

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1884.

The Water Works Question.

This is, at present, a burning question with the citizens of Charlottetown. It is one which affects their interests very materially, and they have of late years been called upon to grapple with few subjects of greater public importance. It is a matter which has been before the people for a considerable time, but by some means or other, all efforts hitherto made to secure a proper water supply have been frustrated by the efforts of a small party of obstructionists who regard every measure of a progressive nature as an innovation. The recent destruction of a large amount of valuable city property by fire, moved the citizens to a sense of the insecurity of their position, and an effort was made in the direction of organizing a company to provide the town with a sufficient water supply. A Bill was accordingly drawn up and submitted to the Legislature. It met with the approval of the House of Assembly, and was sent for consideration to the Legislative Council. But the members of that body, in the exercise of their legislative wisdom, so nullified the measure that the popular branch of the Legislature would justify themselves by agreeing to their unreasonable amendments. The result was that the Bill, as agreed to by the House of Assembly, was lost, and thus the Legislative Council, in consequence of the act of a majority of its members, has once more displayed its capacity for obstructing the passage of useful and necessary legislation. Another year must, therefore, elapse before any practical steps can be taken to secure a water supply for the city, and perhaps by that time capitalists may not be willing to invest in the undertaking.

We have before us a copy of a petition presented to the Legislative Council against the adoption of the Water Works Bill. This movement was, no doubt, encouraged by a party whose antipathy to water is so well known to our citizens, that it has almost become proverbial. We have nothing to say derogatory to the petitioners. They are very respectable people, but we feel assured that in this instance they are in error. It is well known that it is a very easy matter to obtain signatures to a petition, and its contents happens that the means which are resorted to in order to attain this object, are not the most straightforward. The objections urged against the passage of the Water Bill are sadly lacking the element of force. One of them is that the introduction of Water Works would necessitate an expensive system of sewerage, the cost of providing which would fall upon the citizens. Now, this is a matter about which a difference of opinion exists. They who hold this contention to be correct, back it up by nothing stronger than their own individual opinions. The same may, perhaps, be said respecting those who take the ground that expensive sewerage will not be a necessary consequence of Water Works, but among the latter there is men whose judgment on matters of this kind should be, at least, quite as sound as the opinion of those who are ever ready to oppose any and every scheme having for its object the introduction of a sufficient supply of pure water. For our own part we cannot see why sewerage should follow Water Works in Charlottetown, when it is not required in any other place of equal importance. Again, it is asserted that the death rate in Charlottetown was less last year than in any other city of the Dominion, and this is adduced as one of the principal reasons why our citizens should not have an ample water supply! Well, if this statement is correct, it speaks volumes for the healthfulness of our city. If Charlottetown is so healthy now, when many of our citizens are compelled by circumstances to use water for all domestic purposes that is absolutely poisonous, is it not reasonable to suppose that with an unlimited supply of pure water at our disposal, the already small death-rate of our city would be greatly decreased?

The Reform party are busily engaged in the operation of whittling to keep up their courage, and we do not begrudge them all the satisfaction they can derive from so harmless a pastime. In its intense enthusiasm, however, the *Academy Recorder*, which still drags out a lingering existence in the neighborhood of Halifax, enters into particulars, and after detailing the strength of the Conservative party in the various Provinces, gravely informs us that in Prince Edward Island the Local Administration is upheld by one or two votes, and is tottering to its fall. It is of very little importance what the *Recorder* says or thinks, but it is just as well to correct any false impression which may exist in regard to the matter. Therefore we say that the Liberal Conservative Government in this Island have not been so strong since the general election as they are today. In three by-elections they have taken place since they have relinquished two seats, and they now have a working majority of six, as many as the Conservative Government possessed at any time during their reign from 1868 to 1877. Furthermore we say that we have never enjoyed the blessings (?) of Grit domination in this Island except for the short period of six months, and that so soon as the Legislature met the Grit Government were overthrown and the present Conservative Administration formed. With the exception of that short period the Liberal Conservative party have held the reins of power continuously since Confederation, and judging from present indications, they probably have no desire for a change.

