THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,
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The Leaders Coming.

Tupper, Foster and McDonald, these are names to conjure by, and these are the three men who are to discuss the public questions of the day in the skating rink on Tuesday evening next. Sir Charles Tupper, veteran Leader of the Liberal Conservative party, Hon. George E Foster, the eminent debater and financier, and Hon. Hugh John McDonald, Premier of Manitoba and son of the great Sir John, surely constitute a trinity that should send a thrill of pride to the heart of every loyal Canadian and every true Liberal Conservative. Tuesday next will be a memorable date in the history of this city and Province; what genuine enthusiasm, what fervid oratory, what a masterly handling of public questions may be expected. Great as is the capacity of the skating rink, it is altogether likely it will prove inadequate to the demands for space that will be made upon it on that occasion. Town and country, we feel sure, will turn out en masse to greet the veteran leader, his valiant lieutenant and the worthy son of the great Sir John.

Liberal Conservative Conventions

On Wednesday of last week a large, representative and enthusiastic Liberal Conservative Convention assembled at O'Leary and unanimously nominated Edward Hackett, Esq. as their candidate to contest the riding of West Prince at the forth-coming general Dominion election. Mr. Hackett, being tendered the nomination made a rousing speech. He thanked the convention for the honor they had done him in choosing him as their standard bearer, promised to exert himself to the utmost, with their co operation, in order to win. A letter was read from Hon. G. W. Howlan, expressing regret at inability to be present in consequence of ill health and bespeaking success for Mr Hackett whose nomination he anticipated. Prospects are bright in west Prince.

At a very large and enthusiastic convention held in Charlottetown, on Thursday of last week, W. S. Stewart, Esq., was nominated as the Liberal-Conservative Candidate for West Queen's at the forth-coming general Dominion elections. The name of W. E. Dawson, Esq. had also been presented to the convention; but the preponderance of votes was in favor of Mr. Stewart and his nomination was made unanimous. After the nomination rousing speeches were made by the Candidate, W. E. Dawson, Esq, Senator Ferguson, William Campbell and others. Cheers were given for the Queen and the Candidate and the meeting was brought to a close. Sir Louis Davies will have a hot time in West Queen's when Mr. Stewart gets after him.

UNDER the caption, "Where the money goes," the Montreal Star shows up the rascally extravagance of the Laurier Government, and the hypocrisy shown by the Government regarding contracts entered into by the previous administration. Among other things it has the following regarding Blair's oil contracts:

"But the elector knows that it is not only in small transactions that the government are extravagant. He remembers how the Conservative Minister of Railways and Canals, having arranged to purchase oil for the Intercolonial Railway, the Liberals came into power before the contract was signed, and Mr. Blair, refusing to carry out the arrangement made by the Conservative Government made a new contract with the Galena Oil Company. The elector compares the price per gallon which Mr. Blair agreed to pay, and extravagance seems too mild a word to characterize Mr. Blair's method of doing business. The figures are truly amazing:

	By Conservatives. Prices per gal.	By Liberals. Prices per gal.
Cylinder oil	.80	63.
Engine oil, summer	.29	.39
Engine oil, winter	.21½	.39
Car oil, summer	.08½	.27
Car oil, winter	.09½	.45
Coach oil, summer	.19	.45
Signal and lamp oil	.37½	.46 1.5

"The elector smiles at Mr. Blair's explanation that the Galena Oil Company guaranteed that if they were allowed to supervise the work of oiling they would prevent waste of oil, and so save more than the extra price of the oil, for he knows that this part of the contract was not strictly carried out. As hundreds of thousands of dollars are involved in this transaction the elector reasons that the Laurier Government adopt much the same business methods in big transactions as they do in little ones. This opinion is strengthened when he remembers the details of the Drummond County Railway deal, by which the Government arranged to pay $2,000,000 for a useless little railway, although a prominent Liberal who owned about one-third of the stock only paid $24,000 for it."

