we can sell you Dodd's Kidney Pills at the following prices, viz.:—50c. per box six boxes for $2.50. To the trade—$4.00 per dozen, or three dozen at $3.75 per dozen. Sent by mail to any address pre paid.

GEORGE E. HUGHES,
may29 Charlottetown.

scrofula

Any doctor will tell you that Professor Hare, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, is one of the highest authorities in the world on the action of drugs. In his last work, speaking of the treatment of scrofula, he says:

"It is hardly necessary to state that cod-liver oil is the best remedy of all. The oil should be given in emulsion, so prepared as to be palatable."

He also says that the hypophosphites should be combined with the oil.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is precisely such a preparation.

GRATEFUL.—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save use many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." *Civil Service Gazette*

JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

ALLIE CLAY.

The celebrated stallion Allie Clay, No. 2931, arrived by steamer Thursday last and will remain for the season. Breeders should see him, as he is without doubt a great sire, having six in the charmed list, with a dozen more knocking at the door. All of his colts are large and resolute drivers. For terms and other particulars see handbills.

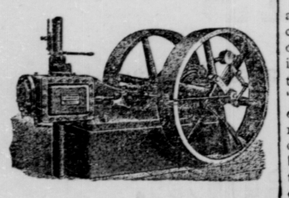
LEWIS J. SALTER.
Ch'town, May 8—1

The "Finley House."

The Misses Finley beg to announce that they have removed to that large and commodious Brick Building situated on the corner of Pownal and King Streets, for sometime known as the "Aberdeen House." Will now be known as the "Finley House." The house has been thoroughly papered and painted and is heated throughout with hot air. In rear of the premises there is a good stable.

Boarders will find the House very comfortable and in every way satisfactory. Board on reasonable terms.

Charlottetown 7 May, 1896.
1wy pd.



Robb-Armstrong Engines.
Correct Design,
Best Workmanship.
ROBB ENGINEERING CO., Ltd.,
Amherst, N. S.
ap22—dy 6m

THE MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT.

Statement for the year ending December 31, 1895:—

Assets	$221,213,721.33
Liabilities	194,347,157.58
Surplus	$26,866,563.75
Total Income	$48,597,430.51

(Company's total income is about $10,000,000 more than the annual revenue of Canada).

Total Paid Policy-holders in 1895	$23,126,728.45
Insurance and Annuities in force	$899,074,453.78
Net gain in 1895	$61,647,645.36

NOTE—Insurance merely *written* is discarded from this Statement as wholly misleading, and only insurance actually issued and paid for in cash is included.

Paid to Policy-holders since organization	$411,567,625.79

Robert A. Granniss, Vice-President.
Walter A. Gillette, General Manager.
Isaac F. Lloyd, 2d Vice-President.
Frederic Cromwell, Treasurer.
Emory McClintock, Actuary.

JOHN MACEACHERN,
Resident Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
J. A. JOHNSON, General Agent,
87 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.
mch31 d&w tf.

STORY OF THE CROSS.

IT WAS HELD A SACRED SYMBOL LONG BEFORE THE CRUCIFIXION.

Revered by the Aborigines of America as Well as by the Most Ancient People of the Old World—The Instrument of the Most Ignominious Death.

No symbol, either in art or in religion, is so universal as the cross. It appears twice in our alphabet, as the letter T and the letter X. It is worn by priests on their sacrificial robes, by distinguished laymen as a sign of distinction on occasions of state, and by male and female nonentities as taste may direct. It is graven on eucharistic vessels, embroidered on altar cloths, and cut in relief on tombs and monuments. Some of the greatest churches and cathedrals of Christendom are fashioned in its shape. In European countries it is common to see large crosses erected in public places. The famous Charing (chere reine) Cross, in London, derives its name from the fact that it was one of the places at which King Edward I. set up a cross to mark where the body of his Queen Eleanor rested during the progress of the funeral cortege to Westminster.

Yet it is a mistake to suppose that the cross had only a Christian history.

It was used as a religious symbol by the aborigines of North and South America, as well as by the most ancient nations of the Old World. Prescott tells us that the Spaniards found the cross as an object of worship in the temples of Mexico. Researches in Central America and Peru prove that it was used in the same way by the inhabitants of those countries. Dr. Brinton, in "Myths of the New World," informs us that the Indians regard the cross as a mystic emblem of the four cardinal points of the compass.

