

AUGUST

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Womens' course Shoes 45c
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Boot Polishes,
English Army Blacking 10c
Tan Polish Box 5 cents,
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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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Books and Stationery,
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Economy Isn't Always Wealth.

When it comes to the buying of a Musical Instrument for the home, a stylish Piano or Organ may impress those who are not musical and want something to please the eye only.

But when Musical friend arrives

a Piano or an Organ that will satisfy the most exacting and critical taste is what men want to have in your parlour. Something that you can point to with pride.

THAT'S THE KIND WE KEEP

A splendid stock now on hand on easy terms—or very low for cash.

MILLER BROS.,

The P. E. Island Music House.
Connolly's Building
Queen Street.

TO LET

The southern half of the residence of the late Chief Justice Palmer, containing eight rooms, electric light and hot water furnace. Rent moderate.

Apply to H. James Palmer, near Bank of Nova Scotia, or Mrs. E. Palmer, Queen Street.

BRITAIN'S SUPPORT

Pledged to China Against Russia.

KLONDYKE MEN IDLE

Political Troubles in British Columbia—Joe Martin Outgeneralled—Appeals to Ottawa—Drowned at Unalaska.

PEKIN, Aug. 9.—(Special)—Great Britain maintains a firm attitude in the matter of the railroad concessions and promises her support to China against any foreign power on account of the concessions granted to British subjects.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—(Special)—A letter from Unalaska states that twelve persons composing the Columbia Exploring Company, R. Weber Moravian, missionary, his wife and two native pilots have been lost in a small steamer which was wrecked in a gale.

The latest advices say that mining operations in Klondyke are now at a standstill till cold weather comes and fully 25,000 men are idle. The number is being swelled daily.

VICTORIA, B. C. Aug. 9.—(Special)—The friends of Joe Martin are appealing to Ottawa against the action of Governor McInnis in calling on an outsider before asking Martin, the leader of the opposition, to form a Cabinet.

It appears that in the new house the government and opposition parties muster nineteen members each. Premier Turner intended to hold on till the house met, but his colleagues forced him out and asked the governor to send for Beaven.

Beaven had been an opposition candidate in Victoria and was defeated. The object in calling on him now is to form a coalition which will shut out Martin and his following.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, August 9.—[Special]—The following are the closing rates: Aug. wheat, 70 1/2; corn, 32 1/2; oats, 20 1/2; pork, 8 7/8. Sept. wheat, 66 1/2; corn, 33; oats, 20 1/2; pork, 8 5/8. Dec. wheat, 65 1/2; corn, 33 1/2; oats, 20 1/2; pork, 8 9/8. May wheat, 67 1/2; corn, 35 1/2; oats, 23 1/2.

BISMARCK CITY BURNED.

Many Thousands Worth of Property Destroyed.

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 9.—(Special)—A fire today destroyed the greater portion of this city, burning scores of buildings and destroying thousands upon thousands of property.

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.

AT THE CAPITAL.

Condition of the Galician Immigrants in Edmonton.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—The results of an investigation into the condition of the much-abused Galician immigrants in the Edmonton district by Immigration Agent C. W. Sutter are embodied in a report which Commissioner of Immigration McCreary has forwarded from Winnipeg to the Department of the Interior. The statement of Mr. Sutter, based upon personal observation of the conditions as they actually exist, will do much to dispel the unfavorable opinion held in some quarters of this class of immigration, as it shows the Galicians to be an industrious, self-reliant, law-abiding people, who are anxious to get on in this new land of their adoption. Mr. Sutter's report reads as follows:—

