over the constituency (I won't say what to do, but we believe that no less then $25,000 of the money of the Liberal party was expended in that contest and we know that whickey flowed as a river;) notwithstanding they fought that battle to the death with two Governments in their favor, Mr. MacIntosh, a highly respectable gentleman, but not a man of any means, was able to carry the constituency. (Applause.) I say I am proud to be able to stand here to-night and say this to you. No man has less personal interest in this matter than I, because I would be only too glad to be relieved of the cares and anxieties of public life, but I owe it to the Liberal-Conservative party to devote what little time remains to me in endeavouring to place that party in power who when in power served this country so faithfully. And while I say this without being personally interested in the matter, but having had an opportunity that few men have had of knowing the condition of this country from end to end, I say that if you should, as I hope you will, elect Mr. Stewart (great applause) as the representative of West Queen's in the coming election, you will send him to join a handsome majority of the representative of Canada in the House of Commons, and to sustain a Government which will be composed of able men of high standing and character who will carry out the trestles, who will carry out the policy and who will maintain the pricipals of the great party to which we have the honor to belong, (great and continued applause.) I wish to say ladies and gentlemen that in view of the work that my friends have cut out for me and the unfortunate accident which has almost incapacitated me from discharging those duties effectively, I am going to ask you to allow me to retire in order that I may have a little rest. I hope to meet you at no distant day and to exchange congratulations with the gallant band that carries our banners in Prince Edward Island on the victory I have just spoken. (Applause.)

Hearty cheers were then given for Sir Charles Tupper.

HON. MR. FOSTER'S SPEECH.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I wish first to pay a well-merited tribute of praise to the committee of Liberal-Conservatives who prepared and arranged the mottoes which adorn the walls of the building. (Cheers). These mottoes afford much instruction to those who study them, as they epitomize the work of the Liberal-Conservative party and the results of that work. Comparing 1896 with 1900, how things have changed. In 1896 the Liberal-Conservatives were the accused and the Liberals were the accusers; in 1900 the Liberals are the accused and the Liberal-Conservatives are the accusers. To-night the men who were formerly the accusers are the accused. We are here to-night to teach them to respect themselves. I will not call them a Liberal Administration—I will call them the "Laurier-Tarte combination." I have too much respect for the old Liberals present here to-night to give the new combination any other name than the name I have given. Do they represent the good old Liberalism of your fathers? By no means. Let me illustrate. By what means did the so-called Liberal Government of P. E. Island retain power during their last session? By the vote of a single man paid to desert his party to sustain the Government in office and to enable it to rule the destinies of the people of this Island. It would be better to hide away, to be a dog and bay the moon, than run a Government by so contemptible a trick as that. Are you proud of a Government who have attempted to keep themselves in power by a contemptible trick—by the purchase of a man pledged by the people to oppose them when they elected him; but who proved a traitor to his policy and to his electors. Was that the Liberalism your fathers fought for, and lived and died for? Was that government for the people and by the people. Was it the people in Pineau's constituency who were represented, or Pineau himself? Was it the people by whom Farquharson's Administration was upheld? (Cries of no, no, and roars of laughter).

