

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 3, 1895.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Newfoundland legislature will be prorogued tomorrow.

Japan is now cultivating trade with Australia. She is expected to be a large purchaser of wool, as well as of leather, butter, wines, etc., and in Australia much is hoped for in connection with the project.

Maland Empire: Lord Salisbury's Cabinet is generally admitted to be one of the best that has ever been formed in England, and it is therefore possible that it will prove to be a success. Too much of a good thing is always injurious.

Montreal Gazette: Mr. Laurier is not saying anything about Mr. Joseph Martyn's Manitoba school compromise suggestion either. Somebody must have told him that silence was golden and he has started in to lay up a score for the coming election contest.

Bloomers have struck Halifax. The Herald reports that a blonde lady wearing them was seen Friday evening speeding along Pleasant street on a bike. The small boys yelled at her, the young men smiled, the old men looked curious, and a woman-kind were shocked.

The Montreal Gazette says the story that there was a crisis at Ottawa is understood to have originated in a rumor that Mr. Laurier was to break his silence on the Manitoba school issue, and tell the public where he stands. It naturally alarmed his friends and was founded on fact.

Lord Ripon has notified the Dominion Government that Uruguay has denounced its treaty with Great Britain. The treaty was signed on the 13th of November, 1855, and will be abrogated on May 21st, 1896. The treaty contains the most favored nation clause, under which Canada is compelled to give Uruguay the same terms as the French treaty are extended to France.

The Ottawa Free Press makes the following very interesting observation in connection with the Senate vacancies: "It may fairly be assumed that the Government, in connection with the nine vacancies now existing will not dare to do what Sir John Macdonald did, and refuse the Upper Chamber by the appointment of some good Liberals." The Mail and Empire remarks: "What the Government lacks is unfortunately not courage, but material of the kind suggested."

This is the Montreal Star's opinion of the political principles of some politicians now out of office: "It has taken the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain nearly ten years of close political co-operation with the conservative before they could bring themselves to accept office in a conservative government. There are committees under the British flag—where the names—where the consideration of a high cabinet officer would consider of shortening the period of political conversion. Ten minutes would do the whole business."

Victoria Weekly Colonist: Lord Salisbury has again exposed himself to the censure of the royal Canadian. He has been telling England that if they want to preserve their trade, and if they desire to compete successfully with the protectionist nations of the world, they must look to the uncivilized and half-civilized countries of the world for their markets. This is what he is reported to have said, and that, too, only a few days ago.

"If we mean to hold our own against the efforts of the civilized powers of the world to strangle our commerce by their prohibitive duties, we must be prepared to take the requisite measures to open new markets for ourselves among the half-civilized or uncivilized nations of the globe, and we must not be afraid if that effort, which is vital to our industry, should bring with it new responsibilities of empire and government."

It is a pity that our Mr. Laurier is not at hand to severely rebuke the British exponent for his "disloyalty."

Harper's Round Table says: Among the accomplishments which girls may cultivate to advantage none surpasses that of reading aloud to the satisfaction of others. It is singular that more of us do not acquire this delightful art. I do not mean that we should become elocutionists, or study to be proficient in dramatic effects. I simply advise girls who wish to give pleasure to their families and friends to practice the art of reading intelligently, in a clear and distinct voice, pronouncing their words plainly, giving each sentence its full meaning, and being careful not to drop the voice too suddenly at the end of a paragraph. It is so natural to let the voice fall too much and too far at the close of a paragraph, that those who wish to be heard make a point of learning how to use the rising inflection—not to the degree which implies interrogation, but so to speak, leaving off with tones on the level, so that the voice may rise across the room. During vacation you will have opportunities to exercise this gift if you possess it. Half a dozen girls may enjoy the same story if one reads aloud while the rest work. The dear auntie whose sight is failing, and who wishes to be able to rest her eyes, will be very much obliged to you if you will read to her an hour or more a day at intervals, as she and you may find convenient.

A PEN PICTURE.

