question of the fiscal policy of Canada? Is this not an important matter? What does the Montreal Star, an independent paper, if anything leaning to the other side, say?

A voice—No, it is Tory.

Sir Charles Tupper—It is only within the last week or so, since it has seen Mr. Laurier's chances are so slim. (Cheers.) But what does that paper say? It says the demon of indefiniteness pursues Mr. Laurier. Nobody can get out of him anything he believes with reference to anything. I do not blame him so much because I think he does not know himself. (Cheers and some hisses.) I do not think he can help it. Let me tell my friend who is rivalling an acquatic bird (cheers and and some hisses), let me give him this little ground for reflection: What do you think of a public man who never holds the same opinion on a great public question twice? Mr. Laurier on the floor of the House of Commons declared in 1879, "I do not agree with my friends around me; I am in favor of protection." That was when we were introducing the National Policy, and he agreed with us; but after he had been taken in hand by Sir Richard Cartwright, a much stronger and abler man than himself, he got new light and what did he say then? "I am in favor of free trade; I am an out and out free trader." (Cheers and Laughter.) Well, the Liberals stuck to that until the general election came on when they went down beneath the verdict of the electors; then finding they were no nearer power than before and after having taken up and abandoned protection and free trade, they found a new gospel and what was it? They found that the only salvation for Canada was not free trade, but the very opposite, not the National Policy of Canada, but a much higher tariff, and they declared themselves in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States, which meant adopting the tariff of the Republic to the South, and as I say, a much higher than our own, and which should be made at Washington. (Cheers). What do you think of that for a policy? I am not going to weary you by discussing it at length but I have in my hand a speech made by Mr. Laurier on the floor of the House of Commons, after the last general election in which the Liberals were defeated by a majority of 25, the people not being able to see the thing as they saw it. The elections were in March and in May Mr. Laurier declared: "Sir Charles Tupper wrote an article in the North American Review in which he says 'Unrestricted Reciprocity is dead and buried.' I know as much about it, and I am as good an authority as Sir Charles Tupper and I tell you that—mark, this was on the floor of the House of Commons and you will find it in the Hansard—unrestricted reciprocity is more alive than ever." What does he say today? Why you could not bribe him to talk about unrestricted reciprocity. (Laughter and cheers). One day he is a protectionist, the next day he is a free trader, and the next day he is for unrestricted reciprocity. He has a different policy wherever he thinks he can see a majority. Then with all these little efforts to galvanize the corpse of unrestricted reciprocity into life he failed, and now he knows it lies mouldering in the grave never to be resurrected, and you cannot find any man in the Liberal party so poor as to do it reverence. (Laughter). No man will say a word for this poor unresurrected policy of unrestricted reciprocity, and it has gone by the board. What next? Mr. Laurier has come out flat-footed with a brand new policy. (Laughter). He had declared for "free trade as they have it in England." Then somebody took him by the button-hole and said: "My dear fellow, don't say that. Why, you know at this moment the artizans, those interested in the agricultural industry, every class in England, is crying out to get rid of the policy of free trade as it exists there." (Cheers and cries of "oh, oh.") Does the man who interrupts me, or the boys I suppose they are, know that from 1890 to 1894, under free trade as it is in England, there was a falling off of the exports of the products of British and Irish industry of between 47 and 48 million pounds sterling. (Cheers) Does he know the ruin that has fallen upon the great agricultural interests of the Mother Country is so great that it is deplored in the last Queen's speech with which Parliament was opened, as the most frightful condition of things that the agriculturists of England have ever known, and that means are now being tried to rescue them from the misery in which they are plunged. Yet people talk about free trade. I observe that Mr. Laurier has recently got a little light on this subject, and he now says: "I have thought that matter over again. I intend to have free trade as it is in England, but it will take about forty years to do it. Do not mind; you are not going to be ruined right away." Does any one not know that Sir Richard Cartwright has declared he will not rest until the last vestige of protection is rooted out? Is there an intelligent man here who does not know that Mr. Laurier has declared that protection must be struck down? In the language of Sir Richard Cartwright "It is robbery, a villainous system that must be destroyed." Where are they to-day? Mr. Laurier—(feeble cheers). I do not wonder they are getting fainter, but I am going to say something encouraging for his friends. Mr. Laurier has recently shown that he is really capable of learning something, and as he is a comparatively young man, in ten or fifteen years he may get sufficient information to attempt to lead a great party. (Laughter.) What are the facts? Down in the county of Cape Breton, which I have had the honor to represent, and in a short time will, I trust, have the honor to represent again, (cheers), and in the county of Pictou, that has been represented since 1882, by my son, and I think he will be able to give a good account of himself on June 23rd (cheers); and down in the county of Cumberland, represented by my distinguished friend and colleague, the present Minister of Justice, Mr. Dickey, (cheers)—in all these counties the men who are offering as the supporters of Mr. Laurier are declaring to the people that if elected they will support me. What is the meaning of that?

