



THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1896.

The Boston Journal has taken a glance at the political situation in this country and has made the following interesting observation: "The Canadian liberals are false to their name in taking up an economic policy which has just been overwhelmingly condemned by the enlightened sentiment of the American people. Free trade has been rejected by every important country in the world, with one exception. To endorse this dogma is not liberalism, but Bourbonism."

The News-Advertiser of Vancouver, B. C., in a recent issue contained the following prophecy: "And so—after seventeen years of efforts to formulate a trade policy—the unhappy hosts—with that awful Durham denunciation still ringing in their ears—are marching forward to meet another of those defeats which the voters of the Dominion have periodically inflicted on the great Canadian Know Nothing Party." This is rather an ominous prediction for the Liberal Party, whose leading members, were recently described by an enthusiast as "chirpy, confident, masterful, and aggressive."

The fishery report submitted to Parliament the other day shows that the value of the fisheries in 1894 was \$20,730,000, being a slight increase over the previous year. The Nova Scotia increase was one hundred and forty thousand and that of New Brunswick over six hundred thousand in advance of 1893. There was a large decrease in British Columbia and the Northwest. The largest gain was in herring, cod and pickled and the largest loss in salmon and white fish. The total yield of last year was the largest in the history of the country. The value of the fishing plant is nine and a half millions, or three-quarters of a million in excess of any previous year.

A debate took place in the British House of Commons on Friday last, on the subject of the regulation of sealing in Behring Sea. Thomas Gibbons Bowles, conservative member of parliament from Lynn, Regis, asked whether Canada had consented to the arrangements embodied in the bill. He complained that while America had made restitution for the unlawful seizure of sealers, Russia had not moved in the matter. He moved an amendment against withdrawing of British protection from British subjects and subjecting them in time of peace to search and seizure by foreign naval officers. Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, replied that the Russian dispute was still under negotiation. Continuing, he said that the government had done everything to meet the Canadian objections consistent with executing the agreement with Russia. He believed that the restrictions imposed by the bill were only fair and reasonable. Mr. Bowles' amendment was rejected by a vote of 87 ayes to 11 nays. The second reading of the bill was postponed.

Advices of the 1st instance, from New Westminster, B. C., say the customs returns for May may be taken as the most important index of the prosperous building up of that young Province that has ever been recorded. In the first place, say the advices, it shows a slight increase—the figure is \$7,349,721—in the amount of collection from dutiable goods brought into this port. But when we look at the exports, a total \$35,340 sent out in the month of May, 1894, and compare them with the amount exported in May 1895, \$293,083 we find an increase of \$257,743. This simply means that our mines have increased their output and export to over a quarter of a million dollars, and it may be said that they have hardly yet got a fair start, and are only just beginning to get a move on. In the items of the next importance the fisheries \$3,293, represents only the amount of fresh fish, nearly all spring salmon. Lumber in round figures \$10,000 makes up the total; all items showing an increase over the exports of May, 1894. With regard to the fish products of this port it is estimated that the provincial consumption of salmon, halibut, sturgeon, etc., is more than double any former year, while the local building purposes in the past month has been well up to the average for the same period in former seasons.

As will be seen by reference to the report of Parliamentary proceedings at Ottawa, Mr. L. H. Davies has lately been distinguishing himself by opposing the vote covering the expenditure incurred by the Government in connection with the funeral of the late Sir John Thompson, as well as the Parliamentary grant to Lady Thompson, the late Premier's widow. The peculiar circumstances surrounding the late lamented Premier's death and the noble and generous manner in which the Imperial Government dealt with the case, made it next to impossible for the Government of

Canada to perform their part, with becoming honor and dignity, without incurring a very large expenditure. In honoring the illustrious dead they were honoring the country, to whose service he had devoted his best years and had consecrated his great intellectual powers. The expense incurred by England in connection with the sad event, possibly reached £50,000 sterling; yet not a voice was raised against it in the Imperial Parliament. But they believed in honoring the Empire's great men. Honor is the incentive of noble minds. In discussing this question in Parliament and in voting on it, it is satisfactory to notice that men on the opposition side of the House supported the Government. Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Edgar, and other prominent members voted with the Government. By this action these men have shown that they are capable, on occasion, of rising above party feeling and placing themselves on record in support of a worthy cause. Not so, however, with our Mr. Davies. He must carry his bitterness and his prejudice to the furthest extreme. The grave of the dead leader has not effect in tempering his party anchor. Conduct of this kind gives strong indications of an ignominious mind. It tends to degrade a man and to pull him down from the pedestal on which reason has placed him, above all other animals. A live ass may kick a dead lion, although during life he would fight shy of the king of the forest.

