The Daily Examiner
ISSUED EVERY AFTERNOON
FROM THE OFFICE OF
The Examiner Publishing Company
London House Building, Queen Street.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
(IN ADVANCE)

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Six Months	2.00
Three Months	1.00
One Month	0.35

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THE WEEKLY EXAMINER
is issued every Friday morning. It is made up of matter which has appeared in the Daily Editions, and is a first-class weekly newspaper—containing all the latest news.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

Senate Read. Room

TERMS: Four Dollars a Year

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

Single Copies Two Cents

VOL 36. CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1896. NO 12.

"Why Some Succeed

The shrewd advertiser
is the one who knows
how, when and where to advertise.
The merchants who
advertise in
THE EXAMINER
are not the men
to make mistakes,
as you can see for yourself.
But you may get the benefit
of their experience
by watching
how, when and where they advertise.
Some papers pay advertisers,
some do not,
many do not.
Only a few pay,
and they can be picked out
by the large amount of advertising they do.

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1896.

Last Quar 2nd day, 9h 10.8m. p. m.
New Moon, 10th day, 3h. 22.4m. p. m
First Quar, 17th day, 11h. 51.8m. a. m
Full Moon, 24th day, 1h.32.6 m., p. m

	Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water
		h m	h m	aft
1	Wednesday	4 18	7 49	2 30
2	Thursday	19	48	3 13
3	Friday	19	49	4 5
4	Saturday	20	48	5 6
5	Sunday	21	48	6 16
6	Monday	21	48	7 24
7	Tuesday	22	47	8 23
8	Wednesday	23	47	9 8
9	Thursday	24	46	10 1
10	Friday	25	46	10 38
11	Saturday	26	45	11 28
12	Sunday	26	45	morn
13	Monday	27	44	0 7
14	Tuesday	28	43	0 43
15	Wednesday	29	43	1 22
16	Thursday	30	42	2 4
17	Friday	31	41	2 53
18	Saturday	32	40	3 53
19	Sunday	33	39	5 9
20	Monday	24	38	6 41
21	Tuesday	35	37	7 33
22	Wednesday	36	36	8 57
23	Thursday	37	35	9 47
24	Friday	38	34	10 31
25	Saturday	39	33	10 57
26	Sunday	40	32	11 41
27	Monday	41	31	aft 14
28	Tuesday	42	30	0 44
29	Wednesday	43	28	1 16
30	Thursday	45	27	1 49
31	Friday	4 46	7 26	2 26

P. E. Island Railway

On and after FRIDAY, 3rd July, 1896, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Trains Outward. Read down.	STATIONS.	Trains Inward. Read up.
P. M.		A. M.
3 30	Charlottetown	9 15
3 52	Royalty Junction	9 01
4 42	North Wiltshire	8 28
4 58	Hunter River	8 18
5 34	Bradalbane	7 54
5 54	Emerald	7 48
6 58	Freetown	7 38
6 20	Kensington	7 23
6 55	Ar. S'Side Lv.	7 00
7 30	Lv. S'Side Ar.	6 05
7 45	Miscouche	5 42
8 02	Wellington	5 16
8 30	Port Hill	4 38
9 20	O'Leary	3 15
9 30	Bloomfield	2 50
10 06	Alberton	2 13
10 40	Tignish	1 05
P. M		P. M.
A. M.		A. M.
6 45	Charlottetown	9 15
7 05	Royalty Junction	9 01
7 38	Bedford	8 37
8 10	Ar. MtStew't Lv.	8 15
8 20	Lv. MtStew't Ar.	8 10
9 00	Morell	7 42
9 20	St. Peters	7 20
10 18	Bear River	6 46
11 00	Souris	6 15
A. M.		P. M.
8 25	Mt. Stewart	8 10
9 37	Cardigan	7 17
10 00	Georgetown	7 00
A. M.		A. M.
P. M.		A. M.
7 50	Emerald	7 50
8 40	Cape Traverse	7 00
P. M		A. M.

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time

A. McDONALD, Superintendent, Charlottetown.
D. POTTINGER, Gen Mgr Govt. Rys, Moncton, N B.

Railway Office June 30, 1896.

TIME TABLE FOR FERRY STEAMERS

The steamer Southport will ply on the East and West Rivers until further notice as follows:—

EAST RIVER.

Will leave Prince Street Wharf on every Monday for East River at 3 o'clock, p. m., returning Tuesday for Charlottetown; leaving Hayden's Wharf at 7.30 a. m., calling at Haggarty's and Hickey's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown for East River at 3 p. m., and making return trip.

