MEN AND MONKEYS—DARWIN'S THEORY IN BRIEF.

The Chicago *Evening Mail* publishes the following extract from a translation by Professor Silversmith, of that city, of a recent work by Professor Thomassen, entitled "Bibel und Natur"—or, as rendered by the translator, "Nature versus the Bible," which gives in brief the gist of Darwin's recent work entitled "Theories of Creation:"

Man is by no means the most recent inhabitant in the creation of this globe. On the contrary, according to the present living animal types, he must absolutely be considered as one of the most ancient of living species. The presence of the man has already been established by the best authorities, and as existing in the tertiary period of Werner (the first German geologist) during which epoch neither the present organic world, nor the present apportionment of land and water existed.

The discovered remains of our earliest ancestors of those unknown days seem all to point to the fact that man was of a lower physical structure and development than we are to-day, and that he was not far removed from the monkey type. The amount of cultivation which an individual may achieve, and enlarge his brain thereby, is what distinguished him as an intelligent being. The greater the brain volume, the greater is his intellectual capacity. The skulls of the earliest men, according to their capacity as well as their entire structure, resemble closely those of the most advanced species of the monkey race—*i. e.* gorilla, orang-outang and chimpanzee. The same may be said of some particularly weak-minded and stupid individuals whom we may chance to meet even to-day.

According to Professor Owen's measurement, the brain volume of the Englishman comprises on an average 66 cubic inches; that of the lowest species of man—the Australasian negro—75 cubic inches. It is to be assumed that during the twelfth century the degree of intelligence on an average, was by no means as well developed then as to-day, and, in fact, Broca only obtained 87 cubic inches as an average, from the one hundred and fifteen Parisian skulls which he measured, as belonging to the period. The brain volume of the Neander Valley (Neandorths) skull is exactly the same as that of the Australasian negro—75 cubic inches. The brain volume of the gorilla skull is only 30 inches.

The monkey approaches in all things nearest to man. Ear, nasal-bone and jawbone resemble closely the present species of man and our race. The arms of the monkey-race, which are disproportionately long, form a characteristic difference between him and man, being so much shorter with the gorilla; hence resembling man the most. It is evident through the formation of the pelvis and the lion muscles of the gorilla that he is by far the more capable of walking erect than all other monkeys. The superiority of man's hand rests upon his finer feelings; the greater facility of manipulation with the confronting-thumb. In this the gorilla nears man the most; his foot even resembles man more than that of any other of the (quadrama) monkeys.

Despite all these resemblances between the gorilla and the lower order of men, of the earliest period, there is a vast chasm of time. The abyss is not denied by the savans, nor do they assert with certainty that this chasm has been discovered by finding the connecting link between monkey and man.

This is an erroneous view, promulgated purposely on the part of those who oppose the researches of science and philosophy. The sciences, to-day, assert most positively, with reference to the relationship of the monkey to man, that the further we go back into the primitive period of the world's creation the more man approaches the monkey in his physical structure. Nevertheless, there is still a mighty abyss of time between the primitive man and the highest developed monkey.

Whether this abyss was at one time insignificant, or did not exist at all, is a question which may not be answerable to-day, without applying analogies. Some scientists contend that this abyss *is incapable of being approximated*; the majority believe that the chasm never existed at all. Says Prof. Schaafhausen, a most excellent authority, in his work: "Unterschiede in den Bildungen der heutigen organischen welt" (Difference in the Structure of the Present Organic World), "there are gaps which time has rent in the chain of coherent members. Such structures, which, as a transition medium, may yet be formed, as they have been discovered, and as filling the gaps in the order of the living organisms. They rest in the lap of the earth, which conceals the creation of the primitive world.

"The chasm between man and animal constantly enlarges itself, because, not only the lower races, which at times peculiarly resemble animal structure, die out, but the highest monkeys, which are nearest related to man, have nearly run their life's race. One or two hundred years more, and even these will be extinct! Is it not presumable, therefore, that if we contemplate the past myriads, we may find the difference quite insignificant between the lowest order of the human species, as compared with that of the most cultured animal, than it is to-day, and still less, the farther back we trace him in his primitive days? Not even that is accidental, but a natural law, that monkeys could maintain an existence in the midst of wild human beings."

