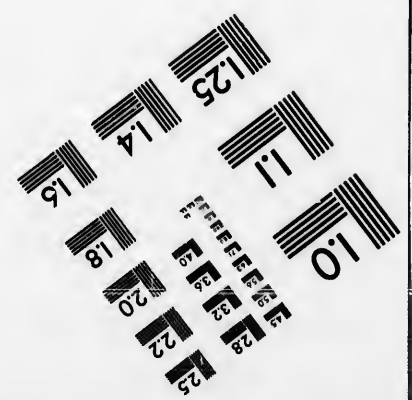
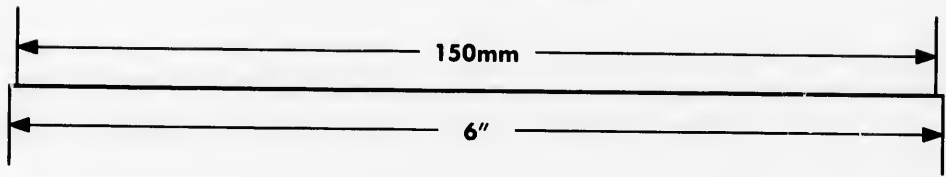
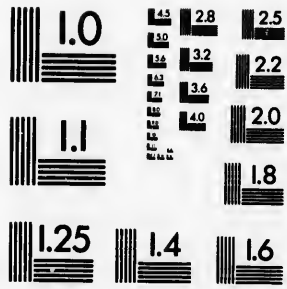
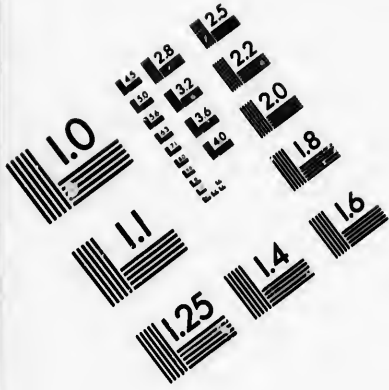


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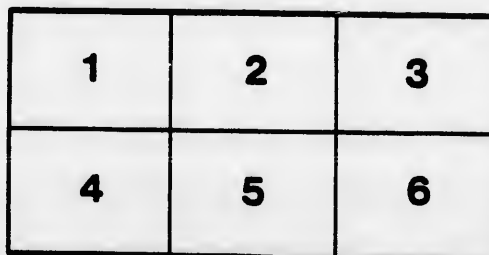
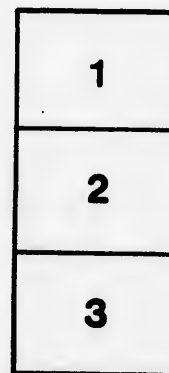
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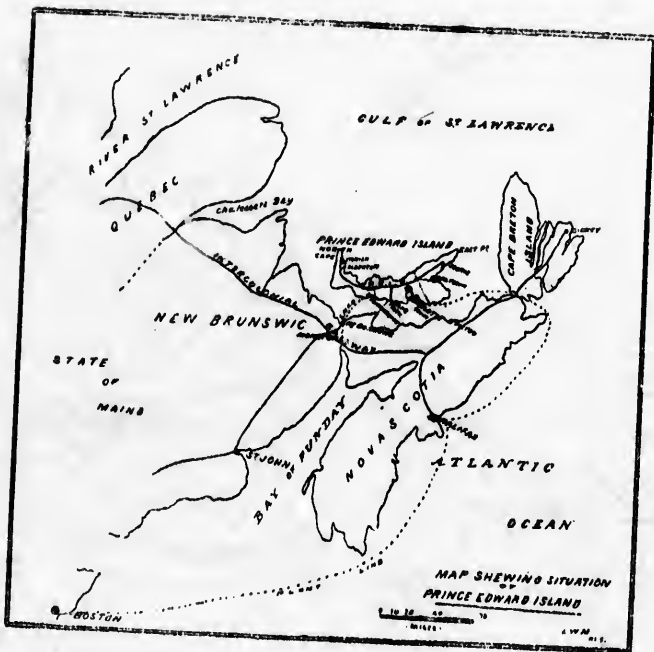
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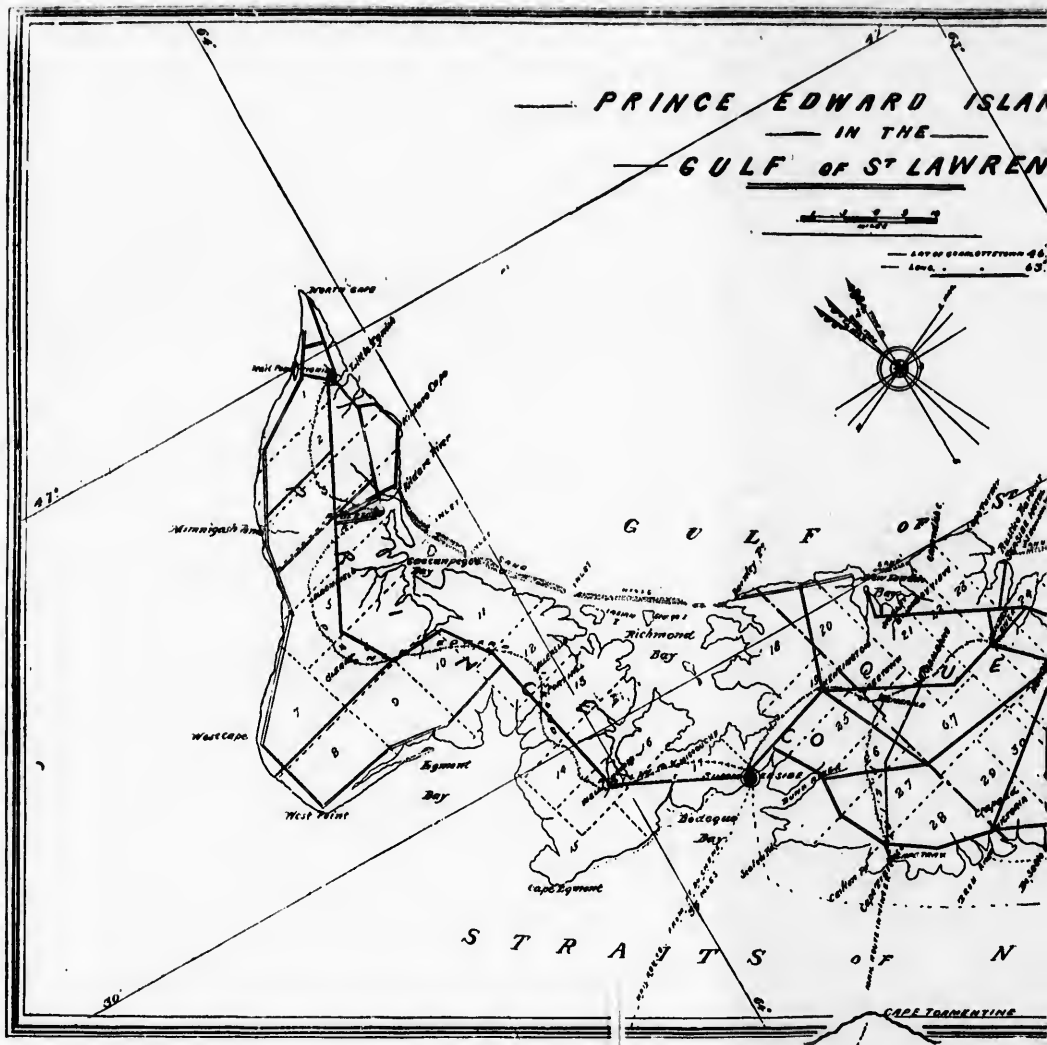
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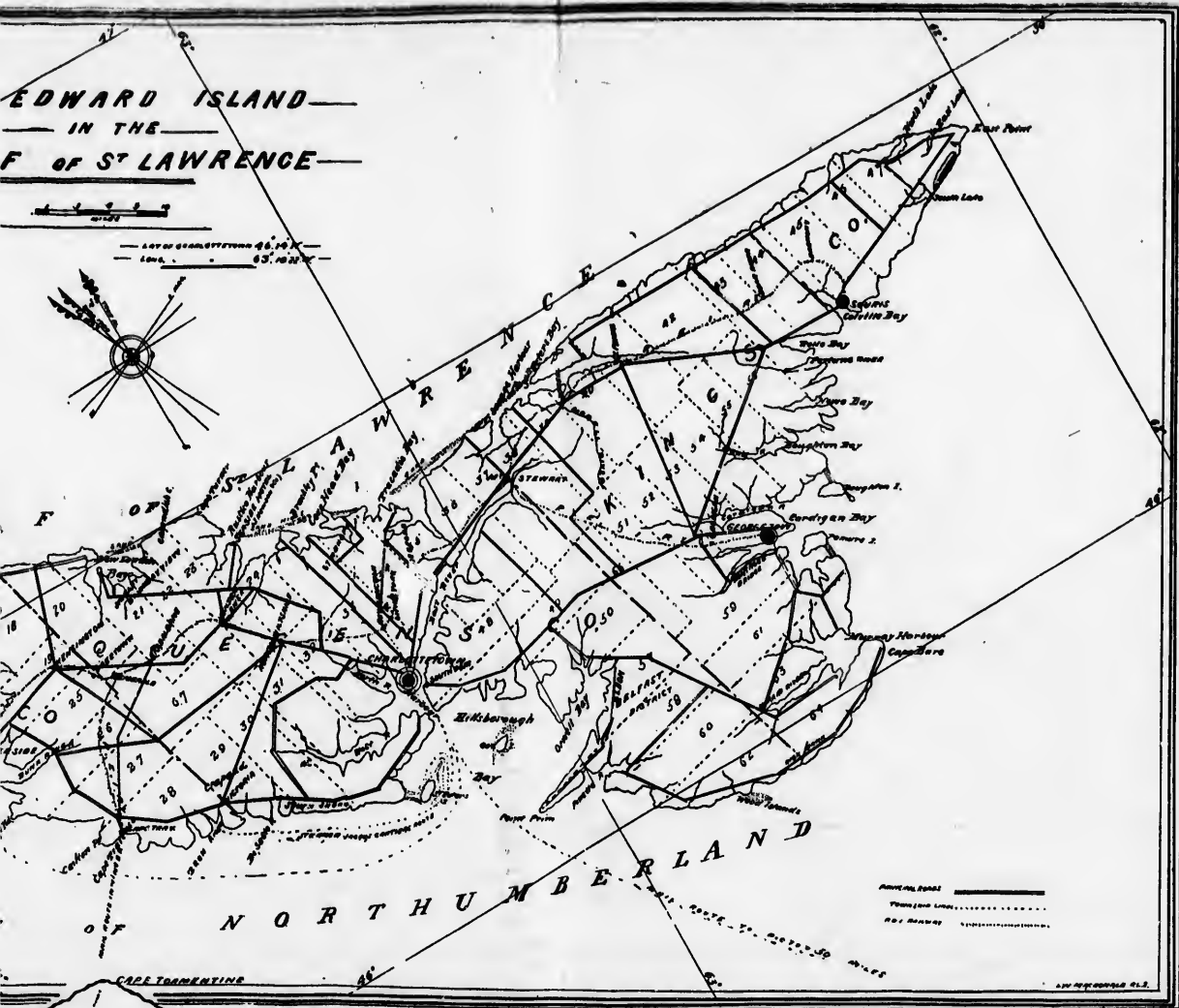
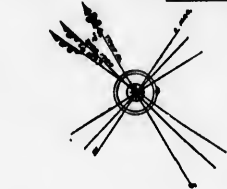




SEASIDE HOTELS, The Seaside Hotel, Rustico. See Map and ads on pages 90 and 93.

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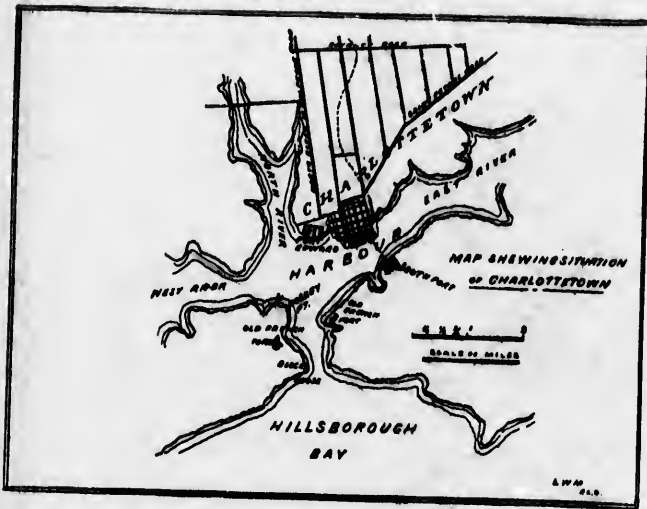
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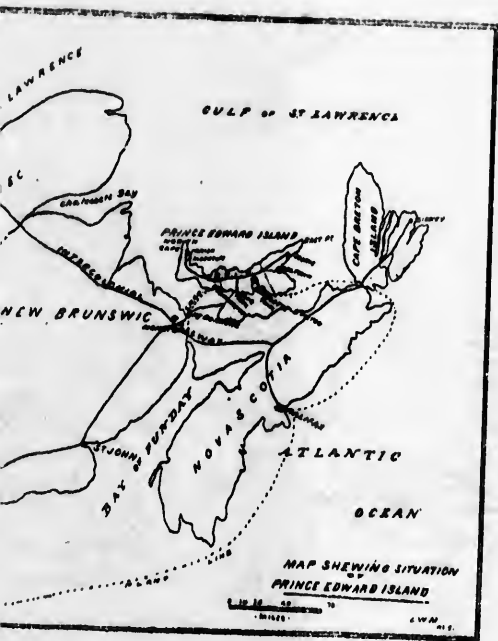


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NEW BRUNSWICK

CHARLOTTETOWN HOTELS, The Hotel Davie. See ad, page 100.
 The Queen Hotel. " " 86.
 The Revere Hotel. " " 88.







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Printed and Published by The Examiner Publishing Company,
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Prince Edward Island



Block House Light, at Entrance to Charlottetown Harbor.

—“In those earliest days when men ran wild
And gashed each other with their knives of stone,
When their low foreheads bulged in ridgy brows,
And their flat hands were callous in the palm
With walking in the fashion of their sires.”

GEOLOGISTS tell us that Prince Edward Island is formed of the washings of mighty rivers, laid down in regular strata, and heaved up from the bottom of the sea during one of the convulsions of the earth, that must have taken place in the ages preceding even “the earliest days when men ran wild.” The peculiar redness of the soil—a feature of the scenery that always strikes strangers with surprise—is owing to the surface being, for the most part, composed of the disintegrated red sandstone forming the upper layer.

It is not exactly known when Prince Edward Island was discovered. This question does not seem to have received the consideration at the hands of learned societies that its importance demands. It is supposed that John Cabot sighted it on the 24th of June (St. John’s Day) 1497. Cabot was then sailing under a royal commission from Henry VII of England “for the discovery of the Isles, regions and provinces of the heathen and infidels.”

