

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1896.

Vol. XXV. No. 25

Calendar for June, 1896.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter, 3rd day, 4h. 50.0m. a. m.
New Moon, 11th day, 4h. 30.0m. a. m.
First Quarter, 18th day, 7h. 32.0m. a. m.
Full Moon, 25th day, 2h. 42.0m. a. m.

Day of Week	Sun	Moon	High Water	Low Water
1 Mon	17 28	more	10 44	4 31
2 Tues	16 39	0 16	11 50	3 18
3 Wed	16 40	0 32	12 54	4 13
4 Thurs	16 41	0 47	1 57	5 13
5 Fri	16 42	1 2	3 0	6 15
6 Sat	16 43	1 20	4 6	7 14
7 Sun	16 43	1 36	5 13	8 9
8 Mon	14 44	2 4	6 22	8 50
9 Tues	14 44	2 32	7 29	9 37
10 Wed	14 45	3 12	8 29	10 15
11 Thurs	13 46	4 3	9 11	10 53
12 Fri	13 47	5 10	10 4	11 37
13 Sat	13 47	6 16	10 34	12 16
14 Sun	13 47	7 33	11 24	1 0
15 Mon	13 48	8 11	11 32	1 0
16 Tues	13 48	9 17	11 42	1 44
17 Wed	13 48	11 28	12 28	2 38
18 Thurs	14 48	12 38	1 2	3 30
19 Fri	14 49	1 28	10 27	4 27
20 Sat	14 49	3 16	11 0	5 43
21 Sun	14 49	4 37	11 57	7 1
22 Mon	14 50	5 57	12 50	8 9
23 Tues	15 50	7 8	2 44	9 5
24 Wed	15 50	8 8	3 44	9 57
25 Thurs	15 50	9 55	4 44	10 41
26 Fri	16 50	11 28	5 44	11 26
27 Sat	16 50	12 58	6 44	12 4
28 Sun	16 50	1 28	7 44	1 17
29 Mon	17 49	3 16	8 44	1 17
30 Tues	17 49	5 10	9 44	1 53



Don't neglect the eyes. Lost sight is irrecoverable. A dentist can replace a lost tooth with an artificial one which may pass for the tooth of nature, but no oculist can restore the eye once sightless to its normal state. Save your eyes from being overtaxed by using spectacles to relieve and strengthen them. We can fit almost every eye with the lens required to aid the sight and spare its optic nerves. Parties in town or country can have their eyes tested at their own homes at sufficient notice is given us at our store.

E. W. TAYLOR,
CAMERON BLOCK.

The Prince Edward Island
Commercial College.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Commercial College and Shorthand
Institution is now open. Young men and women desirous of acquiring a Business Education should embrace this opportunity.

Subjects taught include Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business and Legal Forms, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, Shorthand and Typewriting.
Students admitted at any time. We guarantee attention to business.
S. F. HODGSON,
Principal.
Box 242, Charlottetown.
Oct. 23, 1896—3m.

Grateful—Comforting.

Epps's Cocoa

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Old Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, or labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale, the undermentioned property, situate
—AT—
Elliott Vale, Lot 66
three miles from Peake's Station, a shop, dwelling house and stable, all in good repair. This stand is conveniently situated in a thriving settlement and is excellently adapted for a business man or a mechanic.
For further particulars apply to
J. T. GILL.
Elliott Vale, May 20, '96—3m

Wall Paper.

GO TO
McMILLAN & HORNSBY'S

FOR
American and Canadian Wall Paper,
Latest Patterns
LOWEST PRICES
WALL PAPER.

Millmen's Hardware.
Rotary Saws, Belts, Lace Leather, Swages, and all Mill Tools and Oils.

Farmers Hardware.
Axes, Shovels, Nails and all small Hardware.

Sporting Hardware.
Gunpowder, Shot, Caps, &c. &c.

Painters Hardware.
Paints and Oils, and all kinds of Good Lead, Bronze, and Campbell's Stock of Brushes.

