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None Cheaper!

For Fineness of Finish and Artistic
Posing, LEWIS' PHOTOS are unsur-
passed anywhere.
Special attention given to CHILDREN'S
PICTURES; also to Copying and En-
larging Old Pictures.

ENTRANCE ON GRAFTON ST.
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Feb 20

SKINS OF FOXES AND OTTERS.

Most Valuable of the Furs Found in
the Pacific Coast Regions.

The most precious of all Pacific coast
furs is the sea otter. There was a time
when this animal was very plentiful
off the California coast. The Russians
are largely responsible for their de-
struction at the time they founded a
settlement at Fort Ross, at the mouth
of Russian river, in Sonoma county.
Some sea otters are still captured off
the California coast, and there are a
few small vessels specially engaged off
the California coast sea otter hunting;
but Alaskan waters are the chief source
of supply of this class of fur-bearing
animals. Sea otters are always found
afloat, and the hunter can capture them
in no other way than by shooting. The
deeper and colder the water they are
found in the better the fur and the
higher the price the hunter secures for
the pelt.

A first-class sea otter skin in the raw
is worth \$500 to the hunter. The best
sea otter pelt taken off the California
coast will yield \$250 each to the hunter.
There may be elements, however, in
the pelt which may reduce the value of
the Alaskan pelt to \$20 and that of the
California coast to \$5. The coast of
Japan has been a good hunting ground
for sea otter, and during the past
twenty-five years several small crafts
have sailed from San Francisco and
San Diego to Japan, outfitting for otter
hunting. Almost all sea otter skins
are marketed in Russia, where the fur
is in demand.

Next in value to the sea otter is the
fox among the fur bearing animals of
the Pacific coast. Six kinds are hunted
for their pelts, which range from 20
cents to \$30 each in the raw.

These are the silver, cross, red, blue,
gray and white. Something very rare
among foxes is a black coated animal,
and the fur of such a fox commands a
fancy price, often running as high as
\$150. To supply the demand for black
fox furs, furriers prepare an imitation
by dyeing the fur of the red fox, which
is the cheapest pelt of the fox family,
the best "red" not being worth to the
trapper more than \$2.25 per skin. If
we except the natural black fox, the
highest priced fox pelts are the
"silver" and the "blue." A trapper
gets for a perfect silver fox pelt as he
strips it from the carcass about \$30,
and for the best blue fox pelt about
\$22.

An effort is being made on the Aleu-
tian Islands to farm the blue fox. One
of the small islands in the group suit-
able for the purposes of farming have
been leased by some of the old trappers
of the Hudson Bay and Alaska Com-
mercial companies for a nominal rent,
and these have been stocked with foxes.
The animals are stockaded and regu-
larly fed by the farmer, who is usually
a "squaw" man, that is, one living
with a native woman, who is settled
with his family on the island. In time
the animals become domesticated and
are then easily managed. Furriers are
watching the experiment with consid-
erable interest.—San Francisco Chron-
icle.

Even to those who are most careful
and particular with their loved and
treasured libraries accidents will hap-
pen, and the human bookworm is at
his or her wits' end to remove the dif-
ficulty, which threatens perhaps to ruin
forever one or more of the choicest vol-
umes.

An English magazine lately pub-
lished the following items, which will
probably be found useful by any lib-
rarian:

To remove ink stains from books—A
small quantity of oxalic acid, diluted
with water, applied with a camel's hair
pencil and blotted with blotting paper,
will, with two applications, remove all
traces of the ink.

To remove grease spots—Lay pow-
dered pipeclay each side of the spot and
press with an iron as hot as the paper
will bear without scorching.

To remove iron mould—Apply first a
solution of sulphate of potash and af-
terward one of oxalic acid. The sul-
phate acts on the iron.

To kill and prevent bookworms—
Take one half ounce of camphor, pow-
dered like salt, one half-ounce bitter
apple, mix well, and spread on the
book shelves. Renew every six months.

To polish old bindings—Thoroughly
clean the leather by rubbing with a
piece of flannel; if the leather is broken,
fill up the holes with a little paste;
beat up the yolk of an egg and rub it
well over the covers with a piece of
sponge; polish it by passing a hot iron
over.

Do not allow books to be very long in
too warm a place; gas affects them
very much, Russia leather in particu-
lar.

Do not let books get damp or they
will soon mildew, and it is almost im-
possible to remove it.

Books with clasped or raised sides
damage those near them on the shelves.
—Inland Printer.

Sunlight Soap
It is Pure
Nothing is added to
cleanse or reduce
its quality.

TEETH \$10 per Set. Partial Set-
\$2 and upwards. Gold and
Porcelain Crowning. Best
material, best workmanship,
best satisfaction.
DR. J. P. MURRAY,
Queen Street, Charlottetown

THE NEGRO'S CURLY HAIR.

