THE HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION—$1.00 A YEAR.

JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1894

The bank of Montreal, which floated in England the latest issues of Montreal and St. John bonds has just placed on the same market $500,000 of Quebec city debentures. These bonds bear four per cent interest.

Charles McClary, a farmer and influential resident of Compton county, was chosen on Thursday last by the Conservative convention, at Cookshire, P. Q., as a candidate to replace Hon. John McIntosh in the local legislature.

It would appear that Canadian farmers are much wealthier in the matter of herds than those of Great Britain. According to the latest returns of the board of agriculture there are in the United Kingdom 2,460,086 cows, or one for every six of the population. By the census of 1891 there were in Canada 1,857,112 cows, or one for every 2.60 of the population. In proportion to population, therefore, Canadians have almost four times as many cows as have the people of Great Britain. In the number of cattle of all kinds, also, the Canadians are ahead, having 4,120,584 animals to 6,347,113 owned by the immensely greater number of people in Great Britain.—Montreal Gazette.

James L. Huddart, the fast Atlantic line promoter, denies the statement that Brean had been chosen the British port for the fast steamers. The port question is being left entirely in abeyance. Huddart is awaiting Lord Jersey's report before asking further subsidies or making other efforts to form a company. He says he is well satisfied with the general reception of the project. The charter for the steamer Arawa, of the Canada Australian line expires in November. It is not intended to build a third boat for that route until the British and Australian subsidies have been settled in that connection, so the Miowera will replace the Arawa, and with the Warrimoo, will constitute the fleet.

It is stated that the cost of the United States' patrolling fleet to protect the seals in Behring Sea has been $400,000. The sealers have made good catches, but the only catches made by the patrolling fleet were two schooners, both of which have been adjudged to have been illegaly seized, and have accordingly been released. For such illegal seizures of course the United States will have to pay damages. Such an experience, the first season, in trying to convert the North Pacific Ocean into a sort of game preserve, is enough to make our United States friends sorry they undertook the job. If this patrolling business doesn't fizzle out, because the game is not worth the candle, it will be more than surprising.—Halifax Herald.

At Bradford, England, silk has been made from wood pulp, so much like the real thing that it bids fair to occupy a like place in commerce and use. It is produced by subjecting vegetable fibre to the action of various acids, the result being a product said to be identical with the filament of the worm, having its lightness, lustre and all its qualities, including that of durability. Commercially speaking the importance of the discovery can hardly be overestimated, and it is possible that it will produce the most revolutionary consequences in the trade in that commodity everywhere. The possibilities of wood pulp are only beginning to be realized. Mr. Eddy, of Ottawa, predicts that in the near future nearly everything that a man requires, outside of food, will be supplied from pulp. Houses will be built of it; furniture will be made of it; farm implements and carriages will all be made of it; and finally clothing will be manufactured from it. The fact that silk has already been made from it, is notice to the silk worm that his occupation is gone. Evidently the fortunes of the future will be made by those who had sufficient sense to retain their forest lands. This applies to countries as well as to individuals.—*Exchange.*

The Toronto Telegram reports that a trader down from Athabasca Landing, 100 miles to the north of the place, states that W. A. Fraser of Turonto, who has been boring a test well for the government in the Athabasca oil fields, has already struck splendid signs of an immense deposit of petroleum. Fraser arrived on the ground on Aug. 1 and commenced to bore on the 16th, and quite lately, when the trader left, a depth of 335 feet had been attained. The work is being pushed on with the greatest possible expedition. Dr. Selwyn himself was on the spot and approved of the site selected and takes, it is believed, a favorable view of the prospects. There must be something in the Athabasca oil country, for a syndicate, including one Toronto man, offered the dominion government $100,000 for the monopoly of the oil district not many months ago. If the oil is found in large quantities, as there is every reason to expect, Canada will own the largest oil fields in the world, and we will be able to supply oil from Athabasca to Manitoba, British Columbia and all the Pacific states of the union, and to the islands of the Pacific. The greatest market for oil not yet exploited is Asia, and if we have the oil in Athabasca it can be exported from there to the millions of Asia cheaper than from any other oil field."

