

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1902

Vol. XXXI, No. 41

A Letter to the Public

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Isn't that the way you look at it? Well, if you are undecided as to just such a place, take a look in at our store, examine our stock, get our prices, and be satisfied, that you have found the place you have been looking for; then, leave your order, which will be promptly attended to.

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AULD BROS.

April 2, 1902.

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Nov 21, 1892-1y

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Attorney-at-Law.
SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND.
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Provincial Exhibition.

PRIZE LIST.

FRUIT.

APPLES.

Alexander, (Emperor)—1, John McLeod, Vernon River Bridge; 2, Chas Stewart, Union Road; 3, A. M. McRae, Pownal.

Baldwin—1, A. M. McRae, Pownal; 2, J. G. Wells, Wallace, N. S.; 3, John Robertson, Inkerman.

Banks or Red Glavenstein—1, D. Ferguson, city; 2, John Robertson, Inkerman.

Baxter of La Rue—1, A. A. Moore, Pownal.

Belle Fleur (bishop pippin)—1, George Auld, Covehead; 2, W. D. Coffin, Royalty; 3, Rich Burke, city.

Ban Davies—1, A. A. Moore, 2, F. G. Boyver, Georgetown; 3, W. M. McIntyre, Brudenell.

Blenheim Pippin—1, Mrs Donald McMillan, Royalty.

Cairns or Red Winter Streak—1, John Robertson, North River; 2, George Jones, Pownal.

Chenango Strawberry—1, John H. Gill, York; 2, Bellevue Farm, Southport; 3, Mrs. Geo T. Bearist, Western Covehead.

Crimson Beauty—1, Edwin Crow, Bangay; 2, J. A. Moore, Pownal; 3, A. A. Moore.

Duchess or Oldenburg—1, Jeremiah S. Clarke, Bay View; 2, Mrs Isaac Crosby, Marshfield; 3, May Fitzgerald, city.

Dutch Oddie or Catahead—1, John Robertson, Inkerman.

Famouse—1, J. S. Clark, Bay View; 2, D. Ferguson, 3, A. A. Moore.

French Pippin (misnamed Swear)—1, Mrs Isaac Crosby, Marshfield; 2, D. Ferguson, 3, John Robertson, Inkerman.

Golden Russet—1, A. M. McRae, 2, Wm McIntyre, Brudenell; 3, Herbert Smith, Rosneath.

Gravenstein—1, Mrs Geo Bearist, 2, J. G. Wells, 3, D. Ferguson.

Hawthornden—1, George Jones, Pownal; 2, W. D. Coffin, 3, Mrs R. Bowness, Royalty.

King of Tomkins Co.—1, J. G. Wells, 2, Jas E. Hughes, Covehead; 3, John Newson, city.

Maiden's Blush—1, Mrs D. McMillan, Royalty.

5 McIntosh, Red—1, John Duncan, Wheatley River; 2, A. M. McRae, 3, Mann—1, Wm McIntyre, 2, P. McN. Robertson, 3, J. S. Clark.

5 Nonpareil—John Robertson, Inkerman.

5 Northern Spy—1, W. Match, Eldon; 2, A. A. Moore, 3, Richard Burke.

5 Ontario—1, D. J. Stewart, Low or Montague; 2, D. Ferguson; 3, W. Match, Eldon.

5 R. Id. Greening—1, A. McRae, 2, Mrs D. McMillan, 3, John Robertson, Inkerman.

5 Red Beltzheimer—1, Mrs D. McMillan, 2, John Robertson, Inkerman.

5 Red Russet—John Robertson, Inkerman.

5 Ribston Pippin—1, Hector Marchison, North River; 2, John Newson, 3, D. Ferguson.

5 Stark—1, Hector Marchison; 2, D. Ferguson.

5 St. Lawrence—1, Geo Auld, Covehead; 2, Geo Bearist, do; 3, Mrs Isaac Crosby.

5 Talman's Sweet—1, John Robertson, Inkerman; 2, W. D. Coffin, 3, Peter McN. Robertson.

5 Wagner—1, Wm Match, Eldon; 2, Lucy McNeill, Cavendish; 3, H. Dawson, city.

5 Wealthy—1, Geo Auld, 2, Jas G. Hughes, 3, John M. McLeod.

5 Winter Bough—1, J. S. Clark, 2, F. G. Boyver, 3, Wm McIntyre.

5 Wolf River—1, John M. McLeod, 2, Richard Burke, 3, Albert Subrman, Central Bedouge.

5 Yellow Transparent—1, George Auld, 2, Birdie Match, Earscliffe; 3, Mrs James Guard, Southport.

Any new variety accompanied by description—1, John Robertson, 2, James Guard, Mrs D. F. Fraser, Kingston.

Barrel autumn apples for commercial purposes, including quality of fruit and method of packing—1, D. Ferguson.

Barrel winter apples for commercial purposes including quality of fruit and methods of packing—D. Ferguson.

Collection not less than ten varieties and not more than five of each variety—John Robertson, Inkerman; 2, D. Ferguson, 3, A. M. McRae.

Prize for best collection of fruit from Queen's County—D. Ferguson.

Prize for best collection of fruit from Prince County—1, Rev A. E. Burke, Alberton.

Prize for best collection of fruit King's County—1, John Robertson, Inkerman.

CRAB APPLES.

20 Transcendent—1, Mrs Dr. Kelly, city; 2, Richard Burke, 3, George Jones.

20 Hyslop—1, Edward Fraser,

Vernon River Bridge; 2, Richard Burke, 3, James Arthur.