It is a Protection to the Brain From
the Tropical Sun.

The flat nose of the African and his
large nostrils result from the necessity
of inhaling larger draughts of tropical
air to produce the same degree of
vitality, because of its greater expan-
sion; thus the increased exercise pro-
duces increased expansion of the nos-
trils of a larger nose.

The curling of the African's hair,
while universal on his continent, is
common to every country of the globe.
Perhaps this has a scientific solution
in the fact that the curls deflect the rays
of the tropical sun, thus preventing their
more severe penetration into the brain.

In the transmission of light, it is a law
that every intervening object with
which a ray comes in contact bends
and diverts it in another direction.

Heat curls every kind of hair, and
that which is provided in nature for
the protection of the brain from injury
by the rays of a tropical sun is a creat-
ed endowment, which by degrees is be-
coming naturally transmissible and
inherited.

The skull of the African, with its
peculiar thickness, affords another
feature of protection to the brain.

It is evident that it is the outdoor ex-
posure of the working classes that
makes their skin so black. It must
also be remembered that it is not the
skin alone of the men of Africa which
manifests deep color, but this charac-
teristic is noticed in all the birds,
beasts, fish, reptiles and plants.

Another fact in relation to this
phenomenon is that everything grows
less deeply colored as we approach the
polar regions. There the white bear is
found and nowhere else, while the
black bear lives and is now native to
almost every other climate.—St. Louis
Republic.

He Paid His Fare.

Why should a story of honest deal-
ing with a street railroad company be
published by the New York Tribune,
under the title, "A Rare Bird?" Is
the opinion that there is no harm in
criticizing a railroad company so pre-
valent as to justify the title?

He sat in a Sixth Avenue elevated
rail car, and twirled a five-cent
piece expectantly. At length he turned
to a reporter, who happened to be
sitting near him, and said:

"What's the fare on this road?"
"Five cents."
"Don't they collect it?"
"Certainly not. You buy a ticket at
the station where you get on, and put
it in the box on the platform."

"That's strange!" said the man with
the unused nickel. "Somehow I've
slipped in without paying. You see,"
he added, confidentially, "I'm from
California, and we don't ride around in
this sort of thing out there. Guess I
can put a ticket in when I get off, can't
I?"

"Well," said the reporter, "the ele-
vated road crowds and hustles us so
that some New Yorkers wouldn't hesi-
tate to beat the road. If it were in such
an unintentional manner as you have
done it."

"I think had better pay," said the
California, decidedly.

And at Fourteenth street he left the
train and said to the ticket chopper,
"Somehow or other I have ridden up
here from Chambers street without pay-
ing anything."

"Saved a nickel, did yer?"
"I want to pay now."
"Hey?"
"I say I want to pay for my ride."
"Don't live in New York, do you?"
"No."
"Didn't come from Jersey or Brook-
lyn, did yer?"
"No."
"Where did you come from?"
"California."
"Christian Endeavor Convention?"
"Yes."
"Well, you go round to that win-
dow," exclaimed the chopper, "plunk
down five cents for a ticket, and come
around and put it in this box. Then
let me look at yer. I've chipped tick-
ets on three years, but I never
seed a man like you before."

Valuable Property For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the desir-
able residence, "Edenhurst," on West
Street, between B. Heav, Esq., and H.
L. H. Davies'. The property has 84 feet
fronting on West Street and 200 feet to
the water.

The house is heated throughout with
hot water; also a well of spring water in
cellar.

Apply on the premises to Simon Davies,
or Davies & Hazard, Solicitors.
Feb 29

Seed Wheat.

Campbell's White Chaff and White Rus-
sian, grown one year from Imported Seed
on the "Warren Farm."

JOHN NEWSON.
incl 9-1m

WE WISH

all our friends to know that we are
still on CONNOLLY'S WHARF,
and intend remaining there for this
year at least. We would strongly
advise our Country friends not to
jilt their horses after coming long
journeys, by hauling lumber over
tars streets, when they can come to
this Wharf and load their sleighs
so conveniently right on the ice,
which they cannot do anywhere
else. Good stock now on hand,
LATHS, SHINGLES, BOARDS
and CEDAR POSTS galore.

JAMES BARRETT,
incl 16 Connolly's Wharf.

TO LET.

That large Shop, part of the "London
House" Building, lately occupied by
T. McKenzie, Tailor, with good room up-
stairs for work shop or store room.
Apply to
HON. DANIEL DAVIES,
L. H. DAVIES, Q. C.
Executors Estate late Geo. Davies,
Or F. W. L. Moore, Solicitor, in
building.

THE MCKAY WOOLEN COMPANY.

OUR SPECIALTIES

are Ready-to-wear Clothing, Hats and Caps, Gents'
Furnishings and Custom Tailoring.

