LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. J. B. Macdonald's advertisement of New Spring Goods will appear next week.

Mr. J. H. Fletcher left on Monday afternoon for Colorado. He intends visiting Dakota on the way.

The Dominion Boot and Shoe Store have received their Spring Stock. Advertisement next week.

We are glad to notice Capt. Evans, of the *St. Lawrence*, amongst us again. We could have no surer sign of spring.

Mr. Daniel R. McKay, of Stellarton, Pictou County, N. S., sowed his first wheat for this season on the 28th of March.

The Concert under the auspices of St. Vincent de Paul Society, last Thursday evening, was very successful. The proceeds realized $90.

We regret that we are without our usual column of "Roman News" this week. We trust that next English mail will enable us to furnish it to our readers as usual.

Coal ashes are being plentifully spread on the square in front of the Post Office. By and bye, when some unfortunate individual gets a cinder blown in his eye, the language used will not be remarkable for its simplicity.

The sidewalks in many places are in a most dilapidated condition. We trust that the attention of the City Surveyor will immediately be directed to them. The middle of the street, with all its mud, is preferable to these "ankle-twisters."

With this number we conclude the story of "The Old Baron." It has been eagerly looked for from week to week. To be aware of this is a gratification. The opening chapters of a new story, entitled, "Only an Irish Boy," will be given next week.

Mr. P. G. Fraser, Druggist, is about to remove to Montague, where he intends to continue his business. Mr Fraser has been a resident of Charlottetown for sixteen years, and has acquired a good reputation in his profession. We trust that the change may prove successful.

The Dominion or Post Office Building, in this city, is being repaired and painted. Mr. John Gaffney has the painting of the first and second flats, which include the Post Office and Custom House; Messrs. Oger and Burke, the Basement, and Mr. F. McRory, the third or upper flat. Their work is creditably done.

This week we have given so much space to the proceedings of the Dominion Parliament and Local Legislature, that we have had to reserve several editorial articles and other matter. Our readers will, we trust, excuse us. It is preferable in our opinion, to place before them the doings of their representatives now, while recent, rather than in August and September, when they have lost all interest.

Should there not be a building in the city where the bodies of unfortunate persons, who are found dead may be taken for identification and enquiry. That of the poor fellow, McLellan, who was found on Saturday, lay on the wharf for some hours, and was finally placed in a warehouse until Monday morning; while the little infant, who was discovered in Kensington Woods the same evening was the object of attraction for a throng of sightseers, as it lay on the bare ground all Sunday. Even the small boys organized a peep-show, and demanded two cents from each visitor. This state of things is not creditable to Charlottetown, and should be remedied.

Some boys who were playing in a field of Mr. Godkin's, on the Lower St. Peter's Road, on Saturday evening, discovered a small nail box near a grove of bushes. On examination, it was found to contain the body of an infant, wrapped up in a piece of cotton. It had evidently been there for some months, as decomposition was far advanced. The infant is supposed to have been about two days old when placed there, and it seems only too certain that the little creature came to a violent death. A large number of persons visited the locality on Sunday afternoon. It was not considered necessary to hold an inquest, and the body was buried on Sunday evening.

On Easter Sunday, the ceremonies at the Convent Chapel of the Sacred Heart, at Sault au Recollet, near Montreal, were more than usually impressive. The celebration of the Paschal Feast had been chosen as the time for a Novice to plight her faith with her Heavenly spouse. Miss Faustina Newbery, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, having completed her two years of Novitiate, received the black veil of the Order of "Les Dames du Sacre Cœur," from the hands of the Rev. Father Ryan, S. J. The Rev. Father sang High Mass, and preached one of those soul-stirring sermons for which he is so widely celebrated, dwelling on the dignity and beauty of the religious life. The church was superbly decorated with natural flowers and shrubs, and the music (as is always the case at this institution) was of the very highest order of excellence. As the last notes of the Magnificat died away, and the young religious left the Church irrevocably bound to Him whom it is her delight to serve, the words of her Divine Master found an echo in the hearts of those present, "She hath chosen the best part, which shall not be taken away from her."

