# ANOTHER BOMBSHELL.

## ADDITIONAL REVELATIONS.

## PLOTTERS AT WORK.

TORONTO, Feb. 25.

Further revelations in the annexation conspiracy were made by Sir Charles Tupper in Windsor on Monday. It appears by the following letters which he read that Farrer, Wiman, Goldwin Smith & Co, have been conspiring for the last two years. The reading of these letters evoked deepest indignation and public feeling in Ontario is desperately excited.

It will be remembered that Wiman denied communication with any Washington politicians.

TORONTO, April 22, 1890.

*My dear Mr. Wiman:*

Our Ottawa man will send a good summary of your speech, so that on our account you need not go to the trouble of preparation at present. The Commercial Union movement is at a standstill. First of all the Jesuit agitation, which is here to stay, has, to some extent supplanted it. Secondly, the general belief is that the Republicans would not listen to any such scheme. Thirdly, a very large number of people are inclined to think that we had better make for annexation at once, instead of wasting two bites on the cherry. Lastly, the old parties here are rapidly breaking up,—and when Sir John goes we shall be adrift without a port in sight on the wave of annexation. Moreover, although the Liberals have taken up Commercial Union they are not pushing it with any vigor, for this reason: the Mail has, in the slang of the day, given the subject "a rest." There is really no use talking it up to a people whose politics are in a state of flux, and whose future is wrapped in doubt. I saw Mr. Hoar while at Washington, and told him just what he says I did, namely, that the small forces favor Annexation, and will favor it all the more if Commercial Union be withheld. It seems to me, and I have talked things over lately with Maritime Province members as well as with Manitoba, that Commercial Union would only delay the coming of the event which these people most desire. Hence in the Provinces referred to Commercial Union does not take hold, whereas Annexation will always demand a hearing. In Ontario the Jesuits' campaign has brought that aspect of things home to thousands who would not look at Commercial Union. The littleness and half-heartedness of the Liberals are also very disheartening. Then, again, the truth is that every man who preaches Commercial Union would prefer Annexation, so that the party is virtually wearing a mask. Can't you come round this way and have a talk? Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) E. FARRER.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1889.

*Erastus Wiman, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR, I am greatly obliged to you for sending the proof slips of the North American article; and have been much interested also in Mr. Farrer's letter, which surprises me somewhat, as I did not think, from his conversation, which gave me a very favorable impression, that he would be so easily discouraged.

The reasons he gives existed before the Commercial Union movement began with greater force than to-day. The Republicans, as protectionists, it was apprehended, would be against it. Their representatives voted for it. Their newspapers have received it kindly, often with marked approval. The Jesuit agitation, which has taken the place of Commercial Union in his mind, is largely sentiment and will probably not last long. The Commercial Union is a business question that concerns each citizen, and in a way which he does not understand at first, but sees more and more clearly the more he talks intelligently about it. There is some logic in what F. says of not making two bites of a cherry, but going for annexation at once. But I think he is misled on that point in a way that often occurs. Where a man is talking much on a point, and discussing it, he is unable to narrow his horizon to those within his reach; and his own mind, and perhaps those he meets, having pushed only discussion to distant results, he takes it for granted that the wide world, which is so wonderfully slow, has kept up with him and has the same results in sight. We must be very patient with the slow-moving popular mind. If the Canadian public of farmers, artisans, lumbermen, miners and fishers can be, in three years, urged up to the point of voting Commercial Union, and giving sanction to the movement in parliament, it will be great progress. Slow as such movements are, the comforting thing is that they never go backwards. To you personally it ought to be in your moments of reflection a consolation that long hereafter when this ball you set rolling has gone up and finished its work, everyone may then look back and see and appreciate the service done to mankind by the hand that set it in motion. I shall look with interest for what you say in Ottawa. The North American Review article will have a powerful tendency to keep our public men from scattering away on annexation next winter, and I hope we can get the offer of commercial union formulated into laws.

I return the proof slips of the article and the letter of Mr. Farrer.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) R. R. HITT.

P. S.—Just received years of yesterday, with Goldwin Smith's it reads admirably."

President Lane, at Boston, said:

"Our Liberal friends, Fielding and Longley, of Nova Scotia; Davies, of Prince Edward Island; Mercier and Laurier, of Quebec; Cartwright, of Ontario, and a host besides, look to us, the people of the United States, for the sign by which they shall conquer.' Can we deny them?"

And this was the sign:

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# AN ABLE LETTER

## From Mr. Van Horne.

## Grit Report Authoritatively Contradicted.

"UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY WOULD BRING PROSTRATION OR RUIN."

