The Morning Guardian.

ESTABLISHED 1891. THE GUARDIAN CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1898.—8 PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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Ladies' Dongola Lace Boot for $1.25.

Dongola Shoe 89 cents.

GOFF BROS.

If You Want a Picture Framed

For a present or for yourself come and we will do it cheap. We have on hand a large stock of Picture Moulding to choose from. Just arrived by S.S. Coila 1500 feet of Picture Moulding of all the latest designs. Call in and see samples.

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Booksand Stationary.
Victoria Row.
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P. E. I. RAILWAY

ON and after MONDAY, 27th June, 1898, the Trains of this Railway will run daily, (Sundays excepted) as under:—

Trains Outward. Read down			Trains Inward. Read Up.
P.M	A.M.		P.M. P.M
3.10	7.45	Charlottetown	8.50 12.10
4.30	8.42	Hunter River	7.53 10.51
5.14	9.13	Emerald	7.23 10.11
5.47	9.37	Kensington	6.58 9.37
6.23	10.01 Ar	S'side Lv	6.35 9.00
6.45	10.30 Lv	S'side Ar	5.45 8.30
7.45	11.55	Port Hill	4.20 7.24
	P.M.		
8.37	1.07	O'Leary	3.09 6.26
9.17	2.15	Alberton	2.10 5.42
9.56	3.10 ar	Tignish	lv 1 05 5.00
P.M.	P.M.		P.M. A.M.

P.M	A.M.		A.M.	P.M
2.00	6.15 lv	Charlottetown	ar 8.15	3.50
2.53	6.50	Bedford	7.37	2.53
3.25	7.10 Ar	Mt. Stewart Lv	7 15	2.30
3.35	7.20 Lv	Mt. Stewart Ar	7.10	2.00
4.43	8.10	Cardigan	6.10	12.51
5.05	8.25 ar	Georgetown	lv 6.05	12.30
P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.

P.M.		A.M.	P.M
	A.M.		
3.35	7.15 lv	Mt. Stewart ar	7.10 2.10
4.14	7.44	Morell	6.41 1.31
4.41	8.05	St. Peters	6.20 1.03
6.10	9 10 lv	Souris ar	5.15 11.35
P.M.	A.M.		A.M. P.M.

P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M
7.25	lv	Emerald	ar	9.00
8.15	ar	Cape Traverse	lv	8.10
P.M.			A.M.	

CONNECTIONS.

13.00	Lv	Point du Chene, I.C.R.	Ar. 15.35
21.25		Moncton, I.C.R.	13.50
11.15		Lecis, I.C.R.	21.04
18.15	Ar.	Montreal, I.C.R.	Lv. 19.05
P.M.			
5.30	Lv	St. John, C.P.R.	Ar. 11.20
12.50	p.m.	Bangor M.C.R.	4.30
5.20	a.m.	Portland M.C.R. (Sat'd ex'd)	11.0
8.40	Ar.	Boston B & M R	Lv. 7.00
9.00		Montreal	8.00
9.00	ar.	Montreal, C.P.R.	lv 8.00
A.M.			P.M.

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
Gen. Mgr. Can. Govt. R'ys.
Moncton N. B.

G. A. SHARP, Superintendent, P. E. I. R.
Charlottetown.

When You Are Placing That Advertisement

Remember that the paper with a large and good paying circulation is the one which will give you the best returns. In other words your ad in The Guardian will pay

THE PENNY POSTAGE

Will Be Adopted By British Empire.

ON JANUARY FIRST

So it is Predicted by Henniker Heaton—He Will Not Hear of it as a Scheme of Only Partial Accomplishment—Australia Will Soon Come in.

London, July 27.—The Daily Graphic publishes an interview with Mr. Henniker-Heaton regarding Imperial penny postage. The Graphic article is as follows:

There is no doubt about Mr. Henniker-Heaton's delight at the announcement of the first instalment of Imperial penny postage. He sits in his room amid a pile of press cuttings and letters of congratulation, and he is frank in admitting that he regards the new departure as the crowning point of his work of the last twenty years. He has hammered away at Imperial postage on the platform, in Parliament, in the newspapers and magazines, has talked and written and spoken about it, to the delight of the Progressive and to the disgust of the Post Office, and now at last it has come to pass. He will not hear of it as a scheme of only partial accomplishment.