On Saturday afternoon, the body of a man was found floating alongside Peake's No. 3 Wharf, in a small opening that had been made in the ice. At the inquest which was held, the remains were identified by the clothes as those of James McLellan, son of John McLellan, of Summerside. From the evidence it appears that deceased and his father came from Summerside to town to load a vessel with deal, about the 16th of November last, and remained in the city about a fortnight. He, in company with another, left the residence of Mr. Edward Blackburn, where he was boarding, on Thursday evening, 7th December, since which time nothing had ever been heard of him. His father spent several days looking for him, and finally concluded that he had gone away in the Boston steamer, which left the same evening. The supposition is that he went down the wharf, with the intention of going on board the vessel he was loading, but, having a habit of walking along without observing where, he stepped between the wharf and the vessel, which was lying a short distance from where he was picked up. The deceased was a young man about 20 years of age, temperate in his habits, and his drowning must have been purely accidental. Verdict:—"Found drowned; whether by accident or otherwise the jury cannot say."

The following are further arrivals from the Newfoundland seal fishery, since those noticed in our last issue:—Dundee steamer *Resolute*, Capt. Arthur Jackman, on 4th inst., a full cargo of 20,000 seals, prime harps and hoods, old and young, equal to 31,000 whitecoats; steamer *Vanguard*, Capt. Kennedy, arrived at Harbor Grace, on the 5th inst., with equal to 20,000 young seals; the Dundee steamer *Thetis*, Capt. Alex. Fairweather, arrived at St. John's, on same date, with 25,000 seals, principally young harps; steamer *Falcon*, Capt. William Knee, arrived on the 7th inst., with 21,000 prime seals; steamer *Neptune*, Capt. Blandford, arrived on the 8th inst., with 17,000 young harp seals; steamer *Bear*, Capt. Charles Dawe, arrived shortly after with the greatest face of the season, 31,000 seals, consisting of very young harps, and a few old hoods and harps. On the 9th, the Dundee steamers *Narwhal*, Capt. Power, and *Aurora*, Capt. Fairweather, arrived with about 12,000 seals each. The *Eagle*, Capt. Delaney, with 8,000. The steamer *Hector*, Capt. E. White, arrived on 10th inst. with about 9,000 old and young seals. The Dundee steamer *Esquimaux*, Capt. Henry Dawe, arrived on 11th inst. with 13,000 prime young harps—about 3,000 bedlamers, equal to 18,000 ordinary young seals. Capt. Dawe reported good fishing, and cheering prospects for the second trip.

Our Island Boats.

The Steam Navigation Company's steamers *St. Lawrence* and *Princess of Wales* will soon be ready for the season's work. They have undergone considerable repairs, been painted throughout, and otherwise improved. Some new machinery, made in St. John, N. B., has been placed in the former, and also a new smoke-stack. In addition to repairs on woodwork, both steamers have had their boilers and machinery attended to. The accommodation afforded by these boats is very good, but not sufficient to meet the requirements of the travelling public. The *Princess* has 36 berths in the gentlemen's cabin, 24 in the ladies', and 25 staterooms, apart from those of the officers. The eating saloon can comfortably seat 30 persons at one time, and the after cabin has a large seating capacity. The cabins and saloons of the *St. Lawrence* are larger, and the sleeping accommodation more extensive than those of the *Princess*; in fact she is considered, in many respects, the better boat. The painting is being done by Mr. P. H. Trainor, whose work only requires to be inspected to satisfy any one that he is a thorough master of his business. The *Princess* is expected to leave to-morrow morning for Pictou, and her officers and men are busily engaged getting her ready. On the Company's wharf there is every accommodation; at the head are two large warehouses for freight, and next to those is the office of the Wharfinger, Mr. Peter Clerkin. This gentleman has charge of all freight and baggage, and is an obliging and trustworthy official. In the rear of Mr. Clerkin's office is a neatly furnished waiting room. Further up the wharf are several buildings, which are made use of by the Company. Altogether, the appliances of these boats appear to be perfect; and the competency of their officers is unquestioned. The Company will, it is believed, give their patrons increased travelling facilities. If, as we stated some time ago, a larger subsidy than is now received is necessary to the carrying out of the Company's plans in this direction, it should be readily granted. The summer's work is about commencing, and now is the proper time to again call attention to this matter.