Hon. J. G. Ward, Treasurer and Postmaster General of New Zealand, was at Ottawa a week or two ago, whether he had come on his return from London, at the special invitation of the Government to confer on the question of the Pacific mail service and the proposed cable, as well as the development of closer trade relations between the Dominion and the antipodean colony. From Ottawa Mr. Ward started across the continent via the C. P. R., to Vancouver, there to take a C. P. R. Steamer for home. In an interview, he made some most interesting statements regarding our sister Colonies beneath the Southern Cross, and his own colony of New Zealand, in particular. He considers the Australian colonies far in excess of the second rate powers of Europe, in commerce, financial resources and wealth of natural products. He says New Zealand, with a population of a little over 700,000, will begin the next financial year with a surplus of \$2,150,000. When the Australian colonies were suffering from financial collapse, New Zealand had \$15,000,000 worth of unpledged securities lying to its credit in London, and was, at the same time, able to help out its leading banking institution in time of danger, with a guarantee of \$10,000,000 in addition to the bank's capital. The annual revenue of the colony is about \$22,000,000 and the expenditure \$21,833,500. The gross debt is \$39,526,000 which is decreasing. The wealth per head of population is \$1,100, exceeded only by Great Britain. The yearly imports are valued at \$33,944,315, and the exports at \$46,196,385, a large increase in fifty years. Mr. Ward gave details of the railway mileage and many other interesting facts about the island colony, such as the system of aid extended to intending settlers, agricultural and pastoral resources and manufacturing interests. Regarding the last named, he said, that in 1893, 29,000 people were employed who received upwards of \$11,000,000 in wages. The materials operated upon were valued at \$17,855,000, while the manufactured goods turned out were worth \$37,200,000. Mr. Ward stated that New Zealand took a deep interest in the project of laying down an all British cable between that colony and Canada, and that he himself was the first person to move in the matter on the occasion of the cable conference at Brisbane a few years ago. Being asked if his colony was interested in the proposed Canadian Pacific mail service, he answered as follows: "Yes we take a keen interest also in that highly important subject, and I am glad to see that both Canada and New Zealand already recognize their mutual interests in the matter. There is no doubt in my mind that the remarkably picturesque scenery and salubrious climate of New Zealand, which offer so many alternatives to the tourist and the seeker after health resorts, added to the fact that the voyage across the Pacific is in comparatively smooth water, need only an efficient mail service to greatly increase the passenger traffic between the Australian colonies, New Zealand and Canada. With the growing disposition on the part of both countries to admit each other's product the favorable terms, a great impetus would be imparted by the carrying out of these proposals to trade and commerce between them. I recognize and fully appreciate the enterprising spirit that your government has shown in their efforts to foster internal trade with the colonies, and in so far as we in New Zealand are able to reciprocate we will gladly do so."

His Lordship and Rev. Dr. Walker left here for Georgetown on the 10th of April. From there they crossed to Pictou on the 11th in the Stanly. Thence they proceeded to Halifax, where they were joined by the Bishops of St. John and Antigonish and all took shipping for Liverpool, on the Parisian, on Saturday April 13th. They reached Liverpool on Monday April 22nd, and London by rail the same evening. Thence they proceeded on their journey without much delay, arriving in Paris on Wednesday the 24th, leaving there the following day and arriving in Rome on Saturday morning the 27th. They started from the day they sailed from Halifax. They remained in Rome nearly a fortnight taking in the sights and points of interest. On Friday May 3rd, they had an audience with the Holy Father, and on the following Friday, the 10th, they started on the return trip, travelling by short stages and visiting the principal famous shrines and notable places in Italy and France. The first stopping place was Ancona, where they went to Loreto, not far distant from the place where the happy saying Mass in the Holy House. From Ancona they proceeded to Venice, the ancient queen of the Adriatic. After taking in the famous sights of this city on the water, they visited Padua, and paid the respects to the tomb of the illustrious Milani. The next stopping place, the famous Cathedral and the shrines of St. Charles Borromeo, and St. Ambrose were duly visited. Genoa, with its famous cemetery, was next in the order of stopping places.

From Genoa they passed through the Riviera, stopping at Nice and other places. From Marseilles, on their journey from southern France they stopped at the most notable places—Cannes, Lourdes, Bordeaux, etc., before coming to Paris. After a brief stay in Paris, they set out for London, via Dieppe and Southampton. Two or three days were spent in London, when they went to Edinburgh, on Saturday May 25th. Having spent Sunday in Edinburgh, they started for Glasgow, thence across the Trossachs. Here Rev. Dr. Walker parted with his companions, and went on to Oban, and from there went to Uist, the home of his ancestors. It is proper to mention here that Bishop Sweeney, on account of feebleness, did not accompany his fellow travellers to the different places in Italy and France; but came direct to Paris from Rome. He joined them there and intended to go with them to Scotland and Ireland. He did not feel himself equal to the task, however, so he remained in London. And now, Father Walker having started for the Western Isles, only Bishops Cameron and McDonald were left to complete the visitation. On their return to London from Scotland, they started for Ireland. They visited Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Killarney, and several other places. In the meantime Bishop Sweeney had come to Liverpool, and Father Walker had joined him. On the 7th inst. Bishop McDonald and Bishop Cameron boarded the steam tender at Derry and joined their travelling companions, the same day, on board the Parisian, at Moville. After a pleasant passage they reached Rimouski, on Saturday, as above stated.

His Lordship says the first appearance of His Holiness impresses one with the idea of great feebleness; but when he begins to speak he becomes animated, and shows signs of much vigor, notwithstanding his 86 years. All the Island students in Rome are well, and were delighted to see the Bishop and Father Walker. On Sunday next the Bishop will address the congregation in the Cathedral, and impart the Papal Benediction.

The Manitoba Legislators met on Thursday last, after an adjournment of over a month. The purpose of the adjournment was well known, was obviously at least to afford ample time for thorough study and investigation of the School question. Immediately after the House met the Government submitted its decision on this all-important question. It refused to comply with the decision of the Imperial Privy Council, as requested by the remedial order issued by the Government at Ottawa. In that order the Manitoba Government has thrown away a grand opportunity of manifesting its patriotism and liberal-mindedness. None know better than the members of the Greenway Government that the minority have a grievance and that their rights under the constitution have been infringed upon. That this grievance and injustice are well founded has been shown by the decision of the

Bishop McDonald Arrives Home

His Lordship, Bishop McDonald, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Walker, arrived home from his visit to Rome on Monday evening last. They, in company with Bishop Sweeney of St. John, and Bishop Cameron of Antigonish, arrived at Rimouski on the small Steamship Parisian on Saturday afternoon last. Thence they took the express mail train for Halifax and St. John, and arrived at Moncton on Sunday morning, where they remained till Monday, when they crossed to the Island on the Northumberland, and reached here on Monday evening, as above stated.

