THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,
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Before the Election and After.

WITH the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper and the assumption of the Premiership by Mr. Laurier—events that cannot now be very long delayed—a new political era shall have dawned for Canada. This change is anticipated with no little anxiety in commercial and industrial circles. While in opposition Mr. Laurier has been most accommodating in his expressions of opinion on public questions. There is scarcely a great question upon which he has not pronounced himself in conflicting and contradictory terms, according to the circumstances of time, place and audience. His followers, too, no doubt, in imitation of their leader, seem not to have considered themselves bound by any fixed or definite principles; but have each and all, made such declarations as seemed to them best calculated to catch votes in whatever locality they might find themselves. All this must now be changed. The country cannot be governed by such Will-O'-the Wisp theories as might suit to secure votes in this or that locality. Speculation is rife as to who shall be Mr. Laurier's colleagues in the Cabinet. The wise ones, who pretend to know, say that several men who have not been elected to Parliament shall have seats at the council board. For instance, it is stated that Premier Blair of New Brunswick and Premier Fielding of Nova Scotia, as well as Sir Oliver Mowat are to be offered portfolios. No doubt, these men are among the strongest in their party; but does it not look a little like slighting those who have borne the burden of the day and its heats, to be passed over in the distribution of the honors and emoluments, and those who have watched the strife while enjoying nice fat offices preferred to them? Those members elect who expected to be raised to Cabinet rank, and who now find themselves thus left out, must feel that they are only fit to bear the brunt of battle; but are not worthy to share the rewards of victory.

The Grits in a national convention assembled at Ottawa in 1893, condemned the National Policy. The tariff platform adopted at that convention contains the following:

"That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the government as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations. It has decreased the value of farm and other landed properties. It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of the few. It has checked immigration. It has caused great loss of population. It has impeded commerce. It has discriminated against Great Britain. In these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force."

During the late campaign Mr. Laurier, on several occasions said that if his party reached power, he was determined to destroy protection. But correspondence that has taken place since the election shows that Mr. Laurier did not mean what he said. A firm of pork packers in Toronto, by the name of Gunn, addressed him as follows:

"Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Arthabaska, P. Q.:

"Dear Sir,—Allow us to congratulate you on your great victory. We will require a new version for the old statement: A prophet is not without honor in his own country. In the last two elections we supported conservative candidates on account of their trade policy. Previous to that we had been liberals. During this campaign you were good enough to say that if your party was elected the trade policy would not be materially interfered with. We accepted this statement and gave the liberal candidates our support. We know there were many liberals who left the ranks in former elections on the tariff issue, but returned to their 'first love' on your assurance that there would not be much change made in the tariff. You have a large field of good men to select your cabinet from, and we believe your good judgment will enable you to secure the best without fear or favor. Wishing you good health and every success in your endeavor to make Canada a great nation, we are, yours truly, D. Gunn Bros. & Co."

In his reply, Mr. Laurier did not refer to his anti-election declarations as to abolishing protection, nor did not quote the execrable terms in which the Ottawa Grit platform described the protective policy. On the contrary, he wrote a very comforting letter to the Messrs. Gunn, containing expressions that we would like to see Mr. Laurier reconcile with his former declarations, and which, as a contemporary points out, prove Mr. Laurier to be the prince of political humbugs. This is his letter:

"Dear Sir—I have your favor, for which accept my very sincere thanks. I can renew you after the fight the assurances which I gave during the fight that the tariff will not be inconsiderately tampered with, but that due consideration will be given to all interests. I would also like to impress upon the business community that no hasty change is to take place, and that no opportunity should be lost of developing trade in every direction during the coming season. Yours most sincerely, Wilfred Laurier."

The Fast Mail Line.