Minute of Council on Subject of Steam Communication with the Mainland.

Extract from Minutes of Executive Council of Prince Edward Island.

Council Chamber,
January 31st, 1883.

The Executive Council in Committee have had under consideration the failure of the Dominion Government to fulfil that condition of the Terms of Confederation, which stipulates that the Government of Canada shall assume "and defray all the charges for the establishment and maintenance of efficient Steam Service for the conveyance of Mails and Passengers, between Prince Edward Island and the Mainland of the Dominion, winter and summer, so as to place the Island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway, and the Railway system of the Dominion."

In a Joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of this Province, to His Excellency the Governor General, adopted in the Session of 1881 were set forth the enormous disadvantages under which the inhabitants of this Island labor, by reason of the insufficiency of the means provided for the transport of mails and passengers, during the winter season, and a request was made for the immediate adoption of vigorous measures for the removal of the grievances complained of, as well as for the allowance of compensation by reason of the non-fulfilment, in such respect, of the Terms of Confederation. The receipt of this Address was duly acknowledged by the Secretary of State, in a despatch dated 16th April, 1881, and upon the notice of the Dominion Government being again directed thereto, and a reply requested, it was learned that the question was receiving their earnest consideration.

The Council in Committee desire to draw attention of the General Government to the fact that, although nearly two years have elapsed since the acknowledgment of the said Address, no attempt has been made to improve the means of communication with the mainland Provinces of the Dominion, and that the grievances complained of therein still remain.

During the first winter succeeding the Union, it was not expected that much could be effected towards providing "continuous communication," but the inhabitants of the Island patiently awaited the result of the experiment being made, by the Dominion Government, to demonstrate the practicability of the winter navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The futile attempts of the Steamer *Northern Light*, during the last seven years, to maintain "continuous communication" are notorious. Experience warrants the assertion that she is unfitted for the service; her trips, during the few weeks of winter in which she runs, are irregular and unsatisfactory; her carrying capacity is exceedingly limited, and her model is generally condemned.

A strong inducement for this Province to enter the Confederation was the promise of "continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the Railway system of the Dominion," —a service that would be as thoroughly efficient and regular as the Railways with which such communication was guaranteed:—in short, that Prince Edward Island should have equal facilities for intercourse with the other Provinces, as those Provinces enjoy between themselves, and should participate in all the benefits arising from the Intercolonial Railway, and other Public Works upon the Mainland, from which it had formerly been debarred for a great portion of the year, and to which it contributes without receiving any corresponding advantage.

The inconvenience and loss sustained by the people of this Province, in consequence of the imperfect means of winter transport, are incalculable. Irregularity of the mail service, in which delays of ten consecutive days are often experienced,—the consequent derangement of business—the hardships of travelling, which only the strong and robust are able to endure;—the dangers attendant upon the winter routes;—the total stoppage of all transport for freight or merchandize;—these are some of the disadvantages attending the present mode of winter communication between this Province and the Mainland.

Of continuous steam communication, summer and winter, with the Mainland, Prince Edward Island received an assurance and guarantee at the time of its entry into the Confederation in 1873. Nearly ten years have now elapsed since that event, and but one abortive attempt has been made by the General Government to carry out the solemn engagement into which they then entered. It is not the office of the Government of this Province to dictate to the Dominion Government as to the way in which they shall carry out the Terms of Union, in respect to "continuous communication," but the Council in Committee are bound to express the opinion that only a very feeble attempt has been made to accomplish this object, and that the means of obtaining the most desirable end have not been nearly exhausted.

To carry out the Terms of Confederation with British Columbia, the Dominion is expending an immense sum of money in the construction of the Pacific Railway, yet to provide the means of communication between two Provinces over a distance of scarcely nine miles, and thus fulfil an obligation equally as binding as that with British Columbia, the General Government have displayed a marked indifference.

