THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 26, 1894.

THE SCOTT ACT.

The Canada Temperance Act will again be the law of Charlottetown at the expiration of thirty days from the 27th June, last. Let us not, again, play the fool with it. Let it be seen that we are men enough to obey and enforce the law which the majority have voted in. Those who like a drop ought to be above sneaking through bad smelling alleys and dirty back doors to obtain it. Those who voted "For the Petition" ought not to stullify themselves by playing the parts of hypocrites and drinking liqor or countenancing its use. Above all, we sincerely hope that there will be no perjury to shield violators of the law. We hope, too, that the temperance men of Charlottetown will show that they are men of principle,—not merely men of talk.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—It is unfortunate for our English farmers, says the Pall Mall Gazette, that they cannot expect to get for this year's hay much more, if any, than £4 per ton, on account of the hold that the imported article has been able to get on the markets during the past year, and the likelihood of this trade being extended with the reduction in freights.

—The Maine commissioner of labor says that the returns of cotton mills in the state on the first of July indicate a reduction of 30 per cent. of the amount paid out in wages. At the above date eight of the forty-two woollen mills in the state were idle, throwing 1,391 out of employment. Other mills were running short crews, so that the working force is reduced 38 per cent., and the earning capacity 43 per cent.

—The increase of Canada's cheese trade goes merrily on. The Monetary Times learns from its Montreal correspondent that the quantity shipped to Britain from that port last week reached 107,468 boxes, which compares well with the 35,113 boxes of the corresponding week last year. Nor is this an isolated week, for the total exports of cheese from Montreal up to 7th July this year were 457,000 boxes, which exceeds those of last year to same date by 150,000 boxes.

—The St. John Sun points out that the European correspondents of American papers find a sharp cantrast between the English and French treatment of anarchy. The severe measure introduced in France limiting the liberty of speech, the freedom of the press and generally meeting anarchy half way, is compared with the apparent apathy with which the subject is considered in England. What else could anyone expect? The President of France has been assassinated, and no correspondcrime has been committed in Great Britain for many years. Nations have short memories.

—The trade of Canada with Great Britain continues to grow. The importations of the Mother Country from Canada, during the six months ended with June, were £694,655 greater than in the first half year of 1893, which is an increase of almost forty per cent. The principal articles which conduced to this increase were bacon, £51,000; sheep, £18,000; cheese, £18,000; ham, £5,000; eggs, £1,500; fish, £273,000; wood, £260,000. On the other hand, the exports from Great Britain to Canada during the half year were smaller by 28 per cent. than during the corresponding period of 1893.

NEWS NOTES.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Co. announced that they would make a steerage rate of $18 to all continental ports. This is a reduction of $8 on the company's previous rates. Other lines in the continental pool will probably follow this lead.

King Humbert's telegram of congratulation to Col. Baratieri, who commanded the Italian force in the battle with the Mahdists, contained these words: "The capture of Kassala is a triumph of civilization. It gives peace to the people under our protection and assures the commerce of the Soudan."

The hearing in the contempt proceedings against Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rogers, of the American Railway Union, was begun in the United States Circuit Court on monday. Cousel for defendants moved that they be discharged for insufficiency of information and made argument in support of motion.

The house of James Vaugh, non-union workman at the Mahonining plant of the Cambria Company, Uniontown Pa: was almost torn to peices by a dynamite bomb a few mornings ago. Vaugh and his wife were badly shaken up, but not seriously hurt. Vaugh had been threatened by strikers.

It is now certain 140 persons went down with the Italian steamer Columbia, which collided with the Russian steamer Valdimir in the Black Sea a few days ago. All evidence badly inculpates the Russian seamen, who deliberately abandoned the Columbia and her crew and passengers to their fate, although the vessel floated an hour and a quarter after the collision.

General Manager Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, who was at the executive meeting at Omaha, says all the packing houses in Chicago will quit work, unless the rates of wages paid on August 1, 1893, are restored. He assert the executive committee of the Knights will go Debs one better in his request to boycott Pullman cars. The Knights will ask a boycott on all who patronize Pullman. The General-Secretary, Hayes, says the committee is in favor of asking a boycott of every Chicago newspaper advertiser who patronizes Pullman.