THE LAW IN THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Amongst the singular points in the Tichborne case is one, which is to be hoped will receive judical elucidation, whatever may be the result of the trial, in determining the proprietorship of the Tichborne case. It is reported that the joint stock system has been carried to the extent of making a company to raise the funds required for carrying on the plaintiff's suit. There are, of course, two or three lawyers interested, who, we suppose, have given their professional services in payment of their subscriptions of stock. The result of the whole would seem to be that the possessor, by all apparent right, of a large and entailed estate, may be, at any moment, challenged, on speculation, by persons who make the venture on shares, and whose stock in trade, besides their subscribed capital, consists in the confederacy of an impudent adventurer. To say this is not to anticipate the verdict of the jury in the Tichborne case. Even if this particular claimant should make out a good case, it would still be true that some other pretender might, by the same means, attack the first fine property which had passed out of the hands of the direct heir. There is a law, we believe, against these sort of combinations, and even against speculative suits, brought by lawyers, and it will be well that it should be known whether this prohibition continues to be effective; for it is rather a hard condition on which to own property, that, like the holders of certain prizes, you shall be bound to maintain it whenever challenged, not only by an individual upon equal terms with yourself, but by a crowd of persons clubbing together small sums for the purpose of instituting a suit that will involve you in a present outlay of thousands.

THE CENSUS IN SCOTLAND.

The population in Scotland in 1861 was 3,062,294. In the middle of 1867, six years later, it was calculated to have risen to 3,170,769. The population of England and Wales in the latter year was 21,429,508, and of Ireland, 5,557,196: making for the United Kingdom a total of 30,157,473. The returns before us are ample enough to show there has been a satisfactory increase on those figures. The stride that some of the large towns have made is astounding. Next to Glasgow, which, during the ten years, has raised its 403,394 of population to 490,000, being an increase of over 83,000; Dundee has made the largest advance in Scotland. From 27,396 in 1801, its population rose to 31,058 in 1811; 32,126 in 1821; 48,026 in 1831; 64,629 in 1841; 78,931 in 1851; 90,417 in 1861; and now in 1871 the number 118,964, the increase during the last ten years having been 28,547. This, it will be seen, is nearly double the increase of any previous ten years since 1801. Aberdeen is also to be congratulated on its progress, the census giving it an increase of over 14,000, which is only 3,000 below the advance recorded in Edinburgh, Leith has gained, 10,500. In Govan and the district there is an increase of over 13,000; Greenock has sprung from 43,884 in 1861 to 59,111, showing an augmentation of 15,217; Lochee shows to great advantage in the list, with its great increase, as does also St. Andrews, West Calder and Wishaw; and, indeed, nearly the whole of the towns on the list show a more or less satisfactory progress. The smallest advance made by any of the large towns is that of Paisley, which, in its ten years, has gained only 989, making its total population 48,239. Galashiels, with its much smaller population, has increased 3,204; Hawick, 792; Hamilton, 2,756; Dalbeattie, 1,106; Dumbarton, 3,160. Detailed reports show the decrease that has taken place in many of the rural districts. In thirty-five parishes in Fife, for instance, there has been a decrease, amounting in all to 7,602, though the increase in the remaining twenty-eight parishes gives a net increase over the county, of 4,137. In Caithness-shire there has been a decrease of 1,272; in Sutherlandshire, of 950; and over Perthshire, of 5,980. Whether this decrease in the parishes is general remains to be seen; but from the operation of the causes to which it may be ascribed, and the great influx almost everywhere into the cities, there can be little doubt that it is.

AUSTRIA'S FUTURE.

