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BOSTON S.S. HALIFAX

Commencing May 10th the favorite will leave CHARLOTTETOWN for BOSTON every Tuesday at 1 p. m., calling at Hawksbury and Halifax. Returning leave BOSTON every Saturday at noon. Passengers leaving CHARLOTTETOWN Wednesday morning via Pictou can make close connection at Halifax with "S. S. HALIFAX" sailing Wednesday evening at 11 p. m. Tickets for sale at stations P. E. I. Railway. For Tickets, rates and all information apply to
W. W. CLARK.

NEW CROCKERY STORE

WE claim to have one of the BEST and LARGEST CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS STORES in the Provinces. We will give one Tea Set FREE to any man or woman who will give proof of the person that bought three Sets at one time out side of our store, in Charlottetown, during the past year, that is to say, Dinner, Tea and Chamber Set. We have the goods the people want. Call and see our blue store.

W. P. Colwill, SUNNYSIDE.

REMOVED.

Dr. J. E. McDonald, Dentist, has removed his office to more centrally located room, over John MacKenzie's Store, directly opposite Hotel's new Brick Block. Every operation in the practice of dental surgery rendered ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS by means of his now well known and practically effective
Painless Method.

The hundreds of patients operated on by this method can testify to the justice of the claim made for it. Open every evening till 8 o'clock.

J. E. McDonald D.D.S.

LIBERAL LEADER

Lord Rosebery's Great Speech

ON THE DIFFICULTY

Between Britain and France—He Strongly Sustains Salisbury's Contention—Britons Must "Hold Their Own."

Lord Rosebery spoke at an agricultural association's dinner at Epsom. After some references to agriculture the former Premier and Foreign Minister went on to say:—You are subjects of an empire which has spread all over the world. It has liabilities under every sky and in every clime, and you as Englishmen, though you are met on an agricultural occasion, are not, I fancy, for a moment blind to the very critical condition of affairs which exists in a remote district of Central Africa at this moment. I am obliged to say a word about this. Were I not engaged to speak here to-night I should certainly keep silence upon it, but, as being largely responsible for the government on which the policy in connection with Fashoda is founded—(cheers)—as being personally and Ministerially responsible for the declaration made on behalf of the government by Sir Edward Grey in March, 1895, and as feeling to disposition to recede from a word or a syllable of that declaration—(cheers)—I feel myself obliged to say two or three words—guarded, and, I hope, inoffensive words—on that subject which is so vital to our interests

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at this moment. I will not disguise from you that in my opinion there are two or three considerations in connection with the question which makes it one of extreme and supreme gravity. (Hear, hear.) The first and the greatest of these considerations is this: that in face of a deliberate warning that a particular act would be considered by the British Government to be an unfriendly act, that act, in spite of great geographical difficulties, of great hardship, of almost insurmountable obstacles, has been deliberately committed. The word 'unfriendly,' which socially among us has perhaps no particular meaning, or perhaps too common a meaning, is among diplomatists a word of exceptional weight and gravity, and when that word is used to denote an act committed by the Government against another Government the situation is grave. On that point I will say no more. There is another feature of this case which makes it one of extreme gravity. Behind the policy of the British Government in this matter there is the united strength of the nation itself. (Cheers.) It is the policy of the last Government deliberately adopted and sustained by the present Government. (Cheers.) That is only a matter of form, but it is the policy of the nation itself. (Cheers.) And I am perfectly certain that no idea or intention of any weakening at this point or on this question has entered the heads of her Majesty's present advisers. (Cheers.) But were it otherwise, I say their existence would be short, and that at this moment they have only to maintain the attitude revealed in the despatches recently published and the nation will make any sacrifice and go any length to sustain that action. (Cheers.) There is on the other side of the channel an element of great gravity too. There is the question of the flag. Honor the flag; we all honor the flag, and none of us would wish to pay any disrespect to the flag of a friendly nation which we should not desire to be paid to our own. It is not always easy in politics to carry out consistently the maxim to do unto others that which you wish others to do unto you. But the flag, after all is said and done, is a portable affair. It can be carried in a small compass by responsible people, and I have some hope that the flag in this case is not necessarily the flag of France but the individual flag of an individual explorer, and therefore, is not carrying the full weight of the Republic behind it. (Hear, hear.)

REASSURING ELEMENTS.
"Having given you as briefly as I can, the graver aspects of the case, let me tell you what I think are the more reassuring elements. In the first place the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, has received the representations of the Government, not perhaps, altogether favorably, but still in a conciliatory spirit. He has expressly denied more than once that there is any such thing as a Marchand mission at all. He has, therefore, as I understand it, taken away from Major Marchand that official character by calling him rather an emissary of civilization, than by giving him any official character. That in itself is a reassuring symptom, because it points to Major Marchand being the local emissary of a local governor rather than as representing the central authority of the Government at Paris. I am not blind, of course, to the fact that Major Marchand stated in his interview with the Sirdar that he had been given instructions to occupy Fashoda and to hoist the flag there; nor am I blind to the fact that M. Liotard, who was the Governor under whom Major Marchand was placed, has made a speech in France which would seem to controvert the more conciliatory view I have ventured to hope prevails. But I am content and justified in this affair