Now, good old Liberals here, you are honest men yourselves, what did you say on this platform in 1896? Didn't you say: "Pull the Tories down, they are increasng the national debt until the people can stand it no longer; put us in power and the national debt will be diminished. Did you not elect your men to lessen the debt? Certainly you did. Well, they have been in power four years. Has the public debt been diminished? It is now exactly eight millions more than it was four years ago. Were you honest in 1896 when you scoured the streets and lanes of Charlottetown to secure the return to Parliament of Sir Louis Davies on the ground that the Tory government was so extravagant that the young life of the Dominion was in process of being ground out of it by those rascally Tories? You know you said all this, and that Sir Louis gave his unqualified promise that he would bring down the public expenditure to its proper place. Now in 1896 the expenditure of the Dominion was $41,700,000. For that you passed the sentence of death upon the Conservatives, and put in power Sir Louis and the rest of them. (True, true). Well, what did the Liberals spend during the year of grace ending on the 30th June last? You don't catch a Liberal answer that question. They will willingly spend a lot of printer's ink on other matters, but they will not tell you what their public expenditure has been. (Laughter). But we know what it was. Forty-one millions? Oh no. (Hon. Mr. Foster here held up a paper). Did you ever see this production headed: "Protection, the sum of all villainy," "Free trade, the Englishman's birthright," "Primer about sugar," "Primer about cotton," "Primer on the rice question," "Primer on kerosene oil." This is Davies' political primer. (Roars of laughter). On that primer he stood at the Dominion election in 1896. What did Sir Louis say about the public expenditure? He said that about four millions of dollars must be dropped from the annual Tory expenditure. That would leave it about $37,700,000. But what was the Liberal expenditure for the past fiscal year? I hardly dare tell you! Prepare yourselves for the shock! They expended no less than $53,000,000 last year, instead of forty-one millions, or about $11,300 000 more than the Conservatives! What did you say in Charlottetown, Summerside and Keppoch about the terrible expenditure of the Tories in 1896? You declared that we took millions of dollars more out of the pockets of the people than were necessary for the public requirements. In 1896 the revenue from duties, etc., was about $27,700,000. What is it now? According to Tarte the Government are spending lots of money, but they are also making lots of money. Where did they get it? What amount did they take out of the pockets of the people last year? No less than 38 millions of dollars. Or $10,300,000 more taken out of the people than the Tories took out in 1896. Sir Richard Cartwright once declared that Protectionists were scoundrels great and scoundrels small, etc', and that the National Policy was worse than war, pestilence and famine put together. But there is not a good liberal in Charlottetown who has not bowed down to the great image. You sent Sir Louis to wipe it off the statute book of the Dominion of Canada. Let me read you some figures, showing the amounts raised in taxes by the so-called Liberals. When we went out of power the tariff on dutiable and free goods was 17.47 per cent.; it is now 17.33 per cent., which is exactly 34-100ths of one per cent. less than ours. They tell us of a hunter who, in passing through the forest met an Indian wandering about in a dazed sort of way, and said to him: "Well, brother, Indian lost?" The Indian looked up at him and said: "Indian not lost; wigwam lost." I would ask the good old Liberals, "Is your wigwam lost, or are you lost? Which (Great applause.)

SONG AND DANCE.