House Keepers Hardware.
Jewel Stoves and Everything wanted in the kitchen. All the public admit that our prices are below all others. To save money you must trade with us.

R. B. NORTON & CO.
City Hardware Store, Charlottetown.

ARE YOU ALIVE?

Are you up to the Times?
Then learn shorthand.

By Mail.
Phonography is so simple as to be readily learned by any one of ordinary capacity, and the public benefits to be derived from it are incalculable.—John BROWN, M.P.

Pool Handwriting Improved by a Rapid and Easy Method.
Send a stamp for circulars, specimens, and full particulars.
W. H. CROSSKILL,
Stenographer, Charlottetown.

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
Total Assets, 1891, - - \$60,032,727.
TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.
This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this island during the past thirty years.
D. W. HYNDMAN,
Agent,
Watson's Building, Queen Street,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
Jan. 21, 1893.—ly

JAMES H. REDDIN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
CAMERON BLOCK,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Special attention given to Collections
MONEY TO LOAN.

WEAK NERVES ARE MADE STRONG BY HAWKER'S Nerve and Stomach TONIC.
It gives new strength and vigor to Nerves, Brain, Stomach, and Blood, and all weakened organs.
All Druggists sell it. 25c. a Bottle. Six for \$2.50. Mfg. only by Hawker Medicine Co. Ltd., 22, John St.

science

Science is "knowing how." The only secret about Scott's Emulsion is years of science. When made in large quantities and by improving methods, an emulsion must be more perfect than when made in the old-time way with mortar and pestle a few ounces at a time. This is why Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil never separates, keeps sweet for years, and why every spoonful is equal to every other spoonful. An even product throughout.

Local and Special News.
It is not a misfortune for a young lady to lose her good name when a nice young man gives her a better one.

More curative power is contained in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other medicine. It costs the proprietor and manufacturer more. It costs the jobber more and it works more to the consumer. More skill is required in its preparation and it combines more remedial qualities than any other medicine. Consequently it has a record of more cures and its sales are more than those of any other preparation. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine and thousands of testimonials prove that it does actually and permanently cure disease.

Norway Pine Syrup gives strength to the lungs and cures all throat troubles, coughs, colds, etc.

Perfect Wisdom
Would give us perfect health. Because men and women are not perfectly wise, they must take medicines to keep themselves perfectly healthy. Pure, rich blood is the basis of good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. It gives good health because it builds upon the true foundation—pure blood.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.
The physician generally acknowledged to be an expert for the crown.

Minard's Liniment the best hair restorer.
Fortify yourself for the disease peculiar to warm weather by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Taken in time Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents serious illness by keeping the blood pure.

I cured a horse of the mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
CHRISTOPHER SANDERS, Dalhousie.

I cured a horse badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
EDWARD LENTLEY, St. Peter's, C. B.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
E. W. PAYNE, Bathurst, N. B.

GROCERY AND TEA HOUSE—A full line of Choice Groceries, Best Standard Blend and Ceylon Tea, Croquette, Glassware, Earthenware, etc.
D. McDONALD, Cor. Queen and Sydney sts. June 13m.

That Hacking Cough can be quickly cured by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balm. Price 25c.

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

Minard's Liniment is the best.

Where was Sir Walter Raleigh going when he was thirty-five years of age? Into his thirty-sixth year.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balm cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

Neglect of the hair often destroys its vitality and natural hue, and causes it to fall out. Before it is too late apply Hall's Hair Renewer, a sure remedy.

Minard's Liniment cures La Grippe.

Parents Must have Best.
A president of one of our colleges says: "We spent many sleepless nights in consequence of our children suffering from colds, but this never occurs now. We use Scott's Emulsion and it quickly relieves all pulmonary troubles."

Signs of worms are variable appetite, itching at the nose, etc. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is the best.