It seems unlikely that this is so, for the English neglected to make any claim, and not many years afterwards we find the French in possession, claiming sovereignty by right of its discovery in 1524, by Verazzini, a native of Florence, who was sent out by Francis I of France on a voyage of discovery. There is at hard no certain evidence that Verazzini ever saw the Island, but there is no knowing what proofs may exist in the archives of France.

When white men first set foot upon the Island they found the Micmac in possession. It was clothed to the water's edge with immense pines and spruces, as well as with birches, maples, beeches, and other deciduous trees. Its rich forests, the home of many different kinds of game, and its fertile soil, and, above all, its pleasant situation, appealed even to the aboriginies who were the first dwellers upon it, and they found in their savage but poetic nomenclature a name worthy of their native land. Abegweit—cradled on the wave—they named their Island, and this name still exists in their language.

In 1534 Jacques Cartier, then on his first voyage to the New World, skirted the north side of the Island and recorded the following quaint description of what he saw :

"Wee discovered a lande which seemed to be two Ilands, that were beyond us West-south-west, about nine or tenne leagues. All the next day we sailed westward about fourtie leagues, and by the way we perceived that the land we had seen like Ilands was firm lande, lying South-south-east and North-north-west to a very good cape of land called Cape Orleans. Al the said land is low and plaine, and the fairest that may possibly be seen full of goodly meadowes and trees. True it is that we could find no harbourage there, because it is all full of shelves and sands. We with our boats went on shore in many places, and among the rest wee entered into a goodly river, but very shallow, which we named the river of boats, because that there wee saw boats full of wild men that were crossing the river. We had no other notice of the said wild men; for the wind came from the sea, and so beat us against the shore, that we were constrained to retire ourselves with our boats toward our ships. Till the next day morning at Sunne rising, being the first of July, we sailed North-east, in which time there rose great mistes and stormes, and therefore wee strucke our sailes till two of the clock in the afternoon, that the weather became cleare, & there we had sight of Cape Orleance, and of another about seven leagues from us, lying North and by East, and that we called Wild men's Cape. On the North side of this Cape, about half a league, there is a very dangerous shelve and bank of stones. . . . The next day being the second of July we discovered and had sight of land on the Northerne side toward us, that did joyne unto the land above said," etc.—Hakluyt.



Sand Hills, North Shore, P. E. I.



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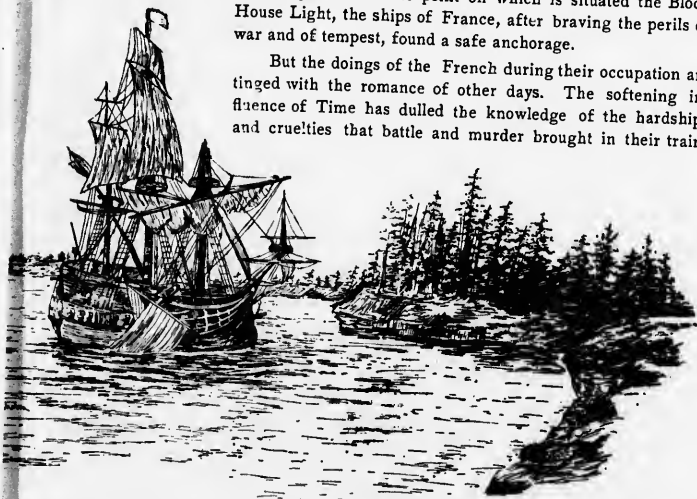
In 1663 a certain Sieur Doublet, a naval officer in the French service, was granted the whole Island, which had been named Isle St. Jean. He, with some companions, established a few fishing stations, but for nearly fifty years afterwards it cannot be said that there were any regular settlers in the colony.

In 1713, after the expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia and from Newfoundland, Isle St. Jean received many of the refugees, and from this date until 1758 the colony was under the active control of the French.

While England and France were, during these years, almost always at each other's throats, and the blood of their bravest soldiers was being shed all over North America, the French in Isle St. Jean were practically unmolested. Encounters with their English foes there were, and to protect themselves a fort was built commanding the entrance to the harbor of Port La Joie (Charlottetown). Many sickening butcheries were committed by both sides, and the savage cannibalism of the Indians was bought first by one party and then by the other.

Members of the noblest families of France were at times included in the garrison at Fort La Joie, and just inside the point on which is situated the Block House Light, the ships of France, after braving the perils of war and of tempest, found a safe anchorage.

But the doings of the French during their occupation are tinged with the romance of other days. The softening influence of Time has dulled the knowledge of the hardships and cruelties that battle and murder brought in their train.

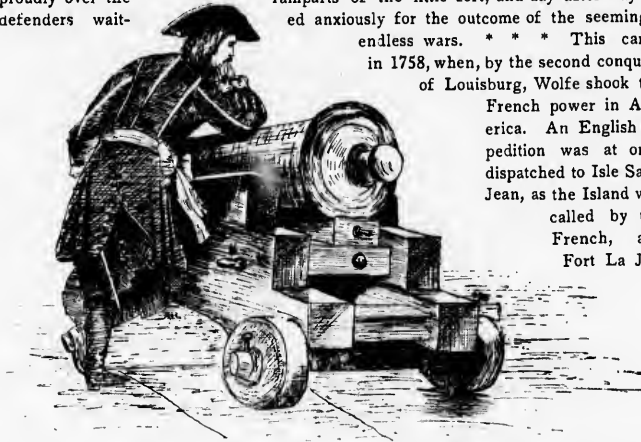


The scalp-locks and the treachery of those bloody days of old seem lost in the background of the past, and, in thinking of Fort La Joie during the later period of the French occupation, we see only the last standing place left to the gentlemen of France, whose hopeful loyalty led them, up to the very last, to make the most heroic sacrifices in order to preserve the colonies of their King.

All throughout the long years during which was waged the bitter struggle of the two great powers for the possession of the continent, the fleur-de-lys floated proudly over the ramparts of the little fort, and day after day its defenders waited anxiously for the outcome of the seemingly endless wars. * * * This came

in 1758, when, by the second conquest of Louisburg, Wolfe shook the

French power in America. An English expedition was at once dispatched to Isle Saint Jean, as the Island was called by the French, and Fort La Joie



was captured without difficulty. Rigorous measures were then adopted, to enforce the submission of the Acadian population, many of whom went back to France rather than promise allegiance to their enemies. But a number remained, and even now their descendants are to be found, in certain sections of the Island, following the same customs, wearing the same distinctive dress, and speaking the same language as their forefathers. The years have passed them by, and they have changed very little in their mode of life. Their settlements at Rustico, Tignish, Abram's Village, Miscouche, and other parts of the Island, are well worth a visit. They earn their living from the land and from the sea, for they are as much fishermen as farmers, and occasionally their women, in picturesque peasant costume, may be seen, on market-days in Charlottetown, selling the fish the men have toiled for.



All traces of the Indians have nearly passed away; the occupation of the French has left little save one or two historic spots around which rich store of legend clings. Their descendants have mingled with, and have lost their personality in that of their ubiquitous Anglo-Saxon successors, but the Island itself—though now a well-settled province—is still as beautiful as ever, and it appeals to the souls of men with the same charm that it exercised centuries ago.

To-day the "low and plaine land, the fairest that may possibly be seen," as Jacques Cartier put it, is as fair as ever. The freshness of the landscape in summer proves its right to the title of Garden of the Gulf. To the tired toiler of large cities in search of a pleasant place to spend his holiday, as well as to the regular tourist, the Island will indeed seem a "refreshment to the spirits of man"—and of woman. All along the north shore of the Island, those shelves and sands, that so troubled the early navigator, still extend, a continuous bulwark between the green fields and the waves of the ocean.

The shore for miles at a stretch is an almost unbroken level of hard white sand. The sand hills rise up from the beach like a rampart to protect the land from the restless sea. These hills, in some places rising to a height of sixty feet, follow the coast line closely all along the North Shore. Inside the barrier, here and there, are lagoons, connected by tiny outlets with the sea, and in these reed-grown retreats wild fowl find an ideal haunt. The surf-bathing along the beach is unsurpassable.



Situated as it is in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, surrounded by the salt water on every side, is it any wonder that the summer climate of the Island is perfect? Sheltered from the Atlantic by the mountains of Cape Breton, fogs are unknown, a slight vapour, perhaps, being experienced once or twice during a whole summer. Surrounded by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the excessive heat is always tempered by sea breezes. Blows the wind from the north or from the south, from the east or from the west, still it comes laden with the pure, sweet taste of the sea. No wonder that the peasants of the Province are splendid specimens of physical manhood, and that the sound minds that many of them bear in sound bodies have enabled them to distinguish themselves and their Island home, when they have struck out into the wide world around them.

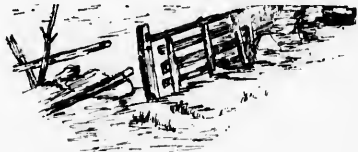
The history of Prince Edward Island, after the peace of 1763 between England and France, is practically the history of its settlement under the English. In various parts of the Island the French had already established small stations, chiefly on the marsh lands in the vicinity of the larger bays, where fish were plentiful. A survey of the Island was made in 1766, and shortly afterwards it was divided into sixty-seven townships and granted to a number of persons who were considered to have had claims upon the British Government. Under the terms of their grants the grantees were to encourage the fisheries, and were to settle one person upon every 200 acres of land within ten years' time. Although some of the grantees acted in a most shameful manner as far as regarded the carrying out of the conditions of their grants, still, shortly after the beginning of the present century, the Island became populated with a race of sturdy settlers, English, Scotch and Irish, who, in many cases, formed themselves into separate communities, and divided their energies between the clearing of the land and the pursuit of the fisheries.



The Island was granted a separate government in 1770, and the Governors were appointed and sent out from England. The first House of Assembly met in 1773, and in 1798 the name of the Island was changed from St. John to Prince Edward, after the Duke of Kent, who was then Commander-in-chief of the Forces in British North America. In 1873 the Island entered into Confederation

with the rest of Canada. The extreme length of the Island is 130 miles; at its widest part it is 30 miles across, while at its narrowest portion one can walk from the southern side to the northern side in less than an hour. The P. E. I. Railway runs nearly the whole length, and affords good means of communication to almost all parts of the Province. Most of the towns and villages are connected with the telegraph or telephone systems, with headquarters at Charlottetown. Additional facility for travel between Charlottetown and the towns and villages on the coast, is afforded during summer by several steamboats and packets.

The whole area of Prince Edward Island is about 1,367,400 acres, and its population in this year of grace is considered to be 120,000.



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CHARLOTTETOWN

"A landscape fair, 'neath azure skies,
Bright contrast to that barren shore
Just left behind * * *
In her best robes of summer green
How fair and lovely was the scene!
The stately forest newly dress'd,
As if to meet her Eastern guest.
And harbors of majestic form
Their barques to shelter from the storm."

APPROACHING Charlottetown from the sea, the feature of the view that attracts attention is the red sandstone cliffs, which are to be seen quite plainly for some time before entering the harbor. Rarely can there be seen such a color combination, as is here made by the red soil, the vivid green of the fertile fields, and the deeper shades of the firs, spruces, and other trees that dot the landscape. On a calm day, with



"the red sandstone cliffs."

a blue sky overhead, the waters on which fishing boats and larger vessels are constantly coming and going and the bright sun lighting up all the varied colors of the scene; make a prospect that is distinctly pleasing. Entering the narrow passage, between

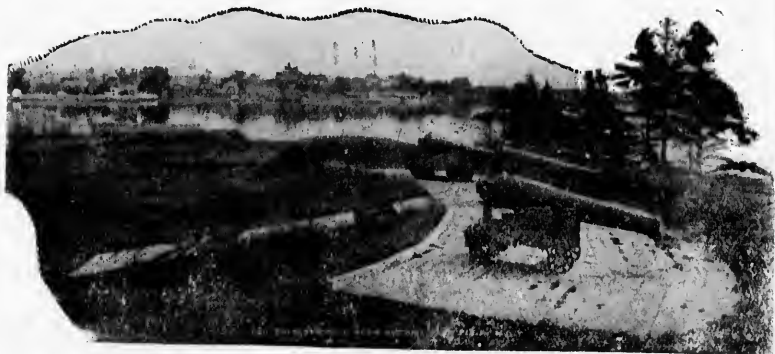
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Blockhouse Point on the one side and Keppoch on the other, the voyager finds himself in a splendid harbor—almost land-locked—formed by the confluence of the Hillsborough or East River, the West River, and the North River. In this harbor the largest warships in the English navy can anchor, and every summer some of the vessels attached to the North Atlantic squadron pay Charlottetown a visit. If the traveller is just from Halifax or Pictou, or from any ports in Cape Breton or up the St. Lawrence, the change from the rocky shores of the former places to the verdant well-tilled fields and thick woods of the Island is most surprising. Long before landing one comes to the conclusion that P. E. Island has a perfect right to the title of the Garden of the Gulf.

About three miles from the mouth of the harbor the City of Charlottetown occupies a pleasant site, being laid out upon a slope that gradually rises from the water's edge to a height of 50 feet above sea level.

A glance at the map will show the advantages Charlottetown possesses as regards a healthful situation, the city being almost surrounded by the sea.



Fort Edward.

On a prominent point of land commanding the entrance to the harbor is Fort Edward, with a battery of four guns. This is all that remains of a number of fortifications erected during the time of the revolutionary war. From this battery salutes are fired on Queen's Birthday, and other occasions, by detachments of volunteer artillery.

Thirty years ago a writer called Charlottetown "a city of rectangles and red clay, regular in its streets and uniform in its color; but the advantages of a situation beautifully sloping to a fine estuarial sheet of water, have not had justice done them; but at some future day, probably there will be some sort of 'Tyburnia' or 'Belgravia,' where mansion follows mansion in clustering magnificence, and one will be spared the feeling of having seen a whole town after looking at one imported stone Colonial Building, which, alone in its glory, stands like 'Patience on a monument, smiling at grief,' or in its naked amplitude, groveless and unshrubbed. * * * * But were

a real stone building not so great a rarity, there could be combined on Queen Square, where the Colonial Building stands, the richest effects of color under the diversified



Colonial Furniture, Charlottetown

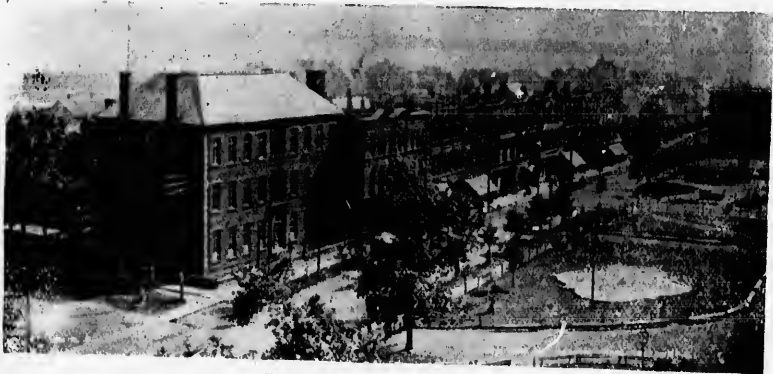
and gorgeous hues of autumn foliage, the green carpetings at its base, and the ruby lines which would form its approaches." This dream of what was possible has happily come true. The one stone building stands no longer alone like "Patience on a monument," and the Square in which it is situated is now one of the prettiest gardens in the Maritime Provinces. To-day, although in some of the streets the red



Looking up Queen Street from The Examiner Office.

clay is still to be seen, the principal thoroughfares are thoroughly macadamized and are carefully kept in good condition. The streets are laid out at right angles, and are from forty to eighty feet wide, many of them being planted with shade trees. The wooden buildings, that, a generation ago composed the business portion of the town, have given place to modern stone and brick establishments, that are fully up-to-date, and able to meet the requirements of the present day. The views given here will show the improvement better than words can describe it.