When Sir Chas. H. Tupper was in the Maritime Provinces a short time ago, he was waited upon by representatives of fishermen, who urged that the law respecting the width of laths in lobster traps should not be applied to traps built last season. The minister promised to discuss the subject with his officers and give an immediate decision, since he appreciated the fact that if this regulation was to be carried out preparations would require to be promptly instituted. The decision which he has reached is embodied in the following circular, which has been sent to all fishery officers in the Maritime Provinces: Representations having been made to the minister of marine and fisheries respecting the enforcement of sub section 3, section 10 A., of the act passed this year by parliament, respecting the width of the laths in lobster traps, the hon. the minister has recently given full consideration to the subject. It appears that the subsection was included in the bill and finally adopted without much objection. Indeed, some experienced packers strongly approved of regulating by law the width of the laths or slats. The department, however, lay great stress on this requirement in the protection of the fisheries. The conclusion reached by the minister is favorable to the wishes of the fishermen. Consequently he has directed his officers not to prosecute for any violation of this section, pending an application he proposes to make during the next session of parliament whereby the enforcement of this subsection will be postponed until the year 1897. This will enable the fishermen to use up the traps made in 1894, their life being usually estimated at three years.

The Grand Cathedral Bazaar. Opening Ceremonies.

THE grand Cathedral Bazaar, which, for the past few months, has occupied so much of the time and attention of His Lordship, the Bishop, the priests and parishioners of St. Dunstan's Congregation, and the preparations for which have been so enthusiastically entered upon and carried to a most satisfactory completion, was formally opened to the public on Monday afternoon last, by His Honor Lieutenant Governor Howlan. It was a few minutes after three o'clock when His Honor, accompanied by His Lordship, the Bishop and Father Reid took his place on the balconey at the eastern end of the rink, facing the main entrance and overlooking the vast auditorium. An immense throng filled the building, and when order was restored as far as possible, His Honor commenced to speak.

He expressed his gratification at seeing such a large gathering present. It augured well for the success of the undertaking. This was the third time in the history of this diocese that the Catholics of Charlottetown entered on the building of a Cathedral. In the early days of the city Mass was first said in Mrs. McPhee's house, towards the western end of Dorchester Street, near Pownal Street. Afterwards service was held in Reddin's house, on Dorchester Street corner of Queen's Street. Then was built the old Chapel, near the site of the present Cathedral, and finally the St. Dunstan's Cathedral of the present time. And now the grand new Cathedral, which would be an honor to the diocese and an ornament to the city, was to be erected on the corner of Dorchester and Great George Streets, on the grounds occupied by the present structure. It would thus be seen that Catholicity in this city, from its earliest history centred round Dorchester Street.

The sincerest thanks of the congregation were due to all who had so generously contributed towards the Bazaar; particularly to our Protestant friends for their many valuable donations. It must be most gratifying to His Lordship the Bishop, as head of the church in this Province, to observe the energy and unanimity with which the work of the Bazaar had been undertaken and carried on. In all great projects unanimity was needed, and in this instance that manifested by the parishioners of St Dunstan's was worthy of all praise, and both Bishop and people were to be congratulated. The different committees had done their work admirably and were deserving of every thanks. Special thanks were due to Mr. Handrahan and the other members of the decorating committee for the grand work they had accomplished. Let this unanimity and harmony continue and the Bazaar would be a great success. He then declared the Bazaar open.

His Lordship the Bishop briefly addressed the assembly. He thanked all for the manner in which they had entered upon this good work. His Honor the Lieut. Governor was here as the representative of the civil authority, and he himself, however unworthy, represented the Ecclesiastical authority. On this occasion, however, Church and State were united for the furtherance of a grand object. Taking into consideration the unanimity, entnusiasm and generosity by which all in connection with the Bazaar were actuated, it must necessarily be a great success. He tendered his sincere thanks to the Lieut. Governor and all those who were engaged on the different committees for their hearty, energetic and generous co-operation. Indeed, all the parishioners were deserving of the greatest praise for the manner in which they had pushed forward the work of the Bazaar. Our Protestant friends, he said, were deserving of our warmest thanks for their generous co-operation, and their numerous and valuable donations. While we were deeply indebted to all who had in any way assisted the work, we were, he said, under special obligations to the ladies; for, after all, the greater part of the work of the Bazaar fell to them. The magnificence of the display before him, he said, was something indescribable, and it reflected the highest credit on those responsible for its preparation and arrangement. Nothing further remained for him than to join with His Honor in declaring the Bazaar open.