in taking the supreme authority of the French Foreign Minister as against those subordinate and local authorities, M. Liotard and Major Marchand; and I hope we may yet find that this mission of Major Marchand conducted far from French territory, across territory to which France has no claim, and to which other nations have a claim, will prove to be of a local and not of an authoritative character. (Cheers.) But, secondly, I found even greater hopes of this—that, in urging the supremacy of Egypt over the territories which were temporarily abandoned after the fall of Khartoum, we are using not so much our own arguments as the arguments used by the French Ministers and French Ambassadors for the last few years. (Hear, hear.) If our Ambassador in Paris uses the language employed by the French Ambassador in London when I was in office, and if Lord Salisbury as Foreign Minister uses the language, of M. Hanotaux, who was French Foreign Minister when I was in office, he will put the claims of Egypt over these territories in a manner so authoritative, so serious, and so earnest, that it will not be in the power of any Government of any country to repudiate their force and their authenticity. (Cheers.) I say, then, that it is a great point gained in the game of peace that the claims of Egypt over these temporarily derelict territories of the Egyptian Government have never been urged with more force and with more conclusiveness than by the French Ministers and by the French Ambassadors themselves. (Hear, hear.) Lastly, there is a circumstance on which I do not lay much stress, but which after all is an element in the consideration of the question—it is that the position of Marchand is practically an untenable one, and that, in one form or another, it would seem impossible that his occupation of that isolated point on the Nile, on which he has chosen to set up his tent, can be very greatly prolonged. These considerations lead me to hope that this question will be peacefully settled and in a conciliatory manner; but on our side it must be understood that there can be no compromise of the rights of Egypt in this matter. (Cheers.)

BRITAIN'S SPIRIT IS NOT DEAD.
"And there is a further consideration which applies not merely to this question, but to others that preceded it, which is worth while to bear in mind. Great Britain has been treated rather too much as what the French call a negligible quantity in recent periods. There has been a disposition the last two or three years to encroach and infringe on the rights of England in various parts of the work in a way which is not gratifying to Englishmen, and which I do not think is calculated to promote these cordial relations with other powers which it must be the wish of a great commercial empire like ours to cultivate. The present Government (Continued on the Fourth Page)

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

COLONEL WARING

Died Saturday in New York.

SOLDIERS SUFFERING

From Malarial Fever—American Stockbuyers under Arrest in Halifax—A Plague Ship at San Francisco Quarantine.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—(Special)—Colonel George E. Waring, C. E., who was one of the United commissioners to Havana regarding sanitary matters, died today at home in Second Avenue of yellow fever and black vomit.

At the army hospital the ship Missouri arrived today from Porto Rico ports with 271 sick and wounded men, most of them are suffering with malarial fever, typhoid and dysentery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—(Special)—The French barque, Duchesse Anne from Hong Kong reports that Capt. Cervary and a sailor died on the passage from bubonic plague. The vessel was ordered to be quarantined.

HALIFAX, Oct. 29.—(Special)—In September last two Americans A. G. Lavering and A. W. Daniels, started a commission business here. They bought extensively of live stock and sold largely to Halifax firms.

To-day the business was brought to a termination by the issue of warrants for the arrest of members of the firm. Lavering was found and jailed. Daniels is still at large.

Lavering was arrested for obtaining \$300 worth of cattle from Job Rutherford of Middle Stewiacke under false pretences. The other variant was from Anigonish. It is alleged the firm obtained stock on credit and sold it for less than it cost.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, October 30.—(Special)—The following are the closing rates:—
Oct. wheat, 65½; corn, 32; oats, 23½; pork, 7.80.
Dec. wheat, 66½; corn, 32½; oats, 23½; pork, 7.85.
May wheat, 67; corn, 34½; oats, 25½; pork, —.
July wheat, —.

TO Cure a Headache in ten minutes, use **Kumford Headache Powders.** 10 cts.

MUSLEMS EXECUTED

For Taking Part in Massacre of British Soldiers.
CANDIA, Oct. 29.—(Special)—Five more Mussulmans who were convicted of taking part in the massacre of British soldiers on September sixth were executed today.

DR WRIGHT DEAD.

Was an Eminent Physician of Ottawa City.
OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—(Special)—Dr. H. P. Wright died suddenly of heart disease this morning. He was a leading physician here and attended Sir John Macdonald in his last illness.

INFLUENZA

Breaks out in London Causing Fifteen Deaths.
LONDON, Oct. 29.—(Special)—Influenza has made its appearance here earlier this season than usual. Fifteen deaths have occurred and it is feared the malady will become epidemic.

THE PLEBISCITE.

The Vote in Gaspe Strongly Against Prohibition.

PERCE, Oct. 29.—(Special)—The vote in Gaspe stands for prohibition 153; against 1257. These official returns are the first intimation of what the vote was.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Revision Ordered But the Prisoner Not Released.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—(Special)—The Court of Cassation has decided to grant a revision of the Dreyfus case and will institute a supplementary inquiry. The court, however, declined to release Dreyfus.

Bentley's Liniment the modern Pain Cure. All dealers 10 cts.

Bulbs! Bulbs!

Our direct shipment of BULBS has arrived. They are bought by us direct from the growers in Holland. The quality is the very best, and we are able to sell lower than any offers made by foreign firms.

Besides, you see what you are getting.

Hyacinths Tulips Crocus

for Garden and House Culture, All perfectly hardy.

Catalogue sent free.

GEO. CARTER & Co.

Direct Importers of Holland Bulbs.

Holiday Time

HIGH PRICES HAVE A HOLIDAY AT

PROWSE BROTHERS

Low prices are working wonders. You should see our Clothing, Boy's Clothing, Youth's Clothing, Men's Clothing.
The Young, the Old, the Rich, the Poor, All Find Bargains In Our CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Remember it's no trouble for us to show goods—it's a pleasure when good goods can be sold as cheaply as we are selling this week. See our stock of clothing.

PROWSE BROS., The Wonderful Cheap Men.

J. E. McDonald D.D.S.