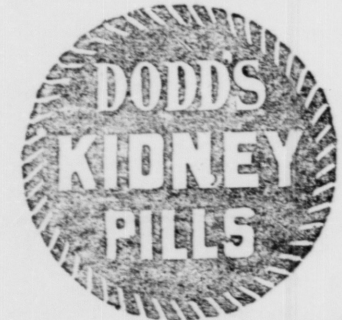


If?

If you want to preserve apples, don't cause a break in the skin. The germs of decay thrive rapidly there. So the germs of consumption find good soil for work when the lining of the throat and lungs is bruised, made raw, or injured by colds and coughs. Scott's Emulsion, with hypophosphites, will heal inflamed mucus membranes. The time to take it is before serious damage has been done. A 50-cent bottle is enough for an ordinary cold.

30 cents and \$1.00 Scott & Bowne, Chemists, Belleville, Ont.

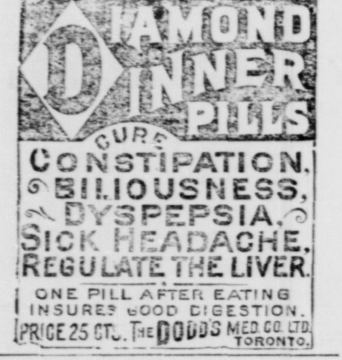
DON'T DESPAIR



WILL CURE YOU

We guarantee Dodd's Kidney Pills to cure all cases of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Limping Gout, Rheumatism, Headache, Neuritis, Female Trouble, Urinary Blood, or any ailment connected with the kidneys. Sold by all druggists in 50c boxes or six boxes \$2.50. Dr. L. A. SMITH & CO., Toronto.

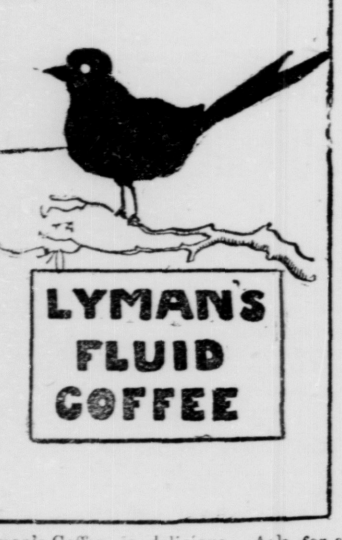
GEORGE E. HUGHES, Charlotte-wn.



CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, REGULATE THE LIVER.

Having now completed my Sample Rooms, heated by hot water and lighted by electricity, with all sanitary arrangements and a private entrance to same, I have converted my Saloon into a Grocery and stocked with the choicest Groceries, hoping by paying strict attention to the two above business to receive a liberal patronage for same.

P. P. GILLIS, jan15-5id&w



Lyman's Coffee is delicious. Ask for free sample.

FURNACE LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Sailings between LONDON and HALIFAX. Under special contract with the Dominion Government. S. S. HALIFAX CITY, 3,000 Tons. S. S. ST. JOHN CITY, 3,000 Tons. S. S. DAMARA, 2,500 Tons.

THE EXAMINER MONTAGUE Carriage Factory We are showing this season a finer line of Sleighs than shown by us heretofore. The assortment consists of Single and Double Box Sleighs, Round Back, Square, etc.

JOHN McLEAN & SON, dec6-ly & wky

LIGHT LIKE THE SUN.

ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY OF A WONDERFUL ILLUMINANT.

Its Manufacture Possible Wherever Coal and Lime, its Constituents, Abound—Gas Companies Are in Control.

Experts say that the most wonderful illuminant yet invented has come from the accidental discovery of a gas from acetylene, heretofore vaguely known as a chemical compound existing in small quantities and susceptible of but limited manufacture. T. L. Wilson was trying to manufacture cheap aluminum down at his works in the town of Saray, in North Carolina. His conceiving the idea of decomposing lime and separating the metallic calcium, and of thereafter bringing this calcium into contact with ordinary aluminum, or clay, by fusing them together under the influence of the heat of the electric arc.

In order to separate calcium, then, from lime, Mr. Wilson one day in the course of his experiments brought together burnt lime and finely divided or powdered carbon, in the form of coke dust. He used certain proportions of each and put the mixture between the poles of an electric arc. Intense heat resulted and the mixture was melted down. Instead of finding in his furnace, after it had cooled off, the metallic calcium which he had been in search of, he discovered a hundred or two pounds of a brown crystalline compound.