A large crowd, including very Rev. Mr. McDonald, V. G., and several other members of the clergy, assembled at the railway station, to welcome His Lordship home. As the train pulled up the station, the League of the Cross Band sent forth its sweet strains. After a few minutes of hand-shaking and kindly greeting, His Lordship was escorted to his carriage, and proceeded to the Cathedral, preceded by the band, the crowd following. By the time the Cathedral was reached a vast congregation had assembled. His Lordship having vested in cope and mitre and bearing his crozier officiated at solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Immediately before the Benediction a grand Te Deum was sung.

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Domestic Parliament

On Tuesday of last week, in the House of Commons the minister of finance had to defend himself and the government against the charge of too great economy. A petition was lately presented to parliament by the auditor general protesting against the action of the government in refusing to provide means to promote two of the auditor's clerks to a higher class and for declining to increase the audit office contingent account. It was supported by Mr. Mills, who brought the matter up, and by Sir Richard Cartwright. The auditor general covers a good deal of ground. The auditor, who was supported by the opposition leaders, complains that the minister has a spite against the audit department and discriminates against it because the auditor closely questions the items of expenditure. In reply, Hon. Mr. Foster stated that if he refused to provide for the promotion of the two clerks in the audit department he did the same in the penitentiary, militia, public works and geological survey, and various other services. So he must have a spite against all his colleagues. There were three departments where the number of clerks had been reduced, and in the whole service there was no increase of first class clerks. There was no discrimination. Another complaint was that the contingency allowance to the auditor was small. To this Mr. Foster said that the auditor had a larger allowance than Mr. Foster took for himself in the finance department. Mr. Mills protested because the auditor's twenty-four clerks had a smaller average salary than the officials in the finance department or justice or geological survey. To this Mr. Foster replied that the geological survey staff were largely composed of accomplished geologists and other scientific men not to be compared with men in the finance minister's department. The finance minister pointed out further that while his own department had more clerks and cost more than it did fifteen years ago, the auditor's general staff had increased in number and cost by sixty-eight per cent. As to department interference with the auditor, Mr. Mills complained, Mr. Foster said that the late Sir John Thompson and himself had introduced legislation to give the auditor power to bring the house back on a staff, a privilege the house had taken away. But it was necessary that the government should deal with the cost of this as all other departments. Messrs Mills and Cartwright intimated that Mr. Foster had not replied to the auditor's request for increased allowance. To this Mr. Foster said that he had intended to bring the matter before the council, but in the meantime the auditor who claims to be an officer of parliament and not of the government, had written him again saying that if his case was not attended to by the finance minister at once he would bring it before the house. This letter said Mr. Foster, was put away, and he took no further notice of the matter. The government would oppose the request of an officer to appeal to parliament for a larger grant of money for his department. But he thought it might be worth while to have a commission to enquire into the present method of audit. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper; discussed the status of the auditor general as an officer of parliament and the government, and spoke of the inadequate haste with which he had rushed before parliament with his troubles. The minister of justice, who criticised somewhat severely the auditor's methods, was speaking at recess. It came out in the discussion that the auditor general had departed more than the head of any other department in the whole service from the rule to appoint clerks at a minimum and promote to higher class until the clerks had worked their way to the head of their own class. After dinner Mr. Foster went into a discussion of the auditor general's manifesto, which he criticised with considerable severity. Messrs Davies, Dickey and Laurier continued the discussion. Mr. Davies contended that the government desired to suppress the auditor general because that officer exposed their iniquity. He and Mr. Laurier argued that whether the auditor was right or wrong he ought to have his committee of enquiry. Hon. Mr. Dickey said that the whole discussion had grown up over the claim of the auditor for the promotion of two clerks and a larger allowance for extra clerks. The matter was not of great importance but the form of the auditor's petition showed that since gentlemen began to praise him he had begun to think he was placed in authority over the government and parliament and everybody else. The debate collapsed before

eleven o'clock and the house went into supply. The house in committee passed a number of bills in the interior department and also the final items for the Royal prohibition commission. Hon. Mr. Foster explained that the total cost of the commission, printing and all, will be between eighty and ninety thousand dollars.

On Wednesday Mr. Mellock moved the second reading of his bill forbidding members travelling free on Railways to attend sessions at Ottawa. There was no discussion and the bill was voted down, 46 to 100. Supporters and opponents were found on both sides of the house. Mr. McLennan, of Glangarry, moved the second reading of his bill to alter the contract bill. Supporting his measure, Mr. McLennan pointed out that he only intended a reciprocal law to that of the United States, which excluded Canadian contractors or laborers from the privilege of contracting or working on contracts in that country. He proposed that the United States contractors should not have the privilege of taking a Canadian contract since Canadians have no privilege in the United States. He explained very fully the nature of the federal and state anti-alien laws. Hon. Mr. Haggart said he understood and somewhat sympathized with the view of the mover of the bill, but he could not support all the provisions of the measure, which went further than the former intention. The bill would prevent giving small contracts by the federal, provincial or municipal government to persons in foreign countries, some of which foreign states had treated us generously. Mr. Haggart could not support the bill, but intimated that the time might come when legislation would be required to meet the legislation of other countries. Mr. Casey said the bill was evidently to create a contractors' combine. Mr. McLean of Toronto supported the principle of the measure, but could not support some of the details. Mr. Tisdale affirmed the principle that the federal government in giving contracts should always prefer Canadian contractors and workmen. He thought the thanks of the country were due to Mr. McLennan. Mr. McAllister pointed out that the measure as drafted would exclude from contracts the class of people who, though not citizens of Canada, are residents of the Dominion, and property owners in this country. This would be a hardship. The discussion was continued by Messrs. McDonald, Algoma, Gibson, Lincoln, Dr. Sprague and others. Mr. Taylor of Leeds complained that the United States people were getting fine contracts here all the time, while in the condition of labor and contractors was unfair. He proposed that the bill be amended so that it would be brought into operation by proclamation of the governor general and made applicable only against subjects of those countries which excluded Canadians from the benefit of labor and contracts. Mr. Gillies of Nova Scotia opposed the measure as too sweeping. After recess Mr. M. Lennan's alien contract bill was stood over on motion of Hon. Mr. Costigan adjoining the debate. The house then took up Mr. Edgar's bill, imposing a penalty on any officer or contractor of a railway company having government subsidies who solicited or promised money for the promotion of the election of a member of parliament or the legislature. The bill was discussed by the Ontario and Quebec members. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper moved the adjournment of the debate in order that he and his colleagues might consult as to the action they should take on the bill. Mr. Edgar consented to the adjournment and the measure stands over.