20 Queen's choice of Montreal Beauty—Hector Marchison, 2, Belle View Farm; 3, Mrs E. Sentaer, Pownal.

20 Whitney—1, Edwin Crow, 2, John Robertson, Inkerman, 3, F. LaPage, city.

20 Clark's Beauty—1, James Farquharson, Marmad; 2, John Robertson, North River; 3, John Robertson, Inkerman.

PEARS

5 Bartlett—1, John Newsome, city; 2, J. Clark, 3, John Robertson, Inkerman.

5 Belle Lacerative—3, John Robertson, Inkerman.

5 Fleming Beauty—1, L. P. Tanton, city; 2, F. LaPage; 3, W. H. Rodd.

5 Louise Bonne de Jersey—G. Elliot Field, city.

5 Any other variety—2, Arthur Vannicombe, city; 3, Ethel Mason, city.

Collection not less than 4 sorts, 5 each—2, E. G. Cove, city.

PLUMS.

20 Magnan Bonnon or Yellow egg—1, W. D. Coffin, 2, Mariel Match, Earscliffe; 3, J. G. Wells.

20 Sharp's Emperor, or Victoria—1, Henry Williams, city; 2, E. G. Love, 3, John Crockett.

20 Bradshaw—1, F. L. Haszard, 2, R. Rattenbury city; 3, J. A. Moore, 20 Lombard—1, R. Rattenbury, city; 2, Francis Doherty, city; 3, George Jones.

20 Moore's Arctic—1, L. P. Tanton, 2, B. C. Hardy, Union Road; 3, W. D. Coffin.

20 Washington—1, E. G. Love, 2, Bell View Farm.

20 Prince Englebert—1, F. LaPage, E. G. Love.

20 Pond's Seeding—1, J. G. Wells; 2, E. W. Taylor, city; 3, E. G. Love.

20 Green Gate—1, M. A. Allen, city.

20 Quackenbush—1, D. J. Stewart, 20 Blue—1, Mrs Wm Rodd; 2, Amy DesBrisay, 3, Francis Doherty.

20 Shropshire Damson—1, George Jones, 3, Henry Dawson.

20 Imperial Gage—1, Eddie McAlister, city; 2, Mrs Mary Cuthill, city; 3, Henry Williams.

Any other variety, named—2, J. G. Wells, 3, D. J. Stewart, Lower Montague.

Collection of plums—1, E. J. Love, 2, J. G. Wells, 3, Mrs Jas. Guard.

GRAPES.

2 Bunches green (out door)—1, John Robertson, Inkerman; 2, Mrs John Crawford, Malpeque Rl.

2 bunches black (out door)—1, Gupsey Norton, 2, Mrs John Crawford.

2 bunches red (grown under glass)—1, Hedley F. Grosvenor, 2, Medontic, N. B.

2 bunches green (grown under glass)—1, Hedley Grosvenor, 2, Samuel Cobb, city.

2 bunches black (grown under glass)—1, Hedley Grosvenor, 2, Samuel Cobb.

Collection, 1 bunch each, 4 sorts (grown under glass)—1, Hedley F. Grosvenor.

SMALL BOTTLED FRUITS.

Best collection of preserved fruits in glass—1, Henry Williams; 2, Geo H. King, Royalty.

Best collection of canned fruit—Amy DesBrisay.

CRANBERRIES.

Best peck of cranberries, cultivated—John McMillan, Brackley Pt. Road.

Best peck cranberries, wild—1, Mrs CS Matheson, Harrington; 2, Robert Shaw, Brackley Beach.

"Vive Les Seours."

(Standard and Times.)

The following touching account of the expulsion of the nuns from France will be read with unusual interest because of the place of its first publication, the columns of the London Saturday Review, a journal which cannot be credited with any sentimental leanings towards the persecuted religions:

"Often within the last month," says the Review, "a month to be known henceforth as the month of expulsions, a cruel month, often have we recalled Madame Mathilde Sarac, a masterly study of 'Soeur Jeanne de la Croix.' She, too, was expelled; she, a nun—a shy, timid woman, frail and gentle. Hers had been a peaceful life until the Italian commissary of police knocked at the convent gates, bade the mother superior and the Sisters disperse, depart, go anywhere. Which road, which refuge? The commissary only shrugged his shoulders, saying 'G.' And out into the streets went Soeur Jeanne de la Croix, trembling, terrified. Behind the convent; over there, the city—from calm into tumult, strife. Soeur Jeanne then gained her first glimpse of the world, saw shabby streets, coarse faces, cruel actions; heard oaths, harsh voices, witnessed im-

pertinences, vulgarities. Passersby stared at the woman, for she was pale and looked bewildered and walked unsteadily; but on and on went Soeur Jeanne de la Croix into the heart of the city. * * * There let us leave her; leave her in order to recall another Soeur Jeanne and Soeurs Madeline and Marie and other Sisters. Pale also these women, and no less bewildered. We can see them still, although they said good-bye to Paris three weeks ago. We can see them walking through the streets two by two, a long procession. Expelled, but nevertheless escorted, surrounded. Hundreds of sympathizers marching by their side and at every window spectators. Policemen and gendarmes accompanying the procession. The traffic interrupted—and often rough omnibus drivers and monstrous coaches uncovered. Then cheers and cheers and the ringing cry, 'Vive les Seours.'

THEY WERE TERRIFIED.

