THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 6, 1893.

RECORD OF FAILURES.

STATISTICS of failures show that the insolvencies in Canada and Newfoundland for the first six months of 1892 and 1893, were as follows:

	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1893....	881	$3,216,076	$7,315,229
1892....	950	3,164,402	7,221,238

Owing to the disastrous fire of last summer, the subsequent failures in Newfoundland were unusually large. Still it is to be noted that over the whole of British North America the number of failures is less than that of last year, while the amount is more by only $106,000, and the assets involved are more by only $52,000. In comparison with Australia and the United States, this record is grand. It is remarked by the Montreal Gazette that in 1878 the number of persons engaged in business in Canada was 56,347, in 1891 it was 84,400, and this year the number is 88,000. The ratio of mortality to the army of traders is, therefore, very much less than a few years ago. In 1878 one trader in every thirty-three failed, while in the past six months the ratio has been only one in every ninety-nine.

ADMIRAL MARKHAM'S STATEMENT.

THE first official statement of the facts in connection with the Victoria disaster is that of Admiral Markham. Admiral Markham says:

"When about five miles from the anchorage off Tripoli, the signal was given about 2.20 in the afternoon to form columns of division in line ahead disposed abeam to port—the column to be six cable lengths apart. We proceeded in this formation until 3.28, when the signal was made from the Victoria to the first division to turn 16 points to port, and to the second division to turn 16 points to starboard. As the columns were only six cable-lengths apart, it was not, therefore, in my opinion, possible within the manœuvring distance to execute such an evolution. I directed the flag lieutenant to keep the signal, which we were repeating, at the dip, as an indication that the signal from the Victoria was not understood. I then directed him to signal with the semaphore: "Do I understand it is your wish for the columns to turn as indicated by the signal now flying?" but before my order could be carried out the commander-in-chief semaphored me to know what I was waiting for. It then struck me that he wished me to turn 16 points as indicated by the signal and it was his intention to circle around the second division, leaving them on the port hand. Having the fullest confidence in the great ability of the commander to manœuvre the squadron without even risk of collision, I ordered the signal hoisted as an indication that I understood. When the signal was hauled down the helm of the Camperdown was put hard-a-port. At the same time the helm of the Victoria was starboarded. I watched very carefully the helm of the Victoria as indicating the purpose of her signals. As the two ships turned towards each other, seeing that the helm of the Victoria was still hard-a-starboard, I directed the captain of the Camperdown to go full speed astern with the starboard screw in order to decrease our circle of turning. Seeing that a collision was inevitable I then ordered him to go full speed astern with both engines, but before our speed could be materially checked, the helm of the Camperdown struck the Victoria on the starboard bow about twenty feet before the turret, and crashed into the ship almost to the centre line, the four and aft lines of the ships at the time of the collision being inclined towards each other at an angle of about 80 degrees. It was, I think, quite two minutes before the Camperdown was able, although going with full speed astern with both engines, to get clear of the Victoria. The watertight doors of the Camperdown had been closed by my orders before the collision occurred. Seeing the critical condition of the Victoria, which seemed to be settling down by the head, boats were immediately prepared and the boom boats were got ready to be hoisted out, when the open pennant was hoisted by the Victoria and the signal was made not to send boats. A very few minutes later she heeled over to starboard and turning bottom upwards disappeared. The time that elapsed between the occurrence of the collision and the disappearance was only about thirteen minutes.

The question naturally arises whether there would have been any collision if the Camperdown had obeyed the order promptly. Upon this crucial point seems to rest the question of responsibility. It is due to the dead as well as to the living to await the evidence that will be brought out in the course of the official investigation before arriving at any positive opinion as to the cause of the awful calamity.

PERSONAL.

Mr. S. F. Perry, M. P., Tignish, returned from Chicago last evening.

W. B. Dyer, of Alberton, was in town yesterday and left for home this morning.

Lieut.-Colonel Irving left this morning and crossed by the Northumberland to-day.

At the Queen Hotel to-day there were registered: J A Macdonald, Glenaladale; D C Morson, Cardigan.

Hon. William Richards, of Biddeford, returned to the Island last evening from Montreal. His daughter, Mrs. Wallbank, her child and maid, came with him.

Mr. John Lovell, Canada's oldest printer, died in Montreal on Saturday, aged 83. He was born in Ireland and came to Canada when 10 years of age.