I come to you as a Good Samaritan to lead you to our good Liberal-Conservative wigwam, which is in the very same place as it was in 1896. It has not moved in the least. In the new wigwam of the Liberals we hear sounds. We lift up a flap and behold Sir Richard Cartwright singing, "I cannot sing the old songs." And you say, "That cannot be our wigwam." But you open up another flap and see Sir Louis Davies. You say, "This must be the Liberal wigwam, for Sir Louis would not be anywhere else than in it." Now, don't you think you have been shamefully treated by those Liberals, in deserting you and your wigwam? Out in the far west, the cowboys invite the tenderfoot to dance to the tune they select for him, with revolvers in their hands. We will apply this to the Liberals who have followed their leaders music. First we saw them dance to the tune of Continental Free Trade, and we heard the leaders cry, "Dance, boys, dance;" and they did dance with all their might. They were then ordered to dance to the tune of Commercial Union, and they danced equally well. Then came the dance to Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States, and discrimination against England. Next came the dance to Free Trade as they have it in England. During the whole of the time the cry was "Dance, you rascals, dance," and they responded. "Dance an Irish jig; now dance a hornpipe;" and they danced. Then came the dance of jug-handled Preferential Trade with England, and we now see a lot of intelligent men dancing to that tune. Is it not silly? Why do people not use their common sense? Why dance at the crack of the party whip and the cry of the party leader? So your Liberal party has been holding these devil's dances, and you have followed them year after year; when they have piped, you have danced. (Roars of laughter.) If you find your leaders have betrayed you, why elect them again to repeat the operation? They told you that Free Trade was the proper fiscal policy for this country. Did they secure it for you? They told you that we must have Commercial Union with the United States. Did they believe what they said? They long ago utterly discarded it. Every one of their leaders declared that Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States must be secured, and that the United States manufactures and goods of all kinds must come into this country duty free. They stated this as their policy. I have in my hands Sir Louis' declaration on this question, just before the last generl election. "We cannot live without it and must have it," were his words. Have we got it? Are you to-day prospering without it? The Government expended no less than $34,000 on negotiations respecting that matter. What have you got for the money? Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the other day "after all he did not think there was much of a feeling in this country in favor of reciprocity, and thank God we can get along without it." Well, what are you going to do with men who make you such promises and never carry them out? Is it not true that nine-tenths of the business transactions of this country rest upon the confidence which men have in their fellow men? Supposing that promises are made by business men merely to be broken, what are those promises worth? If your municipal officers were to make you certain promises which they never attempted to perform, what would you do when they came to you a second time for your vote? Would you not refuse to support them any longer? Yes, you would leave them at home and put other men in their places. (Applause.) Let us suppose this is the 22nd June, 1896, and that your Leader, Sir Wilfrid, stands here before you asking your suffrages. He says, "To-morrow is the 23rd June, when the general election comes off, and you ask me what I will do for you if elected." "Well, I understand," says he, "that a great many of you are going about lik bears with sore heads because you are over-taxed. Place me in power and I will add eight millions of dollars to the public debt of this country." "What else will you do?" say you. "I will add," says he, "$10,800,000 to the burden of taxation." You ask him what else he will do. He replies: "I understand you are finding geat fault with protection. Put me in power and I will raise the duties on cotton and sugar. I will teach you to denounce protection. If Sir Wilfrid had told you all these things at that time would you have voted for him? (No, no. Well, he is there, where you have helped to place him. (Laughter.) When I ask him in the House of Commons why he does these things he says, "You are here and I am here; what do you propose to do about it? He simply told us he was on top and, the Conservatives were underneath. What was my answer to him. My answer to him as I think the answer of the electorate of this country. I said, "It is true, sir, that you are there and we are here; and you are there because you violated the promises that you gave to the people, (hear, hear) and although I have not very much to say about it now when the elections in this country come around the electors will have something to say and something to do about that?" (hear and applause.) "What are you going to do about it?" Let us look into that argument. You go home to bed, and three or four o'clock in the morning you are aroused by noise in your room. You jump up, strike a light and there is one of your neighors that you thought a good citizen, an best man, rifling your pockets and taking away your valuables. You clinch him and say "My good man, what are you doing here. You are violating the rights of citizenship, you ought to be an honest man you have sworn to keep the peace and be honest. These are my things, leave them go away to your home, and try to be an honest man." But the burglar holds on to his loot, and he does more than that. He pulls out a suspicious looking instrument and he holds the round end of that to the forehead of the man just awakened, and he says, "Well, what do you propose to do about it. I am at this end and you are at that." (Laughter and applause.) Now is there any difference in the two principles. Not the least. The very same flippant answer which was made to clear a government charged with violating all its promises, and getting to power because of promises made that were never fulfilled, and never intended to be fulfilled, is no better answer to an elector than is the answer of the burglar, has the superior position by virtue of strength and the instrument that he holds in his hand. Not a bit more. Now, some of you people are clergymen and you have churches and you preach in those churches. Am I saying too harsh a thing when I say to you clergymen, that you might just as well shut your churches, close them up, and take a long holiday—a very long holiday—as to teach honest truth, dealing and straightforwardness to the people of your congregations and throughout public men and [illegible] parties which the wide broad [illegible] of [illegible] and security in [illegible] day school teacher pa[illegible] your Sunday school lesson [illegible] What for? Creation. You are [illegible] make an honest [illegible]. What do you do in citizen out of [illegible]? Teach lots of things. tell them one thing and one only: to speak the truth truthful, good-living do," "grow up and out of a girl. You have the app[illegible] tell a lie," "always a character [illegible] what you say you will whether you [illegible] honest, and you will and successful [illegible] of your conscience and think, honest[illegible] cannot be impugned, shut up your[illegible] money, become rich young ones [illegible] not." Now, don't you don't see to [illegible] you might just as well object lesson[illegible] day schools, turn out the the light of [illegible] let them go free, if you [illegible] that the broader, wider [illegible]ght by men who live in [illegible] day and criticism, and who repudiate their pledges and hold on to power and expect the support of the people in that—you might, I say, just as well turn loose your Sunday school scholars and let them go, as to teach them honesty there and support dishonesty in public life,—I don't care what party it is. (Applause.)