A voice—They want to get in.

Sir Charles Tupper—That was a sapient remark. When I say they are supporting me, I mean they are supporting, not Sir Charles Tupper, but Sir Charles Tupper's policy. For twenty-five years I have been contending on the floor of the House of Commons, and maintaining throughout the country, the policy of the protection of our coal interests. (Cheers.) Who has opposed me? Every man in the Liberal party. All that I have done, all that has been accomplished by the Government and party to which I have the honor to belong, has been done in spite of all the opposition that could be given by the Liberal party. What will you think of them when I tell you that Mr. Laurier, at Sohmer Park in 1895, and also in Windsor Hall, in Montreal, declared that the first thing he would do when he got into power would be to make coal and iron free. He has not changed nor modified that utterance. What must you think, then, when I tell you that my opponents in Cape Breton and the Liberal candidates in the County of Pictou and the County of Cumberland, are all declaring that, if anything, they will make the duty on coal higher. I say, if ever there was a case of the principles of one party being stolen by another this is a case. These men, offering as supporters of the Liberal party, are pledged by their declarations to sustain the policy I have mentioned. In view of this shifting from one policy to another, this desire to take advantage of every wind that blows, is it any wonder that Mr. Laurier, finding that the doctrine of preferential trade, which I have advocated so strongly, has taken a deep hold of the public mind, in one of his recent speeches says: "I am just as much in favor of preferential trade as Sir Charles Tupper." That is a hopeful sign. It shows he is not quite so benighted but that he is capable of learning something. But he is in this little difficulty: He says, in regard to that important question, "The moment I am in power I will send a commission to London to negotiate preferential trade with Her Majesty's Government there." If we never get preferential trade until he is in a position to send a commission to London, I am afraid we will have to wait many a long day. (Laughter and cheers.)

THE BEST EVIDENCE

I can give you of their want of a policy is that from day to day they change and shift their ground, going from the North to the South Pole on the same question, as they have no settled policy in regard to this question. There is also another curious difficulty in Mr. Laurier's way. He has given a pledge that the moment he gets into power he will send a commission to Washington to negotiate a treaty there. He believes in government by commission. He is in favor of sending a commission to Manitoba to ascertain whether the sun rises in the east, or to investigate a matter that is as clear as that event. (Cheers.) His commission to Washington, however, is to negotiate a treaty with the United States which is to admit natural products free, and which will include manufactures as well. (A voice—"1891.") I hear a gentleman say "1891." Does he know why we did not negotiate a reciprocity treaty in 1891? I will tell him. The reason was that the United States declared that they would not negotiate a treaty with Canada unless we would consent to discriminate against the Mother Country. (Cheers.) Sir, the only terms upon which Canada could obtain a reciprocity treaty was that she should turn her back upon the Mother Country—a country that is a better market for Canada to-day than the United States ever was or ever will be. Therefore you have a man claiming the confidence of the people of this country and declaring that he will send a commission to Washington to negotiate a treaty that is to discriminate against the mother country, and at the same time send a commission to London to ask for preferential trade, which involves discrimination against the United States.

A voice—The Manitoba School question.

