LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

A. L. Bridges will pay cash for pork, live stock, etc. See his ad.

Hon. Messrs Sullivan and Ferguson left here for Ottawa yesterday afternoon.

Tenders are asked for the building of a School-house, at Peake's Station. See the ad.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will celebrate their silver wedding on the 10th of March next.

The Legislature of this Province is called for the despatch of business on Thursday, the 22nd of March.

The lightning, on Sunday evening last, struck the barn of Mr. John McPherson, Valleyfield, killing two cows and badly damaging the barn.

Messrs. Reuben Tuplin & Co., Kensington, are offering their large stock of Goods at greatly reduced prices. Read their ad. in another column.

G. F. Beer, Esq., of the firm of Beer Bros., has again left to visit the English and American markets to purchase Spring and Summer Goods for that firm.

We are much pleased to learn that a Singing School has been started in Elliot Vale by the school teacher, and that it is making rapid progress under his directions.

Mr. G. W. Gardiner is printing a pamphlet containing the evidence, the addresses of counsel and the Judge's charge in the Millman trial. It will be ready this week.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, held in Toronto on the 23rd inst., Hon. D. Ferguson, of this city, was elected a Vice-President.

P. Trainor advertises for lumber for a Bridge, at Pisquid. He also notifies his debtors, that their accounts will be handed in to the County Court. The advertisements will be found in this paper.

Quite a number of our city subscribers have not yet paid their subscriptions. These will be waited on in a few days by a representative of this office, and we hope they will not delay the matter any longer.

The Bench and Bar of New Jersey are greatly agitated over an error that has been discovered in the constitution of that state, and which, it is claimed, will liberate all prisoners committed since 1875.

A little girl, seven years old, attempted to slide down the stair banister in a Moncton schoolhouse a few days ago, and fell to the floor, injuring her back so that she could not walk, and had to be carried home to her father's house.

It is said that His Lordship Bishop Langevin, of Rimouski, has been created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Bishop Langevin is a brother of Sir Hector Langevin, member of the Dominion Cabinet and Minister of Public Works for Canada.

The residence of Mr. Alexander McLeod, Bideford, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday, the 21st inst Mr. McLeod was not at home when the fire took place, and everything in the house, furniture, clothing, etc., was consumed. The house was a new one and there was no insurance.

A sad accident happened on the I. C. Railway, at Campbelton, last week, by which a young man, seventeen years of age, lost his life. He was employed in removing snow from the track, and the train suddenly started, throwing him under the wheels, which ran over his head and cut it in two.

On our first page will be found a report of a meeting which took place at Naufrage in the early part of this month, and which we were unable to publish last week. The question discussed at that meeting is of the utmost importance to the people of that section of country, and deserves serious attention.

The exercises of the Forty Hours Devotion closed in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Thursday last. After Solemn High Mass the Blessed Sacrament was borne in solemn procession in the same manner as at the opening, His Lordship the Bishop officiating. Upwards of two thousand persons approached the Sacraments during the Forty Hours.

Our agent, Mr. McAlduff, will, in a few days, call on the Herald subscribers in Albany, Bedeque, Cape Traverse, Carleton, Freetown, Middleton, Newton, Shamrock, County Line, Somerset, Kelly's Cross and vicinities. We trust that those of our friends in these places who have not already forwarded their subscriptions, will be prepared to settle with him when he calls.

We would call special attention to the advertisement of Mr. T. L. Chappelle, which will be found in another column. It was a happy thought of his to have samples of the finest quality of room paper directly from the manufactory. All orders will be despatched by him sufficiently early to have the goods here in ample time for house cleaning. Buyers should avail themselves of this rare opportunity.

On Monday night last the dental rooms of Dr. J. S. Bagnall, at the corner of Queen and Richmond Streets, were entered, and a clock, a set of dental instruments, and a coat, stolen therefrom. Later on, the same night, a man named Thomas Prowse was arrested near Rochford Square, and all the stolen property was found on his person. On yesterday morning he was arraigned before the Stipendiary Magistrate. He said he was drunk and did not know how the articles came into his possession. He was remanded for further evidence.