The ancient Phoenicians, Persians, Assyrians and Brahmins looked upon the cross as a holy symbol, as is abundantly shown by the numerous hieroglyphics and other pictorial representations on their monumental remains. Osiris by the cross gave light eternal to the spirits of the just, beneath the cross the Muysea mothers laid their babes, trusting by that sign to secure them from the power of evil spirits, and with that symbol to protect them the Etruscans, the ancient people of Northern Italy, calmly laid them down to die.

The Thau of the Jews and the Tau of the Greeks, whence came the T of the Roman alphabet, were held to be not merely letters, but sacred symbols, on account of their being suggested by a cross.

Among the Scandinavians Thor was the thunder, and the hammer was his symbol. It was with this hammer that Thor crushed the head of the great Mitgard serpent; that he destroyed the giants; that he restored to life the dead goats, which ever after drew his car; that he consecrated the pyre of Baldur. This hammer was a cross. In Iceland the cross of Thor is still used as a magical sign in connection with storms of wind and rain. Longfellow tells us how King Olaf kept Christmas at Dornheim:—

O'er his drinking horn, the sign
He made of the cross divine.
As he drank and muttered his prayers;
But the Berserks evermore
Made the sign of the hammer of Thor
Over theirs.

Neither King Olaf nor his Berserkers, nor, indeed, Longfellow himself, seem to have realized that the two symbols were identical.

Comparative mythologists draw various deductions from these remarkable facts. Let us, however, appeal to a man who is not only a comparative mythologist, but a Christian priest. "For my own part," says the Rev. Baring Gould, "I see no difficulty in believing that the cross formed a portion of the primeval religion, traces of which exist over the whole world, among every people; that trust in the cross was a part of the ancient faith which taught men to believe in a Trinity, in a war in heaven, a paradise from which man fell, a flood and a Babel, a faith which was deeply impressed with a conviction that a virgin should conceive and bear a son, that the dragon's head should be bruised, and that through shedding of blood should come remission. The use of a cross as a symbol of life and regeneration through water is as widely spread over the world as the belief in the ark of Noah. Maybe the shadow of the cross was cast further back into the night of ages, and fell on a wider range of country than we are aware of."

It was only natural that the early and mediaeval Christians, finding the cross a symbol of life among the nations of antiquity, should look curiously into the Old Testament to see whether there were not foreshadowings in it of "the wood whereby righteousness cometh." Nor was their search unrewarded. In Isaac bearing the wood of the sacrifice they saw prefigured both Christ and the cross. They saw the cross in Moses with arms expanded on the Mount, in the pole, with transverse bars, upon which was wreathed the brazen serpent, in the two sticks gathered by the widow of Sarepta. But plainest of all they read it in Ezekiel, ix., 4, 6, "Go through the midst of the city, through the midst of Jerusalem, and set a mark upon the foreheads of the men" that are to be saved from destruction by the sword. The word here rendered "mark" is in the Vulgate "signa thau." The Thau was the old Hebrew character, shaped like a cross which was regarded as the sign of life, felicity and safety.

Yet the cross was not always a symbol of honor. Among the Phoenicians and Syrians, and later among the Romans, it was a punishment inflicted on slaves, robbers, assassins and rebels—among which last Jesus was reckoned, on account of his proclaiming himself king, or Messiah. The person sentenced to this punishment was stripped of his clothes, except a covering around the loins. In a state of nudity he was beaten with whips. Such was the severity of this flagellation that numbers died of it. Jesus was crowned with thorns, and was made the subject of mockery; but insults of this kind were not common. In this instance they were owing to the petulance of the Roman soldiers.

The criminal, having been beaten, was condemned to the further suffering of carrying the cross to the place of punishment, which was commonly a hill near the public highway, and out of the city. The place of crucifixion at Jerusalem was a hill to the northwest of the city. The cross, otherwise the "post," —the unpropitious or ominous tree—consisted of a piece of wood erected perpendicularly, and intersected by another one at right angles near the top. The crime for which the culprit suffered was inscribed on the transverse piece near the top of the perpendicular one. There is no mention made by the ancient writers of anything on which the feet of the crucified person rested. It is known, however, that near the base of the perpendicular beam there projected a piece of wood on which he sat, and which answered as a support to the body—since the weight of the latter might have otherwise torn the hands by the nails driven through them.