The steamer will also leave Prince Street Wharf for East River on Saturday at 5 a. m., leaving Hayden's Wharf for Charlottetown at 7.30 a. m., calling at Haggarty's and Hickey's Wharves—making return trip at 3 p. m. from Prince Street.

The steamer will run to Mount Stewar every alternate week as the tides may suit

WEST RIVER.

Will leave Charlottetown for West River Bridge, Thursday, at 4 p. m., calling at Westville when required. Friday morning leaving West River Bridge for Charlottetown at 7.30, calling at Westville making return trip from Charlottetown to West River Bridge at 4 o'clock, p. m.

ROCKY POINT.

The steamer Elfin will leave Prince St Wharf daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—At 6.30 a. m, 8.00 a. m., 9.30 a. m, 11 a. m, 2 p. m., 4 p. m, and 6.00 p. m.

Will leave Rocky Point as follows:—At 7.00 a. m., 8.30 a. m., 10.00 a. m., 12.00 noon, 3.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 7.00 p. m.

Sundays—From Charlottetown at 9.00 a. m., 12.45 p. m., 2.00 p. m. and 4.00 p. m. From Rocky Point—10.00 a. m., 1.30 p. m., 3.00 p. m. and 5.30 p. m.

SOUTHPORT FERRY.

The steamer Hillsborough will ply on the Southport Ferry till further notice as follows:—

Sundays excepted, leaving Charlottetown daily at 6.30 a. m., and every half hour up to 10 p. m. Leaving Southport at 6.45 a. m., making half hourly trips up to 10.05 p. m. Sunday trips:—Boat leaves Charlottetown at 7 a. m., making half hourly trips up to 8.35 p. m. Steamer laid off from 11.15 to 12 o'clock, noon. On Tuesday and Friday of each week the steamer will run off time to accommodate the travelling public.

Come to Our Yard

And examine the contents. We can supply you with all kinds of lumber.

It Will Pay You.

Boards, Shingles, Scantling, Studding, etc.

A lot of laths just landed.

JAMES BARRETT,

may8 Connolly's Wharf.

For Sale or To Rent,

The Brick House on Prince Street, opposite St. Paul's Church, Heated by hot water. Electric light, etc. Apply to

S. R. JENKINS

ARE YOU GOING TO

BOSTON

—BY THE—

FAST LINE ?

Buy your tickets by the SS HALIFAX, leaving Charlottetown every Friday at 1 p. m.

W. W. CLARKE,
Ticket t

May 29—d&w

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

BOARDING & TRAINING STABLES

Grafton Street, Opposite Court House.

JOHN M NICHOLSON, Prop'r.

Having opened a public Stable on Grafton Street, I am prepared to take Gentlemen's horses and Colts at all seasons of the year to board, train, break or keep in road condition for immediate use. Horse Clipping also attended to. Terms reasonable.

Nov27—dy&w 3m

The Rush Continues

At the Bargain Corner. The superior make and finish of our readymade clothing, together with the very low prices at which they are sold, keep things booming in the clothing department We have just opened some nice lines of children's blouse suits, and have marked them at prices which are bound to sell.

Things are also Booming

In the Gents' Furnishing Department. Our aim in business is to keep everything in this line required by the trade. It may now be called a regular wilderness of Gents' Furnishing novelties. Prices moderate; your wants guaranteed.

The Apex of Fashion

Is our Custom Tailoring Department. Loaded down with the finest assortment of cloths in the city. Superintended by a cutter second to none in Canada, with as fine a class of workmen as can be had. We are in a position to hold against all-comers, our reputation as

The Fashionable Tailors

McKay Woolen Co.

T. & T. TETLEY'S TEA INDIA & CEYLON — SOLD IN LEAD PACKETS ONLY, TO PRESERVE ...THEIR FRAGRANCE... — JOSEPH TETLEY & CO.

For SUPERIOR FLAVOR
FRAGRANCE, BOUQUET,
HEALTH PROPERTIES.

DRINK...

"Tetley's" TEAS

"FROM ANCIENT INDIA AND SWEET CEYLON."

A Good Rest

May be had by the purchase of one of our EASY COUCHES They bring with them a feeling of "money well spent."—Contentment.

JOHN NEWSON

"TO PAINT THE LILY,"

USE BURRELL'S

Prepared Zinc White,

FOR SALE BY

FENNELL & CHANDLER.