The Glee Club of St. Dunstan's College, aided by the best soloists of the city, will give a grand concert in the Lyceum, Charlottetown, on Wednesday evening, March 7th. Some time ago this club, in order that they might spend their recreations agreeably as well as advantageously, started a band, and the object of this concert is to raise funds to pay for the band instruments. This being their *debut*, they have spared neither time nor labor to make it a success. We trust the house will be crowded on the occasion, as we feel sure all who attend will receive the worth of their money.

(*Continued from first page.*)

between the two Governments heretofore has been communicated to Congress, and at as early a day as possible I shall transmit the remaining portion to this date, accompanying it with the joint protocols of conferences which resulted in the conclusion of the treaty now submitted to you. You will thus be fully possessed of the record and history of the case since the termination on June 30, 1885, of the fishery articles of the treaty of Washington of 1871, whereby we were relegated to the provisions of the treaty of October 20, 1818. As the documents and papers referred to will supply full information of the positions taken under my administration by the representatives of the United States, as well as those occupied by representatives of the Government of Great Britain, it is not considered necessary or expedient to repeat them in this message, but I believe the treaty will be found to contain a just and honorable and therefore satisfactory solution of the difficulties which clouded our relations with our neighbors on the northern border. Especially satisfactory do I believe the proposed arrangements will be found by those of our citizens engaged in open sea fisheries adjacent to the Canadian coast and resorting to those ports and harbors under treaty provisions and the rules of international law.

The proposed delimitation of the lines of exclusive fisheries from the common fisheries will give certainty and security as to the area of their legitimate field. The headland theory of imaginary lines is abandoned by Great Britain and the specification in the treaty of certain named bays especially provided for, gives satisfaction to the inhabitants of the shores without subtracting materially from the value and convenience of the fishing rights of Americans. Uninterrupted navigation of the Strait of Canso is expressly and for the first time affirmed, and four of the purposes for wich our fishermen under the treaty of 1818 were allowed to enter the bays and harbors of Canada and Newfoundland, within the belt of three marine miles, are placed under a fair, liberal construction and their enjoyment secured without such conditions and restrictions as in the past embarressed and obstructed them so seriously. The enforcement of penalties for unlawfully fishing or preparing to fish within the inshore and exclusive waters of Canada and Newfoundland is to be accomplished under safeguards against oppressive or arbitrary action, thus protecting defendant fishermen from punishment in advance of trial, delays, inconvenience and unnecessary expense. The history of events in the last two years shows no feature of Canadian administration more harassing and injurious than the compulsion upon our fishing vessels to make formal entry and clearance on every occasion of temporarily seeking shelter in Canadian ports and harbors. Such inconvenience is provided against in the proposed treaty and this most frequent and just complaint is removed.

Articles permitting our fishermen to obtain provisions and ordinary supplies for trading vessels on their homeward voyages, and under which are accorded the further and even more important privilege on all occasions of purchasing such casual or needful provisions and supplies as are ordinarily granted to trading vessels are of great importance and value. The licenses to be granted without charge and on application to enable our fishermen to enjoy these privileges, are reasonable and proper checks in the hands of local authorities to identify the recipients and prevent abuse, and can form no impediment to those who intend to use them fairly. The hospitality secured for our vessels in all cases in actual distress with liberty to unload, sell and tranship cargoes, is full and liberal. These provisions will secure the substantial enjoyment of their rights for our fishermen under the treaty of 1818 for which contention has been steadily made in correspondence by the Department of State and our Minister at London and by the American negotiators of the present treaty. The right of our fishermen under the treaty of 1818 did not extend to the procurement of distinctive fishery supplies in Canadian ports and harbors and one item supposed to be essential, to wit, bait, was plainly denied them by the explicit definite words of the treaty of 1818, emphasized by the course of the negotiation and by the express decisions which preceded the conclusion of that treaty.