The Patriot and the Legislative Council.

The *Patriot* has come to the rescue of the Legislative Council. While in their capacity of private citizens we have the highest respect for the gentlemen composing that Chamber, we hold to the opinion that, as a body entrusted with Legislative functions, their usefulness has long since departed, and that as ornaments merely, the finances of the Province do not justify their retention. Public opinion, however, as expressed at the polls, has thought otherwise, and to the role of the people, uttered in a constitutional manner, we bow in submission. It is highly proper that no great change should be made in our constitution without due consideration, and it is well that we should jealously guard our rights and privileges, which, once lost, might never be regained. Public opinion, as we have said, has hitherto supported and favored the Legislative Council, but now that the *Patriot* has undertaken to champion its cause, the fatal words are written on the wall. No will it fall, when it occurs, by any calamity. Not only are the powers of the Council very considerably circumscribed by the constitution, but its membership is so limited, and parties are so evenly divided there, that its decisions, often depending upon the casting vote of the President, do not command that respect that they should, coming from the representatives, as they allege they are, of the property holders of the Island. But we are told that they are a check upon hasty legislation. Now, if we are to believe all we read in the *Patriot*, which happily few do, there never was a more hasty or disastrous piece of legislation than the Railway Construction Bill—where was the Council when it was passed? Then many people are disposed to blame all our evils, imaginary and real, upon our connection with Canada, yet the Legislative Council did not save us therefrom. Instead of throwing an aid to save us from drowning, it may be said to have persistently kept our head under water at the time. Had their Honors been asleep at their post their conduct would have been reprehensible indeed, but when we find them awake and doing their best to land us in Confederation on unfavorable terms, what shall we say? Surely when people sometimes speak of the Legislative Council as the safeguard of our liberties, they forget the past. But little more than a dark and dismal future, since late on a dark and dismal Saturday night, a Prime Minister and his Lieutenant stole away from Charlottetown on their mission to sell Prince Edward Island. The terms which they agreed upon the people indignantly rejected. The traitors were hurled from power, and when, in consequence of their management of affairs during their eleven months' reign, Confederation was found to be inevitable, negotiations were reopened that resulted in securing, for the time to come, an increase upon the terms previously offered of \$30,000. What was the action of the Legislative Council then? Did they, as the so-called representatives of the property holders, guard the interests of their constituents by supporting the application for better terms? No. But in their blind, party zeal they passed resolutions declaring that the first offer of the Dominion Government was just and reasonable, and sufficient for the wants of the Island, and they emphatically refused to join with the House of Assembly in securing better terms. Where were the interests of the property holders when a point had to be made against the Liberal Conservative party, and comes down a year or two, and look at their action regarding the emancipation of the treasury. Eight hundred thousand dollars had been allowed as for the purchase of the proprietary estates, and to reach a record of the largest landholders the Compulsory Land Purchase Act had to be passed. But there were a number of small estates whose owners, seeing that the system was doomed, were perfectly willing to sell to the Government upon fair and reasonable terms without being forced into the Court. The House of Assembly three times passed an Act to meet these cases and provide for the purchase of such lands upon terms as might be agreed upon. Each time the Bill was thrown out by the Upper House, and for no other reason than that the Land Question was being settled by the Liberal Conservative Party, and the Legislative Council, or rather the majority of the obstructionists therein, were jealous of the credit which would justly be attached to their political opponents. It is safe to say that thousands of dollars were spent in paying the few commissioners, lawyers and witnesses, which might otherwise have been saved, and that in many cases the awards of the Court were higher than the figures at which the proprietor would have been willing to sell. These are a few of the instances in which the value of the Legislative Council, as the guardian of the rights of the property-holders, has been conspicuous.

Personality.