Among the attractions will be a free magic lantern show every night. The executive committee have made arrangements with Messrs. Haslam and Doull to exhibit their lime light views every night during the progress of the Bazaar. They have spared no expense, and many new pictures will be thrown on the canvass that have never been seen here before. Among those specially prepared will be an interior and exterior view of the proposed new cathedral, from the plan drawn by W. C. Harris, jr., Esq., views of His Lordship and several local clergymen; also of the palace and many of the Island churches; views of the World's Fair and the Canadian Northwest will be given as well, and the exhibit commences every evening at 7.45.

The booths and tables are fitted up with such artistic taste as to be wholly indescribable. They require to be seen to be appreciated. The refreshment, oyster and ice cream tables are laden with viands that must satisfy the most epicurean taste. He must, indeed, be hard to please who cannot find here just what he wants. And the fancy tables! no mortal man can describe the numerous beautiful articles offered for sale here. The best and only satisfactory advice we can offer in this case is "go and see."

On Monday afternoon the School children were admitted to the Bazaar between the hours of three and five. About fifteen hundred attended, filling the auditorium pretty well. While they remained the candy stalls did a brisk business and the constant clatter and the tooting of toy-whistles made things generally lively.

Yesterday a poll was opened, to decide the most popular of the Dominion leaders, Thompson vs Laurier. The election is by ballot and the result is made known every hour. The poll will close tomorrow. The successful candidate will be presented with an appropriate gift.

The boys League of the Cross Band was in attendance on the opening day, and discoursed sweet music. When His Honor the Lieutenant Governor entered the building, the band played "God Save the Queen."

The literary table is a feature of the bazaar, which visitors should not fail to take in. Here can be seen, tastefully arrayed, numerous choice literary productions, well worthy of examination.

In the course of his address the Lieutenant Governor said the art gallery had, for the present, been abandoned for want of room.

Good Coffee.

It is asserted by men of high professional standing that when the system needs a stimulant, nothing equals a cup of good coffee. It is also affirmed by eminent physicians that Ayers Sarsaparilla braces up the system quickens flagging energies, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, and for all the purposes of a blood purifier, is the most reliable, the most powerful, as well as the cheapest medicine ever devised.

A fire at Portland, Oregon, on Saturday last desroyed property worth a million and a half of dollars.

The Provincial Exhibition. Magnificent Display.

THE Provincial Exhibition was formally opened to the public yesterday at noon, by His Honor Lieutenant Governor Howlan. The visitors assembled in front of the main entrance to the Exhibition Building, about twelve o'clock. A few minutes afterwards, the band having ceased playing. Benjamin Rogers, Esq., M. L. A. President of the Exhibition Association, advanced to the front steps and introduced the Lieutenant Governor. His Honor said he was extremely glad that the pleasing duty of saying a few words on this occasion had fallen to his lot. He referred to the time in the history of this Province when the woodman's axe and the caulkers mallet were heard along every river. Ship building was then the great industry. There came a time, however, between 1863 and 1869 when the timber became scarce and ship-building declined. Some people almost lost faith in the country, and began to think the best thing to do was to leave the Island and seek their fortune in a foreign land. Among the friends of the Island, at that time, was the late Hon. R. P. Haythrone. He unceasingly urged upon the people that they should give more attention to the cultivation of their farms. By this means they would be more than repaid for any loss sustained on account of the decline in ship-building.

The history of our agricultural progress since then has shown that he was right. In the year 1869 a commission had been appointed to enquire into the condition of agriculture in the Province, of which the late Hon. D. Brennan was President. His Honor read extracts from the report of this commission, which showed how far behind we were at that time in our agricultural methods and prosperity, as compared with the present day. The trade in mowing machines was confined to one man, a Mr. Booth, and the commission were in considerable doubt as to whether or not he was charging exorbitant prices for his machines, or whether the latter were of the best quality. A few steele mould-plate ploughs were found, while cultivators and improved harrows were extremely scarce. At an Exhibition held in this city; a small quantity of good butter and cheese was found, but quite a lot of bad quality was on exhibition.

