

NEW SERIES.

Calendar for June

Calendar table with columns for Day of Week, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat, Sun, and Moon's Change.



Don't neglect your eyes. Don't sight is irrefragable. A dentist can repair a tooth with an art which may pass for of nature, but no one restores the eye to its normal state by using spectacles.

E. W. TAYLOR

Commercial College and attention is now open. Students desirous of acquiring Education should embrace this opportunity.

Grateful—Col

Box 242, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct. 23, 1895—3m.

Epps's

Breakfast. "By a thorough natural law which governs digestion and nutrition, the application of the well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps's Food, is the best for our breakfast and dinner."

FOR

THE Subscriber of the undersigned property. Elliott Vale, May 20, 1896.

NOW IS YOUR CHANGE!

A LOT OF CHILD'S BOOTS AT 30 CENTS A PAIR.

GOFF BROTHERS.

Carter's "Tested" Seeds

are the best. They are suitable to the climate and soil of P. E. Island, and are sold at the Seed-store in Charlottetown and by leading merchants throughout the Province.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Have arrived, and have struck within the circle of popular favor.

John MacLeod & Co.

Shrewd buyers are investing with us. Our prices are right. We guarantee the best values in the market. Call and examine our stock.

If You Can Read And Write

Then write us at once for quotations on all kinds of Furniture!

WHOLESALE!

We can furnish you from garret to cellar for Less Money than any other firm in the trade on P. E. Island.

JOHN NEWSON

June 12, 1895—6m. Zinc, Glass, Bar Iron, Cut Nails, Horse Nails, Clinch Nails, Horse Shoes, Sleigh Shoe Steel, Disston's Circular Saws, Disston's Cross Cut Saws.

FENNEL & CHANDLER.

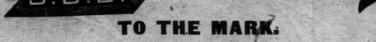
Charlottetown, Jan. 8, 1896. JOHN T. MOLLISH, M. A., LL. B. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

AYER'S

A Common Affliction. Permanently Cured by Taking AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

Free from Eruptions. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Admitted at the World's Fair.

STRAIGHT AS AN ARROW



TO THE MARK.

In all diseases that affect humanity there is some weak link in the chain of health, some spot that is the seat of the trouble. It may be the liver, it may be the stomach; perhaps it is the bowels or the kidneys; most likely it is the blood.

BLOOD BITTERS

is the only remedy that will positively remove all blood poisons. In ulcers, abscesses, scrofula, scrofulous swellings, skin diseases, blotches, old sores, etc., B.B.B. should be applied externally, as well as taken internally according to directions.

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.)—I am not questioning any statement made by the hon. gentleman, but I am merely asking whether he says that those words were a forgery.

Mr. MILLIS (Bohwell)—I have nothing further to add. The hon. gentleman says he has not read the rest of the correspondence and cannot speak with regard to it.

On the 14th April, Sir Charles Tupper addressed the House as follows:—

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.)—I have not taken up a great deal of the time of the committee because I was very anxious that nothing should emanate from the supporters of this Bill which would tend to the obstruction of the work of the committee.

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.)—I have not taken up a great deal of the time of the committee because I was very anxious that nothing should emanate from the supporters of this Bill which would tend to the obstruction of the work of the committee.

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.)—I have not taken up a great deal of the time of the committee because I was very anxious that nothing should emanate from the supporters of this Bill which would tend to the obstruction of the work of the committee.

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.)—I have not taken up a great deal of the time of the committee because I was very anxious that nothing should emanate from the supporters of this Bill which would tend to the obstruction of the work of the committee.

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.)—I have not taken up a great deal of the time of the committee because I was very anxious that nothing should emanate from the supporters of this Bill which would tend to the obstruction of the work of the committee.

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.)—I have not taken up a great deal of the time of the committee because I was very anxious that nothing should emanate from the supporters of this Bill which would tend to the obstruction of the work of the committee.

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.)—I have not taken up a great deal of the time of the committee because I was very anxious that nothing should emanate from the supporters of this Bill which would tend to the obstruction of the work of the committee.

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.)—I have not taken up a great deal of the time of the committee because I was very anxious that nothing should emanate from the supporters of this Bill which would tend to the obstruction of the work of the committee.

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.)—I have not taken up a great deal of the time of the committee because I was very anxious that nothing should emanate from the supporters of this Bill which would tend to the obstruction of the work of the committee.

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.)—I have not taken up a great deal of the time of the committee because I was very anxious that nothing should emanate from the supporters of this Bill which would tend to the obstruction of the work of the committee.

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.)—I have not taken up a great deal of the time of the committee because I was very anxious that nothing should emanate from the supporters of this Bill which would tend to the obstruction of the work of the committee.