The *Patriot* has descended very low indeed, when its columns are placed at the disposal of "stockholders" and "outsiders" to make epigrammatic attacks upon private individuals. It had lately to apologize for something that appeared, and in doing so the editor (Mr. Laird) would not assume the responsibility, but placed it on the shoulders of a "stockholder" and an "outsider." Very likely if the truth were known, and he was compelled to apologize, that he would, in the present case, do the same thing. We entertained the opinion that there was only one paper in this Province that made a practice of assailing private characters, but the *Patriot* has given us reason to change our views in that respect. In its issue of Saturday last appeared a low and ungentlemanly attack upon Mr. James McLeane, who has lately returned from Ottawa, where he filled the position of clerk during the late session of Parliament. The public do not, as a general thing, take much interest in matters of this kind, and do not appreciate subjecting a man to repeated personal attacks, attributing to him wrong motives, circulating untrue statements concerning him, and sneering at his profession or calling in general. As many of our readers are aware, Mr. McLeane studied for several years with a view to entering the ecclesiastical state, but owing to ill health, had to suspend his studies, which he yet hopes to pursue to a successful end. While engaged in a business which he found beneficial to his health, he also made time, with profit to himself, to work for the *HERALD*, which, no doubt, has had something to do with the attacks that have been made upon him. Perhaps the *Patriot* and its clique are not pleased to see Mr. McLeane or his co-adjutors occupy any Government position, no matter how trifling. We would consider we were going beyond the bounds of decent journalism if we referred to anyone in the way in which the *Patriot* refers to Mr. McLeane. Suppose a very worthy young man, a credit to his family and the congregation to which he belonged, began his studies for the Presbyterian ministry, but falling health necessitated his leaving college. On his return to the Island this young man considered it would be profitable in many ways to engage in some suitable occupation, and combined with the collection of subscriptions for the *Patriot* newspaper, and was fairly successful. In what light would we be looked upon if we disparaged or ridiculed him, or the means he undertook to either benefit his health or raise funds to continue his studies? We might even go further and draw a comparison between the young man and his connection with the *Patriot*, and contrast it with his connection with the *Patriot*. This would be a dishonorable and an unchristian course, and would subject us to the well-merited censure of every right-thinking man, and matter to what creed or party he belonged. When a public man's actions are criticized he can deal with them as he thinks proper—such criticism cannot be objected to—but it is quite different in Mr. McLeane's case. Once a journal that is supposed to guide public opinion assumes private characters, and contemptuously refers to the calling of any man—no matter how high or how low that calling may be—just to sneer at that journal loses its influence and usefulness.

It is not the most magnanimous motive which prompts England to waste lives and treasure in Egypt. Englishmen do not want Egypt, but they are afraid France would take it. When they have to foot the bill for this dog-in-the-manger policy, they prefer to let France have it.

Editorial Note.

It is not the most magnanimous motive which prompts England to waste lives and treasure in Egypt. Englishmen do not want Egypt, but they are afraid France would take it. When they have to foot the bill for this dog-in-the-manger policy, they prefer to let France have it.

It is not the most magnanimous motive which prompts England to waste lives and treasure in Egypt. Englishmen do not want Egypt, but they are afraid France would take it. When they have to foot the bill for this dog-in-the-manger policy, they prefer to let France have it.

It is not the most magnanimous motive which prompts England to waste lives and treasure in Egypt. Englishmen do not want Egypt, but they are afraid France would take it. When they have to foot the bill for this dog-in-the-manger policy, they prefer to let France have it.

It is not the most magnanimous motive which prompts England to waste lives and treasure in Egypt. Englishmen do not want Egypt, but they are afraid France would take it. When they have to foot the bill for this dog-in-the-manger policy, they prefer to let France have it.

The Patriot and the Legislative Council.

