

To Nursing Mothers!

WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT
ves most gratifying results." It also improves the quality
the milk.

It is largely prescribed To Assist Digestion,

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

UNAWARES!

ey said: "The Master is coming To honor the town to To honor the town to-day,

And none can tell at what house
The Master will choose to stay," And I thought, while my heart beat wildly,
What if he should come to mine?
How would I strive to entertain
And honor the guest Divine!

And straight I turned to toiling To make my home more neat:

I swept and polished and garnished.

And decked it with blossoms swee I was troubled for fear the Ma Might come ere my task was done, And I hastened and worked the faster, And watched the hurrying sun.

A woman came to my door; She had come to tell her sorrow And my comfort and aid to implore, And I said, "I cannot listen, Nor help you any to-day;
I have greater things to attend to,"
And the pleader turned away.

But soon there came another A cripple, thin, pale, and grey— And said: "O, let me stop and rest And said: "O, 192 he sup and res A while in your home I pray! I have travelled far since morning. I am hungry and faint and weak; My heart is full of misery, And comfort and help I seek.".

And I said: "I am grieved and sorry But I cannot keep you to day; I look for a great and noble Guest," And the cripple went away. And the day wore onward swiftly, And my task was nearly done, And a prayer was ever in my heart That the Master to me might com

And I thought I would spring to meet hi And serve with utmost care, When a little child stood by me, When a little child scood by me,
With a face so sweet and fair;
Sweet, but with marks of teardrops,
And his clothes were tattered and
A finger was bruised and bleeding,
And his little bare feet were cold.

And I said: "I am sorry for you; You are sorely in need of care, But I cannot stop to give it, You must hasten otherwise." And at the words a shadow Swept o'er his blue-veined brow; "Someone will feed and clothe you, But I am too busy now."

At last the day was ended, And my toil was over and don My house was swept and garnished And I watched in the dust alone Watched, but no footfall sounded, No one paused at my gate;
No one entered my cottage door;
I could only pray and wait.

I waited till night had deepened, And the Master had not come,
"He has entered some other door," I co
"And gladdened some other home
My labor had been for nothing,
And I bowed my head and wept; My heart was sore with longing, Yes, spite of it all, 1 slept.

Then the Master stood before me,
And His face was grave and far;
"Three times to-day I came to your de
And craved your pity and care;
Three times you sent me onward
Unhelped and uncomforted,
And the blessing you might have had y

lost,
And your chance to serve has fled."

AFTER SUMMMER

Where late the wild bee brushed The fragrant dogrose clusters, leaves han lone; With many a poppy flushed The cool white flowering peas have blo ed and gone;
Summer lifts wings to fly
And breathes from honeysuckle lips

long good bye. Yet the frail harebell stays Lightly upon the breeze to

swing;
A thousand greener sprays
rom out the old oak's bosom l
In contrast calm and grand The dark-robed purpling woods and n mown meadows stand,

The white convolvulus drifts In snowy foam upon the tossing Staunchly the bulrush lifts His ruddy spike, unsheathed among sedge;
From glades with bracken lined
The timid hare runs out and races with

Among the seeding grass
The moonlight-mailed thistle rises tall;
Nettles in armies mass;
The stately hemlock towers above th

all;
Struggling for life beneath
The fragile flowers pine and 'gin to dres
of death.

The waves of wheat and rye Higher and higher flood on every side, Wherein the bedges lie Like sunken reefs washed by a gold

tide;
The light lisp of the sees,
The seething of the foam, is heard in every

First of the migrant throng,
His northern haunts the eager
leaves;
Awhile with feast and song

Ere long in secret flight

Their wings shall veil the sky with swift
ly passing light. Each evening Autumn stands And scans the rippling fields of droop rye, Shading with arched hands

Dark dreamy eyes against the blaze of sky, Her smile is tinged with pride; Ripe fruit blush round her feet; a sickle burns beside. Soon shall the rocking load, With children's eyes atop that per

play, Labor along the road Robbed by light fingered trees upon Way, While men and maidens toil Till the long daylight fade to hoard the golden spoil.

—Cornhill M agazine.

Grammer Schools of Ancient Times

(Rev. Dr. Shahan, in F'hiladelphia Catholic Times.)