Doubtless Mr. Wilson was disappointed, and this slag, this refuse from an unsuccessful experiment, was cast aside. But for an accident it might have remained in the refuse heap forever. Chance, in the shape perhaps of a slovenly office boy or a careless house cleaner, threw some water on this mass of brown slag. It may have been Mr. Wilson himself who hurled away the dregs of his drinking cup. At all events, he was present when a wonderful thing happened. As soon as the water touched the brown mass, Mr. Wilson saw, with intense interest, that it began to fuse and spitter and bubble, evolving all the while a gas whose properties he became immediately anxious to investigate. A chemical analysis of the gas disclosed the fact that it was acetylene. A match applied to it generated at once a brilliant white light, so intense and powerful as to dim the electric arc near by and almost to scorch the eyes.

Nature had been once more at work in her laboratory for the benefit of man. Chemical analysis of the brown mass found in the furnace, the slag or residue, showed it to be not a mixture, as Mr. Wilson had supposed, of metallic calcium and undecomposed lime and carbon, but a positive new chemical compound of calcium and carbon, expressed in the formula of Ca₂C₂. The oxides of the calcium had passed off as carbon monoxide, leaving the new product, calcium carbide. That was the brown slag.

But what marvel of science took place when that water was accidentally thrown on the mass of calcium carbide? The water was instantly decomposed, the calcium was released from its union with the carbon and reconverted into ordinary lime. The calcium carbide having thus lost its calcium component, the remaining carbon at once snapped up by the hydrogen of water, which is, of course, a compound of hydrogen and oxygen. This new compound of hydrogen and carbon was none other than this wonderful acetylene gas, whose chemical formula, C₂H₂, indicates equal proportions of carbon and hydrogen. The exact results of the whole operation, conducted by nature, in the presence of wondering man, showed also that the contact of water and the brown mass would always produce a positive percentage of the new acetylene gas, which contains 2.5 of carbon and 7.5 of hydrogen.

The light that resulted almost blinded the eyes of the observers, but it didn't blind their intellectual vision. They realized in an instant what a marvel had been before them. I found Dr. J. J. Suckert, an expert in chemistry and physics, at the offices of Cowen, Dickerson & Brown recently. "Acetylene gas," he said, "represents in its essence of all light. All illuminating compounds, whether gas or illuminating oil, cannot evolve light without first having burnt off sufficient hydrogen and carbon to form acetylene. Now acetylene gives forth light not by reason of the incandescence of solid particles of carbon, as heretofore supposed, but, and here is the whole point, because the carbon is incandescent in a vapor form in this new gas. In fact, this new light is sunlight, for the two show exactly the same spectrum."

Of course, Mr. Wilson wanted to protect his discovery by patents, and he consulted, for that purpose, Edward N. Dickerson. Mr. Dickerson's father was one of the most eminent men in the country in his patent specialty. The son happened to be a member of a firm which represents many gas companies. It suddenly became apparent to him and then to Mr. Wilson that these gas companies, who were and are making cheap gas by cheap processes, could make a much better gas by much simpler processes with the help of Mr. Wilson's acetylene gas as an enricher. And when the managers of the gas companies and Mr. Wilson came face to face it did not take long to make the deal. The discovery of acetylene down in the North Carolina mountains took place in 1859, and now, in 1895, after the secret has been so well kept, it is said that the chief gas corporations of the country already control the acetylene gas rights for most of the profitable American territory. Certain it is that the Chicago Gas Company owns acetylene for the Windy City, and the

Racked with Rheumatism

Unable to Walk, owing to excruciating pain. After ten years' terrible torture, cured by Scott's Sarsaparilla.

A. H. Christiansen, writing from the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, says: "I owe you more than I can ever repay. For ten years I suffered the tortures of the damned with rheumatism. Father had it before me, and I believe it is an hereditary disease. My knee joints were so stiff and inflamed and if I was out in any 'weather' I was sure to be laid up, which to a traveling man is a calamity. In a score of Canadian and local doctors treated me, some giving relief, others none. I read that Sarsaparilla was a rheumatic cure, and I asked a druggist for 'a bottle of the best Sarsaparilla on the market.' He gave me Scott's, remarking that it was an improvement on all others, and that he could honestly recommend it. I have taken four bottles, and am as free from pain as a man can hope to be. I was out in a rainstorm two days ago and never felt a twinge. As I said before, to Scott's Sarsaparilla I owe more than I can ever repay. The best remedy for rheumatism, sciatica, and neuralgia, arising from the presence of acid in the blood—Scott's Sarsaparilla, a modern combination medicine, prompt in its curative effects. Doses from one half to one teaspoonful. At \$1 per bottle of your druggist."