Charlottetown, June 4, 1896.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

Now is the time to have your house heated and plumbed, for in the fall it will be too late, as everybody will be in a rush then and it will cost you a great deal more. So if you are contemplating having any of the above work done, we are prepared to give satisfaction in all its branches at a very low figure. Remember we do all our own work, and can afford to do it cheaper than any others in the business. We thoroughly understand every detail of our business. Jobbing done at short notice. Lawnmowers and other machinery repaired. We also handle the National Dish Washer. Washes, rinses and dries the dishes perfectly of either large or small family in from one to five minutes. No labour, no mess, no slop, no wetting of hands or spoiling of clothes; no broken or chipped dishes, no wiping necessary. Will produce a finer polish than can be done by hand. It is well and durably made of sheet steel, galvanized making it strong and substantial. Best of references.

McINNIS & THORNE,
PHILHARMONIC BUILDING

Charlottetown, June 5, 1896.

PROVERBS ABOUT THE CZAR.

The czar, too, dies when his hour comes.

The czar's lungs cannot put out the sun.

When the czar takes snuff the people sneeze.

If the czar be a rhymester let the poets beware.

One has to bow before the czar, even if the czar be blind.

The czar has long arms, but they do not reach to heaven.

The czar may be a cousin of God, but he is not His brother.

The crown of the czar does not protect him against headaches.

When the czar dies the moujik would not change places with him.

The fat czar is not heavier for death to carry than a lean beggar.

Whoever needs the czar's favor must not disdain the good will of his valet.

When the czar wishes to cut leather straps the peasants must furnish their hide.

The czar can shake the terrestrial globe, but cannot make it deviate from its axis.

He whom the czarina hates is despised by her lady in waiting, hated by her tire woman, and sent to the devil by her chambermaid.

It Was Too Mean.

"I think it just too mean, so I do."

Eve sobbed as Adam tried to comfort her as a comforter should.

"Watse master wiz my ownest own tootsie?" he inquired.

Tears poured from her eyes and into his watch, causing Adam to nervously remove his chronometer and place it on the sofa beside him for fear the delicate works would be rusted.

"You are the only man in the world," said Eve, between her tears, "and I am not sure that I love you as much as I might love another, and then I can't make you jealous by receiving attentions from some one else. This new woman business is not altogether desirable."

No woman has since suffered as she did.

Absent-Mindedness.

Professor Dusel, of Bonn, noticed one day his wife placing a large bouquet on his desk.

"What does all this mean?" he asked.

"Why, this is the anniversary of your marriage," replied Mrs. Dusel.

"Is that so? Well, let me know when yours comes round and I'll reciprocate."

AN OPEN SECRET. It is for women to know that for all their ailments and disorders INDIAN WOMAN'S BALM is pre-eminently the remedy. Tired women, weak women, sick women—it cures them all. Never known to fail. Price $1.00.

Pamphlet free by addressing:
Balm Medicine Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

For sale by Geo. E. Hughes and Johnson and Johnson Charlottetown and Souris.

HOTEL ACADIA.

Grand Tracadie Beach, P.E.I.

OPENS JUNE 15 1896

Unrivalled as a health and pleasure resort.

Terms, $2.50 per day; $8 to $10 per week.

I. C. HALL,
Manager.

Charlottetown, June 4, 1896—3 mos dy

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

USEFUL INFORMATION.

An ordinary brick weighs about 4 pounds.

A quart of ordinary cornmeal weighs 18 ounces.

A cubic foot of distilled water weighs very nearly 1,000 ounces.

A bushel of plasterer's hair, when well dried, equals 15 pounds.

In most states of the Union a bushel of wheat equals 60 pounds.

An ounce of avoirdupois is equal to twenty-eight and one-third grammes.

An ounce, apothecary or troy weight, is equal to thirty-one grammes.

A pound avoirdupois is equal to a little less than half a kilogramme.

The legal bushel of the United States contains 77.6274 pounds of water.

A hundred feet of three-line barbed wire fencing requires 18 pounds of wire.

The earliest use of weights is attributed to Pheidon, King of Argos, 985, B. C.

A legal bushel of dried apples is, according to locality, from 22 to 28 pounds.

One square acre will require 152 pounds of barbed wire for fencing in three lines.

An ordinary tablespoonful of common salt, dry, weighs almost exactly 1 ounce.

Sixteen tablespoonfuls of any ordinary liquid, except molasses, make half a pint.

Every perch of stone wall requires three pecks of lime and four bushels of sand.

One side of a square acre will require 38 pounds of three-line barbed wire for fencing.

A rod in length requires 3 pounds of barbed wire fencing, three lines to the fence.

A legal bushel of anthracite coal weighs from 76 to 80 pounds, according to locality.

A brick that has been soaked in water absorbs about one-fifteenth of its own weight.

A kilogramme, or 1,000 grammes of the French system, is about equivalent to 2⅕ pounds.

A fluid ounce, of United States measure, equals twenty-nine and a half cubic centimeters.