The *Patriot* has come to the rescue of the Legislative Council. While in their capacity of private citizens we have the highest respect for the gentlemen composing that Chamber, we hold to the opinion that, as a body entrusted with Legislative functions, their usefulness has long since departed, and that as ornaments merely, the finances of the Province do not justify their retention. Public opinion, however, as expressed at the polls, has thought otherwise, and to the role of the people, uttered in a constitutional manner, we bow in submission. It is highly proper that no great change should be made in our constitution without due consideration, and it is well that we should jealously guard our rights and privileges, which, once lost, might never be regained. Public opinion, as we have said, has hitherto supported and favored the Legislative Council, but now that the *Patriot* has undertaken to champion its cause, the fatal words are written on the wall. No will it fall, when it occurs, by any calamity. Not only are the powers of the Council very considerably circumscribed by the constitution, but its membership is so limited, and parties are so evenly divided there, that its decisions, often depending upon the casting vote of the President, do not command that respect that they should, coming from the representatives, as they allege they are, of the property holders of the Island. But we are told that they are a check upon hasty legislation. Now, if we are to believe all we read in the *Patriot*, which happily few do, there never was a more hasty or disastrous piece of legislation than the Railway Construction Bill—where was the Council when it was passed? Then many people are disposed to blame all our evils, imaginary and real, upon our connection with Canada, yet the Legislative Council did not save us therefrom. Instead of throwing an aid to save us from drowning, it may be said to have persistently kept our head under water at the time. Had their Honors been asleep at their post their conduct would have been reprehensible indeed, but when we find them awake and doing their best to land us in Confederation on unfavorable terms, what shall we say? Surely when people sometimes speak of the Legislative Council as the safeguard of our liberties, they forget the past. But little more than a dark and dismal future, since late on a dark and dismal Saturday night, a Prime Minister and his Lieutenant stole away from Charlottetown on their mission to sell Prince Edward Island. The terms which they agreed upon the people indignantly rejected. The traitors were hurled from power, and when, in consequence of their management of affairs during their eleven months' reign, Confederation was found to be inevitable, negotiations were reopened that resulted in securing, for the time to come, an increase upon the terms previously offered of \$30,000. What was the action of the Legislative Council then? Did they, as the so-called representatives of the property holders, guard the interests of their constituents by supporting the application for better terms? No. But in their blind, party zeal they passed resolutions declaring that the first offer of the Dominion Government was just and reasonable, and sufficient for the wants of the Island, and they emphatically refused to join with the House of Assembly in securing better terms. Where were the interests of the property holders when a point had to be made against the Liberal Conservative party, and comes down a year or two, and look at their action regarding the emancipation of the treasury. Eight hundred thousand dollars had been allowed as for the purchase of the proprietary estates, and to reach a record of the largest landholders the Compulsory Land Purchase Act had to be passed. But there were a number of small estates whose owners, seeing that the system was doomed, were perfectly willing to sell to the Government upon fair and reasonable terms without being forced into the Court. The House of Assembly three times passed an Act to meet these cases and provide for the purchase of such lands upon terms as might be agreed upon. Each time the Bill was thrown out by the Upper House, and for no other reason than that the Land Question was being settled by the Liberal Conservative Party, and the Legislative Council, or rather the majority of the obstructionists therein, were jealous of the credit which would justly be attached to their political opponents. It is safe to say that thousands of dollars were spent in paying the few commissioners, lawyers and witnesses, which might otherwise have been saved, and that in many cases the awards of the Court were higher than the figures at which the proprietor would have been willing to sell. These are a few of the instances in which the value of the Legislative Council, as the guardian of the rights of the property-holders, has been conspicuous.

It is not the most magnanimous motive which prompts England to waste lives and treasure in Egypt. Englishmen do not want Egypt, but they are afraid France would take it. When they have to foot the bill for this dog-in-the-manger policy, they prefer to let France have it.

It is not the most magnanimous motive which prompts England to waste lives and treasure in Egypt. Englishmen do not want Egypt, but they are afraid France would take it. When they have to foot the bill for this dog-in-the-manger policy, they prefer to let France have it.

It is not the most magnanimous motive which prompts England to waste lives and treasure in Egypt. Englishmen do not want Egypt, but they are afraid France would take it. When they have to foot the bill for this dog-in-the-manger policy, they prefer to let France have it.

It is not the most magnanimous motive which prompts England to waste lives and treasure in Egypt. Englishmen do not want Egypt, but they are afraid France would take it. When they have to foot the bill for this dog-in-the-manger policy, they prefer to let France have it.