Sir Charles Tupper—A gentleman speaks about

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

I can only say that upon that question my light has not been hidden under a bushel. (Cheers). I have not imitated Mr. Laurier, who made one speech in the House of Commons, and when he got down among his French constituents at St. Roche delivered another speech utterly unlike the former. (Some cries of "No, no.") If anybody is really anxious to hear it I have the evidence in my possession to bear out what I say. I have got Le Soir, his own paper, and I can furnish you with the exact words that Mr. Laurier used. In the one case, on the floor of the House of Commons, he said: "We must not coerce the majority. We must endeavor to persuade and do the best we can with the *majority in Manitoba, but we cannot coerce them.*" That was his language in the House of Commons. When he got down among his French Roman Catholic constituents at St. Roche he said: "If they (the Provincial Government) prove obdurate we will fall back upon the law and the constitution and carry out that which is necessary to do justice to the Catholic minority." Two statements more unlike each other could not be uttered. I do not intend to deal with that question for the reason that on the floor of the House of Commons, in my address to the electors, and in my speeches everywhere I have proclaimed my determination to stand by the law and the constitution of the country, (cheers); and to do justice to a feeble French Roman Catholic minority just as I would to a powerful Protestant minority in the Province of Quebec if they were in the same position. (Cheers.) It is not a question of forcing separate schools upon anybody. It is a fact that in the law and the constitution of the country there is a solemn compact made with the Protestants in Quebec, the Irish Catholics in Ontario and the French Catholics in Manitoba that their rights cannot be taken away from them without being able to go to the Parliament of Canada and obtain redress. (Cheers.) I say that under the circumstances, if instead of it being a question of a weak French Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, the complaint came from a powerful and influential Protestant minority in the Province of Quebec, there is no a Protestant in Canada who would not raise his voice, nor a Protestant pulpit that would not resound with denunciations against any Government who would fail to do them justice. (Cheers.) A Government, no matter of whom it might be composed, who would allow a French majority to take away the rights enjoyed under the constitution by the Protestants in that Province would be unworthy of their position and would deserve to be hurled indignantly from power. (Cheers.) When it happens not to be Protestants, but a weak French Roman Catholic minority, the Government are still more strongly bound to stand by them and to see that that which the highest judicial body in the Empire—the Judicial Committee of the Queen's Privy Council in England—has declared to be the unalienable right of the French Catholics of Manitoba shall be restored to them. (Cheers.) I am abusing the privilege of speaking to-night in occupying your attention at such great length, but I hold in my hand not only the declaration of one of the greatest educationists, and one of the highest authorities on that question to be found in this country—Sir William Dawson, a Pictou man, who has raised himself to the very front of educationists in this Dominion and long held the position of of principal of the great College of McGill in Montreal—I have not only his declaration in the strongest terms, but I have the declaration, and I will read it to you if you will pardon me for a single moment, of an equally high authority, the Rev. Dr. Shaw, who is a man of very eminent standing and very high position as you know, and who is the principal of the Wesleyan Theological College in Montreal. In discussing the Remedial Bill on February 11th last he said:

"I do not go as far as Sir William Dawson on the merits of the separate school system. I wish it were not a necessity. My association with Roman Catholic students in my young days made me think more both of them and their church. I wish all could be educated together. But the question is a purely constitutional one. If the rights of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, described not by individual caprice, but by the highest Court in the Empire, be not respected, as one of the Protestant minority of Quebec, I say the British North America Act is not worth the paper it is written on. Our grievance, if we have any, may at any time be a football for political partisans. I knew the remedial bill was a constitutional necessity from the start, and I have faith in the loyal respect for authority held by the people of Canada, to know that in the end law must be maintained. I think it is quibling to point to the word "may." Given on the one hand a grievance judicially declared, and on the other a remedy which may be applied, and every principle of law declares that "may" means "shall" The word "may" simply empowers the Dominion Parliament to intervene, and the grievance judicially declared, creates the obligation for its relief."

I give you a high authority in the Presbyterian church and I give you an equally high authority in the Methodist church showing that the course taken by the Government was a course imposed upon them by the law and the constitution of the country; and if you tear up one leaf of the constitution, because you may have a number of friends who may not see eye to eye with you, you may tear up the whole constitution of the country, and you are left in the miserable position of not having any constitution. (Cheers).

