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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1888.

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## 1888

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On MONDAY, September 10, we will inaugurate our Great Colossal Sale of CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING and Gents' FURNISHINGS. Having recently returned from taking a second course in Cutting in New York, I am in a better position than ever to turn out good-fitting Garments that will please the most fastidious. Our workpeople are of the very highest order, so with good Material and good Cutting and good Work, you cannot fail in procuring what you desire. Cash Customers will find it to their advantage to patronize

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Sept. 7, 1888—end wky

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Sept. 12, 1888—dy & wky

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Having purchased from hard-up manufacturers, at our own prices, the entire material for about

## 200 Walnut Parlor Suites,

We are going to share our good luck with our patrons until all are sold.

## We Offer a Seven Piece Walnut Suite,

Upholstered in Hair Cloth, for \$30.00.

## The same Suites, upholstered in Wool Plush, and trimmed with a different color of same goods, \$35.00.

We upholster these goods and guarantee all materials to be first-class. These prices are for SPOUT CASH ONLY, and these Suites will not be sold on time at any price.

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## Our \$22, \$25, \$27.50 and \$30 Ash Suites are not equalled in the Dominion for value.

These Goods are all HOME-MADE, and faithfully put together, as may be seen by a visit to our Factory.

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Cream Soda, Plain Soda, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla, Nerve Food.

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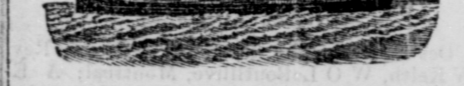
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With the latest conveniences and the system of one of the most experienced houses in the trade, are prepared to fill orders left with the undersigned at the lowest possible figures.  
Highest price paid for Empty Bottles.  
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THE ONLY DIRECT LINE BETWEEN  
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No Diversion via United States Ports.

IT IS INTENDED TO DESPATCH THE  
**S. S. ULUNDA,**

From Halifax for London,  
About the 15th September.

Special attention given to the shipment of Lobsters by these Lines. Through Bills of Lading issued to London and Continental Ports from Charlottetown and points on the P. E. Island Railway at lowest through rates.  
Rate of Insurance low. Goods handled with care. No transhipping charges at Halifax.  
For Rates of Freight and other particulars apply to  
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### FISHWICK'S EXPRESS LINE,

—BETWEEN—  
Charlottetown and Halifax.

### THE STEAMER M. A. STARR,

CAPTAIN FERGUSON,  
Leaves Charlottetown every Thursday Afternoon for Halifax.

Calling at Bayfield, Ports Hawkesbury, Hastings and Mulgrave, Arichat, Cape Canso and Sheet Harbor.  
RETURNING—Leaves Halifax every TUESDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, making same calls.  
Special Rates and Through Bills of Lading granted on Canned Lobsters to London and Continental Ports, from Charlottetown and points on the P. E. Island Railway, at lowest rates. Insurance low.

W. W. CLARKE,  
Agent,  
Ch'town, July 10, 1888—eod tf

### —1888—

### BOSTON DIRECT,

—BY THE—  
Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward Island Steamship Line.

### THE ONLY DIRECT LINE WITHOUT CHANGE.

### Charlottetown to Boston.

THE staunch and commodious Steamships CARROLL and WORCESTER, having been thoroughly refurbished and put into first-class condition in every particular, will, during the Season of 1888, run as follows, commencing with

The Worcester, on the 4th of October.

One of these vessels will leave Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY, at noon; and Charlottetown for Boston every THURSDAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m.  
Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low Rates!  
FARES—First-class Passage Berth in well-furnished Cabin, \$6.50; Stateroom Berth, \$3.50. Lowest rates for Freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS,  
Agents, Charlottetown.