London, July 23. — In the British House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain resumed the debate on the evicted tenants' bill. He denied that there was any necessity for exceptional legislation. There was not a district in Great Britain in which the annual number of evictions did not far exceed in proportion the evictions which the House is called upon to deal with in Ireland. The bill originated in the Irish system of clamor, and was forced from the Government, not by social, but by political and parliamentary exigencies. (Cheers.) It might re-establish a small minority of tenants, while it would induce the rest to demand further legislation. He suggested the measure be withdrawn and the evicted tenants in Ireland be relieved through the re-enactment and extention of the thirteenth clause of the land act of 1891.

Hammocks.—We have just received another lot of Hammocks by express. If you want one the price will not be in the way, as we have marked them very low to clear them off, at Carter's Bookstore. jy24—1w eod

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

This is a glorious day for prorogation. Last week we had some terrible heat—it was almost too hot to breathe. The worst of Ottawa heat is that whatever breeze there may be in the daytime, goes down with the sun, and the evenings and nights are nearly unbearable indoors. There was a break on Friday, and since then the temperature has been more moderate, although it promises to be hot enough to-day.

This is the 131st day of the session, which may be counted one of the long ones. But it has also been one of the most important. A vast quantity of work has been done, the remodelling of the tariff entailing an enormous amount of labor. Prorogation might have taken place a fortnight ago easily, if it had not been for the obstruction of the Opposition, who spent day after day in the discussion of worn-out themes. Indeed, it might have been reached on Saturday night, as was announced but it did not suit the Governor General's convenience to come in from Kingsmere, only 12 miles from Ottawa.

Ottawa civic government is sadly in need of reform. The City Council is under the thumb of the Electric Street Railway, both shareholders and employes of the road sitting as aldermen. One of their latest acts has been to purchase a few acres of rock and ceder scrub for $30,000. for a Park for the citizens. But the Electric railway has built a line to this park, and opened a ginger beer and candy stand, planted a few seats among the bushes, built a merry-go-round with a hurdy-gurdy turned by an electric nigger, and it has become the fashion to go to Rockliffe every day and evening. The railway carries thousands there every fine day, and the Park became a necessity to the railway. So the Railway shareholders and employes at the Council Board argreed to buy the Park and pay $30,000 of the citizens taxes for it. Two years ago, before Rockliffe was discovered the Electric Park, some 3 miles in another direction, was all the rage. Thousands used to go every evening and listen to 10 cent concerts. But it was too close the city, and people could walk there and back and not patronize the cars. But at Rockliffe, you must go by the cars, or not at all. So the Electric Park was desected. and it has cost the citizens $30,000, to find a new park for the Street Railway.

There are many improvements wanted in Ottawa. On many of the streets the sidewalks are perfect traps, and "Ladner's patent" is freely used. No attention is paid to cleanliness. The smells are intolerable, and the filth and garbage on the streets shocking. Dead trees abound; you may meet with whole rows of them. They never think of removing a dead tree. On one block, next the City Hall property, only about 200 feet deep, there are nine dead trees. On one corner stands Knox Presbyterian Church, on the other the Congregational Church, and the dead trees separate them.

Besides the boodlers at the Council Board, Ottawa is well supplied with sneak thieves and foot pads. Every day the papers contain accounts of houses entered through cellars or open windows, and provisions, &c., stolen. The postmaster at Ottawa, Mr. Gouin, formerly proprietor of the Russell House, was garrotted and robbed on one of the "fashionable" avenues — Cooper Street — at ten o'clock on Sunday evening in full view of people sitting on their verandans. He was releived of a gold watch and chain worth about $200. He was stunned and badly injured. This is the most barefaced assault that has yet been made. Where are the police? may be asked. Well, the chief of police has not lived with his wife for years. For some time she has been very ill. One day last week she was dying, and he quietly went on his holidays so as to be out of the way at her death. The local papers anncunced that Mrs. ———, wife of the chief of police, was very low, and the next paragraph stated that Chief ——— had gone on his holidays to Old Orchard Beach. He went, and while he was disporting himself at the seaside, his poor wife, whom he had deserted, and who was dependent upon her sons for a living, was buried. More might be written, but I have said enough to show the style of man who is the guardian of the peace and good morals of the capital of Canada. Stipendiary Magistrate O'Gara is, I believe, an upright official. As for the Mayor, poor man, the less said about him the better. It is only within the last few weeks he has awakened from a state of muddle which overtook him soon after his election in January.