(St. John's, Nfld., Herald.) The editor of the Telegram is evidently badly "cut up" about our references to those "lily whites," as last night he winked over a column about our vindictive "ragging" at him, and the friendliness we have displayed in the matter. We have simply given him a dose of his own medicine, and we want the public to bear in mind the vindictive and unscrupulous character of the hypocritical wretch who last night sought to obtain a little sympathy. He accuses us of friendliness—he who traduced bishops, priests and clergymen of every denomination in the colony; who attacked delicate, defenceless women and innocent children; who made mock of religion, and reviled all things holy; who invaded the sanctity of the home and held up the most reverent sentiments to public scorn; who he had defamed every public man of every party in the country, and then sold himself to the highest bidder; who was rejected from nearly every religious denomination in the colony; whose insatiable appetite for revenge brought many of our brightest and most promising lives to a premature end; and who has menaced with his cruelty and vindictiveness in every chirograph of the city. Such is the man who writes about our friendliness and pleads for mercy at our hands.

Hot weather proves depressing to those whose blood is poor. Such people should enrich their blood with Hoo's Sarsaparilla.

THE MACDONAGALLS OF RUMORE, BELFAST.

The Macdonagalls are descended from Dougal, Lord of Lorn. He was the third son of Reginald, son of Somerled of the Isles. He was succeeded by his son Duncan, Duncan had two sons, Ewen and Alexander. Ewen had a son, who was also named Ewen. The second Ewen was Lord of Lorn in 1304. He died without male issue. He had an only daughter, who became the wife of Alexander, son of Angus of the Isles. Alexander, second son of Duncan, was now chief of the Macdonagalls and Lord of Lorn. He married a daughter of the Red Comyn, who was slain by Bruce in the Dominican Church at Danfrisk. He attacked Bruce at Dalsee in 1306. Bruce had three hundred men, whilst the Lord of Lorn had one thousand. Bruce was defeated and came near losing his life. Alexander of Lorn was succeeded by his son John, who was known as the Bannochburn of the Lame. After the battle of Bannochburn in 1314, John was seized and thrown into prison by Bruce. He seems to have been succeeded by his son John, who was known as the Bannochburn of the Lame. After the battle of Bannochburn in 1314, John was seized and thrown into prison by Bruce. He seems to have been succeeded by his son John, who was known as the Bannochburn of the Lame.

The Macdonagalls of Nether Lorn were a branch of the Macdonagalls of Lorn. Their family seat was originally at Karray, but afterwards at Ardnamoyne, John, the first laird, lost his property. It was forfeited to the Campbells of Argyll, who sold it to the Campbells of Bradalbane. The descendants of John were for some time lairds of Craig John. They were represented about one hundred years ago, by Allan Macdonagall of Achaleck. Allan married Ann Campbell, daughter of Campbell of Killindin, by whom he had at least three children, Alexander, Hugh, and a daughter, who was married to a Mr. Rankin, in Oban.

Alexander Macdonagall, Allan's eldest son, was born in 1760. He was a tradesman of Glasgow in 1780, and was in very comfortable circumstances. He had a goat herd, a cow herd, a calf herd, a shepherd, a miller, a blacksmith, and a plot manager. He had ways at least eight servants, a cook, a table-maid, a kitchen-maid, a chamber-maid, a dairy-maid, an under-dairy-maid, a nurse, a nurse, and an under-nurse. It was no uncommon thing to see twenty persons sit down at the servants' table. I mention these things simply to show the style in which the track-man lived. But what was a track-man? He was not a laird. He was a farmer who held a track or lease of a large tract of land, but a farmer who never worked himself.

Archibald Campbell, of Braeglen, married Mary Campbell, an aunt of General Campbell, of Lochkepp, and of Sir James Biddell. He had seven children, a captain, Alexander, a captain; John, a captain; Duncan, a lieutenant; Elizabeth, and another daughter, who was married to Capt. Campbell, of French Hill. All like some died unmarried, except John. John died in Egypt. His remains were brought home to Scotland.

Alexander Macdonagall married on the 27th of January, 1791, Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Campbell, of Braeglen, and had ten children by her, Allan, Mary, Jane, Ann, Colin, Alexander, Julia, Archibald, John and Margaret. He came to Nova Scotia in 1819. He lived in Pictou for a few years, and came to P. E. Island about the year 1823. He lived at Rumore, or Big Point, on the farm now occupied by Mr. Hector MacKenzie. He died August 1st, 1843, aged 83. His wife died March 12th, 1839, aged 71. They are both buried in the Belfast Cemetery, a cemetery which would be the most beautiful in Prince Edward Island, if it only had such roads and paths through it as it should have.