LITERARY NOTE.—Ex-President Harrison's next article in his series in the Ladies Home Journal will tell what it means to be President of the United States. He will outline the President's power, his duties and how he discharges them; the trials and annoyances to which he is put, and show what the central idea of the President is and how he tries to carry it out. General Harrison also explains what relation each Cabinet officer holds to the President, and tells of his own relations with his Cabinet when he was President.

Sure to Win.
The people recognize and appreciate real merit. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sales in the world. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures—absolutely, permanently cures. It is the One True Blood Purifier. Its superior merit is an established fact, and merits wide use.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to keep. Cure indigestion, headache,

What was Decided and Ordered.

Their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in their second judgment on the Manitoba school difficulty, said:

"It is notorious that there were acute differences of opinion between Catholics and Protestants on the education question prior to 1870. This is recognized and emphasized in almost every line of those enactments. There is no doubt either that the points of difference were, and it is in the light of these that section 22 of the Manitoba act of 1870, which was in truth a parliamentary compact, must be read."

It was this 'compact,' the result of previous negotiation and agreement, that Joe Martin in 1890 tore up and cast to the winds. Of Martin's act and certain amending acts their lordships went on to say:

"With the policy of these acts their lordships are not concerned, nor with the reasons which led to their enactment. It may be that as the population of the province became in proportion more largely Protestant, it was found increasingly difficult, especially in sparsely populated districts, to work the system inaugurated in 1871, even with the modifications introduced in later years. But whether this be or not is immaterial. The whole question to be determined is whether a right or privilege which the Roman Catholic minority previously enjoyed has been affected by the legislation of 1890. Their Lordships are unable to see how this question can receive any but an affirmative answer."

Which in more direct language means that the breaking of the parliamentary compact of 1870, no matter under what circumstances or for what reason, deprived the Roman Catholics of Manitoba of rights and privileges, and therefore made it incumbent on the federal government and parliament to intervene. This they proceed to make more clear.

Their Lordships have decided that the Governor-General-in-Council has jurisdiction and that the appeal is well founded, but the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it has been committed by the statute. It is not for this tribunal to intimate the precise steps to be taken. Their general character is sufficiently defined by the 3rd subsection of section 22 of the Manitoba Act.

It is certainly not essential that the statutes repealed by the act of 1890 should be re-enacted, or that the precise provisions of these statutes should again be made law. The system of education embodied in the Acts of 1890 no doubt commends itself to, and adequately supplies the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the province. All legitimate grounds of complaint would be removed if that system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions.

How any person, lawyer or layman, with this before him can seriously contend that their lordships did not decide that the grievance, upon which the appeal (was) founded, must be removed, we cannot understand. When their lordships state that they do not consider that it is for this tribunal to intimate the precise steps to be taken, they certainly imply that they take it for granted that some steps must be taken. For, in the very next sentence, they proceed to declare that 'the general character of the remedy will be found in a certain section of the Manitoba act; which section, as all know, is the section prescribing remedial legislation. Then they take pains to point out two drastic forms of remedy that they held as 'not essential' and close by indicating that 'all legitimate grounds of complaint' would be removed by certain supplementary legislation. So that they not only decided that there were 'legitimate grounds of complaint,' but that the legislation passed under the provisions of section 22 of the Manitoba act should be sufficiently broad to 'remove' them.

Accompanying this judgment of the Judicial Committee was the following order-in-council of the Imperial government:
"Her Majesty, having taken the said report into consideration, was pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to approve thereof and to order as it is hereby ordered that the recommendations and directions therein contained be punctually observed, obeyed and carried into effect in each and every particular. Whereof the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada for the time being, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

For the government, parliament or people of Canada to disregard that judgment and order, would be equivalent to saying that they are no longer law-abiding subjects of Her Majesty.

A Parallel.
(Montreal True Witness.)