The arrivals at the Hotel Davies this forenoon were: Sara Lord Bailey, Boston; John Walker, Pictou; A F Campbell, Montreal; A B Douglass, Halifax; F W Dewey, Northampton, Mass; Chas F Henderson, Reading, Mass.

At the distribution of prizes in Stella Maris Convent, Pictou, last week, the silver medal for assiduity and a prize for application were awarded to Miss Maudie Doiron, daughter of Mrs. Doiron, of Charlottetown.

Mr. J. D. Seaman, Principal of Upper Prince Street School, left yesterday for Sackville where he will put in a week or two at the Summer School of Science. From Sackville he will go to the World's Fair.

How to Cure Hay Properly.

Prof. Saunders, of the Experimental Farms, in addressing the Russel County Farmers Institute on Saturday, dwelt on the high prices obtainable for hay in Europe. He said that if farmers wanted to get the benefit of the $40 per ton which hay was selling for in England, they must send it there properly cured; that is, retaining its color, flavor and aroma. The best hay to secure this was to cut the hay in the forenoon, turn it in the early afternoon and cock it before dewfall; let it remain so next day, and on the third day spread it for a time and then house it. Clover hay brought the highest prices in the Mother Country. Prof. Saunders, however, warned his hearers that the practice of selling hay off the farm was dangerous if kept up, for hay land became rapidly impoverished. Hay was best fed to the farm stock, and thus returned to the land as a fertilizer.

THE LINA.—The Lina is now discharging salt at Connolly's wharf for Messrs. N. B. & M. Rattenbury. She has in all 10,000 bags, but part of the cargo is for Pugwash.

THE PERJURY CASE.

Evidence at the Trial in the Supreme Court.

The Prosecution Closes---The Defence Now Being Heard.

WEDNESDAY, July 5.

The taking of evidence in the perjury case was resumed this morning at half past ten o'clock. There was a fair attendance of spectators.

ANN LAMONT (sworn)—Examined by Mr. Peters.—On the 20th of August last, on my way to see my sister, Mrs. John McFayden, I called in to see Mrs. Alexander S. McPhee, who was sick. I saw Alexander S. McPhee there. I left there about dusk.

WM. MCPHEE (sworn)—Examined by Mr. Peters.—I am a nephew of Alex. S. McPhee and a son of Donald McPhee. I live with Alexander McPhee. I was one of the persons charged with taking oysters by Mr. Shaw. I remember the 20th day of August last. On that morning I was binding grain with Alexander in a field on the north side of the road. I worked at that till about six in the evening or after. After that I talked for awhile with Charles McNeill. He came over to our field and the three of us sat talking awhile. I was straightening stooks after this, after McNeill went home. Alexander went down to the lower field and took up the cattle. He left before McNeill went home. I watered the horses at McKenzie's Creek after straightening the stooks. After watering the horses I put them in the stable. I then went to the barn and gathered some small things there, as we wanted to put rowlocks on the boat. By the time all this was done it was after sun down, beginning to get dusk. We built the boat before. She was launched the Thursday before, and had never been used. She was fast to a tree at our shore. She was painted with metallic paint outside but was not painted inside. There were no rowlocks in her or cleats for the rowlocks. I intended to use her next day to go to church on the other side of the river. I got the oars, rowlocks, hatchet, nails and cleats before going to the shore. All that we had to do with the rowlocks was to put them on. There was a light in a room of the house facing the road. It was pretty near dark when we started for the boat. I think Alexander carried the oars and cleats; I carried the hatchet and augur. The shore is about twenty or thirty chains from the house. When we got to the shore the boat was about six or eight feet from the bank and was afloat. She was fastened to a tree with a chain. It was a middling light chain, and was once used as a tether. The chain was about forty or fifty feet long, perhaps sixty feet. It was fastened to a steeple in the boat. After we got down we hauled the boat in. I got into the boat and bored two holes for the thole pins. Alexander was starting the nails in the cleats. He did not put in the nails as it was too dark, so he only put them in the holes I bored. After we got this done I gave the boat a shove out—about the length of the chain. I was in the boat and I shoved her back and forwards. I took the oars in my hands and used them to see how she balanced, to see if we had put the holes in the right place. I left the oars there. This is all that took place at the shore. When I left the boat to go home it was as dark as it could be. When we came down to the boat it was getting dark. We were down at the boat about ten minutes, perhaps not so long. None of us had either a bucket or a bag or anything that would serve the purpose of either at the time we went down to the boat. We did not fish an oyster that night at all; we never thought of it. There was no hummock that anyone could stand on to fish oysters. Neither one of us fished oysters with our hands; nor were we in the boat together at any one time that evening. It was never possible to get oysters at the place where the boat was floating at the end of the chain. The tide was coming; it was about a three-quarter tide. We had no oyster tongs or oyster rake or anything that we could take oysters with that evening. None of us fished oysters at any time that day or evening. We never thought of such a thing. Shaw's statement that he found oysters in our boat that evening is false. We had no oysters that day; neither did we see any that day or carry any up to the house. I know Shaw pretty well. I heard him say what he was going to do with Alex. McPhee the fall before last. One day while Shaw and I were fishing oysters down at Clyde River we had some words. I was present at the examination before Mr. Hackett. Shaw swore that he waded McKenzie's Creek when he saw the boat. He also swore that we were fishing in Lamont's Cove, close in on the southern shore. The latter statement was not true; neither was his statement that we had a bucket and a bag; neither was his statement that there were or ever had been any oysters in my boat; neither was his statement that we were fishing true. I don't think that we could see the river opposite our place from the field on which we were working that afternoon.