MONTREAL, Feb. 23

Senator Drummond has made the following letter public:—

MONTREAL, Feb. 21, 1892.

MY DEAR MR. DRUMMOND,—

You are quite right in assuming that the statement in the letter enclosed in your note of to-day is untrue. I am not in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity, or anything of the kind. I am well enough acquainted with the trade and industries of Canada to know that Unrestricted Reciprocity would bring prostration or ruin.

I realize that for saying this I may be accused of meddling in politics, but with me this is a business question and not a political one, and it vitally affects the interests that have been entrusted to me, so that I feel justified in expressing my opinion plainly. Indeed, since opposite views have been attributed to me, I feel bound to do so. No one can follow the proceedings in Congress at Washington, and weigh the utterances of the leading newspapers of the United States, without being struck with the extraordinary jealously that prevails there concerning Canada—jealously growing out of the wonderful development of her trade and manufactures within the past twelve years. It was this jealously that promoted the anti-Canadian features of the McKinley Bill. It was represented and believed at Washington that the Canadian farmers largely depend upon the United States for a market for many of their chief products, and that their loyalty could be touched through their pockets, and that it was only necessary to "put on the screws" to bring about a political upheaval in Canada, and such a reversal of the trade policy of the country as would inevitably lead to Annexation.

I have found it necessary to keep well informed as to the drift of matters at Washington, because the interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been threatened by all sorts of restrictive measures, and from my knowledge of the feeling there I do not hesitate to say that if the result of the pending election in Canada is what the authors of the McKinley Bill expect, another turn of the screw will follow.

No comfort is to be found in the recent disaster to the Republican party in the United States. It was not the anti Canadian features of the McKinley Bill that caused this, but the heavily increased duties on many articles the manufacture of which at home was intended to be forced. This increase of duties came at a time of general depression among the farmers and working classes, and it was resented by them.

Trade relations with Canada had nothing to do with it. They were not thinking of us.

Putting aside all patriotic considerations and looking at the question of unrestricted reciprocity from a strictly business standpoint, what in the name of common sense has Canada to gain by it at this time? Thousands of farms in the New England States are abandoned, the farmers of the Middle States are complaining, and those of some of the Western States are suffering to such an extent that organized relief is necessary. The manufacturers everywhere are alarmed as to their future, and most of them are restricting their output, working on short time and seeking orders at absolute cost so that they may keep their best workmen together.

We are infinitely better off in Canada. We have no abandoned farms, no distress anywhere, and their is work for everybody who is willing to work. Our neighbors big mill pond is very low just now, but our smaller one is at least full enough to keep us going comfortably. His pond requires twelve times as much as ours to fill.

It is not necessary that a small boy should be a school boy to know what the result would be if we were to cut our dam our pond would at once fall to the level of the other.

Even if we were suffering from hard times we could gain nothing from unrestricted reciprocity. No man of sense would seek partnership with one worse off than himself because he happened to be hard up. You cannot make a good egg out of two bad ones.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is far away the largest buyer of manufactured articles in Canada. It buys dry goods and groceries as well as locomotives and cars—it buys pins and needles and millinery goods as well as rails and spikes. It buys almost every conceivable thing, and it is necessarily in close touch with markets at home and abroad. It has built up or been instrumental in building up hundreds of new industries in the country and it is the chief support of many of them, and its relations with these markets and these industries justifies my belief that unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, and a protection tariff against the rest of the world, would make New York the chief distributing point for the Dominion instead of Montreal and Toronto, would localize the business of the ports of Montreal and Quebec and destroy all hope of the future of the ports of Halifax and St. John, would ruin three fourths of our manufacturers, would fill our streets with the unemployed, would make Eastern Canada the dumping ground for the grain and flour of the Western States to the injury of our own Northwest, and would make Canada generally the slaughter market for the manufactures of the United States, all of which would be bad for the Canadian Pacific railway as well as the country at large. This is my excuse for saying so much.

I am not speaking for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, nor as a Liberal or a Conservative; but only as an individual man concerned in the business interests of the country and full of anxiety lest a great commercial, if not a national mistake should be made.

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. C. VAN HORNE,

To Hon. Geo. A. Drummond, Montreal.

## AMERICAN AND CANADIAN DUTIES.

The burden of our indirect customs taxation is the unceasing cry of the Opposition at the present time, as well as the heavy manner in which our tariff is said to bear upon the farmer, the fisherman and the workingman; the terrible pinching poverty wrought in the imagination of these "prophets crying in the wilderness" by the grinding effect of our present scale of duties, and the consequent advantages of having immediate free trade with the United States.