There was nothing to prevent the progress and extension of cheese manufacture in our midst. On the contrary everything was in its favor. Instead of the one iron and steel plough, we had now all kinds of improved agricultural machinery. We are now producing a great many things that were not thought of then. Barley, wheat and oats have gone down in price, on account of the vast quantities of these products raised in the Northwest. Our province was not alone in this respect, the same was true of Ontario and Quebec, not only had the price of grain declined in these Provinces; but even land had grown cheaper, because of the great farms that could be purchased so cheaply in the Northwest. But Ontario and Quebec had found the remedy for this state of things. The farmers of those Provinces had turned their attention to the manufacture of butter and cheese. The price of cows had gone up from fifteen dollars to forty-five dollars, on account of this industry. Now what had been done in those Provinces could be done here. Yea, more could be done here; because, experts agreed that their was no part of the Dominion equal to this Province for the production of butter and cheese. Already very much had been done in this direction. The grand exhibits of butter and cheese to be seen in this exhibition building bore testimony to what was being done, and was overwhelming proof of what could be accomplished. Our farmers had done much in the direction of raising superior horses, let us now see what could be done in the breeding of first class cows.

He then read figures to show the extraordinary advancement that had been made in the manufacture and export of cheese from Canada within the past twenty years. Some might object that we were not sufficiently familiar with the business to make it a success. That was an exploded idea. It could be learned in a short time, just as the lobster packing and other industries had been learned. Not only was our Island well adapted for cheese-making; it was also capable of producing apples and other fruits in large quantities and of the very best quality, as could plainly be seen from the grand exhibits of this kind displayed in the building. The canning and preserving of small fruits was an industry that should be taken up, as it would prove to be most profitable. Butter, cheese and fruits are the products for which our Island shall yet become famous. There were here, he said, better opportunities for our young men, than anywhere they could go abroad. Let them turn their attention to these industries and their efforts would be crowned with success and prosperity. In conclusion His Honor expressed the hope that before long, a better and more convenient way of getting off the Island would be found than exists at the present day. He then declared the Exhibition opened.

The Exhibition far surpasses any previous one held in this Province. This is easily shown from the fact that seven hundred more exhibits have been entered than an any previous year. The arrangement of everything within the building is excellent. The first thing that confronts the visitor on entering the main door, is the grand fruit display. This is an exhibit that would do credit to any country. Such apples and plumes and damsons, and such quantities of them! Close to the fruit exhibit is located the handsome pavilion erected by Jas. Paton & Co., for the exhibition of their furs carpets and other goods. The pavilion is hung with handsome draperies, and fitted up in most artistic fashion. The heather holds a conspicuous place in the decorations. The McKay Woolen Company have an immense exhibit of the products of their factory, including cloths, read-made clothing and fabrics of nearly every description Their show occupies a large space and is excellently arranged. C. J Patton & Co., have a display of tweeds, blankets, and other fabrics in their line. The exhibit is shown to first-rate advantage. The exhibit of home-made goods, woven, knit, hooked, etc., is of one the finest imaginable, including mats, rugs carpets, flannels, shawls, table-cloths socks, mits, etc. Prowse Bros. have a fine show of ready-made clothing and other articles in their line. Haszard and Moore are to the front with a grand exhibit of Photograhs, books, beautiful samples of the book-binders art, etc. Beer Bros as usual have an excellent show of dry goods, clothing and furs. Their fur exhibit is grand, and their pavilion well deserves a visit. Dodd & Rogers exhibit hardware, cutlery stoves and everything in their line, in grand style and in abundant quantity. Miller Bros have a grand show of organs, pianos and all kinds of musical instruments. Fennell & Chandler have a large exhibition of their famous ranges and other articles in their line. Geo Carter & Co have a fine exhibit of such goods as are usually found in a well equipped bookstore. The floral exhibit is something superb, which must be seen to be admired. Upstairs are to be found grand exhibits of fancy goods, as well as the show of fine arts. The exhibits of grain, roots and vegetables are simply immense. Here can be seen grain of all kinds in bags as well as in the sheaf and great cornstalks as well as the cobs detached from stocks. The tubers are something that no one can describe. The size of the mangles, turnips, beets, cabbages, potatoes, etc, is something scarcely credible. The butter exhibit is fine, and the cheese surpasses anything hitherto exhibited here. Facts such as these convey some slight notion of what our Province is capable of producing. We shall have to defer till our next issue an account of the horses and other live stock exhibits.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The deposits in the post office savings bank during August exceeds the withdrawals by $80, 000.