The decision that the Home Ruler members of Parliament, who are Catholics, had to make on the 13th ult., was not without its perplexities. On the one hand, they were bound by gratitude to the party that Mr. Gladstone had led and which had followed Mr. Gladstone when he declared that self-government was Ireland's due. To abandon those allies and to support an administration that had intercepted their advance to a goal of triumph that would have made their country autonomous, could not fail to seem a transaction of doubtful honor. Besides, it was a defection ever which the Conservatives were sure to glory and thus to provoke the Liberals to an anger not easy to appease. On the other hand, their duty as Home Rulers, when brought into conflict with their duties as Catholics, their devotion to their children's welfare, and the conscientious obligation to aid themselves of an opportunity of righting what they believed to be a great wrong, had clearly to give way, as to a stronger plea. Mr. Clancy was the first to announce his intention to vote for the second reading. In accordance with the professed independence of his wing of the Nationalist party, he made no apology to the Opposition for siding with the Government on such a question. The bill, he said, had his cordial support, because (though to a much less extent than he and his friends desired) it tended to remove the inequalities that existed between the two classes of schools in England—the Board or secular system, and that in which religion was taught, as well as the ordinary branches. He did not think that the upholders of the Board plan were quite honest in denouncing all teaching of religion in schools, for, unless he had been misinformed and the convictions of a large part of the public were mistaken, a religion was taught in the Board schools that was neither that of Catholicism

nor of any other denomination. What they call unity, he says, is only union, and when that is lost by division, they cry out for reunion by compromise, alliance, or any other method but the one which alone can unite Christianity.

The learned Primate, after promising that a pamphlet see and a primate are as necessary for the universal Church as for a province or a patriarchate, claims that such a primate must be, not of ecclesiastical or civil authority, but of divine institution. Such a primate, even if it could have been erected by a confederation of churches throughout the world between the middle of the first and the end of the third century, he says, could not have been permanent. It would never have answered its purpose of maintaining organic unity in the universal Church; and much less possible, he adds, would it now be to form a confederation of the Roman Church with the Greek and Protestant ones, because such a confederation, even if it could agree upon a common faith, a common law and a common government under universal authority, would lack divine institution, and could not enforce supremacy over conscience and reason. Such a confederation of churches would be simply, were it possible, another development of Protestantism, not the one, holy, Catholic, apostolic and Roman Church which has subsisted, through St. Peter's primacy, in individual unity, "since the first mission of the apostles," and whose continuous existence "is a miracle, and the evidence of its divine origin and authority."

It is charged that protection has destroyed our commerce. The best answer to that is the trade returns. The Mackenzie government was turned out during the fiscal year ending June, 1895. Just before the end of that year the national policy was introduced. In 1879 the trade of Canada with Great Britain (on the basis of the value of exports and of goods entered for consumption) was in round numbers \$67,000,000. In 1894 it was \$107,000,000. In 1879 our trade with the United States was \$71,000,000; in 1894, \$88,000,000. Our trade with France in 1879 was \$3,247,000; in 1894, \$3,081,000. Canadian trade with Germany increased from \$552,000 in 1879 to \$7,887,000 in 1894. Our trade with Spain increased from \$394,000 to \$445,000. There was a decrease from \$161,000 to \$126,000 in our trade with Portugal. Trade with Italy grew from \$182,000 to \$511,000 in the period. The increase of trade with Holland was from \$210,000 to \$625,000 in the fifteen years. Our trade with Belgium was worth \$219,000 in 1879 and \$1,258,000 in 1894. Business with Newfoundland grew from \$2,380,000 to \$3,633,000. The West India trade grew from \$3,447,000 in 1879. In 1894 it was \$7,221,000, and in 1895, \$8,681,000. Trade with South America amounted to \$745,000 in 1879 and in 1894 to \$2,264,000. Trade with China and Japan increased from \$305,000 to \$3,065,000. In 1879 our trade with Switzerland was \$94,000. Fifteen years later it amounted to \$276,000. Trade with all other countries increased from \$1,291,000 in 1879 to \$4,230,000 in 1894. The total value of exports and of goods entered for consumption was in 1879 only \$151,832,863. In 1894 it was \$320,618,932. It was \$218,891,314 for the year ending June 30, 1895, but the year which ends this month is making as good a showing as 1894.