Answering questions on Thursday, Hon. Mr. Oimet stated there had been three public funerals since confederation, the one of Sir George Cartier cost ten thousand dollars; Sir John McDonald's six thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight; Sir John Thompson's in the neighborhood of the amount voted, there was an appropriation of two hundred and ninety-five dollars for the funeral of D'Arcy McGee, who did not have a public funeral. To Mr. McCarthy's question, Hon. Mr. Foster stated that nothing which could properly be called negotiations had taken place between the Government and Lord Aberdeen concerning the Manitoba Schools. There had been some communication between the Governor-General and the Manitoba Ministers. The Governor-General was not in this matter acting with the advice of his ministers. From these communications there had been no results that could be communicated to parliament. Hon. Mr. Costigan explained that an extension of twenty days lobster fishing had been allowed to certain districts in P. E. Island. Hon. Mr. Costigan moved the second reading of the fisheries act, which provides that the seaward provisions of the fisheries laws may for two years be suspended by the Government. Mr. Davies objected to the measure as giving too much power to the department. In reply it was explained that until last year the Government always had power to exempt. Last year's legislation absolutely prohibited seaward, but the lumbermen all over Canada had complained that such compulsory and hasty legislation would, if enforced, be disastrous. A long discussion followed on the effect of seaward on navigation and fisheries on various streams. Mr. Kaubach pointed out that a strict enforcement of the present law was very injurious to mill owners in his county. After recess the House went into committee of supply, Mr. Laurier announcing that he would not bring the Carran bridge matter up that day. On the vote for the prohibition commission Hon. Mr. Foster, replying to Sir Richard Cartwright, explained that the commission had received the following amounts: Sir Joseph Hickson, chairman, \$3,220; E. J. Clarke, 2,468; Mr. Gignac, \$3,374; Rev. Dr. McLeod, \$5,915; Judge McLeod, \$3,041; Secretary Patrick Monaghan, \$10,068.

On the 11th, twenty-five thousand dollars

more than twenty-five thousand. Extravagance was charged, and he would admit that the government was not at such a time in a position to take all possible precautions against extravagance. The minister of public works sent an officer to Halifax with orders to conduct the funeral in a manner altogether out of keeping with what had been done, and to spend what was necessary for that purpose. No doubt a large outlay was incurred for draping the east building where the funeral services were held, and other buildings were draped. This might be called extravagant but it seemed to be in keeping with the occasion and with the feelings of the people at the time. The undertaker's charges were large, but members would understand that it was not possible to keep down to a low limit the display for an occasion such as that. It was true that some hundreds of dollars were expended in decorating the church in Ottawa, where the late premier worshipped, and where somewhat of a public service was held. Mr. Foster begged that the criticism of the opposition should not be so generous in a matter like this, in respect to which the government had honestly and sincerely sought to do honor to the depart-

Local and Special News

That medicine manufactured by E. B. Northup on the Pacific coast is the best for Rheumatism and Gout. Sold by W. F. Colwell, May 29th.

MIARD'S HONEY BALSAM, once tried, always used.

BILIOUSNESS and Liver complaint Headache etc. are cured by Burdock Pills.

ALMOST CRAZY Suffering from Constipation.

Expected to be in the Asylum—After all other remedies failed E. B. B. made a perfect cure, restoring robust health.

GENUINENESS—To say all I ought in favour of E. B. B. would be impossible. It has been a great health restorer to me and I am in perfect health and it was E. B. B. that did it. I suffered for five or six years from constipation, sometimes so severe that I was obliged to use various doctors, both in the country and in the city, and took medicines too numerous to name, but everything failed to have the desired effect. When I used Burdock Blood Purifiers, however, it succeeded beyond all expectations, requiring only two bottles to cure me. To make it still more certain that E. B. B. is the real cure for Constipation, I may say, that I feel the symptoms returning and took one bottle more, and from that time to this present day (over eight years) I have never had any return of the disease. I never knew any medicine to work so well. It does not seem to be a mere cathartic but a sure and certain cure, as I can testify to, for hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine and advice failed to cure me any more, but these dollars' worth of E. B. B. made a permanent cure that has given me years of health and comfort.

Yours truly, C. L. Kilmer.

CHEMIST VERMIFUGE kills worms every time.

CURED A HORSE of the mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

CURED A HORSE, badly torn by a pitchfork with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

CURED A BEAR of a bad swelling with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

CURED A BOTTLE of that wonderful medicine there is so much talk about. Sure cure for dyspepsia. Sold by W. F. Colwell.

Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system, such as curing Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Dropsy and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the blood, from a common simple to the worst scrofulous sore.

MIARD'S HONEY BALSAM is a sure cure. HAYGARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. MIARD'S FAMILY PILLS are purely vegetable.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP strengthens the lungs and cures all Throat Troubles, Coughs, Colds, etc.