In his work on the prescriptive right of the Catholic Church, Tertullian says that the tarch-heretic Marcian criticized the Catholic Scriptures with an axe. Thirteen centures later there appeared a man, Matthaeus Flaccus, the 12d itor of the the ancient documents with that easy weapon and produced a hideous

To Improve the Appetite,
To Actas a Food for Consumptives,
Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

caricature of the society which had nourished him and whose best interests he had sworn to serve. In

NEW AND OLD.

less abundantly provided for. Mr. quiry report of 1886." Leach points to the manuscript chartularies and registers of the old cathedral chapters, the account books he records of old hospitals and the deeply concerned were the mediæval culture of the greatest possible num-

THE CHURCH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. "There is not the smallest doubt, says this writer, "that the provision for secondary education was far greater in proportion to population during the middle ages than it has ever been since. Education was, if not a first charge on the endowthe performance of which the endow-ments were given. During the whole fries, Dumferline, Roxburgh, St. tianity to the Reformation, education Linlithgow and many others. iastical courts. From the university of authority. Though mostly clerics to the village school every educational institution was an ecclesiastical was regarded as the highest faculty, heology. The result was that as the Church was ubiquitous, so education was in some form ubiquitous, if not universal. As a consequence. secondary schools were found in almost every place in which they were required. Though the middle ages extend over some 800 years and their schools, and we must add there was probably as much difference between the age which saw the foundation of the Cathedral School a broader and more polite training. of York in, say, 130, and that which For such a class the Universities of lives and their belongings to them; witnessed the opening of Winchester St. Andrew's, Glasgow and Aberdeen her law hears on every page the College in 1393, as there is between were founded by the Popes in the stamp of her reverence for learnthe age of William of Wykeham and our own, yet it is within the truth to say that there were throughout the period more secondary schools in

THEIR LOCAL DISTRIBUTION. ar education was given not in a few places, but on countless sites; not by one or two orders of ecclesiastics, but by all of them and the countless sites; and deceased superior of St. which did not insolently pretend to out the from the possessions of centuries. To her, conscious of he works "certain Tractates" (Edinbut by all of them, and the number, location and proficiency of these the teaching of the youthhood in schools are proof that the clerical body was itself learned and liberal. their creation, both as to the funds, programs and direction. Every cathedral (17) had one or more, modious and necessary to the kirk of the programs and direction. and even the large episcopal manors God. Yea, as necessar thought I per position relative to all that precounted schools among their necesit, that the due charge and office of the Church and her institution which sary equipments. Every great abbey and monastery had its school, not alone for novices, but for all who cared to come and prelate without it is the Church and her institutions shall be studied with at least as much just and sympathetic appreciation of the cared to come and the company of the control of th tory with a knife, i. e., he mutilated cared to come. The collegiate and yet little commodious to the churches (over 200) had each its commonwealth, to unfeignet obedi- the origin of mediæval cities or the grammar school. The very numer-ous corporations and the guilds were wont to found schools and even the

hospitals had them attached by a contrary, by help of it to the youthsort of natural connection between the diseases of the body and those of the mind. The chantries or songschools were numerous. It was a

common thing to leave large legacies

for the foundation or support of crowds of grammar schools as feeders for the university, and nine-tenths of VI. were only the old monastic or chantry schools reformed for the new religion.

THEN AND NOW.

In 1866 there was in England one these men we see exemplified a secondary school for every 23,750 school of detractors and calumniators persons out of a population of 19 000, who have turned to the dishonor of 000. So states Mr. Godfrey Benthe Catholic Church the very pages on M. P., in Acland's "Studies in on which were once emblazoned her Secondary Education," and it is multitudinous titles to the gratitude probable that among the 30,000,000 of humanity. Profoundly unjust as of the actual population the proporwas their method in the days of burn- tion of similar schools is not greater. accurate and conclusive of sciences, six grammar schools for its 44 000 as far as method, principles of repopulation. Oxford counted them search and finish of technique are in greater numbers, and in Hereford shire there were seventeen such schools to a population of some 30,000, or about one for every 2,000 souls—a most remarkable and surely over which truthful and regular, but defaced, script a barbarous hand had traced a thousand calumnies and whose artistic beauties were carica tured into a series of grotesque and monstrous daubs. It was a perfect carnival of historic impiety from the least body or the guild, to which carnival of historic impiety from shire there were seventeen such schools to a population of some 30,000, or about one for every 2,000 souls—a most remarkable and surely not unique showing. "Moreover, tower which truthful and regular, but defaced, script a barbarous hand had traced a thousand calumnies and whose artistic beauties were carica tured into a series of grotesque and monstrous daubs. It was a perfect carnival of historic impiety from the least half, and the the most important half, of those schools, to an endowment of a fixed amount, but having to be independent of the portrait itself. In this portrait the Queen, painted from life, appears about thirty-five, which would make the date of the portrait 1577.