HARRISON LORING, Treasurer.  
R. B. GARDNER, Manager,  
34 Atlantic Avenue,  
Lewis' Wharf, Boston.  
Ch'town, May 3, 1888—pat sum jufr

### Gleanings From My Common-place Books.

#### THE DUC D'ENGHIEN'S DEATH.

An interesting account of the death of the Duc D'Enghein is given in the memoirs of M<sup>me</sup>. de Remusat. On the evening before it occurred, M<sup>me</sup>. de Remusat remarked that M<sup>me</sup>. Bonaparte was unusually sad; and as they were driving together to Malmaison she learned that the reason was that Bonaparte had sent M. de Coulincourt to the frontier to arrest the Duke D'Enghein. The wife of the first Consul had pleaded with Napoleon that the Duke's life should be spared, but in vain. "Women," he said, "must not interfere in such matters. My policy requires a coup d'etat; this will enable me to act more mildly in future, while if I show mercy in the present case, I shall be exposed to a whole series of conspiracies. The Royalists would have compromised me, and I must, therefore, set myself right with the Jacobins. Besides the Duc d'Enghein is implicated in the conspiracy of Georges Cadoudal; he disturbs France, serves the English, and influences the army by his military qualities; while after his death the troops would entirely give up the cause of the Bourbons. In politics a death which gives peace to the country is not a crime." On the following day M<sup>me</sup>. Bonaparte told M<sup>me</sup>. de Remusat that the Duke would arrive that evening in Paris, and would be shot at Vincennes. She added that Murat was constantly exciting the First Consul against the Duke and suggesting to him that the Jacobins were furious at the moderation shown by the Government. At dinner Bonaparte remarked that M<sup>me</sup>. de Remusat looked very pale, and asked her why she had not put on rouge. "There are two things," she said, "which are becoming to women: rouge and tears." He seemed in very good spirits, and joked with his wife "with more freedom than propriety." Next morning M. Savary came to tell M<sup>me</sup>. Bonaparte that all was over. The Duke behaved with great courage, refusing to have his eyes bandaged and only begging the soldiers not to miss him. Eugene Beauharnais and several generals approved of the execution, and the leader of the Jacobins said of Napoleon, "Now he belongs to us." Bonaparte afterwards asked his wife whether M<sup>me</sup>. de Remusat was much impressed with the news, to which Josephine answered that she burst into tears on hearing it. "That is natural," he said, "she did what a woman ought to do; but all will soon be quiet again, and people will admit that I did not do a foolish thing." General Hullin, who played the principal part in the arrest and execution, was richly rewarded by Napoleon, who, however, always disliked him afterwards, saying: "His presence disturbs me; I do not like the recollections he awakens in me." On the day after the execution, Napoleon was silent during dinner; but when it was over, he said, as if answering himself: "At any rate, they now know what I am capable of, and it is to be hoped they will leave me alone." After dinner he spoke with M. de Fontanes about various French kings. Henry IV., he said, was not a great man; for he wanted dignity. "A sovereign must avoid being good-natured. It is foolish to remind people that one is a man like themselves. Alexander the Great showed a true political instinct in tracing his descent from a god."

#### THE RESULT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION FORETOLD.

"I prophesied," said Colonel Barre, "on passing the Stamp Act in 1765, what would happen thereon; and I now, in March, 1769, I now fear I can prophesy further troubles; that if the whole people are made desperate, finding no remedy from parliament, the whole continent will be in arms immediately, and perhaps these provinces lost to England for ever." This was in March, 1769, and certainly a very remarkable prediction.—Professor Smyth's Lectures on Modern History.

#### THE TOBACCO MURDER.

THE ATTEMPT TO GET MISS PHILLIPINE TO PERJURE HERSELF CONDEMNED BY JUDGE WETMORE—THE PROSECUTION IN THE CASE CLOSED.

[Special to the Daily Telegraph.]

In opening court on Saturday, his Honor Judge Wetmore, referring to the attempt, on Friday, to induce Miss Phillipine to retract the statement she had made concerning her brother, who is one of the prisoners, said that it was evident that an endeavor had been made to induce this woman to commit perjury by one person, whom she named at the time, and the other she described. When any case is being heard in court, and an attempt made, such as appears to have been made in the case of Miss Phillipine, to suborn any witness, the crime is a most aggravated one. In this case the attempt has been made, if the girl's statement can be relied on, and the offence has been committed, and the attorney general, he considered, should investigate it and take the necessary steps to bring to justice the guilty parties.