Cross examined by Mr. Stewart. I stated before Mr. Hackett that I was engaged in field work from 5 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock at night. I stated that the boat was not unmoored from the stone on the night of the 20th August. I stated before Mr. Fitzgerald that I spent the best part of half an hour watering horses at McKenzie's Brook—that was before we went to the boat. I went on the south side of the creek to water the horses. The land slopes when 40 or 50 yards from the creek. I don't think that I had any conversation with Neil Currie to the effect that we were fooling Shaw. I don't remember having such a conversation. I never told Currie such a thing.

THOMAS W. MAY (recalled)—To Mr. Stewart—Shaw objected to the places where we put the stakes. Three stakes were put down at the request of Mr. Shaw. Shaw came to the place about half an hour after I got there on Saturday morning.

To the Judge—He said the stakes were too close in shore, and contended that they should be about fifty feet further out. As to the fifth stake, Mr. Shaw said that was not the proper place to put it in. I don't remember that he objected to the others.

HECTOR CAMERON (sworn)—Examined by the Attorney-General.—The river is not more than a quarter of a mile wide. My house is about a half mile from McPhee's shore on the other side of the road. I remember the evening of the 20th August. My attention was called to some hammering at the other side of the river. I kept a look out for the boat to see what kind of a boat it was. It was just getting dusk. I saw no boat out on the river. I think that if a boat came out to the channel I could have seen it. The tide was half up and may be more. If any person swore that tide was so low that the hummocks could be seen at that time he swore false.

Cross examined by Mr. Stewart—I did not tell Mr. Shaw that neither I nor any of the family knew nothing about the case.

ANGUS C. MCEACHERN (sworn)—I spoke to Shaw about the time McPhee's boat was being built. He says: "What are they doing at McPhee's?" I said: "They are building a boat." "Well," he says, "she'll be a dear boat before the summer's over." I said: "They are building her cheap enough; they got the stuff saved and they are building her themselves." He spoke about the McKenzies' and McPhees'. He said he'd break up that damned clique. He said McKenzie's used McPhee as a tool, but he'd make a damned tool of him before he'd get through with it. I remember the night young Hodgson died. That was on the Monday night previous to the trial before Hackett. I was at Shaw's for a while. I came there a little after dusk. I remained an hour or two. I saw Shaw himself on the McKenzie's bridge before I went to his house. I went to Shaw's with an application for an oyster bed. He told me to send the application to Hackett himself. Mr. Shaw wrote the application for me. Duncan Darrach of Clyde River was in the house ahead of me. I crossed McKenzie's bridge about 5 o'clock.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stewart.—It was on Monday, the 5th of September. John Darrach was there too. I think Shaw's boy was there with a truck. No other person was present when I had the first conversation with Shaw. We were walking along the road. I have seen Shaw on McKenzie's bridge on several occasions—half a dozen times—last summer. I don't recollect that I was at Shaw's in November. I can't remember that I was at Shaw's house during the progress of the investigation before the Stipendiary Magistrate in the prosecution against Shaw. I remember seeing John Darrach there on the night of the 5th September. I did not tell Shaw, during the progress of the investigation, that I knew nothing about seeing him on McKenzie's bridge on the 5th of September. I might have made such a statement to John Darrach in Charlottetown or in my own house. Darrach came to me and asked me. I told him I didn't recollect. It was weeks after that I recollected the conversation on the bridge. I believe Shaw took part against us in a land case.