REFLECTIONS.

Solomon got a wide reputation for wisdom, but Solomon lived before the day of the modern college sophomore.

The man who has a small mind seldom changes it.

The difference between the statesman and the politician is that the politician is in it for what he can make, and the statesman for what he can do.

No minister ever yet made himself unpopular by shortening up his sermons.

It takes a great deal of philosophy to get along comfortably in this life, especially in dealing with philosophers.

The span of Paderewski's hand takes in 11 keys, and about $1,500.

One reason why men go fishing now is because the fishing is good. Another reason is because now is the time for house cleaning.

WILLIAM L. STRICKLAND

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
82 WATER STREET, ROOM 12,
Boston, Mass.,

Late a Member of Prince Edward Island Bar.

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

mch9—3m 135

A Story of a Lost Diamond Ring.

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

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

STREET CARS IN NAPLES.

A Riot Produced by the Introduction of Electric Propulsion.

"I was in Naples last summer when the first electric street car was put in operation, and was stoned by the populace," said Dr. W. O. Terry, of Sacramento, Cal., at the Aflington. Dr. Terry has been in Europe for two years, mostly in Germany, pursuing a surgical course, and is now going home to practise his profession.

"The new style of street cars," he continued, "gave great offense to the Neapolitans, simply because they were an innovation. The people over there resent everything that is new, regardless of merit. Naples is one of the toughest places in Christendom, anyway. It is a rare thing in that town to meet with any one who seems to recognize the bath as an institution of civilization. Men, women and children revel in dirt, particularly the latter. Boys and girls of ten years are often seen in public without a single garment to hide their nudity. The ordinary refreshments of life, as practised in America, are unknown there. The public conveyances are crowded with passengers so redolent of garlic that it is often preferable to get out and walk. Everybody eats garlic in order to keep from being overcome with its odoriferous scent, as a matter of protection.

"But worst of all in Italy is the terrible drain of taxation and the corruption on the part of men in high official position. The railroads for instance, which ought to bring in large revenues to the Government, are a source of expense. The explanation is that everybody connected with their operation is engaged in stealing. The charge is made openly, and I never once heard it disputed."—Washington Post.

Our two great inducements are goods and low prices—S. A. McDonald.

THE GREATEST MEN.

The greatest naturalist was Linnæus.

The greatest Roman General was Cæsar.

The father of modern chemistry was Lavoisier.

The keenest critic of any age or country was Voltaire.

The greatest conqueror of ancient times was Alexander.

Copernicus is justly deemed "The Father of Modern Astronomy."

Archimedes is considered to be the founder of the science of physics.

Bossuet was the most gifted orator the Roman Church ever produced.

Herodotus was the greatest historian and the father of all written history.

The greatest Methodist was John Wesley, the founder of this denomination.

Cuvier was the most famous comparative anatomist and the founder of the science.

The most famous English Admiral was Nelson, who destroyed the French power at sea.

The most noted Roman orator was Cicero, who won his renown in his orations against Catiline.

The most famous tenor was Farinelli. It was said of him, "There is one God and one Farinelli."

Montaigne was the most effective essay writer, and the founder of this style of composition.

The most noted electrician is Edison, whose inventions in that line are numbered by hundreds.

The most fertile song writer was Schubert. The list of his songs comprises over 1,200 numbers.

The most sublime of poets was Isaiah. His word pictures have been models for all succeeding writers.

The most lugubrious poet was Jeremiah. His mournful style has given the world the word "Jeremiad."

Newton was really the founder of modern astronomical science by his discovery of the laws of gravitation.

The greatest biographer who ever lived was Plutarch, who has been styled "The Father of Biography."

Bichat must be considered as the founder of the science of anatomy and its greatest practical demonstrator.

The most noted of encyclopædists was Diderot, whose work began an entirely new style of literary effort.

The first great Greek philosopher was Pythagoras, who laid the foundation of philosophical speculation.

The most famous orator among the Greeks was Demosthenes, and his best orations those against Philip.

The most eminent ethical philosopher was Socrates, who found in morality a quasi substitute for religion.

The leading philanthropist was Howard, who devoted his life to ameliorating the wretchedness of the prisoner.

Moliere was undoubtedly the best of the French dramatists. He has been styled "The Shakespeare of the French."

The leading poet of Protestantism was Milton. His "Paradise Lost" has been styled "The Great Puritan Epic."

The Greeks regarded Pindar as the first of their lyric poets, and since their time the judgment has been confirmed.

The leading pantheistic philosopher was Spinoza. He found God in everything, and deemed that everything was God.

The most skilful military tactician was Napoleon. His victories were won more by skill and tact than by strength.