The Council in Committee feel that the Government of Canada are justly chargeable with a most serious violation of the Terms of Union in this respect; they desire, once more, to bring the matter prominently before the notice of Your Excellency in Council, with the earnest hope that the ensuing session of Parliament will not be allowed to pass without the adoption of effective measures for the immediate fulfilment of the Terms of Confederation; they request that they may be furnished with a reply to the Address of the Council and Assembly herein referred to, as well as to this Minute, in sufficient time to submit the same to the Legislature of this Province, at the approaching Session thereof. Should the Dominion Government fail to comply with the just request of this Province, its Government will be reluctantly compelled to lay the grievances complained of at the foot of the Throne, and to appeal for redress to Her Majesty the Queen, as one of the parties to the Articles of Confederation.

Certified, a True Extract,

R. P. DeBlois,
Clerk Executive Council.

MARKET PRICES.

Charlottetown, April 17, 1883.

Beef (small) ℔ lb.	5 to 12
Beef (quarter) ℔ lb.	4½ to 9
Mutton, ℔ lb.	5 to 9
Lamb, ℔ lb.	5 to 8
Pork (carcass) ℔ lb.	6 to 8½
Pork, small	10 to 12
Turkeys	1.00 to 1.25
Geese	50 to 60
Ducks	30 to 40
Fowls	20 to 25
Chickens, ℔ pair	30 to 50
Butter, fresh	24 to 28
Butter, tub	24 to 25
Eggs, ℔ doz.	15 to 16
Flour, ℔ 100 lb.	2.90 to 3.00
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lb.	3.00 to 3.50
Oats, ℔ bush., black	41 to 42
Oats, ℔ bush., white	40 to 42
Hay, ℔ 100 lb.	50 to 60
Potatoes ℔ bush., whites	25 to 30
Potatoes, ℔ bush., blues	25 to 28
Turnips, ℔ bush.	16 to 20
Sheepskins	80 to 100

George Lewis, Market Clerk.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

DEFEAT OF THE ORANGE BILL.

Strong Speech by Hackett.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

Special Despatch to the Herald.

Ottawa, April 18.

The Debate on the Bill to incorporate the Orange Society, was concluded on Monday night, resulting in its receiving the six months' hoist, by a vote of 106 to 70.

All the Island members opposed the Bill except Davies, who voted for it.

All the French and Catholic members voted against it, except Hawkins, of Bothwell.

Three-fourths of the Liberal members voted with the majority, as well as many Protestant Conservatives.

There was great excitement in the galleries. Hackett, in seconding the motion for six months' hoist, made a telling speech against the Bill.

The Princess Louise arrived yesterday morning.

The King's Election Case.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, April 13.

The Committee on Election Privileges met on the 10th inst., and the secretary read over the papers received from P. E. Island, together with the minutes of the former meeting.

Dr. Robertson, on being questioned, said he had no more evidence to produce, and the four following questions were then put to him:—

Question—Was there any protest or objection against your election to the local legislature, prior to your nomination?

Answer—There was no protest made or published.

Question—Was any notice published for, or given to the electors prior to polling day, to the effect that you were disqualified?

Answer—There was none to my knowledge.

Question—Did you ever sit, or present yourself to take your seat in the Assembly, after your election in May last?

Answer—No.

Question—When was the first session called after the formal election?

Answer—Some time in March. I do not remember the date.

It was then moved by Mr. McCarthy, seconded by Mr. Amyot that Dr. Robertson be declared disqualified. Mr. McCarthy intimated this was a matter of form, to furnish a base for argument. It was well known (he said), that dual representation was not allowed in Canada. Statutes had been framed against it, and therefore, any person holding a seat in the Local Legislature, was ineligible for a seat in the Federal House. Dr. Robertson was in that position, and was therefore disqualified. On the 15th of April, 1882, the writ was sent to the returning officer. Dr. Robertson was nominated on the 1st of May, and elected on the 8th.