That Unrestricted Reciprocity means the raising of our duties to the height of the present United States tariff is positively asserted by Mr. Wiman and all the other American authorities, who declare with one accord and unmistakably that their country could assent to the policy on no other condition, but it is convenient to quote some recent Canadian authority in support of this perfectly unassailable assumption, and the one which comes readiest to hand is the declaration of Mr. R. W. Phipps forestry clerk of the Ontario Government, who is now assisting the Opposition and writes as in a letter to the Norfolk Reformer of February 19:

Next with regard to discrimination in favor of the States. Let us take the plain truth. The States neither will nor can grant reciprocity in manufactures to Canada, unless Canada makes her tariff against the rest of the world as high as that of the States, for doing otherwise would allow the cheap manufactures of the world to enter through the back door of Canada."

These words are significant, not only as descriptive of what Sir Richard Cartwright meant when he admitted that discrimination was a plank in his platform, but as illustrating the vivid inconsistency of a pretended free trader being willing to accept the McKinley tariff of the United States. Mr. Charlton and the other leaders maintain, on the one hand, that our people are now taxed to death, and in the same breath ask them to accept a 30 per cent. higher tariff and submit to direct taxation.

Let us glance at a few of the items which enter largely into consumption and use in the two countries and the respective duties now imposed:

The Canadian consumer is now "taxed to death," so the Opposition say, with a duty of 25 per cent. on his boots and shoes, and he is urged to free himself from the shackles by a vote for Unrestricted Reciprocity and a duty of 35 per cent. on boots and shoes.

The Canadian artisan is now "sinking to earth" under a duty of 10 cents per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem on ready made clothing; voting for Unrestricted Reciprocity, he would exchange this for a duty of 50 cents per pound and 50 per cent. ad valorem.

The Canadian is represented as going with his hands cold through a duty of 30 per cent. on gloves; he is asked to vote for Unrestricted Reciprocity with a duty of 50 per cent, or $1.75 to $3.50 per dozen.

He is shivering in a cotton shirt with 35 per cent. duty; he is told to warm up with a duty of 55 per cent.

The luxury of linen collars is declared to be taxed 24 cents a dozen and 30 per cent.; the remedy is Unrestricted Reciprocity with a duty of 30 cents a dozen and 40 per cent.

The Canadian who wants a fur hat is groaning under a duty of 35 per cent; his way out of the yoke is Unrestricted Reciprocity and a duty of 55 per cent.

If he needs nails and spikes he must now face a duty of 1½ cents per pound, but if he wants them with the real Yankee edge and sharpness let him vote for Unrestricted Reciprocity and a duty of 4 cents per pound.

The Canadian woodman buys his saws with a duty of 30 per cent. before his eyes; he is invited to enrish himself by voting for Unrestricted Reciprocity and a duty of 40 per cent.

The Canadian householder is in weak health with a duty on glass manufactures of 20 to 30 per cent; the tonic prescribed for him is a copious draught of Unrestricted Reciprocity and a duty of 40 to 60 per cent.

The wealthy Canadian who is properly taxed now for the general benefit by a duty of 30 per cent. on silk clothing is pleasantly asked to vindicate his generosity by a vote for Unrestricted Reciprocity and a duty of 60 per cent.

And so on through the whole list. If the consumer and purchaser pays the duty as these men contend; if the present duties are burdensome upon the people of Canada, what can they mean in the light of common sense and reason by such a change as this would imply?

Penknives and cutlery of all sorts fill an interesting place in the McKinley tariff, and under the proposed policy our present duty on these articles, so universally used throughout the country and by all classes, would be raised from 50 cents a dozen and 20 per cent. to a figure ranging from 50 cents per dozen and 50 per cent. to $2 per dozen and 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Do the people of Canada want such protection as this? Do they want free trade which involves, according to the Reform doctrine, an added loss averaging 30 per cent. upon everything they wear and use.

We are quite safe in saying that, aside altogether from the discrimination against the Mother Country which is involved, our people have no intention of adopting a tariff nearly twice as high as the existing one, even to please Sir Richard Cartwright and his band of American assistants.—*Empire.*

WE regret to learn of the death of Mr. John F. Wickham, of Summerside, which occurred at Nassau, in the Bahamas, on the 13th ult. In June last, owing to ill health, the deceased was forced to resign as Principal of Queen's Square School in this city, a position which he ably filled. Thinking a change of climate would benefit his failing health, some months ago he left for the sunny South. His remains were brought to Summerside by his brother, who crossed over to meet the body at Boston, and were interred in the family plot on Sunday. To his bereaved parents we tender our sincere sympathy.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## Local and Special News.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

Excessive prophets is what's ruining the prophesying business.