Since writing the above I learn that the highwayman business is carried on to a greater extent than I thought. The Experimental Farm is a couple of miles out of the city, and the officials returning there after nightfall find it necessary now to carry firearms, so frequently have they been attacked by lawless parties. A lady was also attacked on one of the streets in the afternoon and robbed of her watch and chain. Mr. Gouin is confined to his bed to-day suffering from the injuries he received.

Tuesday was a field day in the Commons. The House started out early in the afternoon to discuss General Herbert's suspension of the Deputy Adjutant General, and soon the General's whole administration came under review. By some he was condemned —by others upheld.

The Minister of Militia declined to discuss the suspension of Col. Powell, inasmuch as that officer's reply to General Herbert's charges had not yet been received. He proceeded to explain that the dismissal of Col. Lazier, of Belleville, was owing to the complete disorganization of the force under his command, and his continued neglect of duty and insubordination. The Minister had to say to the Militia officers of Canada, that if they wanted a Militia force to be efficient, they must subject themselves to discipline, and recognize that the mere fact of a man having been 20 years in the service did not justify him in insubordination.

Immediately after the Militia explanations, Mr. Charlton rose, at 10 minutes to 6, to announce that in amendment to go into supply, he proposed to offer a resolution upon the financial position of Canada. Now this was a pure piece of obstruction, and as a Liberal Senator remarked to me afterwards, "Charlton should be kicked for bringing up that motion." After some time spent in decrying Canada and comparing her with his native land, the United States, he offered a motion condemning the general policy and administration of the present government.

In the course of his reply, Mr. Foster said that Mr. Charlton had only exposed the poverty of the public service in Mackenzie's time and its richness at present. For example, in the Agricultural Department the paltry sums they spent in 1873 sufficed merely for the pay of a few officers. To-day the experimental farms and stations were instructing farmers throughout the country how to improve their methods, and they were going extentively into dairying and other branches. Mr. Charlton had referred to the expenditure on quarantine, but was so impartial in his statement that he compared a year under Mackenzie, when there was no cholera scare, with a year when such a scare brought largely increased outlay upon us. Our sinking fund from 1873 to 1878 averaged $600,000 a year, while to day it has risen to $2,000,000. Taxation, Mr. Charlton said, had gone down in Mackenzie's time, and why? Because trade had almost disappeared and the customs revenue fell off nearly half, owing to the impoverished condition of the people. During five years of Liberal finance our debt had run up $60,000,000, but during the last five years the debt had increased to only $7,000,000. If Mr. Charlton's picture had been correct the credit to the country would have shown it, yet three per cents which were sold at 92 and a fraction some years ago, and considered an excellent loan, had sold within the last five months for 97 1-2. Mr. Mackenzie during his term of office did a little public works with the one hand and held a flaming sword with the other to keep off his greedy followers, but even with Mr. McKenzie the debt had gone up $40,000,000. Mr. Mackenzie was gone, and if the Liberal party ever got into power with the more pliable Mr. Laurier at their head, they would hardly be satisfied with a debt of $40,000,000. It would run up a great way further. The proof of this matter was in the contemporary history of the Liberal party. It could be read in every province where they had Liberal governments during the last five years.

After Sir Richard Cartwright had got off a few sneers about the Government being a Maritime Province one, Mr. Charlton's motion was lost, 87 to 42.

Then Mr. Girouard, of Jacques Cartier, asked Sir John Thompson if he was in a position to make any further statement regarding Mr. Tarte's chaages against the Quebec judges.

Sir John Thompson replied by reminding the House that he had said he had regarded the first of Mr. Tarte's charges as vague and altogether of a character that ought not to form the ground of an enquiry. That view had been borne out by subsequent investigation into the speech of Mr. Tarte and into authorities. But he had addressed a letter to Mr. Tarte, in which he asked him to furnish particulars such as would serve to institute an enquiry. However, as to the second charges, those of over-charging for travelling allowances, the department was making the investigation. The Premier went on to say that as to Mr. Beauchemin, whom Mr. Tarte had cited as an authority for his charges against Judge Tellier, he had received a letter from that gentleman, in which he denounced the use of his name without authorization. He further paid a high tribute to the accused judge, and concluded his letter by remarking that Mr. Tarte was evidently availing himself of the unsuccessful litigant's license to curse the judge. Sir John also read a letter from Judge Ouimet indignantly denying the charges and demanding an investigation, and a letter of similar purport from Judge Tellier. There was also a letter from Judge Jette exonerating Judge Davidson and severely commenting upon Mr. Tarte's action.