THE PEOPLE'S DUTY

Now, sir, I stood on the platform in Winnipeg when Hugh John Macdonald was reading his platform of principles to a vast audience in that city. He was denouncing the Greenway government for having gone against what they had promised the people to do, and he asked the people to turn them out for that; and then he said, "here are my principles, this is the platform that I and my friends laid down. Put us into power and we will carry that out." In speaking afterwards I said to the people, "You have heard what the Leader of the Opposition has said here. I counsel you to do it." "But," said some one, "What is the use of turning out Greenway because he repudiated and not fulfilled his promises and putting others in who will not carry out what they will promise; we will have all the scrimmage, and be no better off in the end." Well, my answer was this, was it not a good one? "Your duty is to smash the Government which has deceived you, put in the party which promises you what you want and what you think is right, and if they don't fulfil their promises, smash them too (Applause.) And I said, "You will only have to smash two parties on these lines until you teach public men to respect themselves by respecting the electors who selected them to govern in these provinces of ours." (Applause)

Now I do not ask you to do against Liberals, so-called, what I do not ask you and enjoin upon you, to do against Liberal-Conservatives as well. But I appeal to the young men, and the old men too, to the history of the country in the past, and I say that we have been a party that has carried out our promises, and we have done what we told the public when we asked their suffrages that we would do if we got in (hear hear.) Ah! you say, here is a difference between now and 1896. All is not joy, all is not perfect peace in the bosom of the Liberal party of this country, even here in the "right little, tight little Island" of Prince Edward, not by any means. Do you remember in 1896 how they said to the Liberal-Conservatives "a house divided against itself cannot stand? You! why you are divided amongst yourselves. Yes, we were; we are not now. (Cheers.) They were united then, going in for power; but they are not united now, after having been in power for four years. (Applause.) But let me ask you to note the difference. The Liberal-Conservative Government in 1896 went to the people facing fully a question which they knew would cause division in their party and might invite defeat at the hands of the electorate. Now, does a party do that out of sheer wilfulness? No, sir. Why did the Liberal-Conservative party do that in 1896? Whether that party was right or wrong the Liberal Conservative Government at that time said we have but one thing to do, and it is to carry out the constitution of this country; and whether we live by it or fall by it, we must carry out the constitution of this country as we feel it to be, and we will take our chances with the people. (Hear hear.) So, if there were divisions then, and if we were defeated then, we fell with our own self respect intact, and we fell on what we considered was a constitutional principle (Applause.) The Liberal Conservative party is united today from the Pacific to the Atlantic. All its members are marching side by side, hand in hand, holding all of the different races and creeds. They are marching side by side to the battle for principle, and we believe good politics; and if the Liberal party is defeated they are defeated on no great constitutional principle, on no great public question. They are defeated in the fight for place and power and office and that sort of thing. (Applause.) The tables are turned. Liberal-Conservatives have nothing to be ashamed of, and today, with re united ranks, we are marching up to the battle of the polls, relying on what? On the simple truth, as history gives it, and as the facts warrant and bear us out Yes, and relying on more than that, on the simple Anglo Saxon truth and honesty of an electorate as intelligent I believe as it is honest, which is weighing the public men of this country from one end of it to the other, desirous to get at the truth and determined that between the ballot and its convictions there will be no wrongful bar which shall prevent the natural operation of its will. And so, gentlemen of the Liberal-Conservative Party in this Island of Prince Edward—I ask you first, I ask the citizens of every province of this country—to put these questions carefully and seriously at thought and work in your minds, coming to your convictions and your conclusions, and voting in the end as you think the needs of this country and the highest considerations of truth and of principle, politically as well as individually, warns and impells you to do; and I for one have no fear of the result. If the Liberal-Conservative policy is not well grounded enough to stand the serious and earnest scrutiny of an honest, intelligent electorate, then let it fall, and let that party go around in search until it comes to a policy which will command that support at the hands of the electorate. That is all we ask at the hands of the people—a fair trial and a strong conviction and then a straight march to the poll against any opposing difficulties, traps, influences, anything of the kind, to a straight registry of your convictions in the ballot boxes. If we get that in this Dominion of Canada I believe that the Liberal Conserva[illegible] party will, when the elections [illegible] over in this country are over, be in po[illegible] (Hear, hear and cheers.)