The New York *Tribune* prints a special correspondent's long account of an interview with Count von Beust, Chancellor of the Austrian Empire. The count appears to have talked with considerable fluency, though how much of what he said to be counted as diplomatic expression, and how much sincere judgment it is not easy to determine. He said, in answer to the correspondent's question, that he thought the granting increased autonomy to Galicia would not involve Austria by arousing aspirations of nationality among the Polish subjects of neighboring powers, and declared that if the emperor could not regulate the internal affairs of his own provinces, according to his own will, Austria might as well cease to be an independent state. Nevertheless, as long as he was prime minister, no government should be established at Lembourg, likely to provoke war with Russia. The Poles in Galicia, he said, while perhaps not unwilling to entangle Austria in foreign complications, were, as to internal affairs, good enough Austrians. He expressed the opinion that federalism would be a dangerous experiment for Austria to try, because the differences of race and culture are so wide between the different provinces. In answer to a question whether he thought the other race could be satisfied, without prejudice to the German-Austrians, he replied that that was just the problem before them, adding that the German-Austrian was, politically, a most peculiar being, not quite decided as to what he wants himself, nor quite willing to allow others to get their due share. He said, with reference to the leaning of the German-Austrian toward Germany: "If Europe be ever separated into great nationalities, the German-Austrian will find himself parcelled off with Germany, but he will also find himself, with his peculiarities, the most unfortunate creature in existence." He expressed the opinion that a war between Russia and Prussia was too improbable a contingency to require consideration. The Prussians, who talk as if it were inevitable, speak rather their own hopes and wishes than the result of careful study and consideration of the actual state of affairs. There is no danger of a quarrel so long, at any rate, as the present rulers retain authority. The following extract contains what the chancellor is reported to have said concerning the influence of the United States in a matter of some moment to the politics of Europe:—

"One might write a volume about the state of European politics at any given time, particularly at present, concerning one especial point of European politics with which the name of the United States is often connected—the Pontoo question. There is a strong belief prevailing in Europe (whether rightly or wrongly, as well as my own opinion, we lay aside) that in case the Oriental question really flamed up, the United States will side with Russia. Now, it would be very important if we had a regularly authentic denial of that idea, unless the interests of the United States would not support and aid the pretension to Russia, where the direct interests of the United States were not involved—such an implicitly trustworthy assurance would work, I repeat, a great melioration of European affairs."

"This," says the correspondent, "was the most out-spoken utterance of the entire conversation, and was made with great emphasis, precluding all doubts in a desire to have it reach its destination."

Business Notices.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
May 23, 1871.

Notice to Contractors.

THE Government of Prince Edward Island will until 19th JULY, next, receive TENDERS for the construction and equipment of a RAILWAY of 3 feet 6 inches guage, from Cascumpec to Georgetown, a distance of about 120 miles.

Payment will be made in Prince Edward Island Government Debentures, bearing six per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, redeemable in 30 years.

Specifications may be seen and forms of tender, and other information obtained at the Government Engineer's Office, Charlottetown, after 20th June next.

No Tender will be recognized unless made on the printed form.

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders will be received for either the whole distance from Cascumpec to Georgetown in one Contract, or in three Contracts, as follows:—

No. 1. From Charlottetown to Summerside, with Station Houses and Wharves at both places.

No. 2. From Charlottetown to Georgetown, with Stations and Wharf at Georgetown.

No. 3. From Summerside to Cascumpec, with Station Houses and Wharf at Cascumpec.

T. H. HAVILAND,
Col. Sec'y.

BUENA VISTA!

JUST opened, and for sale at the Buena Vista, a splendid assortment Fancy Goods, consisting in part as follows:—

Brushes,

HAIR,
CLOTH,
NAIL,
PALATE,
TOOTH,
POCKET,
& SHAVING.
Of Real badger Hair

COMBS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—IN—

BONE,
GUTTA PERCHA,
HANDLE,
POCKET,
BARBER'S HAIRCUTTING,
BRASS BACK,
FANCY,
& OTHERWISE.

PERFUMERIES,

Made by the best French Manufacturers.

POMADES!

Warranted as genuine, and in variety.

PASTILES,
CHARCOAL,
AND ROSE

Tooth Powder!

Barber's Shaving
CREAM
COSMETICS!
Hand Mirrors!

—IN—

Cut and Plain Glass.
Ladies' & Gents'
TOILET CASES!
FANCY SOAPS,

Of the finest quality, besides a general assortment

FANCY GOODS,

Worthy the attention of Citizens dealing in the above line.