This is a pretty good trade showing for the liberal conservative administration. By way of contrast, it may be pointed out that the aggregate trade for 1874—the year the MacKenzie government took office—was \$216,756,897. As shown above, the value of trade for the year they left office, five years later, was \$151,832,863. In that fatal five years our trade with Great Britain fell off from 108 millions to 67 millions; with the United States from 90 millions to 71 millions; with Germany from over a million to half a million. There was a corresponding decline in the trade with France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Holland and Belgium. The trade with the West Indies went down from over six millions to less than five; that with South America from a million and two-thirds to three-quarters of a million, and trade with China and Japan dropped from one and a quarter millions to half a million. During the Grit period, Canada's trade fell off as it never did before, never has since, and probably never will again, unless the free trade, tariff-for-revenue, unrestricted reciprocity, incidental protection, commercial union party comes into power once more.

A young lady, Miss Hermelenda de la Luz Barrios, was recently baptized in the parish church of Flaminiano in presence of a numerous assemblage of the faithful. The parish priest of the place administered the Holy Sacrament. The young lady is sixteen years of age and is the daughter of Protestant parents and was converted by the example and the instruction of the pious ladies who conduct the Catholic school of Miraflores of which place she is a native. The baptism was very solemn and was administered in the evening just before the exercises of the month of Mary. Before her baptism Miss Barrios wore a dark dress. After receiving the Sacrament she put on a white robe with a crown of orange flowers and she presented some beautiful flowers to the Blessed Virgin when the Rosary was recited. The ceremony was most impressive and will long be remembered by all present.

Nervous
People often wonder why their nerves are so weak; why they get tired so easily; why they start at every slight but sudden sound; why they do not sleep naturally; why they have frequent headaches, indigestion and nervous

Dyspepsia
The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood which is continually feeding the nerves upon refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. In such condition opiate and nerve compounds simply deaden and do not cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich, red blood; gives natural sleep, perfect digestion, is the true remedy for all nervous troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
In the One True Blood Purifier. \$1 per bottle. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Pure True Pills; easy to take. Hood's Pills take easy to operate. See

ARE YOU ONE
Of those unhappy people who are suffering with weak nerves, starting at every slight sound, unable to endure any unusual disturbance, finding it impossible to sleep? Avoid opiate and nerve compounds. Feed the nerves upon blood made pure and nourishing by the great blood purifier and true nerve tonic, Hood's Sarsaparilla. HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

Canadian Trade and the National Policy.
(St. John Sun.)
It is charged that protection has destroyed our commerce. The best answer to that is the trade returns. The Mackenzie government was turned out during the fiscal year ending June, 1895. Just before the end of that year the national policy was introduced. In 1879 the trade of Canada with Great Britain (on the basis of the value of exports and of goods entered for consumption) was in round numbers \$67,000,000. In 1894 it was \$107,000,000. In 1879 our trade with the United States was \$71,000,000; in 1894, \$88,000,000. Our trade with France in 1879 was \$3,247,000; in 1894, \$3,081,000. Canadian trade with Germany increased from \$552,000 in 1879 to \$7,887,000 in 1894. Our trade with Spain increased from \$394,000 to \$445,000. There was a decrease from \$161,000 to \$126,000 in our trade with Portugal. Trade with Italy grew from \$182,000 to \$511,000 in the period. The increase of trade with Holland was from \$210,000 to \$625,000 in the fifteen years. Our trade with Belgium was worth \$219,000 in 1879 and \$1,258,000 in 1894. Business with Newfoundland grew from \$2,380,000 to \$3,633,000. The West India trade grew from \$3,447,000 in 1879. In 1894 it was \$7,221,000, and in 1895, \$8,681,000. Trade with South America amounted to \$745,000 in 1879 and in 1894 to \$2,264,000. Trade with China and Japan increased from \$305,000 to \$3,065,000. In 1879 our trade with Switzerland was \$94,000. Fifteen years later it amounted to \$276,000. Trade with all other countries increased from \$1,291,000 in 1879 to \$4,230,000 in 1894. The total value of exports and of goods entered for consumption was in 1879 only \$151,832,863. In 1894 it was \$320,618,932. It was \$218,891,314 for the year ending June 30, 1895, but the year which ends this month is making as good a showing as 1894.

