THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 23, 1893.

A RIDICULOUS COMPARISON.

The Patriot suggests a comparison between the financial position and policy of Canada and its Government and the financial position and policy of P. E. Island and the Peters combination. It conceals the fact that the debt of Canada was incurred in a successful effort to open up and render productive almost half a continent, including the best agricultural lands, the finest timber, and the largest and most valuable mineral areas in the world. The result of the financial policy of the Government of Canada is that while the revenue of Canada is increasing the taxation of its people is decreasing, and that while great public works are still being constructed the public debt is being reduced. The credit of Canada stands as high as that of first-class nations; because the great works to construct which its debt was contracted are paying assets, and because the resources of Canada are practically inexhaustible. But what of P. E. Island? It has no resource except its farmers, who are to be directly and heavily taxed in order that electors of the lowest class may be persuaded to vote for Government candidates by reason of the receipt of borrowed public money lavishly spent by the Government in putting dirt upon the roads at the wrong time.

The Patriot protests that "Maritime Union would not help us in the slightest degree to ward off direct taxation." Then, so much the worse for the reckless Government which has adopted a dashaway policy and is plunging the Province deeply into debt.

A GREAT TRIUMPH.

The Montreal Gazette's Chicago despatch gives particulars of the cheese competition at the World's Fair. Two of the judges were citizens of the United States and but one was a Canadian. So that the United States cannot complain of favoritism. In the class for Cheddar cheese, made previous to 1893, Canada won 103 awards and the United States not one. In the class for Cheddar cheese of this year's make Canada took 369 awards, against 45 of the United States. Canada had 130 exhibits of cheese which scored higher than the highest of the United States' exhibit. Ontario had 275 exhibits of cheese of 1893 and won 260 awards. Five lots scored ninety-nine and a half points out of a possible hundred for perfection. Quebec had 113 exhibits of cheese and won 105 awards. Nova Scotia had ten exhibits and secured three awards. New Brunswick had four exhibits and obtained two awards. Prince Edward Island had nineteen exhibits and took eight awards. Manitoba had four exhibits and received three awards. The total number of exhibits of cheese from Canada was 539, which secured altogether 490 awards. Nine of the exhibits from Canada secured 99¼ points out of a possible hundred for perfection. Five of these lots were from Ontario and four from Quebec.

These facts must be gratifying and reassuring to the farmers of Canada. Their triumph is grand. Canada has in competition with the world taken the first position in respect to agricultural products. No country has done better. It is particularly pleasing to note that Prince Edward Island has a creditable share of the success—no thanks to the Provincial Government. We are indebted to the Dominion Government and its efficient officials, Professor Robertson and Mr. Dillon, for the opportunity to compete at the World's Fair in respect to cheese.

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT.

If any credit be due to Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P., for his representations concerning Wood Islands breakwater, or any other matter, let him have it by all means. The Patriot's claim, that his advocacy resulted in a call for tenders for the repair of the Wood Islands breakwater, is, however, without foundation. Senator Ferguson had been in communication with the Public Works Department concerning this work, and as early as the 12th October he received the following telegraphic reply:

"Ottawa, Oct. 12.

"Hon. D. Ferguson,

"Plans and specifications prepared to let whole work by contract. Tenders will be advertized for within a week.

"J. Ald. Ouimet."

After receiving this reply Senator Ferguson wired the Minister on the 14th inst. as follows:

"Calling for tenders will not give relief fall's trade. No produce can be shipped without temporary repairs."

On Thursday last, as a result of this representation, Mr. Hegan, the engineer, received instructions to expend $200 in temporary repairs needed.

It is pleasing to learn that Mr. Davies is, at last, doing something in the interests of his constituents. If his efforts had in the past been directed more to promote the public good and less to party politics, he would be better deserving of support than he is. Now, that he has begun, he ought not to try to take the credit which is due to others.