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.)—I have not taken up a great deal of the time of the committee because I was very anxious that nothing should emanate from the supporters of this Bill which would tend to the obstruction of the work of the committee.

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.)—I have not taken up a great deal of the time of the committee because I was very anxious that nothing should emanate from the supporters of this Bill which would tend to the obstruction of the work of the committee.

CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER

PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, it Cures Diarrhoea, Cramps, and Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, Throat, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Fractured Feet.

A Calumny Refuted.

For many years past it has been from time to time alluded to by the Opposition leaders and press, that the late Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, (or the "one of the other" of the Liberal party required) had in 1879, referred to the late Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, and Catholics generally, in terms of the utmost opprobrium and particularly in that they expressed themselves as having "no confidence in the breed."

Both Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, had, whenever this charge was made, given it the most indignant, emphatic and circumstantial denial. But it was nevertheless persisted in, and was recently brought up in Parliament by the Honorable Mr. Laurier, who repeated the accusation, and it was echoed by Sir Richard Cartwright, the Honorable David Mills, the Honorable F. Langelier, Mr. L. H. Davies and others of lesser note.

The discussion and correspondence which then took place, and followed thereafter, is now given in order that those specially interested may judge for themselves of the merits of the charge for which the Premier of Canada, and his honored predecessor Sir John Macdonald, which is proven to have had its inception in theft and forgery, to wit, the shadow of a foundation so far as those statements are concerned, and which must of necessity, be submitted, reworded on the heads of those who unworthily concocted and used it for their own improper purposes.

On the 8th April, 1896, Sir Richard Cartwright thus referred to the same matter.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—I am sorry to interrupt the hon. gentleman (Mr. Wallace), but I am afraid he will not get any answer from the Government. With his permission and with the permission of the committee, I would like to clear up a disputed matter about which there was a good deal of contradiction of sinners the other evening. It is well to know to whom we are indebted for certain historical phrases. Now, there is a historical phrase the paternity of which is in dispute, but the authority for which I am able to lay before the House:—

Sir Charles Tupper to J. A. Macdonell:—

Ottawa, May 20, 1879. My DEAR MACDONELL:—I have consulted Sir John about that matter of the old Bank of Upper Canada premises, and we have decided to knock off the interest as you suggest. The case will go before Council forthwith, as Sir John says but little confidence is to be placed in the breed. I shall hold it in final settlement in abeyance until after the election, when it can be passed through.

The whole correspondence is to be found in the Toronto Globe of Thursday, April 5, 1883, to which I refer the hon. gentleman who have any desire to know. But now the paternity of the historical phrase that "but little confidence is to be placed in the breed" is clearly placed where it belongs, and that is with the present leader of the House. We now know exactly what opinion, when the election was on, that hon. gentleman entertained about the gentlemen he is now patronizing. It is well for the House to have that little matter settled. It was disputed and denied publicly by the Secretary of State, as my memory serves me right, and although I do not see him here, I have no doubt that his friends can communicate with him, and show him where the authority for the statement can be found.

Mr. DICKEY—Where is that? Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—The letter is dated May 20, 1879.

The Hon. F. LANGELIER having at considerable length stated the alleged circumstances, and dwelt upon the forged letter for which it was attempted now to make Sir Charles Tupper responsible (although as pointed out in the debate by the Hon. Mr. Dickey, when the accusation was first brought in the Globe, in April, 1883, shortly after the papers were stolen and the forgery perpetrated, the Globe's heading, referring to the matter, was:—"Sir John's real opinion of Catholic electors.")

Sir CHARLES TUPPER rose and said:—

Mr. Chairman, when the honorable leader of the Opposition stated, a few evenings ago, that I had, on a former occasion, stated in reference to the Roman Catholic, that I had no confidence in the breed, I promptly challenged the accuracy of that statement, and I defied any man living to produce any such statement ever made by me during my life. A good many things have

happened since 1879, and I had a vague recollection of a charge of this kind having been made either against myself or against the late Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald; but I felt pretty certain that it was quite impossible that I ever could have made such a statement as that, as it was in contradiction to the whole tenor of my public life, and I am very much obliged to the hon. member for Quebec (Mr. Langelier) for having given me an opportunity of meeting this attempted support of that slander, and I am prepared to prove that I properly do so.

"I have consulted Sir John about that matter of the old Bank of Upper Canada premises, and we have decided to knock off the interest as you suggest. The case will go before Council forthwith, as Sir John says but little confidence is to be placed in the breed. I shall hold it in final settlement in abeyance until after the election, when it can be passed through."