ARE YOU ONE
Of those unhappy people who are suffering with weak nerves, starting at every slight sound, unable to endure any unusual disturbance, finding it impossible to sleep? Avoid opiate and nerve compounds. Feed the nerves upon blood made pure and nourishing by the great blood purifier and true nerve tonic, Hood's Sarsaparilla. HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.—COFFINS, CASKETS, AND ALL FUNERAL GOODS,

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

DR. J. C. BERRY'S PAIN-KILLER. A very remarkable remedy, both for rheumatism and neuralgia. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all kinds of pain.

Free Trade as in England.

Now that we are told that "free trade" is the goal which the Liberal party is aiming at, it is of the greatest importance to the people of Canada that they should make themselves acquainted with the system and incidence of taxation in the United Kingdom.

TAXATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The net receipts of the United Kingdom from taxation in 1894-5 were as follows: Customs, £20,115,000; Excise, £26,050,000; Stamps, £14,400,000; Land tax, £1,015,000; House duty, £1,438,000; Property and income tax, £16,000,000; Local taxation, £7,013,542.

The excise duties were chiefly derived from beer and spirits, amounting to \$128,947,341. Under this head there also came \$1,268,710 from the railways. Excise also includes a number of petty duties: carriage for two horses, \$10.22 a year; for one horse, \$5.11; with two wheels, \$3.55; playing cards, 6 cents; armorial bearings, \$5.11 a year; if on carriage, \$10.22; dogs, \$1.83 a year, sheep and cattle dogs and blind men's dogs excepted; carrying gun or pistol, \$2.43 a year; game and shooting licence, \$14.60 a year; retailers of candy, \$6.08; mail servants, \$3.05 a year.

THE GOAL AT WHICH THE LIBERAL PARTY AIM.

Having thus considered the system of taxation in the United Kingdom, the different heads under which it is paid and the amounts collected under each, the results in Canada, the Liberals were given power to carry out their policy of approximating to that goal, may be estimated with a close approach to accuracy.

Assuming the amount to be raised by taxation to be \$28,221,415, the average of the last five years, customs and excise duties on tobacco and intoxicating liquors would be raised upon to contribute \$14,111,000.

Customs duties on tea, coffee, cocoa and chocolate would have to yield \$1,282,900. This was and still is a favorite tax of Sir Robert Cartwright, because, as we do not produce these articles, the whole duty must be paid by the consumers.

Among the excise duties would be a payment by railways to the amount of \$24,000, which would assuredly be collected by the companies from their customers in increased fares and freights.

Letters Come.

Letters come day by day telling us that this person has been cured of dyspepsia, that person of Bad Blood, and another of Headache, still another of Biliousness, and yet others of various complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood, all through the intelligent use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

It is the voice of the people recognizing the fact that Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood. Mr. T. G. Ludlow, 333 Colborne Street, Brantford, Ont., says: "During seven years prior to 1886, my wife was sick all the time with violent headaches. Her head ached so hot that it felt like burning. She was weak, run down, and so feeble that she could hardly do anything, and so nervous that the least noise started her. Night or day she could not rest and she was a misery to her. I tried all kinds of medicines and treatment for her but she steadily grew worse until I bought six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters from C. Stock & Son, of Brantford, Ont. After I paid \$5.00, and it was the best investment I ever made in my life. Mrs. Ludlow took four out of the six bottles—there was no need of the other two. She is now a healthy woman, and removed every ailment from which she had suffered, and she enjoyed the most vigorous health. The five dollars saved me a lot of money in medicine and attendance thereafter, and better than that it made home a comfort to me.

farm products on the Canadian market free, while the Canadian farmer has to pay a duty or tax of from 20 to 40 per cent. for the privilege of placing the produce of the farm on the markets of the United States? This is the policy, which is being advocated by the Liberal party today—FREE TRADE AS IT IS IN ENGLAND.

