now receive the approval of the best Engineers in the United States. No. 6 with pumping station at Gates' dam is not recommended. No. 7, its low pressure, great cost, and the extreme risk in impounding so large a body of water for the sake of raising it sufficiently high for city purposes, all unite in rejecting this scheme.

It remains now to be considered if there is any other method by which a suitable supply can be reached which will cost less in its construction. Before proceeding further, I wish to say that I have no intention to interpose the slightest obstacle in the way of obtaining water at the earliest possible moment. Whichever course is deemed best after mature consideration, will have my loyal efforts towards its promotion. But I would feel recreant to duty if I knew of a better plan than the one just referred to, and did not submit it for your consideration.

An English engineer, very extensively connected with the construction of waterworks, says:—"Considerable change of opinion has necessarily taken place of late years, as to the relative merit of wells and drainage areas, for procuring large supplies of water for towns and cities. The estimates made by engineers as to the proportion of rainfall capable of being collected in large impounding reservoirs have been found to be much exaggerated, especially in years of considerable drought; and although no general rule can be laid down as applicable to every locality, it is probable that in future, the sinking of deep wells must be extensively resorted to, for the purpose of procuring water, where the drainage areas seem inadequate to yield the necessary quantity."

During the last twenty years, the work of sinking deep wells for domestic and fire purposes, has made rapid progress. In some cases rivers and streams have been abandoned and the supply has been obtained exclusively from wells. A great deal of information has also been obtained by parliamentary enquiry, especially in relation to the excellent supply obtained in England—from strata similar to our own—

THE NEW RED SANDSTONE. A few cases will suffice to illustrate this. Coventry has two wells, one 250 feet the other 320 feet deep, daily supply in summer 700,000 gallons. Nottingham in 1830 was supplied partly from wells and partly from the river Trent. In 4 years the river water was so bad that the wells were reworked, and

the water allowed to filter through a natural bed of gravel, into a reservoir. In 1859, the Company owning the works applied to Parliament for power to extend them, by taking two small streams, 7 miles distant, increasing their capital by \$750,000, and with liberty to borrow a further sum of \$187,500. The town corporation petitioned against this for the following reasons:—"That the Company are monopolists.—That they can obtain the purest and cheapest supply from the sandstone rock in the neighborhood.—That the proposed scheme would involve heavy compensation to water mills below the pumping station.—That the Company have a large amount of unused capital.—That their present shares are at a premium of 20 per cent.—That the profit on the new shares would be pocketed by the Company, making their premium equal to 48 per cent, and would entail on the consumers a charge of \$500,000.—That the Company are willing to purchase the works, or establish new waterworks for the supply of the town." The opposition was successful. St. Helen's Lane has two wells 200 feet deep and supplying 572,000 gallons a day. Sunderland is supplied from four wells. 1st at Humbleton Hill, 1 1/2 mile west, 228 feet deep, then three 1 inch holes of 100 feet; 2d at Fulwell, 1 1/2 mile north, 222 feet deep. The reservoir at each place contains one million gallons; 3d at Cleadon, 4 miles north, 270 feet deep. Reservoir two million gallons; 4th at Tyhope, 3 1/2 miles south, 240 feet deep, with a reservoir holding four million gallons.

THE SUPPLY IS CONSTANT and laid on with the full pressure. The average daily supply being from 3 1/2 to 4 million gallons. In 1868 the receipts were \$132,700, the expenditure \$50,635, leaving a profit of \$82,065. Birkenhead has two wells, each 9 feet in diameter, 95 feet deep, with a boring of 190 feet, in all 395 feet deep. Each well yields two million gallons a day. Liverpool previous to 1850 was supplied by several companies from wells. The corporation purchased the works, and a great contention arose as to the best way to obtain further supplies. At last the advice and assistance of the celebrated engineer, Robert Stephenson, was called for, and the whole matter submitted to him. Mr. Stephenson sums up his conclusion in these words:—"That the work may be looked upon as almost equally permeable in every direction, and the whole mass regarded as a reservoir filled up to a certain level, to which, whenever wells are sunk, water will always be obtained more or less abundantly. Those wells were sunk almost at the level of the sea. The well at Bootle yielded over a million gallons a day. In the bottom of the well were 16 small bore holes, some of which were 600 feet deep. Mr. S. plugged up all but one, and found the yield to be 924,192 gallons per day, showing that a large unnecessary outlay had been made here to little purpose. The Green Lane Well, 185 feet deep (the bottom being 65 feet below high water in the Mersey) yielded 991,118 gallons per day. A boring of 98 feet has since been made in the bottom of the well, and the average yield has been increased to 2,413,068 gallons per day. The Windsor Well is 210 feet deep and yielded 678,560 gallons a day. A boring of 214 feet increased the yield to 1,020,423 gallons. Mr. Stephenson recommended that six new wells should be sunk, to obtain the necessary increase for the population."