After adducing some evidence of a formal character, the prosecution closed their case on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr Morson then opened for the defence. He reminded the jury that they could not convict a man of the crime of perjury for merely swearing to that which is not true. It must be clearly shown that he made oath to that which is false deliberately and knowingly. In this case it will, he said, be shown by the defence that in addition to Mr. Shaw, other persons believed that they saw a boat on the beds on the 20th of August. It will also be shown that there are oysters there, and always have been oysters there. It will be shown, too, that a man could cross the creek easily at the time stated by Mr. Shaw; that on the day before (Friday) the tide was right out into the channel at dusk; that on the very day referred to the tide was low; that other persons besides Mr. Shaw thought they saw the McPhees carrying a bucket to the shore on the evening of the 20th August. The prosecution, Mr. Morson said, was a malicious one brought in by Mr. McPhee, who is the tool of a clique.

NEIL MCFADYEN (sworn)—Examined by Mr. Morson.—I know where Lamont's Cove is. I have fished for oysters there. I fished all along there long ago. There is an oyster bed all along to McFayden's Point. I fished there last fall, late in November. Thomas Kickham and John Darrach were with me. The tide was a neap tide—pretty low. The wind has an effect upon the tide: it does not fall so low when it is stormy. I fished that day about the middle of the front of Lamont's farm. The depth of water was about 4½ feet. We got oysters—about half a bushel in our boat, and Darrach got more in his boat. There are oysters there yet and always were oysters there. We used a rake. We intended to leave a stake and a boat to mark the place where we had been fishing. We got into Darrach's boat and put a stake beside his and then went ashore. Our own boat broke away and there was nothing left but the stake put down where Darrach fished. We concluded that that would do and came away. We then went straight to Mr. Shaw's farm. We walked up towards his house inside the fence along the Bridge Road and looked for the stake we had left standing. We did not go very far before we saw it from Shaw's farm. We saw it in three places before McKenzie's Point took the view from us. We also saw the stake when on the road quite plainly. I could have seen a boat off McPhee's shore if it had been there. The water covered the flats where we fished. I was at Lamont's Cove last Saturday evening. Mr. May was there with the McPhees' party. I saw oysters there that day. Mr. Shaw bushed the oyster bed the whole line up. I saw a line of stakes inside. I got oysters there along Mr. Shaw's line of stakes. Every place we tried in shallow water we got oysters. We got oysters off McPhee's farm. It was an ordinary low tide. We had a rake, and I went out twice and picked them up with my hands in two places. At the first place the water was about two feet deep. I have got oysters there long ago, before the diggers were there. I called the attention of the McPhee party to the oysters that I had in my hand. We left the boat where we were fishing oysters, and three men in her, and went to Shaw's farm again. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Shaw's brother were there. We could see the boat. We went up the road along the road. First we saw the bush opposite McPhee's shore; the bush was in the oyster bed. Then we travelled along and could see the bushes here and there. Then we went into Shaw's field and could plainly see the boat and the three men in it. I never had a word with either the McPhees or the Shaws. I know McKenzie's creek and where McLauchlan's spring is. The spring is about middle way between McKenzie's bridge and the mouth of the creek. When I fished last fall the tide was half low for fishing oysters. I remarked that day that there was no trouble for any man to cross the creek above the spring that day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davies—Over 20 years ago I used to fish oysters a good deal in the summer. Since then I have not fished, but I have been there digging mussel mud. Shaw asked me to go down and overhaul the oyster bed and see if there were any oysters there. I agreed to go. John Darrach and myself and Thos. Kickham and his son went with me. It was on Saturday, 26th November—a little after sunrise. The tide was as low as it would go with a neap tide. The wind was northeast. We walked on board and went across. The boat could go on the flats when we got there, but not very far in. We all knew where the oyster beds were. We sounded with a batten and measured with a square. I found the depth of water four and a half feet. I fished with a single rake. We understood from Mr. Shaw that that was the place. The oysters were not large. When on Shaw's farm I could not see the shore in the very cove, but I could see where the stake was. We saw the stake from the road when pretty handy McFadyen's house. We got up on no fence. The tide was too high to see hummocks that day. Mr. Shaw sent me word that he wished me to go again last Saturday evening. I just got there at low tide. I picked up oysters at the depth of a foot and a foot and a half. The McPhee party pulled out the stakes put down by Mr. May before we went upon Shaw's farm. We could see the trees that Shaw put down, and we could see the three men in the boat. Off McPhee's farm at one place I could see pretty well in to high water mark.