The Premier concluded by reading a letter signed by the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe and prominent business men, testifying to the good conduct of Judge Tellier.

Mr. Tarte was excited to fury when he arose. He read in French a letter which he had written Sir John Thompson, declining to give any further particulars of the charges than he had already given, and which he considered sufficient.

Mr. Davin and Mr. McCarthy denounced the course pursued by Mr. Tarte, and expressed the hope that means would be found to prevent a repetition of so disgraceful a scene as had been witnessed. Mr. McCarthy remarked that he entirely approved Sir John Thompson's action. After Mr. Laurier had ineffectually endeavoured to excuse Mr. Tarte, the discussion dropped and the House went into Committee of Supply.

On Wednesday, Mr. Edgar started the obstruction with a motion touching the "Sweating system," as practised in Toronto, and which he attributed to the action of the National Policy. The House, however, seemed to think that the weather just then was more responsible for "Sweating," and they apparently objected to discussing the question, so after Mr. Coatsworth, of Toronto, had replied to Mr. Edgar, the matter dropped.

On Wednesday, on motion to go into committee of supply, Sir Richard brought up the matter of the Curran Bridge, and made a motion condemnatory of the Railway and Canals Department. Mr. Haggart replied, and Cartwright's motion was defeated by 73 to 36, Col. O'Brien and Mr. Girouard, of Two Mountains, voting with the minority. I have not time to follow the enquiry into this Curran Bridge matter, but there seems to be no doubt that between the rascality of the men employed on the work and the laxity of supervision, the country has paid some $250,000 for which no value has been received. It is another evidence of the scandalous way in which public works are constructed in Quebec. It would seem that the contractors of that Province are wholly devoid of conscience—at least, they think the Government fair game to be plucked on any and every occasion. There are some who consider that great blame in this Curran Bridge case is attributable to Mr. Schreiber. They say that, in his greed for economy, and as a justification for drawing $6,000 a year, he is attempting to "bite off more than he can chew." Five years ago Mr. Trudeau was Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, Mr. John Page was Engineer of Canals, and Mr. Schreiber Engineer of Railways. Mr. Page died suddenly, and Mr. Schrieber undertook his work. Then Mr. Trudeau was superannuated, and Mr. Schrieber took his work, thus attempting to accomplish now what, five years ago, it took three energetic men to do. The consequence has been that Mr. Schrieber is not able to overtake his work, and something had to suffer, and that something was the Curran Bridge. It is said that Sir Hibbert Tupper went for Mr. Schreiber very lively, and told him that he was responsible for the loss and swindling connected with the Curran Bridge. It is well known that there is no love lost between Sir Hibbert Tupper and Mr. Schrieber. Mr. Haggart has promised that there will be a full and careful investigation of this scandalous transaction, and in the interest of honest government and of the Conservative Party it is hoped Mr. Haggart will bring the rascals to justice. The fact is simply that the Conservative Party cannot stand any more scandals, and Sir John Thompson owes it to his followers throughout the Dominion to see that there are no more such barefaced robberies as the Quebec Harbor Works and the Curran Bridge.

The bill interpreting the government agreement with the C. P. R. relative to the allowance of a drawback of the duties charged on all articles used in the original construction of the C. P. R., so as to include the first steel or iron bridges constructed on any portion of the line, received its third reading on Thursday. It met with considerable opposition on the ground that the C. P. R. had already accepted all the subsidies and land grants which were due it on the completion of the work. That being an evidence that all original construction had been completed it was not right to extend the privilege asked for every wooden bridge or trestle the railway company now wished to replace with an iron or steel structure.

In reply it was said the C. P. R. need not in the first place have erected wooden bridges, but might have taken more time and made iron ones; but it had put in the wooden works for the convenience of the country, chiefly to afford transportation for troops and supplies to suppress the Northwest rebellion. The wooden works were merely temporary and should not be termed original construction.

Mr. Mulock moved the three months' hoist, in which he was supported by Col. O'Brien, Messrs. McCarthy, Charlton and McMillan. Strange to say, however, Hon. David Mills opposed Mr. Mulock and supported the government measure, which he claimed to be a just one, and founded on an agreement made with the C. P. R. Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright agreed with Mr. Mills, and Mr. Mulock's motion was lost by a vote of 100 to 15; some 20 Liberal members voting with the Government. It must be remembered that this was a government measure, and the majority of 85 was the highest figure polled by the government during the session.