BEWARE OF WHOEVER KNOWS THAT E. B. NORTHUP'S NEW DISCOVERY will cure Rheumatism, Biliousness, Constipation, etc. Sold by W. F. Colwell, May 29th.

GOOD HEALTH—And a good appetite go hand in hand. Nothing so long as the system can be kept in good health. Thus the fortifications of good health are broken down by the action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It is in such cases that the medicinal power of Hood's Sarsaparilla is clearly shown. Thousands who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla testify to its great merit as a purifier of the blood, its power to restore and strengthen the appetite and promote a healthy action of the digestive organs. This is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story and constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be urged for its use. Why not take Hood's Sarsaparilla now?

EVERYWHERE WE GO—We find some one who has been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and people on all hands are praising this great medicine for what it has done for them and their friends. Take it in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you will find it is the best blood purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. They are the best.

Nearly everyone needs a good tonic at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true tonic blood purifier.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

A MEMBER OF THE ONTARIO BOARD OF HEALTH says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion in Constipation and even when the digestive powers were weak it has been followed by the most beneficial results."—W. F. Colwell, May 29th.

Perfum yourself for the diseases peculiar to warm weather, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla and do not take any other. Sold by all druggists.

QUEENS OF WORMS are veritable angels lighting at the nose, each Dr. Lew's worm syrup is the best worm expeller.

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ALMOST CRAZY Suffering from Constipation.

Expected to be in the Asylum—After all other remedies failed E. B. B. made a perfect cure, restoring robust health.

GENUINENESS—To say all I ought in favour of E. B. B. would be impossible. It has been a great health restorer to me and I am in perfect health and it was E. B. B. that did it. I suffered for five or six years from constipation, sometimes so severe that I was obliged to use various doctors, both in the country and in the city, and took medicines too numerous to name, but everything failed to have the desired effect. When I used Burdock Blood Purifiers, however, it succeeded beyond all expectations, requiring only two bottles to cure me. To make it still more certain that E. B. B. is the real cure for Constipation, I may say, that I feel the symptoms returning and took one bottle more, and from that time to this present day (over eight years) I have never had any return of the disease. I never knew any medicine to work so well. It does not seem to be a mere cathartic but a sure and certain cure, as I can testify to, for hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine and advice failed to cure me any more, but these dollars' worth of E. B. B. made a permanent cure that has given me years of health and comfort.

Yours truly, C. L. Kilmer.

CHEMIST VERMIFUGE kills worms every time.

CURED A HORSE of the mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

CURED A HORSE, badly torn by a pitchfork with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

CURED A BEAR of a bad swelling with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

CURED A BOTTLE of that wonderful medicine there is so much talk about. Sure cure for dyspepsia. Sold by W. F. Colwell.

Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system, such as curing Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Dropsy and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the blood, from a common simple to the worst scrofulous sore.

MIARD'S HONEY BALSAM is a sure cure. HAYGARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. MIARD'S FAMILY PILLS are purely vegetable.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP strengthens the lungs and cures all Throat Troubles, Coughs, Colds, etc.

BEWARE OF WHOEVER KNOWS THAT E. B. NORTHUP'S NEW DISCOVERY will cure Rheumatism, Biliousness, Constipation, etc. Sold by W. F. Colwell, May 29th.

GOOD HEALTH—And a good appetite go hand in hand. Nothing so long as the system can be kept in good health. Thus the fortifications of good health are broken down by the action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It is in such cases that the medicinal power of Hood's Sarsaparilla is clearly shown. Thousands who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla testify to its great merit as a purifier of the blood, its power to restore and strengthen the appetite and promote a healthy action of the digestive organs. This is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story and constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be urged for its use. Why not take Hood's Sarsaparilla now?

EVERYWHERE WE GO—We find some one who has been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and people on all hands are praising this great medicine for what it has done for them and their friends. Take it in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you will find it is the best blood purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. They are the best.

Nearly everyone needs a good tonic at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true tonic blood purifier.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

A MEMBER OF THE ONTARIO BOARD OF HEALTH says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion in Constipation and even when the digestive powers were weak it has been followed by the most beneficial results."—W. F. Colwell, May 29th.

Perfum yourself for the diseases peculiar to warm weather, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla and do not take any other. Sold by all druggists.

QUEENS OF WORMS are veritable angels lighting at the nose, each Dr. Lew's worm syrup is the best worm expeller.

200 yards of Dress Goods from 11c to 15c. Beautiful plaids well worth 16c.

11 miles of English Print, fast colors, from 8c to 12c.

Oxford Shirting, usually sold by loud-sounding advertisers at 16c. Our price 9c.

Gingham Shirtings from 4c to 9c, extra value 5c, 6c, 7c.

Cottonades from 12c to 18c.

Fleecy Cottons from 7c to 10c.

Patch Cottons 16c, 18c, and 20c. per lb.

Ladies' Vests, 2 for 14c. Cheapest in town.

200 Children's Suits, 75c, 85c, and \$1. Blue Skirt Suits for boys from 2 1/2 years to 5 years.

200 suits Underwear, Men's, 50c a suit.

250 Untrimmed Hats, Ladies', from 25c, worth from 40c to 50c. These goods have got to go before the season is over, as the fashion is always changing.

Nice Gloves for Children 10c a pair; Ladies' 14c, 18c, and 20c. 1,000 pairs Stockings, fit for boys or girls, for 8c, worth 14c.

Ladies' Stockings at 8c, worth 12c, anywhere, if we did not sell them at 8c.