To Mr. Morson—McPhee could see me when I fished the oysters with my hands if he wished to see me. There were no oysters inside the line of stakes put down by Mr. May.

THOMAS KICKHAM (sworn)—Examined by Mr. Morson.—I am friendly to both parties. I went to Lamont's Cove last fall to make soundings. Neil McFadyen, John Darrach and my son were with me. We had two boats. It was in the morning—pretty early. The tide was going out but it did not fall low. It was a blustery day. We went to Lamont's Cove across the channel. We went to see if we could get oysters opposite Lamont's farm on the south side of the channel. We got oysters, near about half a bushel. The depth of the water was 4½ feet. It was nearly low water at this time. I staked my boat and went to see if we could see it from Shaw's field. The stake broke away. We also put up a stake where Darrach was fishing, and all went ashore in Darrach's boat. We landed handy to McLauchlan's Point, and went over to the road and crossed into Shaw's field. We could see the stake from three different places. We saw it below the Widow McFadyen's house. Shaw was not with us. I know where McLauchlan's spring is. There was no tide above the spring that morning. I was there again last Saturday. William Hodgson and his son, Robert and McFadyen were with me. We saw bushes being put down outside the row of stakes. Neil McFadyen got out of the boat twice and got oysters. William Hodgson got oysters with a rake in two or three places. The oysters looked as if they grew there naturally. We landed at the bridge before dark. I heard Shaw ask the party to go up and see if the bushes could be seen from his farm. We walked up the road and went on the road to see if we could see the bushes. The upper tree was the first that I saw. I saw it at more places than one. I saw three trees from the road. Then I went into the field and saw several of the trees. I can't remember how many. There was a good oyster bank along there before the diggers began to work. I have fished there years ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davies—I have caught oysters there thirty-five years ago. When I was catching oysters in November last the depth was seven feet. The stake which was put down in November was pretty near the edge of the channel. We could not fish with our hands that day. You can see parts of the flats and you can see the edge of the channel. At an ordinary neap tide you could not see the hummocks. There were none to be seen there last Saturday.

DIED.

The funeral of the late Miss Offer will leave the house on Kent Street at half-past two on Sunday next for St. Paul's Church, thence to Sherwood Cemetery, by train.

By the Way!

Do you want a nice, comfortable SUIT for Summer wear? THE McKAY WOOLEN COMPANY is the Firm to buy it of. This Month we are offering SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in SUMMER CLOTHING. Prices lower than anything ever heard of in Charlottetown.

McKay Woolen Mills.

Charlottetown, July 6, 1893.

Steamer Arrangements.

PICTOU ROUTE.

Arrangements have been made to carry out the DAILY SERVICE between Charlottetown and Pictou.

The "ST. OLAF" will bring passengers and freight from Pictou to-morrow, and will make the round trip on Saturday.

On Monday the Princess of Wales will take the St. Lawrence's place until repairs are completed.

Freight for Pictou will be received at Company's Wharf at once for Saturday morning.

F. W. HALES.

Charlottetown, July 6, 1893.

House to Let.

A DWELLING HOUSE on Bayfield Street, containing nine rooms, stable and coach house. Heated with hot water, and is in good condition. Possession given at on once. Inquire of

A. HERMANS,
Queen St

What is the Matter with Your Silk Hat?

R. H. LANDIS & CO., of Halifax, are in town, and will alter and remodel old Silk Hats to the latest style. They will renovate plush, rebind, reband, stiffen the sides, raise or lower the crowns, and in short make a new hat out of an old one.

They are also prepared to make new Hats by conformature measure.

Ladies' Ostrich Feathers cleaned, dyed and curled.