APPEAL TO HONESTY AND PATRIOTISM.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, we thank you. I, on behalf of my chief, of myself, and of our Liberal-Conservative standard bearers and friends in this city and province, thank you all for the kind attention—the earnest and lengthened attention—that you have given to the speakers of the night. One thought I want to leave with you. Oh, what progress has been made in this great country of ours in the last 35 years! How difficult it was to teach the people of this country that they could ever make a united Canada out of the discordant provinces of 1867,—but we have lived it over. Geographical difficulties have not been sufficient to deter us in our work of progress and the realization of hope. Our differences of race and creed—though they are great and marked—have not been sufficient to keep down the flow of that union of sentiment, of patriotic sentiment, which rises over all these considerations and says, "as for us, as citizens, no matter what our creed or our race, this is our country, great in prospect, full in resources, a fit field for the highest ambition and the exercise of the best brain and the best muscle." That we have, and so we have grown into a solid Canada with high hopes for the future. Where is your man who twenty years ago told you here in this Island that your destiny was to form a part of the United States of America? Search for him now he cannot be found. (Applause.) A complete revolution of sentiment in that respect has taken place in this Dominion, and the man who today would cast any doubt upon the ability, the destiny, of this country to be great and mighty working within its geographical lines would be a man who would get scant sympathy from his intelligent fellow-men in any part of this wide Canada. But there is something better than that. The wider the horizon, the bigger the man, the greater the field and the greater the stimulus to industry and interprise, whether it is business, intellectual, physical, or whatever you like. To-day the horized of Canada is wider and broader far than it was 10 years ago: 20 years ago, yes than 5 years ago; for out of this great Dominion of Canada of ours, out of the love we have felt for our country, the duties that were devolving on us as its citizens, there has grown a wider and broarder feeling. Our sons—bone of our bone—sinew of our sinew—at the call of some mysterious voice as powerful as it was silent and intrusive—have taken their lives in their hands, have gone 7,000 miles away from home and all that was held dear and have faced the wiles of the foe, and of structure of country, and have died when it was necessary. What for? The flag of Britain. That is but a piece of silk which matters little only that it symbolizes something. And what was the secret of it? The secret of it was this, that we believed that our security, our peace, our progress, and our future depends upon the stability of the power of the British Empire. (Great applause.) We had no sympathy with the cry that said, "Oh, that is only a British home in far of Africa that is calling you: Wait here till the Canadian home is attacked." We had no sympathy with that idea. We were far-seeing. Not the bright minds only, not the great men only, but the simple sons of toil—those in the counting house, on the farm; in the mine, field and office—felt the feeling, knew that it was there however it came there, heard the voice that taught them that the gun which was directed against a British home in far off South Africa, in Australia and not only in the British dependency but in Britain itself, was a gun which was directed against a Canadian home. (Hear, hear, applause). That of the great superstructure of British power under whose flag civil and religious liberty reposes in undiminished peace and security, the thought is this: That you cannot tear away one of its foundations without imperilling the whole superstructure. (Applause.) I believe we Canadians are a stronger people to day than we were before the gage of battle was thrown down by the Transvaal President and before our brave men went to africa. We are all men of peace—clergymen, teachers, citizens—but where is the people that rises to its full stature and comes to its full strength until in some way or other it has measured its force with an enemy that is tyrannical, or that menaces and that conquers in the measurement of that force and feels that the power of actual manhood is in its weight and in its power. Canadians have done that, and the boys from the continghouses, from the farms, from the field, and from the mine, untrained in military tactics but with that power of initiative, the independent action of intelligence which is peculiarly Canadian, have gone away to South Africa and along side of the best troops of Britain and of all her dependencies, have upheld the glory of Canada and the pride of the Empire in such a way as to win the plaudits of old "Bobs" himself. (Great chering,) So I say; the Canadian horizon is wider, bigger; subjects are looming up in the distance; greater responsibilities are put upon the electors—a gravity and sesponsibility which we must all feel who are intelligent and thoughtful. And so again,, I say, come to the ballot as to the exercise of the dearest right of the free man, exercise it freely and honestly exercise it in the light of history and of intelligent representation of facts. If you do that all over this country, the Liberal-Conservative party has nothing to fear it will abide that verdict in full confidence that it will get its just deserts. (Applause long and continued.)