On motion to go into Supply, Mr. Laurier assumed the role of obstructionist, moving an amendment condemning the Government for transactions with Messrs. Connolly, regarding the construction of the Kingston Graving Dock, in 1892. The motion was negatived by 61 to 24.

During the discussion, Mr. Mulock, who delights in being personal in his remarks, and is frequently very insolent, referred to Sir John Thompson in very offensive terms. He denounced the release of Messrs. Connolly and McGreevy as a "prostitution of justice." Sir John was very warm when he rose to reply. He spoke in a loud voice and could be heard all over the House. He said:

"I am sure, Mr. Speaker, you will allow me the indulgence of a few words in answer to the irrelevant and abusive attack that the hon. gentleman made against me with reference to the criminal charges. I have only to say that while he has made it the subject of insinuations from time to time, he has not been man enough to challenge me directly upon it, but he has been that description of man that can make dirty insinuations of this kind at the close of a debate with reference to another question. If he searched the records of that department under Sir John Macdonald or his predecessors, he would find that in no case has the application for clemency been refused after the representations that were made and put on the table of this House in the case of McGreevy and Connolly.

On Friday Mr. Laurier was again the obstructionist. He proposed a long resolution regarding the payment of railway subsidies, which was negatived by a vote of 50 to 20.

Another motion of Sir Richard Cartwright regarding the grant to the Caraquet Railway, was declared to be "lost on division."

Mr. Haggart commenced an enquiry last week, before the Public Accounts Committee, into the action of the Auditor-General in connection with the payment of provincial subsidies and the Indian Fund. The Auditor-General was accused of grave irregularities which had resulted, he claimed, in a loss of $400,000 to the Dominion. The enquiry will not be concluded this session, and, evidently, if there were any bottom to the charge, it would have been preferred at an earlier date, and not at a period when it is found convenient to drop it when it gets "too hot." Mr. McDougall is generally allowed to be an officer of the highest integrity, and if in the execution of his duties he may appear over-strict, he usually has good reason for it and has the law to back him up. He certainly is not likely to err on the score of laxity.

The Civil Service kicked up a great row last week because they did not receive their salaries for July on the 15th of the month, as usual. The Auditor-General was blamed, but he was perfectly within his right in not permitting the payments. The new financial year commenced on 1st July, and the Government neglected to provide any money for salaries or anything else. If, as had been done in former years, they had passed a supply bill before the close of the last year, there would have been no delay. But as this was not done, payments were stopped in every branch of expenditure on account of the present year's service, and not until some day this week, when prorogation shall have taken place, and a lot of indispensible red tape gone through with, will the Civil Servants be paid. Even then they have nothing to complain of. Their salaries are not due till 31st July, and it is only as a matter of grace that they are paid on the fifteenth of each month, a fortnight before they are earned. Generally speaking, the civil servants are in a chronic state of indebtedness, and when no pay was forthcoming last week the inconvenience was seriously felt, particularly by grocers, butchers, bakers, &c. I heard that one merchant had to provide at the banks for $18,000 of the paper of the civil servants—his customers—who were unable to pay their notes.

Poor Tom Gorman died last Tuesday evening. His sufferings towards the end were very severe, but he bore them bravely, and strengthened with the rites of the Church, and surrounded by loving wife and children, conscious to the end, he breathed his last full of hope and without a fear. As I said last week, he worked himself to death. He seemed to care for nothing else. He was a man with whom it was hard to be intimate—he was not sociable. All he seemed to care about was work. He died on Tuesday, and up to the previous Thursday he was writing in bed for his paper. While I cannot help thinking that he was too extreme in his political writings, yet from every other point of view, he was a most exemplary man—industrious, faithful, temperate, a good husband and father, and a practical Catholic. It is well known that on the Island he was a strong Conservative, while since he came to this part of Canada, he seems to have followed the Conservative party with a vindictive hatred. There is said to be a reason for this. The story is that he was led to expect a position from the Government, and coming up here, was offered something worth about $400 a year. This he indignantly refused, and thenceforward he became the merciless foe of the Conservative party. This is not difficult to believe. The Island itself has been treated in pretty much the same way, and Islanders appear to be deserving only of the crusts which are spurned by the other provinces. Indeed, rather than appoint an Islander to a responsible position, a Grit is preferred.