The return was gazetted on the 27th of the same month. This was surely *prima facie* evidence that he was a member of the Prince Edward Island Local Assembly. Under the Controverted Elections Act, there were twenty-one days during which petitions could be lodged, and no one can resign within that time. Hence it was impossible that Dr. Robertson should resign, and could not be a legal candidate on June the 13th. He it therefore resolved by this committee that Dr. Robertson be disqualified, etc.

Mr. Davies held that the 21 days objection was not tenable. The 10th section of the Act of 1876 defined the position when it said any member could voluntarily resign. Section 12 says, a member may address the Speaker and notify him of his intention, if a Speaker has been elected, and the House met. If a member wished to resign, and the Speaker had not been elected, the law provided that notifying two members was sufficient. (Here Mr. Davies got out of his argument, and Mr. Amyot smiled.)

"I see the gentleman smiles," said Mr. Davies severely.

Mr. Amyot—I withdraw the smile. (laughter.)

Mr. Davies—I am sorry for that, because the hon. gentleman looks well when he smiles. A candidate in P. E. Island, cannot become a member before he takes two oaths, one that he owns real estate valued at fifty pounds. If the fact that his election to the Local House disqualifies him for federal membership, this anomaly exists that a man may be nominated, in spite of himself, and elected in order to prevent him sitting in the federal parliament. Dr. Robertson was not an actual member of the Assembly, for according to 75th section of the Act of 1856, a man cannot be a real member until he has taken the oaths of qualification and allegiance, the latter of which, Dr. Robertson could not possibly have taken, as the Local House did not sit. Election did not make a member.

Mr. Amyot—Why then did they allow members to vote at the election of Speaker, before taking the oaths?

Mr. Davies—He cannot vote in the Island until after he has taken the oath. We are arguing the case as a lawyer.

Mr. McCarthy—I beg your pardon, as Judges.

Mr. McMaster thought the matter was simple. Was Dr. Robertson a member of the Local House, or was he not? If he was, then the law provided he could not belong to another Parliament. If not, he was actually a member of the House. He (Mr. McM.) contended that he was on the 20th of June last, a member of the Prince Edward Island Assembly, and was therefore disqualified.

Mr. Davies contended two oaths were necessary, one that he possessed £50 in real estate. But what about the second oath? According to the Act of 1874, the man who has received the majority of votes is member elect, as Mr. Robertson undoubtedly did.

Hon. Mr. Costigan would like to see legal gentlemen refer to sections of the Act still more applicable to the case under discussion than those read. It seemed to him Mr. Robertson's resignation was not *bona fide*.

Mr. Davies laid great stress on section 15, but he contended the law provided that a member could not resign within the time prohibited. The law laid down by Mr. Davies was not clear, and was open to different interpretations.

Mr. McCarthy agreed with Messrs. McMasters and Costigan, that Dr. Robertson was a genuine member of the Island Assembly, and that he was therefore disqualified for a seat in this House. If he was not a member why did he resign? According to the statute he was a member and could resign, the misfortune being that the resignation was not *bona fide*. It was arranged by his friends, Messrs. McFayden and McLaren, that if elected to the Federal House, they would make his resignation public, if defeated, they would keep it secret. This was not acting in the spirit of the law. If according to Mr. Davies argument, Messrs. McFayden and McLaren were not members at all, not having taken the second oath, and hence the resignation was null.

After some remarks from Messrs. Laurier and others, a division was taken, when there were for disqualification 14 against 7.

The Committee on Election Privileges re-assembled on the 11th inst., and Mr. McCarthy moved a resolution, substance of which was that as the returning officer declared Dr. Robertson ineligible, and as the committee had endorsed the action by yesterday's vote, Mr. Macdonald should be declared elected for King's. This was resisted by Mr. Davies, on the part of Mr. Robertson, whereupon a long legal debate took place. Mr. Davies contended the British North America Act provided that, when Prince Edward Island would enter the Union, an Order in Council should be passed declaring that the law relating to the election of members should be, and when passed, should have the effect of an Imperial Statute, and when such an order was passed, it declared that the election laws governing the Island, as regards local elections, should be the same as those governing the House of Commons. Under this Order in Council, the first election in Prince Edward Island after Confederation was held, and no statute since then had repealed the act. Dual representation was therefore allowed by the law in Prince Edward Island.