Allan, the eldest of Alexander Macdonagall's children, went home to Scotland for a wife in 1827. He married Harriet, daughter of Hugh Campbell, of Killindin, by whom he had a son named Archibald, who was born in March, 1830. Mary, the second of Alexander Macdonagall's children, was married to Mr. Tobin in Halifax. Jane went back to Scotland and was married there to the Rev. Mr. MacLaren. Ann was married to a MacKay, who lived near New Glasgow, in Pictou County. Colin married Margaret Davidson. He settled in Miramichi. Alexander married a Miss Moore. He removed to Wisconsin. Julia was married to the Rev. John Macrae, of East River, Pictou, and was the mother of Rev. Dr. Macrae, of St. John, New Brunswick. Archibald was an ensign in the 39th regiment. He got leave of absence to visit his father in Belfast. He went to Pictou on some business. The island packet, in which he was returning, sank near St. Peter's Island on the 20th of October, 1824. All who were on board perished. In June, 1825, Archibald Macdonagall's body was found floating in the water. It was taken to Charlottetown and brought thence to Belfast, where it was buried. Angus Macmillan, who died in November, 1816, was the first person who was buried in the Belfast Cemetery. He was 54 years of age. Archibald Macdonagall was the second person who was buried there. He was 26 years of age. John, the ninth of Alexander Macdonagall's children, married a Miss MacKenzie. He went to some part of the United States.

Margaret, the youngest of Alexander Macdonagall's family, was born at Ringstead Castle in 1806. She remained in Scotland until she finished her educational course. She came to Prince Edward Island with her brother Allan in 1827. She was married in 1830 to Captain James Moore, of Pictou, by whom she had eight children. She was a very pleasant and kind woman. She commended in the Belfast church every summer whilst she was able to attend. She died April 29th, 1885. She left three sons and three daughters, fifty grandchildren, and twelve great-grandchildren.

In the place-name Rumore, the accent is on the second syllable, whilst of course the u is sounded like u in rule. A. M. S.

"Nothing new under the sun" may apply perhaps to certain elemental passions of the race, but it certainly has no application to the world of dress goods. Those who have been wearing Priestley's dress goods did not suppose improvement possible, and yet this is found in "Eudora" which has all the virtues of their several black dress fabrics, with a number of additional attractions, among which may be mentioned greater width and weight, superior wearing quality, imperviousness to dust or rust, and an exquisite surface which gives it a character of refinement all its own. Wrapped up in "The Varinised Board," and the name, Priestley, stamped on every yard.

A Boston bicyclist has been given three months in the House of Correction for running over a child.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

REPLY TO THE GUARDIAN.

Sir,—The Guardian evidently intends shirking, if it can, the real issue involved in the principles on which the single tax theory is founded. If your contemporary imagines he can hide the true issue of the question by grasping at straws and puffing over little side issues, I may venture to say he is deceiving himself more than he does the public. More than once have I placed before him the stand I had taken in my valdictory, and as often has he declined even to attempt a straight answer. It is unmistakable terms I said that if I see admit as true Mr. George's contention that private ownership in land is unjust because it is not the product of man's industry, but of nature, then also I might claim private ownership in the raw material of all other kinds of property—even of the pen I hold in my hand—since all such raw material is the product, not of human labor, but of nature. Now, Mr. Guardian, on this point it is not enough to hoodwink the public, either by attempting to hide your case under side issues, or by saying my statement is retailed in Mr. George's works. We want this question discussed and settled on its own merits, and we want your idea of it expressed in your own columns. When this point shall have been settled I shall be happy to discuss any of the side issues you have raised, even the ungenerous one of garbling, which I refrain from answering at present as it would only furnish you with a further pretext of shirking clear of the main issue. As you have persistently refused to come to the point, I must proceed by simple interrogation.