Will remain while here, which will be for a few days only, at 220 QUEEN STREET, opposite Miller Bros'. Store. 3i—jy6

Hard Coal

LANDING TO-DAY,

PER BRIGT "ZENITH,"

350 Tons Hard Coal,

In EGG and CHESTNUT sizes.

C. LYONS.

Charlottetown, July 4, 1893—1w

If you read between the lines

"A True Magdalen," "Beyond Pardon," "The Duke's Secret," } by Bertha M. Clay.

"Fashion and Famine," "Palaces and Prisons," "Norston's Rest," } by A. S. Stephenson.

You will find a Selected List

"Linda," "Rena," "Marcus Warland," } by Mrs. C. L. Hentz.

"Ishmael," "The Mystery of Dark Hollow," "The Fortune Seeker," } by Mrs Southworth.

of very Popular Novels

"Kathleen," "Lindsay's Luck," "Theo," } by Mrs. F. H. Burnett.

"Knight Errant," "Won by Waiting," "We Two," } by Edna Lyall.

for Your Holiday Seashore Reading.

"Rienzi," "My Novel," "Kenelm Chillingly," } by Lord Lytton.

"Alton Locke," "Two Years Ago," "Hypatia," } by Chas. Kingsley.

Also, a large stock of works by Dickens, Thackeray, Scott and other Standard Authors.

Any Book by Mail for 25 cents.

HASZARD & MOORE.

Charlottetown, July 6, 1893—tu th sat

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

A ROYALIST CONSPIRACY.

Dynamite to Have Been Used on the Anarchistic Line.

Three Arrests Made—Twenty Others Implicated.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.

The steamer Belgic brings advices from Honolulu to June 28 as follows: The Royalist dynamite conspiracy has collapsed on account of the arrest of three active agents, T. B. Walker, Archibald Sinclair and E. C. Crick. Twenty others are known to be deeply implicated, among them being nine ex-Cabinet ministers. The conspirators scheme contemplated the use of dynamite with operations on the anarchistic line.

TILL LORD ABERDEEN COMES

Sir John Moore to be Administrator.

OTTAWA, July 6.

Sir John Montgomery Moore, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in British North America, is to be Administrator, pending the arrival of Lord Aberdeen.

Valkyrie Wins Again.

LONDON, July 6.

In the regatta on the Firth of Clyde fifty miles course, the Valkyrie, challenger for the America's cup, won on time allowance.

Lobster Fishing Season Extended.

OTTAWA, July 6.

The lobster fishing season in Cape Breton is extended from the 15th to the 31st July, owing to the storms and ice and generally backward season.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE KYPHOSIS QUESTION.

SIR,—I am quite sure if Mr. Walter P. Doull is willing to sit up straight and look pretty and swallow the dust from the wheels of riders who prefer the stooping position, that no one need care. It is altogether a matter of ta-te. His long tirade of "I" and "me" and "my" and bicyclostorum and kyphosis and other jawbreakers reminds me of the proverb, "The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse."

WHEELMAN.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. O. B. Emery, Frederick Geo. Bovyer, of Georgetown, and Emma Jane Burns Silliker, of Lower rFeetown.

At the residence of the bride's father, Hazelwood Cottage, North Bay, Ont., on June 21st, by the Rev. S. Rondeau, of Sudbury Junction, Conder J. Harry Hughes, to Jessie, eldest daughter of Jno. Robertson, Esq.

On the 20th June, by the Rev. Dr. Doyle, John Collins, of North River, to Miss Annie Hynes, of Vernon River.

FARMERS OF P. E. ISLAND.

We beg to call attention to an advertisement of Prowse Bros, published in the Weekly Patriot and EXAMINER, headed "Information Wanted," the apparent object of such being to befriend the farmers, but the real object is to injure the business of the McKay Woolen Co.

We are the only merchants in the town who purchase wool to a large extent, and in exchange or purchase of wool we have always given the farmers the highest price the market will afford. It must not be forgotten that in the handling of wool there is a heavy shrinkage and expense for bags, labor, freight and commissions, although we have for the past fifteen years exported a large proportion of the surplus wool crop of the Island. We have never made more than a mere commission out of it, and frequently have had to submit to a loss.

If other people are jealous of this trade and are willing to pay higher prices than we do, there can be no objection to their doing so.