DR. J. P. MURRAY, 125 Queen Street, Charlotte-wn.

new companies, to operate in the City of Philadelphia and the States of Pennsylvania respectively, have been a nine days' wonder in the Quaker City.

Of the New York company the directors are Charles F. Dietrick, who is associated with many gas companies; Baron E. J. Jerzmanowski, president of the Equitable Gas Company; Mr. Proal, secretary and treasurer of several Western gas corporations; Captain R. S. Hayes, president of the West Shore Elevated Railroad, in Chicago, and Anthony N. Brady, in company owns the rights for the United States and South America.

The discovery of acetylene gas has released the gas-making companies of the United States, a high official said to me recently, from the power of the Standard Oil Company. That powerful monopoly, he said, would no longer be able to control gas manufacture, because water gas companies would no longer be compelled to buy and use as their raw material naphtha, which is a petroleum product. It is expected that acetylene will supplant naphtha in gas making. And acetylene can be obtained in unlimited quantities wherever coal and lime are found, for they are its only constituents. It can be seen at a glance that the materials for making acetylene can never be monopolized. Coal and lime are found in almost every State, for example, in the Union, and the gas can be made from them on the spot without the necessity of a long haul of naphtha, for example, from the petroleum fields.

Baron Jerzmanowski, who is not only a real baron but a coal and gas expert, says acetylene can be liquefied and transported to any place and used by individuals, even through their old gas pipes. He says there would be no danger of an explosion in such everyday use. A gentleman connected with him in business gave me in the Barons' presence the facts about acetylene's influence on our present gas supply systems and the reasons why gas, even with the aid of the new acetylene process, cannot be delivered to the residences of the consumer; the gas companies think, at much less cost than it is now.

"There are \$70,000,000 worth of gas pipes in the streets and houses of New York city to-day," he said. "In fact, nobody could duplicate the gas pipe supply system now in use for the cost of money. When persons talk about cheap gas and wonder why the consumer has to pay so much more than the actual cost of the gas he burns, they forget that this enormous pipe system must be maintained, that men must be employed to take the index that meters must be bought and the books must be kept. Why, the Consolidated Gas Company of New York owns \$15,000,000 worth of real estate! It is precisely because of what it costs to maintain this great plant and carry on the business that gas can never cost New Yorkers much less than \$6 a thousand."

"Consider the reductions that have already taken place in the cost to consumers of illuminating gas. The first method of lighting American cities was by coal gas. It was the only method known then and is even used in England. In the forties this gas, made from bituminous coal, cost the user 8¢ per thousand in New York, the candle varying from twelve to fifteen candle power. Coal gas is made to-day in some American cities for \$1.25 per thousand, the price varying according to the locality with the price of transporting raw material. Eighteen candle power gas is furnished to-day where twelve candle power was used fifty years ago.

"Then came improvements in the process and reductions in the cost of transportation, and coal gas in New York came down to 3¢ per thousand. Next succeeded the discovery of petroleum, which water gas makers speedily found they could utilize, especially in its by-products. The Tessler-Morley process of making water gas was introduced in New York about twenty years ago. Marked improvement resulted. It was found that this water gas could be enriched by naphtha, a petroleum product, and that gas could be elevated in quality and reduced in price to as low as \$1.25 per thousand. Twenty-six to thirty candle power gas resulted, and most of the big gas companies in the country changed from coal to water. Of course, in cities like Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, coal gas is cheaper even to-day, because coal is so cheap; the residents after making the gas, being valuable as roofing tar and asphalt and in the ammoniacal liquors resulting.

"The next step in the evolution of better gas and cheaper gas for the consumer was the accidental discovery of calcium carbide, which is the material which in contact with water generates acetylene gas. This is the highest illuminating hydrocarbon known in chemistry. It is already an industrial product and can be made anywhere. Wherever we find power sufficient to supply the electric current requisite for the production of acetylene there we find its raw materials—coal dust and lime dust. Charles M. Dietrick, an expert and high official in several gas companies, at once saw the value of acetylene and took it up with his friends. It was he who brought the practical use. The acetylene gas can be used to enrich water gas.

"It is not the intention of the owners of acetylene to 'wipe out' the gas companies and knock down prices, even if they could. They have in the main direct dealings with the gas companies already in existence, and sold the acetylene rights to them, instead of organizing rival companies. When the electric light was brought out everybody said the old gas companies would have to go into bankruptcy, but they haven't, by any means. Dietrick foresaw that acetylene, judiciously handled, would work out similar results."