The treaty now submitted contains no provision affecting tariff duties. Independently of the position assumed upon the part of the United States, that no alteration in our tariff or other domestic legislation could be made as a price or consideration of obtaining the rights of our citizens secured by treaty, it was considered more expedient to allow any change in the revenue laws of the United states to be made by the ordinary exercise of the legislative will and in the promotion of the public interests. Therefore, addition to the free list of fish, fish oil, whale and seal oil, etc., recited in the last article of the treaty is wholly left to the action of congress, and in connection therewith Canada and Newfoundland's right to regulate the sales of bait and other fishing supplies within their own jurisdiction is recognized and the right of our fishermen to freely purchase these things is made contingent by this treaty upon the action of Congress in the modification of our tariff laws.

Our special commercial intercourse with those populations who have been placed upon our borders and made forever our neighbors is made apparent by the list of United States common carriers, marine and inland, connecting their lines with Canada, which was returned by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate on the Seventh of February, 1888, in answer to a resolution of that body, and this is instructive as to the great volume of mutually profitable exchanges which came into existence during the last half century. This intercourse is still but partially developed. If amicable enterprise and wholesome rivalry between the two populations be not obstructed, the promise of the future is full of the fruits of unbounded prosperity on both sides of the border.

The treaty now submitted to you has been framed in a spirit of liberal equity and reciprocal benefits, in the conviction that mutual advantage and convenience are the only permanent foundation of peace and friendship between the states, and that with the adoption of the agreement now placed before the Senate, beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries will be established so as to secure perpetual peace and harmony.

In connection with the treaty herewith submitted. I deem it also my duty to transmit to the Senate the written offer or arrangement in the nature of a *modus vivendi*, tendered after the conclusion of the treaty on the part of the British plenipotentiaries, to secure kindly and peaceful relations during the period that may be required for the consideration of the treaty by the respective Governments and for the enactment of necessary legislation to carry its provisions into effect, if approved. This paper, freely and on their motion signed by the British conferees, not only extends advantages to our fishermen pending ratification of the treaty, but appears to have been dictated by a friendly and amicable spirit.

I am given to understand that the other Governments concerned in the treaty will within a few days, in accordance with their methods of conducting public business, submit the said treaty to their respective legislatures, when it will be at once published to the world.

In view of such action it appears to be advisable that by publication here, early and full knowledge of all done in the premises should be afforded our people. It would seem to be useful to inform the popular mind concerning the history of the long continued disputes growing out of the subject embraced in the treaty and to satisfy the public interests touching the same as well as acquaint our people with the present status of the questions involved and give them the exact terms of the proposed adjustment in place of the exaggerated, imaginative statement which will otherwise reach them.

I therefore beg leave respectfully to suggest that the said treaty and all such correspondence, messages and documents relating to the same as may be deemed important to accomplish these purposes. be at once made public by order of your honorable body.

(Signed) Grover Cleveland,
Executive Mansion.

Feb. 20, 1888.

Imperial Parliament.

On the 21st inst. Mr. Chaplin resumed the debate, in the House of Commons, on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He commented on the prolonged depression in agriculture, and said the subject was of greater importance than the Irish question, forming perhaps the greatest problem of the time. The loss by deficient agricultural values was estimated for the year 1885 at £42,800,000. It could not now be less than fifty million pounds, an amount equal to a reduction of one-fourth in the export trade of the country. Many thousand acres of land have gone out of cultivation, and have been concurrent with the decrease in cattle and sheep. Another effect of the depression was to increase the masses of the unemployed. Reliable estimates showed that 1,000,000 persons were idle owing to the paralysis of agriculture, while the employed were forced to work at greatly reduced wages. What could the Government do, he asked, to assist to better the state of affairs. He presumed it was not to return to protection. (Cries of hear, hear.) It was not for him to indicate remedies. His object was to ascertain from the Government what the farmers had a right to expect from them.