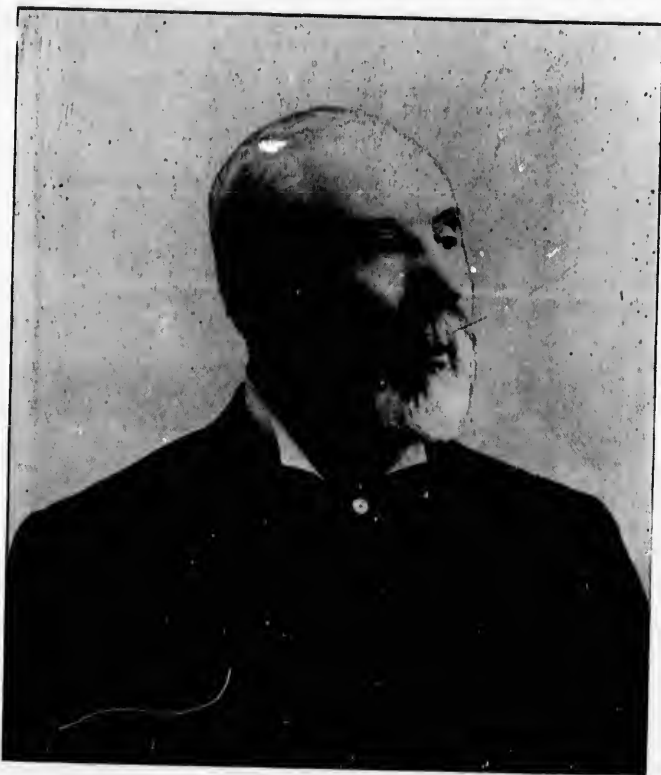
Charlottetown, being the Capital of the Province, is the seat of the Local Government. The Lieutenant Governor resides here, and here the members of the



South Side Queen Square

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The Hon. G. W. Howlan, Lieutenant Governor.

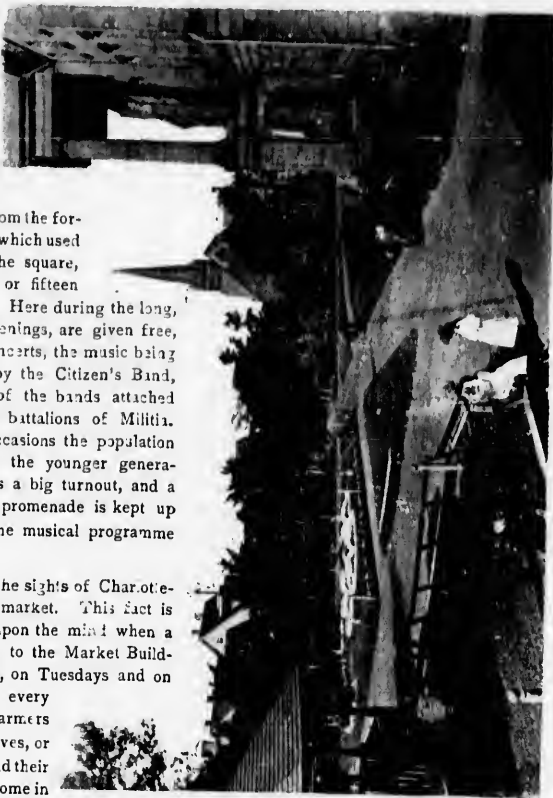


The Honourable George William Howlan was born at Waterford, Ireland, in 1835. He came to Prince Edward Island when but four years of age, and was educated here. For many years he was a successful merchant, and a leading politician. He is a pleasing and forcible speaker; and he occupied, for a long period, a prominent place in the Senate of Canada. Since his appointment to the office of Lieutenant Governour, in the year 1894, he has taken a keen and active interest in every movement for the promotion of agriculture and education; and has become exceedingly popular. His social talents are those of a warm-hearted and highly intelligent Irish gentleman.

House of Assembly meet annually for the consideration of public affairs. The Colonial Building, in which the Legislative councils are held; the Post Office, and the Supreme Court building are situated in Queen Square Gardens in the centre of the city. The gardens are under the supervision of a skilful man; and, during the summer, when "the breath of flowers perfumes the air," present an altogether charming scene; far different from the forsaken look which used to mark the square, some ten or fifteen years ago. Here during the long, summer evenings, are given free, open-air concerts, the music being furnished by the Citizen's Band, or by one of the bands attached to the local battalions of Militia. On these occasions the population—especially the younger generation—makes a big turnout, and a continuous promenade is kept up as long as the musical programme lasts.

One of the sights of Charlottetown is its market. This fact is impressed upon the mind when a visit is paid to the Market Building; where, on Tuesdays and on Fridays, in every week, the farmers and their wives, or their sons and their daughters, come in from the country

round about, and display for sale the products of their farms, market-gardens, and dairies, and all the other articles of food which the Island yields in great abundance, in their proper season. Inside the building, on the ground floor, the butchers and the market-gardeners have their stalls; the space is given up to the women, who although doing business on a smaller scale than the occupants of the lower story, make the "up-stairs market" a feature of Charlottetown, that, during the season of travel,



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Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

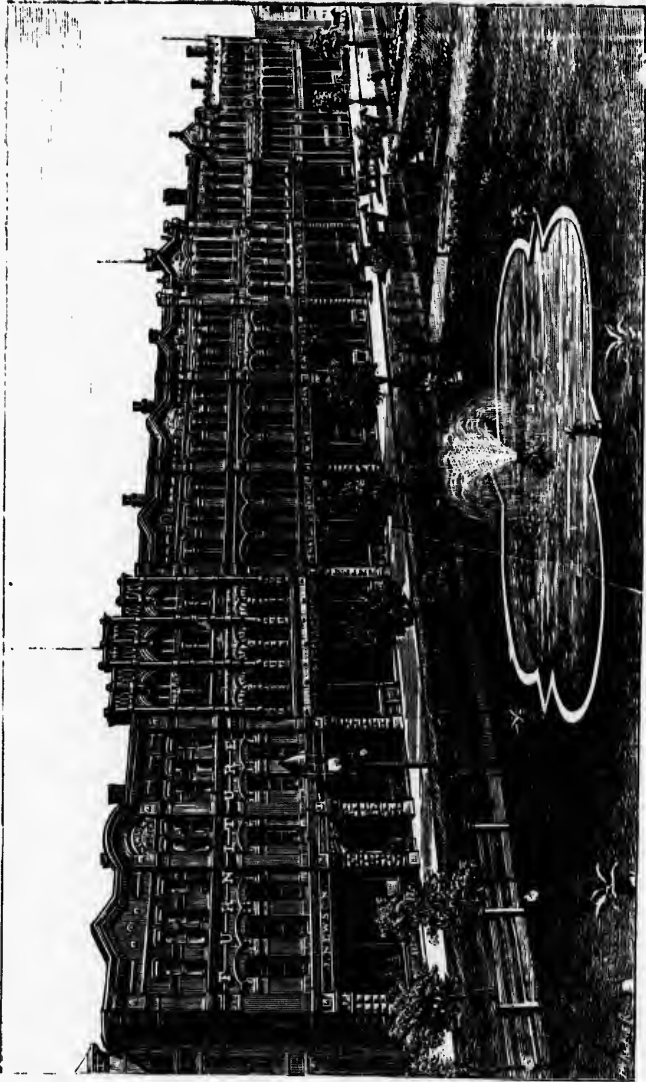
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attracts and delights hundreds of visitors. Outside the building, on the southern side of the square, (a picture of which is given on this page) butchers who have been unable to secure stands in the market, sell their meat from their wagons; and here also on market days, auctions of live stock, etc., take place. A sale of carriages was



Market Square and Buildings

going on at the time that the photograph for our picture was taken. On the northern half of the square is the fish market, and the hay market; and, when young pigs are of a salable age they are brought here, where they squeal away at a great rate, till removed by their purchasers.



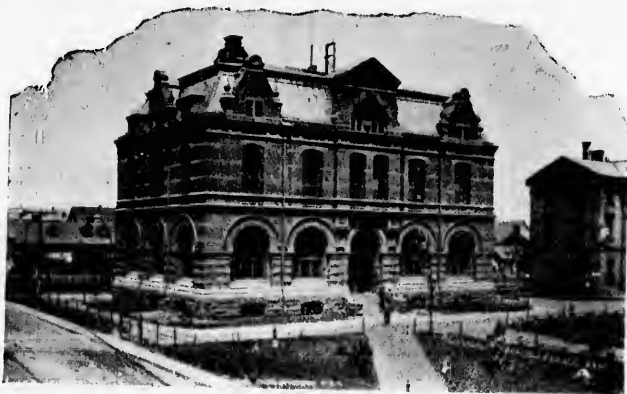
Victoria Row, Richmond Street.

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It may be interesting to give the prices charged in the market. The list will enable readers to form an idea of the variety of articles offered for sale, and the prices will be sufficient to prove that P. E. Island is an inexpensive place to live in.

The list is copied from the market reports of The Daily Examiner: Apples, 3c. to 12c. per dozen; and from 20c. to 75c. per bushel; Barley, 35c. to 65c. per bushel; Brant, 50c. to 70c. a pair; Beef, live weight, 3c. to 5c. per lb; Beef, small, 5c. to 12c. per lb; Butter, fresh, from 15c. in summer, to 25c. in winter; Butter, tub, 15c. to 20c. per lb; Beans, green, 4c. per lb; Blueberries, 3c. to 7c. per quart; Black Currants, 8c. to 15c. per quart; Beets, 25c. to 40c. per bushel; Cabbages, 20c. to 30c. a dozen; Celery, 3c. to 7c. per head; Cheese, 12c. to 20c. per lb; Codfish, fresh, 5c. to 15c. each, according to size; Codfish, corned, 3c. to 12c. each; Corn, green, 12c. for a dozen ears; Cranberries, 8c. to 14c. per quart; Carrots, 25c. to 50c. per bushel; Ducks 40c. to 60c. a pair; Fresh Eggs, 7c. to 25c. a dozen, according to the season; Fowls, 30c. to 60c. pair; Flour, Island made, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per cwt; Gooseberries, 8c. to 15c. per quart; Hides, 5c. to 7c. per lb; Hay, 35c. to 70c. per cwt; Hake, 4c. to 12c. each; Herring, 5c. to 10c. per dozen; Huckleberries, 8c. to 12c. per quart; Lamb 30c. to 60c. per quarter carcass; Lobsters, 5c. to 10c. each; Mackerel fresh, 8c. to 15c. each, according to supply; Oats, 25c. to 30c. per bushel; Oatmeal, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per cwt; Onions, 2c. to 5c. per lb; Green Peas, 10c. to 15c. per quart; Potatoes, 16c. to 30c. per bushel; Pork, 3c. to 6c. per lb; young Pigs, \$1.00 to \$3.00 each; Parsnips, 20c. to 30c. per bushel; Partridges, 25c. to 40c. a pair; Radishes, 3c. a bunch; Raspberries, 5c. to 10c. per quart; Red Currants, 10c. to 20c. per quart; Sheep pelts, 40c. to 60c. each; Straw, \$1.25 to \$3.00 per load; Strawberries, 10c. to 20c. per quart; Smelts, 3c. to 5c. per dozen; Sausages, 12c. per lb; Turkeys, 60c. to \$1.50; Turnips, 16c. to 20c. per bushel; Tomatoes, green, 10c. per peck; Veal, 8c. per lb; Wild Geese, 50c. to 80c. each. These prices cover the variations due to long or short supply. When the season is a bountiful one the lower price rules; when the opposite is the case the higher price given will be found to cover the cost.



POST OFFICE

Near the Market House stands the Post Office Building. In this building is the Dominion Savings Bank Department, the Custom House, the offices of the Agent of

Hon. L. H. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.



Mr. Davies is a son of the Hon. Benjamin Davies, who took a leading part in the abolition of the Leasehold system of P. E. Island, and was born and educated in Charlottetown. He is now in his fifty-third year. He was called to the bar in 1866, and has long been recognized as one of the most prominent lawyers of the Province. He is an easy, energetic, effective, and, at times, eloquent speaker. While yet young he entered politics as a Liberal, and he has always been true to his first love. He was leader of the Government of the Province from 1876 to 1879; and since then he has been almost continuously a member of the Dominion Parliament. Upon the triumph of his party last year, he entered the Cabinet of Canada as Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and he is believed to be in the running for the Portfolio of Justice. When Mr. Laurier is absent, Mr. Davies leads the House of Commons.

Fisheries.

Marine and Fisheries, the Department of Inland Revenue and other Dominion Government offices.

Mails are forwarded and received between Charlottetown and the principal inland points on the Island, daily and in some cases twice a day; while foreign mail matter is made up and sent off every morning, by way of Summerside and Pt. du Chene, for the United States and points west; and by Steamer to Pictou for points in Nova Scotia. The foreign mails are received by the same routes each evening, daily trips being made by the steamers engaged, except on Sundays. The mail service during the time of open navigation is extremely regular. Quicker despatch may be obtained by recourse to the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, which owns the cable to the mainland, and has also connection with many points in the Island.