"But like Soeur Jeanne de la Croix these Sisters appeared terrified, and they scarcely glanced at the crowd and they rarely spoke to one another. Eloh had her bundle and clasped it closely. Poor little bundles containing, no doubt, every belonging. Old Sisters and young Sisters, and here and there priests. 'Courage, ma Seur,' said one of the latter, and the Sister tried to smile. It was dusty and it was hot. All sounds—the warnings of steam trams, the shouting of camelots, the orders of the police and always the cheers. 'Au revoir, mes Seours,' repeated gamins, for once serious. As in a dream the Sisters slowly advanced, then the end, the Gare St. Lazare. Two by two they filed through the gates into the station, but only a few of their friends were allowed to enter also. In the waiting-room they paused, stood silent, waited for a priest to return with tickets and conduct them to the platform. Without the crowd was shouting 'Vive les Seours,' within the porters and officials touched their hats respectfully—but here he is, the priest. 'Venez, mes Seours. Nous vous attendons; nous prions. Out on to the platform then, always two by two, always bewildered. Up the platform to that long train. Quite twelve priests to help the Sisters into their compartments, hand in their bundles after them. Benedictions, blessings—and again, 'Courage, ma Seours.' In this carriage sat Sisters seemingly unconscious; in that one was an old nun crying and another holding fast a priest's hand. A shrill whistle and the doors of the compartment closed less roughly than usual by an official. 'Vive les Seours,' shouted at the top of his voice a grimy fellow who was working on an engine opposite. 'Courage' and 'Au revoir,' and 'Merci, mon pere' and 'Priez pour nous, mon pere' and 'Adieu, mon pere' and sobs and tears. Then the sound of steam, and barbed on the platform the priests, the porters, the spectators watched the train move slowly out of the station. Not a face at the windows, though; not a last glimpse to be gained of the Sisters."

ANOTHER SCENE.

* * * Another vision, and the scene, Brittany. If the Parisians respected and sympathized with the nuns, the Bretons loved theirs. And so—resistance. Soeur Jeanne was to be protected, and her home was to be guarded day and night. Unconquered, brutal if you like, the peasants, but tender upon this occasion and ready to sacrifice themselves. Old customs were abandoned and new ways introduced. One no longer retired at sunset and rose at 5; one no longer thought only of the fields. No hours were kept—the peasants scarcely slept. And instead of ploughing and digging, he took to building palisades round Soeur Jeanne's home and erecting barricades. How he worked and worked and how he watched at night. Never were there longer vigils, for sentinels were stationed in the lanes and horsemen paroled the country around for an entire fortnight. In quest of what? Soldiers, policemen, gendarmes; the enemy. And at intervals the peasants prayed and chanted hymns and approached Soeur Jeanne's home, shooting, 'Vive nos Seours.' There were false alarms; 'only the tocsin sounded, summoning the sentinels and horsemen in the village square. Often did the bells ring out, and invariably the peasants answered the call. No rest, no distractions, anxiety all the time, the keenest anxiety. And when the enemy arrived the peasants were prepared and defended the Sisters with all their might, and drove the soldiers back again and again. Their wives assisted and were injured. Only after a five hours' battle did the Bretons give in. And then when the Sisters issued from their schools the peasants surrounded them and wrung their hands and shouted, 'Vive les Seours.' And

all the time the tocsin sounded a d hymns were chanted and blessings were demanded. And most of the soldiers felt ashamed. Again a station; once more farewell. Expelled! * * *

M. COMBES DENOUNCED.

"So" says the Sisters been banished at last, and so has the Frenchman displayed his anger at their departure. Ose Frenchman's opinion has been ignored; he, then, must be a great man who has ventured to deal savagely with a body respected and admired by the entire country? In his own way, a very great man? Something of a Napoleon? All strength? Well—scarcely. The man is M. Combes. And who is M. Combes? Combes, Combes? Parisians asked themselves that question when he succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau two months ago. 'Combes pas,' said the boulevardier. 'Mystere,' declared Paul of the Latin Quarter. 'Un étranger sans doute,' guessed the Montmartrois. And then it was discovered that M. Combes had written books and had been Minister of Public Instruction in the Bourgeois Cabinet. Not much, surely? No very glorious part? Rather a dismal record, in fact. Of all recent Premiers, the obscurest, and of all recent Premiers, the most impudently ambitious. Said he: 'Waldeck made his reputation by daring; in my turn will be daring and also become famous.' Thus at least does the Parisian explain M. Combes' violent enforcement of the Associations Law. Certainly towards the end 'Waldeck was not popular, but to quote a boulevardier, M. Combes' arrival makes us regret even N. Waldeck-Rousseau's departure.' And that is the opinion of Paris from the Latin Quarter to Montmartre, from the boulevards to black Belleville. Now and then during our perambulations we hear M. Combes described as a 'canaille' and 'idiot,' a 'brigand,' a 'madman' and in the Champs Elysees safe concerts, the centre of Paris at this season each attack upon the Premier provokes loud applause. When a gam in feels dull he, if no politician, is right, he feels dull by saying, 'A has Combes.' On the other hand, if he feels oblique, he shouts 'Vive les Seours.' And Parisians smile upon him and the policeman pays no heed. As for the press, it attacks M. Combes in loose fashion or ridicules him. And ridicule in Paris is more injurious than abuse, and so M. Combes must pale before the dialogues in the 'Figaro.'

SIRIPE IN THE CABINET.