"I predict," said he, and the representative of the Daily Graphic took him down in writing, "that on the 1st of January next the British Empire will be a postal district."

"You think, then, the Australian colonies will quickly come into the Union?"

"Of course they will. So far as I can understand, from many letters and messages I have had from Australia, they are heartily ashamed of themselves for not coming in."

"Why do they not?"

"It is purely a question of means. Three years ago, before the financial crisis, penny postage was established in Victoria, and also between Victoria and the larger cities of New South Wales. Then, when the crash came, they were, to put it colloquially, so hard up that they adopted any expedient to raise money, and with a blush on their cheek they raised the postage to twopence. And now, with a twopenny postage within the colony, they do not yet see the way to sending letters outside it for a penny. But they will."

"Meanwhile?"

"Meanwhile I think the Home Country might be content to send letters out to them for a penny—although they might still charge themselves twopence for sending a letter to us—until they can afford themselves the luxury of sending homeward-bound letters for a penny. The thing is not so anomalous as it sounds. A similar arrangement exists between the United States and Canada. You can send a letter from New York to Vancouver, Canada, for two cents; but if you want to send a letter from Niagara, Canada, to Niagara, U. S. A., you must pay three cents for the privilege. But the point of the whole thing is this. You can send a package like this"—and here Mr. Henniker-Heaton folded up a two-page newspaper and emphasized his point by rapping it on the table—"to Australia for ½d. because it weighs under four onces, but you can't send a poor little letter at present for less than 2½d. Yet they go in the same ships, they are carried by the same boats, and are delivered by the same postman. And do you mean to tell me that if the United States can afford to carry a Canadian letter the 5,00 miles between New York and Vancouver for a penny—for less then a penny, in fact, because the purchasing power of two cents is certainly not so great as that of an English penny—that the British Post Office can't afford to carry the same letter by steamer to Australia for that sum?"

The representative of the Daily Graphic did not mean to tell him so, and remarked only the concession which had been made was, at any rate, a great advance for the British Post office.

"It is" observed Mr. Heaton grimly "although they spent two days in opposing it and in trying to get the charge fixed at two pence. The man whom we have most to thank is Mr. Chamberlain; he has stuck to us all the way through with might and main: we should never have got it except for him. And, in my opinion, this step has done more for the unity of home and the colonies than all the schemes of federation that are in the air. There aren't many families in Great Britain that haven't some relative in one of the colonies; and now, with on more trouble to take than to stick on the ordinary penny stamp, there won't be a poor mother in all these islands who won't send out a scrawl to her son in Canada or at the Cape by the first mail that goes out. There will be some heavy boatloads when the first penny mails go out from home; and you can take my word for it that you might as well try to stop the flow of the Thames as stop Imperial Penny Postage now."

STEAMERS IN DISTRESS.

Their Cold Seeking Passengars Make Many Threats.

VICTORIA, July 28.—(Special)—The contract has been awarded for carrying all classes of mails between Bennett and Dawson.

SEATTLE, July 28.—(Special)—Steamer Humbolt from St Michaels reports several steamers that have no river connections cannot land passengers. They have been feeding them for several weeks and provisions are scarce. The most unfortunate lot are 160 that went from Seattle in steamer Progress and 100 in steamer National City. The passengers threaten all kinds of things.

Board Says Schley Did the Best Work.

SANTIAGO, July 17.—There has been so much discussion over the parts taken by the American ships in the battle that destroyed Admiral Cervra's squadron, and they have been so many different accounts by eye-witnesses, giving the credit to one or two ships, that some figures taken from tables and charts prepared by an examining board will be of interest.

An examination of the hulls of the Spanish vessels above the present submerged water-line shows the hits as follows:

Four-inch shells (fired only by the Iowa): Infanta Maria Teresa, 5; Almirante Oquendo, 5; Vizcaya, 2.

Five-inch shells (fired only by Brooklyn): Infanta Maria Teresa, 5; Vizcaya, 6; Almirante Oquendo, 5 one of which exploded a torpedo; Caristobal Colon 4.