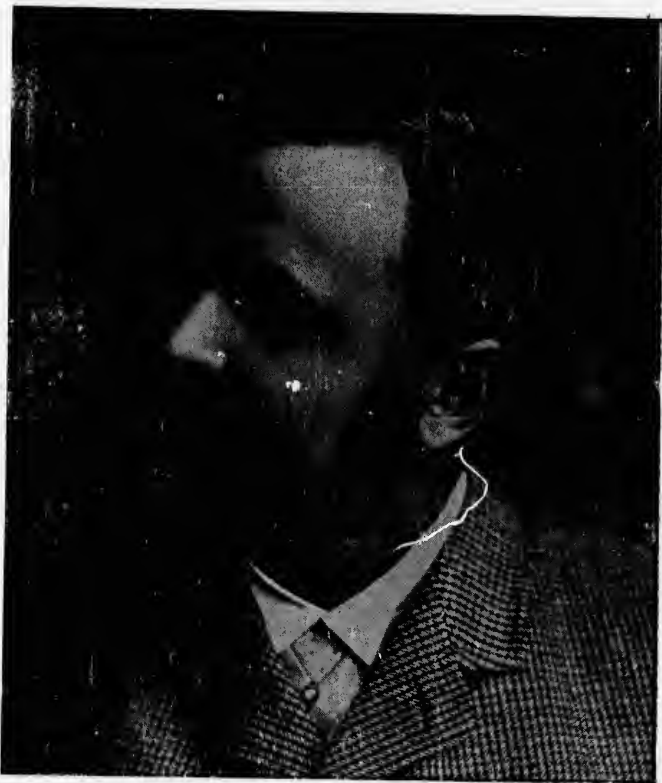


CITY HALL

From the top of the Colonial Building, a charming view of the city and its surroundings may be obtained. On a clear day, the shores of the mainland, forty miles away can be distinctly seen. Nearer at hand the fine harbour, with the land on

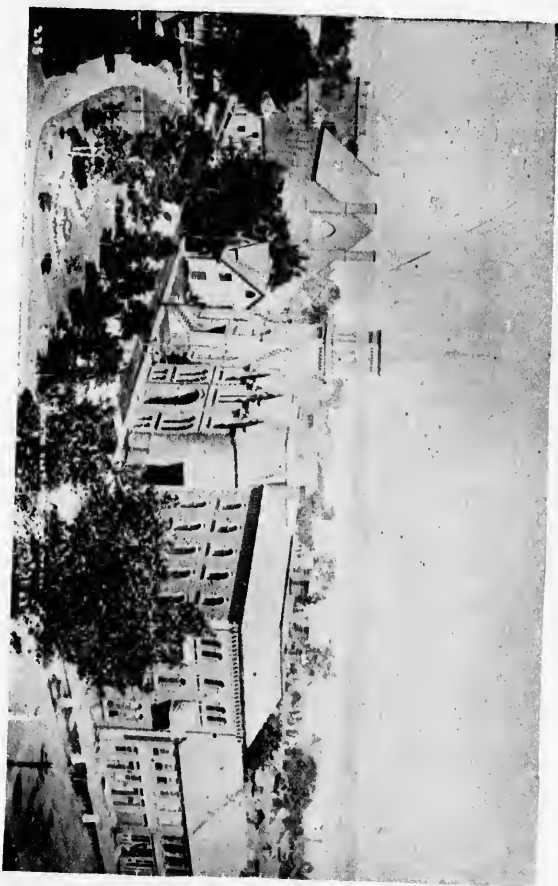
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Hon. F. Peters, Q. C., Attorney General



The Honorable Frederick Peters, Q. C., is the eldest son of the late Mr. Justice Peters, for many years Master of The Rolls for Prince Edward Island. After achieving success at the Bar, Mr. Peters turned his attention to politics. He was elected to the House of Assembly in the year 1890, and in the following year he was called to the leadership of his party. He succeeded to the Premiership in the year 1891. At the present time he is engaged as leading counsel on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, before the Behring Sea Commission. Mr. Peters was born in 1852.

every side gradually sloping down to the water, makes a pretty scene. Directly opposite the spectator, Zion Church, the Y. M. C. A. Building the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Cameron Block occupy the foreground. The new St. Dunstan's

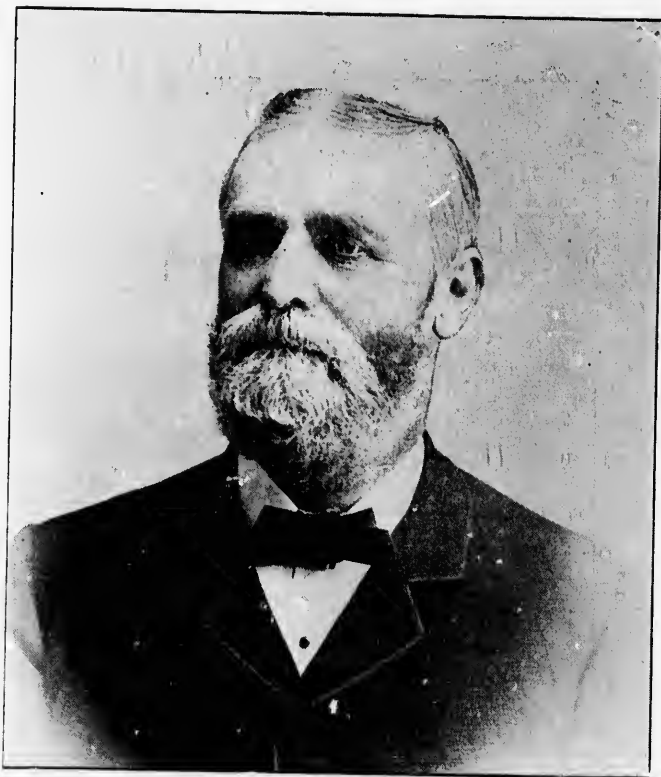


Cathedral, now in course of erection, also occupies a prominent place. From this position the town can be better seen than from any other; and the sight is by no means an unpleasing one.

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His Worship Mayor Dawson



His Worship Mayor Dawson was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, in 1829, and came to this Island with his father and mother in 1843. At the age of 15 years he engaged in business as a clerk. In 1854 Mr. Dawson began business on his own account, and for a number of years managed a large department store—which, at the present day, has resolved itself into one of the leading wholesale and retail hardware establishments in P. E. Island. Mr. Dawson has been a member of the City School Board since its inception; served as City Councillor for seven or eight years; and has twice had the honor to be Mayor—from 1879 to 1892, and from 1893 up to the present time.

It must be said that during the past few years a great deal of improvement is noticeable in the methods of looking after City affairs. A splendid system of water works has been introduced, the source of supply being the Three Mile Brook, on 11e Malpeque Road, where the pumping station is placed. A water supply for fire purposes is kept stored in a reservoir built in the rear of the stone quarry on Mt. Edward Road, and, since the system has been in operation, Charlottetown has suffered very little from fires, which, before the introduction of water-works, used to be attended with such disastrous results. The City Councillors, too, manifest a becoming pride in the City, and generally work harmoniously together for its advancement. A work that is especially creditable to the municipal government is the new Park Roadway, which was completed this summer, and which will afford a most pleasant way for citizens to get from the town to Victoria Park. The roadway runs along the shore, from Kent Street, past Government House

and grounds, and around Fort Edward, affording a most enjoyable route for carriages, wheelmen, and foot passengers. A strong breakwater has been built, that will hereafter prevent the annual washing away of the bank along which in former years ran the footpath to the Park. A railing has been erected all the way along the edge of the breastwork, and with the nicely graded tracks for carriages, bicycles,



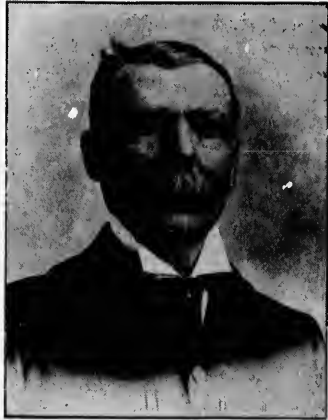
RESIDENCES, UPPER PRINCE STREET

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CHARLOTTETOWN'S CITY COUNCILLORS

and pedestrians, the park roadway reflects the highest credit on those who were instrumental in bringing such a public necessity to so successful an issue. Altogether there is ample evidence that His Worship, the Mayor, and the worthy gentlemen who now have the honor to be Charlottetown's representatives have the welfare of the city at heart, and such it is to be hoped will always be the case.

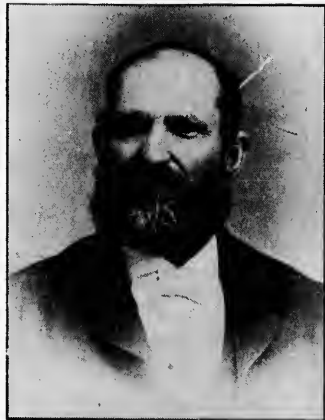
At the beginning of this year was added to the list of city ordinances the Curfew Bye-Law. It strikes strangers with amaze to hear the fire-bell toll every evening and see the people take no notice—with the exception of the small folk, who are then warned that it is time to go home. The Curfew Bell introduces a mediæval interest into a town whose quaintness has gradually departed before the march of nineteenth century progress.



HENRY C. DOUSÉ, C. C.
WARD ONE



FRANCIS P. MCCARRON, C. C.
WARD TWO



THOMAS Z. TAYLOR, C. C.
WARD THREE

CHARLOTTETOWN'S CITY COUNCILLORS



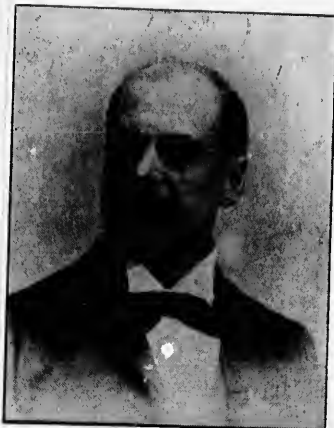
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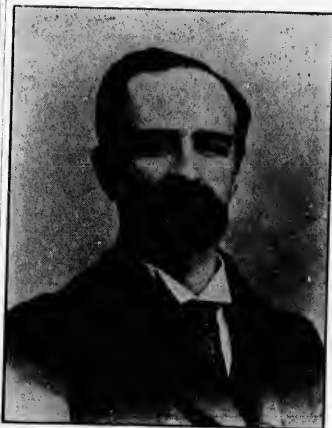
DONALD NICHOLSON, C. C.
WARD FOUR



DR. H. D. JOHNSON, C. C.
WARD FOUR



ALEXANDER HORNE, C. C.
WARD FIVE



GEORGE E. HUGHES, C. C.
WARD FIVE

CHARLOTTETOWN'S CITY COUNCILLORS



D. L. HOOPER, C. C.
WARD FIVE



H. M. DAVISON,
CITY CLERK



F. L. HAZZARD, ESQ.
CITY RECORDER



A. N. LARGE,
CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

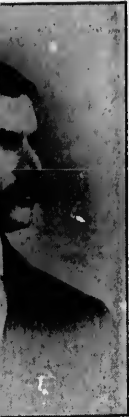
Victoria Park, situated so conveniently that it is not more than a five-minutes' walk from the city, is an example of the proverb that loveliness unadorned is adorned the most.

This park, which has never been "improved" in the sense in which ribbon flower beds, rockeries, landscape gardening, etc., is considered improvement, is one of the most delightful spots one can imagine. Here, even if the space is somewhat limited, one can study nature to his heart's content. On nearly every side are the waters of the harbor, and the invigorating sea air makes the Park a popular breathing place for the population.

On the way to the Park, overlooking the roadway and commanding a magnificent view of the harbor, is Government House, which has for many years been the official residence for the Lieutenant Governors of the Island.

The present incumbent maintains a genial hospitality, and during the summer months when Charlottetown is visited by some of the warships of the North American squadron—as is usually the case, Government House becomes the centre of social gaiety for the time being.

In Victoria Park the local Cricket, Football and Baseball Clubs have their grounds. The Tennis Club have a very fine set of courts, all grass, with a dainty little club house where tea is dispensed on "club days." The cricket field is



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From a photo by C. Lewis

THE PARK ROADWAY

(Taken shortly before completion.)

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(Taken shortly before completion.)



GOVERNMENT HOUSE

*"And dance and song within these walls have sounded,
And breathing music rolled in dulcet strains."*

THE PARK ROADWAY

not so well appointed, the soil of Prince Edward Island being better adapted for farming than for making a good cricket crease; but notwithstanding this the game is enthusiastically kept up, and matches take place with the officers of the men-of-war when the latter are in port, or between teams made up of members of the city clubs.

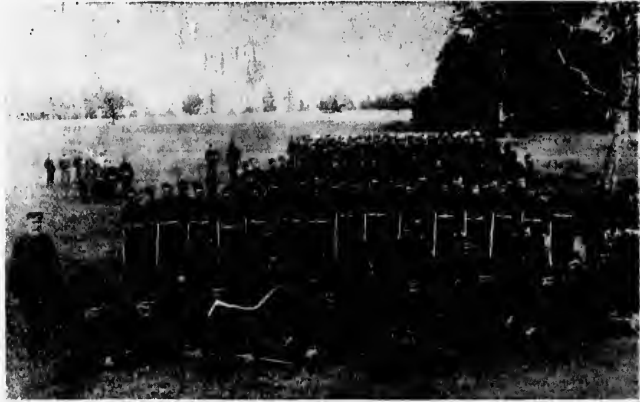
The football field has served as a training ground for some of the finest men that ever chased the pigskin in the Maritime Provinces. The prowess of Charlottetown's famous "Abegweits" is remembered yet in many places where they went to play and conquer.

For two weeks every summer—on the occasion of the annual training of the local volunteer militia—the Park is resplendent with the red coats and gold lace of our citizen soldiers. The number of men who come up annually for training is between four and five hundred. The total active militia strength of the Island is about five hundred



From a photo by C. Lewis

and fifty officers and men, comprising artillery, engineers and infantry. There is at present no bicycle corps attached to the force, but the army of civilian wheelmen is



always well represented on every conceivable occasion. The "wheel" has struck Charlottetown, and the Park is a favorite rendezvous. The fat man, and the lean



LT. COL. F. S. MOORE, D. O. C.

man, the women and the girls all come here to enjoy a spin. The scorcher, too, unhappily, is also with us and possesses as little sense as the generality of his kind in other places. The fear he inspires in the hearts of his victims often gives place to a fierce joy when they behold him receiving his deserts in some such manner as this:—



The harbors, and the rivers running north, east and west furnish splendid opportunities for boating. Sailing and rowing are popular forms of amusement, and during the summer evenings the "white wings that never grow weary" may be seen flitting to and fro across the waters. There are one or two boating

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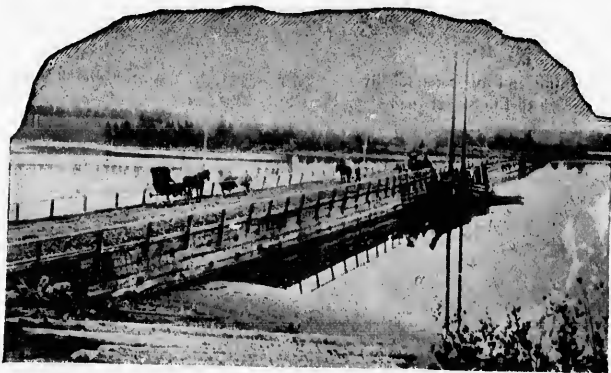
INSPECTION DAY AT VICTORIA PARK

clubs in existence, and some interesting races take place, each season, chiefly between the yachts of the city sportsmen, and the less beautiful—but often faster—fishing boats which come from far and near to enter for the events. Either sail or row-boats may easily be hired, and on the water, especially a pleasure that

Within easy reach in fact in the middle mackerel fishing may after the fish strike done with hook and



of Charlottetown—of the harbor—good occasionally be had in. The fishing is fine, and although the fish are not so plentiful as at some other parts of the Island, still, good catches are sometimes made, as may be seen by the three engravings on the following page, which are reproduced from snapshot photographs taken by one of the jolly fishermen



BRIDGE ACROSS NORTH RIVER, NEAR CHARLOTTETOWN

who composed the party. The fishing is not as good as it used to be some years ago, but it is not often that the fisherman will return empty handed—one or two

fish being the smallest catch usually falling to the lot of the amateur. The "professional" mackerel catchers, who



almost live on this part of the harbor from the time the fish arrive until they depart again, tell wondrous tales about their catches,—but those are fish stories.