The cross, when driven firmly in the ground, rarely exceeded 10 feet in height. The victim was elevated, and his hands were bound by a rope around the transverse beam and nailed through the palm. His feet were also nailed. He thus remained fastened until death ended his sufferings. While he exhibited any signs of life he was watched by guards; but they left him when it appeared that he was dead. If there was no prospect that the victim would die on the day of execution, the executioners would hasten the end by kindling a fire at the foot of the cross, so as to suffocate him with smoke; or by letting loose upon him wild beasts; or occasionally, when in particular haste, by breaking his bones upon the cross with a mallet, as upon an anvil. It was at one time customary to offer the criminal, before the commencement of his sufferings, a medicated drink, compounded of wine and myrrh. The object of this was to produce intoxication, and thereby to lessen the suffering.

Crucifixion was not only the most ignominious, but by far the most cruel, mode of punishment. The victim sometimes lived until the seventh day. The thieves who were executed at the same time with our Saviour were broken with mallets on the same day; and in order to ascertain the condition of Jesus a lance was thrust in his side, but no signs of life appeared.

Cicero says the very name of the cross should be removed afar. "not only from the body, but from the thoughts, the eyes, the ears of Roman citizens, for of all these things, not only the actual occurrence and endurance, but the very contingency and expectation, nay, the mention itself, are unworthy of a Roman citizen and a free man." Hence the force of St. Paul's frequent allusions to the humiliation which Christ endured when he suffered death upon the cross.

It was precisely this idea which made the early Christians seize upon the cross as the emblem of their faith, that which had been the symbol of shame now became their glory. The instrument of Christ's passion, by his death upon it, became hallowed for all time. The mediaeval Christians, desiring to see the cross identified still more closely with the Jewish Church, inserted a legend to supplement the Old Testament.

The story runs that Seth received from the angels three seeds of the forbidden tree that he saw standing, though blasted, upon the spot where sin had been first committed. Taking the seeds away with him, he put them in the mouth of the dead Adam, and so buried them. The young trees that grew from them, on the grave of Adam in Hebron, were carefully tended by Abraham, Moses and David. After they were removed to Jerusalem the Psalms were composed beneath them, and finally they slowly grew together and formed a single giant tree. This tree was felled by the order of Solomon, in order that it might be preserved forever as a beam in the temple. The plan failed, however, for the carpenters round they could not manage the mighty beam.

When they raised it to its intended position they found it too long; then they sawed it and it proved too short; they spliced it, but to no purpose, they could not make it fit. This was taken as a sign that it was intended for some other purpose, and they laid it aside in the Temple. On one occasion it was improperly made use of as a seat by a woman named Maximella, and she was at once enveloped in flames. She invoked the aid of Christ, and was driven from the city and stoned to death. In the course of its eventful history the beam became a bridge over Cedron, and, being then thrown into the stream of Bethesda, it gave to the waters healing virtues. Finally from it was made the cross of Christ; after the crucifixion it was buried in Calvary, and exhumed three centuries later by the Empress Helena, the mother of Constantine, who was miraculously directed to the spot where it lay.

REMARKABLE CASES

Chronic Invalids Raised from Their Sick Beds After Giving Up Hope.

London, Ont.—Henry R. Nicholls, 176 Rectory street, catarrh; recovered. Dr. Chase's catarrh cure. 25c.

Markdale—Geo. Crowe's child, itching eczema; cured. Chase's Ointment.

Truro, N.S.—H. H. Sutherland, traveller, piles—very bad case; cured; Chase's Ointment. 60c.

Lucan—Wm. Branton, gardener, pin worms; all gone. Chase's Pills.

L'Amable—Peter Van Allan, eczema for three years. Cured. Chase's Ointment.

Gower Point—Robano Bartard, dreadful itching piles, 30 years. Well again; Chase's Ointment. 60c.