R. F. Page, of Bedford, N. S. was run over and killed by an I. C. R. train on Thursday near that station. The deceased kept a store at Bedford and was about 50 years of age.

An epidemic, resembling in some of its symptoms cholera, but not thought be, has broken out in the Icelandic settlement near Selkirk Manitoba. Several persons have already died. As they are without medical aid, the government will send doctors there at once.

Sixteen men were standing near a boiler at Frank Carver's saw mill, Pine Bluff, Ark., the other day when the boiler exploded. Wm. Ward colored, and an unknown man were killed, and five or more fatally injured. All the rest were badily injured. Mill destroyed, entailing a loss of $10,000.

Henry Debeau, employed in the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery Montreal fell into the centrifugal dryer on Thursday last and died a horrible death. Eustache Ouillet, a brother employee, was struck by one of Debeau's feet as the latter was being whirled around, and had to be taken to the hospital.

A strike of garment workers took place in Boston, on Thursday last as agreed upon. Every clothing contractor, with the exception of a few Italians in the north end, closed up his place. The completeness of the strike is a surprise to all interested. About 3,000 persons have struck and about 6,000 are closely involved.

Percival Healy, Canadian customs officer, charged with absconding with $6,000 belonging to the Dominion customs department, was arrested on the Strand London, on the 18th, his description having been cabled from Canada. He was arraigned in the Bow street police court. He had on his person 631 pounds in English gold and notes, and in his room at the Arundel hotel, were found 131 pounds in English money and $1,000 in Canadian notes. He was remanded.

Work is about to commence on the South shore railway in Nova Scotia. The road is to be built from Yarmouth to Shelburne along the south shore, a distance of 80 miles. The steamer Bowden is now loadinng at Baltimore the immense plant of Wm. B. Strange, jr., of the firm of Monroe, Strange & Lee, railroad contractors. The plant is so extensive that it will be necessary to make two trips to carry the whole outfit. The backing of the enterprise comprises some very prominent Boston business men and New York bankers. It is expected that the whole line will be fully equipped and in operation in the summer of 1895.

The Moncton Times says: A horrible accident occurred on Thursday morning to a young man named Sharp, in the employ of Mr Amasa Kennedy, of Studholm, King's County, While feeding green corn into a machine specially made for cutting that product for cattle, and which is operated by horse power, his right hand became caught in the knives, and was pulled inch by inch into the machine up to the waist before being stopped. The injured man was taken to Sussex to a surgeon, and the hand was amputated.

The Gloucester schooner Arthur D. Storey, 98 ton, 18 men, mate and acting captain, Mr. Charles S. Grant, on the 10th inst., arrived at St. John's from Iceland, where she had been halibut fishing. She left Gloucester on the 28th March, and succeeded in securing 60,000 pounds halibut for the voyage. Capt. Francis McIsaac of the Arthur D Storey, died on Saturday, the 8th, while on the way to St John's. of consumption. He had been for about four weeks confined to his berth, and on the sure and rapid road to death the last four years. Last season he was all fitted out to sail, was taken bad given over by the doctors, rallied and proceeded this season, to expire just as he was about returning at the finish of the voyage. He was a native of Prince Edward Island and about 48 years of age.

TIRED, WEAK, NERVOUS,

Means impure blood, and overwork or too much strain on brain and body. The only way to cure is to feed the nerves on pure blood Thousands of people certify that the best blood purifier, the best nerve tonic and strength builder is Hood's Sarsaparilla What it has done for others it will also do for you—Hood's Cures

A Terrific Battle..