We are not surprised at this action of Prowse Bros., the reason for which is founded in the fact that we are large manufacturers and importers of clothing, gents furnishings, hats and caps, and such goods as Prowse Bros. have hitherto supposed they held an exclusive monoply. This is really where the shoe pinches. Prowse Bros. find that we can sell the farmer good honest clothing at prices below theirs, and hence the unbusiness-like effort to work us an injury in the meanest way possible. It was this same ugly and jealous disposition that led them to fight with Mr. J. B. Macdonald some time ago, and more recently with Messrs. James Paton & Co., who, as everyone knows, were attacked because they dared to sell clothing cheaper than Prowse Bros. That for the first time in the history of this province the Rev. Mr. Brewer (in whose church the senior Prowse holds the position of Sunday School Superintendent) was obliged to call Prowse Bros to order and rebuke him openly before his fellow-merchants. We have no disposition to enter into controversy with Prowse Bros. We are doing a legitimate business that has been established for the past twenty years, and has given employment to a large number of our people, and Prowse Bros. may rest assured that their advertisements will not have the least effect in compelling us to give up our clothing business, which is now so well patronized by the farmers of the Province.

McKAY WOOLEN CO.

What's the Matter With Your Hat?

Attention is directed to the advt. of B. H. Landis & Co., hatters, which appears elsewhere in to-day's issue.

To-morrow and To-morrow and To-morrow

and after that we will sell Rainproof Coats at our

POPULAR CLOTHING STORE.

ALSO:

Ladies' Distingue Waterproofs in Latest Styles.

See Our Dry Goods, Mantles & Millinery.

JAMES PATON & CO.

LYCEUM HALL

Two Nights, July 6 & 7.

SARAH LORD BAILEY,

THE QUEEN OF ELOCUTION,

Will Appear in Her Famous Recitals.

Change of Programme 2nd Night.

Prices, 25, 35 and 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Watson's, Reddin's and Davies' Drug Stores. jy4

FIRE
LIFE
ACCIDENT

Does your Husband

carry Insurance against Fire, Accident or Death? If not, see that he places an application at once

WITH E. R. Brow

CHARLOTTETOWN

OFFICE, BROWN'S BLOCK.

TO-DAY George, Duke of York, grandson of Queen Victoria, great-grandson of George III, weds Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, grand-daughter of the Duke of Cambridge, brother of Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, and son of George III. The line of George III. is thus again brought together by the marriage of his great-grandson and great-granddaughter.

It is a Royal union, but there is another union of greater consequence to our people, namely, a union of High Quality and Low Prices. We excel in bargains in the above class of goods. They are certainly handsome, or we would not keep them; they are cheap, or we could not sell them; they are bought because we get customers for them. An early call will convince you the above are facts.

In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT everything is running at high-water mark. The rush is unprecedented. Satisfaction to our customers solves the problem. We will continue on the same lines until further notice.

JOHN T. McKENZIE,

jy6—tu th sat — The Star Tailor.

ARE YOU STAID?

If not, stay with us and we'll stay you in the best manner possible You will always find with us a splendid assortment of the best CORSETS from the best makers, and you won't trade long with us before you find our prices as low or lower than the lowest.

MOORE & McLEOD,

SUCCESSORS TO PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, July 6, 1893—tu th sat

JULY, 1893.

This Month for Bargains in Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers. Extra low prices to reduce our stock before removing into our New Store. Don't forget we will sell you cheaper than you can buy elsewhere at the

DOMINION BOOT & SHOE STORE,

QUEEN STREET.

This Month for Bargains in Men's Clothing. This Month for Bargains in Boys' Clothing. Bargains in Men's Summer Underclothing, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hats, Caps, Trunks, etc. Bargains in everything before removing into our New Store.

J. B. MACDONALD & CO.,

QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, July 4, 1893—tu th sat

You can do more work And do it better

by using AMMONIA SOAP than any other Soap on the market. AMMONIA SOAP is absolutely PURE, and will not injure the finest fabric.

Ask your Grocer for AMMONIA SOAP.

July 3, 1893.

THERE ARE NO FLIES like the flies that fishermen can obtain at the St. George Pharmacy.

THERE IS NO SODA like that which the thirsty traveller can obtain at our "cool refreshing fountain."

F. deC. Davies.

St. George Pharmacy, Victoria Row.