Wreaths, Roses and other Flowers, from

tion to this item was led by Mr. Davis. Mr. Laurier did not follow this lead. He said that he endorsed the language of Cartwright when the latter wrote on sending his contribution to the Lady Thompson fund and said he would support a public vote for the late premier's family. He would have been glad if the late premier had saved something for his heirs, but the fact was that he had given to the public the service which, if devoted to making money, would have placed him in good circumstances. Mr. Tarte had said that the proposed amount was too large, but he (Mr. Laurier) did not feel like opposing it on that ground. Mr. MacDonald of Huron condemned the appropriation and moved that it be struck out. Mr. Martin of Manitoba, Mr. Legris and others supported the motion. Sir Richard Cartwright said that this motion was one on which members were free to vote as they liked. His own view of the case was that the late premier left no provision for his family. It might be claimed that he should have saved something or provided for his family by life insurance. But so far as he, Cartwright, could see it was really not possible for the late premier to save money in late years. A prime minister really could not lay by anything from his income. Nor in his condition of health was it possible for him to secure life insurance. He (Cartwright) for one was willing to take the responsibility of voting for the government's proposition. Sir Donald Smith complimented Messrs. Cartwright and Laurier on the generous spirit with which they had approached the question and asked the members to withdraw the opposition to make the vote unanimous. Mr. Fraser opposed the vote, claiming it was not necessary for the premier to expand his whole income in hospitality. In answer to a question of Mr. Scriver whether beside the amount subscribed Lady Thompson had been left some fifteen thousand dollars by her husband, Mr. Fraser said Sir John Thompson did not leave his family more than three hundred dollars a year. Mr. Casey supported the vote and criticized the government for making no allowance to the widow of the late Premier MacKenzie. Later in the debate Mr. Edgar stated that when Mr. MacKenzie died Mr. Laurier had been informed by the leader of the government that provision would be asked for the family of the ex-premier if it was necessary. Mr. Laurier consulted Mrs. MacKenzie, and was told that while Mr. MacKenzie was not rich, he had left enough to provide comfortably for his family and that no public assistance would be required. On hearing this explanation Mr. Casey said he was glad to withdraw his observation. After midnight a vote was taken, when the vote was carried by a vote of 93 to 42. The government members all voted yes, as did Messrs. Laurier, Cartwright, Edgar, Casey, Gilmour, Malook, Mills, Fremont, Levin and Lavergne. All the other opposition members present left their leader and followed Mr. Davis in opposing the appropriation.

The question of the expenses of Sir John Thompson's funeral was again brought up in the house on Friday. In conference of the supplementary estimates, Mr. Davis moving, seconded by Mr. Tarte, that the

vote be reduced from \$25,000 to \$10,000. Mr. Laurier supported the motion, calling attention to Mr. Outmet's admission of the day before that some Halifax tradesmen had charged 50 to 75 cents more than the ordinary prices. Mr. Foster said that although it was true high prices had been charged in some cases, it was not correct that such charges had been paid. The bills actually amounted to \$23,000 at fair market rates. The proper course for the opposition, in his judgement, was to propose a vote of censure on the government and not attempt to strike a blow at the ministry for refusing to pay what was honestly due tradesmen. Mr. McMullin spoke at some length in support of the motion. Mr. Outmet said the original sum amounted to \$33,000. It was proposed to pay \$23,000 which was a reasonable sum for the articles supplied. Of the \$23,000, \$8,000 went to the Intercolonial and other railways, so that the tradesmen would only get \$17,000. The outrageous charges he referred to were not made by all the tradesmen, only by a few. Mr. Casey thought that the money had been spent at Halifax for the benefit of party friends. Mr. Campbell said that the charges for coats, top hats and the like for undertakers' men was a scandalous waste of public money. After some further discussion the motion to reduce the appropriation was defeated by 68 to 48. Dr. MacDonald, in concurrence of the item of \$25,000 to the Lady Thompson fund moved that it be struck out. The item carried by 78 to 39. In the division on the appropriation to cover the funeral expenses of Sir John Thompson, Messrs. McCarthy and Trywhite voted to cut down the amount to \$10,000, while Mr. Devlin voted with the government. Of the grant to Lady Thompson's following liberals voted for it, viz: Messrs. Laurier, Cartwright, Casey, Edgar, Devlin, Edwards, Lavergne, Gibson and Perry, as also Mr. McCarthy. Two conservatives, Wilson of Lennox and Hodgins of Carleton voted against the grant. The house went into committee of supply on the main estimates and passed several items.

**LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.**

The closing exercises of Notre Dame Convent take place on Friday evening next.

To-morrow morning at 9.30 o'clock, the closing exercises of St. Joseph's Convent will commence.

The closing exercises of St. Dunstan's College take place in the Lyceum this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

It is said that there have been more than thirty desertions from the flagship Crescent since her arrival at Halifax.

In the election, for the Nova Scotia Legislature, held in Antigonish, on Thursday last, McMillan (Liberal) was elected by about 119 majority.

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, has written to Mr. Dillon, stating that he intends visiting this Province early in July.

The Stanley arrived here on Thursday, to finish repairs, before engaging in the fishery protection service. She will remain in port for two or three weeks.

The budget presented in the Newfoundland Legislature, the other day, shows the revenue of the colony, for 1894, to have been \$1,649,945, and the expenditure \$2,239,000.

At the shooting, for the Inter-Maritime trophy, in New Brunswick, on Thursday last, Nova Scotia won. The scores were: Nova Scotia, 67; New Brunswick, 57; P. E. Island, 61.

WEEKS & CO.'S Black Cashmere at 50c. is the biggest name in Cashmere goods. The new town. Actually worth 75c., a fine silky appearance, best dye finish, pure wool. See if you will buy it.—3.

On Thursday last, Feast of Corpus Christi, about one hundred and twenty children were admitted 6th Communion in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, and there were about one hundred renewals.