At Walford, in Durham, from the shafts sunk in the lower bed of the Permian series, the incredible quantity of 14 million gallons a day has been pumped up. In the United States, many towns and cities have resorted to wells for their water. At Hyde Park, Mass., they have sixty four 2-inch pipes about 33 feet each, all connected together by horizontal pipes. The capacity is about 500,000 gallons per day. The town of Cohasset

OBTAINS ITS SUPPLY by this method. The town of Attleboro, Mass., procures its entire supply of water for domestic use, from a well situated on the bank of a very small stream. The City of Brooklyn, prior to 1859, got their supply from the old fashioned wells; but in that year these were all filled up, and they obtained their supply from a number of deep basins or wells, to the extent of from 19,000,000 to 45,000,000 gallons daily.

There are now in Massachusetts not less than fifty towns with populations not exceeding 10,000, provided with public water supplies. Of these twenty-six have populations of 5,000, and twenty-one between 2,000 and 5,000. Five villages with less than 2,000 are also thus supplied.

One of their public men thus writes on this subject:—"There are many necessary expenditures of public money, from which taxpayers receive only a general benefit. There are no public improvements that a town or district may adopt, which will become a source of revenue, except public waterworks. Especially for protection against fire is such a supply valuable. Each hydrant becomes a fire engine, and when ten heavy streams of water can be directed all at once on any fire, the fire will break out in the district, the combustible property, valuable merchandise, and household goods, is pretty well secured against destruction."

From these facts, which might be greatly multiplied, it is reasonable to suppose that if so many towns and cities in the old world and new, can obtain their best supply from wells, there can be no reason why we, in possession of an overflowing fountain of the best purified water to be obtained anywhere, may not obtain a rich and permanent supply. A good deal of argument has been used to depreciate well supplies in this Island, because the well water of Charlottetown is so hard. There is

NO OBJECTION to the water obtained from springs and brooks no matter how filthy the brook is made in the summer—all its defects are covered on the ground that we need soft water. Well, supposing well water is harder than the brooks, are we to sacrifice \$50,000 or \$60,000 for the sake of saving a little soap and soda? But it is yet to be proven that country well-water is any harder than the adjoining springs or creeks. My own well has been used for the last 15 years for all domestic purposes, and is reckoned superior to Spring Park water. But we require a water supply for drinking purposes, as well as for washing. If cities like Birkenhead, Sunderland, Liverpool and Brooklyn with their immense manufacturing necessities, find well water the very best they can obtain, why should we object? Our manufacturing needs are not of a very extensive nature at present, nor are they likely to be in the near future, and it is yet to be proven that good well water would not be the very best supply for them. No one who has rightly considered the boundless supply of good water stored up in the strata of this Island, the perpetual flow of many of our springs, the impossibility of reducing the level of the water in some of our city wells below a certain point, with the united force of our both steam fire engines, will question the possibility of obtaining an ample supply from this source.

OUR RAIN SUPPLY AVERAGES 43 INCHES YEARLY. If we allow 19 inches for the portion carried off by evaporation and by rivers, the remaining 24 inches, though apparently small in amount, really supplies an enormous

quantity to the great filter-cistern beneath us. Each foot of surface is thus supplied yearly with two cubic feet or 14 Imperial gallons of rainwater. Each acre (containing 43,560 superficial feet) receives yearly 609,840 gallons. Our present population requires a daily supply of 500,000 gallons—50 gallons per head,—but our works must be equal to a daily supply of one million gallons. A basin with an area of 600 acres would therefore contain surplus rainfall, equal to all our requirements.

(Concluded in our next.)

THE Benevolent Irish Society of Prince Edward Island

1825. 1887. WILL hold their Sixty-second Annual Celebration, in Charlottetown, On Thursday, March 17th, when they will march in procession from their Hall, at 9.45 a.m., to St. Dunstan's Cathedral. The day's proceedings will conclude with a Grand Instrumental and Vocal Concert IN THE LYCEUM, PRINCE STREET.

Some of the best talent in the city have kindly consented to take part. An Address, suitable to the occasion will be delivered by A. B. WARDKIN, Esq. The Garrison Artillery Band will be in attendance.

Return Tickets at one first-class fare will be issued from all stations to Charlottetown on the 16th and 17th, good to return on 17th, 18th and 19th, to those attending Celebration. Tickets for Entertainment for sale at Drug and Book Stores, and at all Railway Stations. Prices: Gallery, 25c; Parquette, 30c; Reserved Seats, 50c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8 sharp. Members of Branch Societies are invited to attend (in regalia). A. J. DOUGAN, Secretary Committee. Ch'town, March 9, 1887—cod pat

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Steam Coal," will be received until THURSDAY, March 31st, inclusive, for the supply of 825,000 lbs. of Steam Coal, of the best first-mined, round, Steam Coal, for locomotive use.

Tenders to state the price per ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered as follows:— Charlottetown 8,150 Tons. Summerside 2,300 " Georgetown 300 " Souris 150 " Cape Traverse 150 "

At least one-quarter of the whole quantity required, at each of the above-mentioned stations, to be delivered on or before the 30th day of JUNE next, and delivery of the whole to be completed on or before the first day of OCTOBER, 1887. The first payment will be made in July, and monthly thereafter, Ten (10) per cent will be retained from each payment, until the final and satisfactory completion of the contract. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, March 9, 1887. —31 way 11 pat

TENDERS.