An interesting description of this miniature is contained in the little volume recently published by the collegiate body or the guild, to which the most important half, of those schools, to an endowment of a fixed amount, but having to be independent of the chromicles, to whose works we have legisted body or the guild, to which the most important half, of those schools and ends about the carnival of the form life and unique showing. The and surely in the learned Anglican divine depicts the surroundings of the King and of Canterbury. We see there a generation of men, which would make the date of the portrait 1577.

An interesting description of this miniature is contained in the little which would make the date of the portrait 1577.

An interesting description of this miniature is contained in the little wold where the counity of the King and therature at the Court of the litter and the shire there were seventeen such Luther to Voltaire, and the echoes they were attached, could and did are yet far from lost, although the draw on their endowments at large. fiat of science has gone forth that not These endowments were confiscated feeling but facts, not preconceived by the State, and many still line the pinions but conclusions honestly pockets of the statesmen of the day. drawn from proper premises, not Private munificence has done but ruin at any cost of Catholic teaching little to repair the loss. In any and opinion, but the lineaments of case, the contrast between one gramtruth as they shine out under the mar school to every 5,625 people pious, restoring hand of the com- and that presented by the schools petent critic, are the fit objects of the inquiry report (1866) of one to historian who would be classed with every 23,750 people is not flattering Thucydides and Polybius, with to ourselves. Not justly, in regard to Tacitus and Ammianus, with Lam- secondary education, can we echo bert of Hirschfeld, and Baronius, the Homeric boast that we are much

with a Gfroerer, a Leo and a Free- better than our forefathers. "It is clear," he adds, "from the examples given of the various classes of schools, which are only a few out These reflections occurred to me as of scores that might have been given, read an article in the current Con- that there was most ample provision temporary Review, entitled "School made for secondary education Supply in the Middle Ages," and throughout the country. It may be written by a non-Catholic, Mr. Arthur said broadly that wherever there was F. Leach. It is only a plain, veracious a cluster of houses which could be statement of facts, based on the dignified into the name of town, original documents and evidences, there was a grammar school in the but its conclusions run so counter to midst of it. Indeed, a grammar the usual non-Catholic views on the school might almost be taken as the matter that they deserve more than a test of that corporate, or quasi-corpassing notice. His thesis is that porate, activity which justified a place far better supply of secondary or institution without which no comgrammar schools than she has at the munity could consider itself respectend of the nineteenth century, and able. Very different is the state of

The writer in the Contemporary of the commercial and industrial speaks only of the schools of Eng-guilds, the minutes of town councils, land. But it would be a marvel if the same did not flourish in Scotike, in all of which may be seen how land, especially when we remembe that the Scotch schools of the mid-English clerics for the larger mental dle ages were largely formed on Engmodels, and that the "land o' cakes" could never forget the traditions of Iona and the great Irish schools of Northumbria. Who ever will take the pains to consult Grant's History of the Burgh School of Scotland" (London, 1876) will see there the traces of a scholastic activity before the Reformation no less noteworthy than what we have seen in England. The cathedrals and ments of the Church, at all events a abbeys possessed schools, and the well recognized part of the duties for old histories yet recall the names of strife or objection, sharpens his wits time, from the introduction of Chris- Andrews, Perth, Sterling, Edinburgh, was an ecclesiastical concern. It fore the Scotch grew Anglicized the was conducted by the clergy and was teachers were known as colocs, masters a matter of cognizance in the eccles. and ferleyn, according to their grades

themselves in an age when it was a Irish mediaval schools, of which sory, and it would seem that a knowledge of law and Latin was quite of affection for learning than to the collegiate churches (over 30) had amined, shows her in this respect face, he said: their schools, and we must add identical with herself in all nations those scholars who went in great Her wealth built the universities numbers to the continent to acquire old and furnished them; her children

fifteenth century.