Work is plentiful in and around Ottawa, and labor scarce. Last week two hundred men were brought from Montreal to work on a railway at $1,25 a day.

July 23rd, 1894.

Fresh strawberries received to-day at J D McLeod & Co's.

Lightning Accidents

are covered by the Insurance Policies issued by Insurance Agent.

E. R. BROW

BROWN'S BLOCK. CH'TOWN.

AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

A Double Drowning.

Moncton, July 26.

A double drowning fatality occurred at Burke's Mill Pond at Fox Creek, about five miles from Moncton, last evening. The fifteen-year-old son of Charles Leblanc was bathing and got beyond his depth and sank. Another lad, aged 17, son of Mark Leblanc, jumped in and almost succeeded in rescuing the drowning boy, when both went down together.

The Political Tours.

Montreal, July 26.

It is stated that while Mr. Laurier is making his tours through the Northwest, Tarte, L. P. Brodeur and A. Bruneau will hold a series of poliiical meetings in different parts of the Province of Quebec.

Newfoundland Election Trials.

St. John's, Nfld., July 26.

Justice Little gave judgment to-day in Trinity cases, unseating Watson, junior member, and unseating and disqualifying ex-Premier Whiteway and ex-Colonial Secretary Bond for coraupt practices.

Suicide by Drowning.

Montreal, July 26.

Yesterday a married laborer named St. Maree deliberately jumped into the river and was drowned.

Another Fire in Montreal.

Montreal, July 26.

Yesterday a fire damaged the furniture factory of G. H. Laboe & Co. Loss over $100,000.

Railway Wreck on Northern Pacific.

Winnipeg, July 26.

The Northern Pacific round house and two engines were burned at Morass last night.

Indisputable.

Why spend $1 for a bottle of medicine for a complaint when one box of Beecham's pills, costing only 25 cents, will cure nearly all known diseases? This is because constipation is the cause of nearly all ailments and Beecham's pills cure constipation. A valuable book of knowledge mailed free, on request, by B. F. Allen & Co., 365 Canal St. New York.

PURE PARIS GREEN.

Fergusson Alexander & Co's.

—AND—

BERGER'S,

IN ONE POUND CARTOONS AND TIN CANS.

The Purest and Best Obtainable.

FOR SALE AT

GEO. CARTER & CO'S.,

MARKET SQUARE.

july20

Caledonian Gathering

The undersigned will receive Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Catering," from persons willing to contract with the King's County Exhibition Association for the privilege of providing Refreshments at the Gathering of the Clans at Georgetown.

No tenders will be accepted unless received before 7 o'clock, p. m. on July 31st, inst. The Association not bound to accept the highest or any tender.

GEORGE F. OWEN,
Secy. King's Co. Exhibition Ass'n.

Georgetown, July 26, 1894—dy

Delivery Express.

Trunks, Baggage, etc., conveyed to and from all trains, steamboats, etc., at short notice. Please leave your orders at C. J. Patton & Co's. Store, north side of Queen Square.

A. McQUAID.

july26—3m eod

LOCAL NOTICES

Advertisements under this heading charged for at the rate of ten cents per line.

Another lot of chipped dried beef jus received at Beer & Goff's. 2i—jy25

Steamed clams at Large's restaurant. tf

Hire's Root Beer Extract at Watson's. june21 tf

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Tan Shoes at reduced prices at J. B. Macdonald & Co's. 4i—jy19

Painting—Miss Margaret H. Chisholm will form a sketching class in oil and water colors during the first week in July, and also special classes for children in drawing from nature. She will be prepared to give lessons, as before, in all branches of oil and water color painting, throughout its various departments. m11 d&w

A NICE SUNSHADE.

Something Every Lady Wants This Hot Weather.

Seven Lots to Choose From.

Lot 1.—Shot Silk, worth $1.00, for 65c.
Lot 2.—Shot Silk with Satin Border, worth $1.30, for 95c.
Lot 3—Shot Silk with Plain Border, worth $2.10, for $1.55.
Lot 4.—Two only, Plain Shot, worth $1.75, for $1.15.
Lot 5—Fancy Shot with Frill, worth $4.75, for $3.50.
Lot 6—Black Gloria Silk, worth $1.30, for 95c.
Lot 7—Children's Fancy Sateen at 25c., worth 25 per cent. more.