Now, I also hold in my hand the authority of the Rev. Dr. Isaac Murray, (cheers and some laughter), who wrote to me this letter, dated North Sydney, May 21st. The Rev. Dr. Isaac Murray, at the mention of whose name very extraordinary sounds come from a small corner of this hall, was, I might say, the Moderator of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church last year, and a man holding the highest and the most distinguished position in the Presbyterian Church. He says: "Dear Sir Charles Tupper: I have just read your speech in Windsor Hall as published in the Montreal Star. It is simply grand. What splendid lines of progress to project, which originally in the face of such obstruction to pursue them so successfully, bespeak foresight and ability of the highest order, and makes one thank God that you are spared under Him to give your guiding hand still to advance such a grand far-reaching policy as you inaugurated. I regret that I am still confined to crutches. I would have gone to Sydney to-day to see you and to thank you for the great work carried on since you were here. I rejoice in your success in remedial efforts and hope you will succeed. . . . . Any use you can make of my name in supporting your action, not only on the school question but your National Policy, you are at liberty to refer to it. I consider it not only an honor but a sign of the possession of right reason and true wisdom to support your magnificent schemes to unify and strengthen our great Empire of Great Britain. My prayer for you is that the Lord will give you strength to continue your work until crowned with success."

That is from the highest Protestant authorities in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and I may say that wherever I have gone about this country this question has only to be placed in a plain, matter of-fact manner before the people for their prejudices to melt away, and for them to see that the Government had no alternative but to do that which, in the interest of truth and justice to the Roman Catholic minority, we would be compelled, under similar circumstances, to do for the Protestant minority of Quebec. (Cheers). I say this, and I say it with thankfulness and pride, that there is no portion of this wide Dominion in which, in my judgment, it is so difficult to get up antagonism between Protestants and Catholics as in my native Province of Nova Scotia. This battle was fought out nearly forty years ago and settled forever, and under that settlement what have we seen? We have seen the carrying out of the policy which marked the illustrious career of Sir John Macdonald, "equal justice to all, without respect to race or creed. The Province of Nova Scotia has flourished and prospered. Recognizing that principle, Protestants and Roman Catholics have been able to stand shoulder to shoulder in promoting the progress and prosperity of our common country. Under that policy we have become a great, a united, a prosperous and happy people, and the maintenance of that policy of equal justice, without regard to race or creed, is a fundamental principle that cannot be destroyed without doing the greatest injury to the people and the progress of this country. (Cheers).

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

I do not intend to keep you longer than to say that, having travelled from Winnipeg in the far West away to the shores of Cape Breton, and advised from day to day of what is going on in the great provinces of Ontario and Quebec, I say to you that the prospects of the party I have the honor to lead were never brighter than they are to-day. (Cheers.) On the 23rd of June we shall receive that endorsement which has distinguished the great party to which I have belonged, and which will place them in a position to carry forward the progress and development of Canada as they have done in the past. I thank you for this magnificent assemblage of those who have greeted me here on this occasion and I trust I shall be able to come back to you at no distant day, and claim the fulfilment of my promises, as I did to-night, in respect of what I told you eighteen years ago, and that I shall then have the opportunity of standing in the same position, before one of the finest, most intelligent and most interesting audiences that I have ever in my life had an opportunity of addressing. (Great cheering).

HON. MR DICKEY'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Dickey, Minister of Justice, followed Sir Charles, and on coming forward was greeted with cheers and applause. In opening, he expressed the gratification he felt at addressing such a splendid audience as he saw before him. He pointed out that Sir Charles had been referred to by his opponents as "a decrepit old man," but he (Mr. Dickey) did not think that Sir Charles gave any indication of decrepitude to-night. Neither had he given any indication of decrepitude throughout the campaign. Indeed, so great was his vitality that his son, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who started out with him, had to stay at Pictou, tired out with the work of the campaign and he (Mr. Dickey) had to take his place.

Sir Charles had dealt so thoroughly with the questions agitating the public mind at this important period in the history of Canada that there was very little left for him to say. At the risk of wearying, however, he would say a few words concerning

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

This question, he pointed out, was not a new question, nor had the matter been brought into the politics of the day by the Liberal-Conservative party. But it is a question that has fallen to the lot of the Liberal-Conservative party to settle. It is not an important question from a pecuniary point of view. It does not affect the taxation of any province of Canada. Many imagine that the question involved the matter of separate schools and Catholic domination. But separat schools are not an issue in any sense. The question had to be dealt with along the lines of the constitution and upon the principles of justice and equal rights.