These Goods will be sold at very small charge above costs,

—BY—

John S. O'Neill,
PROPRIETOR
OF THE
UNION HOUSE.

Corner of King and Queen Streets,
Ch'town, June 26, 1871. } pst 1m.

OYSTER CELLAR.

THE Subscriber, having gone to the expense of opening an OYSTER CELLAR, where his numerous patrons can be furnished with

Fresh Oysters,

For private or public parties, from one quart up to bushels. He therefore hopes that the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him in that branch of business, will be still continued.

The oysters will be supplied during the week, at all reasonable hours.

J. S. O'NEILL,
Proprietor Union House.

Corner King & Queen Streets,
Ch'town, June 26, 1871. } pst, 1m.

Business Notices.

SMOKERS,
LOOK AT THIS!
HOW IS THAT FOR HIGH.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish the Public with all kinds of

Smoking Materials!

From a penny pipe to

A MEERCHAUM,
WORTH $12,00.

Remember, he keeps

NO IMITATION MEERCHAUM.

But warrants all the Pipes he sells as

A Firts-class Article,
OR NO SALE.

Also—any quantity of

BRIAR ROOT.
FRENCH CLAY.
WOODEN & NYALL
PIPES,
AT ANY PRICE!

Call and see; he won't charge you anything for inspection, and will sell to you as reasonable as any in the Trade

Also expected, per steamers daily.

48 BOXES CHOICE
VIRGINIA TOBACCO!

The following Brands:—

SPONGE CAKE,
GOLD BAR,
PINE APPLE,
BRIGHT SIXES,
&c., &c., &c.

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH

Wholesale or Retail.

Come right along and examine for yourselves. Don't forget the place, it is at the

UNION HOUSE,

On the corner of
KING & QUEEN STREETS,
AND
JOHN S. O'NEILL
IS THE
PROPRIETOR.

Union House, Ch'town, } pst 1m.
June 26, 1871.

City Tannery

AGAIN IN

OPERATION!

THE SUBSCRIBERS will pay CASH for any quantity of

Bark, Hides,
and Skins.

NATHAN DAVIES & SON,
City Tannery.

Ch'town, June 21, 1871.

Notice!

The fast-sailing Schooner "A. R. McDonald," will sail, as Packet, between Souris and Charlottetown, for the Season, on the opening of the Navigation.

Agents:
Hon. W. W. Lord, Ch'town,
Neil McDonald, Souris.

DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.

Souris, March 15, 1871.

Gold and Silver
WATCHES.
GOLD CHAINS!
Wedding, Mourning, and other
GOLD RINGS.
Brooches, Gents' Pins, Clocks,
&c., &c.,
Always on hand.

Watches and Clocks repaired at shortest notice. Old gold and silver bought.

ROBERT SNELSTON,
North Side Queen Square, } Jeweler, &c.
Feb. 16, 1871. } 1y

LITTLE WANZER
SEWING MACHINE,

Another lot of this
CELEBRATED
SEWING MACAINE
Just received.

A. R. SMITH.

may 24.

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE!

MASON & HENDERSON,
QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET,

Remind their numerous friends and the public of the fact that they have now on hand, a large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF
SEASONABLE GOODS
OF NEW MAKES AND THE BEST STYLES,
AT MORE REASONABLE PRICES

Than ever offered before.

Having the special advantage of buying all their Goods in the

Very best Markets,

And purchasing for PROMPT PAY, enables them to offer their entire Stock at such prices that must insure

A READY SALE.

Ch'town, May 24, 1871.

FALCONER, KEITH & CO.,

CUSTOM TAILORS,

QUEEN STREET,

Can do better for their Customers than any house in the city.

Buyers will find, at our Establishment, the largest lot of

CLOTH!

—IN—

TWEEDS,
COATINGS,
VESTINGS, &c.,

in the market.

Newest of everything, in

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

A nice lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!!

of our own manufacture.

SILK HATS!
IN
LATEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH STYLE!
FELT HATS!

—IN—

SIXTY-FIVE DIFFERENT STYLES,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Ch'town, June 14, 1871.

A. HERMANS,

BELL-HANGER,
GAS FITTER,
GUN & TIN-SMITH!!