THE Toronto Mail and Empire furnishes the following information regarding the proposed fast mail service between Canada and Great Britain: "Now that the fast Atlantic service is at last a possibility, the enterprise will awaken increased interest throughout the Dominion. From an Imperial point of view, it is, after the building of the Canadian Pacific railway, the most important work the Dominion has undertaken. The details of the scheme have been carefully thought out, and it is well that the public should understand them as they will be embodied in the contract. By direction of parliament the contract will not be extended over a longer period than ten years. The contractor is required to establish by May 1st, 1898, and to maintain during the continuance of the contract, to the satisfaction of the minister of trade and commerce, a regular line of not less than four staunch and powerful steamers, to perform weekly voyages each way between Canada and Great Britain. The terminal point in the United Kingdom to be Liverpool, or such other port as may be agreed upon between the government of Canada and the contractor. The steamers to call, if required, at an Irish port, to be specified by the minister of trade and commerce. The terminal ports in Canada to be Quebec in summer and Halifax in winter, the steamers calling to land and embark mails at Rimouski or other point in the Lower St Lawrence during the season of summer navigation, if required so to do by the minister of trade and commerce. The contractor to have the right, after landing the mails, to send the steamers on from Quebec to Montreal in summer, and from Halifax to St John in winter, but the steamers are in no case to call at any foreign port. The contractor must carry all mails sent under the authority of the postmaster-general for transmission from Canada to the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe. For the conveyance of such mails no remuneration to be required or paid beyond the amount of subsidy for which the contractor undertakes the service. The vessels employed must be built under admiralty supervision, and in compliance with the requirements of the imperial authorities respecting armed cruisers, and shall be of not less tonnage than 8,500 gross register tons. When on service they are to maintain on the round trip from port to port across the Atlantic an average speed of twenty knots an hour. They are to be constructed of the best materials, and furnished and supplied with sufficient fuel, stores and provisions, tackle and other things necessary to enable them to perform the voyage contracted for, and to secure the safety of the mails and passengers, and to be made in all respects first-class mail and passenger steamers, equal in equipment to the Teutonic of the White Star line. Each vessel shall have accommodation for not less than 275 first-class, 200 second-class and 1,000 steerage passengers, and seating accommodation in the dining saloon for at least 275 passengers. The accommodation, board and attendance shall be equal to that given to passengers on the best vessels plying between New York and Great Britain. Furthermore, the vessels will be required to be suitably fitted with cold storage accommodations adequate to the requirements of the trade, such accommodation to be increased from time to time at the request of the minister of trade and commerce, as necessity therefor may be deemed by him to exist. The contractor must engage that no discrimination shall be made by him, his officers or agents, as regards passenger or freight rates, either directly or indirectly, against Canadian railway routes. The contractor will be held responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel or registered postal packet of any kind conveyed or tendered for conveyance under the contract, unless such loss or damage be caused or occasioned by act of God, the Queen's enemies, pirates, restraints of princes, rulers or people, jettison, battery, fire, collision, or perils or accidents of the seas, rivers and steam navigation, or by any act, neglect or default of the pilot, master, mariners or other servants of the contractor in or about the navigation of any mail ship, and in the event of any such loss or damage except as aforesaid the contractors will be liable to pay to the minister of trade and commerce in repect of each parcel or registered postal packet so lost or damaged, subject to the proviso hereinafter contained, such sum of money as shall be equal to the amount which may have been awarded and paid by the minister of trade and commerce at his sole option and discretion to the sender or addressee of such parcel or registered postal packet as compensation for the loss or damage thereof, but not in any case exceeding one pound per parcel, or two pounds per registered postal packet, instead of penalty. Provision is made for the following forfeits for violation of the contract: The sum of £500 on each occasion when the contractor fails to provide at the appointed Canadian or British port a mail ship in accordance with the contract, ready to put to sea at the appointed time, or when such a mail ship shall not actually put to sea and proceed on her voyage at the appointed time; a further sum of £100 for every successive 24 hours which shall elapse before such a mail ship shall actually put to sea and proceed on her voyage, but so that these sums shall not in the aggregate exceed by more than £1,000 the proportionate part of the subsidy applicable to a single voyage. On each occasion when the contractor fails to perform a voyage between the appointed Canadian and British port within the stipulated time, there shall be forfeited the sum of £8 10s. for every hour or portion of an hour consumed on such voyage beyond the stipulated time, provided always that the total sum thus forfeited shall not exceed the proportionate part of the subsidy applicable to a single voyage."

THE recount demanded by the Grits in King's County, was held in Georgetown, before Judge Reddin, on Thursday and Friday last. It resulted in confirming Mr. A. C. McDonald in his seat, by a majority of 15 votes. At the Glenfanning poll, where McDonald had a majority of 17, all the ballots, but one, were rejected, in consequence of the deputy returning officer numbering the ballots instead of the counterfoils. This, of course, destroyed the secrecy of the ballot, consequently the poll was thrown out. The final vote, after throwing aside all rejected ballots, stood: McDonald, 1939; McIntyre, 1924.