**Minard's Liniment cures Burns, &c.**

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

There is a good deal of rank nonsense about English nobility.

My friend, look here! You know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box.

**Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.**

Footprints on the sands of time have no high heels on them.

Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys a world-wide reputation for restoring the hair to bald heads and changing gray hair to the original color of youth.

A joke is never good until it is cracked, and not always then.

**Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.**

Remember that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal as a specific for colds, coughs, and all affections of the throat and lungs. For nearly half a century it has been in greater demand than any other remedy for pulmonary complaints. All druggists have it for sale.

The sovereignest thing on earth—the Czar.

It is quite probable that you may need the services of a physician some day; but you can postpone the time indefinitely by keeping your blood pure and your system invigorated through the use of Ayers Sarsaparilla. Prevention is better than cure.

Never mind—Bad children.

**Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows.**

The great Short line to health is found in King's Dyspepsia Cure. This great remedy has proved itself a positive cure for all forms of indigestion and dyspepsia. One dose brings relief. Six packages are guaranteed to cure this dreadful disease in its worst form or money refunded.—King's Dyspepsia Cure. Sold by R. C. Richards & Co., Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.,

*Gentlemen,*—About three years ago I was taken very ill with what the doctors called diptheria. After trying every remedy I could get and finding no relief I thought that death would soon end my sufferings, but a friend advised me to try your Liniment. After using one bottle I was able to go out the same as ever. Again this winter I had another attack of the same complaint but after using your MINARD'S LINIMENT a few times I was perfectly cured. I consider it the best remedy for sore throat ever offered to the public. Yours,

JOHN A. TOREY.

Antigonish, N. S.

### LEMON PIE.

Three eggs, a cup and a half of sugar, the pulp and grated rind of two lemons. These are the ingredients for a pie most delicious to the taste. After eating, if the stomach fails to do its duty, indigestion and headache are the result. The digestive organs are never stronger than the body, and if the system is "all run down," by reason of impure or impoverished blood, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is needed to build it up. This medicine purifies the blood, promotes digestion, and makes the weak strong.

Great slaughter sale of Boots & Shoes during the month of February. Tremendous Bargains at the Dominion Boot & Shoe Store.

The Cheapest Cotton in town will be found at J. B. McDonald's. Prints worth 9 cents selling for cost. Prints worth 16 cents selling for 12 cents. Ginghams for 6 cents worth 8 cents.

If you want to buy a good black Cashmere or Memoir dress, Henrietta Cloth, Crape Cloth, India Cashmere, the best and cheapest at J. B. McDonald's.

Ten cases men's very latest style Spring Hats, just opened at J. B. MacDonald's.

Ladies Winter Jackets, Dolmans and Ulsters selling off at about half price to clear at J. B. McDonald's.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(*We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.*)

THE following letter was received by us about a fortnight ago; but owing to the pressure on our space, we have not, hitherto, been able to find room for it.

*To the Editor of the Herald:*

SIR:—As the following short letter was denied insertion, by the Editors of the Patriot and Guardian newspapers, I trust you will give it a place in your columns, and prove to some little extent at least that you are a stickler for the People's rights, and jealous of your own good name as an independent journalist. Respecting the Editor of the Guardian, while his youth and journalistic inexperience should shelter him from any adverse criticism our hands, his courtesy shown to us when occasion called for it, deserves our public acknowledgment. Respecting the Editor of the Patriot it is entirely different, as his freezing manner and want of tact or courtesy, although allied with wonderful ability and warmheartedness, excludes him from being chosen to take part in the counsels of the country. Under the management of the broad minded Donald Currie and Henry Lawson Esquires the Patriot was a power in the land and most deservedly popular and to our certain knowledge, always ready, able and willing to give fair play to their numerous correspondents, Yours, &c.,

JAMES L. ROBERTSON.