McKay Woolen Co., Bargain Corner

Artistic Bargains.

A number of those beautiful and
artistic Parlor and Chamber Sets—
odd fancy pieces—which combine
High Quality and Low Price. A
little money goes a long way at
Newsen's Furniture Store.

JOHN NEWSON,
10, 1896. THE BARGAIN GIVER.

True Lovers.

of delicious TEA are satisfied when supplied with
our lines of English Breakfast Congou, India, China,
Oolong and Ceylon Teas. We believe our 22c. Blend
to be the best on the market for quality, strength
flavor and price. The public realize a good article
when they use it, and to-day our sales on this Tea
are larger than ever before.

We carry a full line of Canned Goods, Jams and
Jellies, Fish, Boned and Skinned Dried Codfish
Flour, Meal, etc., which we will sell at the very
lowest prices.

Our aim is to buy the most reliable good and
sell them at the lowest prices. Eggs taken in ex-
change for cash or goods. Goods delivered to all
parts of the city.

WILLIAM GRANT & CO.
Charlottetown, Jan 17, 1891-1895
QUEEN STREET.

RIPANS

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

BEPPE

URGENT
REPAIRS

made from Pure Linseed Oil. Not a thin
watery mixture but a GOOD PAINT.
Every tin with lever top, so that if not
used at once can be instantly closed air-
tight. For sale only by
FENNELL & CHANDLER.
Charlottetown, March 13, 1896.

WATER SNAKE FIGHTS EEL.

Terrific Combat which Finally Ended in
the Eel's Escape.

"Did you ever know that there is a
deadly antipathy between a common
water snake and an eel?" asked the fish-
erman. "Well, I never knew it until an
experience I had in witnessing a fight be-
tween the two. Personally, I have the
greatest dread of eels. I'm more afraid
of them than I am of a snake, and you
can imagine my chagrin when I hap-
pened to hook one on one of my fishing ex-
peditions. I was afraid to touch it, and
I could not get it to let me angle in the
air. I could not get it off my hook and
I was meditating what to do when al-
together unnoticed I allowed the slimy ob-
ject to drop into the water. In a moment
I saw a big water snake make a dive for
it. At the first plunge it caught the neck
of the eel squarely between its teeth, and
I could see it sink its ugly fangs into the
eel's flesh. I waited anxiously to see the
developments. With its grim hold still
on the eel's neck, the snake, quick as it
takes to tell it, wrapped its sinuous body
around its antagonist's neck in an effort
to squeeze it to death. The body of the
eel was so sleek, however, and the snake's
collar, despite all it could do, would slip
down into the water. Time and time
again it tried to squeeze the life out of
its antagonist, never for an instant re-
leasing its hold on the eel's neck, but the
body of the latter was too sleek for it and
every time it would slip down. Finally
the hook broke and the eel made good
its escape."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Leap Year.

Why is it called leap year? It is be-
cause the Julian calendar, in which the
custom of adding a day to February
every fourth year was introduced, pro-
vided that the additional day should be
inserted not at the end of the month,
but six days earlier, forming a second
sixth day; hence arose the word bis-
sextile, which is still retained as the
name of the year in which the addition-
al day is inserted, though now it is
added at the end of the month. The
name leap year follows the fact that for
a year after insertion of the addi-
tional day each date comes two days
later in the week than it came the pre-
vious year, instead of on the following
day of the week, as in ordinary years.
The date may be said to leap over a
day, and hence the name.—Boston Her-
ald.

It Wouldn't Work in This Case.

The Washington correspondent of the
Atlanta Journal tells a story of a well-
known naval dignitary who has a
beautiful daughter. A certain young
ensign, with no resources but his slender
salary, fell in love with her and
asked the old gentleman for her hand.
The father at once taxed him with the
fact that he had only his salary—hardly
enough to keep him in white gloves and
to burnish his brass buttons. "Well,
Mr. Admiral, what you say is true.
But when you married you were only a
midshipman, with even a smaller sal-
ary than mine. How did you get along?"
asked the ensign, who believed
he had made the most diplomatic de-
cision. "But not so. The crafty old
sea-dog thundered forth: 'I lived on my
father-in-law for the first ten years,
but I'll be hanged if you are going to
do it.'"

Through a Brick.

"You wouldn't have believed it pos-
sible to blow out a candle flame through
a brick-bat," remarked a celebrated
physician, whose penchant is to give
scientific research a practical bearing.
"It can be done, however, and it illus-
trates the all-pervasive qualities of air."
"Most rooms are largely ventilated
through the walls, and the brick and
mortar are merely very rudimentary
lungs, which take in and throw out the
atmosphere with little hindrance."
"You may try the experiment your-
self."
"Place a candle on the other side of
your brick and use two funnels, with
the flaring ends on the opposite sides of
the brick-bat, with the small end of one
in line with your mouth and the small
end of the other trained on the candle
flame. The least breath will make the
light flicker, and a heavy expiration
will extinguish it altogether."
"Try it and see."—Toledo Globe.