—A gentlemen at the west writes to The Examiner concerning the Liberal Convention, the result of which has been reported by The Examiner: "There was war in some of the meetings when the delegates were named on Tuesday; there was war at the convention, and there will be war now until both Rogers and Matheson are well beaten on election day. The sensible men in the so-called Liberal party are disgusted with both of the self-seeking candidates now. But yesterday they say, "Oh, how happy I could be with either, were tother dear charmer away!" and now they have no love to lose on such squabblers and will give Mr. Birch their suffrage. And in general the people are asking themselves, "Is it safe to entrust ourselves any further to Mr. Fred. Peters?" They answer "No."

From Summerside. — Mr. Robert T. Hooper, of Summerside, leaves on the 30th via the Northumberland with 15 horses, and will ship them on board the Halifax steamer for the West Indies on the following Monday, Nov. 6th.

The Carita, Capt. Landro, was towed out of the harbor by the Batt on Saturday morning and sailed immediately for Barbadoes. She has on board 8,085 bush. of white oats. $3,500, and 55 sheep, $228.—Pioneer.

The new U.S. cruiser Columbia made an unofficial trial trip, and maitained a speed of 21½ knots an hour. She was built by the Cramps, of Philadelphia.

VISIT TO THE NORTHWEST.

An Interesting Letter from Alexander Horne, Esq.

What He Saw During His Run to the Rockies.

Some Big Yields of Wheat—Islanders Abroad.

Sir,—It may be of some interest to your readers to have a few items about our trip out to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Mr. J. Heber Haslam, Local Agent of the C. P. R., arranged a party to visit the great Northwest. We left Charlottetown on the Summerside express on Monday morning, September 18. I was the only one that left Charlottetown that day. A. S. Johnson joined us at St. John. We were joined at Winsloe by Charles Holman, of Winsloe Road; at Milton by Mrs. Joseph Wise; at Hunter River by Theo. McLeod; at Bradalbane by Cyrus Morris, of Stanley Bridge and Duncan McKinley, of Bradalbane; at Emerald by J. Heber Haslam, W. H. Inman, of Hampton, G. W. W. Cameron, of Augustine Cove, and Judson Clarke, of Bay View; at Kensington by Dr. Darrach; at Summerside by Arthur and Calvin Howatt, of Tryon, Daniel Buchanan, of O'Leary, and Miss Edith Haywood, of Mill River.

We all arrived at Point du Chene in good time, under the care of Captain Cameron, and reached St. John on time. By a misunderstanding on the part of some of the C. P. R. officials, our car did not meet us at St. John as intended. Mr. Haslam enquired into the matter and wired to headquarters about it. They promised to send us a car at once; and we met the car about half way between St. John and Montreal. We joined here and all went O. K. after that. When we arrived at Ottawa there was another car all furnished, and a porter to wait on us. But as we had fitted up our car, and our porter thought it was not worth while to change, we kept on as we were.

We arrived at Ottawa on September 21st at 1 p. m. This was our first stop off. We first visited the Hull Factory and Saw Mills. This is a large mill. It employs 1000 men daily the year round. It turns out millions of lumber every year. As far as the eye can see it is nothing but logs and sawed lumber, piled from 50 to 80 feet high.

We next visited the Parliament buildings. There we met our old friends J. W. Hughes and W. C. Desbrisay. Mr. Hughes kindly acted as our guide and showed us through some of the principal offices, the Library, the Senate chamber, and the House of Commons. We had the pleasure of occupying some of the leading members seats for a time.

While Mr. Hughes was showing us through the building, Mr. Haslam was making arrangements to get teams to take us out to the Government Experimental Farm. So at 2 o'clock the large carriage met us at the Parliament grounds, ready to drive us out. We all boarded the cab (18 of us) and drove out to the farm. We had a letter of introduction from the head office to Mr. Fletcher, the manager, to show us around. Mr. Fletcher is the right man in the right place, and understands farming, gardening, stock raising, and in fact he seems to have everything pertaining to a farm and its surroundings at his fingers ends. It is no trouble for him to explain things. It seems a pleasure to him to show how things should be done on a farm. We spent the whole of the afternoon on the farm. This farm is a great advantage to the farmers of the country. All they have to do is to go to the Experimental Farm and see for themselves what seed is most suitable to sow or plant. They are also raising shelter trees on this farm. They look well, and there is no doubt that if the farmers out in Manitoba would only take a little trouble and pains they could soon cultivate a lot of good shelter trees. All that is wanted is a start. We saw some of those trees that were taken from the farm and planted out in Manitoba, and they were growing well and in a few years will be quite a shelter.