Previous to the introduction of the National Policy in 1879, the tariff relations between the two countries were somewhat similar to what is shown on the foregoing table. Many of the older farmers will remember that in 1879, the tariff relations between the two countries were somewhat similar to what is shown on the foregoing table.

The Liberals were in power in 1878, and would pay no regard to this protest against the jug-handle free trade that allowed the entry of foreigners' product to compete with ours, but could give no advantage to Canadian products in other countries.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

Letters Come.

Letters come day by day telling us that this person has been cured of dyspepsia, that person of Bad Blood, and another of Headache, still another of Biliousness, and yet others of various complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood, all through the intelligent use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

It is the voice of the people recognizing the fact that Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood. Mr. T. G. Ludlow, 333 Colborne Street, Brantford, Ont., says: "During seven years prior to 1886, my wife was sick all the time with violent headaches. Her head ached so hot that it felt like burning. She was weak, run down, and so feeble that she could hardly do anything, and so nervous that the least noise started her. Night or day she could not rest and she was a misery to her. I tried all kinds of medicines and treatment for her but she steadily grew worse until I bought six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters from C. Stock & Son, of Brantford, Ont. After I paid \$5.00, and it was the best investment I ever made in my life. Mrs. Ludlow took four out of the six bottles—there was no need of the other two. She is now a healthy woman, and removed every ailment from which she had suffered, and she enjoyed the most vigorous health. The five dollars saved me a lot of money in medicine and attendance thereafter, and better than that it made home a comfort to me.

farm products on the Canadian market free, while the Canadian farmer has to pay a duty or tax of from 20 to 40 per cent. for the privilege of placing the produce of the farm on the markets of the United States? This is the policy, which is being advocated by the Liberal party today—FREE TRADE AS IT IS IN ENGLAND.

Previous to the introduction of the National Policy in 1879, the tariff relations between the two countries were somewhat similar to what is shown on the foregoing table. Many of the older farmers will remember that in 1879, the tariff relations between the two countries were somewhat similar to what is shown on the foregoing table.

The Liberals were in power in 1878, and would pay no regard to this protest against the jug-handle free trade that allowed the entry of foreigners' product to compete with ours, but could give no advantage to Canadian products in other countries.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

Letters Come.

Letters come day by day telling us that this person has been cured of dyspepsia, that person of Bad Blood, and another of Headache, still another of Biliousness, and yet others of various complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood, all through the intelligent use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

It is the voice of the people recognizing the fact that Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood. Mr. T. G. Ludlow, 333 Colborne Street, Brantford, Ont., says: "During seven years prior to 1886, my wife was sick all the time with violent headaches. Her head ached so hot that it felt like burning. She was weak, run down, and so feeble that she could hardly do anything, and so nervous that the least noise started her. Night or day she could not rest and she was a misery to her. I tried all kinds of medicines and treatment for her but she steadily grew worse until I bought six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters from C. Stock & Son, of Brantford, Ont. After I paid \$5.00, and it was the best investment I ever made in my life. Mrs. Ludlow took four out of the six bottles—there was no need of the other two. She is now a healthy woman, and removed every ailment from which she had suffered, and she enjoyed the most vigorous health. The five dollars saved me a lot of money in medicine and attendance thereafter, and better than that it made home a comfort to me.

farm products on the Canadian market free, while the Canadian farmer has to pay a duty or tax of from 20 to 40 per cent. for the privilege of placing the produce of the farm on the markets of the United States? This is the policy, which is being advocated by the Liberal party today—FREE TRADE AS IT IS IN ENGLAND.