Whelan Monument Demonstration

THE demonstration in aid of the Whelan Monument fund, held at the Athletic grounds on Monday last, was eminently successful. The weather was fine and the attendance was large. Across the track opposite the centre of the Grand Stand a platform had been erected for the speakers. On this platform were seated Hon. G. W. Howlan and Mrs. Howlan, Mrs. Whelan, widow of the late Hon. Edward Whelan, George V. McInerney, M. P., Richibucto, N. B., orator of the day, Hon. Senator Ferguson, A. C. McDonald, M. P., Alexander Martin, M. P., John H. Bell, M. P., Edward Hackett, Esq., W. S. Stewart, Q. C., and John C. Underhay, Esq., who had been present at Head St. Peter's Bay when Mr. Whelan was first nominated for the Legislature in 1846. The most important feature of the proceedings was the oration by Mr. McInerney. His reputation as an orator preceded him and much was expected of him; but it is safe to say he surpassed all expectations. His address was most lofty in conception, classic in language and splendid in delivery. Mr. McInerney is a most eloquent, polished and deliberate speaker, and every word he uttered was easily heard by the large audience in front of him. Hon. Mr. Howlan, as chairman, opened the proceedings. He expressed regret that, owing to impaired health, he was unable to speak at any length on the theme so dear to his heart as the one that had brought the people together on this occasion, to do honor to the memory of his dear friend, the great departed statesman, Hon. Edward Whelan. After speaking briefly of the many noble qualities of Mr. Whelan and the great works in which he was engaged during his all too brief life, Mr. Howlan introduced Mr. McInerney, the orator of the day. Mr. McInerney's address lasted about an hour, during which time he held the rapt attention of his audience. He began by pointing out that in all periods of the world's history the living were wont to perpetuate, by suitable monuments, the memories of the illustrious dead. This was true of pagan as well as Christian nations, and it was most fitting that a monument should be erected to the memory of the late Hon. Edward Whelan, who had done so much for the land of his adoption. He next alluded to the circumstances of the time of his birth in Mayo, Ireland. Curran and Grattan were but a few years dead when Whelan was born, and Daniel O'Connell was still in the heyday of his strength and the zenith of his greatness. At an early age he came to Halifax and was apprenticed to the printing trade in the office of the Nova Scotian, conducted by the late Hon. Joseph Howe. At the age of nineteen he came to Charlottetown and started the Palladium, which he edited for a short time. This paper was conducted in the interests of the people as against the family compact, which at that time held the reins of government and ruled the destinies of the Province. Subsequently he was for a brief space editor of the Morning News, and finally established the Examiner. Throughout his life, by pen and tongue, he devoted all his energies to the cause of the people as against the landlord class. In 1846 he was first elected to the Provincial Legislature from the second district of King's County. These, the eloquent speaker pointed out, were memorable times. Two years previously, in 1844, Sir John A. McDonald, then John A. McDonald, was first elected to Parliament from Kingston, Sir William Pitt was Prime Minister of England, and Canada, with a population of about a million, and with seventeen miles of railway, was an aggregation of scattered Provinces with little cohesion. The speaker then graphically sketched his labors when in the Legislature in behalf of Responsible Government, free schools and the abolition of landlordism. The introduction of Responsible Government, the formation of the Coles-Whelean Government and the subsequent agitation regarding Confederation were all described in fascinating language. The first conference held at Charlottetown to discuss the question of Confederation and its adjournment to Quebec were passed in review. At this conference Whelan met Sir John McDonald, Cartier, McGee and Tupper, all men of renown, whose names are memorable in our history. Whelan's great speech in aid of the patriotic fund was characterized by the speaker as one of the finest in the English language. His last speech in the Legislature and subsequent defeat, in consequence of Confederation agitation were all gracefully alluded to. Reviewing the career of Whelan as an orator, journalist and statesman, Mr. McInerney had no hesitation in placing him beside McDonald, Cartier, McGee and Tupper. Well merited applause and cheers followed the close of Mr. McInerney's splendid oration.

