

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES

QUEEN'S COUNTY: Brecken and Jenkins. PRINCE COUNTY: Hackett and Rogers. KING'S COUNTY: McDonald and Muttart. THE DAILY EXAMINER. JUNE 2, 1882. Cape Traverse Railway.

Mr. BOXHALL, C. E., and two assistants have commenced work on the Cape Traverse Railway. This is a sufficient answer to the assertion of the Grits that the grant of \$189,200 to construct the Cape Traverse Railway was a mere election dodge.

ALL ALONG THE LINE the Liberal-Conservative Party in this Province are working harmoniously and vigorously. Through the Candidates were rather late getting into the field, they have at least this great advantage over their opponents; they were nominated by influential Conventions of the people's selected delegates, drawn regularly and fairly from all parts of the respective Counties.

Their cause, is, therefore, the cause of the great majority of the people. The influential men of every locality are therefore, and are bound to do, everything they can do to secure for them the votes of the great majority.

Keep it Before the People.

That the Grits (when they were in) put a tax of six cents a pound on green tea and Japan tea, and five and a half cents on black tea.

Which is the Best Policy for the Farmer?

In 1878, when under Grit rule, we imported from the United States, the following quantities of coarse grains, free of duty, to compete with the product of our own farmers:

Table with 2 columns: Bushels, Duty. Rows: Barley (283,717), Oats (2,079,940), Corn (6,213,758).

Our farmers were met in their own markets of the Dominion by this large quantity of American produce; and had to sell at ruinous prices.

But, under the wise policy of the present Government, this is all changed; and the amount imported was, in 1871, reduced to the following:

Table with 2 columns: Bushels, Duty. Rows: Barley (16,933), Oats (72,359), Corn (2,433,349).

It will be seen that the farmers have, under the National Policy, not only a larger market for their products, but the large amount of \$163,000 was paid into the revenue—enabling the Government to take the duty off tea and other imported articles which the farmer uses.

The P. E. Island Appropriations.

The appropriations for the construction and improvement of Public Works in this Province during the financial year 1882-3, made by the Dominion Government, are substantial proofs that Sir John McDonald and his Ministry are not unmindful of the "Garden of the Gulf." Among those appropriations are: for Rustico Harbour, \$85,000; Campbell's Cove, \$4,000; Murray Harbor, \$5,000; New London Harbor, \$5,000; St. Peter's Bay Breakwater, \$6,000; Minganish, Breakwater, \$15,000; Wood Islands Breakwater, \$3,000; Cascumpee Harbor, \$5,000. To this we add the cost of dredging our Harbors, which is being vigorously attended to by Capt. Doyle and his crew of the dredge "Prince Edward." This spring already they have performed good work on the East River, and have now gone to Murray Harbor, where important work in dredging is much required. The improvements to Cranpat Harbor, Nine Mile Creek, Pinette, Orwell, and other places by the Steam Dredge last year, are such as surely must be of great importance to the shipping interests in those localities. In addition to this we have a grant of \$189,200 for the line of Railway about to be constructed from County Line to Cape Traverse. Our fishermen will also share largely in the bounty of \$150,000 a year, some of which will come to the Maritime Provinces. Miscellaneous Liberals, (Grits, or Obstructionists) who in the face of these appropriations persist in saying that the interest of this Province is neglected by Sir John's Government, are wiffully, wantonly and maliciously misrepresenting our position with the Dominion Government.

Archbishop McAbbe was enthroned as Cardinal in his cathedral at Dublin yesterday.

Which is "the Extravagant Party."

It is charged that the Liberal-Conservative Government is more extravagant than the Grit Government because, with a full treasury, they expend more in the improvement of the country than, with a depleted treasury, the Grit Government could expend.

Let us examine this charge in the light of facts and figures which anyone who chooses may authenticate.

What do the records of the Customs show. They show that while the Customs revenue of 1880-81 is \$5,582,255 more than in 1875-6, the cost of collecting the Customs revenue was \$3,394 less in 1881-2 than in 1875-6!

Thus, as Senator McPherson remarks, "while the revenue increased in 1880-81 over that of 1875-6, at the rate of \$1,073,351 per week, the cost of collecting it decreased \$63 per week."