1. Does Henry George advocate the principle that the right of private ownership cannot attach to things which are not the product of man's industry, but of nature? 2. Does he hold that land, being the gift of nature and not the product of man's industry, cannot become the private property of individual men? 3. Does the Guardian uphold this principle? 4. Is not the raw material of a house, or the raw material of a writing pen, the gift of nature, and not the product of human industry? 5. If such raw material of a house, etc., be the product not of labor, but of nature, would there not be as much reason for denying the right of private ownership in that material as there would be for denying the right of private ownership in land which is the raw material from which a farm is made? 6. If then, land, as raw material, should be taxed to the full extent of its natural value, as distinguished from the value of the labor expended upon it, should not the raw material of the house, or of the writing pen, etc., be taxed to the full extent of its natural value apart from the value of the labor expended upon it? 7. If, in opposition to questions 5 and 6, it can be said with truth that the people, as a whole, have the power of selling the raw material of the house, etc., to private individuals who thereby obtain a complete private ownership in that house, may it not also be said with truth that the people, as a whole, have the power of selling the raw material of farms (land) to private individuals who thereby obtain a complete private ownership of such farms? Will the Guardian answer these questions, taking them individually, and, for convenience, in the order in which they are proposed? It is useless to waste time over a parade of words that have no bearing on the point under discussion, and I hope your contemporary will meet the point straightly. If he fails to come to the point, I leave the case in the hands of your readers. By the way, Mr. Editor, by consulting the manuscript of my preceding communication, you will find that the statement which in your valuable paper appeared thus: "when he says 'the right of private ownership is the only full and complete right of property,' should have read in this way: 'when he says the right of private ownership is the 'only full and complete right of property.'" This statement is found on p. 5, "Condition of Labor."

Thanking you for allowing space for this letter, I am, &c., J. B. PRAGHOUT.

CRAPAUD WEST SCHOOL.

The semi-annual examination of the Crapaud West public school was held on Wednesday, June 26th, and was the best and most successful ever held here. The number of parents and visitors present was larger, and the interest they manifested in the various exercises was greater than on any former occasion. The pupils of both departments acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of all present. After the several classes were examined, the original essays were read by each of the writers in turn, and were so interesting and so instructive as to convince all that the scholars were able to acquire themselves with much credit in composition as in any other subject. At the close of the examination, addresses and valuable gifts were presented by the teachers by the scholars. Miss Ruby Smith, who obtained highest marks on written examinations during the year, read the address on being called on by the Department, and Master Willie Peters acted for the Primary Department. Comments then being made in praise of the work done during the past year, the prominent part of Dr. Cooper, Esq., M. A., and others took in school work, and clearly showed that much good is derived from the assistance of parents in the way of visiting the schoolroom and by not permitting their children to miss a day from school, in order that they may enjoy the unpeppable advantage of regular and continuous study and instruction. The school closed for the holidays by singing "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

The dyspepsia who has not tried Hawker's dyspepsia cure has a joy in store. The only condition is that he be taken regularly, according to directions, so that the patient have a due regard for the ordinary rules of health and a healthy diet. These rules are too often overlooked. Many a doctor's bill is swelled to enormous proportions because the patient continues to take medicine while at the same time continually going contrary to the laws of health in the matter of diet and general habits. This is sheer folly.

Hawker's dyspepsia cure is what its name implies, provided it is given with care. But if it has to fight against irregular or over-eating, or generally careless habits, neither it nor any other remedy will affect a permanent cure.

Hawker's dyspepsia cure has a host of wonderful cures to its credit. It is sold by all druggists and dealers at 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50, and is manufactured only by the Hawker Medicine Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B., and New York City.

SANDERSON & CO., CASH GROCERS.

Newton's Block, - - Victoria Row, Charlottetown, June 15, 1895—14w

RUSSIA READY FOR WAR.

The Norwegian steamer Oscar II, which arrived at Tacoma on Monday from Vladivostok, reports that, unknown to the outside world, Russia has massed there 80,000 men. It is believed in Siberia that preparations are being made for an advance on Japan. "Russia has been secretly but hard at work," Captain Sanderson says, "and is preparing in the event of trouble with Japan to hurl a formidable naval and land force into the coveted territory which Japan has wrested from China. Their warships and troops have been massed at Vladivostok, which is decidedly warlike. The entrance to the harbor is planted full of torpedoes and no vessel is allowed to pass in or out without Russian naval officers being on board, as well as experienced Russian pilots who know where the torpedoes are. Inside the harbor the entire Pacific fleet of Russian warships is ready to steam down the coast at a moment's notice, and on shore 80,000 troops have been concentrated. It was intimated to Captain Sanderson before he left that the government would be pleased if he did not take pains to spread his knowledge of operations at Vladivostok.