Mr. McCarthy was about to reply to this argument, when Mr. Hector Cameron entered, and requested, as he had not been present the day before, an adjournment should take place to allow time to hunt up authorities. The Committee adjourned accordingly.

It may be stated here that it is generally agreed the refusing Mr. Robertson the seat is looked upon as just. The differences of opinion rest upon the question whether it should be given to Mr McDonald, or a fresh election should be held; as also that, so convinced was the Hon. Mr Blake of the former, that neither he nor Mr. Cameron, of Huron, voted with the minority. On the contrary, they left the room as Mr. Davies' amendment was put.

The committee re-assembled on Thursday, the 12th inst., and Mr. Robertson of Peel, resumed the debate. He contended that the Act of 1874, did not, according to the views of Mr. Davies, cancel the local election law of 1872.

Mr. Hector Cameron followed in the same strain, and said it was with great reluctance he had to vote for the admission to his seat of Mr. Macdonald, the legal and only possible candidate. The law was too clear on this point to admit of doubt. The Returning Officer had done his duty by making a double return; but he really should have gone further and declared Mr. Macdonald elected. The fact that he had to draw conclusions from facts and figures, showed that the Returning Officer was a judicial as well as a ministerial officer.

Mr. Costigan differed from the two preceding speakers. He acknowledged that it was no use discussing the disqualification, as it had been settled, but he did think that in a spirit of equity, the committee should allow the affair of the seat to be decided by the Supreme Court.

Perhaps this is the proper place to remark parenthetically that the Grit members scouted this idea with scorn, when it was proposed before the proceedings in committee.

Mr. McCarthy said that course was simply impossible. The Committee had certain duties to perform, they were to define what the law in this case actually was, and govern themselves accordingly.

Mr. Davies followed, and, after quoting and misquoting, was followed by Mr. McMaster, a brilliant and rising young Conservative, who made a brief but luminous and logical statement, that altogether disposed of Mr. Davies. The vote was then taken, and Mr. McDonald adjudged the seat by 15 to 8. As a matter of form, the House has to sanction the course of the Committee.

GOOD LARGE
LIVE SHEEP.
Wanted.
LIVE SHEEP, SHIPPED TO LIVERPOOL.
Good Prices guaranteed in return.
BANKERS REFERENCE. CASH PROMPT.
ADDRESS:
ARNOLD THORN,
CATTLE SALESMAN.
Shirlock Road, Kentish Town, London, England.
April 18, 1883.

Wanted to Charter,
2 VESSELS, about 300 tons, deals, Shediac to Great Britain, direct.
1 VESSEL, about 300 tons, deals, Buctouche to London.
2 VESSELS, about 200 tons, deals, Buctouche to Liverpool.
Also: Several small Vessels to load produce for Nova Scotian ports.
Good rates and quick despatch.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON.
April 18, 1883.—4in

DOMINION
Boot & Shoe Store
Extraordinary Value Given in all Kinds of
BOOTS
—AND—
SHOES,
RUBBERS, OVERSHOES,
MOCCASINS,
SLIPPERS, &C.,
In order to clear out
TO MAKE ROOM FOR
SPRING GOODS.
Don't fail to see the Goods and prices before buying elsewhere.
J. B. Macdonald.
West Side Queen Street, Feb. 28, '83.