Again, what do the records of the Post Office show? They show that "the increased revenue of 1880-81 over 1875-6 was \$249,569;" while "the increased cost of collecting the whole Postal Revenue of 1880-81 over 1875-6, was \$263,850."

Thus the increased revenue of 1880-81 over that of 1875-6, cost only \$1.01 for each dollar collected, being 46 cents less per dollar than the cost of collecting the whole Post Office Revenue in 1875-6 and showing that for each dollar expended in extension of postal service by the present Government, 99 cents were returned in revenue!

Then look at the Public Works and Railways. The increased revenue of 1880-81 over 1875-6 was \$1,203,693. The increased cost of collecting the whole revenue of these services in 1880-81 over 1875-6, was \$659,168.

Thus the increased revenue in 1880-81 cost only 54 cents for each dollar collected, whereas the cost of collecting the revenue from this source in 1875-6 was \$1.38 for each dollar collected!

The present Government, it is true, spend more money; but they get a greater return. With the late Government was increasing its controllable expenditures, the revenues were decreasing!

If the present Government have increased their expenditures, their revenues have also increased!

Now, which Government was the most economical?

Suppose two farmers with each a hundred acres of land. Suppose the expenditure of one—in manures, in appliances, machinery, etc.—to be twice that of the other, while his profits are four times as great. Would it, in that case, be said that the farmer who expends the smallest sum is the most economical? Certainly not. Neither should it be said that the late Government were more economical than the present Government!

The increased expenditures of to-day are due, in part, to the increased interest on \$45,000,000 added to the public debt by Sir Richard Cartwright, and, in part, to the working of 410 miles more railway, to the establishment of hundreds of new post offices in the North West and the older Provinces, to the handsome grants which have been made to open up and develop the whole country, etc., and increase its revenues.

The increased expenditures of the present Government have been mainly economical expenditures of this kind.

In his latest pamphlet Senator McPherson says:

"A fair test of the relative economy of the two Administrations would be to compare the expenditure of 1875-6 with that of 1880-81. In 1875-6 the Mackenzie Government were in the hey day of their prosperity, so confident that the Government of Canada would remain in their hands for many years, that they administered its affairs in conformity with their own ideas of sound policy, uninfluenced by inherited engagements and undisturbed by popular remonstrances against their reckless course."

"It was before their extravagance their waste, and their jobbery were held up to public admiration in the Senate."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1875-6 AND 1880-81.

Table with 4 columns: Charges on Public Debt, Interest on Public Debt, Subsidy to Provinces, Sinking Fund, etc., Ordinary Expenditure, Civil Government, Administration of Justice, Penitentiaries, Legislation, Geological Survey, Arts, etc., Census, Immigration, Marine Hospital, Pensions, Superannuation, Militia and Defence, Public Works, Ocean and River Service, Light-houses, Fisheries, Steamboat Inspection, Insurance, Miscellaneous, Indian Grants, Dominion Lands, Dominion Forces, Mounted Police, Boundary Survey, Settlers.

Total Ordinary Expenditure and Charges on Revenue \$13,366,012 \$12,976,716. Expenditure 1880-81 less than 1875-6 by \$389,296.

"Free Trade is as I have repeatedly explained, for us, impossible."—Blair's Election (Feb. 1882).

PRINCE COUNTY.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

Enthusiastic Meeting.

HACKETT AND ROGERS

Unanimously Chosen

AS THE STANDARD BEARERS

Of the Liberal-Conservative Party

For Prince County!!

A LARGE AND INFLUENTIAL MEETING was held on Thursday, 1st June, at Ludlow Hall, in Summerside, for the purpose of nominating candidates to contest Prince County at the forthcoming election for the House of Commons.

Delegates were present from each Township in the County. The choice fell upon David Rogers, Esquire, of Summerside, and the late member, Edward Hackett, Esquire, of Tignish, who were unanimously chosen as the standard bearers of the party. After these gentlemen had been informed of the result of the meeting, they entered the Hall amidst a burst of applause. Each of the candidates made speeches thanking the electors for the choice conferred upon them, criticizing the action of the Opposition, and giving good reasons why the present Government should be sustained.