We left Ottawa at 10 p.m., Sept. 21st. The next stop was at Winnipeg. This is a busy city. In 1871 the population was 100, in 1882 it was 29,000 and it is still growing. There is quite a number of Islanders here. We met some Islanders here that I did not know had left the Island till I met them on the street. I saw W. W. McLeod, inspector of post offices; M. Howatt, formerly of the Registry Office; Mrs. Wm. Hayden and family, J. C. Milford, and West Hyndman, of Charlottetown A. Wise, Milton; Cephas Mellett, Union Road; Sol. McDonald & Bros., Allan and Daniel Boisner, North River, and others. John Carr's family is also there. Winnipeg commands the trade of the vast region of the north and west. The city is handsomely built, superior brick and stone being available, and it has electric street railways, electric lighting, fine hospitals, great flour mills and grain elevators and many notable buildings.

We stayed here part of two days. The next place of note is Portage la Prarie. It has a population of 4,200. This is one of the principal grain-growing districts and markets in the prairies. It has large flouring mills and grain elevators. We saw some fine fields of wheat here, some in stooks and some standing. Land commands a good price here. We were told that one farmer sold his farm (160 acres) that same week for $4,000. Our next stop off was at Brandon. It has a population of 5,400 and is a large grain market. It has five large grain elevators, a flouring mill and a saw mill. The Government Experimental Farm is located here and managed by Mr. Bedford, a very clever man, a man that understands his business. They have some fine stock on this farm. We weighed one of this year's calves and it totalled 640 lbs., and a Short Horn bull, two years old, weighed 1900 lbs. This farm is run something on the same principle as the farm at Ottawa, cultivating shelter trees. This farm is quite a boon to the farmers of Manitoba, as all the farmer has to do is to watch the managers and see what kinds of seed suits that climate. Then he can get the same kind of seed and sow it without any risk. The same as to grass. There are various kinds of grasses grown here, so the farmer has only to follow out the same course as the Experimental Farm; the same in shelter trees. The farmers are beginning to cultivate shelter trees in many places. Mr. Bedford hitched up teams and drove us from the farm to and around the city, then drove us to our car. We had fine weather all through. There was no sign of rain; the wind was a little cold, but fresh and dry. We met some Islanders here. I saw John H. Longworth and young Beer, a son of Dr. Beer. They are in charge of the C. P. R. station here; I also saw Arthur Essery, Shaw McCallum; and last but not least, we met here one of our old citizens, George Wright. He looks well and is preparing to go into the grain and pork business. I should say he can make money at that business, as he has a good country to work in. I say success to him.

We left Brandon Sept. 25th, at 10 p. m., for Indian Head. We arrived there Sept. 26th, at 4 p. m. Westwards, the line follows a gradually rising prairie, bounded by low wooded hills at the south, and by the Qu'Appelle River, 8 or 10 miles away, at the north. Here again for a considerable distance, speculators holding most of the lands near the railway have kept the cultivated farms a mile or two away. This section is as yet almost exclusively devoted to wheat and cattle. We were met at the station here by the Manager of the Government Experimental Farm (Mr. McKay.) He escorted us out to the Farm. This is quite a new farm, but it has a magnificent, fine, large, roomy building. This Farm has the largest herds of cattle of any of the Government's farms. We measured some grain on this farm. It stood 5 feet 9 inches in height, well-filled. A good root crop. The vegetables are fine, in fact, they can grow anything that you want to grow. They are cultivating these shelter trees on a larger scale than on any of the other farms. These trees grow very rapidly, and will be a great help to the Northwest farmers through time. Mr. McKay, the manager of the Farm, next day very kindly furnished us with teams to drive us out in the country. We visited some of the farms. The first place we visited was the great Bell Farm, containing 100 square miles. Near the entrance to the farm the headquarter buildings may be seen on the right. The neat, square cottages of the farm laborers dot the plain as far as the eye can reach. The furrows on this farm are usually ploughed four miles long, and to plough one furrow outwards and another returning is a half a day's work for a man and team.