"Seriously, however, M Combes is in an unenviable position, and to-day he must bitterly regret his daring. He is not to be seen abroad driving, and many of his visits to the provinces have been postponed. He is in 'le gros Combes.' He is caricatured in every illustrated sheet, and he is condemned by the chansonnier and strolling singer; and, worst of all, he is snubbed by his colleagues and treated coldly by M. Loubet. Also there is strife in the Cabinet, and no one seeks his intervention. General Andre and M. Camille Pelletan scowl at one another, and M. Rouvier scowls at M. Combes. He as Premier would make peace, but General Andre, who has become proud, whose white steed at the military review has been compared to General Boulanger's black charger—significant, that—locks down upon the obscure M. Combes, and Mr. Pelletan, who is fiery, replies hotly, and M. Rouvier, who is imperturbable, ignores him. So are his holidays troubled, spoilt; and then he must fear the coming of October; for on the very day that the Chambers meet a huge manifestation will be held out on the Place de la Concorde, and from the tribune the Premier will hear the cries of 'A bas Combes' and 'Vive les Seours.' Probably in the Chamber itself the same cries will arise. Interpellations? D. zins of them. After the folly of Combes, the fall of Combes, and once again—'Vive les Seours.'"

Ned.—Yes. He wasn't worth as much as he claimed, but as he turned out to be ten years older than he owned up to, she considered it about a stand-off.

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. Howie Ross, West Litchcomb, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

Goods Retail Wholesale Prices

A regular line of 28 cent Tea for 23 cents per pound. If not as good as any 28 cent Tea on the market, money refunded.

25 cent Tea for 18 cents per pound. Best Pure Cream Tartar only 24 cents per pound, and hundreds of other articles that can save you from 10 to 30 per cent, if you deal at

P. MONAGHAN'S NEW STORE, Stevenson's Corner, Queen Street.

WE ARE Manufacturers and Importers OF Monuments AND Headstones

In all kinds of Marble, All kinds of Granite, All kinds of Freestone.

We have a nice assortment of finished work on hand. See us or write us before you place your order.

CAIRNS & McFADYEN,

Cairns & McLean's Old Stand, Kent Street Charlottetown.

Farmers and Farmers' Wives.

We want to tell you that you can get better value for your money here than in any other store in Charlottetown. We give the highest

Cash Price for Eggs & Butter

We give good, fresh Groceries. We give our customers good attention. We deliver all goods at train, steamboats, or anywhere you require inside the city limits. We want you to give us an order.

McKENNA, the Grocer

Corner Queen and Dorchester Streets.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCT 8th, 1902.
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

The new Packing Company.

As stated in our last issue, the "Dominion Packing Company, Limited," has been incorporated by letters patent under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada. The members of this company as set out in the notice of incorporation are: Robert D. McGibbon, King's counsel, Thos. Chase Casgrain King's Counsel, Edouard Fabre, surveyor, advocate, Douglas Amourad, advocate, and Montague Miller, accountant, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec. This is the company which, we are told, is soon to commence business in this Province; the company whose bonds the Provincial Government have agreed to guarantee for a period of thirty years. Not a great deal of information has yet been ascertained regarding the particulars of the Government's bargain with this company. It is stated, however, on the authority of the Premier that the Government have agreed to guarantee the interest, at the rate of four per cent, on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the company's bonds, for a period of thirty years. This is one per cent less than the rate of interest for which the Government guarantee was first asked. This information was furnished by the Leader of the Government to members of the Board of Trade, who waited on him concerning the matter. Beyond this and the fact that the new company has purchased the pork-packing establishment of Messrs. B. & M. Rattenbury, the general public do not seem to know very much concerning this corporation of absentee capitalists. It is generally surmised and not denied by the Government, that the incorporation in question is simply a wing of the great Armour and Co's meat trust of Chicago, or at any rate that the members of the recently incorporated company represent the interests of the Chicago monopoly. It is known that the deal with the Government was brought about by promoters of the gigantic Chicago trust.

What will be the result of the inauguration of their business by such a company in this Province? This is a question difficult to answer. Of course, the increase and expansion of the packing industry by fair legitimate business methods, without prejudice to reasonable competition and without Government favor could scarcely fail to prove of advantage to the Province and would certainly be generally approved of. Individuals or corporations taking up business in our Province, under fair and reasonable conditions as we have just stated would deserve every encouragement and in any case would have their chances of doing the best they could. But the conditions surrounding the company under review are not of the ordinary kind; but on the contrary are of a most extraordinary character. In the first place the gigantic Chicago meat trust, with which this company is affiliated is one of the greatest monopolies in existence; almost as complete as the standard oil trust. These people already very largely control the meat business of the United States and are now said to be maturing plans by which they claim they will be so completely organized within two years that the whole meat business, wholesale and retail, will be controlled by them. Nor will this control be limited to the United States; but will extend to Canada and Great Britain as well. They hope to be such complete masters of the business that they will be quite independent of any legislative enactments affecting tariffs or prices. Surely such a company as this coming into our Province to do business must be viewed with no inconsiderable amount of suspicion. Such a company would regulate the buying and selling price of meats and kill out all competition. It may then be taken for granted in the first place that such a company does not come here to start business purely for the benefit of the Province.