Speeches were also made by Stewart Burns, Esq., M. L. C., Hon. Joseph O. Arsenault, John McDonald, Esq., late Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Peter Gavin, Peter Duffy, Esq., of Somerset; Thomas H. Pope, Esq., of Biddeford; Geo. R. Montgomery, Esq., of Alberton; W. McN. Simpson, Esq., of Malpeque; Wm. Moran, Esq., of Lot 11, Arch. Melnis, Esq., of Lot 14; R. H. McDonald, Esq., of St. Eleanor's, and several others. The reports from all parts of the County are most encouraging. The friends of the party appear confident of returning their two men triumphantly as members of the House of Commons.

The Junior Liberal-Conservative Club.

The Meeting last Evening

Addressed by E. J. Hodgson and Senator Carvell.

Unanimity of Feeling and

Action

AN enthusiastic meeting of the Junior Liberal-Conservative Club of this city was held last evening. It was largely attended and after the transaction of routine business was addressed by E. J. Hodgson, Esq., Q. C., and Senator Carvell.

Mr. Hodgson's address was excellent. He first dealt with the object of the club, showing its members in a clear and forcible manner that they were not only working for the purpose of electing Liberal-Conservative candidates in Queen's County, but for the vindication and approval of the vigorous and successful administration of the great Liberal-Conservative Party of Canada. The fight will be a glorious one; and he felt as sure the Liberal-Conservative Party would be returned to power with a large majority, as he was sure the sun would rise to-morrow. He then reviewed the success of the Government in constructing that great highway, the Pacific Railway and carrying out the National Policy. He clearly showed the ability of the present Administration to grapple with these great questions, and contrasted their opponents' inability to deal successfully with these or other great questions. Then referring to the candidates in the field, he asked the young men of the Province to be mindful of the dastardly attempt made by Lord, McIntyre and Yeo, to steal away their rights as freemen, and reduce them to the position of Southern slaves before they were emancipated by Abraham Lincoln. This matter was not, he said, a dead issue; but was fresh in the minds of every one, and would not easily be forgotten. After a brief eulogium of the public career of Hon. J. C. Pope, and a touching reference to his present illness, Mr. Hodgson resumed his seat, amidst enthusiastic applause.

SENATOR CARVELL was well received, and delivered a brief and well pointed address. He first showed up the flimsiness of the excuses made by the McKenzie Government to keep the Island out of representation in the Cabinet, after it had been deserted by Hon. David Laird. "If you elect a proper man," said McKenzie, "we will give him a seat." This, to say the least, was not very complimentary to Senator Haythorne, who had previously led a Government, composed of Laird, Davies and others. It was a strong hint that McKenzie believed he was not fit to take the seat. After disposing of this matter, he alluded to the course pursued by McKenzie and his friends, with reference to the Cape Traverse Railway. It has been stated by the Grits that the proposed construction of the Railway was an election dodge. He was in a position to say that the statement was false; the Railway will be constructed. During the last session, when the amount for its construction was placed in the estimates, Mr. Mackenzie strongly objected to it, and said: "I think we have done well already for P. E. Island," etc. He objected to it on principle. He said: "It is not necessary." Still, in 1878, Mr. McKenzie sent an engineer down, who surveyed three different lines from Cape Traverse. For what? simply as an election dodge. After briefly referring to the Government's policy of constructing the Canada Pacific Railway, showing its superiority over McKenzie's policy, Senator Carvell resumed his seat amidst loud applause. The meeting then adjourned.

FRUIT, Beans, Fine Apples, Oranges and Lemons, at W. F. CARROLL'S.

Blake and Davies.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Brecken in his card says, with the Leader of the Opposition, "FREE TRADE IS FOR US IMPOSSIBLE," it must not be imagined for one moment that Mr. Brecken has the slightest confidence in Mr. Blake as a politician. Like Mr. L. H. Davies, his follower, Mr. Blake is a fine speaker and a successful lawyer; but as a politician he is, like Mr. L. H. Davies, a most conspicuous failure.

Who Did the Most?