Lord John Manners, Vice-President of the Committee of the Council on Agriculture, admitted the terrible condition of agriculture, but said the Government had no specific against its depression. He hoped the improvement of general trade, symptoms of which are now apparent, would lead to an improvement in the condition of farming interests. Too little attention has hitherto been given officially to agriculture. The Government therefore had decided to ask the two Houses to give their assent to a Bill creating a department of agriculture.

The House of Commons on the 22nd negatived an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, proposing the creation of a tribunal on judicial rents in Scotland. A motion to vote the address was then approved, [illegible] which, on a motion that the report [illegible] the address be adopted, Mr. Labouchere moved to insert in the report a request that the House be informed whether the correspondence with the Italian Government bound the Government to interfere in the event of war between France and Italy. He advised Lord Salisbury to take the country into his confidence as Bismarck had done. England had every reason to distrust Lord Salisbury, who was willing to drag the country into a war in order to save his policy towards Ireland from criticism. The foreign policy of Lord Salisbury was hatred toward France (cries of "no," and jealousy toward Russia. The reason he hated France was obvious It was a Republic, progressing and prosperous without aristocrats, without royalties, and without hereditary ruling families directing the affairs of State. Parliament must watch a minister so biased and refuse to assent to his mingling in continental matters relating either to territorial or dynastic settlements, even if made in concert with Europe.

Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, said he could not understand Mr. Labouchere's purpose in making these statements, which were most mischievious in their tendency and most reckless in their particularity. (Cheers). No responsible statesman of France would attribute such a policy to Lord Salisbury, (hear, hear), least of all those French statesmen who had had dealings with Lord Salisbury during his conduct of the foreign affairs of England. (Cheers). The Government would not lay confidential correspondence before the House, but Sir James could reassure the House that no engagement had been entered into with Italy or any other power that was not known to Parliament. He hoped the danger to the peace of Europe was not greater—perhaps it was less—than a year ago. He relied upon the House to meet the motion with a single negative.

Mr. Gladstone said he had heard with extreme satisfaction Sir James Ferguson's assurance that the Government had conducted a policy of harmony with France. He was content with the declaration just obtained of the Government's policy. He was confident that no disposition existed on the Liberal side to press for undue disclosures. (Cheers). He believed that the course taken by Lord Salisbury had been for some time entirely in accordance with sound principles of regulating the foreign policy of England. He earnestly hoped that whatever happened in Europe, a unity of sentiment in all parties on the foreign policy would be obtained, thus doubling the moral force of England and immensely increasing her power when constrained to interfere. (Cheers).

Mr. H. W. Smith congratulated the House on the tone of Mr. Gladstone's remarks. It was worthy of the ancient reputation of the House and the responsibility attaching to a statesman who had occupied a high position in the Government. There had always been cordial relations with France, and there was not the slightest ground for the suspicion that anything had been done to trench upon the existing harmony. (Cheers). The amendment was withdrawn.

On the 23rd the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was continued in the Commons. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (Liberal) moved an amendment affirming the necessity of a measure dealing with arrears of excessive rents in Ireland. He charged Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, with using all the forces of the Government in favor of landlords like Lord Clanricarde, who, he said, were oppressors of the tenants, and he commended the heroism shown by Sir Wilfrid Blunt in defending the tenants. Mr. Balfour reminded the house that fair rents had been fixed by the tribunals since the act of 1881 went into operation. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, he said, was unreasonable to demand that the tenants be relieved from arrears arising under terms so fixed. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre replied that in many cases the arrears had not arisen under judicial rents. Only 10 per cent. of the rents on Lord Clanricarde's estate were judicial rents. Mr. Balfour held that the act of 1881 fully protected the tenants, and that there was no need of new legislation. Mr. Healy and other Parnellites continued the debate. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's amendment was rejected by a vote of 261 to 135. The report on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was then adopted.

Thursday afternoon last a man named Halliday was arrested for creating a disturbance on Queen Street. After he had been taken to the police station his brother arrived, and informed the Marshal that the arrested man was insane. He was kept in the station until about 7 o'clock, when he was removed to the asylum.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

Local and Special News.