It is not a statement, therefore made by me. It does not profess to be a statement made by me. Sir John said that. That is the only construction I can give this letter. I see the hon. gentleman smiling and evidently under the impression that some little quibble can be raised on this point; but I am happy to say that I stand here in the position to-night not only of throwing back this vile and miserable slander upon the parties who have ventured to bring it up here, but of giving the most convincing evidence possible of its entire falsity. How any gentleman, how any intelligent man could suppose that I, in reference to the breed, in this matter, my desire to obtain the approval and meet the views of a gentleman who had addressed me on a public question—how any man could suppose that I, in writing to a Roman Catholic gentleman, would make use of such an expression as that, passes my comprehension. The circumstances occurred so long ago as 1879, and a good deal of time has passed since that time, and my recollection was very hazy of the matter, but I recollect that some such charge had been made and had been promptly refuted at the time.

Mr. DAVIES (P. E. I.)—I did not understand the hon. gentleman when he rose a few moments ago, to say that he had sufficient recollection of the letter to enable him to pronounce those words to be an interpolation

impudence of the forger, for such it was, the statement referred to having been forged to a later genuine in other respects, and published as being an authentic document in its entirety. I was surprised that any rational being could be so stupid as to credit to a man so notoriously astute as Sir John Macdonald, would make use of so offensive a remark, which was to be conveyed to the solicitor for the Archbishop in a letter which he knew must, of necessity, be shown immediately to Sir John, in the ordinary course of business. Secondly, that you must suppose by any one who was aware of the well-known relations of the most intimate personal friendship which existed between Sir John Macdonald and myself, that Sir John would offer me so gratuitous an insult in regard to a high dignitary of the church to which I belonged, and to all who, in common with myself, professed the Catholic religion; and thirdly, that it would be supposed to be conceivable that the father of my partner could be selected by Sir John as the medium of communicating so grave a breach of all those amenities observed among gentlemen in the son of his own former partner and life-long friend. And I was only a degree less surprised that it should be suggested that persons in our rank of life had recourse either in our conversation or correspondence with each other to such language or expressions which I have been given to understand are customary among lawyers at the street corners, and the habitues of the stumps.

When I discussed the matter with the Archbishop, he dismissed it with the remark that it was the first time he had seen it suggested that Sir John Macdonald was a fool and that he was not to be caught by any such chaff as that.

Let me state in conclusion, that Archbishop Lynch and Sir John Macdonald continued, until the letter was written on an occasion when I desired to be relieved from the duties of the High Commissioner in London, and it was in consequence of the letter which I received from Sir John Thompson, containing this statement, that I was dissuaded from carrying out my intention. I may say in reference to the other statement, that I am enabled to give an emphatic contradiction; and I think it creditable to any hon. gentleman in this House to take up old correspondence of so long ago, purporting to have taken place in 1879, and bringing it before this House, when it had already been met by a complete and overwhelming refutation. There is an end of all courtesy in discussion if, when statements have been made and have been met by a complete and overwhelming denial, an hon. gentleman again undertakes to renew the charge, and entirely ignores the refutation which has been made and has taken place, and has been read by the member for Quebec centre (Mr. Langelier) and I will now read the refutation of what appeared in the Globe of 5th April, 1883.

The Mail, on the 6th of April, 1883, contained this statement from its Quebec correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.

Sir Charles Tupper then quoted at length the Mail's article which had been his correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.

Sir Charles Tupper then quoted at length the Mail's article which had been his correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.

Sir Charles Tupper then quoted at length the Mail's article which had been his correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.

Sir Charles Tupper then quoted at length the Mail's article which had been his correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.

Sir Charles Tupper then quoted at length the Mail's article which had been his correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.

Sir Charles Tupper then quoted at length the Mail's article which had been his correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.

Sir Charles Tupper then quoted at length the Mail's article which had been his correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.

Sir Charles Tupper then quoted at length the Mail's article which had been his correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.

Sir Charles Tupper then quoted at length the Mail's article which had been his correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.

Sir Charles Tupper then quoted at length the Mail's article which had been his correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.

Sir Charles Tupper then quoted at length the Mail's article which had been his correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.

Sir Charles Tupper then quoted at length the Mail's article which had been his correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.

Sir Charles Tupper then quoted at length the Mail's article which had been his correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.

Sir Charles Tupper then quoted at length the Mail's article which had been his correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.

Sir Charles Tupper then quoted at length the Mail's article which had been his correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.

Sir Charles Tupper then quoted at length the Mail's article which had been his correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.

Sir Charles Tupper then quoted at length the Mail's article which had been his correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.

Sir Charles Tupper then quoted at length the Mail's article which had been his correspondent, which had been published in refutation of the statement contained in the Globe.