THE annexationists, says the St. John Sun, are coming to the front on both sides of the line. Edward Farrar got in his work before election day. Erastus Wiman has been heard from by telegraph. And now Francis Wayland Glen writes to the New York Sun as follows: "I took an active part in politics in Canada from 1864 to aid in securing a federal union, because I beleived then it would hasten the political union of the United States and Canada." He adds: "If Mr. Laurier fulfills his pledges and reduces the duties upon imports, he will increase the stagnation and depression which now prevail in Canada, the imports, the exodus to this country, the deficiency in the revenue, and decrease the output of Canadian manufactories and the demand for labor."

THE New York Sun, a strong advocate of Canadian Gritism, cannot restrain its hilarity at the success of Mr. Laurier. It winds up a recent article with the following outburst: "The Canadian Pacific railway, fed by American traffic, sustained by American privileges against American roads, with a renegade American as its president, is the mainstay of the anti-American party in Canada and the soul of every anti-American undertaking. The last act of its confederate, the tory minister, is to ratify the subsidy to the fast line of steamers which is to deal the blow threatened by Sir Charles Tupper against the commerce of New York. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the exradical, now outvying all tories in rampant and aggressive imperialism, is wringing his hands over the defeat of his ally, Sir Charles Tupper, whom he had vainly commended as a great statesman to the suffrages of all loyal Canadians. His wails are not unmusical to American and liberal ears."

THE Springfield, Mass., Republican, is another Yankee journal that thinks liberal rule in Canada may have important results in the direction of continential union. It says: "Nothing could be clearer than that commercial union would pave the way as could nothing else to that ultimate union of all the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants, to which the republican national platform has just bidden its adherents aspire. If we look far enough ahead, moreover, we should see that the relations existing between the United States and Canada in the future must be the key to our relations with the rest of the English-speaking world. If the Anglo-Saxon dream of a re-united race is ever to be realized, the schism on this continent must first be healed. All traditional, national and provincial jealousies in England, Canada and the United States must yield before this grand conception of Anglo-Saxon unity can be made to crown the temple of our race's achievements. The first step may be near at hand."

REFERRING to what the Liberal-Conservative Government of Quebec has done for that Province, the Toronto Monetary Times, a quasi-Liberal journal, says: "Four years have sufficed to rescue the province of Quebec from a state of general disorder, and to create a surplus, at the end of the fiscal year just closed, of form $50,000 to $75,000. Nor is this all; the government, it is now stated, is in a position to repeal, next session, the taxes on commercial corporations and on the transfer of real estate. For the last four years the province, whose finances had previously been dilapidated to a woeful extent, has been well and honestly governed. Its good name has been redeemed and its credit restored." The financial disorder and deplorable condition of public affairs in the Province of Quebec were brought about by Mr. Mercier, Mr. Laurier's bosom friend and hero; and the rescue of the Province from this sad condition, by honest government, has been largely the work of Hon. L. O. Taillon, who deserved more grateful treatment from his Province than that accorded him on the 23rd of last month.

A few weeks ago Lord Salisbury received and addressed a deputation from the International Arbitration league. The deputation was accompanied by Sir John Mowbray, M. P., and Hon. Philip Stanhope, M. P.; and M. Cremer presented to the Government a memorial which was signed, he said, by 5,357 of trade and friendly societies. Lord Lalisbury's reply, as reported in the London Times was as follows:

"I am glad to receive this memorial from you. I hardly need to assure you that in the minds of Her Majesty's government, as in the minds of all sensible Christian men, there is the most earnest desire that where it is possible arbitration should be substituted for any arbitrament of a more violent character in the settlement of national disputes. Opinion on the subject has hardly advanced along the nations of continental Europe to a point at which any definite result could at present be obtained; but matters are more hopeful in the United States. We have not been neglectful of the subject. We have been in negotiation with them for several months. Sir John Mowbray in his remarks made one reservation—a reservation which all men who want to deal with this subject practically and truthfully should bear in mind—viz., that it must be done as far as practicable. These words convey a reservation of an unknown extent. Our desire is that the principle should be extended so far as consistent with the just rights of those whose interests are committed to our charge. I do not think that any different view exists on the side of the United States. But the details of the subject are numerous, and its difficulties have to be approached and solved one by one, and you must be impatient if discussions so vastly important—if they are to succeed in their results—are conducted with deliberation and circumspection, so that no mistake should be made by which the ultimate triumph of this great principle might be jeopardized That is our present position. We are engaged in communication with the United States, and there is the best feeling in the matter on both sides, in order that very important issues which may arise between the two countries shall so far as possible be submitted to arbitration, and there is every hope that we may be able to give the first instance to the world of the triumph of a principle which will abolish war more than anything else can do. I can only say that it is my wish and aspiration, and these of the government, to associate ourselves with the society which you represent in your desire in this matter. We must be true to the trust we hold and we must protect the interest of which we are the trustees; but while we are faithful to this supreme consideration, we earnestly desire, and have every ground for believing that we shall successfully attain to a more civilized way of adjusting the differences that may arise between great communities than has hitherto prevailed. I can only express to you these hopes, and you will not ask me to enter into details."