Wife—"What do you mean, John, when you say that my studying German is a real act of kindness?" Husband—"I mean, my dear, that it will give the English language a little needed rest."

Universally acknowledged, that the best and cheapest Boots are to be had at J. B. Macdonald's Boot Store.

It is some times hard to decide whether a woman has been suddenly taken with a fit or whether she is simply feeling for her pocket.

Beer Bros. defy competition in Carpets and Oil Cloths. Just call and see the goods and prices. nov 29, tf

The New York editor that devoted half a column of space to an editorial on the Chicago girl's foot has at last found a subject exactly on a level with his intellect.

Yes, this is a great country. American citizens were picking icicles in Minnesota and oranges in California on the same day. They were tobogganing in Maine and having picnics in Florida.

Heavy Shawls 70 cents to $1.00; Heavy All-wool double-width Cloth for 50 cents; All-wool Tweed for 20 cents; Dress Goods at any price, and 2000 more bargains at Beer Bros. nov 29, tf

"Oscar Wilde expects to be buried in Westminster Abbey," says a floating item. Well, we are willing. Is there any reason for this maddening delay.

A Reasonable Hope is one that is based on previous knowledge or experience, therefore those who use R. R. may reasonably hope for a cure, because the previous experience of thousands who have used it, shows it to have succeeded even in the worst cases.

The dead-drop is the name of a new disease discovered in Japan. French criminals have long been familiar with its most fatal symptoms.

Will be Fully Met.—Indications of Dyspepsia, such as Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Head-ache, Rising and Souring of Food, Wind on the Stomach, or a Choking or knawing sensation at the pit of the stomach are fully met by Burdock Blood Bitters which has cured the worst cases on record.

The power of the press is never more conspicuous than during the cider-making season.

Definite Warning.—Neglected coughs and colds so frequently produce serious results as to constitute a definite warning. There is no better, safer, or more pleasant remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Colds, and all throat and lung troubles than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

A certain brand of beer is to be boycotted. It has never been hard to put down beer.

Part of the Household.—"I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil with much satisfaction, for Colds and Sore Throat. I would not be without it at any cost, as I look upon it as the best medicine sold for family use." Miss E. Bramhall, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

The Dakota man is thrifty. He freezes to everything which comes within his reach.

A Rare Combination.—There is no other remedy or combination of medicines that meets so many requirements as does Burdock Blood Bitters in its wide range of power over such chronic diseases as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula and all humors of the blood.

All men are not homeless; but some men are home less than others.

Home Hints.—Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenila, Parry Sound, Ont., says, "I could not keep house without Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand. I have used it in my family for Croup, Sore Throat, and a cut foot, and can highly recommend it to every body."

A close call—the tailor with his bill.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

A Vienna tailor has stamped upon his billheads a picture of the forget-me-not.

What Baking Powder Shall We Use.—Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder is made from pure 99 per cent. Crystal Cream Tartar and English Soda hence is the best that can be made.

Old King Coal is a grate monarch.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

An object of charity—to do good, of course.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

The Czar of Russia is becoming something bored. No plot against his life has been discovered for full a week.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

Family physician—"I am afraid you have been eating too much cake and sweet stuff. Let me see your tongue." Little girl—"O, you can look at it, but it won't tell."

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.

Dear Sirs,—I took a severe cold in February last which settled in my back and kidneys, causing excruciating pain. After using several other preparations and being without sleep four nights through intense suffering, I tried your Minard's Liniment. After the first application I was so much relieved that I fell into a deep sleep and complete recovery shortly followed.

John S. McLeod.

Lawrencetown.

Farmer's daughter—"I suppose you want my father to take you in for the season?" Tramp—"No, miss; but if you'll kindly spare a shirt unto this buttoh, that's all I'll ask."

The rush last week was for our bargains in Dress Goods, Flannels, and Fur Goods of all kinds; we have added Cloths, Jackets, Dolmans and Carpets to our big Bargin List. If you do not know what that means ask your neighbor and you will find it means prices that please you *every time*. Call and see for yourself, at Beer Bros.