THE Patriot asks what Mr. Brecken has done for his constituents during the last four years? Mr. Brecken has done a good deal for Queen's County. He got \$27,000 for improvements at Rustico Harbour, a large sum for Wood Islands and New London breakwaters, a subsidy for a steamer between here and Europe, and many other improvements and advantages for the County. But what did Mr. Laird and his friends do for the County, during the five years they were in power? Their time seems to have been taken up with the attempt to disfranchise the young men of P. E. Island, and extinguish the gas lamps in front of the Post Office. We ask the Patriot to point to one single good thing Mr. Laird did for his constituents to earn the \$65,000 he received of their money.

An Unpleasant Record.

THE facts of Mr. Laird's record, and Mr. Davies' political career, are not pleasing even to the editors of the Grit papers. To recall these facts is, they say, in THE EXAMINER, shameful. But they cannot evade the force of the facts. They cannot deny that Mr. Laird deceived Belfast, for if they did every man in Belfast would cry out in protest against them. They cannot get rid of the fact that Mr. Laird played fast and loose, to suit his own selfish purposes, with the school question, for the records of the country establish it. They cannot, with all their unscrupulous sophistry, escape any of the charges in which, as politicians, Messrs. Laird and Davies are implicated by THE EXAMINER. We challenge them to do so if they can. But they cannot do so, because the charges are true, and because the facts are fresh in the memories of a large proportion of our people.

Hard up for Sympathy.

EX-GOVERNOR LAIRD, knowing and feeling that whatever little political reputation he once had in this country has vanished into thin air, is now trying to work up a character for himself from the records of Battleford. He parades before the public in his own organ, the Patriot, extracts from addresses which, as Lieut. Governor, he says were presented to him by Bishops, Clergymen and others of different denominations, when he was among the Indians. Complimentary addresses such as those of which Mr. Laird was the recipient, are easily obtained. Second and third rate Schoolmasters have frequently had addresses of the most laudatory character showered upon them, when at the same time their services were gladly dispensed with. Had Mr. Laird been an intelligent half-breed, or even an Indian, he would, no doubt, as the Representative of Government, receive at the hands of the Clergy of a loyal and patriotic people, on the eve of his departure from their midst, the addresses customary on such occasions.

POLITICAL MEETINGS. Prince County.

Messrs. Hackett and Rogers will meet the Electors of the Fourth Electoral District of Prince County, at the following places and times:

- Cape Traverse—In Schoolhouse near Joseph Clarke, on Monday, the 5th inst., at 6 o'clock, p. m.
Lord's Hall, Tryon, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 6 o'clock, p. m.
Centerville Hall, Centerville, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 6 o'clock, p. m.
Kensington Hall, Kensington, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 6 o'clock, p. m.
Somerset Hall, Somerset, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Molasses and Sugar, Direct from Barbadoes, AT AUCTION

Saturday, the 3rd inst.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

AT PEAKE'S NO. 2 WHARF.

The Brist. Kitty Clyde will sail for Montreal on Monday next, with the cargo of Molasses, now on board, in previous to her sailing 1 will offer at auction, at the above mentioned time and place—

50 puns. Choice Barbadoes Molasses, 20 lbs. Bright Grocery Sugar, 25 lbs. Vacuum Pan Sugar.

HORACE HASZARD. Ch'town, June 2, 1882—11

HORSES.

Wanted Immediately!

50 HORSES,

from 1650 to 1200 pounds weight. Age; from 5 to 10 years; sound and smooth.

Apply to W. S. MCKIE. Ch'town, June 1, 1882—11

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Meeting at Georgetown.

NOMINATION OF

McDonald & Muttart

UNANIMOUSLY RATIFIED.

A Liberal-Conservative Association Formed.

The Town sure to give a Good Account of itself.

Special Despatch to the Examiner.

GEORGETOWN, June 2.

A MEETING of the Liberal-Conservatives of Georgetown was held in the Court House, last evening.

William Sanderson, Esq., occupied the chair.

AUSTIN C. McDONALD, Esq., was nominated by Hon. D. Gordon, M. P. P., seconded by George McAulay and N. McPhee, Esquires.