A company with such strength and resources as the one we have just been considering would have, as all will admit, undue advantage in conducting business in this or

any other Province. But the very worst feature of the case under review is the course pursued by the Provincial Government. A company with such capital and resources certainly should not need any government guarantee. They are already in a position to shut out anything in the shape of competition. Why then should the Government strengthen their hands and render their monopoly more absolute by guaranteeing their bonds? It is bad enough for the people and the small traders to have to contend with a powerful corporation without having also to compete with the Government. By guaranteeing the company's bonds the Government have become partners in the business and against the tax payers. With this guarantee these bonds will sell at a premium and in this way these people will be able to make a considerable profit at the very start and then conduct their business on the money secured by the sale of these guaranteed bonds. Why should the Government become the partners of the monopolists; why should they enter into competition with the tax payers; what inducements have the promoters of this company held out to the Government; have these promoters so mesmerized the Government they did not know what they were doing?

Two by-elections for the Provincial Legislature were held in Quebec on Friday last. Both seats were held by Liberals returned at the last general election; but on Friday both constituencies elected Conservative opponents of the Parent Government. This is the first check the Liberal Provincial Government has received in six years. Stanstead and Soulanges are the ridings in which the elections were held on Friday, and both of the elections were caused by the death of the former representatives. Stanstead was carried by the Liberals in the Federal general elections of 1900 by 165 majority, and in the Local general elections two months later, Lovell, Liberal, carried the county by a majority of 288. In Friday's election St. Pierre, Conservative, was elected over Rider, Liberal, with a majority of 421. Soulanges was carried by the Liberals at the last Dominion election by 244 majority, and at the Provincial election Bourbonnais, Liberal, was elected with 577 majority. In Friday's contest Bissonnette, Conservative, defeated Mousseau, by a majority of 11. These elections would seem to indicate that the electors of the Province of Quebec are undergoing some changes in their political opinions. There was a third vacancy, and the candidate nominated therefor at the same time as those just referred to was allowed his election by acclamation. He was at once claimed by the Liberal press as a Liberal. Mr. Caron objects to the classification. He writes to the press saying that while he would prefer not to be obliged to write to the newspapers at a time when he has just received a unanimous evidence of confidence from the electors of L'Islet, he finds it impossible, in all loyalty to the Conservative party, to permit it to be said that he has been elected as a partizan of the government. Further, Mr. Caron says he did not present himself as a Liberal candidate, and was not elected as such. Nor are the signs of Liberal defection in Quebec confined to provincial politics. It will be remembered that Laval was redeemed by the Conservatives in a by-election last winter, and that the St. James Division of Montreal would have been lost by the Government if the criminals Brunet and Hetu had not stolen the election.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

THE GOVERNMENT IS SHAKY. Hon. J. Israel Tarte, who has had his coat-off for the past couple of months, has now rolled up his sleeves and is dealing out sledge hammer blows right and left at his opponents of Free Trade provisos. Instead of relenting Mr. Tarte is growing more vigorous each day, and is commanding the allegiance of Premier Ross of Ontario, Senator McMullin and other erstwhile followers of Cobden. He is proving the claim that the Conservative policy of "Canada for Canadians" is the only one that will be tolerated on this side of the line, and in the columns of his paper, La Patrie, he scores his maligners in unmeasured terms. Every issue gives to the world in general, and one of Mr. Tarte's conferees in particular, a sharp lecture as to what should be done to conserve our industrial welfare. As the heart to heart talks are not to the liking of those at whom they are directed, and bitter retorts are hurled back at the unlucky head

of the Minister of Public Works, the ministerial breach is widening and the difficulties of the Liberal party are multiplying.

At the present time the thoughts of Free Trade Ministers turn towards European Laurier, and the hasty action of the premier in winding up his affairs on the other side is without doubt the result of an urgent appeal for his return to the scene of trouble. Just what Sir Wilfrid will be able to accomplish time alone can decide. Liberals vow that Mr. Tarte has taken advantage of his leader's absence to open a campaign which has wrought no end of evil to their party cause, and they are denouncing the "Master of the Administration," in the press and in private, as a dangerous political anarchist. Mr. Tarte's only crime, however, seems to be that he will no longer consent to remain on the fence while the country is looking for some evidence of advancement on the part of the government, and in getting down on one side of it he has forced his colleagues to drop off on the other. That Liberals have reason to fear the ill-effects of Mr. Tarte's leap is beyond dispute. No matter how negotiations for a settlement are conducted, nothing that can be done will restore confidence in the ability of the Laurier government to deal with the fiscal policy of the country in a fitting manner. A government to be effective must at least be united in the open. In council and caucus, individual members may air their individual opinions, but if the country is to have confidence in their ability to discharge their duties in a proper spirit, ultimate unanimity is an essential element. In a country like Canada we cannot endure Free Trade-Protection rule. Industry can survive just so much of that form of government and no more, and Mr. Tarte realizes that six years of hypocrisy in dealing with the tariff is ample.

Under Liberal rule imports from the United States have grown from \$61,649,041 in 1897 to \$120,809,956 in 1902. Our markets are flooded and our manufacturers and their employees are being robbed of a home market to which they have an inherent right. Mr. Tarte has pronounced for a discontinuance of this evil. He must survive and carry with him the support of associates, or must retire. There can be no half measure adopted to tide over the difficulty. That would mean even greater mistrust in Canada's future. So long as the government is unsettled in its program, so long will business suffer. How is the crisis to be overcome? It really looks as if the days of the government are numbered.

A VOLLIE FOR MR. TARTE.