Dorchester Street,

(*Next to Old Reading Room Building.*)

BEGS to return his thanks, to the general public, for the liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, and asks for a continuance of the same. He keeps constantly on hand

A neat Assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

All orders in the above business will be punctually attended to.

Having lately made large purchases in the cheapest markets, intended for House Builders, such as Gas Fittings, Water Closets, Bell Fittings, &c., &c., I am prepared to sell them at rates as low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.

To a generous public, I would say, that all orders in this branch of my business will be attended to with despatch.

A lot of First-class **Water Coolers** on hand.

Sayer's Crystal Blue,

Sold Cheaper than ever.

July 7, 1870. ax

JOHN CAIRNS'
MARBLE WORKS!

Kent Street, Charlottetown.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a large Stock of Marble and Freestone, and is prepared, at any time, to execute orders of every description, such as

Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, and Tablets; also Chimney Pieces and Shelves, with Brackets.

In point of Workmanship, Design, and Lettering, he feels confident that the work executed at his Establishment heretofore, will compare favorably with that from any similar Establishment in the Island.

The Subscriber has, for sale, a large quantity of Shelling Stones, for Mills, all sizes. Also, Agent for Holmes & Blanchard's French Burr Millstones, price varying from $140 to $325, according to size. Also, Dutch "Anker" Bolting Cloths, and Mill Gearing of all descriptions.

☞ Also, on hand, Registered Grates and Grindstones.

Remember the Old Stand.

JOHN CAIRNS.

March 15, 1871.—pst

Hennessey's Celebrated Brandy.

CONSIGNMENT FROM FRANCE.

60 Puncheons, (casks and cases.)

AT LOWEST RATES.

MACKACHERN & CO.

"Italian Warehouse," June 21, '71.—1m

THE CATHOLIC WORLD,

—A—
MONTHLY MAGAZINE
—OF—
GENERAL LITERATURE & SCIENCE.

THE Catholic World contains original articles from the best Catholic English writers at home and abroad, as well as translations from the Reviews and Magazines of France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Spain. Its readers are thus put in possession of the choicest productions of European periodical literature, in a cheap and convenient form.

Extract from letter of Pope Pius IX.

Rome, Dec. 30, 1868.

Rev. I. T. Hecker:

We heartily congratulate you upon the esteem which your periodical, "The Catholic World," has, through its erudition and perspicuity, acquired even among those who differ from us, etc.

Letter from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.

New York, Feb. 7, 1865.

Dear Father Hecker:

I have read the Prospectus which you have kindly submitted of a new Catholic Magazine, to be entitled: "The Catholic World," which it is proposed publishing in this city, under your supervision; and I am happy to state there is nothing in its whole scope and spirit which has not my hearty approval. The want of some such periodical is widely and deeply felt, and I cannot doubt that the Catholic community at large will rejoice at the prospect of having this want, if not fully, at least in a great measure, supplied.

With the privilege which you have of drawing on the intellectual wealth of Catholic Europe, and the liberal means placed at your disposal, there ought to be no such word as *failure*, in your vocabulary.

Hoping that this laudable enterprise will meet with well-merited success, and under God's blessing, become fruitful in all the good which it proposes,

I remain, Rev. Dear Sir, very truly, your friend and servant in Christ,

JOHN,
Archbishop of New York.

"THE CATHOLIC WORLD"

Forms a double-column octavo magazine of 144 pages each number, making two large volumes, or 1728 pages, each year, and is furnished to subscribers for $5 a year, invariably in advance. Single copies, 50 cents.

Postage, thirty-six cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where the magazine is received.

All remittances and communications on business, should be addressed to

LAWRENCE KEHOE,
General Agent.
The Catholic Publication Society,
No. 126 Nassau Street, N. Y.

P. O. Box 5,926.
Nov. 1, 1870.

HEAD QUARTERS.

THE Subscriber would call attention to the fact, that persons in want of a good

Shave, Hair Cut, or Shampoo,

Would do well to call at Head Quarters, Upper Queen Street, DesBrisay's Block. Not only will he get the above in first-class style, but also OYSTERS, in every variety.

CHAS. O. WINKLER.