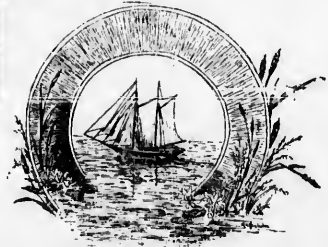
A pleasant afternoon can, at any rate, be spent by anyone wishing to try his luck, and at the least he can go home at evening with a sunburned neck and a prodigious appetite. Near within sight of spot whither the goes in quest of trout. These are they are excellent make good sport. fishing places are to be compared resorts as Morell or any of the lakes eastern portion of the lordly three-skulk in the deep they are only to



treme cunning and an exceptionally taking fly. Nor can the mackerel fishing be compared with that to be obtained along the North Shore in the vicinity of any of the summer hotels.



Mention has been made of fishing near Charlottetown only to show that a day may be pleasantly spent without going far from the city, and without going to the expense of providing for an outing on a large scale. More will be found regarding this subject on a further page.



The Churches of Charlottetown.

Roman Catholic.

One of the first buildings to arrest the attention of the tourist on his arrival at Charlottetown is the Roman Cathedral, situated in close proximity to the public garden.

In the spring of 1896 work was commenced on the construction of a magnificent new cathedral which is estimated to cost about one hundred thousand dollars when completed. The old building was removed from its former site in order to make room for the new structure, and now serves for a Pro-cathedral. The edifice now in the course of construction is the third Catholic church to occupy this site. The first church was built here about the beginning of the present century, while the diocese of Charlottetown was still under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishop of Quebec.

The building of the second church—of which an illustration is given on this page—which is now about to give way to the new edifice, was commenced in the year 1843, the corner stone being laid in that year by the Right Rev. Bishop B. D. Macdonald, the second bishop of Charlottetown. This church possessed many striking features of the style of architecture in which it was constructed.

The cathedral now in course of construction promises to be a magnificent specimen of Gothic architecture. It is being built of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick free stone. It measures 200 feet in length, and in breadth it is 90 feet in the nave, and 120 feet in the transept. The two towers when completed will rise to the height of 200 feet, while over the centre of the transept will be placed a campanile 60 feet high. The capitals on the exterior of the building are ornamented by some very artistic specimens of Gothic sculpture, each one having its own symbolical signification. Over the three portals of the main entrance are represented in sculptured forms the Four Evangelists, and also the symbolical representations of "Religion" and "Justice". When completed it bids fair to be one of the most beautiful cathedrals in Canada.

The Right Reverend Charles McDonald is the present Lord Bishop of Charlottetown.



THE OLD CATHEDRAL



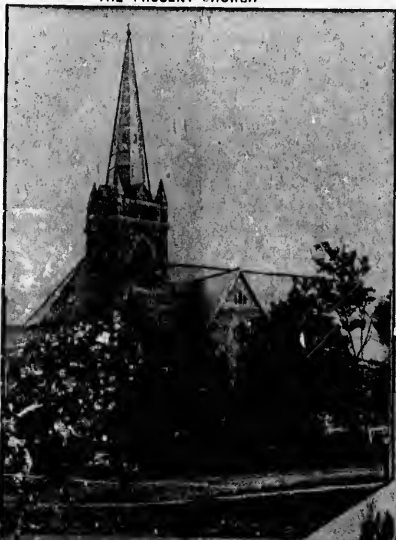
to try his luck, and a prodigious at hand, and still the city is another patient angler the gamey sea-very scarce, but eating, and they Of course these not for an instant with such famous River, the Dunk, or streams in the the Island, where or four-pounders holes, whence be lured by ex-ackerel fishing be nity of any of the

n made of fishing only to show that intly spent without city, and without e of providing for e scale. More will this subject on a



Church of England—St. Paul's

St. Paul's is the oldest Church of England congregation in Prince Edward Island. The first church building, finished in 1802, stood on Queen Square, near the present Post Office. Previous to this—when Charlottetown consisted merely of a few

THE PRESENT CHURCH

scattered houses—services had been held in an Hotel on Queen Street.

The first St. Paul's Church was consecrated by Bishop Inglis of Nova Scotia, and was used until 1836, when another larger and finer building—shown in the lower portion of our engraving—was finished. This second church was enlarged in 1845, and again in 1873, to keep pace with the growing congregation. Last year it was torn down, after having become dear to

many hearts. The present St. Paul's Church is a beautiful structure, as regards both exterior and interior, and the congregation are, with good reason, proud of their church and their services. The present rector is the Rev. John T. Bryan. The services are: Sundays, Morning Prayer at 11; Sunday School and Bible Class at 2.30; Evening Prayer at 7. Holy Communion every 1st Sunday in the month at 11 a. m.; every second Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; every 3d Sunday at 7 p. m.; and on all the greater Festivals and Holy-days. Shortened service every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

Presbyterian---St. James'

St. James' Church, the first Presbyterian place of worship erected in Charlottetown, dates back in its inception to the year 1825. The property upon which the church stands was donated in that year by Alex. Birnie of London and Wm. Johnston. The building was commenced in 1826, and was open for worship in 1828. Occasional services were held until 1830 when Rev. James McIntosh was sent from Scotland to be the pastor. Mr. McIntosh was formally inducted on Aug. 11, 1831 and



ST. JAMES'---PAST AND PRESENT

at the same time the edifice was solemnly set apart for Divine Worship, Mr. McIntosh continued minister until the end of 1836 when he removed to Halifax. In 1840, Rev. Angus McIntyre a man of great ability, was placed over the congregation, and during his pastorate much was done not only in Charlottetown but throughout the

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Island. In 1844 he resigned and returned to Scotland. His successor was Rev. Samuel Brown of the Irish Presbyterian Church, who supplied the congregation for about six months. In 1849 Rev. John McBean was sent out from Scotland, but his health compelled him to resign after a few months and Rev. Robt. McNair became pastor, Mr. McNair continued with the congregation until 1852. In the same year Rev. Wm. Snodgrass came from Scotland, and was minister of the congregation until 1856 when he accepted a call to St. Paul's Church, Montreal. During the pastorate of Dr. Snodgrass the church made great progress. He was succeeded in the same year by Rev. Thomas Duncan, whose pastorate covered a period of twenty years. Mr. Duncan having accepted a call to St. Andrew's Church, Halifax, in 1876, was succeeded in the following year by Rev. Kenneth McLennan, of Peterboro, Ont. During Mr. McLennan's pastorate the handsome edifice, a photograph of which is given, was erected. The foundation stone was laid June 7th, 1877, and the edifice opened for Divine worship October 20th, 1878. Mr. McLennan resigned in 1884 and was succeeded in the following year by Rev. James Carruthers of Knox Church, Pictou. After a pastorate of seven years, Mr. Carruthers accepted a call to James Church, New Glasgow, and in 1893 the present pastor, Rev. Thos. F. Fullerton, was inducted. During Mr. Fullerton's pastorate a handsome and commodious Sabbath School and Lecture Room was built, giving the congregation a very complete equipment, and adding greatly to the beauty of the church property.

Services are held on Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesdays, at 8 p. m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

Grace Church--Methodist.

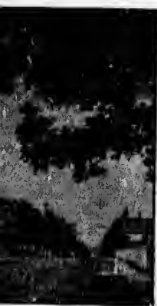
What was known as the Second Methodist Church of Charlottetown had its beginning in a series of Sunday School and Prayer Meetings, which were held for two or three years in the old Free Church—Presbyterian—building. In the year 1875 this building, having been sold, and the congregation being without a meeting place, a committee



was appointed by the Quarterly Board of the First Methodist Church, to build a Schoolroom as a beginning of a Second Methodist Church. This was done in 1876—the Schoolroom having a seating capacity for four hundred. The services were conducted here as an adjunct to the First Methodist Church until 1884, shortly after the amalgamation of the Bible Christians with the Methodists. The Bible Christians of Charlottetown then joined with the Second Methodist Church, which thus became an independent congregation; and an addition was built to the meeting house—the result being the present neat building, which will seat nine hundred people. The name was changed to Grace Church this year. The pastor is Rev. W. J. Kirby. Services are held on Sundays at 11 a. m., 2.25 and 7 p. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

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First Methodist Church

The Prince Street Methodist Church is an imposing brick building of the Gothic style of architecture. The first Methodist on the Island was Benjamin Chappell, who came out from London in 1774. He took a great interest in religious matters, and kept up correspondence with the Rev. John Wesley. The first Methodist minister stationed here was the Rev. Thomas Bulpitt. He arrived in 1807 and died in 1849. For many years the services were held in private houses and in the Court House. In 1810 a site near the London House corner was purchased, and a chapel was erected on it a few years later. In 1835 a more commodious building was erected on Prince St. where the parsonage now stands. The corner stone of the present large and beautiful church was laid on the Queen's Birthday, 1863. This edifice is 115 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 42 feet to the eaves. The congregation is numerous and weatny. The Sunday School numbers over 600 scholars and about 50 teachers.



A long succession of capable ministers have filled the pulpit. The present incumbent, the Rev. George M. Campbell, is an able and eloquent preacher, and under his ministry the cause of religion has greatly prospered. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer Meetings on Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.30 p. m.

Church of England--St. Peter's



Situated in the north-west corner of Rochford Square, is the Cathedral for Prince Edward Island, of the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia (exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction over this Province). While the building is neither handsome nor imposing, the church is one of the best-equipped in Canada. Built by voluntary subscriptions in 1868, it was consecrated on the Feast of its Patron Saint, St. Peter, 29th June, 1879. For its first incumbent it had the saintly George Wright Hodgson, M. A., one of Canada's foremost sons, who by his learning and piety, his eloquence and activity, his broad-mindedness and large-hearted sympathies, not only rose to a foremost position in the estimation of his fellow-churchmen in the Dominion, but enjoyed the well-deserved distinction

of being among the foremost on the roll of the honored sons of his native Province. He died, deeply lamented by all classes, 21st July, 1885.

To him succeeded (Dec. 1886) the present Incumbent, Rev. James Simpson, M.A., who has associated with him in his work, Rev. T. H. Hunt, M.A., and Rev. T. F. West, M.A. The interior of the church is imposing. The stained windows on the north and east sides are from the studio of Mr. C. E. Kemp, of London, Eng., and are exquisite in execution and detail. The organ is by Hutchings, of Boston. The choir is voluntary and vested; the services are fully choral, and celebrated with a strict adherence to all the dignified ritual of the Church of England. Beside the main building is the exquisite little Chapel of All Souls, built in memory of the late Priest Incumbent, and here are held most of the daily services of the church. It is adorned by paintings by the President of the Royal Canadian Academy (Robert Harris, Esq.) himself a former parishioner, by handsome carvings, wood decorations and tiles. The Sanctuary is a tribute from the congregation to the memory of the late Mrs. Hodgson, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hodgson, Master of the Rolls for this Province. In connection with the church are flourishing schools for boys and girls, the former of which has educated for the Universities, and otherwise sent into the world a creditable company of honored Canadians. Services: Holy Communion daily at 7.45 a. m.; Sundays, Holy Communion at 8 a. m., Matins and Communion alternately on Sundays, at 11 a. m., Evensong at 7 p. m.

Baptist Church

The Charlottetown Baptist Church occupies a central location on the corner of Prince and Fitzroy Streets. This edifice was erected in 1890, to replace an excellent



structure destroyed by fire the previous year. It is a brick building, of modern appearance and appointments. The audience room has a seating capacity of 500, and the adjoining schoolroom seats 200.

The church worshipping here was organized in 1838, with nine members. Its growth has been steady, and loyal supporters and friends have gathered about her, as was evinced in the substantial aid extended at the time of the disastrous fire. Her membership is now about 300, with a constituency of about 500.

Some of the leading professional and business men and artisans of the city worship here. This church makes a substantial contribution to good citizenship. In this connection mention may be made of such names as Thos. DesBrisay, Sr., Donald Nicholson, Sr., Geo. Davies, John Scott and Nathan Davies, men of the past generation, whom the church honored with its offices, and were reputed for their good citizenship and public spirit. In the present generation she is well represented also.

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Some of the men who have served the church as pastors deserving of special mention are: Revs. George McDonald, Dr. Tupper, T. S. Harding, S. T. Rand, John Davies, W. B. Haynes, D. C. McDonald, J. H. Foshay, and J. A. Gordon.

The officers of the body are: Pastor, C. W. Corey. Deacons: James DesBrisay, George Scantlebury, A. W. Sterns, J. K. Ross, Alvin V. Webster. Clerk: E. D. Sterns. Officers S. S.: A. W. Sterns, Superintendent; J. P. Gordon, Assistant; J. A. Webster, Sec'y; R. H. Jenkins, Ira J. Yeo, Librarians. Officers B. Y. P. U.: J. K. Ross, President; E. J. Lucas, Vice-President; J. A. Webster, Secretary: R. H. Jenkins, Treasurer.

Services: Sunday 11 a. m., 2.30 and 7 p. m. Prayer meetings, Mondays and Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

Presbyterian---Zion

Zion Church, which is shown in the illustration on page 21, was erected about the year 1860, under the following circumstances: various families, known as Secessionists, worshipping in the Athenæum, and in some of the other churches, Free and Kirk, made up their minds to have a church of their own; they held meetings, organized, and built the church. The Rev. A. Falconer, now of Pictou, was the first pastor, and remained until about the year 1869; the church was then vacant some time until the Rev. J. M. McLeod was called from Pictou also; immense strides occurred during the 20 odd years of his pastorate. The departure of Mr. McLeod for Vancouver, left the church vacant some months, until a call, unanimous and hearty, was extended to the Rev. David Sutherland, then of Richmond, N. S., and accepted. From his first appearance and preaching the present pastor won Zion Church people (unco canny as they are). Organized instrumental choir, electric lights, frescoed ceilings, upholstered pews, and the many other well-ordered appointments of this fine church would combine to make the Douglasses, Mutches, Lockerbys, Frasers, Lairds and others of 1860 stare, if they were with us to-day.

Services are: Sunday, at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesdays at 8 p. m.



General Information

As regards education Charlottetown may well be proud of the manner in which it is provided for. The Prince of Wales College, a venerable institution, now far too small for the pressure put upon it, is the Provincial training ground for common-



PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE

school pupils who aspire to the higher pursuits in life. It is situated in the city, and from out its walls have gone forth many men and women who have won fame for themselves and honor for their Alma Mater.



ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE

St. Dunstans College, situated about one mile and a half outside Charlottetown, in a charming location, is affiliated with Laval University, Quebec, and grants University degrees to its successful graduates. It is under the direction of the Lord

Bishop of Charlottetown. Many of the students who have shouted for old St. Dunstan's on the college grounds, have won distinguished places in their chosen professions; and the high name of the institution brings yearly to it many students from the other Provinces and from over the neighboring border.



Falholm--Residence of Hon. B. Rogers

In Charlottetown there are three large public schools, two Convent schools for girls, and St. Peter's (Church of England) private schools for boys and girls.

Religious and national societies are well represented in Charlottetown. There are two Masonic Lodges and two Lodges of Oddfellows; Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, W. C. T. U. and other Temperance Societies; Sons of England, Foresters, the Caledonian Club of P. E. I., Benevolent Irish Society, Loyal Orange Lodge, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Epworth League, C. M. B. A.

Reading over this list, one is inclined to think that many of the citizens of Charlottetown must have a good many "lodge nights" to furnish excuses for late hours.



Newlands--Residence of Malcolm McLeod, Q. C.

A stroll through the city, particularly towards the western and northern portion, will bring into view many handsome private houses; the wide streets and the general

air of freedom in the matter of space, giving the residences a much more comfortable appearance than is to be observed in most cities.

In the suburbs are to be seen some splendid properties—most of them situated near to the water—and as land does not sell in Charlottetown at so much the square foot, most men of any means at all find it not difficult to set their



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dwelling places in the midst of handsome grounds. On these pages we reproduce from photographs a number of the houses of private individuals. Nothing is more enjoyable than to spend an hour or two in driving along the roads that run out from



Residence of W. H. Aitken, Esq.

and around Charlottetown. One obtains many good views of the landscape and gets a very good idea of the condition of the inhabitants.

The Y. M. C. A. building has a well appointed reading room and gymnasium, where the Secretary is always happy to extend a welcome to visitors.

Charlottetown has not arrived at the era of

street-cars; their introduction was attempted recently, but the effort was defeated by reason of the objections made to the cars running on Sundays.

There are three daily newspapers published in Charlottetown, The Daily



Sidmount---Residence of Hon. F. Peters

Examiner, The Daily Patriot, and The Morning Guardian. These papers each have weekly editions, and The Guardian publishes a semi-weekly besides. There are also two other weekly newspapers, The Herald and The Watchman, and a semi-weekly,

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The Islander. It can be safely said that there are enough newspapers.

As regards hotel accommodation readers are referred to the advertising index at the back of this book.

The stores of Charlottetown will be found to contain complete stocks of the different lines of merchandise. It will be found also that the goods and the prices are about the same as in many larger cities.

Persons who intend to spend a holiday in Prince Edward Island must not imagine that they are going to be far removed from the comforts of civilization. These are, for the most part, easily to be found within



Residence of T. C. James, Esq.

the confines of Char-
Ten miles out of the city
one can lose himself in
the forest primeval, and
forget that there is such
a thing as civilization;
but it is comforting to
know that it is never far
away.

The part of the Island
most in favor and often-
est recommended to tour-
ists is what is called the
North Shore, which may
be reached either by
driving straight across the Island, a delightful trip of between twelve and fifteen miles; or by train to the nearest station; or by "bike." A drive to one of the North Shore hotels is one of the most popular plans for a day's outing.

If the reader will look at the map he will see marked along this same North Shore, numerous sand-banks. The sea has been for centuries washing up the sand to be tossed and moulded by the wind into all sorts of fantastic shapes. The beach is beaten hard by the continuous action of the waves.



Residence of Hon. L. H. Davies



Residence of C. R. Smallwood, Esq.

No more perfect surf-bathing is to be found in all the world. Here during the mid-summer days one can come and escape the heat. The solitude of the place is almost



complete. The silence is broken only by the murmur of the unceasing sea. On the land the heated air may shimmer and tremble, but on the shore is a refreshing coolness.

"There blow a thousand gentle airs,
And each a different perfume bears."



THREE MEN ON A RAFT

All the noisy notes of birds and insects, mellowed by distance, affect one slumberously. To lie down, stretched out luxuriously on the side of the sand-bank and to gaze idly over the dancing waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is to be insensibly

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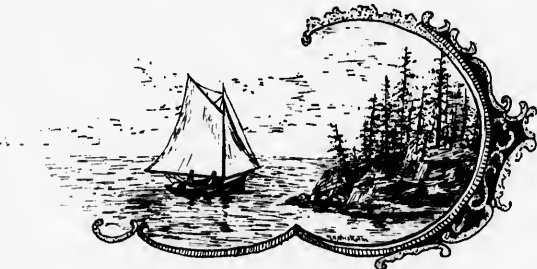
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drifted into a state of contented rest. There are no brass bands, no side-shows, no screeching steamboats, loaded with objectionable

FISHING STAGES, RUSTICO HARBOR



excursionists, to come and picnic under one's nose; no tramps—the genus is unknown; no foul odors, nor beer saloons, nor gambling-houses; none of the annoyances of a modern seaside resort. Instead, the almost unbroken line of hard white beach, the sandhills rising gently, and behind them the prosperous farms extending all along, and following the line of the shore. Verily this is the place for weary men and women to come to build up worn out tissue, to rest the mind, to banish weariness. Afterwards when the shadows fall and the day is done, the moon comes out and makes the scene more romantic than ever. There are hotels and farm houses dotted all along the shore, where one can stay and enjoy all this happiness at rates ranging from \$5 to \$12 per week. Trout fishing can be had at no great trouble, while mackerel and cod-fishing can be enjoyed by any who desire to go out with the fishermen who live



along the shore. The principal North Shore resorts are located at Rustico, Tracadie, Stanhope, and Brackley Point. Rustico may be reached by taking the train to Hunter River, where a coach from the Seaside Hotel meets passengers. To get to Tracadie, one may drive by road (sixteen miles) or take the train to Bedford Station, whence passengers are driven to the Hotel Acadia. The other places are between twelve and fifteen miles distant from Charlottetown, and are to be reached by carriage.

The attractions of this part of the Island have induced several wealthy people to build private cottages for their own use. On the next page we give an illustration of "Dalveny," the handsome resi-

dence of Alexander Macdonald Esq., President of the Standard Oil Co., Cincinnati.

It must not be imagined that the holiday resorts of P. E. Island are confined to the northern side of the Province. At Summerside, the prosperous capital of Prince County, distant forty miles from Charlottetown by rail, there are many pleasant ways of spending the time. Richmond Bay and Malpeque, where the famous oysters come from, is here, and the scenery in the vicinity is charming.

Summerside is lighted by electricity, has good hotels—particularly the Clifton House—is connected by telegraph and telephone with Charlottetown. From here the splendid steamer Northumberland of the Charlottetown Steam Nav. Co., makes daily trips to Pt. Du Chene, N. B., and this is the popular route for fast travel to P. E. Island during the summer season.

Souris, in King's County, is another delightful resort, which is rapidly becoming popular as a watering place. Souris is said to be, by its admirers, the healthiest and the prettiest place on P. E. Island. It is situated on the line of railway, and has good accommodation for visitors. In the neighborhood of Souris there

are some of the finest trout streams of the Province. Georgetown, also in King's County, on the line of railway, has many attractions for visitors. The harbor is one of the finest in the world, and for any one looking for rest, pure and simple, this is the place to come to. Georgetown is a quiet place but it has the advantages of good accommodations for visitors, and communication twice a day, by train, with Charlottetown.

There are many other places, all deserving of mention, and all possessing much the same claims to consideration. We cannot better conclude this subject than



DALYVEN--SITUATED AT STANHOPE BEACH

by quoting the following paragraphs from a little book published a few years ago by the proprietor of the Hotel Acadia, Tracadie Beach:—

"Here, at least, one can find a new resort, which has the genuine charm of health, quiet, seclusion from the world, beautiful scenery, a vast variety of rural sports and pleasures, and scenes suggesting constantly the most romantic and striking historical epochs of the last century in both the new and old world. To these may be added daily communication with the outside world, most



Residence of James Paton, Esq.

favorable surroundings for the recovery of health in mind and body, and all the comforts of a first-class table and sleeping accommodation.

In a few years, Prince Edward Island will have many more hotels, and will be



thronged with tourists, but the "bloom of the peach" is to be the prize of those who first break into this attractive and suggestive territory, so long overlooked by the great world."

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BIRDSEYE VIEW OF CHARLOTTETOWN--POPULATION 12,000

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Farming in Prince Edward Island

"Happy the man, who free from care
The business and the noise of towns,
Contented breathes his native air
In his own grounds."

—Pope.

THE pioneers of Prince Edward Island settled upon lease-holdings in the midst of the woods. Those who were particular concerning the location of their farm-steadings were accustomed to climb to the top of a tall tree, and survey the scene as best they could. The site having been selected, they proceeded, axe in hand, to put up a house. To this end the trees upon the site



"IN THE MIDST OF THE WOODS."

were cut down and "junked up" into logs of equal lengths. The end of each log was then notched and beveled to fit, in a rough way, at the four corners. As soon as a sufficiently large spot of earth had been cleared, and a sufficient number of logs had been thus prepared, the four walls were raised, log upon log, to the height of a tall man. Then the rough framework of a gabled roof was erected. Light poles were attached to this, and these were covered with a thatch of birch-bark. At one end of the structure a wide fire-place of sandstone or



mud was plastered, and this was surmounted by an ample chimney, composed of mud and sticks. Usually the chimney was built on the outside of the structure, and carried up beyond the apex of the roof. It was traversed in its midst by a green hardwood stick, and to this stick was attached a chain, or an iron hook, from which the pots and kettles were suspended over the fire. The chinks in the walls having been filled with moss, the house was considered ready for habitation, and



"SOON THERE WAS A CLEARING."

the well-pleased pioneer family moved in. By degrees—as the settler found opportunity—a floor of logs, flattened on the upper sides, was laid and a loft was made under the roof, by covering the beams between the rafters. In rare cases, too, when absolutely necessary, a rude partition was put up.

Meanwhile the sound of the woodman's axe was heard from early morn till dewy eve. Soon there was a clearing large enough for the first patch of potatoes. The seed, brought in with difficulty from the nearest port, often upon the settler's back, was placed on the top of the burnt land, among the stumps, and covered with earth by means of a hoe. Then, if the season were not too far advanced another bit of the forest was cut down, burned off, and sown with wheat or oats, which was also covered with a hoe. The logs and branches of the trees, cut down and remaining unburned, were rolled or carried



THE PRESENT-DAY METHOD

to the outskirts of the clearing, and formed a sufficient fence all around it.

While the first crop was growing, our pioneer farmer continued his attack upon the forest, happy if his heavy and continuous labors were cheered by the smiles, and his food well prepared by the loving hands, of a pioneer wife. With his gun, fishing-rod, and scoop-net, he had usually not much difficulty in stocking the family larder from time to time,—for game and fish were plentiful. But there are on record some cases of keen privation and of Providential escapes from starvation. At the end of the short summer, the first little, bountiful crop of wheat was cut with

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the primitive reaping-hook, and the first potatoes dug with a hoe. Excellent mealy potatoes they invariably were; and the wheat, ground by hand, between two stones, and properly baked in the ashes on the earth, furnished bread of good quality.

The labors of our pioneers during winter were as toilsome as those of summer. Timber was needed for the ships in course of construction on the banks of convenient harbors and rivers, as well as to furnish freight for the ships that sailed away to the English markets. Lumber was required for the construction of a neighboring mill, or to be sawn at the pits for use in the erection of houses for the Government officials and the men in trade, who came with money in their pockets. The supply of these wants furnished ample employment throughout the months of frost and snow; and the land was, at the same time, relieved of its burden of forest.

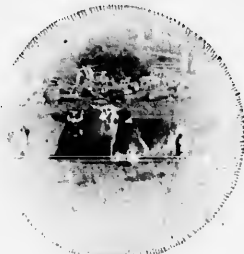


STANLEY BRIDGE

By the return of spring, our pioneer settlers, had in this way earned enough to purchase, besides the absolutely necessary supply of tea, tobacco, and rum, a cow or, perhaps, a horse or a pair of oxen; and, for the shelter of these, a log barn was added to the farm-steading.

Then the work of cutting down and clearing away the woods was continued, and was not infrequently accompanied by great forest fires. Year after year, the seed, in wheat and oats, barley and potatoes, and a little flax, was committed to the ever-widening area brought by continuous labor under the dominion of the hoe; and year after year the fertile soil yielded to the slow reaping-hook and hoe the grain and potatoes required for the sustenance of those by whom it was tilled.

With equal pace the pioneer's family and his stock of cattle, to which a few sheep and pigs were multiplied. There were those days. There were any kind. But when the go to the town, or the strong, light poles, at-on either side, to the



added—increased and no covered carriages in no wheeled vehicles of pioneer farmer had to mill, he took two long, lashed them as shafts, straw collar of his horse,

or the wooden yoke of his ox or heifer, fastened the binder ends together by means of a hardwood stick and a couple of hardwood pins; attached a small platform; placed upon this his bag of grain or other product, and proceeded along the path, marked by blazed trees, to the nearest shipyard, or other centre of trade.

While the goad of necessity was almost continually urging forward our pioneer farmers, there were not wanting compensations, even in the lone log cabins in the midst of the wilderness. The early settler in P. E. Island was not at all troubled about the duty on oil or the price of electric light. He couldn't go to his telephone in the evening and hold a conversation with his friend in the nearest town concerning the day's doings in Great Britain or the day's battle on the plains of Thessaly. But, seated before his blazing wood-fire—wood was plentiful in those days—in the wide fire-place, with an immense back-log steaming and fizzing at the ends, he could enjoy



his evening pipe, and toss his babies on his knee, or divide among them the home-made maple sugar, while he listened to the whirr of the little spinning wheel or the click of the quick shuttle as his industrious wife spun the flax or wool or wove the web of coarse linen or woolen cloth with which he and they were to be protected from the cold. When a neighbor paid him a visit, he could discuss the latest news from the nearest post-office or talk over the old times in the old land. If to his industry were added good judgment and good health he could rest and sleep in peace, none making him afraid. He retired early and rose before the sun. His tastes were simple; his desires few. He lived close to nature and to nature's God. He conquered the wilderness and prospered.

In the course of seven or eight or ten years from the time of his arrival, the roots of the stumps of the trees which he at the first cut down, were sufficiently decayed to be taken out. Then began the heavy work of stumping.

In this work our pioneer farmer was often assisted by his neighbors, he in turn assisting them, with horse or yoke of oxen. Every succeeding summer he would have a "stumping frolic,"—in which all the men and boys nearby would take an active part—ending by a dance with the girls and a "goose supper" in the evening.