"Mr. Tarte is evidently determined, if he can, to smash the Liberal party before he goes over to take the lead of the Conservatives. There probably never was since ministerial responsibility and ministerial solidarity became principles of the British constitution such a case of open treason by a minister against a ministry as that of which Mr. Tarte is just now guilty. Either he is incapable of conceiving the principles of the constitution or he is a wilful traitor to it. He has taken deplorable advantage of the absence of his chief to map out, on the most central question of politics, a policy the direct opposite of that maintained by the ministry, and to go about the country proclaiming it and denouncing his fellow ministers who do not fall in with it in the most contemptuous terms. He does not really imagine, as he predicts in his paper, that such men as Mr. Fisher and Mr. Sifton will surrender to his supercilious dictation. What sort of poltroons would he take them for? Supposing Mr. Tarte was right, that they misapprehended the wishes of the country, and that he—Mr. Tarte—was the man who knew everything, even then they had better take defeat in a manly way than turn their coats and accept the policy of the opposing party. They have nothing even politically to gain by doing that. And morally where would they be? They have declared high protection bad for the country. Everyone knows they believe it to be. Even if the country thought otherwise, as many a country does think differently from its wiser men, the country would certainly have more respect for those men who had consistently followed the opposite view than for men who only adopted it to keep themselves in power."—Montreal Witness

CORRUPTION AND CRIME CONTINUE.

Crime is playing a prominent part these days in the election campaigns of Liberal candidates. So far as the Liberal Government is concerned, the laws against illegal practices at elections might as well be wiped out. The pardon of Arthur Brunet has been followed by the conviction of his tool, Adolphe Hetu, who acted as returning officer in poll 37 of St. James Division, Montreal, where Mr. Bergeron, the Conservative candidate, was systematically robbed of a large number of votes. Hetu was sentenced to 18

months imprisonment and a fine of \$500 for his share in the transaction, but his pardon by the Laurier Government may be expected at an early date. And while the courts of the east are being kept busy meting out punishment to Liberal "machine" operators, the tribunals of the west are not inactive. In Lisgar Mr. Richardson was unseated owing to the disgust of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that corrupt means should be employed to win election. Mr. Richardson is a Liberal who refused to obey Mr. Sifton. At the bye-election Mr. Stewart ran in the interests of the Liberal party, with Mr. Richardson as an independent, opposed to him, Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Sifton and the rest of the Laurier cabinet, was elected. By what means, the courts are inquiring, and it has been found that money was spent like water in Mr. Stewart's behalf. This time Sir Wilfrid and his following are shielding the accused party. The government's hand is almost directly involved this time. Is there not sufficient manhood in Canada to make such wholesale robbery a dangerous undertaking? Should the carnival of crime and corruption continue, the country will awaken to the fact, sooner or later, that the people have little or no say in the administration of public affairs.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

NEW YORK coal dealers are offering vessels \$2 per ton freight to carry coal from Sydney to New York.

The special sitting of the Eschequer Court of Canada at Charlottetown, which was set down for October 6th, has been postponed for one month.

James Welsh, son of Dr. Welsh of Mount Stewart, while playing with a revolver on Sunday last, had the third finger of one hand shot off.

Two Boer farm commissioners Messrs Jooste, Lane and Rood and Capt. Kirkpatrick now visiting Truro are expected here tomorrow.

Rev. Peter Curran of St. Margaret's, who had been under treatment in the Charlottetown Hospital, for a brief space, has quite recovered and started for home today.

Neil Morrison of French Vale, was killed on Saturday night a few miles from Gloucester, G. B. Late in the evening he left his house in an intoxicated condition and was struck by a train.

Rev. Dr. Sinnott of St. Dunstan's College will lecture in the basement of the Cathedral about the latter part of this month. His subject will be "Catholicism and the Oxford Movement."

At the ordinations held in the Quebec Basilica on the 20th, ult., Mr. Gregory McLellan, of St. Georges was ordained deacon and Mr. Kenneth McPherson of Vernon River received Minor Orders, congratulations.

Manager Shields of the Dominion Coal Co., Montreal says that they are not selling any large quantity of coal in the United States as they are presently a Canadian Company and will supply the Canadian Market first.

In the price list for Aberdeen or Polled Angus and Galloway cattle, the first herd prize was given to John Richards and the second to Senator Ferguson. This is a correction of an error in the published price list.

At St. John, on Monday last Judge Landry overruled all the points raised by Mr. Mullin, counsel for Higgins, for the reservation of the case for a hearing before a full bench and sentenced the condemned youthful criminal to be hanged on December 18th, next.

The attendance at the market yesterday was small, although there was a large showing of apples, plums and poultry apiece. Very little produce was in. Best price for oats was 31 cts, hay 60 and 65 cts, straw \$5.00 a ton. No potatoes in.

The following factories boarded cheese at Friday's meeting of the Cheese Board: Stanley Bridge, 450; St. Peter's, 175; New Glasgow, 310; Wiltshire, 70; Cornwall, 200; Union, 100; Orwell, 300; Cardigan, 65; Red Point, 102; Red House, 165; Hillsborough, 125; Emerald, 320; Hazalbrook, 150; Gowan Brae, 140; Summerside, 260. The highest bid by Mr. J. H. Whalley, of 10 1/2 cts, was accepted by Stanley Bridge, St. Peter's, Wiltshire, Cornwall, Union, Orwell, Cardigan, Hillsborough and Hazalbrook. The following resolution was unanimously passed by a standing vote: "Resolved, That the members of the Cheese Board respectfully request the Provincial Government to submit the full terms of the proposition of the Dominion Packing Co. before the people of this Province, and allow time for ample consideration and discussion before entering into any action towards guaranteeing the bonds of any corporation for any term of years."