Dec. 7, 1870.

Mercantile Advertisements.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received, by recent arrivals from Great Britain, the United States, Dominion of Canada, and the West Indies, the following Goods; which they offer to the trade on

REASONABLE TERMS.

80 chests choice Tea, 28 half do
6 hhds. 10 tbls. Muscovado sugar
10 bbls. crushed sugar
30 hhds. bright retailing Molasses
20 do DeKuyper's Gin.
15 do Demerara Rum
10 qr. casks Campbeltown Whiskey
10 do do Hennessy's Brandy
6 do do Jules Robin & Co., do
4 do do Otards do
2 do do Pinets do
50 cases Hennessy's do
5 hhds. Berlin Spirits
20 boxes American Tobacco
15 bbls Barcelona Nuts
5 do Walnuts
5 do Currants
20 kegs Coleman's Mustard
2 cases ground Black Pepper
1 hhd. refined Saltpetre
2 bbls. Bleached Jamacia Ginger
1 case ground do
10 bbls Barnes Pickles
5 bbls Crosse & Blackwell's do
10 kegs baking soda
10 bbls soda Crystals
15 do Bass and All-ops Ale
40 boxes Valentia Raisins
35 do starch
30 do Glass
1 bbl Logwood
1 do Cashbar
10 bbls Scotch Mixtures, (Confectionery)
1 case Lozenges
40 gross Nixey's Black Lead
30 set Plough Metals
12 casks Paint Oil, (raw & boiled)
100 kegs White Lead & Black Paint
30 boxes T. D. Pipes
4 cases and 4 bales Dry Goods
80 bags Nails
100 boxes Liverpool soap
1 case fancy do
15 crates assorted earthenware
10 bags Rice
20 casks Kerosine Oil
5 cases matches
60 gross Blacking
100 doz. corn Brooms
5 casks malt Vinegar
10 do Cider do
50 sides sole Leather
60 reams Wrapping Paper
400 bbls. Flour
100 do Corn Meal
30 doz. Pails
20 nests Tubs.

MACDONALD & OWEN.

Water Street, Ch'town, }
May 21, 1871. } 2m

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

1871.

McKinnon & McDonald

Have received, per steamers and spring ships,

A LARGE STOCK OF
MERCHANDIZE!

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods,

—IN—

Dress Materials, Skirting, Skirts, Velveteen and Cloth Jackets, Velveteen, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Straw Hats, &c., Grey and White Cottons, Prints, Cotton Warp, Shirtings, Sheetings.

BROAD CLOTH.

Fancy Coatings, Tweeds, Doeskins, Tailor's Trimmings.

CLOTHING.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, L. W. Shirts, &c., &c., &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, CAPS & HOSIERY.

HARDWARE.

Iron, Steel, Plough Metals, Shear Plates, Shovels, Hoes, Traces, Back-bands, Hames, Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Paint Oil, Olive Oil, &c.

TEA!

(A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.)

Sugar, Groceries, &c., Buckets, Brooms, Rope, Ext. Logwood, English Milk Pans and Crocks, in great variety, all in good qualities, and Lower Prices than usual.

M'KINNON & M'DONALD.

Dodd & Rogers's Brick Building, }
Queen Square, June 7, 1871. }

SPRING GOODS.

APRIL, 1871.

FOR GENTLEMEN!!

Superfine Black and Blue
BROAD CLOTHS,
Extra good finish, 3s. 6d. to 35s. per yd.
New and Desirable Patterns, in
Silk Mixed Coatings,
Fine Black Doeskins,
VERY CHEAP!
Fancy Tweeds and Trowserings!
GOOD STYLES!
Silk and Worsted Vestings,

In Stylish Patterns—for Spring wear.

☞ Suits or single Garments made to order, by first-class Cutters, &c.

Also, in Stock, a prime lot of
JACKETS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
&c., &c., &c.

Silk Umbrellas,
Men's and Boys'
Hats and Caps,
Collars, Ties and
Scarfs, Handkerchiefs,
Braces, Kid Gloves,
Dress Shirts, &c., &c

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
Queen Street.

April 5, 1871. city pa tf. Other adv't out.