GREAT JAPANESE VICTORY

A despatch from Tien Tsin to London of the 20th says: From Chinese officers, who have arrived here with despatches and later messages from Port Arthur, a full narrative of the battle of Yule is obtainable. Admiral Ting, commander of the Chinese Northern squadron, was instructed by the council of war to convey six transports and to land the troops, guns and stores at Yi Chow, from which base China intended to renew operations in Corea, Sixteen battleships escorted the transports. They arrived at the entrance to the Yalu River early. Monday morning and disembarkation proceeded rapidly, the transports steaming into the river, while the warships anchored outside. At eleven o'clock a large flotilla was discerned in the horizon. Admiral Ting gave orders for the placing of the ships in battle array. His position was a difficult one. If he remained near the shore his movements would be cramped and if he steamed out for sea room, he ran the risk of a Japanese cruiser torpedo boat running among his transports. He chose the lesser of the two evils and formed a fighting line to guard the single column. To meet any Japanese ships which might succeed in forcing the line, two men-of-war, with four torpedo boats were stationed at the mouth of the river. The Japanese fleet advanced in columns, forming in two lines while three gun boats and five torpedo boats formed the second line. Firing commenced and the guns on both sides were worked unceasingly at long range. Hits were infrequent. The Japanese crept gradually closer directing a powerful fire upon the Chinese battleships, Chin Yuen and Ting Yuen. For forty minutes a terrific cannonade continued. One Japanese cruiser reported to have been the Saikow was placed out of action. One Chinese officer declares that he saw her sink. In the meantime the two big guns on the Chin Yuen were disabled and the other ships showed signs of damage. Both fleets were under easy steam, the Japanese manœuvering continually, while the Chinese held their original position. Snddenly two of the Japanese cruisers sought to break through the Chinese lines on the starboard side. Three torpedo boats swiftly pursued, firing torpedoes, but the nets about the Japanese cruisers stopped them. In the meantime other guns were brought to bear upon the plucky cruisers, who are believed to have been Akitsuhima and the Yoshimo, and they were beaten back. Chinese officers declare they both sank. The Chinese had fared little better, for the Ching Yuen had been several times hulled and pierced on the water line, while the Chao Yung had stranded while trying to evade the Japanese torpedo boats. All attempts to float her were fruitless, and finally she burst into flames The big guns of the Chin Yuen were disabled, but she remained in the fighting line. She worked her smaller and machine guns whenever an opportuuity offered itself The Tao Yuen retired to the second line and the King Yuen was in a terrible plight. A shell burst through her decks and set fire to her and she slowly settled. The Chinese torpedo boats made several futile attempts to break the enemies line. Throughout the fight the attack was always with the Japanese. Twice or thrice they sought to break through the Chinese line, but until at the last when the Chinese guns were silenced the Japanese never reached the transports. Then the Chinese vessels gave way and while doing so, the Hang Wei stranded stern first. After the first three hours the fire became intermittent. The Chin Yuen, which bravely fought when she was nothing more than a wall owing wreck was struck by a torpedo and sunk with all on board. It was not until dusk that the firing ceased and the battered Japaness fleet slowly departed in double line formation towards the south. The next morning the remnants of the Chinese fleet, with six transperts, reached Port Arthur. The damage to the best Chinese ships can scarcely be repaired before winter. The officers say that both sides fought with the most ferocious courage.

Alberton Exhibition.

The third Alberton Exhibition opened on Thursday last. The weather in the morning was very damp, and it continued to rain throughout the day. There was a large gathering of people from all sections of the west, and a full list of exhibits. The town had on gala attire, flags floating gaily in the breeze from many flagstaffs. A splendid rostrum surmounted by a beautiful evergreen arch was erected outside the Exhibition building. Here at eleven o'clock, the Commissioners, by J. T. Weeks, intermediary, read one, and, on the part of the whole western people, Father Burke another address of welcome to His Honor Governor Howlan, who was accompanied by Mrs Howlan, his secretary, and several ladies and gentlemen. All the western clergy and prominent citizens put in an appearance. A beautiful bouquet was presented to Mrs. Howlan by little Miss Weeks. The Governor's speech in reply was one of the best efforts of his life. His Honor referred to the difficulty there was in the old time to to have a fair or exhibition in Summerside, a difficulty which this section of the country had overcome by having an exhibition themselves. If, he said, the Government act anything like the Lord and help those who help themselves, most assuredly would the generous effort of the people of Alberton and vicinity be rewarded for their proportionate generosity by the Government. From a long experience he could say with the address that West Prince County was second to no portion of the Province in agricultural possibilities, and he hoped when it would be his pleasure to open another exhibition in Alberton he would be able to note the establishment in perfect operation of many cheese factories—the hope of this country. He was pleased to note in a particular manner the splendid unanimity which characterized the efforts of all, not only in the matter of the exhibition, but in all other matters in its own constituent. He referred to the almost limitless market in England for our cheese, and stated the fact that last year Canada exported about fifty per cent of the cheese import of the United Kingdom, and about two and a half millions more than the United States. In conclusion, so far as the subject of the Exhibition was concerned, he complimented the people on the splendid show, particularly emphasizing the fruit and textile exhibits.