Eight-inch shells (fired by Brooklyn, Iowa, Oregon and Indians): Teresa, 3; Oquendo, 3; Vizcaya, 4. As the Indiana did not follow the chase she probably had nothing to do with the hints on the Vizcaya.

Twelve or thirteen inch shells: Only two on the Teresa must be credited to the battleship Oregon, Indiana, Texas and Iowa, although it is quite certain that the Taxas fired one.

All the Spanish were riddled with the rapid fire of the one and six pounders carried by all the American ships.

It will be seen from this table that the greatest proportion of large shells effectively landed went from Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, and that she placed twenty five-inch shells in the vitals of the different vessels of the enemy, pretty equally divided except that the Vizcaya caught one extra.

This demonstrates that the Brooklyn fought every ship of the Spanish squadron in turn and landed nearly twice as many five-inch shells as all five vessels did eight-inch ones, and as many as all other kinds combined.

The Iowa comes next with eight four-inch shells, five of which were planted in the last vessel out of the harbor, the Almirante Oquendo.

The ten eight inch shells must be divided among the four vessels firing them, although two placed in the Vizcaya undoubtedly belong to the Brooklyn's list of hits.

Use in place of Cream of Tartar and Soda.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

More convenient, Makes the food lighter and more healthful.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

DEATH IN MANY WAYS

Faced Him in Frightful Canyon.

HIS BOAT CAPSIZED

In an Alaskan River and He Escaped by a Miracle—Granite Walls 1,500 feet High on Either Side—Raging Waters Below—Starvation Sure.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 26.—With granite walls 1,500 feet high above him, raging waters at his feet, and only a narrow ledge to stand on, A. F. Pope, of McLean, Ill., was imprisoned three days. This is the story of his wonderful escape:

Pope went to Valedes, Alaska, last March and lost his outfit by the upsetting of a boat in the Tazalena River. On returning to Valedes he hired out to United States Army officers. With a party of soldiers who were trying to find a summer route to the interior he struck east until he reached Lou River, a swift stream not on the map.

On a log raft the party started down stream and finally came to a canyon six miles long and walled up high.

At 2 P. M. on May 27 the exciting ride down the unknown canyon commenced. For two miles they shot along at a terrific speed, pasing hair-raising curves and having narrow escapes from death on sharp rocks. Suddenly they saw rock-studded rapids ahead. They could not stop their raft, and, banging up against the rocks, it was swept over.

At the root of the rapids was 16-foot jump. The raft plunged into the pool and was dashed upon a big rock. It turned over completely and broke. All save Pope succeeded in catching pieces of the broken raft.

An undertow kept Pope under longer than the rest, and the raft, with the soldiers clinging to it, was far down the stream when he came to the surface, all but drowned.

Pope succeeded in reaching a ledge of rock that was a few feet long and just wide enough to give a foothold. The day was dismal, and he was drenched with icy water. Walls rose towered above him 1,500 feet, with hardly a foothold in the rock for the first 100 feet above his head.

To plunge into the stream was madness. Pope paced his narrow prison. Night brought no relief. He was afraid to lie down for fear of falling into the stream. All night he tramped up and down the five feet of rock.

Day found Pope in a worse plight than before. Hunger was added to his other troubles. Night brought a cold rain. He waved his arms and stamped his wet feet to keep up circulation.

At noon on the third day in the ravine a ray of sunlight gave him hope. He determined to try once more to climb the wall. He had attempted it time and again, only to fall back bruised and bleeding. He began hacking at the bushes which nature had left on the rocky ledge. He tore off ten bushes, and with his suspenders lashed them together. He was weak from loss of sleep and lack of food.

For seventy feet the rock went up almost prependicularly. Pope himself, cannot explain how he hung his ladder on the jutting points of rock and clambered up. A single slip of the ladder or a misstep, no matter how slight, meant death.

At times he was forced to make frightful swings, but the ladder, made with nervous haste, never failed. It took him more than an hour to reach the top. When he finally got out he was so weak that it was hours before he was able to commence the thirty-mile walk to Valedes.

Great was his surprise when, a week after the accident, he finally reached the soldier camp to find all the bluecoats there uninjured. They had been thrown up on the opposite bank, about 200 feet below the rapids. Hard climbing brought them to the top of the canyon in safety, and early next morning they reached Valedes. They thought Pope was drowned.