The work is done by an almost military organization—ploughing by brigades and reaping by divisions. The men were threshing, the day we were there, with a steam thresher and cleaner. They can thresh from 1,600 to 2,200 bushels of oats and from 1,200 to 1,600 bushels of wheat per day. They thresh, clean and bind it all at the same time. They feed the furnace with straw. They stack the grain in large ricks about ten feet apart, in pairs, in a straight line through the fields. They drive the thresher in between two ricks, and pitch off each stack, as it takes two pitchers to keep one thresher going. When they finish these two stacks they move the thresher ahead to the next two, and set the straw on fire and burn it up after them. They make a clean sweep as they go. It takes about twenty men to keep one of these steam threshers going all day. As one feeder can only stand half an hour at a time, the second man is always on hand to take his place. The feeders get $2.50 each per day, and the other men $1.25.

The next farmer we visited was a Mr. Dickson. He moved here from Ontario twelve years ago, and took up a section of land (640 acres). He has good buildings, two binders (7 feet cut), two press drills, plows, harrows, truck wagons, and all the implements used on a large farm. He showed us some wheat which he had just threshed. He sent a sample to the Corn Exchange at Winnipeg, and it was graded "extra." He says that his wheat will yield this year 40 bushels per acre on the summer-fallowed land, and 35 bushels on the scratched land. What is meant by the fallow and scratched land is, after they are through with the planting in the spring they set to work, plow up about one-half of what they intend seeding next spring, and keep on harrowing that all through the summer to kill the weeds. The next spring they put the pressed drill on this and sow the wheat. That is all they have to do no harrowing or rolling. What is called the scratched crop is, they burn the stubble of the ground where the wheat or oats was last year. They put the pressed drill on this, plowing, and sow the seed. That is all they have to do. What is meant by a pressed drill is, a seed drill. It is something like our seed drill on the Island, only they have a large, narrow metal wheel running behind each spout, which covers the grain. Mr. Dickieson says he will have about 8,000 bushels of wheat this year.

The next man we visited was a Mr. Harper. He left Ontario about eleven years ago. He worked on the Bell Farm for seven years and saved up $1,500. He then bought three quarter sections of land, and to-day he has 2 binders, 2 press drills, plows, harrows, truck wagons — all the fit out for a farm—11 horses, 30 head cattle and fair buildings—all paid for. He thinks he will have about six thousand bushels of good hard wheat for sale this season.

The next man was a Mr. Stephens, also from Ontario. He has one and a half sections of land (960 acres) He had just finished threshing a 100-acre field of wheat the day before we got there. That averaged forty bushels per acre. They were cutting a 150-acre field of oats the day we visited the farm. He expected about eighty bushels of oats per acre. He is well provided with farm machinery, horses, cattle, pigs, etc. He expects to have about seven thousand bushels of wheat and about five thousand bushels of oats this season.

The next farm we visited was that of a Mr. Williamson, another Ontario man. He has two sections of land. It is quite a sight to see this man's stack yard. It forms quite a little town of grain stacks—and he is still cutting grain. It was such a sight that we had to get a photograph of the stacks and fields. We have two expert photographers with us—Mr. A. S. Johnson and Judson Clarke.