DR. MUTTART was nominated by Archd. J. McDonald, Esq., seconded by Roderick Campbell and Charles Aiken, Esquires.

Both nominations were unanimously endorsed and ratified.

A Liberal-Conservative Club has been organized here, and a working Committee of thirty leading citizens has been appointed.

The County Town is prepared to give a good account of itself on election day.

MARRIED.

At East Boston, Mass., May 2nd, by Rev. E. N. Mobbs, Miss Adelaide Abbott, of Summerside, P. E. I., to William Pottinger, of Pictou, N. S.

DIED.

In this city, on Thursday, the 1st inst., Michael Pate, in the 74th year of his age. [Funeral will leave his late residence, Pownall Street, at eight o'clock, to attend High Mass at St. Dunstan's Cathedral.]

At Spring Valley, Lot 18, May 19th, Benj. Champion, aged 26 years and 5 months. His end was peace.

At Augustine Cove, on the 23rd May, after a long and painful illness, John S. Cameron, in the 70th year of his age, leaving a widow and five sons to mourn their loss.

MONDAY, THE 5th INST.

For freight or passage apply to OWEN CONNOLLY, Agent Ch'town, June 2, '82—61

MONTREAL AND ACADIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S. S. "MELROSE ABBEY," left Montreal on the 1st inst. for this port, and will be ready to receive freight for St. John's, Newfoundland, on or about

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Trent Navigation," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of July next, for the construction of two Lift Locks, Bridge Piers and other works at Fenelon Falls; also, the construction of a Lock at Buckhorn Rapids, and for the construction of three Locks, a Dam and Bridge Piers at Burleigh Falls.

The works at each of these places will be let separately. Maps of the respective localities, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, the twenty-first day of June next, where printed forms of Tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works at Fenelon Falls will be furnished at that place, and for those at Buckhorn and Burleigh information may be obtained at the resident Engineer's office, Peterborough.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that Tenders for the different works must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, as follows:

- For the Fenelon Falls work.....\$1,000
Do. Buckhorn Rapids work..... 500
Do. Burleigh Falls work..... 1,500

And that these respective amounts shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and prices submitted, subject to the conditions and terms stated in the specifications. The cheques thus sent in will be returned to the different parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. FRAUN, Secretary. Dept of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882. } ju 2, 2aw till 5th jy

Pasture to Let.

APPLY TO JOSEPH MAHAR, June 1 1882—31 Cumberland St.

St. James' Church Bonds.

THE Trustees of St. James' Church, having still unsold a few Bonds of the issue advertised in January last, any parties desiring to purchase will receive all information upon application to JNO. WM. MORRISON, Chairman of Trustees. Ch'town, May 29, 1882.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN,— Again I have the honor of soliciting your suffrages at the Election to be held for the Dominion House of Commons on the 20th June next.

Thanking you for the support you formerly accorded to me as a representative of the Liberal-Conservative Party in this Province at a time when its policy was first inaugurated, I can now the more confidently appeal to you when we know the success which has followed the introduction of that policy.

As one of your representatives in Parliament for the past four years, my views upon most of the leading questions of the day are known to you.

A supporter of the Liberal-Conservative Party of the Dominion, I have endeavored, having your especial interests in view, to assist the present Government in its many measures advancing the material interests of Canada.

Without increasing our taxation it has been able to establish and foster great manufacturing and commercial industries, and by wise and judicious legislation materially to advance the prosperity of the whole people. A yearly surplus in the treasury has proved its capacity for administering the finances of the country, and enabled us to-day to enjoy free of duty some of the necessities of life.

The unprecedented development and peopling of the North West Territories has been the result of the contract made by the present Government with the Canada Pacific Railway Company, in the face of the bitterest opposition for some time past given to any public measure. A year's experience has more than justified the Government in that act, and falsified every prediction against its success.

I will not deceive you by announcing myself a Free Trader. I will be as honest as Mr. Blake, the Leader of the Reform Party, and, using his words in his recent address, say, "Free Trade is for us impossible, and the issue is whether the present tariff is perfect or defective and unjust." I have no hesitation in upholding the present tariff, believing it to be framed in the best interests of the whole Dominion, and that its adoption has infused new life and vigor into our country, lifting it out of the condition of prostration into which it had sunk four years ago.