Edmonton, Alberta, July 25, 1898.—I have just returned from a tour of inspection through the Galician settlement situated in townships 55, 56 and 57, ranges 16, 17, 18 and 19, and beg to submit to you the following report as to their progress. On account of the very bad roads I was not able to go through all the sections where the Galicians are settled who came in May. However, I saw a large number of them, and they were all hard at work, some building houses, others ploughing. Every one that I saw had potatoes planted and other garden vegetables. Some have a little barley sown, which I think will not ripen before the frost comes. There was a slight frost on the night of the 21st, which went in streaks through townships 56 and 57, ranges 16 and 17, and turned the potato leaves brown, but I do not think that it will seriously hurt them. I found also that a number of them who are in poor circumstances have gone out to work and will be able to make enough to support themselves through the coming winter. Those who came in a year ago have from two to five acres in crop, besides potatoes, turnips and other vegetables. Their wheat is looking first-class in nearly every case. Some have also flax and hemp growing. I found these people all contented and prosperous. Those who have horses are busy breaking up more land, and those who have none are out at work to earn a horse or cow. Those in the country two years have from five to fifteen acres in crop, and the grain all looking well. I brought in a sample of wheat from one of these farms to show Mr. Oliver, I think it is the best sample I have seen in the country. I also brought in a sample of spring wheat sown last fall. The heads are not large, but it will ripen two weeks earlier than that sown in the spring. The above mentioned grain is from the farm of Constantine Neimerki, section 22, Township 56, range 18. The Galicians who have been in the country four or more years are, in my opinion, doing remarkably well. They have in crop all the way from 20 to 60 acres, and the grain is looking extraordinarily well. These are located in Township 56, range 19. They have formed themselves into a school district called Limestone Lake, and I was informed that over 30 children attended this school, that is 30 Galician children. A few English and Norwegian are settled among them. I will give you the names of a few in this township, with what they had when they came here and what they have now. Michael Pullaha had \$300, he now has 25 acres of wheat, 30 acres of oats, seven of rye and two of potatoes. On his son's place, which was taken up this spring, he has eight acres of oats and six of barley. He has sixteen head of cattle, four horses, some pigs and poultry, a wagon, plough and harrows, a third share in a binder and one-half share in a mower and hay rake and disk harrow, and will give a good bonus for a grist mill, which is wanted very badly in the Limestone Lake district. John Pilsoo, on section 22, Township 56, range 19, had about \$250 when he came in here. He has today 30 acres in wheat, 22 in oats, 5 in rye, 3 in barley, 1-2 in peas, and 1 in potatoes, besides other garden vegetables. He has eight head of cattle, four horses, a wagon, plough and harrows, and, with his neighbors, a share in a binder, mower and rake and disk harrow. He will also give a bonus for a mill. Ivan Fanyack of the same section came to this country with very little. He has now twenty acres in wheat, ten in oats, five in rye, two in barley, besides vegetables. He has four or five head of cattle, two horses, a wagon, plough and harrows, also a share in a binder, mowers, etc. He will also give a bonus for a mill. The Galicians in this district are all contented and busy breaking up new land. I might also add that they are building a large church in township 56, range 18, the structure to be 70 by 26 and will have a tower 70 feet high with a bell. About fifteen men are employed on the building. Their belief is the orthodox creed.

The contract for the construction of the west pier of the entrance to the Welland Canal at Port Dalnourie has been awarded to Mr. John Riley who built the east pier. Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, has returned from an inspection of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals. Tenders have been invited for the erection of a grain elevator at Halifax

as part of the terminal facilities of the Intercolonial Railway there. The City of Halifax is contributing \$50,000 towards the cost of the work. Considerable improvements, including the erection of a grain elevator, are contemplated at St. John and plans and specifications for these are being prepared.

There is at present a rush in lumber shipping to the British market. This is caused by the fact that in the early part of the season very little shipping was done owing to the high ocean freight rates that prevailed. The increase in rates was caused by the war in Cuba. At the Chaudiere the scene is one of bustle. Several barge loads are being shipped every day. Red pine is the class of lumber in greatest demand. Cox & company are shipping an average of five barge loads per week, each barge containing about 300,000 feet. The other companies, including Sharpes & Company, Todd & Watson and Dobell, Becket & Company, are all shipping very extensively. The shipping to the American side is dull, the J. R. Booth firm being the only shippers to any extent.

Another application will be made next session for a charter for a bridge between Hull and Ottawa to give the Hull & Aylmer Electric Railway entrance to Ottawa. A vigorous lobby defeated the bill last session.

PENNY POSTAGE

Probable Effect on Public Exchequer of Canada.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6.—The adoption of a two-cent letter postal rate between Britain and Canada and the approaching reduction in the domestic rate, as it is called, from one point in Canada to another, which must ere long follow, are reforms of a very important character from a financial point of view. There are not lacking critics who foresee in them an enormous loss of revenue that cannot be made up in any other way, and which must prove a large drain upon the public exchequer. In short, the postal reductions have been criticised as calculated to upset the equilibrium of our finances. Before accepting these points as final, and beyond dispute, there are a few considerations in the problem to which attention might perhaps very well be given, as bearing directly upon it.

The history of postal reductions in Canada, as in every other country on the face of the earth, have gone to show that the result was not a permanent falling off in revenue but a steady gain and improvement. There is a time in the history of Canada when the letters were not carried so cheaply through the mails as they are now. For instance, prior to 1851, the Canadian domestic letter rate was eighteen cents per half ounce. In 1851 this was cut down to six cents, a reduction of sixty-six and two thirds per cent and the result was that in the fourth year after the change the revenue had recovered what little was at first dropped and showed a surplus besides. A further reduction took place in Canada in 1868. In the interval the rate had been reduced to five cents and in that year it was reduced to three cents. The outcome was again a surplus inside of three years. The records also show that with each reduction in a rate the volume of correspondence has gone forward with leaps and bounds. In the year 1868, when a five cent rate was in vogue, the domestic mail was 18,100,000. In 1869, under a three cent rate, it increased to 921,200,000, a gain of twenty one per cent.