HAVE YOU A
FARM OR GARDEN?
If you have you will need
SEEDS,
and will want the best for the least money.
My Seeds have given the best of satisfaction for the last three years. Hundreds of farmers and gardeners sow them. I have the largest stock in P. E. Island. Seventy-two varieties of Flower Seeds, seventy-one varieties of Vegetable Seeds, the Carter's imperial, and nine other varieties of Turnip Seed. White Russian Seed Wheat, Island and imported Clovers. Three new varieties of Potatoes, viz: White Star, St. Patrick, and Mammoth Pearl given away as premiums. Send a Postal Card, with your address, for my Seed Catalogue—a 16 page pamphlet, giving full particulars and prices. Address,
GEORGE CARTER,
Upper Great George St., Ch'town, P. E. I.
April 18, 1883—4i pd

WANTED.
A FEW experienced Lobster Fishermen.
Apply to
MORRIS & HYNDMAN.
Charlottetown,
or to MICHAEL READY.
Tracadie.
Charlottetown April 18, 1883—3m

St. Vincent's Nursery
NOW contains Plants of every description in a fine, healthy condition, reared hardy, and fitted for immediate transfer to private dwellings and open gardens.
The proceeds of this Nursery go towards relieving the poor families visited by the Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul.
Bouquets, Wreaths, Garlands, and every species of Floral Ornaments tastefully made upon shortest notice.
J. G. ECKSTADT,
Upper Gt. George St., April 11. Manager.

Groceries,
Cheap, Cheap,
AT THE
FISH MARKET.
WISHING to make room for Spring Goods, the subscriber will sell for Cash, the balance of stock of Groceries on hand, at reduced prices:—
FLOUR,
TEA (of the finest quality),
SUGAR,
TOBACCO,
RAISINS,
PICKLES (in bulk and bottles),
SOAP, etc., etc.,
CANNED GOODS, in Peaches, Corn, Tomatoes, Apples, Finnan Haddies, Salmon, Mackerel, Lobsters, and a full line of Groceries of the best quality.
Crockery and Glassware.
J. H. MYRICK,
Fish Market, Grafton Street.
Charlottetown, April 10, 1883—3i

Farm for Sale,
CONSISTING of 83 acres of Freehold Land, all cleared and under cultivation, situated within 9 miles from Charlottetown, and 1½ from York Cheese and Starch Factories. Apply to
DANIEL REARDON.
Covehead Road, April 9, 1883—tf

$40,000.
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH
OF STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS
—AND—
CLOTHING,
—TO BE SOLD AT—
J. B. MACDONALD'S,
QUEEN STREET.
Having completed STOCK TAKING, I find I have an unusually large Stock on hand; and in order to make a speedy reduction, will sell all
WINTER GOODS,
AT COST,
Namely:—Knit Wool Goods, Heavy Cloths, Blankets, Quilts, Woolen Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Squares, Overcoats, Reefing Jackets, Buffalo Robes, Goat Robes, Fur Caps, Cloth Caps.
Other Goods at a small advance, viz:—
DRESS GOODS,
In Cashmeres, Black and Colored Cords and Lustres, in all shades, Brocaded Dress Goods, Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings, Pillow Cloths, Stripe Hessians and Osnaburgs, Cretonnes, Prints.
CARPETS,
In Brussels, Scotch Tapestries, Felts and Hemps.
As I am determined to clear out the greater portion of this Stock before the arrival of Spring Goods,
Real Bargains
WILL BE GIVEN,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
J. B. MACDONALD,
QUEEN STREET.
Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1883.

SEEDS! SEEDS!
Garden and Flower Seeds, Timothy and Clover Seed, also Choice Varieties of Turnip Seed,
FRESH AND GOOD, AT
BEER & GOFF'S.
EGGS. EGGS.
Cash paid for any quantity of Eggs. Storekeepers, Pedlars and Farmers traded with liberally, at
April 11, 1883—yr **BEER & GOFF'S.**