The settled policy of both parties is adverse to Free Trade. It is dishonest to attempt to conceal the fact. I ask your suffrages on no false issue, but if elected by you will always feel it my duty in the adjustment of the Tariff, to see that the particular interests of this Province are not overlooked.

Our claim to a portion of the Fishery Award is one of paramount importance. I regret that hitherto our efforts to obtain its recognition have been unavailing with both political parties. We have, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that no time or opportunity has been lost in presenting it. Finding that our claim singly and apart from that of the Maritime Provinces, would not be entertained favorably by the House, I with the other representatives of this Island, joined hands with the representatives of the Maritime Provinces and pressed our case upon the Dominion Parliament with a strength only to be gained by united action. You are aware of the failure of that effort, and the pronounced opinions of the leaders of both parties against us. It is greatly to be regretted that the separate and distinct claim of the Island was not at the settlement of the case presented before the Fishery Commission at Halifax, duly made and claimed. It was an inexcusable oversight on the part of the counsel representing this Island. For although recognizing the fact that the arbitrators could by no possibility have made a separate award in our case, the fact of our having a distinct claim, had it thus been brought to the notice of the British Agent, would have placed us in a much better position when distribution was made and Newfoundland paid a portion of the award.

Dealing with a Government which has so far recognized the rights generally of the Maritime Provinces to this Award as to grant for the material furtherance of their fisheries the interest on the full sum awarded, I shall continue to press for the recognition of a claim which I believe to be just and equitable. The grant this year made to our public works is an earnest of the evident intent of the Government to deal generously with us. I need not say that, knowing from whence it comes, every dollar granted will be really appropriated and spent for the purposes for which they were granted. My colleagues, Dr. Jenkins, and myself will, I trust, be able in the short time allowed us, to meet most of you at the public meetings called throughout the County.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Yours respectfully, FREDK. DE ST. CROIX BRECKEN. June 1, 1882—ne

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Messrs. Brecken and Jenkins

Will meet the Electors of Queen's County at the following places:

- FIRST DISTRICT.
Doyle's Cross, Lot 20—Monday, 5th June, at 2 o'clock, p. m.
Clifton Hall, Monday, 5th June, at 7.30 o'clock, p. m.
St. Ann's, Lot 22—Tuesday, 6th June, at 2 o'clock, p. m.
Bradburne—Tuesday, 6th of June, at 7.30 o'clock, p. m.
Springton—Wednesday, 7th of June, at 3 o'clock, p. m.
Kelly's Cross—Wednesday, 7th June, at 7.50 o'clock, p. m.
Cranpat Hall—Thursday, 7th June, at 2 o'clock, p. m.
Boushaw—Thursday, 8th June, at 7.30 o'clock, p. m.

SECOND DISTRICT.

- Milton Hall—Friday, 9th June, 2 p. m.
Rustico Bank—Friday, 9th June, 7.30 p. m.
New Glasgow—Saturday, 10th June, 2 p. m.
Brookfield—Saturday, 10th June, 7.30 p. m.
Cornwall—Monday, 12th June 2 p. m.
Dominion Scho. I, Long Creek—Monday, 12th June, 7.20 p. m.
South Wiltshire—Monday, 19th June, 1 p. m.

THIRD DISTRICT.

- Winslow Road, Northern Schoolhouse—Wednesday, 14th June, 2 p. m.
Brackley Point Road, Harrington Schoolhouse—Wednesday, 14th June, 7.30 p. m.
Saw Mill Bridge—Thursday, 15th June, 2 p. m.
Cove Head, Western Scho. House—Thursday, 15th June, 7.30 p. m.
Ten Mile House, St. Peter's Road—Friday, 16th June, 2 p. m.
Mount Stewart Hall—Friday, 16th June, 7.30 p. m.
Fort Augustus, Smith's Corner—Saturday, 17th June, 2 p. m.
Lot 48, Driscoll's Schoolhouse—Saturday, 17th June, 7 p. m.
Other meetings will be announced at an early day.