The labor bodies in Montana are passing resolutions urging the government to purchase the coal mines, and that funds be voted for relief to the strikers.

The city board of Cincinnati on legislation have passed resolutions denouncing the position that the mine operators took before the President. They urged the President to use his influence to have laws passed giving the government such control of the mines and railroads that it will be impossible for such conditions to again arise as at present.

The City Council of Toronto has voted fifty thousand dollars for the purchase of fuel to be delivered at cost price to charitable institutions and to citizens in limited quantities. A letter was read from the Dominion Coal Co., stating that it is impossible to supply coal to Toronto on account of the output already contracted for, and because of the prohibition transportation charges. As a result the Council passed a resolution petitioning the Dominion Government to expropriate a portion of the lands granted by the government of Nova Scotia to this company for the benefit of the public.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE
New Fall & Winter Jackets at STANLEY BROS.
This fall brings to our counters the most beautiful and stylish products of the masters of fashion. Hand some
New Coats
direct from the manufacturers in Berlin, Germany, well made and perfection in FIT, FINISH and WORKMANSHIP.
Black, Grey, Fawn, Brown and Green,
Priced for the benefit of those who have a desire for economy.
\$5.35, \$6.50, \$8.50 and \$10.50.
Splendid Jackets Those.
Come in and see them whether you want to buy or not
Stanley Bros.

Fall Importations!
DAILY ARRIVING AT
THE PEOPLES STORE
Weeks
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
New Goods of every description keep crowding in every day. We have one of the finest stocks this fall we have ever shown. Our values will in every case be found equal or better than can be found elsewhere. You can make no mistake in dealing at the Peoples Store.

New Box Cloths & Friezes.
Most deservedly popular this year, all shown in large quantities. All the popular shades in plain and mixes. Pretty Zehelne effects, resembling a Camel's hair effect. New Chevoits, new Serges, and several very stylish effects in Black Goods.
Swell New Felt Hats, Latest Styles for Fall.
We show a large assortment of these new Felt Hats. Mostly rough effects to harmonize with the popular effects in Dress Goods. They're selling fast, so come and see them as soon as possible. The rough effects are very beautiful.

FOR THE MEN.
New Christy Hats
FALL 1902 STYLES.
While you are reading this we will be busy opening up our Fall Stock of Christy Hats. We never had such a trade as this year, and expect a big trade this fall. Come in and look them over. We are always glad to show our Hats. Don't forget that we give you a "Handy Cleaner" free with every Hat.
New Cloth Caps.
Will be ready for you at once. We have a splendid stock, bought from the leading makers of Canada and the United States.

New Shirts and Collars, New Underwear, Neckties, Braces, Hosiery, etc., etc.
Weeks & Co
The Peoples Store.

ITS Money Saved
TO BUY YOUR Summer Furnishings At D. A. BRUCE'S,
Besides the satisfaction gained in receiving just what you desire in the very latest and most novel styles of Ties, Underwear, Hats, Straw and Felt, the newest patterns for Neglige and Outings. Summer Hosiery in black and stripes. Don't forget we sell
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Of our own manufacture for less money than is asked for imported goods. Wool Wanted
D. A. BRUCE.
ROBERT PALMER & CO.,
Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory.
With experienced workmen and first-class machinery, we are prepared to supply contractors and others with Doors and Frames, Sashes and Frames, Interior and Exterior Finish, etc., etc.
OUR SPECIALTIES.
Gothic Windows, Stairs, Stair Rails, Balusters, Newel Posts, Kiln Dried Clear Spruce, Sheathing and Clapboards.
GIVE US A CALL
Robert Palmer & Co.,
Peake's No. 3 Wharf. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
July 2, 1902—y

HIGH GRADE English Manure
Superphosphate of Lime, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash, Bone Dust, Kainit, etc.
Containing NITROGEN, PHOSPHORIC ACID and POTASH in the most soluble and available forms known. Each ingredient sold under guaranteed analysis and consequently thoroughly reliable. Sold unmixed and therefore adaptable to all crops and conditions. 25 per cent (the manufacturers profit) cheaper than any mixed and so-called "Complete Fertilizers" on the market. The Only Fertilizer farmers can afford to use, and those who know most about artificial manures will use no other.
AULD BROS.
April 2, 1902.

Baking Powder Economy
The manufacturers of Royal Baking Powder have always declined to produce a cheap baking powder at the sacrifice of quality.
The Royal is made from the most highly refined and wholesome ingredients, and is the embodiment of all the excellence possible to be attained in the highest class baking powder.
Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price, and is cheaper at its price than any similar article.
Samples of mixtures made in imitation of baking powders, but containing alum, are frequently distributed from door to door, or given away in grocery stores. Such mixtures are dangerous to use in food, and in many cities their sale is prohibited by law. Alum is a corrosive poison, and all physicians condemn baking powders containing it.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

THE WONDERFUL FLOWER OF WOXINDON.

An Historical Romance of the Times of Queen Elizabeth.

BY REV. JOSEPH SPILLMAN, S. J.

PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF B. HERDER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

(Reproduced from the Montreal True Witness.)

CHAPTER XXI.—(Continued)

That evening in my solitary chamber I pondered long over the startling intelligence I had heard, without, however, arriving at any decision as to the course of conduct I should pursue.