The next man we called on was a Mr. Todd. He came out from Ontario twelve years ago, and took up land for himself and his four brothers. But only one brother came out, and so they kept the section between them. He worked two years on this land, but got tired of it, and went out threshing and drilling wells for two years. He soon got tired of that, and went back to his farm and settled down to work. To-day he has two binders, two press drills, plows, harrows, eleven horses, thirty-five head cattle (all paid for), and about six thousand bushels wheat and from twenty-five hundred to three thousand bushels oats.

I asked him how he managed when the blizzards came around. He said he heard more from down-easters about blizzards than he ever saw in Manitoba. He said he saw very few of them since he came to the country. He says they have cold weather there sometimes, but they prepare themselves for it. They have not much to do in winter, so they have no need to expose themselves. The cold snap only lasts a few weeks. This district is more adapted for wheat and oat growing. They do not raise cattle here—only a few milch cows. There is no ranching in this section.

The next station we stopped at was Regina. It has a population of 2,200, and is the capital of the Territory of Assiniboia, and the distributing point for the country north and south. We met our old friend Frank Darke and his wife and sister, Pope Balderston, J. K. McInnis (formerly of Darlington), all looking hale and hearty, and seeming to be doing well. The next stop of I was at Maple Creek. This is a ranching district. There are numerous lakes and ponds, some fresh, some alkaline, at intervals. At this station are extensive yards for the shipment of cattle. This is where Messrs. Theo. McLeod and David Bertram, of Hunter River, have their sheep ranch. Our party divided themselves into two divisions. One drove out to the sheep ranch, the other to the cattle ranch. We had to drive about twenty miles to reach Mr. Bertram's house. When we arrived at the house, Mr. Bertram was some miles away with the sheep. Mrs. Bertram invited us to stay to tea. We accepted the invitation and fed our bronchos, (horses.) After we had made a good meal out on the wild prairies, for the first time in our lives, we hitched up our bronchos and drove out to where Mr. Bertram was herding his sheep. He was glad to see us, as we were the first Islanders he had seen since he arrived out there.

Sheep ranching is rather a tedious business. You cannot leave them for an hour at a time, as the prairie wolves are death on sheep. Mr. Bertram says he has seen the most of his hard times. His first breed of sheep did not suit the country, but he is getting into a good breed now, and hopes to make some money soon. The other half of our party visited some little ranches and were treated very kindly. They were all invited to dinner (thirteen in all.) They were treated to the best. The people out here are very kind to strangers. They are offended if you do not accept their invitations to dine with them. Messrs. Dixon Bros. from Ontario run a large store at Maple Creek—it is larger than any store in Charlottetown—and keep a general store, from a needle to an anchor. They carry on ranching in horses and cattle on a large scale. They have over 400 head of cattle and 75 horses. They have one rick of hay put up for the winter's feed. We measured it. It is 276 yards long, about 50 feet wide, high as a man can pitch, and they are still adding to it. More anon.

Alexander Horne.

Personal

Captain Thomas G. Taylor returned from New York on Saturday evening.

Mrs. F. P. Taylor arrived home from the United States on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. James Beales have returned from the United States.

John J. Fairbairn, the well-known commercial traveller is here on a business trip. He is at Hotel Davies.

Mr. and Mrs. D. O'M. Reddin are expected home next week from the World's Fair. They are at present visiting Dr. and Mrs. Creamer, Brooklyn.

Mr. Anderson, Belfast, was registered at the Queen Hotel this forenoon. The arrivals on Saturday included J. G. Carleton, St. John, and F. V. Warnold, Detroit.

Rev. J. M. McLeod, of Vancouver, B. C., who is visiting his daughter, Mrs. C. D Thomson, at Moncton, preached in the Presbyterian Church at that place yesterday.

Mr. Albert J. White, contractor and builder, of Chelsea, Mass., left by train on Saturday morning for his home, after having spent a very pleasant time visiting friends and relatives on the Island.