The Opposition claim that there is no compact and no grievance in respect to this matter of separate schools. They deny everything, and throw the burden of proof upon the government. The course pursued by the government in this matter is the only one that could be pursued by a government desirous of maintaining the unity of Canada and meting out equal justice to all—to minorities as well as majorities. The whole case is so plain and clear that any one of ordinary intelligence who studies the matter will readily see that the course the Government is pursuing is the right one.

It was in 1870, before Manitoba entered the Confederation, that the people of that country passed a resolution favoring union with Canada, and failing in that, of uniting with the United States. Later on, when Hon. Mr. McDougall went out to Manitoba, he was met on the prairie by a number of half breeds, who stipulated that the rights which they enjoyed under the Hudson Bay Company should be guaranteed them. Mr. McDougall was unable to give them this guarantee, and they turned his horse about and would not allow him to act as Governor. Subsequently

THE HOME GOVERNMENT

took the question up, and a proclamation was issued assuring the people that their rights and privileges would be respected. Sir Donald Smith then went out and agreed to give them $25,000 for their schools and roads and bridges. A delegation was sent from Manitoba to deal with this matter, and the result was the Manitoba Act. This act was approved by the people and passed the House. Thus the Manitoba Act represents the solemn compact made with the people.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who gave a decision upon the matter of the Manitoba school question, is composed wholly of Protestants, and the Lord Chancellor, who says the agreement with Manitoba is a compact that should be carried out, is the official head of the Protestant Church in England. What was Protestant enough for the Lord Chancellor was Protestant enough for him, and what was just enough for the Chancellor was just enough for him. That was the view the Government took of the matter. There is

ONLY ONE COURSE

for the Government and that is to take the original contract as the basis of the course they should pursue. Equal rights and justice meant equal rights and justice to minorities, regardless of race or creed and without regard to numbers. He was not favorable to separate schools himself. But, as he had already pointed out, this was not a matter of separate schools. It was simply a question of abiding by the principles of the constitution. The separate schools enjoyed by the people of Manitoba for many years had been swept away, and the Roman Catholic minority were compelled to contribute towards a system of education that was forced upon them. He knew of no question that was such a great thing for the demagogue as the Manitoba School Question. It was intricate and calculated to arouse prejudice, which fact was not lost sight of by the demagogues. It is said that the schools of the Protestant minority in Quebec have been guaranteed by law, and that they cannot be taken from them. But this is only a partial truth. All the essential rights enjoyed by the schools of the Protestant minority of Quebec are dependent upon the very clause that is now being called in to protect the minority in Manitoba. Suppose, for instance, that some demagogue in Quebec were to get up an agitation against the Protestant schools of that province, what would be thought of him? Would he not be looked upon as a dangerous man and an enemy of his country? He thought so. Protestants should look into this matter very carefully, and not allow religious prejudice or political partizanship to interfere with the great principles of right and justice. The Manitoba School Question should

NEVER HAVE ENTERED INTO POLITICS.

It should have been taken hold of by the Leaders on both sides of the House and settled in the common interest. But the Government, in their effort to settle the question, did not receive a particle of aid from the Opposition, although the whole trouble was caused by the action of a section of that party in Winnipeg.

Mr. Dickey then pointed out that Mr. Laurier, speaking of the School question on the floor of the House, said that if the Legislature of Quebec were to abolish the Protestant Schools of that Province, they would be in the hands of the Roman Catholic Bishops, and asked if such iniquitous legislation were passed, if there was a man in the House who would not denounce the objectionable conduct and call upon the Government to abolish the law and pass remedial legislation for the Province of Quebec! Mr. Dickey then went on to show that the Protestants of Quebec were deeply interested in the constitutional settlement of this question, and he appealed to the high sense of justice and right of the intelligent electors in the matter. As you are strong be merciful, and remember your weaker brethren in Quebec.

It is small minorities who need protection. Large minorities do not need it. It is not right to refuse justice to a minority in any province of the Dominion because that minority happens to be small. The constitution must be carried out and equal justice accorded all regardless of race and religion.

He had heard this matter discussed by the ablest Canadian statesmen, and he never heard a good case made against it by any of its opponents. When he took up the matter himself he did so with the idea that Manitoba should not be interfered with. But he soon changed his mind. The more he looked into the matter and the more carefully he studied the case, the more strongly he was convinced that the claim of the minority was a just one, and that their grievance should be redressed along the lines of the constitution.