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The stumps out, or partially out, there was soon a new development of "farming in Prince Edward Island." A rough, home-made, wooden plough,

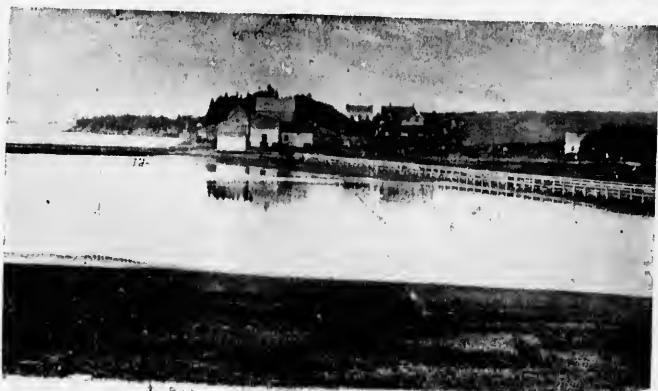
with a wooden mould-board, was introduced, and this was followed by the "crotch-harrow." This latter implement was simply a small hard-wood tree, trimmed of all but two stout branches, into each of which a few wooden teeth were inserted. When in use the stem of the tree



POOLE'S WHARF, LOWER MONTAGUE.

was attached to the oxen's yoke, and the branches, with the teeth, formed the harrow and pulverized the friable soil. Large, untired and broad-wheeled wooden carts were soon added, and roads were, by degrees, cut through the forest, stumped, and cleared.

The way and the work were thus made easier for our pioneer farmers and



BAY VIEW

their sons. They began to enlarge their borders with greater rapidity than at the beginning. A strong demand for ship timber and lumber continued; and the winters were still profitably spent in the woods. In the spring the plough and harrow were kept moving over an ever-widening extent of clearance; and in the autumn or fall loads of oats and potatoes were taken to the nearest ports and shipped to the markets of England and the United States.

Attracted by reports of prosperous times in P. E. Island or forced to move by the pressure of hard times at home, or actuated by both these motives combined, ship-



VIEW FROM TEA HILL

loads of immigrants occasionally came out from England, Ireland and Scotland. These accepted holdings in the woods adjacent to the earlier clearings. In their efforts to subdue the forest, these later settlers had the advantage of the roads, mills and other conveniences obtained as a result of the labours of the earlier settlers; and they on their part supplied to the little colony in the woods some of the products of handicraft and culture in the mother land. Not the least important of these were the peripatetic preachers and teachers who went from cabin to cabin, preaching and teaching during the days and evenings and sleeping at nights in the big "settle-bed" upon the cabin floor.

The whole of Prince Edward Island, and its early inhabitants, were thus, for the most part, gradually brought into a state of cultivation. Year by year, larger crops of oats and potatoes were grown for consumption at home and shipment abroad. The reaping-hook, ere long, gave place to the scythe and cradle, and the ponderous,

six-horse threshing machine was used instead of the simple flail. The Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, the more recent Civil War in the United States, and the Franco-German War, had the effect of quickening the prices of farm produce over a considerable period; and, at the same time there was a demand for wooden ships while yet our supply of timber was unexhausted.

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better class of farmers resorted to the fattening of cattle for export to the markets of St. John and Halifax, Newfoundland and Great Britain. Horses of excellent quality were bred for the use of the lumbermen of Maine and New Brunswick, as well as for the stylish residents of Atlantic port cities. Prudence and economy aided industry. Attention was paid to the rotation of crops. Agricultural machinery of the latest invention and most approved pattern were introduced. The seeder, cultivator, mower, reaper, binder, improved harvester, etc., were brought into use. Improved farm buildings were erected; and in many cases the adornment of orchards and gardens was attached. In some parts of the country, improved fences, including hedge-rows of hawthorn and spruce, add to the satisfaction of the view. Of course much remains to be done. Even in the more advanced settlements of the Province, there is much that is unfinished or that needs improvement. The country is yet young. But, taken for all in all, no part of North America presents wider or more pleasing rural landscapes.

For many years the struggle of our P. E. Island farmers with the obstacles presented by nature, was accompanied by a struggle with absentee landlordism. Landlords who, with a few exceptions, resided abroad, drew from their tenants here an annual tribute money, called rent. The

This period was marked by continuous heavy exports. While our farmers and shippers made money and prospered, the soil of the Island was deprived of much of its pristine fertility. The quantity and quality of our crops began to be less satisfactory. Weevil attacked the wheat. Hay and oats refused to grow in their early luxuriance. The price of ships went down with the advent of peace and iron steamers, and our supply of ship timber became exhausted.

In this contingency greater care was taken of stable manure and its application to the land. The mussel banks at the bottoms of our harbours and rivers were drawn upon by farmers with capital results. Some of the



MUSSEL BANK DREDGER AT WORK

a amount in each case was small. But in the aggregate it was so heavy a drain upon the community that the prosperity of Prince Edward Island was greatly hindered. Besides this, there was a feeling prevalent that the men who subdued the forest and gave all its value to the land, ought not to be compelled to pay rent to the heirs and assigns of those who had given nothing for their right to act as landlords, and who had each and all neglected to fulfil the conditions upon which they received their grants from the Crown. After a long agitation, the rights of the landlords were surrendered as the result of an enforced sale and purchase, shortly after the Island became a member of the Canadian Confederation; and the farmers are now, with rare exceptions, holders of their lands in fee simple.



The soil of Prince Edward Island is not strong in the sense that the soil of Ontario and some of the Western and middle States is strong. But it responds readily and generously to good cultivation. It is for the most part light, warm and easily tilled. When well manured it imparts a richer sheen to the green of its meadows and grainfields than any soil in America. Its productiveness is, upon the whole, at least equal to that of any of the older Provinces of Canada. According to the census of 1891, the proportion of oats and potatoes grown in the Province, per thousand acres, is far higher than that of any other part of Canada east of the great prairies, while the proportion of wheat, turnips,



SCENE NEAR NEW GLASGOW

and other grains and roots is, on the average, equally high. In the year 1890, the agricultural products of about fifteen thousand farmers in Prince Edward Island, cultivating or partially cultivating 1,280,000 acres, included:—

Wheat, - - - -	596,761 bushels.	Turnips - - - -	2,005,453 bushels.
Barley - - - -	147,880 "	Apples - - - -	52,018 "
Oats - - - -	2,922,552 "	Plums - - - -	1,479 "
Buckwheat - - -	84,460 "	Cherries - - - -	4,265 "
Potatoes - - - -	7,071,308 "	Hay - - - -	132,659 tons.

In the same year the live stock of the Province included,—

Horses	-	-	-	25,674	Other Horned Cattle	-	-	45,730
Colts and Fillies	-	-	-	11,718	Sheep	-	-	147,372
Milch Cows	-	-	-	45,849	Swine	-	-	42,629
Working Oxen	-	-	-	116	Hens	-	-	485,580

An important supplement to the mixed farming of the province, from which these results were obtained in 1891, has recently been found in the dairy industry. Five years ago the first dairy station of the Province was established at New Perth. Since then thirty-two cheese factories and four creameries have been established throughout the country. These are, with one exception, managed upon the co-operative plan. A number of farmers form a joint-stock company, erect a building, furnish the plant that is required, employ a skilled dairy-man, supply milk—for which part of the price is paid in advance of the sale of the product—make and sell the cheese and



butter, and divide the balance of profit, after paying all expenses, at the end of the year. The exception in the case is Mr. Benjamin Heartz, of Charlottetown. Mr. Heartz has, from time to time, imported a large number of pure-bred Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey cattle, and has set about the manufacture of butter in a factory of his own. This new industry is well adapted to the Province. Its products in cheese and butter have found a ready sale in the markets of Great Britain, as well as in those of the neighboring Provinces, Newfoundland and the West Indies, and are regarded as really first-class in every respect. In the summer of 1896 cheese manufactured and sold in the Province amounted to 1,612,209 lbs., the value of which, in cash was \$141,235.19. During the summer of 1896 and the winter of 1897,—that is, within a year—the product of our butter factories amounted to 225,802 lbs.—the value of which was \$41,706.37.

These amounts are the results of the early and tentative efforts of less than three thousand farmers. It is estimated that, when the dairy industry, which is yet in its infancy, shall have attained the proportions of which the farming population of the Province is capable, they will be quadrupled without detracting from—perhaps,

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rather adding to—the quantities of the products of Prince Edward Island in other things.

In this connection it may be remarked that there is an assured prospect of a largely increased product of pork. A firm of pork dealers in Charlottetown (the Messrs. Rattenbury), have now in course of construction a large establishment, which



VIEW ON THE STRETCH FARM, WEST RIVER

will be fitted with all modern appliances for the slaughter of swine and the curing, packing, smoking and complete preparation of pork and its by-products, for markets in Great Britain, the neighboring Provinces of Canada, and elsewhere. Means will



thus be afforded for disposing profitably of three or four times as many hogs as our farmers have sold in the years that are past, and of adding largely to the increment of the Province.

With cold storage and direct steamship communication between the Province and Great Britain—for both of which arrangements have been made—it is confidently expected that the farmers of Prince Edward Island will, in the near future, be able to add largely to their exports of fresh butter, mutton, fowls, apples, plums and small fruits, all of which are produced here in the highest perfection, and that they will thus be in a better position than they have been to meet the ever-increasing demands of our latter-day civilization.

But it must not be supposed that farming in Prince Edward Island, is, or ever will be, an easy means of rapidly accumulating great wealth. It will yield a good living to a good husbandman; and to the husbandman who adds to industry, prudence and economy, it will yield a competence. There are hundreds, aye thousands, of



cases in which men have landed here without a shilling in their pockets and have become passing rich in land and stock and agricultural machinery, together with money at interest. Some of these men have lived to an advanced age, carrying with them, throughout life, those most precious of earthly riches, health of body and peace of mind. Upon the other hand, many have completely or partially failed, even though they may have come here with money in their pockets. These either knew nothing about agriculture,—or else, having learned to farm according to the old country methods, they refused to conform to the conditions and circumstances of this new land.

As a matter of fact the forces which combined in the movement that brought Prince Edward Island out of a state of wilderness into a state of civilization, caused an immigration of all sorts and conditions of people. A large proportion had lived in the British Isles as fishermen and crofters; others came from the large towns; many had never seen an axe or a hoe, a plough or a harrow until after their arrival. The wonder is that such a large proportion of these succeeded in the pursuit of agriculture. Nor is it surprising that some of these men and their descendants have always found farming a tiresome and not very lucrative occupation, and have

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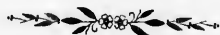
constantly striven after other things. As a result there have gone out from the farms of Prince Edward Island men who, in the professions, in politics, as teachers and navigators or prospectors, made their influence felt throughout the world. As of the Mother Country, so of Prince Edward Island it may truly be said that the finest products of its farms are the men and women who have been reared upon them.

In this year of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee not many of the original settlers of Prince Edward Island remain. Having—for the most part during the reign of her whom now we celebrate—transformed the wilderness, denized by wild animals and wilder men, into a civilized country, peopled by an educated, intelligent



and prosperous yeomanry, they rest from their labors in the numerous quiet country church yards,—“and their works do follow them.”

“ Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield;
 Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
 How jocund did they drive their team afield!
 How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke.”





CAMPING-OUT IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

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Does he wish to escape the heat? He should go to Souris, or West Cape, or some such resort on one of our bold northern bluffs; and, as he explores the rocky



caves, washed by the cool green sea, or climbs the lofty cliffs swept by the never failing breeze—which (no matter what its direction) is, even in the Dog-days, so tempered as if it had just toyed with the bergs of Greenland,—he may realize and apply, to his heart's content, and the too without being packed in a barrel, the principle of "cold storage."

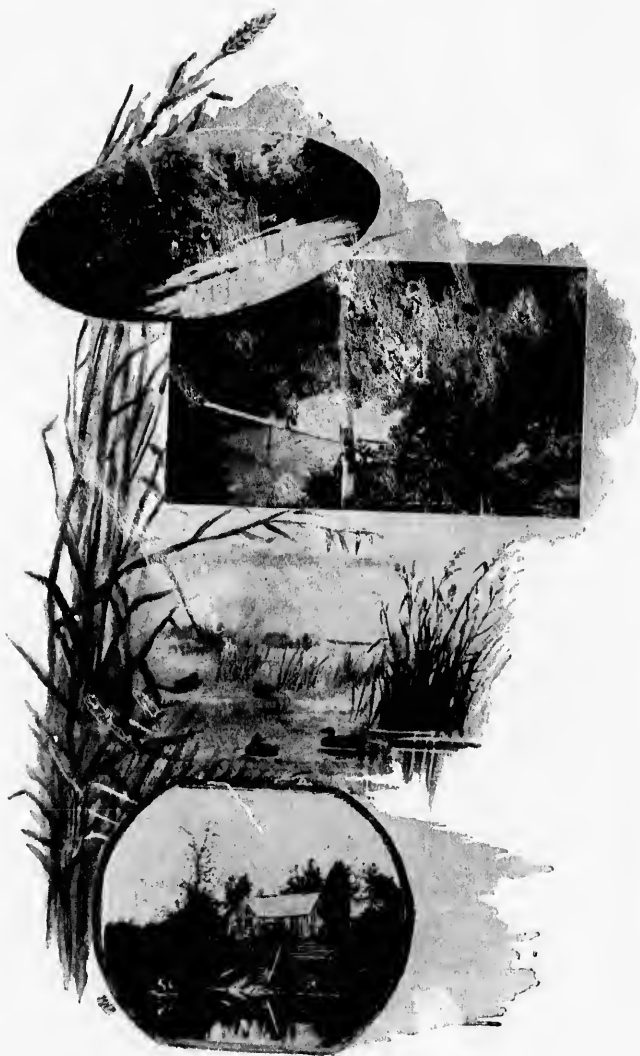
Does he long for warm and languid waters? He will find his ideal in one of the many shallow bays that indent the cup of our great crescent; else along the south shore, at Bedeque, Victoria, Traverse, Belfast, or Wood Islands.

Does he pine for inland scenes of sylvan beauty? Then let him pitch his tent with us in some such glade as that so worthily immortalized by Professor Caven's verse, "Dunk, mourning, meets the tide."



DUNK RIVER---THE BRIDGE

There he may cast his toil-worn limbs prone at the river's margin, dinting deep, and yet sustained by, the springy velvet turf. Soothed by the soft-breathed sighing of spruce, hemlock and fir, haccmata-, birch and maple, let him drink deep into his soul the "beauty born of murmuring sound," until he lies intoxicated with overflowing sweetness. Let him mark the richness of the image—mirrored in the silver stream, beneath the mighty trees o'erarching coolness; and, as he lifts his lazy



FISHING AND SHOOTING SCENES IN P. E. ISLAND

eye to yonder mossy wood-crowned heights, watch where, between the pinnacles of two dark firs pushed far above the many-shaded mass of green, the mid-day sun hangs poised, as loath to turn his welcome rays from such a lovely valley.

Here is the happy hunting ground of the sportsman and angler; the joy of the poet and artist; the promised land for which the weary school-boy sighs, where neither rod nor book can come, save those of his own choice; and where, if the wicked do break through and steal his best trout, he knows that "there are bigger fish in the water than ever came ashore."