RECEIVED YESTERDAY:

New Bla[illegible] Silks, New Black Satins, New Black Gimps, New Carpets, New Oil Cloths, New Braids.

JAS. PATON & CO.

Dobell Line.

The S. S. FOLINO is due here on Wednesday, 25th inst., from Montreal, and will sail for St. John's, Newfoundland, carrying Cattle on deck and Produce under deck at lowest rates.

N., B. & M. RATTENBURY, Agents.

july21

Black Diamond Line.

The SS. BONAVISTA, due here from Montreal on Monday morning, July 30th, will sail for North Sydney, and St. John's carrying horses, cattle and sheep on deck, and produce under deck at lowest possible rates.

For further particulars apply to

PEAKE BROS. & CO., Agents.

July21

Interesting to the Public.

It will interest the public to know that MATTHEW & McLEAN are now selling goods at lower prices than have ever been seen in Souris, and that they carry a full line in everything required by the Farmers, Fishermen and others.

JUST RECEIVED:

450 barrels Flour,
10 tons Iron, all sizes,
200 kegs Nails, prices away down,
2,000 Mackerel Barrels,
1,000 bags Salt,
1,000 bushels Packing Salt,
50 barrels Sugar,
25 puncheons Molasses,
Caplin and Herring for Bait.

A full line of English and Canadian Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Shelf Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Haying Tools.

Call and get prices and satisfy yourselves that we sell GOOD GOODS at lower prices than you can buy at elsewhere.

Highest price paid in cash for Mackerel.

MATTHEW & McLEAN.

Souris, July 23, 1894—dy 3i wy 1m

MASTERPIECES of the World's Art Galleries.

PHOTO-ENGRAVED REPRODUCTIONS

—OF THE—

MOST CELEBRATED PAINTINGS IN THE WORLD.

We have secured the right to offer these fine Engravings to our readers. They are bound in Portfolios, each containing 16 pictures. The price is 10 cents each, delivered at this office or at R. H. Mason's News Stand. Orders by mail sent post free. Part No. 1 contains the following beautiful Engravings:—

Our Grandmother's Dancing Lesson,
A Wee Bit Fractious,
After Dinner,
Charity,
Low Tide,
The Dice Shakers,
A Scratch Pack,
Domestic Pastimes,
Woodland Vows,
Jack Ashore,
Merry Making in the Olden Time,
Lilacs,
Romeo and Juliet,
Coming Home—A Highland Cottage Doorway.
At the Capstan.

THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

There is always a best, even among a score of good things, and every pipe smoker who has tried the Mastiff brand acknowledges it to be the sweetest, coolest smoking tobacco made. It does not bite the tongue, and is positively free from any foreign mixture.

J. B. Pace Tobacco Co., Richmond Virginia; and Montreal, Canada.

BINDER TWINE.

RED CAP, 7 cents per pound,
BLUE RIBBON, 8 cts.

For Cash Only at

DODD & ROGERS',

Wholesale & Retail Hardware.

Charlottetown, July 26, 1894—tu thu sat

Go to Beer & Goff's for Your Picnic Supplies!

FOR MAKING SANWICHES—They have Corned Beef, Compressed Ham, Potted Ham, Potted Tongue, Potted Game, &c

IN CANNED FISH—They have Island Salmon, Finnan Haddies, Sardines, Spiced Salmon, Lobsters, &c.

IN CANNED MEATS—They have Roast Beef, Ox Tongues, Lunch Tongues, Corned Beef in 1, 2 and 6 pound cans, Dried Beef, &c.

Also, all kinds of CANNED FRUITS and VEGETABLES, as well as a full assortment of Plain and Fancy BISCUITS PURE LIME JUICE, and SYRUPS, assorted flavors, at

BEER & GOFF'S.

Charlottetown, June 30, 1894—tu thu sat

NEW ARRIVALS

—FOR OUR—

Linen Department.

White and Cream Table Damasks, in widths from 1½ to 2½ yards. White Drawing Linens, 36 and 54 inches wide. Linen Towels, Turkish Towels, Bath Mats, Fronting Linens, Linen Sheeting, Pillow Linen, etc. All that careful buying can do has been done to make this department thoroughly complete and satisfactory.

STANLEY BROS.