It is not the most magnanimous motive which prompts England to waste lives and treasure in Egypt. Englishmen do not want Egypt, but they are afraid France would take it. When they have to foot the bill for this dog-in-the-manger policy, they prefer to let France have it.

It is not the most magnanimous motive which prompts England to waste lives and treasure in Egypt. Englishmen do not want Egypt, but they are afraid France would take it. When they have to foot the bill for this dog-in-the-manger policy, they prefer to let France have it.

Yoyage Round the World.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Yoyage Round the World.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Yoyage Round the World.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Yoyage Round the World.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Yoyage Round the World.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

Robert Bannan, of New York, who sailed in 1873, is now 47,000 miles.

LOCAL AND OTHER NEWS.

Local and other news items.

Local and other news items.

Local and other news items.

Local and other news items.

Local and other news items.

Local and other news items.

Local and other news items.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

LEWISBURY, April 28. A fire at Lewisbury, Ontario, which destroyed the Lewisbury Hotel, has been traced to a boiler.

OTTAWA, April 28. It is understood that the government will accept the offer of the Ottawa Canal.

OTTAWA, April 28. A man returned against McKinnon and McKinnon.

OTTAWA, April 28. A man returned against McKinnon and McKinnon.

OTTAWA, April 28. A man returned against McKinnon and McKinnon.

OTTAWA, April 28. A man returned against McKinnon and McKinnon.

OTTAWA, April 28. A man returned against McKinnon and McKinnon.

OTTAWA, April 28. A man returned against McKinnon and McKinnon.

OTTAWA, April 28. A man returned against McKinnon and McKinnon.

OTTAWA, April 28. A man returned against McKinnon and McKinnon.

OTTAWA, April 28. A man returned against McKinnon and McKinnon.

MARRIED.

At St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. T. G. ...

At St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. T. G. ...

At St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. T. G. ...

At St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. T. G. ...

At St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. T. G. ...

At St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. T. G. ...

At St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. T. G. ...

At St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. T. G. ...

At St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. T. G. ...

At St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. T. G. ...

At St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. T. G. ...

BIG FIRE!

Great Clearance Sale DURING the next few months, W. & A. BROWN & CO. will clear out, at greatly reduced prices, about \$50,000 Worth of Dry Goods, the greater part of which was saved from the fire.

This is a positive clearance sale, as we mean to be ready for our new premises in early fall.

We trust our customers will not fail to find us out.

Remember the Place: Mr. H. A. Harvie's Old Stand, NEARLY OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

W. & A. BROWN & CO. Charlottetown, April 23, 1884.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE



Drive Out the Foreign Enemy WAR AMONG THE HARROWS.

The best Harrow is the one made in the Dominion of Wales. It is the only one that will be sold in the Dominion of Wales.

HALF-PAY MARKET. HALIFAX, April 29.—On a P. E. L. per bush, new, &c. to 12 1/2; Canada do, per bush, &c.

BOSTON MARKET. BOSTON, April 29.—The demand for Pork is steady, but unchanged. Sales for Pork at \$15.00 to \$17.00; Mutton at \$12.00 to \$13.00.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Messrs. Geo. Davies & Co. are now offering for sale, in the London House, a large stock of ready-made clothing, etc.

Now opening at the London House, part of our Spring Stock, selected by our Mr. Harris, in the British Markets, and arriving by the steamers Wetherby, Boston City, Waldensian, Hibernian, City, Texan, Polynesian, and sailing ships from Liverpool and London.

Coal. Coal. DAILY EXPORTED, over sixty tons of Interoceanic NUT COAL. Will be sold cheap for cash while lasting few shillings.

Readymade Clothing, in Men's and Boys' selling cheap at the London House.

After the Fire. The undersigned having resumed business in the premises Adjoining Watson's Drug Store, Queen Street, will sell the stock of Goods now on hand at a considerable reduction.

Gold and Silver Jewelry of every description, Waltham and Elgin Watches.