Meyersburg—Nelson Simmons, itching piles; cured. Chase's Ointment.

Malone—Geo. Richardson, kidney and liver sufferer; better. One box Chase's Pills. 25c.

Chesley—H. Will's son, crippled with rheumatism and suffering from diabetes, completely recovered. Chase's Pills.

Matchard Township—Peter Taylor, kidney trouble, 30 years; cured. Chase's Pills. 25c.

Toronto—Miss Hattie Delaney, 174 Crawford street, subject of perpetual colds. Cured by Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. 25 cents.

Dr. Chase's remedies are sold by all dealers. Edmanson, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Miss Gushington—How do you feel when you found that the ship would surely go down in 10 minutes?

Captain Salted—I feel for a life preserver.—Melbourne Times.

FORCE OF HABITS.

London People have Become used to the Great Specific Remedy.

LONDON, May 11.—The despatch from Detroit with reference to the cure from Bright's disease and blood poison of Mr. Langley, of this city, by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills has recalled the wonderful facts of the case to the citizens, among whom Mr. Langley is well known. It has reminded them that Mrs. Langley among others also made an equally wonderful recovery. The use of the pills, however, has become so universal here and there has been so many instances in which they have been used with beneficial results that a similar case would hardly excite as much interest now as it did then, when the medicine was less known.

He—She has such a face.
She—I should say it would make any one sad to have such a face.

As Old As Antiquity.

Either by acquired taint or heredity those old foes Scrofula and Consumption, must be faced generation after generation but you may meet them with the odds in your favor by the help of Scott's Emulsion.

"No, Henry, dear, I cannot be yours."
"Do you reject me?"
"No, but since I am a member of the Women's Emancipation League I cannot belong to a mat; but you may be mine—if you like it." —La Mode.

Completely Knocked Out.

"I was so much run down I had to give up work, and I felt as if life was not worth living," writes Wm. W. Thompson, Zephyr Ont. "I took Scott's Sarsaparilla and am now feeling as I did years ago." Scott's Sarsaprilla tones up the entire system, purifies the blood, and eradicates rheumatic and scrofulous poison. Ask for Scott's and get it.

"I think it is mean of you to say that the count is good for nothing."
"Well, I suppose if you ever go to Paris he will come in handy as an interpreter.—Brooklyn Life.

Kind Words from the Fred Victor Mission Bible Class.

On behalf of the Fred Victor Mission Bible Class I wish to express our gratitude to you for the box of Chase's Ointment which you supplied in aid of our charitable work to the infant child of Mrs. Brownrig, 162 River street. Ten days ago the child was awfully afflicted with scald head, the face being literally one scab from forehead to chin, and in that brief time a complete cure has been effected. Surely your gift was worth more than its weight in gold.

EDMUND YEIGH,
264 Sherbourne St., Toronto

The bishop (to young widow)—My sister, I dare say you find comfort in the thought that you made your husband happy while he lived.

Young widow—Yes, poor Jack was in heaven till he died.

"To My Life's End."

Old age brings many aches and pains which must be looked after if health is to be maintained. This depends more than anything else on the kidneys. "I am 85 years old," writes A. Duffin, farmer, Aultsville, Ont., "and have had kidney trouble five years. My son advised Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I obtained immediate relief. I shall use them to my life's end." You will find Chase's Pills equally effective for that lame back.

"Why do you always select a poor partner at whist?"
"So that we can understand each other's displays.—Detroit Free Press.

The Weather for Colds.

This is the time when colds are in the fashion—everybody who is anybody, has one, if not himself there's one in the family. For no complaint under the sun are there more remedies than for a cold in the head, but of the thousands Chase's Catarrh Cure is the best. "In twelve hours I was cured of a bad cold in the head by Chase's Cure," writes Miss Dwyer, Alliston, Ont. 25c. of all druggists, with blower free.

NEW YORK'S WORKING HOURS.

They Seem to be Short, But Really They Are Long.