**Sad Drowning Accident.**

A most sad drowning accident, by which three men lost their lives, occurred at Orwell on Thursday afternoon last. It appears that Mr. James Daly of Montague West was visiting at Mr. James Hughes', Orwell, Mr. Hughes being a sister of Mrs. Daly. During the afternoon Mr. Daly and Edmund and John Hughes, sons of Mr. James Hughes, went to the shore below the Hughes farm. The next heard of them, the dead bodies of all three were found in the water. When the bodies were found Edmund Hughes was undressed, while the other two had their clothing on. The supposition is that Edmund went in bathing, and getting beyond his depth took a cramp or met with some other accident, and his companions, dressed in this went to the rescue, noticing as they were, with the most melancholy result that all three were drowned. The sad occurrence has naturally cast a gloom over the whole neighborhood. Mr. Daly had been a school teacher for several years. His last engagement as a teacher was a position which he occupied for some years. After leaving Georgetown he went to study medicine at Dalhousie College, Halifax, and at the time of his death, had only one more term to put in to finish his course. He was about forty years of age, and married. He leaves a wife and six children. The Messrs. Hughes were unmarried, and were about 25 and 27 years of age respectively. The inquest was held, when a verdict of "accidental drowning" was returned. The occurrence is certainly one of the saddest that has happened in this Province for many a day, and the bereaved ones have our heartfelt sympathy.

**FOR DANDRUFF**  
GENTLEMEN FIND  
**PALMO-TAR SOAP**  
EXCELLENT  
IT CLEANS THE  
SCALP RELIEVES  
THE DRYNESS AND  
SO PREVENTS HAIR  
FALLING OUT.

**BIG CAKES HANDSOMELY PUT UP 25¢**

**WEEKS' DRY GOODS!**

Prices are Down Down Down ON ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS!

Everything is cheaper than ever. Thousands of customers from all parts of the Island are buying from us. Drop in and see our immense stock of goods selling at the lowest prices in Charlottetown.

**50 CENT Black Cashmere**

worth 75c. The best bargain in Black Cashmere in the city. Actually worth 75c.—our price 50c.

**25 per cent discount off Ladies' Black and Colored Summer Jackets at WEEKS'**

In order to make a quick sale of Ladies' Summer Jackets, we have decided to make a clearance at twenty-five per cent discount. Call early, as we expect a rush at this great discount sale.

**WEEKS & CO. BUYS and SELLS The CHEAPEST.**

READ THIS LIST:

Black Cashmere,	50c, worth 75c
Men's Braces,	12c, worth 20c
Men's heavy Flannel Shirts,	20c, worth 40c
Men's heavy Gingham Shirts,	35c, worth 50c
Heavy Sox,	10c, worth 14c
Neckties,	12c, worth 20c
Ladies' Linters,	4c, worth 10c
Ladies' Hose,	4c, worth 10c
Children's do.,	4c, worth 8c
Gloves,	10c, worth 15c
Lace Curtains,	45c, worth 60c
Roller Toweling,	3c, worth 5c
Linen do.,	5c, worth 8c

And hundreds of other bargains.

Call in and see our goods, as we only sell good goods at honest prices.

**W. A. WEEKS & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Retail.

**THE GLORIOUS Fourth of July IS COMING,**  
and with it the Grand International Tea —AT— St. Margaret's

THE Parishioners of St. Margaret's intend holding a GRAND TEA near the Church, on Thursday, 4th July

In aid of the Church funds.

St. Margaret's is perhaps the finest place in P. E. Island for holding a Tea. The Tea grounds are beautifully situated, overlooking a charming sheet of the waters of the Gulf, whose pure, cool and bracing zephyrs never fail to invigorate the weakly constitution, and animate the robust. In general character the rich, mellow and variegated scenery to be met with here is equalled but by few places on the Island, and excelled by none. Strenuous efforts are being put forth to make this the most pleasurable social event of the season.

All arrangements customary at such gatherings will be provided.

Spacious Dancing Booths will be erected where the devoted knights of Terpsichore may worship her to the enchanting strains of the violin, disconcerted by our country violinists. A Piper will also be there to overcloud sweet music to the sons of Scotia. Tables will be provided, laden with the most enticing edibles of nature's bounty, which will satiate the most fastidious epicure.

A good Saloon will be on the grounds well stocked with the best of temperance drinks. There will also be the Ice Cream and Strawberry Stalls, Bazaar, Concessions, Revolving Swings, Wheel-of-Fortune, Phonograph and a great many other interesting and pleasing attractions.

Should the day prove unfavorable, the Tea will be continued on the next fine day.

Tickets for Tea 25 cents.

JOHN A. McLELLAN, Sec'y of Committee.

June 19, 1895.—21.

**Clothing! Clothing!**

**READY-MADE CLOTHING**

For Men and Boys Suits—Coats separate.

**Coats, Pants and Vests, Hats and Caps.**

GREAT SALE NOW GOING ON AT

**J. B. McDonald's Old Stand,**  
132 QUEEN STREET.

This is the place to get Bargains, and don't forget it.

**Wool. Wool.**

We are in the Wool Business.

This season we are prepared to pay in exchange for Wool the Highest Prices in Clothing and Dry Goods. No man should pass us.

We show 2,500 (Two Thousand Five Hundred) Suits of Ready-to-wear Clothing.

10,800 (Ten Thousand Eight Hundred) Hats, Wholesale and Retail.

**Carpets and Oilcloths.**

300 Rolls to select from—Low prices. We will beat all competitors this season. Don't pass us for your own sake.

There is no place equal to

**PROWSE BROS.**

TO BUY

**GENERAL DRY GOODS.**

**PROWSE BROS.**

The Farmer's Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men.