A special cable to the New York Herald from Berlin says a member of the diplomatic service, a close friend of Prince Bismarck states positively that the reports of preparations being on foot for an outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan are quite correct. He is of opinion that a secret treaty of alliance has been concluded between the British and Japanese governments. Serious complications in Europe, Asia and Africa owing to the incompetent policy pursued by the German government are anticipated.

St. Petersburg advises to the New York Herald that the Chinese legation there gives a formal denial to the rumors of a break down in the negotiation for the Chinese service guaranteed by Russia. On the contrary it is announced that these negotiations will soon culminate in a satisfactory agreement, subject to certain slight modifications of the condition originally proposed. Denial is also made by the legation of the reported participation in the loan of England and the United States. These statements are fully in accordance with information furnished from Russian diplomatic sources.

Kila Dried Cornmeal.

500 BARRELS FRESH GROUND. N. RATTENDUEN. July 2—1w col pat

HEAPS OF FUN

The Big Picnic.

The Second Methodist Sunday School will hold its BIG PICNIC On Monday, July 8th.

ELLIOTT'S MILLS,

one of the prettiest and cosiest spots on P. E. Island. There will be the usual sports, Base Ball, Quoits, etc., and good fishing right at hand, so that all who attend are guaranteed a first-class time. Tea and Refreshments on the grounds. Visitors welcome. Train will leave at 9 o'clock, local time. Return trip only 40 cents. Special rates for families. July 3—3w & wky

Don't Stop to Think.

Come right in and see us. We have some Special Bargains for you this evening. SHOES lower in price than the manufacturer can make them. It is not to your interest to trade with us, when we can give you Boots and Shoes cheaper than you can get them elsewhere. A line of Ladies Shoes at half price for this evening only.

A. E. McEACHEN,

July 2 THE SHOE MAN.

SEALED TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until Tuesday, 10th July, for coal supply for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings. Special information can be obtained at this Department on and after Thursday, 2nd June.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders must be in sealed envelopes, made up in the printed form supplied, and signed with their names and addresses. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Secretary of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract as called upon to do so, or if the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

HASZARD & MOORE,

June 20

TENDERS

For Lighting the Streets of Charlottetown.

PERSPIRE AND THINK

What a comfort it would be to have a cool, refreshing drink, then step into our GROCERY and secure the comforter in the shape of a bottle of Lime Juice, Monserat Cordia's or Syrup—all flavors.

SANDERSON & CO.,

CASH GROCERS, Newton's Block, - - Victoria Row, Charlottetown, June 15, 1895—14w

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

New Lobster Bill Introduced.

Mr. Costigan and the Tobique Railway.

OTTAWA, July 3.

It has been arranged that Government business will always have precedence on Wednesdays for the remainder of the session. After routine business yesterday there was an hour's discussion on a new lobster bill, of which Mr. Costigan has charge. Mr. Perry entered into a strenuous tirade against the Government, and characterized the bill as no good. Mr. Costigan replied by challenging Perry to vote against the measure, which was framed especially in the interest of the poor man. The license fee being placed at \$2 per hundred cases implied that the large canneries would furnish the larger part of the revenue. Some discussion took place on the question of the close season, individual exceptions being asked for. Eventually the bill passed through committee.

Mr. Costigan appeared before the Public Accounts Committee yesterday and called attention to an article in the St. John Telegraph which contained an attack on him with respect to the Tobique Valley Railway. Costigan pronounced the article "one of the foulest attacks," and as an individual and member of the Committee claimed the right to show that he had done no wrongdoing, and asked to be examined before the committee under oath in respect to the charges made against him. In order that the matter might not interfere with the business of the Committee at its regular meeting Costigan suggested that a special meeting be held. Some of the Opposition members kicked against this request being granted. Mr. Costigan insisted, and Thursday was agreed upon as the day on which this special meeting will be held.

Johnson Wins.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 3. John S. Johnson captured the \$1,000 purse, winning two of three heats from Sanger and Tyler, the time being 2:04, 2:10, 2:09. Sanger was second.

Robert J. Wins the Free-for-All.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 3. Robert J. won the free-for-all pacing race and purse of \$2,000. Time 2:08.

Five Lines on K and L.