To him that is aweary of the world—who loves not, like Ulysses, ever to be fast bound to the mast of duty, but would list a while to the sweet song of the sirens of pleasure with ears unstopped, or eat the lotus in the land of forgetfulness,—what better can there be than this paradise of rest, this sleepy hollow, where naught breaks the stillness but the plash of a lazy trout, or the drowsy hoot of an owl, or the long-drawn plaint of the whip-poor-will; where the murmur of the far-off rapids is like silence audible, and every sense is steeped in dreamy rest by the soft lullaby of Nature's breathing, redolent of flowers and forest life.

If it is sport and fun you are after, join a party of jolly campers at Cape Abel, Fortune Bay. What life in a draught of ozone from over those blue waters, or a plunge into the briny as an awakener before breakfast! When do the sea-trout taste so dainty, as here, when they come sizzling from the pan? Where does song and chorus roll so free as round the evening fire? Where do joke and jibe and story come off so pat? Stale, flat, and



THE ORIGINAL CAMPERS OF P. E. I.

unprofitable they would likely fall within the pale of civilization. But in the woods we get back to the state of primitive innocence; we are no longer carping critics; we emulate our red-skin aboriginals; and as we smoke the pipe of peace around the

blazing logs, where they of old time gathered, we feel that, like them, we can swallow a lot.

Try Morell for an up-stream camp-ground; or the Eastern lakes, which can't be beaten for big fish—if you don't mind the flies.

Speaking of flies reminds us of our friend Louis, who thought no more of his cast than to flick it at a wandering bull,—immature but lively. Repentance came too late; for though he made a long chase, we could hear the clicking of his reel as the terrified animal gained on him, and finally cleared a fence with the trophy hoisted on high. How we did laugh! and how the story stuck to the unfortunate hero, like the fly to His Lordship's tail!

Girls are a good diversion in camp when they come as visitors, but a nuisance if they stay too long. They don't seem to know what "camping out" means, in the true sense of the word. To the boys, it means a state of perfect freedom. Away from the supervision of the fair sex, they are monarchs of all they survey,—no one to scold them for being late at dinner, or filling the house with tobacco smoke.

All the same it is, no doubt, amusing to our sisters to see how contentedly we return to civilization and slavery after a week or two of this ideal liberty; and to cover our satisfaction at the comforts of home, poke fun at the ladies for making such a fuss over housekeeping in town, when we in camp had found it so simple.

And yet it cannot be denied that naughty words were sometimes whispered over the dish-washing. Indeed it is even known of a case where the scullion of the day deserted his work and fled; and, when brought to bay by the Captain and full "Posse comitatus" under arms, took refuge in a lofty fir, where he was regularly besieged and starved into submission.

But here are the ladies to spend the day! Let us meet them at the station. "This is the chariot, Florence," cries Tom. And, sure enough, there it is—a huge newly-painted hay wagon, with boards across for seats. In we pile. Crack goes the whip, and we are off, a merry party enough as we hold on to one another for dear life to keep from being jolted out. "Oh, what a bump!" But what matters a bump, when the heart is light; and we wake the echoes with song and glee. Our charioteer is quite a character in his way, and relieves the tedium of the drive with tales of his good steed "Sconifex," and of his eighteen-year-old dog "Cathusalem," that trots beside.

We arrive. But, just as the ladies prepare to descend, an imploring voice beseeches, "Please don't move, girls!" and the camera-fiend stands confessed. "Starving" 's the word all round; and the culinary department is soon in full swing.

How self-important is the air of Tom, as, tied up in a jack-towel apron, he fries the fish.—and his own face! Jack and Harry lay the cloth over the rustic board, and set the table with many a flourish. We fall to with a relish, and due praise is accorded the ruddy cook and the luscious red trout.

All shortcomings are overlooked or made light of. If anyone puts salt in his tea, or drinks vinegar for lime-juice, the mistakes increase the fun; but when the



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coffee won't pour, and an investigation discloses a chicken in the spout, the climax is reached. After that all are sober—because they cannot laugh any more,—and lie around in picturesque confusion, enjoying a rest in the heat of the day. Some swing in hammocks, novel in hand, but perhaps not in thought, for the novelty of the situation exceeds that of the story. Some pass the time at a quiet game of whist. The lazy man sleeps the sleep of peace, till wakened by the cry of Kitty, the energetic member of the party, who exclaims "Oh dear! I did not come here to sleep! I'm off to explore. If only I were on the opposite side," with a longing glance across the water. Will gallantly comes to the rescue; and taking her up like a feather, is soon in mid-stream. "Quick! snap them!" cries Florence, "and we will send the picture to that young lady of Will's who is ten years his senior. Old maids are always jealous, you know."

And so the day glides past with many a pleasant chance.

At evening we drink a cup of tea and look to our fishing gear. Flies, rods, and baskets are put in order. All clothing of any value is discarded. Top boots pulled



on, pipes filled, and we wend our way up or down stream, each to some favorite nook. Everything is quiet but the swish of the lines. The fish are lively, but small; and, just as we are tiring of that kind of sport, our hearts are gladdened to see, peering through a cloud, the bright full moon. Her silver light replaces the fading afterglow of the sunset. The small fish suddenly pauses and disappears as if he had gone to his bed; and silence reigns in the wilderness. Now we know that the real fun will begin, if there is to be any. Sure enough before long, and without the slightest warning, a quick splash breaks the water, and the click, click, of Tom's reel announces the hooking of the first three-pounder. The sportsman's heart beats high, as with practised eye and feeling hand he follows the wild rushes of the speckled beauty, and finally, with doubled rod plays him into the shallows where he is secured. And now the sport waxes warm. The water is beaten into foam as we fight with the struggling

leviathans, and the enthusiastic Harry rushes in to the neck, never in hand, to capture an escaping whale. We take the way to camp with light hearts but heavy baskets. The ladies apostrophize the moon and the beauty of the night; but sentiment gives way to cake and cocoa. Soon we start for the Depot, some on their wheels, some behind the trusty "Sconifex." Various and comical are the adventures of the shady road; though finally, we catch the train, and bid adieu to our tired but happy visitors.

Such were our days in camp—oases in the desert of life.

Scattered though we be in the race from the fertile shores of Acadia to the Gold Hills of British Columbia, these are, and must remain, green spots in the memory—a bond of union and friendship, ever reminding us of our boyhood and common origin in the "dear old Island."—H. B. M.



A. S. JOHNSON, PH. C.

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AFTER SHAVING

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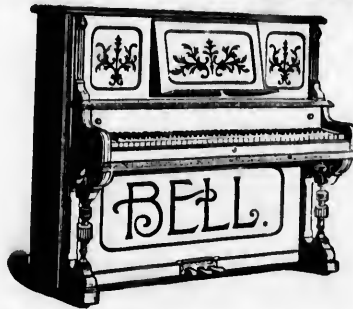
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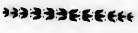
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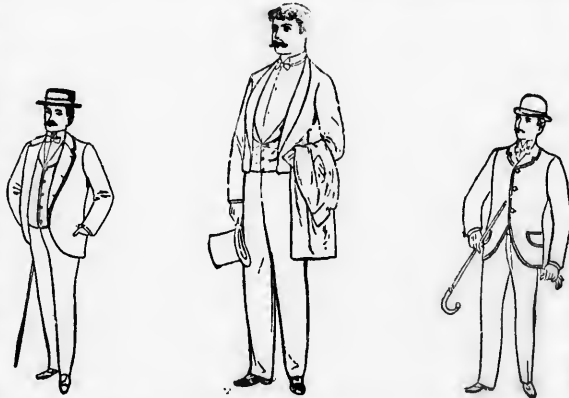
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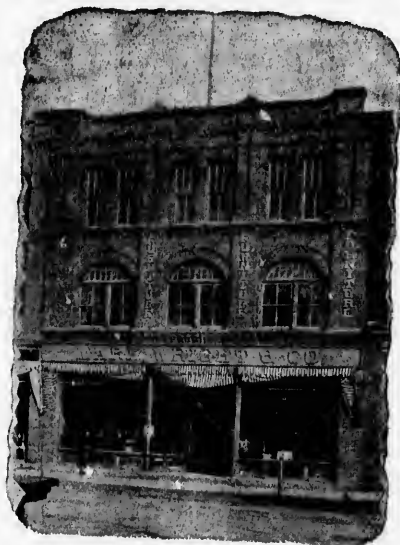
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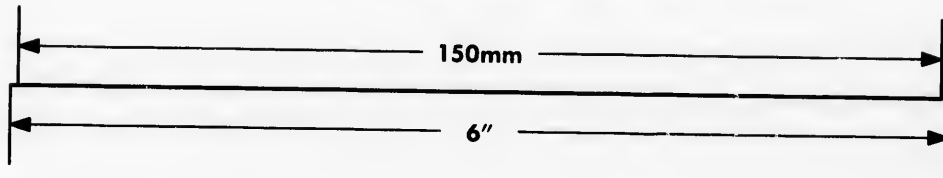
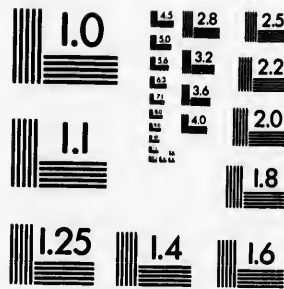
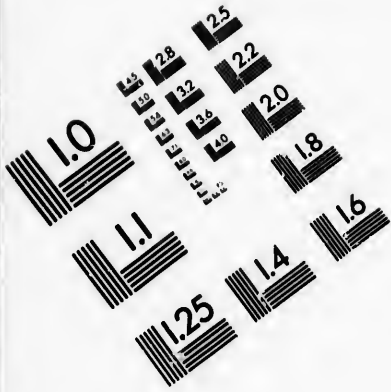
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For freight, passage and staterooms, apply to

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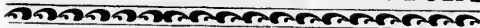


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Between St. John, Eastport, Lubec, Portland, Boston, with close connections south and west. The Palatial and Sea-going steamers built expressly for this Service are "ST. CROIX," (2,000 tons) "CUMBERLAND," (1,700 tons) "STATE OF MAINE," (1,600 tons).

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To our Store, where they will find a superior stock of British made Dry Goods.

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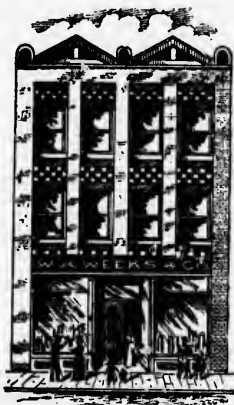
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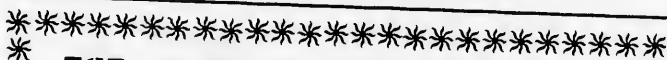
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Trains runs on Eastern time, which is an hour slower than Local time.

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John Newson & Co.

See page 93

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High-class Tailoring

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You should order a suit of Stylish-made Clothes
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IN ALL CLASSES ON HAND.

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The Full Electric Company of P. E. Island having lately purchased a new and up-to-date plant, is prepared to furnish

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WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Power supplied for running machinery of all kinds. Orders for Electric Bells and other branches of electrical work promptly attended to by competent electricians.

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The most delightful place at which to spend a holiday is the Seaside Hotel, Rustico, P. E. Island, John Newson, Proprietor. For full particulars see page 90.



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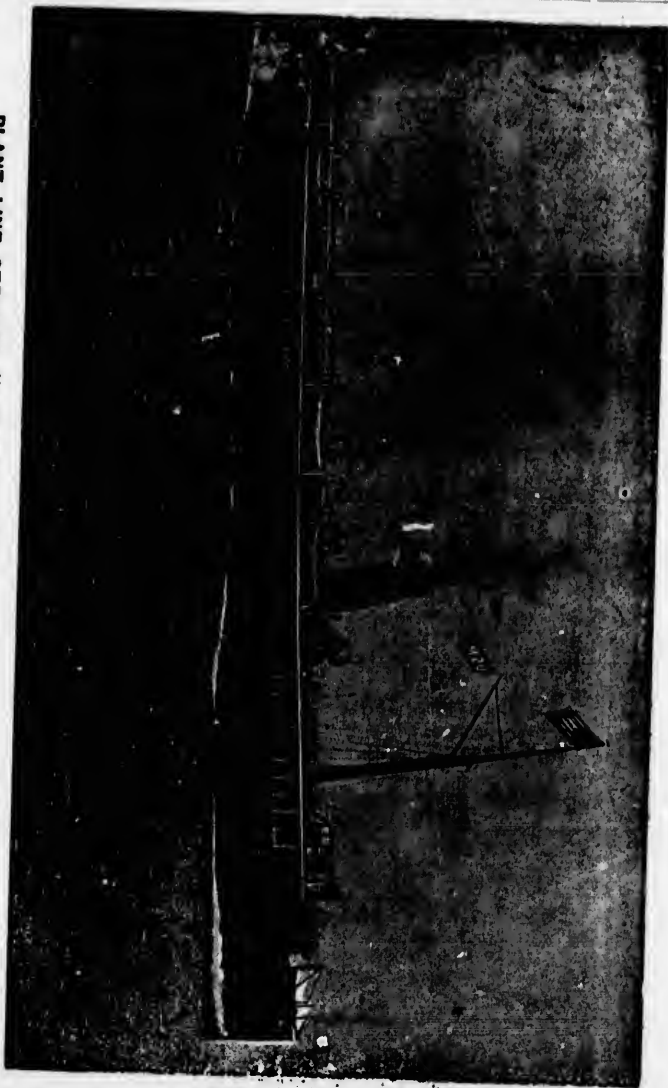
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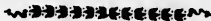
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✦ **JACQUES & GARTIER** ✦

Every Thursday and Saturday afternoons during the Summer



This Steamer will leave the Charlottetown Steam Navigation Company's Wharf every Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m., for Orwell; and will return to Charlottetown about 8 o'clock.

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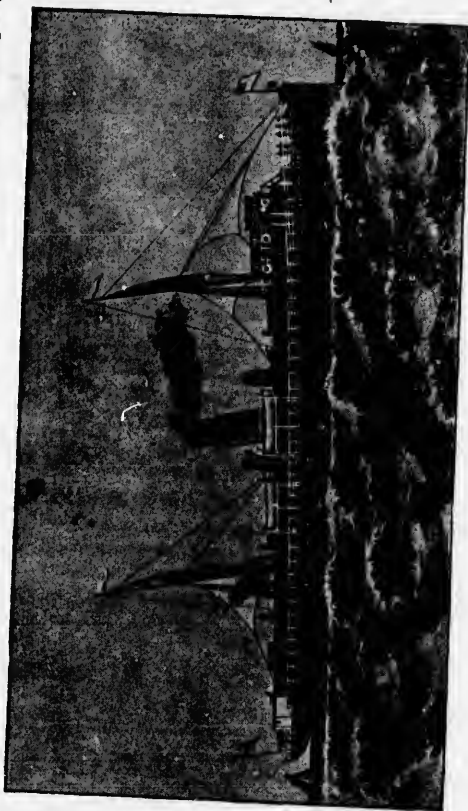
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