They Stopped Laughing.

It takes a bright woman to rebuke another woman's rudeness, a general statement will borne out by the following story:

A lady entered a railway train and took a seat in front of a newly-married couple. She was hardly seated before they began making remarks about her. "How nice your bonnet and cloak were fully criticized, with more or less giggling on the bride's part, and there is no telling what might have come next if the lady had not put a sudden stop to the conversation by a bit of strategy. She turned her head, noticed that the bride was considerably older than the groom, and in the amoutheost of tones said: "Madam, will you please ask your son to close the window behind you? The 'son' closed his mouth, and the bride no longer giggled.

Why He Felt Good.

"Hallo, Bill, you seem in rare good spirits. What's made you so?" "The boss sent me to buy half a pound of meat. On the way I dropped it in the mud, and he said I could eat it myself."

At Niagara Falls the Philadelphia company is constructing a large plant for the manufacture of calcium carbide. If the electrical furnaces there can produce the carbide in sufficient quantities to supply the demands of a large city, and on an economical basis, there can be little doubt of acetylene's future success. Scientific men agree on these points, but some are just so confident that the ends desired can be accomplished as those interested in the Philadelphia company.

The carbide will be brought to Philadelphia in lumps, then liquefied, placed in cylinders and distributed to houses, where it will connect them in their cellars with service pipes from the street mains, whence the supply of city gas is derived. No change in existing gas fixtures will be necessary, except to substitute for the five feet per hour burner a tip-through which one-half a cubic foot of acetylene will flow in an hour. A one-half foot burner, with acetylene, it has been demonstrated, will give the same illumination as three ordinary five feet burners using city gas. A cylinder six inches in diameter and six feet long ordinary ten to thirteen room dwelling three months.

Based upon photometric tests 1,000 feet of acetylene light is equal to 12,500 feet of city gas. Rays of acetylene light are claimed to diffuse to greater extent than any other known illuminant. Under them all colors and shades are almost as accurately distinguished as in sunlight.

In a circular issued by the Acetylene Light, Heat and Power Company, of Philadelphia, these advantages are claimed for the product: "It gives more light, throws out less heat, consumes less oxygen and can be produced at much less cost than other illuminating gases. It is capable of being stored as a solid in the shape of calcium carbide, as a liquid or as a gas. It may be shipped long distances as calcium or as a compressed liquid, and manufactured at it, and in the latter state may be applied to all purposes of isolated lighting, especially as in railroad trains, street cars, carriages, bicycles, steamships or sailing vessels, street lighting, and it may be used in dwellings, stores and many other places where it will hold the latter purpose permitting the manufacture of a gas sufficiently low priced to be used for fuel or heating purposes."

When the company begins the distribution of cylinders of light through-out the city, consumers will be charged 9¢ cents per thousand cubic feet. Philadelphia pays \$1 per thousand for gas manufactured by the municipality, but promoters claim 1,000 feet of acetylene are equal to 12,500 feet of city gas.

She Didn't Know.

"You are so late."

It was nearly 11 o'clock in the morning, and Mrs. Dimpleton looked reproachfully at her husband, who had a moment before had stealthily entered the house. Dimpleton turned quickly, and putting his hand under his wife's chin, lifted her rueful face to his own and said: "I'm sorry, my dear, but you suppose I have been happy away from you? When I met Winkleton, purely by chance, he invited me to spend the evening with him, it took a great deal of will power, I can assure you, to accept the invitation. It was only the thought of my own pocket that really meant more for you in the end, that compelled me to. How unhappy I was as we bought the tickets and entered the theater! Your face was constantly before me. How I longed to tear myself away from that brilliant scene and return to the coziness of my hearth! I applauded mechanically, my laugh was forced, and then at the supper, afterwards, how miserable I was! I pictured you sitting here alone without me. I—"

"But I wasn't alone," interposed Mrs. Dimpleton, "I had my husband. 'Not alone!' echoed her husband. 'Who on earth was with you?' His wife smiled, loftily, as she replied: "No one has been with me, strictly speaking. Only if I had known that you were going to be so late, I would have stayed at my club half an hour longer."—Truth.

Worked the Cashier.