The arrivals at the Hotel Davies this forenoon included: S C Clarke, Mount Stewart; J M Egan, do; W H Barnard, Summerside; F C Rattray, North Rustico. A M Wright and R T Holman, of Summerside, were registered on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Davies and Mrs. W. D. McKay arrived home from Chicago and the World's Fair on Saturday evening. They report having a most enjoyable time, and speak highly of the great Exposition. Mrs. Davies has brought home a number of souvenirs of the big fair, including samples of asbestos, phosphate, galena and other minerals.

Thirty Horses Wanted.

The Brigantine Gertrude, 292 Tons, Registered and Classed, is expected to sail for Trinidad, W. I., about the 28th of October, and will carry Horses on freight. Apply at once to

C. H. SCHURMAN.

oct16—tf

"YOU DON'T HAVE TO DIE TO WIN,"

A FEW GOOD FEATURES OF THE

Covenant Mutual Benefit Association

OF GALESBURG, ILLINOIS.

Life Insurance at Actual Cost.

You get one-half of your Policy in cash WHILE LIVING, in case of permanent total disability from any cause.

You will receive cash dividends annually after three years, thus reducing the cost of your insurance.

You can get back part of what you have paid in after five years in extended or paid-up insurance.

You can surrender your Policy after ten years and receive your entire contribution to the Emergency Fund IN CASH, or in event of your prior death it will be added to the face value of your Policy.

You can surrender your Policy on arrival at life expectancy and receive your total contribution to the Emergency Fund, together with all profits and accretions thereto, IN CASH, or you can keep your Policy in force and let your Emergency Fund accumulations carry it for you.

Has paid in death claims over SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.

It has 50,000 members and now working its seventeenth year.

Has assets in excess of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and its Emergency Fund and surplus over liabilities exceeds EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

It has $55,000 deposited with the Insurance Department of Canada.

It has no due and unpaid death claims.

It has direct State supervision, protection and guarantee.

It has $112,000,000 of business in force.

It has already paid ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS to the Widows and Orphans and Beneficiaries of its deceased members in Canada.

It has already written, during the first eight months of 1893, TWENTY-EIGHT MILLIONS of new business.

It has no membership fees, no annual dues, or other side issues to increase the rates.

You can elect to pay annually, semi-annually or bi-monthly.

Policies incontestable and non-forfeitable after three years.

No chance of loss to the insured.

Will insure persons not over 50 years of age for $20,000 or less. Will insure persons not over 55 years of age for $10,000 or less. Will insure persons not over 60 years of age for $5,000 or less.

Further information supplied by any of our duly authorized agents, or upon application to

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,

Agent for P. E. Island & Eastern Nova Scotia.

Ch'town, Oct. 19, 1893—3i eod wy tl

J. B. Pace Tobacco Co., Richmond, Virginia; and Montreal, Canada.

A Poor Suit

Is little better than no suit at all. No one need have a poor suit if they patronize our establishment for with the bargains we are giving a little money is sufficient to clothe a man well. We give personal attention to the tailoring department, employ the best workmen in the province, and can give in the future, as in the past, the utmost satisfaction.

D. A. BRUCE.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Despatches to The Examiner.

Another Daily Paper.

St. John Oct. 23.

St. John is to have a new evening paper. The parties financially concerned are E. Carter, of the Progress; Mr. Fenety, of Fredericton, and John Gilmour, stepson of the late Dr. Elder. The writing staff will include J. E. B. McCready, late editor of the Telegraph, and Mr. McDade, Legislative Reporter.

Anarchist Demonstration.

London, Oct. 23.

The socialist and anarchist rally, yesterday, did not realize the expectations of the committee. The principal feature of the demonstration was a scaffold, from which hung the effigy of a shrouded corpse labelled "Asquith murderer."

Warning for Boys.

Montreal, Oct. 23.

While several boys were watching a bonfire, one, five years old, shoved his companion, seven years of age, named Letour, into the flames. He was burned so badly that to-day death came to his release.

Two-Mile Yearling Record.

Boston, Oct. 23.

At Franklyn Park, on Saturday Imperial Boy, a colt owned by Austin, trotted two miles in 5.25½, beating the world's yearling record for that distance by 33½ secs.