His Honor replied to the people's address in a felicitous and eloquent speech, which was repeatedly applauded. Owing to the crowded condition of our columns this week we are unabled to publish the addresses.

Buy your family Boots for fall at Goff Bros.—4i

Cheap Boots at Goff Bros.—4i

CAPES JACKETS AND FURS

We have the biggest and best stock of cloth and Fur Jackets and Capes ever shown by us. We have the cheapest and best that money can buy, we have an assortment that cannot help but please you, we have prices ticked down to the finest figure. We have suited hundreds this fall already, we can suit you.

Low Prices, Quality, Assortment, Fit, Finish, and Workmanship Guaranteed.

STANLEY BROS

THE SHEPHERD LEADS HIS SHEEP

Into fields green and pastures new—so would we lead you to the best place in P. E. Island to buy

FURNITURE,

&c., &c. If you need anything in the Furniture line give us a call.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Who sell at Selling Prices.

YOU RUN NO RISK OF LOSS

of money when buying any article of Furniture from us. They are all warranted satisfactory. This means that we will return your money for anything not liked by you.

Furniture Recovered & Renovated

Best workmanship at exceedingly moderate prices. Estimates given on all kinds of Shade work. We will please you if we can.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Who sell at Selling Prices.

VISITORS

attending the Exhibition requiring

CUSTOM

—OR—

Readymade Clothing

should not fail to call and see

OUR STOCK.

We give the best value obtainable for SPOT CASH.

D. A. BRUCE.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction on Friday the Twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1894, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Little Harbor, Lot or Township Numb Forty-six, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the south side of Little Harbor Pond at the northwest angle of a farm of land now or formerly in possession of Michael McKinnon; thence south along said Michael McKinnon's western boundary line a distance of sixty chains to the Straits of Northumberland; thence west along said Straits a distance of ten chains to the eastern boundary line of land now or formerly in possession of Angus Johnston; thence north along said Angus Johnston's eastern boundery line a distance of sixty chains to the shore of Little Harbor Pond aforesaid; and thence east along the same to the place of commencement, containing fifty-five acres of land a little more or less The above sale is mede under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the ninth day of May, A. D. 1889, and made between Flora McInnis of Little Harbor, Lot or Township Number Forty-six in King's County in said Island, widow, and Charles McInnis, of the same place, farmer, a son of the said Flora McInnis, of the one part, and James Connolly, of Monaghan Road, in Queen's County, in said Island, Farmer, of the other part.

For further particulars apply at the office of Æneas A. Macdonald, Solicitor, Charlottetown.

Dated this 25th day of September, A D. 1894

JAMES CONNOLLY,
Mortgagee.

Sept 26—5i

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, highly concentrated the most economical blood purifier that an be used

Do you have headache, dizziness, drowsiness, loss of appetite and other symptoms of biliousness? Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you.

The prompt use of of Ayer's Sapsaparilla will invariably cure all affections of the kidneys

For Best Value in

Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Toys, etc.

always visit

CARTER'S BOOKSTORE,

187 Queen Square.

Big Bazaar

AT RINK.

BIG SALE

—OF—

Pictures

—AT—

HASZARD & MOORE'S

BOOKSTORE,

VICTORIA ROW.

Are you

WEAK ? NERVOUS?
TIRED ? SLEEPLESS?
PALE ? BLOODLESS
THIN ? DYSPEPTIC?

you need

A COURSE OF

HAWKER'S

Nerve and Stomach

TONIC.

It makes weak nerves strong, promotes sound, refreshing sleep, aids digestion, restores lost appetite, is a perfect blood and flesh builder, restores the bloom of health.

All Druggists sell it. 50c a Bottle. Six for $2.50. Mfd. only by Hawker Medicine Co. Ltd St. John, N.B.

FARMERS Buy Your Overcoats, Reefers, Furs & Ladies Jackets

WHERE THEY SELL THE CHEAPEST,

AND THAT'S AT PATON & CO.'S EVERY TIME.