No feature of city life strikes the country visitor to this town more forcibly than the hour at which the real business of the day is begun. Justice Keogh, of the Supreme Court, wanted to begin proceedings on the criminal bench in this city at 8.30, and the suggestion brought out a strong protest. Justice Keogh has been accustomed to sit in rural districts. People in the country go to bed early, and are apt to consider 10 o'clock in the forenoon a lazy hour to begin work. The lawyers, bankers, brokers and men whose offices are in the lower part of the city don't, as a rule, get down to their work much before 10 o'clock, and at 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon they are on their way up town again. But these hours by no means represent their actual working time.

Life in New York is much more complex than it is in a small town. The lawyer, whose office hours are perhaps not more than six at the most may be such a busy man that he has less time to himself than the countryman who gets up at daybreak and works until dark. Many New York lawyers have large law libraries at their homes, and there they do the work that tells in court. Such men as Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Edward Lauterbach, and a score of others who can be found in their offices only during comparatively short hours are busy at all times. Not long ago the writer had occasion to call on Mr. Root late in the evening. He found him up to his elbows in law papers that pertained to a case which was soon to be tried. Mr. Root had attended a public dinner and then returned to his library to go to work again. But the man from the country who knows that the office hours of such men as Mr. Root are short jumps at the conclusion that their hours of labor are equally short.—New York Sun.

ASLEEP ON THE WATER.

The Fur-Bearing Seal Makes a Cradle of the Ocean Billows.

Writing of the habits of the fur seal, a naturalist tells how luxuriously these creatures take their naps in the billows of the sea. The thick layer of blubber and the coats of soft fur in which these seals are enveloped enable them to sleep with comfort on the hard ledges of the shore, and it makes them seem all the greater favorites of Nature that she takes them to her bosom in the yielding waves of the sea.

As they rest on the water, they seem to sleep as sound and as comfortably, bedded on the waves or rolled by the swell, as they do on the land.

They lie on their backs, fold the foredippers down across the chest, and turn the hind ones up and over, so that the tips rest on their necks and chins, thus exposing only the nose and the heels of the hind flipper above water, nothing else being seen.

In this position, unless it happens to be very rough, the seal goes to sleep, as did the subject of that memorable song, who was "rocked in the cradle of the deep."

"As tight as Dick's hatband" originated in the days of Richard Cromwell, son of the great Oliver, who, in the humorous parlance of the time, found the crown so tight that he could not put it on his head.

"Tell that to the marines" indicates the contempt which, even to the present day, professional sailors feel and express for the soldiers who form a portion of the complement on board of a man-of-war.

WHY CONTEMPLATE SUICIDE.

It is like tempting Providence for consumptives to ignore the remarkable remedy known as Miller's Emulsion of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. For any person to die of consumption without trying this remarkable flesh and blood maker, after knowing of its existence, is suicide pure and simple. All that the consumptive patient needs is new blood with which to battle against the destructive forces of the disease. Miller's Emulsion provides new blood in abundance. It is a combination of Norwegian oil and hypophosphites of lime and soda—a triumph of science. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all Lung affections. In big bottles, 50c. and $1, at all drug stores.

New Patent Washer.

A long felt want supplied. The Double Action Washing Machine and Star Wringer are beyond our highest expectations We willingly leave them on trial and show you how to use them, so that you may fully prove them. It washes on the same principle as hand rubbing, yet so gentle as not to injure the finest fabrics, and accomplishes as much work in an hour or so as would otherwise occupy the greater part of the day. A child can work them and wash perfectly. Any person desiring to have them on trial please leave your order at Dodd & Rogers', J. J. Prowse's or John Prowse's, Royalty East. Sole agent for City, Royalty and Lots 24 and 33. Be sure you get the double action as they are the only machine we guarantee The ladies who have purchassed them cheerfully give their testimonial:—Mrs. F. Heartz, Mrs. R. McMillan, Mrs. Dr. T. Henderson, Mrs. T. Dodd, Mrs. G. Tweedy, Mrs. W. Seller, Mr. F. Abbott, Mrs. W. Mellet, Mrs. E. Love, Mrs. E. T. Carbonell, Mrs. John Mellett, Mrs. John Horne, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. A. Robertson, Mrs. H. Swan, Mrs. Wallace Rodd, Mrs. W. Prowse, Mrs. Philip Prowse, Mrs. P. H. Trainor Mrs. J. J. Prowse, Mrs. H. Lowe, Mrs. H. E. J. Lewis. To our patrons—remember the old stand. Makers of Iron Harrows, Scufflers, repairs of all kinds of machinery, carriage work and painting. Horse-shoeing work warranted.