WE ARE PROUD OF OUR LEADER,

said Mr. Dickey, and we are proud of his record. The policy which he has outlined cannot fail to benefit the country. Preferential trade would prove of great benefit to the country. The Government had adopted this policy, and if there was one man in Canada able to make it a success that man was the present leader of the Liberal-Conservative party, Sir Charles Tupper. (Cheers and applause.)

Dr. Jenkins was the next speaker, and was received with great applause. His remarks were necessarily short, because of the late hour. He dealt with the branch railways, the trade policy of the Government and remedial leislation. He had the fullest confidence in the good sense of the people of Canada, and felt sure that on the 23rd of June they would again return the great Liberal-Conservative party to power.

At the conclusion of his speech three cheers and a tiger were given for Dr. Jenkins.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson then made a brief address, after which cheers were given for Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Mr. Dickey, Hon. Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Blake, the candidates and the Queen.

The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

—"Doesn't look much like a boodler, does he?"

—Everyone Votes—the meeting of last evening a great success.

—Sir Charles Tupper left for Halifax this morning. Hon. Mr. Dickey remains here to speak at Kensington this evening. He will leave for New Brunswick to-morrow.

SUDDEN DEATH AT SUMMERSIDE.

Robert Peters, a fisherman, died suddenly at the Dominion House in Summerside yesterday, about 12.15. He was in to dinner with two other men, and had hardly began eating when he choked. He was helped into an adjoining room and left there, where he was found about twenty minutes to two, dead. An inquest was held and a post-mortem examination made. A verdict was given to the effect that Mr. Peters came to his death by valvular heart disease, brought on by drink.

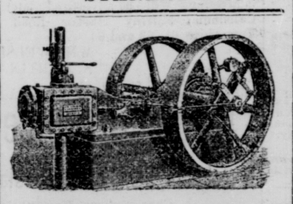
H. B. C.—Meeting to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

FOOTBALL MATCH, Abegweits vs. St. Dunstan's, at the Park to-night.

C. W. A.—The regular run will be held this (Tuesday) evening at 7.15, sharp, from the Y. M. C. A.

We show an exceedingly fine assortment of muslin and silk hoods and tams for Children's wear. Every lady who wants choice goods at reasonable price, should see our stock.

STANLEY BROS.



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TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

"FARRER AT IT AGAIN."

A Nefarious Plot Discovered.

OTTAWA, June 2.

Information which has been in possession of the Government for some weeks shows in a most indisputable manner the nature of the nefarious plot of the Grits, Patrons and McCarthyites to overthrow the Government. The deal, it appears, has been brought about by Mallory, for the Patrons, McCarthy, on his own behalf, and Alexander Smith, Liberal organizer for Ontario. The gentlemen who engineered the scheme was no less a personage than that arch conspirator Ned Farrer.

THE BANK BAROMETER.

Satisfactory Return From the Bank of Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 2.

Senator Drummond presided at the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal ye-terday, in the absence of Sir Donald Smith. The report is satisfactory, and the vice president said: "We have survived a reign of low prices and our resources are unimpaired. The savings of the working class are accumulating, and with more settled political conditions we may confidently hope for greater prosperity." The old board was reelected.

P. E. Island Fish Report.

Alberton—Cod good in all sections of this district, but no effort made to take them; herring fair in this district.

Miminigash—Lobsters scarce.

We invite your inspection of our stock of washable printed cotton goods, such as regular prints, muslins, plisse-cloths, cord-igerettes, and crepons; many lines, and patterns not obtainable elsewhere.

STANLEY BROS.

SWEDISH HABITS.

How the Steady Sons of the North Behave at Table.

The Swedes have a queer way of locomotion at their meals. They often flit about like flies from one table to another, and sometimes seem to turn the menu topsy-turvy when they order a repast.

It is no rare thing to see them begin with cheese and biscuit; next proceed to ham and salad, with a slice of meat to follow; and then suddenly start up in the middle of their dinner to swallow, while they walk about, a plateful of pea soup.

A habit which they have of beginning each repast with what they call a "smorgos," not merely leads to much untidiness at mealtime, but makes them seem contented to live on bits and scraps.