Three cheers were then given for Hon. Mr. Foster.

EATING AND SLEEPING.

Food supplies the substance for repairing the wastes of the body, and gives strength. Sleep affords the opportunity for these repairs to be made. Both are necessary to health. If you can't eat and sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It creates a good appetite and tones the digestive organs, and it gives the sweet, restful sleep of childhood. Be sure to get Hood's.

Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

LATEST advices from Pekin indicate that a deadlock exists among the powers as to the course to be persued in the Chinese affair. Russia, France and the United States are reported to be in favor of withdrawing now; but England and Germany [illegible] maintaining their troops are said to favo[illegible] arrangement as at Pekin, until a definite [illegible] to the future has been made. The arrival of Count Von Waldersee at Tien Tsin is anticipated as likely to afford a solution of the difficulty.

Bicyclists, young or old, should carry a bottle of Pain-Killer in their saddle bags. It cures cuts and wounds with wonderful quickness. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THERE is very little news of importance from South Africa these days; but what there is is of a favorable character.

REV. V. O. MAROIS, pastor of Montmagny, P. Q., who had spent a month's vacation here, left for home on Monday morning last.

Your best friend can give you no better advice than this: "For impure blood, bad stomach and weak nerves take Hood's Sarsaparilla."

A LITTLE girl, aged ten years, daughter of Mr. Dominick McDonald, of Souris, jumped on a sloven while it was moving, and had one of her legs broken between the wheels, several days ago.

TWENTY-FIVE more invalided Canadian soldiers sailed from London on the S. S. Corinthian for Canada, on Wednesday last. Among the lot is private J. S. Walker, of the first P. E. I contingent.

MR. WILLIAM E. MURPHY, of Cambridgeport, Mass., formerly of Portage, near Tracadie Cross, is spending a vacation on the Island. He is accompanied by Mrs. Murphy and their little boy. We wish them a most pleasant vacation.

IN consequence of the publication of the speeches of Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Foster, we have very little room in this issue for other matter. But we feel sure our readers will find the perusal of these speeches most interesting and instructive.

GOVERNOR McCallum, of Newfoundland and Commodore Gifford, R. N., are maturing plans for placing a British Naval reserve training ship in colonial waters within the next few week. The headquarters will likely be Placentia Bay, on the south coast of the Island.

NEWS has been received in Quebec that the Rev. Father O'Leary, Catholic chaplain with the first Canadian contingent in South Africa, whose noble work with our brave boys has gained for him widespread love and admiration, is now in London, having been invalided from the scene of strife after an attack of enteric fever. Father O'Leary, while in Cape Town, was presented with a medal as a slight recognition of his noble services. Father O'Leary will be presented in Quebec with a magnificent testimonal on his arrival in that city.

NEWS comes from Houston, Texas, of terrible destruction to property and loss of life in that city and neighboring towns caused by a terrific hurricane which swept over that region on Sunday last. It is called the West Indian storm, which appears to have raged all along the Gulf region. The storm was followed by a tidal wave, the sea suddenly rising, and the devouring flood rushing on shore sweeping elevators and other large buildings into the water. The city of Galveston, Texas, seems to have been the greatest sufferer. About four thousand houses are reported destroyed in Galveston alone, and the loss of life is set down at three thousand, at least, besides the large number of injured. Four towns are reported to be practically wiped out. The loss of life and property is appalling, and its extent as reported, is only approximated. Railroad communication, telegraph and telephone communication with Galveston have been cut off, and the lighting apparatus demolished. The bridges which connected it with the main land have been washed away. What is left of the town is in a sorry plight, and it is almost impossible for relief to reach it.

Resolution of Condolence.

At a meeting of the Carpenters and Workmen from Souris, now working at the new Catholic Church at La Verniere, Magdalene Islands, it was unanimously adopted that the undersigned in behalf of the said workmen, send a resolution of Condolence to Mrs McDonald and family.