**Wool! Wool! Wool!**

To the Farmers of P. E. Island:

This year we are better able to meet your wants in

**Tweeds**

—AND—

**READY-MADE CLOTHING**

than heretofore.

Please note that every year we are here to buy your wool. We are not one year in the business and another out of it, but always ready to pay for the farmers wool in Cash or Trade the highest price going.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF

**MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING**

surpasses anything you can find in P. E. Island. A call will be all we ask. No trouble to show goods. Our Tweeds are something only to be seen to be appreciated.

Come direct to the Mills, as buying from the manufacturer you get to headquarters. We spend our money with you, in the making up of our own Wool and Clothing encourage home enterprise.

**McKAY WOOLEN CO.,**  
THE BARGAIN CORNER.

**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.**

**OUR Anniversary Prices ARE Taking the Trade BY STORM.**

Next week we will publish a new list of astonishing bargains. In the meantime, call and take advantage of the wonderful bargains already advertised.

Our offer of \$100 Reward is still continued.

**BEER BROS.**

**ANOTHER PARISH HEARD FROM.**—This time it is St. Mary's, Sturgeon. As will be seen by reference to advertisement in the good people of St. Mary's intend having a grand tea-party on Tuesday, July 18th. A grand day's sport is assured to all who attend. The good-will will be a test of the strength and endurance possessed by the stalwarts of Southeastern Kings. Don't forget the date, Tuesday, July 18th.

**SELL THEM COME.**—Read the advertisement of the grand international tea to be held at St. Margaret's on Thursday next. Our friends of St. Margaret's don't believe in doing things by halves; consequently they have determined to give their tea-party an international character. The inducements they offer are sufficient to set people a thinking of the glorious time the glorious fourth has in store for them.

**A HEAVY CONSIGNMENT** of Canadian and United States horses was sold in London on the 7th inst. Twenty-six Canadian horses averaged thirty guineas a piece, and twenty-four Canadian horses, which were landed from the steamer Carlisle City, a few days before, were sold at the same price. Nineteen United States horses exported by W. H. Forester, of Iowa, brought an average of twenty-eight guineas each.

**WHEN IN TOWN** do not lose sight of that little patch of bare land in front of your house, a call at Gay's stalls in the market, and the expenditure of a few dollars for flower plants, a half hour's pleasure planting the same, and the result is you feel better, your place looks better, you have more respect for yourself and others have more respect for you. See advertisement in another column. Prices very much less at the market, dealing personally with our customers. June 19.—21.

**THIS** is the last opportunity we shall have of reminding our readers of the Mammoth Jubilee to be held at Mossell Station, on Wednesday next, the 23rd inst. In aid of St. Joseph's Church. The many attractions of the locality have already been enumerated; the cheap fares and the train accommodations, you have no doubt, already carefully studied out; the preparations made for your reception, take our word for it, are on a most elaborate scale. All this being granted, nothing remains for you, one and all, but to go and see for yourselves, and experience for yourselves the extreme kindness of the good people of Mossell. If you do not go, you will regret it for the remainder of the season.

**ALL** loyal Canadians who desire to celebrate Dominion Day in a worthy manner, with this year, have no difficulty in determining where to spend our national holiday to the best advantage. The grand tea party to be held at Bedford station, on that day, in aid of St. Bonaventure's Church, Tracadie, will afford a rare opportunity for spending a most pleasant and agreeable day. The cheap fares, the arrangements for the comfortable accommodation of visitors, and the willingness of the cause are inducements hard to resist, and we are firmly convinced that there will be a very large attendance. The advertisement of the Tea, the train arrangements and low fares will be found advertised in another column of the HERALD. Read and ponder, and you can scarcely come to any other conclusion than to attend.

**MR. HENRY SMITH**, of this city, died very suddenly at York, on Sunday afternoon last. Mr. Smith was a local preacher, and had preached in the Methodist church, on Sunday, and was driving to the city in his buggy accompanied by a Miss Backham also of the city, who had been visiting friends at Stanhope. Near York, Mr. Smith complained of feeling faint and chilled and got out of the carriage and walked a few steps. When he resumed his seat in the carriage he complained of feeling very ill. A moment later the reins fell from his hands, and Miss Backham, becoming alarmed ran to the nearest house and got a glass of water, but when she returned he was dead. As soon as the news reached the city Mr. F. S. Smith drove out to York, with Dr. S. B. Jenkins. Heart Failure was given as the cause of death. Up to the Thursday before his death, Mr. Smith, it is said, never complained of heart trouble. He was 62 years of age.

**THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING** of the Members of the Central Mutual Insurance Company of P. E. Island, will be held in the Rooms in the upper part of the Market House, Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of July next, at 11 o'clock a. m. A cordial invitation is given to all farmers who wish to learn of our plan, which gives insurance at but a fraction of the cost of that of other companies.

**D. MORRISON,**  
Managing Director,  
Charlottetown, 1st 28.  
June 19, 1895.—21

**W. A. WEEKS & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Retail.

**Young and Old Furniture!**

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

**JOHN NEWSON**  
June 12, 1895.—6m

**Wool! Wool! Wool!**

To the Farmers of P. E. Island:

This year we are better able to meet your wants in

**Tweeds**

—AND—

**READY-MADE CLOTHING**

than heretofore.

Please note that every year we are here to buy your wool. We are not one year in the business and another out of it, but always ready to pay for the farmers wool in Cash or Trade the highest price going.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF

**MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING**

surpasses anything you can find in P. E. Island. A call will be all we ask. No trouble to show goods. Our Tweeds are something only to be seen to be appreciated.

Come direct to the Mills, as buying from the manufacturer you get to headquarters. We spend our money with you, in the making up of our own Wool and Clothing encourage home enterprise.

**McKAY WOOLEN CO.,**  
THE BARGAIN CORNER.

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