SIR:—As the serious impediment to travel on our winter roads by the apathy of overseers, is so freely conceded by the general public, and seldom more painfully apparent than at present, I, impelled by a sense of duty rather than a spirit of fault finding, would with your leave, Sir, address a few words to the Hon. Donald Ferguson. The sudden and lamented death of the new and late Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Hugh L. McDonald, whose efficiency and courtesy were proverbial, urges me to adopt this course with full confidence that Mr. Ferguson will attend to it without delay. At the Five Mile House St. Peters Road (or more truly speaking, Marshfield) the track is neither broken or bushed on the main road (as a level headed Overseer in that vicinity used to do it) and was with the snowfall of last Sabbath and previous days (I have no hesitation in saying) an outrage on the travelling public and taxpayers. As the Electors are anxious to get the latest news about the Tunnel, Mr. Ferguson will no doubt, see the great propriety of attending to this vital matter, and in the meantime the survey at the Capes can be proceeded with without any unnecessary delay. Should any of your readers be inclined to consider my statements an exaggeration, I can cheerfully refer them to a most deservedly popular and genial Clergyman from Charlottetown, the Rev. Mr. Gordon, who was travelling in company with me. I can truthfully add that he would have retraced his steps to the town, save and except that he was nearer the church than the city, and under any circumstances, strongly opposed to disappoint a waiting and anxious congregation. In conclusion although road breaking has no charms for the Hon. David Laird in this present day of grace, it was slightly different with him in the winter of eighteen hundred and eighty seven, when some of his personal and political friends we wot of helped to break a track of over three hundred miles in the vicinity of the North Saskatchewan and who afterwards contributed to swell the noble procession of sleighs who escorted him into Prince Albert.

JAMES L. ROBERTSON.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Port Selkirk Work," will be received until Tuesday, the 18th day of March next, inclusively, for the construction of work at Port Selkirk, Queen's County, P. E. I., according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to the Postmaster, Vernon River Bridge, P. E. I., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, *equal to five per cent. of the amount of tender,* must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E. F. E. ROY, Secretary

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Feb. 5, 1891. feb 25—21

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

LIEBIG Company's EXTRACT OF BEEF.

For imported & economic cookery. Use it for Soups, Sauces, Made Dishes. (Game, Fish, etc.) The purest meat preparation. Contains no added salt. Is cheaper and of finer flavor than any other stock. One pound equal to forty pounds of lean beef of the value of about $7.50.

J. v. Liebig

Genuine only with Justus von Liebig's signature across the label.

SOAP

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN FUTURE the Government Steamer "Stanley" will run during the winter months between Charlottetown and Pictou, while the ice will admit of her making a return trip each day, commencing on the 1st December.

If, however, the Company's boats cannot keep up daily communication between the Island and mainland before the 1st December, the steamer "Stanley" will commence running earlier than the 1st December, so as to keep up daily communication.

When the Steamer "Stanley" cannot make return trips between Charlottetown and Pictou, she will then run between Pictou and Georgetown, and make daily trips, if possible.

When the ice becomes so heavy that she cannot make return daily trips, the Iceboats will carry the mails between Capes Traverse and Tormentine, so as to give a daily mail to the Island throughout the winter, weather permitting, and the "Stanley" will then run between Pictou and Georgetown for the purpose of carrying passengers and freight, making only one trip each day, leaving Pictou on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock, and leaving Georgetown on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at the same hour.

Notice of her arrival at Georgetown will be made public by the Agent of the Marine Department at Charlottetown each day and also the hour of her intended departure from Georgetown.

As soon as the "Stanley" begins making a return trip between the mainland and the Island in the early part of the year, the Iceboat service at the Capes will be discontinued, so that as far as possible a daily mail each way will be conveyed between the Island and the mainland during the winter.

The "Stanley" will remain on the route until the 1st May in each year, and will continue longer than that date if the Company's boats are not able to keep up daily communication with the Island.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine.

Department of Marine, Ottawa, 3rd February, 1891. feb 18, 3

THE VERY BEST SEEDS AT LOWEST RATES.

Business Established 40 Years

Our Descriptive and Priced Catalogue of GENUINE GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS is now ready and will be mailed free to all applicants and to customers of last year without solicitation.

MARKET GARDENERS who have once used our selected Seeds will not use any other. Send orders to

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

*Blank books, bill heads and receipt forms in the best style, printed at the Herald Office*

AUCTION!

To be sold by Public Auction, on

Tuesday, March 10, 1891

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

The Farm of the late Dennis Hogan, Johnston's River, consisting of 75 acres of good land, a little more or less, 30 acres clear and in a good state of cultivation, the balance covered with hard and soft wood.

There is a Dwelling House and Barn (45x28) on the premises.

This Farm is conveniently situated, being within easy reach of schools, wharves, mussel and marsh mud, etc.