"Queen Victoria must be nearly 2,000 years old," remarked little Johnny Macswilligan." "Where did you get that idea?" asked his ma. "Why, I often see 'Victoria, R. C.,' in the papers."

For rickets, marasmus and all wasting disorders of children, *Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites*, is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of rickets and marasmus of long standing. In every case the improvement was marked." J. M. Mair, M. D., New York.

Give Them a Chance.

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very Wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them. When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well. Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption, or [illegible] any of the family of throat and lung troubles, your nose and head and lungs, constructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

CHALLENGE.

I WILL match my Mare, "Nellie Baker," against Thomas Cass' Horse, "Dean Swift," to trot a race on any track, and on any day he wishes to name; mile heats, best three in five to harness, for the sum of $50. Money to be placed in the hands of A. N. Large, City.

BOYD LIVINGSTON.

Clyde River, Feb 29, 1888, 1i.

TENDERS

WILL be received by the undersigned up to the 31st MARCH, to parties willing to supply 500 bushels F. E. Island Oats, suitable for seed, to be delivered at East Bay Wharf, not later than the 15th May.

S. A. McDONALD,
Sec'y Agr. Society.

East Bay, C. B., Feb. 15, 1888—3i

NOW

IS THE TIME to leave your orders at the DIAMOND BOOKSTORE for the best qualities of

ROOM PAPER

I have received direct from the factory a full line of samples of BRONZE AND VELVET PAPERS, for Walls, Ceilings and Decorations, as it is impossible to keep in stock anything approaching a good assortment. By this means you are enabled to make as good a selection of the choicest styles as if you did so in Montreal, Boston or other chief places.

All orders taken will be at once forwarded to the makers, and be received in good season at nett price.

☞ CALL EARLY.

IN STOCK,

An extra large stock of the LATEST AND BEST DESIGNS,

From FIVE CENTS per Roll Upwards.

BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

Remember the place,—

DIAMOND BOOKSTORE

Queen Street—Queen Square

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE.

Ch'town, Feb. 29, 1888—4i.

POLITICAL MEETINGS

Will be held as follows:

PISQUID ROAD—On Monday, the 5th March, at 7 o'clock p. m.

ALBERRY PLAINS SCHOOLHOUSE—On Tuesday, 6th March, at 2 o'clock p. m.

UIGG HALL — On Tuesday, the same day, at 7 o'clock p. m.

ORWELL COVE SCHOOLHOUSE —On Wednesday, 7th March, at 2 o'clock p. m.

CHINA POINT — At Schoolhouse, "Gleason's," same day, at 7 o'clock p m.

ELDON HALL—On Friday, the 9th March, at 7 o'clock p m

MONTAGUE WEST SCHOOLHOUSE—On Saturday, 10th March, at 7 o'clock p. m.

MURRAY HARBOR ROAD—At Grandview Schoolhouse, on Monday, 12th March, at 2 o'clock p. m.

CALEDONIA — Same day, at 7 o'clock p. m.

PLEASANT VALLEY—At Schoolhouse, on Tuesday, 13th March, at 2 o'clock p. m.

BELLE CREEK—Same day, at 7 o'clock p. m.

A. A. McLEAN.

Feb. 29, 1888.—2i

ROBERT BRIDGES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

In Fresh & Salt Meats,

PORK PACKER,

Cash paid for Pork, Live Stock, &c.

OLD STAND, HILLSBOROUGH STREET.

February 29, 1888—3m

Lumber Wanted.

THE Subscriber will pay cash on delivery for the following lumber:—Two thousand and fifty feet of Spruce or Var, pieces to be twenty-one feet long and six by seven inches square. Also, a number of Spruce pieces twenty feet long and eight inches square at the smallest end, suitable for braces.

The above mentioned lumber must be delivered at Pisquid Bridge, not later than the 20th of March next.

PATRICK TRAINOR.