TOO MUCH EDUCATION. In some parts of Scotland there roportion to the population than was so much education that youths there have been ever since. Even found it irksome, and we read of one to whom human learning seemed when progress was overwhelmed by such devastating catastrophies as the Danish invasion and the Norman conquest, no sooner had the deluge abated than the schools reared themselves again as under Alfred the Great and William Rufus."

who locked the door of the school and the seven into the pool to had able exponents from Tertullian to De Rance, but the Church has ever allowed this view to obtain undue prominence. She has ever demanded from her servants a knowledge of the classics, and she has ever made room at her board for when progress was overwhelmed by who locked the door of the school

Winzet, the venerable schoolmaster every newcomer among the sciences which did not insolently pretend to of Linlithgow, exiled by the reformers, and deceased superior of St. burgh, 1888) he says: "I judge it the most painful objection is that of virtue and science, next after the with satisfaction such admissions a authority of the ministers of justice, under it, and after the angelical ary. They argue the growth of

For immediate relief after eating, use K. D. C. the household remedy for stomach troubles. Is all-grippe?" Use K. D. C. late the liver.

ACTUAL STUDIES AND LEARNING. It would be unjust to look for a schools, and even the great Saxon wider range of subjects in these and Norman nobles were not unwont to make provision for teaching on scholars of the time. The poets and fortunate Queen. Its interesting philosophers, the orators and the gallant gentlemen of the middle ages, the builders of cathedrals, the makers the schools established under Edward of rare glass and fine ironwork the artists and travelers, the heralds of portrait, reads:-

the renaissance, came out of them. Sir Thomas More is a type of their graduates, and Erasmus does not weary of describing the accomplish ments, grace and virtue of Alexande Stewart, the young Scotch Archbishop of St. Andrew's, who fell on Flodden Field (1513), at the unripe age of 18, and who represents the condition of education among the higher classes of that time and na-Whoever would acquire in tion. brief time a fair picture of the scholarship procurable in these Enging polemio, when men wrote with the thirteenth and jourteenth scholarship procurable in these days when hisly intolerable in the day intolerable in the day intolerable in the day intolerable in the day intolera

to go for odds and ends about elsewhere; lawyers trying to bring in the the civil law as part of English life; chapter "On the Portraits of Mary war correspondents who recite their Queen of Scots," the writer says: observations as university lectures:

correspondence; theologians, phil- As it has never been engraved or publicly exhibited, it is little known They have been at Bologna and to collectors. It presents her at half Paris and Tours for better studies. length. The dress is black, trimmed The Norman world is so large that around the neck, the arms, and upor the Englishman of the twelfth cen- the bosom, with eiderbown. tury has only less chances of employment than his imperial descend- about her neck and the neck itself, ant of to-day. A large number of is a fine upright collar of stiff lace. On the head, and falling back over middle ages come down from this the neck, is a black velvet coif. The cultured and well-bred society—the hair is what is called "Titian gold." Nuque curialium, the Libri facetiarum, The background of the picture i

VIGOR AND VALUE OF LATIN. Thus Latin is not a dead language, but a living language, senescent perhaps, but in a green old age. Peter her faithful servant, David Seton, of Blois, John of Salisbury, Robertus who, although a member of the Kirk Rullus, Giraldus Cambrensis, Ralph of Scotland, was never counted de Diceto, Roger of Hoveden repre- among her personal foes. A copy during the middle ages England had in calling itself a town. It was an sent a wide range of studies and of it was presented by the late human interests as grave a corps of William Seton in 1855 to Prince thinkers as that age could show at Labandoff, who believed it to be one place and time. They were from life, and surmised that it was that the elementary education was no things presented by the schools in the product of the grammar schools taken during her captivity. The face of the day. And they were not alone. Thousands of others, priests, monks, laymen, were equally well other copy, an exact reproduction of trained in law, languages, history, the original miniature-frame, case, the fathers, the poets and the orators, and every detail. It was made for mathematics, philosophy and theology. The common esteem of learning was very great, and there is a curious passage in Peter of Blois an offer of \$10,000 for the original, which aptly illustrates it. "In the but it is not for sale.—New York house of my Lord the Archbishop," Tribune. he writes, "are most scholarly men with whom is found all the uprightness of justice, all the caution of Providence, every form of learning. After prayers and before meals they

THE CHURCH AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

filled them; her priests gave up their

ing, and her bishops, as a rule, have carefully fostered it in the spirit of

old Ninjan Winzet above cited.

There has always been within the

Church an ardent ascetic element,

respect for the things of the mind

hatred of learning, and she welcomes

those of the writer in the Contempo

trial by jury.

rival for the love of God.