As Old And Well Tried Remedy

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has
been used for over fifty years by millions
of mothers for their children, while teeth-
ing, with perfect success. It soothes the
child, softens the gums, allays the pain,
cures the colic, and is the best remedy for
Diarrhoea. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold
by Druggists in every part of the world.
Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is
incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no
other kind.—w. w. f. w. l. v.

Royal Baking Powder

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Mail and Empire is authority for
the statement that the buying power of
the farmers is greater to-day than it ever
was. The proof of this is the fact, says
the Mail and Empire, that their collective
and per capita buying is greater than it
ever was. More sugar, tea, dry goods,
hardware, and staple merchandise gener-
ally is now distributed among the farmers
than there ever was before. Leaving out
of consideration the fall in prices, it is
plain that the money value of the total
produce raised on Canadian farms has
greatly increased. Last year produce ex-
ported had not gone down in the mean-
time, or agricultural exports in 1895
would probably have been worth four
times as many dollars as those of 1877.
In 1878 the value of our farm produce ex-
ported was \$35,640,777, while the farm
produce imported amounted to about six-
teen million dollars, leaving the net
exports less than twenty million dollars.
Thus even in the face of falling prices, our
farmers have been able to raise a net
surplus whose money value is nearly
three times as great as that of the surplus
exported in 1877. If the value of farm
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Drunkennes in Toronto.

The annual report of the Toronto
Chief of Police shows that the number
of arrests during the year of all kinds
was less than usual. It shows, too,
that more arrests came out of drinking
and drunkenness than from any other
cause combined. That is the old story.
Such has been the case for years, and
such will continue to be the case until
the cause is removed. Arresting and
punishing drunkards merely deals with
the results, and not with the cause. Dur-
ing the year 7,658 persons were appre-
hended or summoned. Of these 2,773
were for drunkenness alone, of whom
268 were women. There were 210
cases for breach of liquor laws, and
434 assaults, many of which had their
origin in drink. The report also states
that "highway robbery was almost en-
tirely practised on drunken people."
Of the sixteen suicides reported during
the year, it is a well-known fact that
several of them were committed by
persons suffering from delirium trem-
ens, or from the results of hard drink-
ing. Of the burglaries, too, the chief
reports that a third of them were by
persons in search of food. Hunger im-
pelled them, and in too many cases
drink increased their poverty.

The Causes of Strikes.

The fact that disputes as to wages
are involved in the majority of strikes
forces into recognition the fundamental
aspects of the problem. Production is
the result of the combined resources of
capital and labor. Two distinct classes,
whose interests would seem to be in
the main identical, are engaged jointly
as employer and employed. The one
owns the instruments of production,
the tools and machinery, the other per-
forms the work. Thus the machinery
of capital augmented by the labor of
the workingman produces a given prod-
uct. Directly the question obtains as
to the relative share of each factor in
that product. Before the era of strikes
this question was not a pertinent one.
Then industrial forces were not to be
set off in two divisions, for the man
who owned the tools performed the
work. There were no wage disputes,
for the employer was himself the em-
ployed.

The Word "Lady."

There's a great deal of jabber in
praise of "that good old Saxon word
'woman'" and in disparagement of the
word "lady." But "lady" is a Saxon
word of good old Saxon word, dignified in
origin and in all the meanings which
attach to it legitimately. It is de-
scended from the Anglo-Saxon "hlæf-
dige" "Hlaf" meant loaf. It is similar
in sound to the old English word
Scandinavian origin, "dæla," meaning
a maid, from which we got our modern
English word "dairy." The first in
the list of meanings attached to the
word "lady" in Webster's Dictionary
is: "A woman who looks after the
domestic affairs of a family; a mistress;
the female head of the household."
The fifth is: "A woman of refined or
gentle manners; a well-bred woman—
the feminine correlative of 'gentle-
man.'" Surely there is nothing in this
word to warrant sneers and flouts and
jeers. The prejudice against "lady"
has arisen from its unauthoritative mis-
use.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A Seething Rebuke.

Visitor (in editorial sanctum, with el-
evated nose)—It strikes me the condition
of that towel is not just what it should
be—bah!
Editor (softly)—Sir, to the pure all
things are pure.—Truth.

Fire Insurance

"The Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool,"
"The Phoenix Co. of Brooklyn,"
"The Sun Fire of London."

The above Companies are possessed
immense resources, and have a world-wide
reputation for strict integrity and liberality
in the settlement of claims.

JOHN McEACHERN,
Agent.