Mr. John H. Bell, M. P., followed, and spoke for some time on the life and times of the deceased statesman. Alexander Martin M. P. was the next speaker. He pronounced a fitting eulogy on the departed statesman, and held him up as a model worthy of imitation. We are now enjoying the fruits of the labors of Whelan, performed under the most trying conditions. Mr. A. C. McDonald, M. P., spoke briefly in eulogy of the life and labors of Whelan. During his political career he had represented a portion of King's County in the Legislature, and had believed the speaker had no doubt he would be representing King's County in the House of Commons, and would have, long ago, attained a high place in the councils of the Dominion. Hon. Senator Ferguson next addressed the audience, and delivered an excellent speech. He alluded to the early struggles regarding Confederation and other burning questions in which Whelan took the lead, and referred to his own associations with the deceased statesman, when he (Ferguson) first took an active part in matters political. This close association with Whelan had afforded him an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the noble traits of the man's character, and had an extraordinary influence on his own life. Age had only heightened his appreciation of the noble character of Edward Whelan. Edward Hackett delivered an excellent address eulogistic of the life and labors of the departed statesman. He pointed out the greatness of the work accomplished by Whelan against extraordinary odds. The labors of Whelan had procured for us a valuable heritage which we should preserve intact. W. S. Stewart, Esq., Q C., in pleasing language dwelt upon the appropriateness of coming together for the purpose in hand, to contribute towards the erection of a monument to the departed Edward Whelan. In all history those who had worthily served their country have been honored with fitting monuments. It was thus most appropriate that the memory of Whelan should be perpetuated in a suitable manner. He had given of his time, his energies and his great talents to the cause of the people of Prince Edward Island. Mr. George E. Hughes thanked, on behalf of Mrs. Whelan, all who had participated in the exercises, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

ON Wednesday morning last, L. E. Prowse, Esq. M. L. A., senior member of Prowse Brothers of this city took his departure for Sydney, C. B., where he has opened a very large store as a branch of the firm's business. A large number of friends were on the wharf to see him off. On the previous day he had been waited on in the Legislative Assembly building by a number of his friends and presented with an address and a suitable memento. He replied in suitable terms, expressing his regret at his departure from the midst of so many friends; but he considered it his duty to go where he thought his business would expand and prosper. Mr Prowse has proved himself an energetic and progressive man of business and success has attended his efforts in this city. He is a public spirited citizen and we wish him success in his new home in Sydney.

THIS is how the Brockville Times sizes up the promises and performances of the Federal Government:

"During the past four years the Grits have had a fair chance to prove their claims to be competent rulers as compared with their Conservative predecessors. Public opinion has had time to form. If the people get a fair opportunity to express this opinion and their votes are not tampered with, we believe that public opinion will turn the Grits out of power. The Conservatives were not perfect by any means, and were guilty of errors of commission as well as omission, but in their long reign of eighteen years they never made such a record of rank rascality as the professed purists known as the Laurier government. The Laurier administration has not only dropped its free trade plank and adopted the Conservative protective policy, but has held an unparalled orgie of prodigal extravagance and gross corruption. The election scandals of the Grit "machine," whereby the votes of honest men were deliberately filched and fraudulent ballots substituted, has, for disgraceful wrongdoing by a political party, never been surpassed in America. The record of the Laurier administration is pock-marked with scandals and obstructed investigations, and if public opinion in Canada is not against such a record we are much mistaken in the Canadian character."

HON. MR. FOSTER, speaking at New Glasgow, put the question, "If Laurier had come before the people in 1896 and promised what he has actually performed since 1896, would the people have put him in power?" This is a very proper question for the electors to ask themselves, and to answer; for if they conclude that they would not have elected him on such promises, how can they sustain him and his candidates on such performances? Part of Mr. Foster's speech on this is reported as follows:

"Now, suppose Sir Wilfrid Laurier was standing on this platform to-night, and suppose that this night was the 22nd day of June, 1896. We will all go back four years, and it is Sir Wilfrid Laurier that is standing here to-night and you are the whole electorate of Canada. Listen to him. What is he saying? He is in an honest, truthful mood, and he is saying to you:

"'You ask me what I will do if I come into power to-morrow, on the 23rd of June. I will tell you what I will do. You have been going around the country like bears with a sore head, grumbling that the debt of this country is going up by leaps and bounds. Put me in power and in four years I will add $8,000,000 to that debt. I will teach you to grumble about a public debt. What else will I do? You have been raising a din and howl all over this country because $38,000,000 were spent in this country, declaring the country could not stand it; that it was draining the life-blood, that it was, in the elegant language of Sir Richard Cartwright, 'bleeding the country white.' You ask me what I will do. Put me in power and in four years time I will make that 40 millions 53 millions. I will pile thirteen more on you. I will teach you what it is to go around scolding about the extravagance of the government.

"What else will you do, Sir Wilfrid, if you get in?"

"'What else will I do? I will tell you what I will do. You have been howling about this protective policy, that it ought to be expunged from the fiscal records of this country, that free trade ought to be brought in. Put me into power and I will add stings to the tails of the scorpions, I will add several little mischevous foxes to the herd of them that you have said were going around destroying the people's corn; that is what I will do when I get into power.'