JOHN PROWSE,
Charlottetown Royalty.
Ap17—

WM. F. COMEAU,

—MANAGER OF THE—

Father Murphy Gold Cure Treatment,

now prepared to receive patients, and will treat them for the habits of Alcoholism, Cocaine and Morphine. A sure cure is effected. Communications and consultations strictly confidential.

Head Office, 124 GREAT GEORGE STREET, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Office Hours, 9 to 12 o'clock, a. m., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 o'clock, p. m.
ap28—dy & wy tf

Salt and English Coal Tar.

To arrive per Barque "ANNIE" from Liverpool about 25th May:—

6,000 Bags Liverpool Salt, a quantity of Rock Salt, also Coal Tar for roofing.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.
may7—246 tf

Wants, Lost, Found, &c

Advertisements under this heading charged five cents per line.

TO LET—A dwelling house at Crapaud Corner recently occupied by Dr Covey, containing parlor, dining room, kitchen, four bedrooms and office; will be ready May 25th. Apply personally or by letter to the owner, O B WADMAN, Crapaud. Terms low.
may13—dy 21 wy 21 wy guar 21 wy s jour

FOR HATCHING—Silver grey Dorking eggs for hatching can be had for 50 cents a dozen from NEIL A. MCKINNON, Charlottetown Royalty, or at his stall in the market on market days. 4i—may12

LOST—Between Oyster Bed Bridge and Charlottetown, a small black velvet hand bag, containing a sum of money and pocket book. Finder will please leave it at this office. 2i pd—may12

TWO GENTLEMEN BOARDERS can obtain good board and comfortable rooms, with use of bathroom, at reasonable rates. Apply to MRS MARK BUTCHER, over Telephone Office Queen Street. 1w—may9

WANTED—By May 9th, a good cook; must have good references; apply to MRS EDWARD PALMER, Upper Queen Street. 1w—may7

WANTED—Young men and women to help in the Armenian cause; good pay; will send copy of my little book, "Your place in life," free to any who write—REV T S LINSCOTT, Brantford, Ont. may7

WANTED, an experienced girl for general housework; must be well recommended apply to Mrs. Arthur Newbery. tf—may8

WANTED, a competent girl to do general housework, none other need apply; apply between six and eight o'clock in the evening to MRS W W WELLNER, Prince St. may5

TO LET, a cottage containing six rooms and pantry on Sidney Street, at present occupied by Mr M J Moran; possession given July 5th; apply to W W WELLNER. may8

TO LET.—A comfortable tenement containing six rooms, on Dorchester Street west. Rent moderate Apply at the Connolly Estate office, Queen Street. ap29 tf

WANTED—Trustworthy men and women to advocate a popular cause at home; $40 00 to $60.00 monthly to suitable persons. Address Drawer 29, Brantford, Ont. ap 6—dy & wy tf

WANTED—Young or middle-aged men of character; hundreds foremost in Canada started with us; about $14 a week to begin with—THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON Co, Ltd, Toronto, Ont. d&w tf—may2

FOR SALE—In Southport, Lot 48, that house and land owned by J Plaw Ball, C E, formerly occupied by Ignatius Roach, carpenter, as a yearly tenant; price $1500; a clear deed of the property to be seen in the Registry Office. Enquire of E S Ball, by power of attorney from J Plaw Ball, C E. Property is insured in the North British and Mercantile at new rates.—MRS BALL, Connolly House. may2—1m

TO LET The pleasantly situated dwelling house facing south on Milford Street, near Brighton Road, adjoining the residence of Mr W J Bullman. Five minutes' walk from bathing house and lawn tennis grounds in Victoria Park, nine minutes from Post Office. Drawing room, dining room, large verandah, square hall, pantry, kitchen and back porch on ground floor. Four bedrooms and bath room on first floor, two bedrooms in attic. Ample yard and shed in rear, grass plot and shade trees in front. Rent moderate. Apply to W C HARRIS, Architect. 24 tf—m31