You will not know how much good Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you until you try it. Buy a bottle today and begin to take it.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT

By Spain's Foreign Minister

SPAIN IS HARD PUSHED

Their Expenditure Continues at Twenty-Five Million Dollars a Month.—Spanish Troops Could Scarcely Stand.—Had no Food for Eight Days.

NEW YORK, July 28—(Special)—The World's Madrid despatch states that when Spain's minister of foreign affairs was asked about the prospects of peace, he answered: "It is for the United States to propose terms and it depends on what she proposes whatever negotiations will ensue. As yet no definite proposals have been advanced by McKinley. The present cabinet will likely remain in office until the events of war enable it to make overtures for peace direct to the President through the French and Austrian envoys at Washington. If we fail we shall retire and the Queen will probably form a military cabinet and seek the support of the Powers at any cost. When pressed, the minister said that the French ambassador was fully authorized to make overtures and has already done so. He refused to state what terms Sagasta's ministry would consider. Spain is getting hard pushed for means. The government has exhausted all supplies and find a paper currency will have to be decreed. The expenditure continues at $25,000,000 a month.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—(Special)—It can be stated on the authority of the state department and foreign embassies that no overtures of peace were made until the French ambassador presented a note to the President Tuesday afternoon. Therefore all talk about bad faith shown by the United States in pressing the Porto Rico Campaign is absolutely without foundation.

SANTIAGO, July 28.—(Special)—Lt. Colonel Rosell returned today from Guantanimo. He states that he found the Spanish troops in a terrible condition. They were literally starving. For eight days they had no food and were unable to stand. There are 2.000 sick in Guantanamo.

NOTICE!

W. W. Beer will for a few days be found at his office for the purpose of receiving amounts due the firm of Beer Bros. All amounts not then paid will be placed in other hands for collection.—Beer Bros.

HOT WEATHER AD.

You Want a HAMMOCK

You Want It Now

ou Can't Do Without It.

You Can Buy it at a Low Price at

HASZARD & MOORE'S

Sunnyside Bookstore.

FIRE IN QUEBEC.

Does Big Damage to Lumber Industeries.

COTE AU STATION, QUEBEC, July 28.—(Special)—A fire yesterday destroyed the Sash and Door Factory, Carriage Factory and a number of dwellings, lumber, etc., loss $30,000.

QUEBEC CONFERENCE

Has Been Fixed For August 10th.

OTTAWA, July 28.—(Special)—Washington despatches state that the Quebec Conference has been fixed for August 10th, Lord Hirschell is expected today.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 28. — [Special]—The following are the closing rates:

July wheat, 71½; corn 34¾; oats, 26 pork, 9.27.

Sept wheat, 65⅝ corn, 35; oats, 20¾; pork, 9.37.

Dec. wheat, 65⅝; corn, 35½; oats, —; pork —

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—(Special)—Showers, cooler in northern portion southerly winds.

FACE ON FIRE

I had Eczema of the scaly, itchy kind seven years. I thought my face and arms were afire. My face was full of large white scales, and my head was full of sores. I was ashamed to go in company. I took five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, washed with CUTICURA SOAP, put on CUTICURA (ointment), and found *great relief instantly*, and got a clean face again, thanks to CUTICURA.

VALENTINE EGNER,
March 7, 1898. 108 Stagg St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollient skin cures, mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. How to Cure Skin Diseases, free.

SPECIAL

Carters Bookstore

We have secured a number of lines of **Fancy Goods, Ch naware etc** at big discounts and are going to give the public the benefit. Watch this space for **eye openers** in above lines.

On Tuesday morning 26th we commence with a line of **Vases, 50 doz** easily worth **10 cents** each. If you come early you can get them at **2 for 10c** See samples in our show window

We want you to visit our **New Annex** and see the display of useful articles on sale there. No room to enumerate them here, call in and see for yourself, it will pay you.

Geo. Carter & Co.,

Importers, etc. etc.

You May Be

as careful as possible but a careless neighbor may put all your plans to naught.

Through a careless neighbor you may be ruined by fire.

My Co's Insurance protects you against the carelessness of your neighbor.

They are good stock Co's and never contest a claim.

E. R. BROW

INSURANCE AGENT,
Charlottetow