Webster's Corner, Feb. 29, 1888—3ipd

Notice to Debtors,

NOTICE is hereby given that all amounts due the undersigned by Book-Account, Note-of-Hand or otherwise, and not paid by the 10th day of March next, will be handed into the County Court for collection.

I will take oats and potatoes in payment of accounts, and will also pay the highest cash price for good black oats.

PATRICK TRAINOR.

Webster's Corner, Feb. 29, 1888—2ipd

Tenders.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until March 12th, for the erection of a New School House at Peake's Station.

Plan and Specification can be seen at the store of Hugh Currie, Esq., Peake's Station. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

ANTHONY McLAUGHLIN.
Sec'y Trustees.

Peake's Road, Feb. 29, 1888—2i

MEDICAL.

Dr. Jenkins & Dr. S. R. Jenkins,

OFFICE:

GREAT GEORGE STREET,

Opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral.

Charlottetown, Feb. 29, 1887—tf

Executors' Notice.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of OWEN CONNOLLY, late of Charlottetown, Merchant, deceased, hereby notify all parties indebted to the said Estate of the said Owen Connolly to make immediate payment of their respective debts to them at the premises on Queen Street, in Charlottetown, formerly occupied by the said Owen Connolly; and all persons having accounts or claims against the said Owen Connolly, or his estate, are hereby notified to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned at the said premises, on Queen Street, within Twelve Months from this date.

Dated at Charlottetown this Seventh day of January, 1888.

ANDREW A. McDONALD,
WILLIAM W. SULLIVAN,
FREDERICK PETERS, } Executors

January 4, 1888—tf

CARSLAKE'S GRAND DERBY SWEEP

$25,000.00

1st horse (in duplicate) $3,000 each prize, $6,000
2nd " " $2,000 " $4,000
3rd " " $1,000 " $2,000
Other starters (divided equally) $2,000 in duplicate $4,000
Non-starters (divided equally) $4,500 in duplicate $9,000
5,000 Tickets at $5 each.
Drawing May 28th. Race May 30th, 1888.
Ten per cent. deducted from all prizes.
Address,

GEORGE CARSLAKE, Prop.,
Mansion House, Montreal.

Jan. 18, 1888—4m

J. B. Macdonald

WILL SELL OFF CHEAP,

Dress Goods, Cloths, Flannels,
Dress Goods, Cloths, Flannels,
Dress Goods. Cloths, Flannels,

Knit Wool Squares, Carpets,
Knit Wool Squares, Carpets,
Knit Wool Squares, Carpets,

Overcoats, Men's Suits, Boys' Suits,
Overcoats, Men's Suits, Boys' Suits,
Overcoats, Men's Suits, Boys' Suits.

100 chests Choice TEA, wholesale or retail.

Feb. 8, 1888. **J. B. MACDONALD.**

FOR THE NEXT FEW WEEKS,

Previous to Stock-Taking,

—We offer the balance of our—

Winter Goods,

Such as Ulster Cloths, Dress Goods, Tweeds, Overcoatings, Shawls, Scarfs, Gents' Underwear, Cardigans, Jersey Jackets, Skirts, Gloves and Mitts, Fur and Cloth Caps, Overshoes, Millinery, &c., &c.,

At PRICES TO CLEAR.

Come & Get Bargains.

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO

Kensington, Feb. 29, 1888.

P. E. ISLAND CARPET WAREHOUSE.

James Paton & Co.,

SHOW THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS,

—AND—

House Furnishings.

Don't buy before looking at their STOCK.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

Charlottetown and Summerside.

Charlottetown, Feb. 15, 1888.

AN ADVERTISEMENT *Worth Reading*

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Feb. 15, 1888.

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Charlottetown Sept. 21, 1887.

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F. de ST. C. BRECKEN,
Asst. P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, P. E. I., Jan. 20, '88 } 3i

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October 19, 1887—4m e o w

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Charlottetown, Feb. 1, 1888—4i

JOHN S. MACDONALD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE:

Newson's Building, Opposite New Post Office.

Charlottetown, Oct. 7, 1886—1y