ABOUT MEASURES.

The ancient mile was 1,948 yards.

A cubic yard of sand is a wagon load.

A wagon load of lime is nine bushels.

The cubit was the length of the forearm.

A yard is almost equivalent to a meter.

An ordinary load of mortar is 1 cubic yard.

An ordinary hod contains about twenty bricks.

Fifteen common bricks equal one foot of 8-inch wall.

A wagon load of mortar will fill about thirty hods.

A thousand laths require about 7 pounds of threepenny nails.

The Hebrew hand-breadth was 3.6 inches, and equaled 4 digits.

The Scriptural fathom was 4 cubits, or about 7 feet 3 inches.

The Chinese use the breadth of the right forefinger as a measure.

A thousand bricks, closely packed together, occupy 56 cubic feet.

A Hebrew cubit was two spans, or 1 foot and a little over 9 inches.

A kilometer, or 1,000 meters, is equivalent to five-eighths of a mile.

An acre of ordinary English measure is equal to 4-10ths of a hectare.

One hectare, or 10,000 square meters, is equal to two and one-half acres.

Twelve tablespoonfuls of any liquid make what the doctors call a teacupful.

A centimeter of the metric measure is almost exactly 4-10ths of an inch.

Twenty ordinary bricks equal one cubic foot of work when laid in position.

To fence with three lines of barbed wire a square mile requires 3,840 pounds.

One perch, builders' measure, equals 22 cubic feet of stone built into the wall.

The standard measures of Great Britain are preserved in the archives of parliament.

A Sabbath day's journey among the ancient Jews was 1,461 yards, 1 foot and 9 inches.

The standard bricklayer's hod is 1 foot 4 inches by 9 inches, and equals 1,296 cubic inches.

The polar axis of the earth was discovered by Sir John Herschel to be exactly 500,500,000 inches.

The ell in use in cloth measure was at first the exact length of the forearm of Edward III.

The Hebrew span, often mentioned in the Scriptures, was 10.9 inches, and equal to three palms.

The stadium used by both Greeks and Romans, was 400 cubits, or 243 yards, 1 foot and 9 inches.

One thousand cubic centimeters equal a quart of the standard measures in use in this country.

The reed, mentioned in several places in the Bible as a measure, was 6 cubits, or 10 feet 11 inches.

The name "barleycorn" in long measure, arose from the use of this grain as a measure of distance.

PERFECT and permanent are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it makes pure, rich, healthy, life and health-giving BLOOD.

Another robbery occurred on Tuesday night, when the discovery was made that the highway robbers were women.

Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this:

"In September, 1894, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards,

A Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. BLAKE, So. Berwick, Me.

This and other similar cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

Sunlight SOAP

IT MAKES HOME BRIGHTER

HOME IS VERY DEAR

And it is the aim of a good wife to keep it clean and attractive. Nothing will help her more than the use of

Sunlight Soap

Like a ray of sunlight it brightens and cheers, encourages and comforts. It makes homes bright and hearts light .....

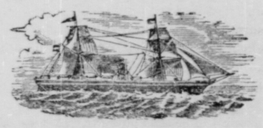
BOOKS FOR WRAPPERS

For every 12 "Sunlight" wrappers sent to LEVER BROS., Ld., Toronto, a useful paper-bound book will be sent, or a cloth-bound for 50 wrappers

Sexton and Mitchell, Halifax, Agents for Nova Scotia, and P. E. I.

STEAMER

"CAMPANA,"



Quebec Steamship Company.

THIS fine steamship is now running regularly between Montreal and Charlottetown, calling at Quebec, Father Point, Gaspe and Percé.

Elegantly Furnished for the Passenger Trade—Electric Lights throughout.

Freight carried at reasonable rates, and handled with Great care. Special rates made for Dry Goods, or any large quantity of merchandize.

Eggs Carried Very Cheap

The sailing dates are:—

From Montreal.	From Ch'town.
8th June	1st. June
22nd "	15th "
6th July	29th "
20th "	13th July
3rd Aug.	27th "
17th "	10th Aug
31st "	24th "
14th Sept.	4th Sept.

CARVELL BROS.,
Agents.

May 28th—2aw (1 4), 2m

We Recommend

anyone having trouble with their eyes to get them properly tested, and if needing glasses, have them fitted to suit.

No expense incurred to find out if you need them.

Evenings by special appointment.

G. H. TAYLOR,

Graduate Optician.

North Side Queen Square, Ch'town.

"Pure Manitoba" FLOUR

Makes the Best Bread.

Takes the Most Water.

For sale in half barrel bags at all the principal grocery stores in the city.

July 2, '96—eod