"Now, suppose that he had said this on the 22nd June, 1896, would he and his party have been in power on the 23rd of June? No, of course not."

These are but few of the questions that could be asked, and similarly answered regarding Laurier's promises and failures to perform. Indeed, the series might be continued indefinitely, and in every case the result would be found to be failure, non-fulfillment of promises, actions directly contradictory to their words solemnly spoken before the elections.

The Whelan Demonstration.

The Whelan Demonstration, which a large number of the people have been looking forward to with expectation was successfully carried out at the Athletic grounds on Monday. The members of the A. O. H. in regalia marched from their Hall on Queen Street at eleven o'clock and proceeded to Kent, headed by the band of the League of the Cross Society. At the Hall of the Benevolent Irish Society on Kent St., they were reinforced by the members of that Society and after parading several of the principal streets they marched to the railway station, where they were joined by the Emerald branch of the B. I. S. The procession then marched down Water street to Queen, and were here joined by the Caledonian Club members in plaid and bonnet. The procession then proceeded to the Athletic grounds where shortly after two o'clock the proceedings of the day commenced. Great interest was manifested in the games, the first event of which to be called off being the 100 yards dash for boys under sixteen. There were only three starters in this race, H. Toombs, W. Williams and B. Peters. Toombs took the race in 11 3-5, Williams second. The first heat of the quarter-mile bicycle was the next event, and the contestants were B. Brown, A. J. Cameron, of Montague and S. Doyle. This heat was won by Brown with Cameron close behind and Doyle third. In the second heat of this race Cameron of Montague surprised the spectators by passing Brown in a marvellous burst of speed and capturing the heat in 31 seconds, equalling the Maritime record established by Brown a few nights previous. Doyle was third. In the final heat the contestants went in together, till near the last considerably slower, on an easy curve they spurted, Cameron won an easy winner; Brown second. Time 37 2 5. In the quarter-mile run there were six starters. The race was won by H. Toombs, who started at thirty yards, with C. Mitchell second (25 yards) and L. McIntyre third with a start of twenty-five yards, P. Duffy started from scratch, but did not finish. The one mile run was a contest between Philip Duffy, C. Mitchell, and L. McIntyre. They finished in the order named. Time 5 minutes and 49 seconds. The two mile bicycle race was contested between S. Doyle and A. J. Cameron, and was very slow till the last quarter, at this point they put on a good spurt in which Cameron led to the finish. These races were called off before and between the speeches.

Scottish Gathering.

The annual Scottish gathering, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club of Prince Edward Island, took place at the driving park, Souris on Saturday last. In the morning, the members of the Club in plaid and bonnet and the boy's Highland Brigade marched to the railway station, headed by the band and pipes, Mr. Peter Ferguson, Club Piper discoursing his choice airs. A special of twelve well filled cars pulled out from the depot about ten minutes after eight. A large number were added at the different station along the line. To this train was attached the Superintendent's private car, containing the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. McIntyre, Superintendent Sharp, and several other ladies and gentlemen. At Bedford the Lieutenant Governor's party was augmented by Mr. McDonald and Col. Orr of Dalvey and their friends. Arriving at Souris, the members of the Club paraded the principal streets before proceeding to the driving park. Mr. D. O. M. Reddin, of Charlottetown, and Mr. James McQuaid of Souris, representing the Benevolent Irish Society joined the clansmen in the march. Arriving at the driving park shortly after 1 o'clock the games were at once commenced. The attendance was large and the day was fine. Following is the

PRIZE LIST.

Putting Light Shot (14 lbs.)—1st, D. J. Macdonald, city, 39 feet 5 inches; 2nd, J. McPherson, Montague 37 feet 11 inches; 3rd, V. Shaw, do, 36 ft. 8 inches.

Running High Jump—1st, W. Houle, city, 5 feet 3 inches; J. McPherson, Montague, and W McLeod, Lorne Valley tried for second place and divided the money.

Throwing Hammer (14 lbs.)—1st, D. J. Macdonald, city, 96 feet; 2nd J. J. Clarke, Annandale, 88 feet 3 inches; 3rd. A. Morrison, Grand River, 85 feet.

Hop Step and Jump—1st, D. J Macdonald, city, 39 feet 7 inches; 2nd V. Shaw, 39 feet 4 inches; 3rd, U. D. McNeil, Long Creek, 38 feet.