I find the people around here prefer Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills to any other I have in stock. They are a wonderful pill. Send three dozen at once, I am nearly out. P. S.—Send by post, J. W. Ireland, Gourock.

Examination Paper,

Foolsap, Ink, Pens, Scribblers, &c., &c., at

Carter's Bookstore.

Gold Medal!

Our City Schools will close in a few days. All the Boys and Girls have been studying hard, hoping to secure the Medal, but only one can get it. Reward the other "hard-workers." We have a Shop full of nice BOOKS suitable for Prizes, and are giving GREAT BIG DISCOUNTS.

J. M. McLEOD & CO

WATSON'S ROOT BEER EXTRACT.

10 CENTS MAKES 5 GALLONS. FOR SALE AT WATSON'S NEW DRUG STORE, Charlottetown, June 23, 1895—dy

Business Grows Grand Tea & Fancy Sale.

IT WITH US. WE SELL Wholesale & Retail. REDDIN BROS. June 3

Hire's Root Beer

A Tea party will be held at CHERRY VALLEY on the 10th OF JULY, in aid of funds for the Cherry Valley Church. Tea to be served on the Church Grounds at 1 o'clock.

Wholesale & Retail

Should the day prove unfavorable, Tea will be held on the following day. By order of Committee, A. SEYMOUR YOUNG, Secretary.

REDDIN BROS.

June 3

SALES INCREASING!

Our Spring Sale is ahead of last year. With strong competition we move ahead. Low prices, fair dealing and a desire the people have to patronize Home Manufacture does it.

GOFF BROS.

New Satin Ribbon AND NEW DRESS COATINGS DIRECT FROM ENGLAND. RECEIVED BY JAMES PATON & CO. Daisy Wreath, 7 to 10 cts; White Embroidered Skirting, \$1.10 goods, for 85c; Black Lace Skirting, \$1.37, for 85c; Black Gingham Dress Goods, 5c, 6c; Gress Goods, 13c, 20c, 25c and 30c, all leading shades; 17 colored Blouses, \$1.35, for \$1.15, (new goods); 20 colored Jackets, \$1.75 to \$6; worth half more; 230 pairs stockings, 6 and 8 cents; Men's Shirts, 23c; Men's Sox, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents; Men's Ties, 8 cents; Men's Hats, felt, 45 cents; fine Wool Underwear at greatly reduced prices; 20 Blouses, \$1.35, for \$1.15; White Shirts, Colored Shirts, Ladies Hats at clearance prices.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society. ESTABLISHED 1797. SPOONS. Coffee Spoons, Tea Spoons, Dessert Spoons, Table Spoons, Mustard Spoons, Salt Spoons, Souvenir Spoons. E. R. BROW, Agent for P. E. Island. E. W. TAYLOR, Cameron Block.

NO! We are not in Business for the Fun of it. Competitors cannot understand how we maintain such small prices on standard goods, with leather advancing from 25 to 50 per cent, if there is not money lost. Well, you don't care whether we lose money or not so long as we continue to sell your better goods for the same price others charge for an inferior article. We still offer our great stock of samples at 25 per cent. discount.

WATSON'S ROOT BEER EXTRACT. 10 CENTS MAKES 5 GALLONS. FOR SALE AT WATSON'S NEW DRUG STORE, Charlottetown, June 23, 1895—dy

Business Grows Grand Tea & Fancy Sale. IT WITH US. WE SELL Wholesale & Retail. REDDIN BROS. June 3

SALES INCREASING! Our Spring Sale is ahead of last year. With strong competition we move ahead. Low prices, fair dealing and a desire the people have to patronize Home Manufacture does it.

GOFF BROS. We intend giving up these departments of our business, and will sell our entire stock of the above goods at discounts of from 25 to 40 per cent. The class of goods we offer for sale are the most fashionable in the market. Genuine discounts will be given till the whole is disposed of.

D. A. BRUCE. Charlottetown, June 23, 1895—dy

STANLEY BROTHERS Sole Agents for FIT and FINISH. Solid for Durability. In Canada and the United States. PERFECTION in FIT and FINISH. Solid for Durability.

The Celebrated American WORN BY MILLIONS STANLEY BROTHERS Sole Agents for FIT and FINISH. Solid for Durability. In Canada and the United States. PERFECTION in FIT and FINISH. Solid for Durability.