From these figures it may be seen that though the reduction of thirty-three and a half percent is a large one on both British and domestic mails it is not beyond speedy reparation. The bulk of the population in Canada, as elsewhere, pay largely toward the maintenance of our means of direct communication with the rest of the world. Large subsidies are gathered for all the ocean steamship lines and for railway construction. Yet what proportion can ever avail, or hope to avail themselves of the facilities for travel abroad to Britain or to Europe? Then may not the mail be regarded as the poor man's channel of communication with other scenes and friends he can never see. Let the cost of management here be reduced to the minimum and give the experiment a test. Canadians will, under the new conditions, enjoy postal facilities probably as favorable as any nation on the face of the earth—perhaps more so. The experience of the United States is reassuring. It was in 1883 that the United States reduced its letter rate from three to two cents per half ounce. It was subsequently changed to one cent and Canada also followed her example by raising the unit of weight. In 1887 the United States revenue had recovered from the double effect of the cut in rate and the increase in the unit of weight and showed \$3,000,000 revenue to the good. If it were necessary citations could be added from the postal records of Britain, France and other countries where in each case history has simply repeated herself.

Where the country is one with a rapidly growing population the case is apt to be particularly favorable to the reduction of postal rates.

Help is wanted when the nerves become weak and appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives help by making the blood rich and pure.

TERMS ARE ACCEPTED

But Spain Argues Against Them.

A BATTLE AT MANILLA

Spaniards Make a Vigorous Attack On American Forces—Advance On San Juan—No More Troops Sent.

HONG KONG, Aug. 9.—(Special)—News is received that the Spanish attacked the American forces at Manila on the night of July 31st., and charged the lines several times.

The battle was in a raging thunder storm. Neither side lost heavily and no advantage was gained, but this is regarded as opening the campaign against the city of Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—(Special)—Spain's reply accepts all America's demands, but presents elaborate views on each point that may raise further negotiations.

KEY WEST, Aug. 9.—[Special]—Two Norwegian attempted blockade runners has been added to the list of prizes.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 9.—[Special]—The American army continues to move against San Juan, but all believe there will not be any more fighting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—[Special]—No more troops will be sent to Porto Rico.

TWELVE THOUSAND SHORT.

A Montreal Teller Disappears From His Bank.

MONTREAL, July 9.—(Special)—Mr. Strickman, teller of the Canadian Pacific Railway, account in the bank of Montreal, is short of \$12,000. He has been missing for a week.

His books are being carefully searched to see if it is a clerical error or an embezzlement.

NOTICE

Beer Bros hereby wish to intimate that they have given every possible notice to those indebted to them in order that payment might be made to them direct. They now give notice that their books are about to be handed over for collection through the courts.—Beer Bros.

Tourists.—Prince Edward Island Illustrated book on P. E. Island. For sale at the bookstore at this office. 50c

HOT WEATHER AD.

You Want a HAMMOCK

You Want It Now

You Can't Do Without It.

You Can Buy it at a Low Price at

HASZARD & MOORE'S
Sunyside Bookstore.

Dr Parkhurst again.

New York, Aug. 6. Dr. Parkhurst's agents are planning a crusade in a new field. The society, whose war on police protection of vice led to the Lexow investigation and the temporary overthrow of Tammany, intends to carry out a similar work in the sections joined to Manhattan by the consolidation, especially Long Island City and Brooklyn, including Coney Island.

Before he sailed for Europe Dr. Parkhurst gave directions to the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime to gather all evidence possible against law-breakers in those sections of Greater New York.

They have been gathering evidence in various sections east of the river, where they say a frightful condition of affairs exists. The efforts have been directed particularly towards gambling dens and disreputable houses.

Just when Dr. Parkhurst will return the officers of the society do not know, but he is not expected for two or three weeks. On his arrival the plan of campaign will immediately be mapped out. In the absence of Superintendent Burr, Agent Arthur Wilson said today that the crusade would be of wide scope.

"We will start for Brooklyn," he said, "and continue to Coney Island, Long Island City and the entire borough of Queen's if necessary. Enough men will be detailed to do the work thoroughly, and some startling developments may be expected. Rockaway Beach will also be included in the list."

The Brooklyn campaign will be in charge of Agents Wilson and Thompson both of whom have much experience in such work. The tenderloin district in Manhattan will later come in for attention.

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\$1.00 Sets now 80c,
\$.25 Sets now \$1.00,
\$.50 Sets now \$1.20.

Only a few left. See samples in our show window today.

Geo. Carter & Co.,
Importers.

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,
Charlottetown

Cleaned Out

Of those 93 cent shingles but we have another lot on the way. They'll be here in a few days.

They're Big Value.

Worth \$1.25 of good clean cash but with the enormous sale of them, we are having, we are willing to give the biggest part of the profit to our customers. Our stock is of the best, our prices as low as any—and we'll use you right.

PHONE 181.
JAMES BARRETT,
Connolly's Wharf.