Pole Vault—J. McEachen, city, and V. Shaw Montague, tried for first place at 9 feet 4 inches; 3rd, W. McLeod, Lorne Valley.

100 yards dash—1st, A. D. McArthur, Long Creek; 2nd D. J. Macdonald, city; 3rd, J. McPherson, Montague.

Sack Race—1st, M McKinnon, Strathgartney; 2nd. A. D. McArthur; 3rd, J. McEachen. Dancing Ghilli Callum 1st, C. A. Campbell city; 2nd, I. Gills, city; 3rd, Crawford Reilly.

Dancing Highland Fling, A. McInnis, Montague; 2nd, C. A. Campbell city; 3rd, J Duncan, Avondale.

Putting Light shot (novice) J. McGee; St. Mary's Road 34 feet 6 inches; 2nd, W. N. McInnis, city; 33 ft. 5 in. 3rd, A. D. McArthur, 33 ft. 2 in.

Running Long Jump (novice) J. McPherson, 17 ft. 5 in. 2nd N. D. McNeil, 17 feet 2 in. 3rd W. Houle, 16 ft. 6 in.

Throwing Light Hammer—(novice) 1st, J. McGee, 82 ft. 6 in. 2nd, V. Shaw, 79 ft.; 3rd, A. A. Bishop 76 ft. 5 in.

100 yards dash—(Boys under 16) 1st, G. Nilson, Long Creek; 2nd, R. J. McNeill, St. Peters; 3rd H. Stanley, Souris.

The Amateur events resulted as follows:—

100 yards dash open to Highland Brigade Boys under 18 years of age—1st W. Cornfoot, 2nd L. Peebles, 3rd J. Rowe.

150 yard dash open to Highland Brigade Boys over 18 years of age—1st Eric McLean; 2nd Gordon Hughes 3rd G. Dewar.

2 MILE BICYCLE RACE (novice)

1st A. Cameron, Montague; 2nd S. Doyle city. 3rd J Sammon.

In the race Doyle fell on the back stretch but mounted his wheel again and pluckily finished.

220 YARDS DASH. (Open)

1st Eric McLean, City; 2nd Philip Duffy city; 3rd W. Swallow.

President McPhee's medal awarded to the best all round Professional athlete was won by D J Macdonald, city, who placed 18 points to his credit.

Chief J A McLaren's Prize awarded to the best all round Professional athlete who had never before taken a prize was won by J McGee, St. Mary's Road, who scored 10 points in the three novice events

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If you haven't got one, come at once and get one of our Skeleton Coats, made for warm weather.

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Coats $1.25, Coats $2.25, Coats $3.25, Vests $1.00, Vests $1.50, both together $3.50 and $4.50.

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:o:

PROWSE BROS.

What Trade We Have We'll Hold,

What We Haven't We're After.

IN CHINA!

The following Associated Press despatch from Pekin gives details of the capture of that city:—

The American and Russian flags were planted on the east wall of Pekin at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst. The Indian troops entered the British legation at 1 o'clock, and the Americans at 3 o'clock. There was a joyful reception from the wall. The emaciated tenants could have lasted but little longer. They had only three days' rations. The Chinese had been attacking furiously for two days. Four thousand shells fell in the legation during the siege. Sixty-five were killed and one hundred and sixty wounded. The Japanese began the battle before daylight and they are still fighting about the north wall, where a part of the Chinese are defending the imperial city. The Japanese casualties have not yet been ascertained. The Russians had five killed and twelve wounded. The Americans and British had a few wounded. The plan was to make a general attack on the 15th inst, and the troops were arriving at the camp, five miles east, all night. They were completely exhausted, and slept in the cornfields in the rain. The generals, however, alarmed at the sounds of heavy attack on the legations, pushed forward independently, the British, Americans and French on the left of the river, and the Russians and Japanese on the right. Beginning at 2 o'clock in the morning, the Japanese diverted the brunt of the resistance to the northern city, their artillery engaging the Chinese heavily there. The Americans and British met with but little resistance until they entered the city, where there was street fighting. Reilly's battery attempted to breach the inner wall. The troops finally entered the foreign settlement through the canal. Company E. fourteenth United States infantry, planted its flag on the outer wall, Musician Titus scaling the wall with a rope, by means of which the others climbed to the top. The Chinese had continually violated the armistice. The food supplies sent to the legations by the Empress Dowager were sufficient for one day.