Notice. Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Charlotvetown Gas Light Company will take place at the Gas Works on THURSDAY, the 13th day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Notice. Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Charlotvetown Gas Light Company will take place at the Gas Works on THURSDAY, the 13th day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Paper Hangings, in great variety of patterns, selling very low at the London House, wholesale & retail.

Farm for Sale. The undersigned will sell by private sale a farm of eighty acres of land, situated in Lot 8, Prince County, thirty acres of which are clear, and the remainder covered with a young growth of wood.

Home Industries. P. E. Island Soap Works. FULL LINES IN MAPLE LEAF, ACORN, SPINCH BUD, MOTTLED, ISLAND BOUQUET. VALUE FULLY EQUAL TO IMPORTED SOAPS.

PANIC PRICES!

The Subscriber Having Bought the Business of Fraser & Reddin—WILL—CLEAR OUT THE BALANCE OF STOCK AT BONA FIDE CASH PRICES. BATH SPONGES, Hair Brushes, Walking Sticks, And all FANCY GOODS, away Below Cost.

J. B. MACDONALD HAS ON HAND A FINE STOCK OF WORSTEDS & TWEEDS which he can get made to order in suits in single garments at short notice.

AT VERY LOW PRICES. His great specialty is READY-MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, manufactured from all wool Tweeds or Worsted, well made and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

HATS! HATS! In soft and hard Felt, in English, American and Canadian, in the newest shapes and lowest prices.

My Prints and Grey Cottons are selling very fast, bought before the advance in duty, and consequently can be sold at the very lowest prices.

J. B. MACDONALD. Queen Street, Charlottetown, March 19, 1884.

Electric Belt Institution. 4 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO. Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Paralysis, Lame Back, and all Liver and Chest Complaints immediately relieved and permanently cured by using these Belts, Bands and Insoles. Circulars and Consultation Free. April 2, 1883.—1y

Norman's. THE undersigned will sell a valuable lot of land, 20 acres, about 25 acres of which is under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at Mitchell River, north side of Charlottetown, a Freehold Farm containing 22 acres of which are in a good state of cultivation, and ten acres are on stumps, at small expense, the balance is covered with hardwood, shagbark oak, and pine. This farm will be sold at a moderate price for cash.

Apply to A. A. Macdonald, Bro., Georgetown, or to the owner on the premises. MURDOCK McKENZIE, Mitchell River, April 9, 1884.—2t

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.



ALLEN'S LUNG BALM. THE REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

Dr. F. Conroy, Physician & Surgeon, GREAT GEORGE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. Feb. 12, 1884.—1y

Dressmaking! Miss Taylor & Miss Farrow are now prepared to attend to DRESSMAKING, in every department, at Lord's Block, Battery Street, Ladies giving orders will meet with prompt attention.

Freehold Farm FOR SALE. FOR SALE at Mitchell River, north side of Charlottetown, a Freehold Farm containing 22 acres of which are in a good state of cultivation, and ten acres are on stumps, at small expense, the balance is covered with hardwood, shagbark oak, and pine.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for Sale his FARM on Grand River Road, containing 100 acres of land, 20 acres of which are under cultivation, and 40 acres are in good condition for clearing.

RAVE AND LOVE
These were the words which were spoken by the young man...

He observed 'No, not yet, but I will, if I can, and I will be with you...

Consignments Solicited
R. O'DWYER,
Commission & General Merchant

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
DIPHTHERIA
CHICKEN CHOLERA

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

NORA OF BALLYRUSHON.
There was a young boy in the parish...

It was a beautiful, well-made young fellow...

W. B. WATSON'S
City Drug Store.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN P. I. ISLAND OF PUREST DRUGS...

WANTED!
Singer Sewing Machine
Imperial Grocery Store

SELLING OFF
Imperial Grocery Store
RICHMOND STREET

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF EDINBURGH & LONDON

THE DOMINION SAFETY FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION
Life Insurance at its Actual Cost.

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY

THE BEAVER
ONE DOZAR
PUBLISHED EVERY