IT will be most interesting to observe how Mr. Laurier will deal with the tariff question, so as to bring into harmony the contradictory pre-election statements of himself and his followers. Suppose, for instance, we take the coal duties. His declaration for free coal and free iron were made much of by the Grit canvassers in Ootario. In a speech at Sohmer Park, Montreal, in February 1895, Mr. Laurier, after declaring that protection was "the bane and curse of Canada," made use of the following language: "Whenever it shall please the Government to consult the electorate, after we have won our victory—for we are going to win the victory—we shall proceed to modify the tariff with the sole view of raising the revenue—we shall endeavor to reduce taxation to a minimum. The present system raises a maximum of taxation, not only on the consumer, but also on the producer. They have a tax on iron, which is a raw material of every industry. . . . . The tax on coal, which is also a raw material of every industry, is sixty cents a ton. Although I have not the latest quotations on coal, I am sure that this tax is equivalent to 40 per cent. . . Can the industries, which are thus taxed for raw materials they use, produce advantageously? . . . Now I have been asked, 'What are you going to do?' We are going to have a tariff for revenue, and we are going to abolish completely all the duties on raw materials." This was all very well for Montreal; but such a declaration threatened to destroy whatever Grit prospects there were in Nova Scotia; consequently the following telegrams passed between one of the Grit candidates in Pictou and Mr. Laurier:

Pictou, June 18, 1896.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier, Montreal;

Conservative misrepresentations render it extremely important that assurance should be given that coal interests would be guarded; answer.

(Signed) E. M. McDONALD.

To this Mr. Laurier wired an answer as follows;

Black Lake, Que., June 18, 1896.

E. M. McDonald, Pictou:

Policy to be followed as laid down in liberal platform adopted at Ottawa convention. Coal interests will be carefully guarded.

(Signed) WILFRED LAURIER.

Now, we humbly ask, can any man pursuing such a tortuous and contradictory course, lay claim to the slightest scintella of political honesty?

Matters Political.

The Dominion cabinet had a lengthy session Saturday afternoon and again on Monday. According to reliable authority, Mr. Laurier is greatly worried over the political situation. He recognizes that the government is not exceeding its constitutional prerogative in taking time to wind up business, but the sooner Premier Tupper and his ministers get out the better pleased will be the liberal leader. Not that Mr. Laurier is impatient for the cares and responsibilities of office, but he recognizes the inconvenience and hardship to which thousands of well-deserving citizens all over the country are likely to be put through the liberal blundering last session and desires to make amends therefor at as early a date as possible. Every liberal now realizes what a mistake was made in not voting three months' supplies last session. The liberals were distinctly warned what would happen, and were told that it would be as fair to them as to the conservatives to allow a portion of the estimates to pass. Their excuse in refusing was that if the supply bill went through, the government would hold on longer and the elections be deferred. That contingency could, however, have been avoided by a mutual agreement to which His Excellency might have been a party. But no, the liberals were stubborn and to-day as a consequence, find themselves hoist with their own petard. If parliament were to get down to business on July 16th, little inconvenience to the public service would result through the non-voting of supplies last session as within a week temporary provision could be made. But there is no likelihood of parliament being able to transact business then, even supposing Mr. Laurier and his cabinet are installed by next Saturday or five days from the day for which parliament is summoned. Those who are members of the commons will have to go back to their constituencies for re election, which means a delay of two weeks at the least. It is stated that the seats of the new ministers will be contested as keenly as conservatives know how. Possibly Mr. Laurier himself, as a matter of courtesy, may be re elected by acclamation, but his colleagues will have a fight. The prospects are, therefore, that parliament cannot get down to business much before August 1st. Little wonder then that Mr. Laurier is worried over the situation, and instructs his faithful henchmen at Ottawa to keep him posted respecting every turn of the political wheel. The Irish Catholic representation in Mr. Laurier's cabinet is bound to be a source of much trouble to the liberal leader. Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Quebec, Mr. Devlin of Wright and Mr. Conmee of Port Arthur are aspirants for the position, but the better class of liberals concede that R. W. Scott should be the man. Politics is an ungrateful game, and after toiling and working for the party for twenty years it looks as if Mr. Scott is to be dropped. Tom Murray, ex-M. P., writes a strong letter in the grit Free Press urging the recognition of Mr. Scott's claims. It is reported that Judge Burbidge's award in the Connolly Bros.' claim for extras on the Kingston graving dock exceeds $40,000. An order-in-council has been passed changing the close season for sturgeon fishing on the St. John River from 1st June to July 1st, instead of from June 15th to July 15th. Sir A. P. Caron will be the Conservative leader from Quebec in the Commons. He has been assigned to a seat immediately on Sir Charles Tupper's right on the opposition benches Hon. Wilfrid Laurier arrived at Montreal on Sunday, and it is now announced that Hon. Mr. Fielding has consented to accept office, although he will not be finance minister, as previously reported. Dr. Haley, M. P., for Hants, is to be promised a seat in the senate, and will give place to Mr. Fielding in that county. Mr. Fraser of Guysboro, it is stated, will be a minister and that Borden of King's will be a member without portfolio. Hon. A. G. Blair will be New Brunswick's one minister, yet Col. Domville will be a thorn in his side. Hon. Louis Davies will be minister of railways and canals; Tarte, secretary of state; F. Langelier will be the other French minister from Quebec although Geoffrion will be in without portfolio. It is further said that Hon. Geo. Murray will be the Premier of Nova Scotia.