COCKER SPANIELS—For sale, fine black cocker spaniels. Apply at this office. ap30

WANTED—An experienced saleswoman for Mantle Department. None but those with large experience need apply.—BEER BROS. ap29

WANTED—A boy who has had some experience with a steam hoisting donkey engine Apply at PEAKE BROS & CO. ap25

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A house and lot in Gaytown. House contains seven rooms and pantry. Apply to M N MCLEOD, Plasterer, Upper Prince Street. tf—ap24

TO LET—A comfortable cottage situated on Richmond Street West; a good yard, stable, etc, and ground suitable for a garden Immediate possession given. Rent moderate. Apply to J D MASON. 613—ap11

TO LET—The dwelling house on corner of Prince and Dorchester Streets, now occupied by Mrs Stumbles. It contains eight rooms, is heated with hot water, and has good sewerage. Possession given 1st May next. House may now be inspected at any time between the hours of 3 and 5 p m. For terms, etc, pply to GEORGE ALLY.
apil—246 pat m w f

TO LET—On Brighton Road Parkview Cottage, containing nine rooms, with one or three acres of land. For sale—Two cows, good milkers, with their calves. Apply to A MCNEILL & Co. tf—ap23

BOARDERS WANTED—Boarders will find the best of accommodation at the "Imperial House," J J Trainor, proprietor, corner of Queen and Kent Streets, Charlottetown. ap 15—1 m

TO RENT—The dwelling house on Water Street at present occupied by Mr John Coombs. Possession given May 1st. Open for inspection any afternoon between 2 and 5. Apply to MRS W S STEWART, Water Street. mchlt—tf

$1500—$600 down, $900 on mortgage if desired—buys desirable dwelling near centre of city, not far from park, good neighborhood, healthy, Grafton Street. Apply to A MELLISH, London House building, or corner King and Great George Streets nov5

Inequality in Eyes.

You are either left eyed or right eyed, unless you are the one person out of every fifteen who has eyes of equal strength. You also belong to the small minority of one out of every ten persons if your left eye is stronger than your right. As a rule, just as people are right handed, they are right eyed. This is probably due to the generally greater use of the organs of the right side of the body, as, for example, a gunner, using his right arm and shoulder, uses his right eye, thereby strengthening it with exercise. Old sea captains, after long use of the telescope, find their right eye much stronger than the left. This law is confirmed by the experience of aurists. If a person who has ears of equal hearing power has cause to use one ear more than then other for a long period, the ear brought into requisition is found to be much strengthened, and the ear which is not used loses its hearing in a corresponding degree.

Letter Writing.

Children should early be taught the art of letter writing, and not only to express their thoughts, but to become experts in the art so that every sentence tells its own story If every mother would look over the letters of her children before allowing them to go to the mail correct mistakes in grammar, spelling and punctuation, and often suggesting a different wording for phrases, a good work will be accomplished for the children. The habit of correcting expressions upon paper has a strong influence upon conversational style.

If You Are Going to BOSTON

Or any part of the United States,

The Cheapest and Best Route is via the

PLANT LINE,

The Popular Summer Route.

Direct Service From Charlottetown,

The S. S. HALIFAX will leave Boston for Charlottetown on Tuesday, May 12th. Returning, will leave Charlottetown for Boston on Friday, May 15th, and every Friday thereafter, calling at Hawkesbury and Halifax each way.

Via Pictou and Halifax.

Passengers leaving Charlottetown on Saturday morning via Pictou, make close connection at Halifax with S S. Halifax sailing Saturday night, landing at Boston on Mondays at 7 a. m.

For further particulars apply to Charlottetown Navigation Co., Charlottetown, or to

H. L. CHIPMAN, Can. Agt.,
may7 Halifax, N.S.

If You are Going to BOSTON

or any part in the United States, the cheapest and best route is via Pictou and the

PLANT LINE.

Steamer "Halifax" leaves Halifax every every Wednesday at 8 a. m. Only one night at sea. Passengers arriving by Tuesday's train can go directly on board steamer without extra charge.

Through tickets for sale at Pictou Station.

Direct Service from Charlottetown

The SS. "Halifax" will leave Boston for Charlottetown Tuesday, May 12th, returning will leave Charlottetown for Boston Friday, May 15th, and every Friday thereafter.