That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death Your Kind and affectionate husband and father.

Resolved that we the Carpenters of Souris express our deep sympathy for the loss sustained by you and extend our sincere condolence in your sad affliction. Also resolved that a copy of this condolence be sent to the public press.

W. R. DINGWELL.
D. H. COBB.
A. D. STEELE.

Magdalene Islands, Sep. 3rd 1900.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Halifax, N. S., Exhibition,

SEPT. 12th to 20th, 1900.

Excursion Return Tickets will be issued either via Point du Chene or Pictou from all stations at One First-Class Single Fare from Sept. 11th to 19th, 1900, both inclusive, good to return Sept. 22nd, 1900, and on Sept. 12th and 13th, 1900, the round trip will not exceed $3.50 from any station, good to return third day, including day of issue.

G. A. SHARP, Supt.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

St. John, N. B., Exhibition,

SEPT. 10th to 19th, 1900.

Excursion Return Tickets will be issued from all stations at One First-Class Single Fare from Sept. 8th to 18th, 1900, both inclusive, good to return on Sept. 22nd, 1900, the round trip rate will not exceed $3.50 from any station, good to return same day, including date of issue.

G. A. SHARP, Supt.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Charlottetown Exhibition,

SEPT. 25th to 28th, 1900, inclusive.

Excursion Return Tickets will be issued from all stations on Sept. 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, 1900, at One First-Class Single Fare, good to return Sept. 29th, 1900, and on Sept. 26th and 27th, 1900, at Special Reduced Fares, good to return Sept. 27th, 1900. For particulars of rates and Special Train arrangement apply to nearest ticket agent or conductors on trains.

G. A. SHARP, Supt.

Ch'town, Sept. 5, 1900—3i

All Ready for Fall.

The first day of this month swings open the gates to the Fall business. Early shipments of fall stuffs have been afloat all August and crowding in upon us the past week.

The greatest show of **FURS** ever seen in this great Fur House. Every garment personally selected by an expert buyer. "All furs guaranteed."

The best Astrakan Jackets made. We have full control of this jacket for Charlottetown. Fully guaranteed Ladies' Jackets, in Persian, Seal, Grey Lamb, Rockbarren, Astrakan, Collars and Ruffs, Mitts, Gloves, Caps, Capes, etc., etc., and endless variety at the lowest prices, quality considered, ever offered.

JACKETS AND CAPES.

Over 900 garments to choose from, bought from the manufacturers of Germany, England, United States and Canada. Every one this year's production. (The few we have left over last season have been sold in the Magdalene Islands.) You can buy a Jacket from $1.50 up to the best.

DRESS GOODS.

New Fall Dress Ooods have struck the counters like a tidal wave. Two continents have sent their best of best, and with every steamer fresh comers swell the flood of these lovely new things. A leaning to roughness is conspicuous, fuzzy, fleecy and almost lumpy, but they make a beautiful costume. We've priced them at prices that will make our Dress Goods department the busiest spot in town.

Women's Suits.

The handsomest suits seen on the streets to day are those bought from this great store. Come and see them. They are the very latest New York and London styles. Prices range from $7.00 to $30.00.

Millinery.

When there is anything new in Millinery we are the first to have it; and our Milliner, Miss Murnyan, has more than a local reputation of being an artist in her line.

Paris and London Pattern Hats, direct from the best artists in London and Paris, and priced in our usual way. We never allow any fancy prices in our Millinery Department.

Wrappers.

HUNDREDS To Select From

fit any figure and sold at any figure, but large ones.

Blouses.

Handsome Blouses, in Wool, Cashmere, Serge, Flannelette, Silk, Satin, etc., for autumn and winter, in great variety.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

In Vests, Knickers, Night Dresses, Skirts, &c., &c

Clothing

Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing. Not old shop worn moth eaten Clothing, but a new stock of the finest ready-to-wear Clothing for Men, Youths' and Boys' ever offered in Charlottetown. Our Clothing Department has grown by leaps and bounds. Take a $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5,00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $9.00, $10.00 suit home Get one the same price anywhere else, compare them, and if ours is not a little better, don't buy here. We'll be rushed in our Clothing Department this fall. Our Coats, Ulsters and Reefers, an endless variety to choose from.