DIED.

At Cable Head, Saturday June 20th, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Ronald McDonald, in the 71st year of her age, leaving a sorrowing husband, two sons and four daughters to mourn their loss. R. I. P.

(Cape Ann Advertiser please copy.)

READ the advertisement of John McLeod & Co., Merchant Tailors, in this issue.

Coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, and all lung troubles are quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

PYNY-PECTORAL

Positively Cures
COUGHS and COLDS
in a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McCOMBER & SON,
Bonchette, Que.,
report in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs. G. Garceau of chronic cold in chest and bronchial tubes, and also cured W. G. McComber of a long-standing cold.

MR. J. H. HUTTY, Chemist,
528 Yonge St., Toronto, writes:
"As a general cough and lung syrup Pyny-Pectoral is a most invaluable preparation. It has given the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried it, many having spoken to me of the benefits derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for old or young, being pleasant to the taste. Its sale with me has been wonderful, and I can always recommend it as a safe and reliable cough medicine.

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.
Sole Proprietors
MONTREAL

The Mammoth Triple Alliance

TEA, SOCIAL AND FAIR
COMBINED.

TO BE HELD AT
MORELL STATION,
—ON—
Tuesday, July 14th.

In connection with the grand distribution of prizes appointed for that date, will undoubtedly be the chief social attraction of the season.

Proceeds in aid of St. Joseph's Church, Morell. All who wish to enjoy a day of rarest pleasure should include this new and unique attraction in their programme of midsummer outings.

The Tea, &c., will be held in one of the most picturesque spots on the Island, in a beautiful parklike field surrounded by graceful trees, and in full view of the charming Morell River—just an ideal place to spend a delightful day. The preparations and appointments in every department, are the most eleborate and complete ever attempted at a like event in this Province. Those who attended the Mammoth Jubilee Tea held at Morell in June of last year, will know what this means, for the Jubilee Tea was generally conceded to have been the most eleborate event of the kind ever witnessed on P. E. Island. It would take too small volume to enumerate all the attractive features that will contribute to render the day a pleasant and enjoyable one. Some of the special features in this connection will be the grand Social Fancy and Fair departments. We pledge our word that if once seen no Tea will be without these features.

Another special attraction will be a grand open air concert, vocal and instrumental music given at different intervals during the day, by some of the best talent in the Province. Besides the special features which we cannot stop to enumerate here, will be every possible and conceivable feature of the best appointed Tea Party. Dinners, Teas, Lunches, Refreshments, Ices, Fruits and Berries in season, Dancing Booths, Revolving Swings, &c. In a word, we stake our reputation as social entertainers—and you all know we enjoy an enviable one—that your only regret in the evening will be that a midsummer day contains only fifteen hours of sunlight.

Our preparations are for over 3000 people and we feel confident that we have not over-estimated the number.