The smorgos consists of little dishes, such as slices of smoked reindeer and caviare and sardines, with pickles, cheese and other viands provocative of thirst.

These are fished out with a fork of general utility and laid on thumb-pieces of rye cake, thickly smeared with butter, which serve by way of plate. Then they are bitten into, regardless of the fragments which may fall on other dainties (for your true smorgos eater seldom sits to his repast), and they are finally washed down with a glass or two of spirits, which stand handy by their side.

Such a prelude to a meal is not merely unclean, but must vitiate the palate and injure the digestion. Indeed, I feel convinced that were the smorgosbord abolished, not merely would the cookery in Sweden soon improve, but very many of the people would be gradually weaned from their weakness for strong drink.

A Story of a Lost Diamond Ring.

"It is queer how lost valuables are sometimes recovered, and the story I tell you was related to me by George T. Dawson, who breathed much easier after he had again secured possession of his diamond ring," said Tom Larrimore yesterday. "Dawson was courting a pretty country girl, and on Sundays would drive out to her father's farm in a buggy and take her out riding. He was the proud possessor of a $300 diamond ring, which he transferred to his girl's finger one Sunday morning as they started to a country church to attend meeting.

"The ring was too large for her finger, and somewhere on the road it slipped off and was lost. Paterfamilias with other members of the family followed with a 2-horse wagon, and all gave up the trip to church and joined in the search for the diamond, but the gem was not to be found. It was springtime, and the roads were very soft, which allowed the wagon wheels to become covered with the loamy soil. After dinner the boys were strolling around the yard, and one of them stopped at the wagon. Taking out his penknife, he began cutting the mud on the wagon, when off dropped a lump of dirt, displaying the diamond ring sticking in its center. The ring had fallen in the wagon track and had been carried at least three miles incased in the lump of mud which had adhered to the wheel."—St. Louis Republic.

Two Queer Cases.

Among the curious things in life few are more amazing than the constitutional peculiarities occasionally met with. The professor who delivered the introductory address to the students at one of the London hospitals thought it well to put his audience on their guard.

He instanced two very singular cases. One was that of a man to whom rice in any form was poison. Some friends wished to test this person's susceptibility, and at dinner surreptitiously got him to partake of biscuits in each of which was a grain of rice. He ate two or three biscuits and soon after had to leave the table, declaring that he was being poisoned by rice, though he was absolutely certain he had not partaken of any.

The other case was one in which the juice of a gooseberry acted as a powerful excitant and produced at once a virulent skin eruption. This man was so very susceptible that he could detect gooseberry juice even when it was masquerraded as champagne. At a public dinner he whispered to his neighbor that it was gooseberry wine they were drinking, and as a proof he turned up his shirt sleeve and showed him the rash developing. That man was clearly intended by nature for a wine merchant.

Our Shoes Are Made to Sell

To sell quick too. No time for "dilly-dallying." No lingering on our shelves. No back numbers. Fresh, up-to-date styles made to fit, made to wear. In attractive styles.

At Prices That Will Suit Our Customers.

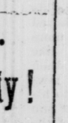
J. M. McLEOD & CO.

Lace Curtains.

Whatever made these Lace Curtains so cheap? It wasn't lack of beauty or elegance. But they must go. 50c, 75c, $1.10 $1.25, $1.35, $1.65, and $2.00.

JAMES PATON & CO.

New and Stylish



When you go to Wellner's to buy a piece of Silverware, you are assured of a satisfactory selection, because the assortment is large, the designs new and pretty, the quality good, and you are assured of saving money because the prices are low.

Wedding Presents

Will you call and see them?

W. W. WELLNER.

☞ Wedding Rings stamped W.W.W are the best.

Charlottetown, June 1, 1896.

EARLY CLOSING.

WE, the undersigned, agree to close our stores at 6 o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings for month of June, and at 6 o'clock every evening (except Saturday) for months July and August

JOHN McLEOD & CO.
PROWSE BROS
JOHN T McKENZIE
S A McDONALD
D A BRUCE
J B McDONALD, (for lower store)
McKAY WOOLEN CO

june2

AUCTION SALE.

Valuable Property!