A good story is told of a young man, who, besides being a spendthrift, is a splendid mimic, and can imitate his father's voice to a dot. Not long ago the young man wanted, at once, some money to pay a bill, and he knew that his father would treat a request for the same with cold contempt. Waiting till he knew that his father would be away, he went to telephone and rang up the office, calling for the cashier. The cashier answered, and when he was at the other end the young man imitated his sire's voice. "I say, Blank, if that scapegrace son of mine comes round and asks for \$100, don't give it to him. Only give him \$50." The cashier promised that he would obey the order. Not long after, the son called at the office and demanded \$100. He was refused by the conscientious cashier and, apparently in anger, the young man contended himself with the \$50. When the old man reached the office there was a scene.

She Will Stand It.

Lilly—Why did you speak to that horrid fellow in the car? Weren't you afraid it would affect your standing?" "Not a bit. He never offered a girl a seat in his life."

Much Alike.

"Do the twin sisters look much alike?" "Alike? Why, each of them can tell if her hat is on straight by just looking at the other."

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocos and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures. Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, DORCHESTER, MASS.

What is CASTORIA



Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." Dr. G. C. Osmond, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other harmful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves." UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

Dr. J. F. KINCHLOE, Coventry, Ct. ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres., The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

BUY Bissell's Perfection Carpet Sweeper,

THE BET MADE SIMON W. CRABBE, Stoves and Hardware, Walker's Corner. Charlottetown, December 20, 1895—135 & wky

HOWARD FLOUR

If you have not yet used it ask for it and take no other. ALL RELIABLE GROCERS KEEP IT. oct1-246

Feed! Feed!

Now landing fresh from the Mills: Ground Oil Cake Blatchford' Calf Meal, Bran and Shorts, Selling at lowest prices. AULD BROS

AN ENGLISH SOLDIER

generally has a favorite whiskey which he calls for wherever he goes. For years English Garrisons have called

KILTY

The Military Scotch. Try it yourself and you'll always ask for it.

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal december 11, 1895—135

Wood's Phosphodine.—The Great English Remedy.

Is the result of over 25 years treating thousands of cases with all kinds of drugs, until at last we have discovered the true remedy and treatment—a combination that will effect a prompt and permanent cure in all stages of Sexual Debility, Abuse or Excess, Nervous Weakness, Emaciation, Mental Weakness, Excessive Use of Opium, Tobacco, or Alcoholic Stimulants, all of which soon lead to Insanity, Consumption and an early grave. Wood's Phosphodine has been used successfully by hundreds of cases that seemed almost hopeless—cases that had been treated by the most talented physicians—cases that were on the verge of despair and insanity—cases that were tottering on the grave—but with the continued and persevering use of Wood's Phosphodine, these cases that had been given up to die, were restored to manly vigor and health—Reader you need not despair—no matter how long you have been suffering—the remedy is now within your reach, by its use you can be restored to a life of usefulness and happiness. Price, one package, \$1; six packages, \$5; by mail free of postage. Get your Phosphodine, etc. guaranteed to cure. Sample free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada. After Taking.

THE St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co., Ltd MONTREAL.

Laboratory of Inland Revenue, Office of Official Analyst, Montreal, April 8th, 1895.

"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten samples of the ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'S. EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten lots of about 150 barrels each. I have analyzed same, and find them uniformly to contain:

99 99 to 100 p. c. of Pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever."

(Signed) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph D., C. L., Prof. of Chemistry and Pub. Analyst, Montreal

N RATTENBURY, AGENT

Creme de la Creme

AND La Fayette

CIGARS and CIGARETTES

Are for sale in every store in the city. Give them a trial and convince yourself that you are smoking the finest.

Manufactured by J. M. FORTIER, Montreal. sep24-dy & wky if

WHOLESALE.

Zinc, Glass, Bar Iron, Cut Nails Horse Nails, Clinch Nails, Horse Shoes, Sleigh Shoe Steel, Disston's Cross Cut Saws, Disston's Circular Saws.

Agents for the celebrated American Highland Ranges.

FENNEL & CHANDLER

Charlottetown, January 3, 1896—135

RIPANS

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Cranby Rubbers

Are out again this season in new styles and in all the new Shoe shapes, right up to date, but with the same old "wear like iron" quality that has always characterized them, because they are honestly made of pure Rubber. Be sure you get Cranbys this year. nov27-135 & wky

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 goods and sell them at the lowest prices. Eggs taken in exchange for cash or goods. Goods delivered to all parts of the city.

WILLIAM GRANT & CO.!, Charlottetown, June 19, 1895—135 w QUEEN STREET.

H. STANWAY & CO.,

Wholesale Wine & Liquor Merchant,

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 243 Hollis & 48 Upper Water St.

HALIFAX, N. S.

P. O. BOX NO. 473. 1y (14) oct15