Li Hung Chang has received a despatch saying that the allies entered Pekin easily, because the troops of General Tung Fuh Siang utterly refused to face the allies. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, Earl Li, recognizing the futility of an attempt to drive the foreigners from China now professes conversion to reform principles. Shanghai advices announce the receipt there of a Chinese official despatch asserting that Emperor Kwang Su has been found and rescued by the Japanese. Messages from Tien Tsin report serious mortality among the American horses, owing to the heat. Delayed advices to Reuter, dated Pekin, Aug. 14, reiterate the statements regarding the treachery of the Chinese on the night before the relief. They had informed the members of the legation that orders had been issued to cease firing. This was followed by a desperate attack, and it was only the welcome sound of the cannon of the relieving force in the morning that renewed the courage of the foreigners. The correspondent adds:

"The Chinese admit having lost 3,000 in the various attacks upon the legation. Our rations dwindled to one pound a day, consisting of horse flesh and rice.

"When the American detachment attacked, the whole Chinese force concentrated against them, leaving the Sha He gate unwatched, whereupon the British entered there with the loss of a man."

A London despatch of Saturday says: Five hundred American troops participated in a signal defeat of "Boxers" outside Tien Tsin, Aug. 19. The fact is briefly reported from Vienna. Details of the engagement come from the Bueter agent at Tien Tsin in a despatch dated Aug. 20. In addition to the Americans the force consisted of 275 British and 200 Japanese, all under the British general, Dorward. The fight took place at a village six miles southwest of Tien Tsin, where the allied forces found a considerable number of "Boxers," whom they engaged, killing over 300 and taking 40 wounded prisoners, who were sent to the hospitals of the allies. The village was burned. The Americans had five wounded, the Japanese, six, and the British none. Hundreds of "Boxers" flags, spears and swords were captured. From Shanghai comes a report qualified by the assertion that it is from purely Chinese sources that the empress dowager, after proceeding one day's journey from Pekin, became terrified at the looting by Gen. Tung Fuh Siang's troops and went back to Pekin.

A Chinese telegram from Tsin An Fu says that Prince Tuan has been captured by a detachment of the allies. Other Chinese messages record the formation of a provisional government in Pekin by the allies; but this appears to be a purely military measure and merely an elaboration of the scheme for dividing the city into sections for police purposes.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CLAIMS TO BE BRITISH.

Alfred Akins, a negro, has appealed to the British consul general for redress for having been beaten, he alleges, by roughs during the recent race riots in New York city. He is a palace car porter on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway. He makes affidavit that he was born in Jamaica, West Indies, and is a British subject. C. Olive Bayley, acting British consul general, will investigate the case.

DUELLING IN ITALY.

The Rome correspondent of the London Daily Mail, telegraphing a few days ago says: "During the last few weeks duels have caused a perfect slaughter in Italy. As many as four duellists were killed in different towns last Saturday. "During the last year 2,400 duels have been fought in Italy and 480 deaths have resulted. Most of these combats were between army officers and based on the most trivial pretexts."

Pain-Killer cures all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns and scalds. Taken internally it cures diarrhoea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

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Elegant White And Colored Sailor Hats 10c Each

A lot bought last week worth up to $1.00 each, and up. With this lot we have included about 100 of this spring's importation, worth up to $1.50 each.

All now Marked 50c each.

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$6.00 Suits for $4.00
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Last longest and get every whisp of hay.

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Never thickens in any climate. Free from adulteration.

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a price as "MY STORE." It
cause every one that wants to g
money buy their Dry Goods and
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our business has increased:
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July 12th 1899 to Jul
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Cloth
AND MILL
At a Big Discount
READ THE LIST.
All Summer Dress Goods must go.
All Ladies' Hats have got to go.
All Ladies' Night Dresses will go.
All Ladies' White Skirts must go.
All Ladies' Corset Covers must go.
All Ladies' Blouses are in this sale.
All Ladies' Knickers must go.
All summer Dress Goods to go.
All Children's Head Wear is in it.
All White Muslins have got to go.
All Boys', Youth Clothing m
A fierce and furious sale of Sunshades.
The balance of our Gents' Summer Underwear, a big lot of Men's Summer Shirts.
A great big lot of Ties four-in-hand, knots, bows, etc., almost given away.
All Summer Go away p
When we advertise snaps going to increase our business year, suppose we don't make It will pay you to come 100 m
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