If you want to be present at the greatest Tea, &c., of the season and the last that will be held at Morell, come to the Mammoth Triple Alliance Tea, Social and Fair on the 14th of July.

Should the day prove unfavorable, the Tea, &c., and full programme will be held on the first fine day following.

TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS AND RAILWAY FARES.

A special train will run from Charlottetown on the following local time schedule:

Leave Charlottetown,	8.45 a. m.
" Royalty Junction,	9.02 "
" Bedford,	9.37 "
" Mount Stewart,	10.03 "
Arrive Morell,	10.33 "
Leave Morell for return,	6.30 p. m.

Tickets will be issued to Morell by this train, good for return by same train on date of issue at undermentioned rates;

From Charlottetown, R Junction, Union	.60
" York, Suffolk, Bedford,	.45
" Tracadie, Scotchfort,	.35
" Mount Stewart,	.30
" St. Andrews,	.25
" Douglass,	.15
" Dundee,	.10
" Lot 40,	.05

Return tickets will also be issued by regular morning trains at undermentioned rates to Morell on July 14th, good for return only by evening trains on date of issue;

From Souris,	.60
" Harmony. New Zealand, Bear River, Rollo Bay,	.45
" Selkirk, Ashton,	.35
" Five Houses,	.30
" St. Peter's,	.20
" Midgell,	.15
" Marie,	.05
" Georgetown, Cardigan,	.60
" Perth, 48 Road, St. Teresa, Peake's,	.45
" Pisquid,	.35

FRANK DOHERTY,
Sec'y.

June 24—3i.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION
ST. JOHN, N. B.
EXHIBITION 1896

THE EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION
... WILL HOLD ITS ...
FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR
ON ITS EXHIBITION GROUNDS,
Opening Sept. 22d and Closing Oct. 2d, 1896.

Exhibits of Machinery and Manufactures, Farm and Dairy Products, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c.

Products of the Forest, Mines and Waters, Paintings, Sculpture, &c., Fancy Work.

The Provincial Government herd of Live-Stock, just purchased, will be exhibited and sold on the Grounds.

Large Prizes in all the Usual Departments.

Special Attractions.—Fireworks every suitable evening, Band Music, afternoons and evenings, Attractive Performances in the AMUSEMENT HALL, Varied Attractions on the FARADE GROUNDS.

SPECIAL PASSENGER RATES ON ALL LINES OF TRAVEL.
PRIZE LISTS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AFTER JULY 15th.
ENTRY FORMS AND ALL DESIRED INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO

W. C. PITFIELD, President. CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Sec'y.

About Giving Away Pictures.

Some Dry Goods Firms have been offering Pictures Free to purchasers of from Forty to Sixty Dollars worth of Goods.

Have you been One of the buyers?

If so, a word with you. You probably thought the pictures were wotth from $4.00 to $6.00 each, and in order to take up the amount required to get one, you have often taken things that you really did not need.

Think Well!

Has there been any money in it for you?

READ OUR OFFER.

For the paultry sum of $1.25 we will sell you a handsomer picture, size 42 by 32 inches, with a heavy gilt frame, 7 inches wide. You are not obliged to buy anything else with it; but we will sell you Dry Goods as cheap as any firm in P. E. Island; any amount from one cent to $50.000

Which is The better plan?

To buy what you want, where, when, and to what extent you want, or bind yourself to the purchase of a larger amount for a premium of no special value. Think it over.

STANLEY BROS.

Constantly Increasing

The demand for our FURNITURE is constantly increasing, because it is better made and gives better satisfaction than any other. Buy your Furniture direct from the manufacturers.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.
Who sell at Selling Prices

TO Wage-Earners AND OTHERS.

MECHANICS,
CLERKS,
SALESMEN,
FARMERS,
LABORERS,
MILKMEN,
GARDENERS, etc.

Four dollars spent here for Furniture will net you more than you get elsewhere.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.
Who sell at Selling Prices.

IN STOCK!

10 tons Land Plaster,
6 tons Bergers Paris Green,
5 tons F. & C. do.
12 tons American Barb Wire,
10 tons Combination Wire,

Wholesale & Retail

FENNELL & CHANDLER.

WOOL WOOL WOOL

Farmers, bring us your Wool. We have the best Dry Goods, the best Ready-made Clothing, all in exchange for wool or cash. Farmers, call at the one price store and best. Be sure you will get the goods for wool.

JAMES PATON & CO.

WOOL WOOL WOOL