Previous to the introduction of the National Policy in 1879, the tariff relations between the two countries were somewhat similar to what is shown on the foregoing table. Many of the older farmers will remember that in 1879, the tariff relations between the two countries were somewhat similar to what is shown on the foregoing table.

The Liberals were in power in 1878, and would pay no regard to this protest against the jug-handle free trade that allowed the entry of foreigners' product to compete with ours, but could give no advantage to Canadian products in other countries.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

Letters Come.

Letters come day by day telling us that this person has been cured of dyspepsia, that person of Bad Blood, and another of Headache, still another of Biliousness, and yet others of various complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood, all through the intelligent use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

It is the voice of the people recognizing the fact that Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood. Mr. T. G. Ludlow, 333 Colborne Street, Brantford, Ont., says: "During seven years prior to 1886, my wife was sick all the time with violent headaches. Her head ached so hot that it felt like burning. She was weak, run down, and so feeble that she could hardly do anything, and so nervous that the least noise started her. Night or day she could not rest and she was a misery to her. I tried all kinds of medicines and treatment for her but she steadily grew worse until I bought six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters from C. Stock & Son, of Brantford, Ont. After I paid \$5.00, and it was the best investment I ever made in my life. Mrs. Ludlow took four out of the six bottles—there was no need of the other two. She is now a healthy woman, and removed every ailment from which she had suffered, and she enjoyed the most vigorous health. The five dollars saved me a lot of money in medicine and attendance thereafter, and better than that it made home a comfort to me.

farm products on the Canadian market free, while the Canadian farmer has to pay a duty or tax of from 20 to 40 per cent. for the privilege of placing the produce of the farm on the markets of the United States? This is the policy, which is being advocated by the Liberal party today—FREE TRADE AS IT IS IN ENGLAND.

Previous to the introduction of the National Policy in 1879, the tariff relations between the two countries were somewhat similar to what is shown on the foregoing table. Many of the older farmers will remember that in 1879, the tariff relations between the two countries were somewhat similar to what is shown on the foregoing table.

The Liberals were in power in 1878, and would pay no regard to this protest against the jug-handle free trade that allowed the entry of foreigners' product to compete with ours, but could give no advantage to Canadian products in other countries.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

It might be found that some of these sources of revenue belong to the Provinces rather than the Dominion, and some from the different circumstances might not yield so well as in the old country. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer when in a difficulty puts another penny on the income tax, and no doubt Sir Richard Cartwright would gladly, in a similar manner, have recourse to increased direct taxation.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!

A LOT OF CHILD'S' BOOTS AT 30 CENTS A PAIR. GOFF BROTHERS.

Carter's "Tested" Seeds To the Clergy PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We have a fine assortment of Soutane Goods, which we will make up in good style at short notice. We guarantee a perfect fit and finish in every case. Prices ranging from \$13 to \$20.

If You Can Read And Write Furniture!

Then write us at once for quotations on all kinds of 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 Boots & Shoes

REMEMBER THE OLD RELIABLE SHOE STORE when you want a pair of Shoes. Our Prices are the lowest in town.

D'FOWLER'S WILD STRAWBERRY CURE

"Eight years ago, I had the various kinds of hair, which were very thick and curly. I tried many different remedies, but without any beneficial result, till I began to use a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. My hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling out. I have used it since, and it has kept my hair in the best of health."

Calendar for 1896

Table with columns for Day, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat, Full Moon, 18th day, 25th day.

OUR SPRING CLOTHS

Suits, Trousers, Overcoatings. Have arrived, and have struck within the circle of popular favor.

Wholesale!

Zinc, Glass, Bar Iron, Cut Nails, Horse Nails, Clinch Nails, Horse Shoes, Sleigh Shoe Steel, Disston's Circular Saws, Disston's Cross Cut Saws.

FENNEL & CHANDLER.

Agents for the Celebrated American Highland Ranges. JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL. B. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including "NEW SERIES", "Calendar for 1896", "OUR SPRING CLOTHS", "Wholesale!", "FENNEL & CHANDLER.", "FOR".