TENDERS are requested for the Carpenter Work, to finish the interior of brick dwellings, city. For Plans and Specification see M. P. HOGAN—open until Thursday, 17th inst. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. M. P. HOGAN. March 9, 1887—41 pt

NOTICE

ALL goods ordered, previous to July 1st, 1886, and all Furniture repaired, Pictures framed, &c. &c. will, if not called for, on or before March 20th, 1887, be sold at auction to pay expenses, and the subscriber will not hold himself liable for any loss sustained by owners of such goods. Please secure your goods at once. JOHN NEWSON. March 9, 1887—12 i

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

DESIRE to return their hearty thanks to the City Fire Department, Hook & Ladder Co., Salvage Corps, and the general public for the efforts put forth on the night of the 4th inst., to save their property from fire, and wish to intimate that they hope, in a very short time to be in a better position than ever to serve the public in the Manufacture and Repairing of Furniture, &c.

In the meantime the immense stock of Furniture, now on hand in Show Rooms, will be disposed of at the very lowest prices for ready payment. They have made temporary arrangements whereby they are prepared to execute orders previous to their new premises being ready.

Undertaking in all its branches, as usual. The Steam Laundry will also be resumed at the earliest possible day. Ch'town, March 9, 1887.

BARCAINS-BARGAINS

Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, &c. and in all kinds of Household Furniture, such as Parlor, Dining-room and Bed-room. All kinds of Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, Pillows. All kinds of Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Sideboards, Cheffoniers, Book-cases, Tables, Washstands, Sinks, Cradles, Cots, Cris, &c.

PICTURE FRAMES.

Looking Glasses and Mirrors, very low. All kinds of Window Furniture, such as Green Blinds and Shades, Cornices, Poles, Rings, Holders, Bands, Chains, Hooks, Blind Rollers, &c. Also—The Grand-daddy Chairs, Wire Mattresses, Children's Sleighs, Carts and Wagons—cheap, cheap, at JOHN NEWSON'S, QUEEN SQUARE, OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE. Ch'town, March 9, 1887.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, of 19th inst., for the furnishing of the Advanced School with Desks and Seats to correspond with those now in the higher department. All the materials to be of the best, and wood well seasoned. Contracts to be completed on or before June 1st. CHARLES R. AITKEN, Secy to Trustees. Georgetown, March 9, 1887—31 wky 21

SEED WHEAT

THE Subscriber offers for sale a few hundred bushels of his famous White Russian Wheat, grown on the Warren Farm (one year). Call early and secure the best seed, cheap. JOHN NEWSON, March 9, 1887—2nos cod & wky

TELEPHONE COMPANY of P. E. Island.

THE Annual Meeting of said Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Palmer & McLeod, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9th March, at 8 p. m. GEO. R. BEEL, Secretary. Feb. 26, 1887—cod 14 date

MERCHANTS' BANK STOCK.

AT Auction, at rooms, TUESDAY, 22nd inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, 100 Shares in Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island. A. H. P. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer. March 7, '87.—7 9 11 14 16 18 21

FLOUR.

KENT MILL FLOUR for Sale and sent to any part of the city. LEMUEL WRIGHT, March 7, 1887—31 cod

A Rare Chance for Business at Tignish.

I WILL rent, for a term of years, with privilege of purchase, my establishment at Tignish Railway Station, consisting of— 1st, Large, commodious Shop, Office and Ware room, with dwelling attached, also Council-house and Stable. 2nd, A Warehouse, 3 stores, 65x10. 3rd, Large Yard, with shed for 25 horses. 4th, Large Warehouse alongside Railway track. The Stock Book shows \$1,400 general merchandise and shop fixtures, which will be sold on long terms. Possession can be given immediately, and my clerk will stay with the next occupant if desired. For terms, &c., apply to GEORGE W. HOWLAN, Ch'town, March 8, 1887—ex pat four time

WANTED (NEW BOOK)

AGENTS to sell our new book, entitled "The Home Treasury." Retail price, \$1.50. Big discounts offered to active men and women. This book, it is believed, meets a need long felt. It is very nicely and securely bound in cloth; profusely illustrated; printed in large clear type, on excellent paper; contains full instructions in department; all sorts of amusements; in fact, everything to make home happy, and for this reason should be placed in every home. Address: W. L. EARLE, St. John, N. B. Manager for J. S. Robertson & Bros., Toronto, Ont. March 7—2aw & wky

LOBSTER FACTORY FOR SALE

WE will sell by Public Auction, On TUESDAY, the 23rd Instant, COMMENCING AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., the Valuable Lobster Factory, situated at Park Corner, New London, lately occupied by Andrew C. McLeod, together with Cook House, Bath House, Stable, &c. ALSO—Boats, Traps, Rope, Fishing and Packing Gear, Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c. &c. about 250 Empty Boxes and about 100 Boxes, Cans, and sundry other articles too numerous to mention. Terms made known at sale. ANDREW BOWNNESS, Assignee. BOWNNESS & ANDERSON, Auctioneers. Kensington, March 8, 1887—11 sale