Come and visit as you please—your friends also. The store is yours for courtesies, and for such services as you seek yourself.

Whoever sells the largest quantities per consequence, buys the largest lots, gets the largest discounts, and can afford to make the lowest prices.

Facts are stubborn things, and all of our advertisements would be waste money if behind them were not eloquent convincing facts.. Charlottetown's busiest Dry Goods Store..

SENTNER, McLEOD & CO.,

Successors to Beer Bros.

JUNE SALE

—AT THE—

PEOPLE'S STORE

:x:

Shoppers will find it to their advantage to buy at Weeks & Co's Store. We keep the finest range of Dry Goods to be had in any first-class store. Your dollar will go as far if not farther than in any other store in the city. Some of our special lines for the June sale we give below.

Dress Goods.

Black Union Cashmeres, 20c., 25c., 28c., 34c., 48c.

Black All Wool Cashmeres, 40c., 45c., 50c., 60c. up to $1.60.

Black all Wool Merinoes, 45c., 55c., 65c., 78c., up to $1.35.

Plain Black Lustres (double width), 27c., 30c., 95c., 55c., 65c., 85c.

Fancy Black Dress Goods, 23c., 25c., 30c., 38c., 45c., 54c. up to $2.60.

A beautiful stock of Mourning Goods always kept in stock.

Colored Dress Goods all prices and colors, 9c., 12c., 18c., 22c., 25c., better lines 30c., 40c., 45c. and up.

Linings.

We keep a full line of Linings for Waists and Skirts, in Percalines, Linenettes, Surah Twill, Fancy Linings, Silesians, all qualities and prices, always in stock.

Ladies' Hosiery.

Black Cotton, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., up to 35c.

See our special Hermsdorf, with natural wool feet, selling fast, 35c.

Black Cashmere, 25c, 28c., 32c., 38c., 40c., up to 75c.

Summer Muslins and Ginghams.

If you want the prettiest Muslin or Scotch Gingham Dress call in and see our stock. The finest display to be seen anywhere. Bought right and will be sold right.

Corsets.

Our stock of Corsets is always complete, from 25c a pair to $1.50, in Crompton, P. C., P. D. makes. Summer Corsets a full line.

Ladies' Vests

Cotton Vests 5c. to 40c., Balbriggan and Merino, up to 75c.

Blouses.

One of the prettiest range of Blouses ever shown in the city. Prices the lowest. A few samples. Your choice for 25c.

Nice Plaid Gingham, 50c., nice Navy Cotton, 60c., White Muslin, 60c., White Muslin, pleated and Embroidered yoke, $1.75 to $3.50, White Lawn, $1.35, $1.50, $2.75, White Pique, $1.75, $1.85, Striped Cotton, tucked, a perfect beauty, 1.20.

Black Muslin, lawn and sateen, all prices, from 90c. to $2.90.

Our Blouses all this year's importation, not one of last year's in stock, latest patterns and designs.

Gents' Furnishings.

White Laundried Shirts, good Cotton and Linen Bosoms, 50c., 75c., 85c., $1.00, $1.10, $1.35, $1.60. Unlaundried, 35c., 55c., 75c., $1.00.

Ask to see our 75c. Unlaundried Shirt, best value in city.

Colored Shirts, a full range in stock. Linen Collars, four-ply linen in all shapes, 15c. each, 2 for 25c. Better grade 18c. each, 2 for 30c.

Linen Cuffs, 18c., 20c., 25c., 30c. See our Globe Cuff, 25c. pair, 2 for 45c.

Men's Neckties.

A large stock of newest and latest ties kept in hand, prices from 18c. up to 65c.

All our Gent's Furnishings are bought from the leading manufacturers in Canada and Great Britain.

Cottons.

Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Gingham, Ticking, Flannelettes, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Print Cottons, bought before the heavy advance and sold low.

Wool taken in exchange for goods. Highest market prices paid.

If you are not already a customer give us a trial as we know we can please you.

Weeks & Co

The People's Store, Wholesale and Retail.