Football.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 23.

The Wanderers won the football match on Saturday with the United Service by a try to nothing.

Alderman Fractured.

Halifax, Oct. 23.

Alderman O'Donnell fractured his left leg in a runaway accident yesterday.

THE UNITED STATES.

A Political History: 1492-1871.

BY GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L.

So great has been the demand for Professor Goldwin Smith's new work that the first edition is quite sold out. The second edition will be ready in a few days. We have ordered a number of copies from the publishers, and now invite all who wish to have Goldwin Smith's latest work to book their orders with us. The price is $2.00.

We are still taking orders for General Lew Wallace's "Prince of India," 2 vols., $2.50.

Any new book procured at publisher's prices. Orders requested.

GEO. CARTER & CO.,
Booksellers and Seedsmen,
oct20 187 Queen Square.

Hundreds of ladies in ill health have been or are being restored to health and strength by the use of Hawker's Tonic. It has become the great and popular family remedy. .....

When a Chinese girl is married her attendants are always the oldest and ugliest women to be found in the neighborhood. They are supposed to act as foils to her youthful beauty.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Thomas Haywood, Esq, Tignish, on Oct 18th, by Rev. J. R. Coffin, James Platts, Esq, of Mill River, to Miss Adeline Haywood, of Tignish, P. E. I.

DIED.

At Kelly's Cross, on 19th inst., Margaret, beloved wife of the late Felix McKenna, Esq, aged 55.

On Sunday evening, 22nd inst., Louis, beloved son of Anthony and Bridget Flynn, aged 5 months.

The Masonic Music Hall seats 900 people. If half the audience on "opening night" are ladies, misses and children, and each of them were to buy a jacket or ulster from Stanley Bros., they would make a big hole in their stock, but would not make an entire clearance. Large assortment, latest styles and lowest prices.

oct23—2i eod

The "Prince of India," by Wallace, is well worth reading. Our 1893 Bulbs are choice. Have you bought yet? Prices low.—Haszard & Moore, Booksellers.

Dobell Line.

Steamer POLINO is due here from Montreal and Quebec on TUESDAY, 24th inst., and sails for St. John's, Nfld., via Pictou. Live stock on deck carried at low rates. For freight or passage apply here to

N., B. & M. RATTENBURY,
Agents.

Charlottetown, Oct. 23, 1893.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wood Islands Work," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 14th day of November next, inclusively, for the reconstruction and repair of works at Wood Islands, Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Post Office, Charlottetown, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, *equal to five per cent of the amount of tender*, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 7th October, 1893.
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Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for St. Peter's Bay Work," will be received until TUESDAY, the 14th day of November next, inclusively, for the extension of the Beach Protect on Work at St. Peter's Bay, King's County, Prince Edward Island, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of Mr. H. D. McEwan, Lot 40, Railway Station, and the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to *five per cent of amount of tender*, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 9th October, 1893.
oct23—3i

GREAT DISCOUNT SALE

STILL GOING ON AT

JAMES PATON & CO'S.

20, 25 and 33⅓ Per Cent Discount.

MANTLES--Discounted.

FURS--Discounted.

All New Goods in Our Fur Department.

LADIES' - FUR - JACKETS,

Cheapest and Best.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Charlottetown, October 20, 1893—eod

Delays Are Dangerous!

Then to be Safe, always Insure with

E. R. Brow
CHARLOTTETOWN

WHEN NEXT

buying Soap, ask your Grocer for Ammonia Soap. For general household work it has no equal. Ask your grocer for it.

October 2, 1893

Johnston's Fluid Beef

maintains its high standard as

A Perfect Beef Food.

STAMINAL

is a FOOD and a TONIC combined.

It contains the feeding qualities of BEEF AND WHEAT, and the tonic qualities of HYPOPHOSPHITES in the form of a

Palatable Beef Tea.

Milk Granules

is the solids of pure Cow's Milk so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

The perfect equivalent of MOTHER'S MILK.