Nothing worthy of note marked the next few days. Gifford received from the brewer, as he expected, a thick packet of letters, addressed, he told me, to the French ambassador, the Archbishop of Glasgow, the Duke of Guise, and other of Queen Mary's partisans.

CHAPTER XXII.

For several weeks I led a quiet country life at Chartley. My humble patients visited me daily, and in every increasing numbers, so that the host of the "Mayflower" was fain to place at my disposal a small room on the ground floor to be used as a consulting room.

Frequently I sought out the sick myself, in the banks of the Done and the Trent, or the borders of the wide-spreading moorland. By this means I learnt how faithfully the rustic population clung to the old religion. Christian almsgiving seemed quite to have died out under the influence of the so-called "pure Gospel," the new creed wherein faith was everything and works were nothing.

I began in my turn to construct a scheme which could be carried out independently of Babington and his comrades. In the course of my visits to the sick, in the forest that stretched to the north from Barton nearly to Derby, I had come upon the cottage of a gamekeeper whose son had been attacked and severely injured by a wild boar. The savage animal had torn with its tusks the flesh of the boy's thigh penetrating to the bone, before the father could hasten to his rescue.

"If I had to give my life for it, I would do so most willingly for the faith or for my persecuted brethren." The man spoke with feeling; I was deeply touched and shook him by the hand, saying some day I might perhaps remind him of his generous offer.

Of course I resolved to start on my way to London the very next morning, after my professional visit to the Queen. I read and re-read the letter, picturing to myself the grief of my sweet-heart, the anxiety of the aged gentleman, at this fatal step on the part of a goodhearted but terribly felt girl.

I thought over the plan a good deal and determined to propose it to Babington when next I saw him. In the interim I gave the gamekeeper money to lay in a stock of provisions, for my mind was made up, that should an opportunity present itself for carrying off the Queen, I would set on my own responsibility, and not allow the occasion to slip.

I need not be in so great a hurry, for this first love letter contained much that was bitter as well as sweet. The true and loving heart of the writer spoke in every line, but the general impression was a sad one. She told me that since my last visit to Woxindon her sister Anne had become more contrary and self-willed, and would not listen to a word of rebuke either from her or their grandmother.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Scott's Emulsion is the means of life and of the enjoyment of life of thousands of men, women and children. To the men Scott's Emulsion gives the flesh and strength so necessary for the cure of consumption and the repairing of body losses from any wasting disease.

For women Scott's Emulsion does this and more. It is a most sustaining food and tonic for the special trials that women have to bear. To children Scott's Emulsion gives food and strength for growth of flesh and bone and blood.

as good as her word. A few days later Anne had come into her sister's room at night, embraced her fondly, asked her forgiveness, and entreated her to say a good word for her to the grandmother; then before Mary could answer, she had run off and shut herself in her own little room. Mary hoped that her sister had come to a better mind, and all would go well.

My mother. She gave the best years of her life With joy for me, And robbed herself, with loving heart, Unostentatiously.

Her gentle arms, my cradle once, Are weary now: And time has set the seal of care Upon her brow.

Summer Hotel Proprietor (proudly).—Nearly all of my waiters are college men who are working their way through college. Guest.—Well, judging by the way they work your guests, they'll all be graduated with honors.

Notice to Subscribers. We, the undersigned publishers of Charlottetown, respectfully beg to announce that we have unanimously adopted the cash in advance system for subscriptions.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc. Sudden changes of the weather are especially trying, and probably to none more so than to the scrofulous and consumptive. The progress of scrofula during a normal October is commonly great.

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DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. Are a sure and permanent cure for all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

BACKACHE is the first sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it! Check it in time! Serious trouble will follow if you don't. Cure your Backache by taking DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.



Burdock Blood Bitters

Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood. No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties.

Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions. Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action.

For me with willing hands she toiled From day to day. For me she prayed when headstrong youth Would have its way.

For Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramps, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Summer Complaint, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt, safe and sure cure that has been a popular favorite for nearly 60 years.

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Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Are a Heart and Nerve Tonic, Blood and Tissue Builder and Constitution Renewer for all troubled with weak heart or nerves.

Without regular action of the bowels. Laxative Pills regulate the bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, and all affections of the organs of digestion.

To make money it is necessary to have a clear, bright brain, a cool head free from pain, and strong, vigorous nerves.

Is Mr. Fusse much afraid of microbes? "Well, I should say, he washes the antiseptic gauze gloves he wears in an antiseptic fluid before he even handles the sterilized glass that contains the boiled and filtered mineral water he intends to drink!"

Literary Young Man (at party).—Miss Jones, I suppose you are familiar with "Orabbe's Tales"? Young Lady (scornfully).—I was not aware that crabs had tails.

Literary Young Man (confusedly).—I beg pardon, Miss: I should have said read "Crabbe's Tales." Young Lady (still more scornfully).—And I was not aware that red crabs had tails, either.

There is no form of kidney trouble, from a backache down to Bright's disease, that Doan's Kidney Pills will not relieve or cure.

British Troop Oil Liniment is with out exception the most effective remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Rheumatism, Bites, and Stings of all Insects, etc.

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Made-to-Order Suits,

Overcoats, Trousers, Fancy Vests, etc., White Shirts, Colored Shirts, Silk front Shirts, Underclothing, Bathing Suits Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, Socks, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Tennis Shirts, Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, Light Summer Coats and Vests, Caps, Collar Buttons, Cuff Links, Tie Clips, etc.

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