Harper's Bazar of June 20, 1868 constantly exercise themselves in reading, in disputing, in the decision of causes. All the knotty questions of the realm are referred to us, and when they are discussed in the common hearing each of us, without quired the gentleman who found

well to speak upon them and produces from a more subtile vein what he said. he thinks the most prudent and sensible advice."

gentleman, touched by the pathetic tones of the answer, and the condi-It would be "painting the lily, flushed face he saw the evidences of

disgrace to be able to write, they had Bishop Healy has written so eloqu- and little brother," he said, "and one, and those who governed it, fay youth as well as ecclesiastics unmanaged it and taught in it were ecclesiastics. Every vi lage parson by respected in the kingdom. Their the penal laws and the famine to she was sick that God would take was or ought to have been an elementary school master: every collegiate church kept a secondary school and every cathedral church maintained in the kingdom. Their the penal laws and the lamine to she was sick that God would take break up the mediæval school system of Ireland, and the astounding love body to give me anything; and so I came out here and have been lookevery cathedral church maintained in burgh without special period. early days a small university, and to fees collected by unlicensed teachers more romantic exponent than the come and take care of me as mother the last afforded instruction in what had to be remitted. At the end of old hedge schools of Southern Ire- said He would. He will come

Church inclines rather to a surplus has sent me to take care of you." edge of law and Latin was quite of affection for learning than to the The child's eye flashed, and, a common. In the same kingdom the contrary. Her career, honestly ex- smile of triumph breaking over his "Mother never told a lie, sir; bu

> "We always fry ours in Cottolene.

such purposes. When it disagreed with any of the family (which it often did) we said it was "too rich." We finally tried

and not one of us has had an attack of "richness" since. We further found that, unlike lard, Cottolene had no unpleasant odor when cooking, and lastly Mother's favorite and conservative cooking authority came out and gave it

why we always fry ours in Cottolene. Sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails, by all grocers. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK

Monsignor Seton's Historical Treasure.

Monsignor Seton has lent Messrs. Miffany & Co., to place on exhibition for a few days, an invaluable original miniature of Mary Queen of Scots. This miniature, a history, briefly traced in the inscription on the silver plate set in the little wooden case which protects the

Queen Mary Stuart
is an heirloom
in the family of the
Setons, of Parbroath,
Now of New York, into whose possession it came
through their ancestor,
David Sston, of Parbroath,
who was Comptrollor of the Scottish
Revenue from 1589 to 1595, and a
loyal adherent of his unfortunate loyal adherent of his unfortunate sovereign. It was brought to America in 1763 by William Seton, Esquire, re-presentative of the Parbroath branbh of the ancient and illustrious family of the forfeited

This original portrait of

Oxford, the best knowner in modern believed to be upon the back of the times of the medieval history and miniature, but on account of its age institutions of the "Dower of Mary." and its great value, neither Monsignor In his "Lectures on the Study of Senton nor his immediate ancestors JAMES EPPS & Co., t.td., Homosopa Mediaval on Modern History" (Ox. bave ventured to take it from its thic Chemists, London, England.

to go for odds and ends about volume recently published by the politics and geography not found Harpers, entitled, "From the Books An interesting miniature of the letter writers, men of interminable Scottish Queen is now in America.

Between the large ruff of the down the Otia imperialia and the like-a dark blue, and contains the legend proof of refinement and literary "Maria Regina Scotorum." case of the polished wood which holds it, is a plate with the inscription (as

quoted above. There is a tradition that this pic ture was the gift of the Queen to Seton Gordon, of Orange, N. J., cousin of the Monsignor.

It is said Monsignor Seton received

A Child's Faith. The following was clipped from

by a correspondent in the Catholic Some time ago a boy was discover ed in the street, evidently bright and intelligent, but sick. "What are you doing here?" in-

"Waiting for God to come for me," "What do you mean?" said the

gilding refined gold" to refer to the fever.

you have been so long on the way. Our Meat, Fish, Oysters, Sara-

toga Chips, Eggs, Doughnuts, Vegetables, etc. Like most other people, our folks formerly used lard for all

a big recommendation which clinched the matter. So that's

COMPANY, Weilington and Ann Sti GOFF BROS

HEADQUARTERS FOR Rubber Boots RUBBERS, OVERSHOES.