WE are instructed by Simon Davies, Esq to sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, His beautifully situated residence, "Edenhurst," on West St, between the residence of H Heartz, Esq., and and Hon L. H. Davies, fronting 81 feet on West St, and running to the shore 200 feet The house is heated throughout with hot water, and commands one of the best views of the harbor in the city

Terms easy and made known at Sale

A McNEILL & CO
Auctioneers

ch'town june2—tilsale

TO Let—A house on Malpeque Road, containing 4 rooms and porch, good cellar stable if required Also, For Sale, Platform Scales, weigh 600 lbs, new—Apply to FRANCIS MONAGHAN, Malpeque Road june1.3in—law—pd

SOME WEAR GLASSES

LIKE ABOVE,

We Fit Them True.

25 years experience and using latest up-to-date methods in examining the eyes, enables us to suit all requiring spectacles except these needing the aid of a Physician Specialist.

E. W. TAYLOR

Optician,

may30, Cameron Block

WILLIAM L. STRICKLAND

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

82 WATER STREET, ROOM 12,

Boston, Mass.,

Late a Member of Prince Edward Island Bar.

Special attention given to business received from this Province. Should be pleased to see at office, any friend visiting Boston.

mch30—3m 135

Immediate - - Clearance

CLOSING PRICES ON LONDON MILLINERY.

We've put closing prices on our entire stock of Ladies' London Trimmed Millinery. It is our rule not to carry over London and Paris models if extremely low prices will effect a sale This year we offer every model hat and bonnet at an unusual sacrifice. In order to make it exceedingly advantageous for you to call at once, we put the price of every model at

$3.20.

The regular selling prices are $8.00, $7.00, $6.60, $6.00, $5.50, $4.50, $3.35.

Sale Commences To-morrow, Tuesday Morning.

See Our Children's Muslin Hoods.

BEER BROS.

THE WEATHER.—Moderate to fresh westerly winds, fine and a little higher temperature

We Don't Say Much

But this is a loud talker. A pleased customer is the best advertisement. A little money does the business here. Our low prices will prevail as long as we have goods to sell. We are distributers of Fine Footwear. Our stock is new and well selected.

All the Latest Noveties!
All the Latest Styles!

In Ladies', Men's, Youths' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

WEEKS & WARREN

North Side Market Square.

What Charlottetown Wants

to prevent sickness is to get proper Plumbing, Drainage, Ventilating, and Heated Houses to live in. We are prepared to do everything in the PLUMBING line at short notice. We handle the best Sanitary Earthenware and appliances known to the trade. We are also prepared to do everything in the line of STEAM, HOT WATER and HOT AIR HEATING. We pride ourselves upon the perfection of our work in all its branches. JOBBING done at short notice. Our charges are moderate. See us before placing your order. Best of references.

McINNIS & THORNE,

Char'lottetown, Feb. PHILHARMONIC BUILDING

Engines and Boilers For Sale

1 35 Horse Power PORTABLE ENGINE and BOILER, Locomotive pattern. Horzontal Engine on top of Boiler.

1 20 Horse Power, same pattern

1 25 Horse Power STATIONARY ENGINE and BOILER, all in first-class order Price low. Terms easy.

NEW DAIRY ENGINES in stock, Abegweit pattern. DAIRY BOILERS new, on hand. Also, DAIRY SUPPLIES of any kind furnished on application including the celebrated ALPA DE LAVAL SEPERATOR. It skims closer and at a lower temperature than any other in use. 24 Bottle BABCOCK TESTERS always on hand.

Steam, Water, Soil and Sewer PIPES and FITTINGS in stock.

FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY and PORTLAND CEMENT at competition price

Our goods are all of the best, including our STEEL DISK HARROW, which we have ready for use.

Our SEED BOXES will be sold (20 per cent. lower than any in this market) direct to Farmers. Telephone communication.

McKINNON & McLEAN.

Charlottetown, April 16, 1896—dy & wy

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co., Ltd, Montrea

Laboratory of Inland Revenue,
Office of Official Analyst,
Montreal, April 8th, 1895.

"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten samples of the ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'S EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten lots of about 150 barrels each. I have analysed same, and find them uniformly to contain:

99 $\frac{99}{100}$ to 100 per cent of Pure Cane Sugar.

with no impurities whatever."

(Signed) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph D., C. L.
Prof. of Chemistery and Pub. Analyst, Montreal

N. RATTENBURY, AGENT.