Terms made known on day of sale.

March 4, 1891.—tf

New York Steamship Co'y.

THE REGULAR LINE.

THE IRON STEAMSHIP

"VALENCIA,"

1600 TONS,

Capt. F. C. Millar,

WILL leave the Company's Wharf, rear of Custom House, ST. JOHN for NEW YORK, via Eastport, Me., Rockland, Me., and Cottage City, Mass.,

EVERY FRIDAY at 3 p. m.

(Eastern Standard Time.)

Returning Steamer will leave Pier 40, East River, foot of Pike Street, New York, every TUESDAY, at 3 p. m., for Cottage City, Mass., Rockland, Me., Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B.

Freight taken on through Bills of Lading to and from all points South and West of New York, and from New York to all points in the Maritime Provinces.

Cheapest fares and lowest rates.

Shippers and importers save TIME and MONEY by ordering goods to be forwarded by the New York Steamship Company.

TICKETS sold at all stations on the Intercolonial Railway.

For further information apply to

FRANK ROWAN, Agent,
229 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

or to N. L. NEWCOMB, Gen. Manager
63 Broadway, New York.

Aug. 6, 1890.

A Rare Opportunity,

THAT desirable block of ground situate and being in the front and centre of the City of Charlottetown, and known as the "REVERE HOUSE" property, and comprising nearly one acre of land, and a most magnificent site for a Railway Passenger Station or first-class Hotel, is now offered for sale by tender.

Tenders will be received by the Lady Superioress of the City Hospital for the purchase of the whole block only up till the 31st of December, 1890, reserving the right to accept or reject any tender.

Further information respecting bounds and conditions can be had on application to Lady Superioress at the City Hospital, or to

M. P. HOGAN, Agent,
City of Charlottetown.

Aug. 13, 1890.—tf

Cut This Out

And return to me with twenty cents silver or stamps and receive post paid 100 old and popular songs, 115 latest popular songs, 1000 quotations from popular authors, 1 piece full size sheet music, 1 number Seaside Library, 1 number Leisure Hour Library, each containing a complete story or other work. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Address,

R. F. MADDIGAN,
P. O. Box 298, Charlottetown.

Feb. 11—3m

1891.

Spring Trip from Liverpool.

THE CLIPPER BARKENTINE,

EREMA,

300 Tons Register,

R. McDONALD, Commander.

WILL SAIL FROM

Liverpool for Charlottetown,

About 1st of April,

and will carry Freight at through rates to the different railway points on the Island.

For freight apply in London to John Pitcairn & Sons, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street; in Liverpool to Pitcairn Brothers, 51 South John Street, or here to the owners,

PEAKE BROS., & CO.,

Ch'town, Feb. 25, 1891.—li

EVERYBODY'S PILLS,

A PROMINENT Clergyman, whose name I am at liberty to reveal on application, writes as follows.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov., 1890.

MR. A. S. JOHNSON:

Dear Sir,—For a number of years I have been suffering from indigestion and its consequent troubles. Some months since, however, I was advised to try your "Everybody's Pills," and am happy to say I am now free from any symptoms of indigestion. I regard "Everybod's Pills" as a thoroughly reliable Family Medicine, mild in their action, and having no unpleasant after effects so common to such remedies, and I would, with confidence, recommend all who have suffered as I have to try "Everybody's Pills."

Yours very cordially,

* * * *

EVERYBODY'S PILLS are sold in boxes at 25 cents each, and will be sent by mail on receipt of price. Sample free on application. Prepared only by

Arthur S. Johnson, Pharmacist,

Corner Kent and Prince Streets,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

For sale by J. A. Gourlie, Summerside; G. H. Aitken, Tignish; W. B. Dyer, Alberton; D. Darrach, Kensington; J. C. Ferguson, Victoria; J. T. Robinson, Montague Bridge; J. H. Hooper, Souris; John Muirhead, Summerside.

This Month.

Great Bargains in Ladies Dress Goods.
Great Bargains in Mantle Cloths.
Great Bargains in White Cotton,
Great Bargains in Grey Cottons,
Great Bargains in Sheetings, Towels and Towellings.
Great Bargains in Men's Ready-Made Clothing.

Everything cheap this month at

J. B. MACDONALD'S.
QUEEN STREET.

GREAT CLEARING OUT

Cheap Sale

—ALL THIS MONTH IN—

BOOTS & SHOES

—AT THE—

Dominion Boot & Shoe Store.

WEST SIDE QUEEN STREET.

For Early Spring Trade

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