The Attorney-General—the matter has been receiving some consideration at my hands. I am collecting information and have been given to understand who the other person is who associated with Mr. Ellis. He was on the grand jury during the sessions of the court and his name is Enoch Lovely. I will see that the matter is attended to without delay.

The forenoon was taken up in hearing the evidence of David Jenkins, Cromwell Trafton, Dr. Welling, Dr. Wiley, Henry G. Fallerton and Wm. Harris, all of whom gave testimony in substance the same as they gave at the previous examinations.

The court then adjourned for dinner. On reassembling of the court Sheriff Tibbitts took the stand and deposed to having taken into his possession the rifles handed him by Constable Jenkins. In the full magazine rifle there were seven cartridges and there were two in the other rifle. He found two small shells in Day's house where Trafton resided after the inquest. The hat worn by the deceased when shot was shown. The Attorney-General then proceeded to prove by the sheriff some admissions made by the prisoner, Phillipine, since his confinement in jail, but upon Mr. Gregory interposing to examine the sheriff preliminary to accepting the evidence of the admissions, it appeared that the sheriff had, at the request of the attorney general, taken the prisoner from his cell into a private room in jail for the purpose of being questioned by the attorney general and Mr. Sharp, constable of St. John, whom the attorney general had introduced to the sheriff as a detective of the Pinkerton agency, and the testimony of the sheriff not being satisfactory as to caution being given the prisoner before he was questioned, or at what stage of the

(Concluded on fourth page.)

#### THE DOOM OF MALMAISON.

Malmaison, despite its interesting historical associations, is doomed to destruction. Already the park surrounding it has been converted into building lots upon which villas, such as the Saisian Bourgeois delights in, are rapidly springing up, and the chateau itself, which has passed into private hands, is said to be on the eve of demolition. Its only occupant at present is an old French caretaker, who has been employed in the chateau for nearly half a century. She has a curious story to tell of a strange and romantic coincidence with the melancholy fate of the late Prince Imperial. It would appear that a few days before the outbreak of hostilities between France and Germany the youthful Prince visited Malmaison and spent several hours in the park at play. As he was about to return to Paris towards evening, a violent thunderstorm burst over the park, and a

magnificent tree which had been planted by Napoleon I., in the presence of Empress Josephine, was struck by lightning. The people inhabiting the neighborhood of Malmaison thought fit to interpret this natural accident as an evil omen for the Prince Imperial. The tree was seriously injured, and every effort was made to save its life, but in vain. It gradually withered and died. Late in the spring of 1879, the intendant of the chateau gave orders that it should be cut down, as well as some other damaged timber defacing the park. On the 1st of June, accordingly, the shattered Napoleonic tree was felled to the earth, and that very day the gallant Prince Imperial was slain by Zulu assegais in far-distant Africa. He, strangely enough, was the last Napoleon who set foot in Malmaison Park, and the coincidence of his melancholy fate with that of the tree planted by his great ancestor was, to say the least of it, a most remarkable fulfillment of a dismal forecast, the offspring of popular superstition.—London Telegraph.

If anything were needed to add a touch of interest to the pathetic story of the Prince Imperial's death in Zululand, it is furnished in the statement recently made public by Messrs. Dent, the watchmakers. In 1878, a gold watch bearing the monogram "N" was made by their firm for the Empress Eugenie for presentation to the young Prince. This week the battered back of the watch, still bearing the monogram, was brought to their establishment by Messrs. Weill and Harburg, who informed them that six years ago it had been bought by a client of theirs at Kimberley from a Zulu. The diamond fields attract native workers from every tribe in South Africa; and so in the fulness of time it came about that the broken remnant of the watch torn from the poor slain Prince in that obscure Zululand danga where he met his death, has found its way to its original makers, from whom, probably, it will pass to the Empress. Perhaps the Zulu who sold the back-plate was himself a participant in that strangely improbable yet, as it turned out, possible drama of death in which the Imperial hope of France fell so untimely. Nothing is impossible in history. Who, twenty years since, could have dared to fortify that the great-nephew of the great Napoleon would, within the year, fall before the assegais of a barbarous tribe in the interior of Africa.—St. James's Budget, 16th June, 1888.