Epps's Cocoa LOWER PRICES THAN EVER

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use fample articles of diet that a constitution of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled

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HEART FAILURE FAINTNESS,

Complete Nervous Prostration

ACUTE DYSPEPSIA

Cured by Using HAWKER'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC A LADY'S EXPERIENCE. Mr. Wm. Thompson of Musquash, N.B., says "For 2 years pust my wife has suffered with Acute Dyspeysic accompanied with complet nervous prostration and a smothering sensation about the heart which frequently produced an attack of saintness. She became weak and nervous, lost all energy, and had a constant feeling of dread. She suffered with intense years in the stomach after eating, which was usually followed by the smothering sensation about the heart and fainting spells. She tried a great many remedies and was treated by the doctors for some time, but obtained no relief. She became so discouraged that she gave up all hope of ever getting better, when our pastor suggested that she try HAWKERS REVE AND STOMACH TONIC and LIVER PILLS which had produced remarkable cures as several cause he knew of. We did so and which had produced remarkable ourse in several cases he knew of. We did so and she obtained immediato relief from the distress atter taking the second dose, and has continued to improve ever since until today she is as well as ever, and can enjoy her food without fear of suffering. I cannot speak to the contract of t

suffering. I cannot speak too highly of the valuable medicines which have restored m wife to health and strength and saved muc suffering and expense."

Rev. Henry M. Spike, Rector of Musquasl N. B., says: "I am personally acquainted wit Mrs. Tompson's cave, and am greatly please that the medicing which I recommended to he produced such remarkable results."

Sold by all druggists and cannal dealers. Sold by all druggists and general dealers.

TONIC 50 cts.; PILLS 45 cts.

Manufactured by the HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd.

trade.

A OUR A STANDARD

Try one of our Watches if you wish to keep either Stan dard or Local time. A reli able Waltham Watch from the fifteenth century, under James Ind and the Greek-talking and IV. of Scotland, the education of the elder children and heirs of the townspeople and nobles was compul-townspeople and nobles was compul-townspe either Solid or filled Cases very cheap.

> W TAYLOR. CAMERON BLOCK.

FOWLER'S WILD STRAWBERRY *COLIC CHOLERA CHOLERA-MORBUS DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY SUMMER COMPLAINTS CHILDREN OF A DULTS Price 35cTS ,

Dr. Murray. EXTRACTS TEETH FREE OF PAIN

No Extra Charge.

NEW METHOD.

OFFICE—QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN August 1st, 1894-lyr

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AND FELT BOOTS.

READ THIS LIST: Heavy Grey Cotton 51 cents per yard, sold elsewhere at 71 cents Fine white Cotton, 5 H'vy Shirting Gingham 71
Print Cottons 41 Heavy Print Cotton. All Wool Dress Goods 25 Ladies Straw Hats, 10 " each Ladies Lace Mittees

and hundreds of other bargains. We are clearing out all our Jackets, Capes, Mantles at nearly half price. Now is the time for bargains.

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ON HAND AND DAILY ARRIVING:

Collecting, Conveyancing, and all kinds of Legal Business promply attended to Investments made on best security. Mon to can.

Round, Nut and Slack,

FROM ALL THE LEADING MINES.

Also, HARD COAL and WOOD. Leave your orders before the streets are muddy.

R. McMILLAN

N. B.—The Sydney Coal that I handle is from the Old Mines at North Sydney, properly known as the Sydney Mines, and is the ONLY GENUINE Sydney Coal having registered trade mark as such; and the public are cautioned against other Coals sold with the prefix "Sydney" that they are not the genuine "Sydney Coal."

R. McMILLAN.

IN SHEDS, LANDING, AND TO ARRIVE FROM

Charlottetown, Nov. 14, 1894,

Dominion Coal Co's, Mines in C.B.

We have now our Sheds full of SCREENED RUN OF MINE, and a full supply of SLACK COAL, for our Winter

---ALSO--The following Schooners discharging and to arrive.

Lady Speedwell, Lady Franklin, Springbird, Kate McKinnon. Hope, Maggie Blanche. & Advance, George B. Trigg, Telephone.

We have sold a large quantity of Coal from the above Company's Mines this season, which has given entire satis-

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Selling Agents for Dominion Coal Co., Ltd.

faction, and are now prepared to sell at very lowest prices.

LOST!

Half the pleasure of cooking HIGHLAND RANGE

(American). Fennell & Chandeer

-ARE FOR SALE ONLY BY-R. B. NORTON & CO.

AT THE-CITY HARDWARE STORE

311 Jewel Stoves are now in use on P. E. Island, and everyone has given full satisfaction. The wrought Steel oven is a splendid baker. We guarantee the Jewel to use 40 per cent less coal than any other stove made. A full ine in stock. Cook Stoves and Ranges, Hall Stoves, Parlor Stoves and all kinds of heaters.

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