L. E. PROWSE
Has Just Received his Spring Stock of
CHRISTYS' LONDON HATS!
Which is very large, and of superior style and volume.
Boys' Hats, from 48c. upwards,
Men's from 60c. upwards.
IF YOU WANT A HAT, GOOD AND CHEAP, CALL AT THE
"CITY HAT STORE,"
Sign of the Great Hat, 174 Queen Street.
April 4, 1883.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO.
Are offering the following GOODS at greatly Reduced Prices.
DRESS GOODS, KNIT WOOL GOODS & WINCEYS,
A lot Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Men's all wool Pants, $1.90, $2.25, $2.45, Boys' Ulsters and Overcoats, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, a lot of ladies' Shawls and Sacques at cost, Winceys, 7 cents, Grey Cotton, 6 cents, Prints, 6 cents, President, Beaver and Nap Cloths at cost, Men's Ulsters and Overcoats, $3.50, $4.50, $5.50, Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, at 10 p c. discount, Fur Caps, Kid Mitts and Gloves, Linders and Drawers, Scarfs, laced and knit Shirts, white Shirts, &c., a lot of Men's colored Shirts at 60 cents.
Our customers and the public generally can depend on getting Real Bargains in every department. Wholesale & Retail.
JOHN McPHEE & CO.
Jan. 17, 1883.

WE ARE OFFERING
—AT THE—
LONDON HOUSE,
The following Goods, at Reduced Prices:
A Lot of White Blankets, at $1.50 and $2.75.
A Lot of Men's Reefing Jackets, $2.75 and $3.50.
A Lot of Men's Overcoats, $4.00 and $4.50.
A Lot of Men's Ulsters, $5.50.
A Lot of Men's Pants, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.
A Lot of Ladies' Cloth Sacques, $1.00, $1.75 and $2.25.
A Lot of Ladies' Skirts, 50 cents.
A Lot of Cheap Tweeds, 40, 50 and 60 cents up, for Men's and Boys' Wear.
A Lot of Winceys, Wool Goods and Dress Goods.
A Lot Men's Wool Underclothing, very low.
A Lot of Men's Shirts, job lots.
A Lot of Horse Rugs and Carriage Wraps at very low prices.
GEO. DAVIES & CO.
Charlottetown, Dec. 13, 1882.

LUMBER!
—ON—
PEAKE'S NO. 3 WHARF,
(M. P. Hogan's Old Stand).

100,000	feet	Seasoned Pine, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch, &c., &c.,
100,000	do	Hemlock Boards,
100,000	do	Spruce do.,
100,000	do	Studding, 2x3, 3x3, 2x5, 2x6, &c.,
300,000		Cedar Shingles, No. 1,
300,000		Spruce do.,
20,000		Brick,
10,000		Clapboards, Nos. 1 and 2.

Dressed Flooring, Scantling, Fencing, Cedar Posts, Refuse Deal, &c., and all other kinds of Lumber suitable for Building purposes.
All the above to be sold cheap for cash.
POOLE & LEWIS.
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Farm for Sale,
CONTAINING 59 acres, nearly all clear and in a good state of cultivation, situate on the Covehead Road, on Lot 34, about nine miles from Charlottetown, and 2½ miles north of York Station. There are on the premises a good Dwelling House, Barn and other out Buildings, a large Orchard, well planted with fruit and shade trees. The farm is well supplied with Hard Wood and Fence Rails, a good well of Water within a few yards of the house, and a spring on the front and centre of farm. All the Farming Implements may be bought with the farm.
Terms moderate. Apply to
MICHAEL KELLY,
March 28, 1883—3i Charlottetown

DR. BENNET
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From the 10th to the 25th April, at the
RANKIN HOUSE.
mch28

Get a Copy of the New Music Book for the Piano, the
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IT contains a choice new collection of Pianoforte pieces, besides some "charming" Waltzes, by Waldteufel and others. Also, Quadrilles, Gallops, etc., etc., arranged from the recent Operas. The best Piano Book yet. Price only $2.00, at
FLETCHER'S MUSIC STORE.
Ch'town, March 28, 1883.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

Notice.

ON and after TUESDAY, the 3rd APRIL, inst., until further notice, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will leave here for Georgetown every evening (Sunday excepted), at 5 o'clock, returning on arrival there of the *Northern Light* from Pictou.

This Train will only stop at Royalty Junction, Mount Stewart and Cardigan, going and returning.

L. B. ARCHIBALD,
Superintendent.
Railway Office, Ch'town, April 4, '83.—3i