For further particulars apply to Charlottetown Navigation Company, Charlottetown, or to

H. L. CHIPMAN,
Canadian Agent, Halifax, N. S.
Ch'town, April 21.

STEAMER FASTNET.

The steamer Fastnet commences her season's work, sailing from Halifax TUESDAY, May 5th, and will continue to sail weekly, leaving Halifax every Tuesday, calling at the following ports:

Spry Bay,
Sheet Harbor,
Salmon River,
Isaac's Harbor,
Canso,
Arichat,
Port Hawkesbury,
Port Hood,
Souris,
Charlottetown and
Summerside.

Freight solicited. Low rates.

W. W. CLARKE, Agent.
Ch'town, April 20, 1896—dy

Beaver Line Steamers.

Winter Service.

DIRECT SAILINGS BETWEEN
ST. JOHN, N. B., AND LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	St John, N B	From
Sat., Dec. 7	Lake Ontario	Wed.,	Dec 2
" " 21	Lake Winnipeg	"	Jan
" Jan 4	Lake Superior	"	" 2
" " 18	Lake Ontario	"	Feb
" Feb 1	Lake Winnipeg	"	" 1
" " 15	Lake Superior	"	Mar
" " 29	Lake Ontario	"	" 1
Mar 14	Lake Winnipeg	"	Apr
" " 28	Lake Superior	"	" 1

FIRST CABIN—$40 and $45. Round Trip, $75 and $85.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool, Londonderry, Belfast and Glasgow, $30. Round Trip, $55. To London, Bristol or Cardiff, $33; Round Trip, $61.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Belfast, $24.50; to Bristol and Cardiff $26.50.

NOTE—Steerage passengers by the Beaver Line are provided with the use of bedding, and eating and drinking utensils, free of charge Insurance certificates issued at lowest rates.

Freight carried at lowest rates and to all important points both in Canada and Great Britain, on through bills of lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese and perishable freight.

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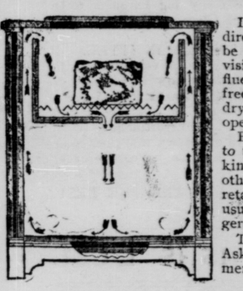
ZENITH Hardwood Refrigerator

ZINC LINED, BEAUTIFULLY CARVED.



In the above cut the arrows indicate the direction of the air currents; it will readily be seen that the warm air in the provision chamber rises and passes up the side flues to the ice chamber above, is cooled, freed from moisture, and then is returned dry, pure and cold through the central opening to the provision chamber below.

By this circulation all odors are carried to the ice chamber, thus preventing one kind of food partaking of the odor of another, and keeping the refrigerator from retaining any of the bad and musty smells usually found in badly constructed refrigerators.

The **Zenith** is a low-priced refrigerator. Ask your dealer to show you it. Full assment of sizes. Wholesale only.

McClary Manufacturing Co.,
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Tyke Serge Suits, $18
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Other English Serges $14 and $15.

Spring Overcoatings in all shades. Spring Suitings in almost all shades. Hats, the latest and best. Collars Ties, an all kinds of Underwear.

Nobody can sell the same quality of goods cheper. Everyone knows that we can make and fit all right.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO
TAILORS.
Charlottetown, April 9, 1896—246 & wy

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Wholesale Wine & Liquor Merchant.
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
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HALIFAX, N. S.
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N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

"Fine Feathers Make Fine Birds"

Women are not all Beautiful but all women are attractive who are beautifully dressed.

Beauty unadorned may do in poetry, but the nicely fitting gown is the desire of every true woman. Priestley's dress fabrics have done much to realize a woman's ideals by offering, in their texture, appearance, fit and wear, a character and distinction, which no other dress goods, however excellent, have quite attained to. And now Priestley's have something new. The "Eudora" is all the rage. It is even better than the Henriettas so much admired. The "Eudora" has something which the Henrietta lacks—to wit: greater width, greater weight, and a superior dust shedding quality. And then it has an exquisite surface which gives it an almost regal presence. Wrapped on "The Varnished Board," and the name, Priestly, stamped on every five yards.

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