THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 29, 1893.

THE MINISTERS' SPEECHES.

EVERYONE present at the great meeting held in Market hall last evening will, we believe, be ready to admit that the speeches of the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Finance were perhaps the ablest and most convincing ever delivered in Prince Edward Island. Not a few—perhaps a large majority—will make no reservation, but will say that they were the most powerful appeals ever made to the reason and patriotism of the people of this Province. The Minister of Agriculture dealt with the politics of the country at large, with the evidences of prosperity on every hand and the present position and prospects of our farmers. The practical bent of his mind was shown in his reference to the cutting away of our forests and the importance to the farmer of trees and shade. There can be no doubt that many parts of our country would be more productive and more beautiful if the trees of the forest had not been cut away, or if trees and hedge-rows were cultivated. Equally clear and true was his sketch of the present position and prospects of agriculture in this Province. The wonderful grain-producing qualities of the western prairies which have been opened up, and the facility and cheapness of transport render absolutely necessary a change in the methods of our farmers. We can no longer grow large quantities of oats to advantage. We can no longer sell horses to perform work which is now, as the Minister remarked, done by a stick and a wire through which there operates a secret and marvellous power. On the other hand, our pasturage is unrivalled, we can grow roots and corn and other feed for cattle. We are in a position to compete on favorable terms for a share of the profits resulting from the production of cheese and butter. The true policy of our farmers is, therefore, to quietly and gradually effect the change in their methods which the changed conditions demand. Instead of more oats, they ought to grow more corn and mangels and turnips, instead of depending upon the sale of horses, they ought to cultivate the "lucrative cow" and depend to a greater extent upon the sale of cheese and butter and meat. The Minister of Agriculture enforced this argument by reference to the fact that Ontario last year received over eleven millions of dollars as a result of the export of cheese, and that some of the parishes of Quebec had received as much as $80,000 in one season from the sale of the products of their cheese factories. It will be admitted that the Minister of Agriculture did not ask too much from our farmers when he claimed credit for the efforts which they have put forth, through the agency of Professor Robertson, towards the establishment of the dairy industry in this Province. The figures which he quoted showing that our farmers, as a whole, have prospered in recent years—the statistics of the Savings Banks—the statistics of the Custom House—were very convincing.

The fact exhibited in the returns of the Savings Banks in this Province that the bulk of the two million and odd dollars were deposited by our farmers, ought to be taken as a proof that our farmers are not, as a whole, going to ruin. The Minister of Agriculture was certainly right in his saying that we have no good cause to envy the people of the United States. It is to be regretted that they have not chosen to respond favorably to the efforts of the Dominion Government to bring about a treaty of reciprocity. But this failure was due as much to the intrigues of the grits, with Farrer for their apostle, as to any other cause. Not only has reciprocity been repeatedly refused, but the McKinley tariff has been applied as a result of the misrepresentation of grit emissaries; that Canada cannot live without the trade of the United States, and that if the screws were but put on, Canada would be forced to ask for terms of Annexation. But instead of so demeaning herself, Canada has sought the markets of the Mother Country with the splendid results exhibited in the trade returns. The Minister of Agriculture said that when the McKinley Tariff was enacted, there was rejoicing among the Opposition representatives at Ottawa over the apparent prospect of being able to "bust the Government." But there is no rejoicing now; and the day on which the grits will attain to power is yet far off. Though the Minister of Agriculture labored under the disadvantage of being compelled to eschew the use of his mother tongue, the sparkle of his wit and the polish of his irony were not obscured. He made several very decided "hits," evoking the frequent applause of the audience.

But the Minister of Finance was not hampered by any disability in respect to language. His crisp sentences flew forth easily, rapidly and effectively. The manner in which he dissected the grit policy set forth in the resolution passed by the Ottawa convention, left nothing to be desired. As to the policy of the Government, he was willing to let time argue the matter out for itself. But the Opposition convention, called for the purpose of passing a policy suited to the times, is distinguished by the fact that it deliberately evaded the difficult questions, and passed a series of bald resolutions upon the old lines. The Convention denounced Protection, but contents itself with a hackneyed phrase to be applied in the place of it. Scarcely a man can be found to champion Free Trade with the direct taxation which it implies. If Free Trade means anything it means a revenue tariff similar to that under which the commerce of Canada was decimated in the disastrous period extending from 1874 to 1879. Contrast the results of that system with the results of the present system. A world-wide depression has existed in the past two years. In England, France, Australia, the United States and elsewhere failures of banks and failures in business have been frequent, and there has been a diminished volume of business. But in Canada trade has wonderfully expanded; scarcely a bank has gone into liquidation, and the number of failures has been less than in previous years. In view of these facts, the Finance Minister argued that it would be unwise in the highest degree to discard the fiscal system under which highly satisfactory results have been obtained and go back to the system which prevailed before 1878. As to reciprocity of trade with the States—that would be a good thing for Canada—especially for this part of Canada—if it could be obtained on terms consistent with the dignity and the interests of Canada and the Mother Country. But it cannot possibly be followed by the results which were obtained under the treaty of 1854. Throughout the period of that treaty "war prices" were obtained. At that time railways were few and the prairies of the West and Northwest were absolutely non-productive. It is ridiculous to say—as Mr. Davies had said—that the results of reciprocity would at the present time, under existing conditions, be equal to those which were obtained in the old time and under conditions which have passed away. But the benefits still to be derived from reciprocity are freely admitted by the Government, and the Government has sought after them, earnestly, honestly and persistently, only to be unsuccessful as the McKenzie Government were unsuccessful. The Minister of Finance effectually disposed of the Opposition pretence that the expenditures and the debt of the country were increasing, and closed his magnificent speech by an appeal to the people to be true to Canada our common country, and to the mother land from which they came.

PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Pearson returned from Boston last evening.

J. B. Macdonald, Esq., has returned from his business trip to the Upper Provinces.

Col. Irving, D. A. G., has gone to Cape Breton to inspect the artillery in camp there.—Halifax Herald.

Mr. Ernest Earle, of the Merchants Bank of Halifax, has returned from his holiday trip to Cape Breton.

The many friends in this city of Jas. L. Ashton, late of the Josie Mills company, will be pleased to learn that he has secured a position in the Musee theatre of Buffalo, New York, where he will play in the Black Flag.—St. John Sun.

Mr. Geo. H. Ham, the energetic and popular travelling passenger agent of the C. P. R., arrived here last evening, and is registered at the Hotel Davies. His many friends are glad to see him looking so hale and hearty.

Messrs. W. A. Brennan and S. M. Bent, of the Summerside Journal; J. B. Lordly and wife, St. John; O. Rich, representing E. T. Russell & Co., Boston; William Campbell, Esq., Park Corner; are amongst he late arrivals at the Hotel Davies.

A despatch to the New York Times, referring to the departure of Lord Derby, mentions an interesting fact: "The Earl endeared himself greatly to the Canadian people by his conduct during the last illness of Sir John Macdonald. At midnight every evening through the gates of Earnscliffe, the dying Premier's home, walked two gentlemen, one a tall, erect, brown-bearded man, the Governor-General of Canada. The other was his aide-de-camp. They came to receive the last bulletin, and the Governor mourned the Premier as a dear friend."

The Bank Crashes of a Day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25.—The Louisville City National Bank closed its doors yesterday. It had a capital of $400,000.

TACOMA, Wash., July 25.—The Tacoma National Bank, one of the strongest in the Northwest, has suspended.

TOLEDO, O., July 25.—The Ohio Oil Wells Supply Company has gone into the hands of a receiver. The company's indebtedness will amount to over $800,000.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 25.—The Bank of New England, formerly the Granite Street Trust Company, has been enjoined from doing business.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., July 25.—The Citizens Bank, owned by the ex-United States Treasurer, Mr. Huston, failed to open its doors yesterday.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Bradford & Church, Dearborn Street bankers, have closed their institution without even posting a notice. Their whereabouts are not known. The deposits are said to aggregate between $20,000 and $30,000.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—John B. Koetting, cashier of the defunct South Side Savings Bank, has disappeared from the city, and simultaneously with his disappearance the discovery has been made that the general ledger is not among the effects of the institution.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 25.—The National Bank of the Commonwealth will suspend payment to-day. This action was determined on at a meeting of the directors held on the previous night.

Cholera Causes a Panic.

PARIS, July 26.—Cholera has broken out in St. Louis Senegal, capital of the French possessions in Senegambia, and the deaths have reached an average of 50 daily. A panic prevails among the inhabitants. The disease is spreading among the European residents.

ROME, July 26.—Notwithstanding the official denials of the Italian government of the reports that the cholera had appeared in Italy, it is known that the disease is prevailing in Alessendria, capital of the province of that name in Piedmont.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Surgeon General Wyman has received the following cable despatch from Assistant Surgeon Young, of the Marine Hospital service stationed at Naples: "Cholera prevails. Condition is worse. A large number of emigrants are preparing for America. Isolation en shore is impossible. Authorities refuse to permit detention on board. Passengers are transferred from train to ship, and isolation on the way imperfect."

More Trouble in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 25.—Acting under orders of Governor Lewelling, Major-General Daniels, commanding Kansas National Guard, to-night ordered all regiments to assemble at the various armories under arms and await orders to move on Weir City.

News from the coal mines indicate that a crisis is at hand. The Alabama negroes who are going to work in the mines were given arms at Springfield, Mo., this morning. They are now on a special train somewhere near Pittsburg.

A battle is almost certain when they arrive at the coal pits, as aside from their being scabs, negroes have never been welcome in this section.

Special trains are being held at Leavenworth, Kansas City and Atchinson in readiness to transport troops at a moment's notice.

Bargains in Men's and Boys' Clothing; Cotton Ginghams very cheap at J. B. Macdonald & Co's. 4i—jy29

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Able Speeches by Hon. Messrs. Angers and Foster.

THE MARKET HALL THRONGED

Hon. Mr. Angers Punctures the Grit Political Armor.

FARMERS' DEPOSITS IN THE BANKS.

Dairying and Other Matters of Kindred Interest Touched Upon—Some Good Advice to Farmers and Others.

ONE of the largest audiences ever assembled within the four walls of the Market Hall, attended the public meeting held there last evening, and listened with the greatest attention to the able and eloquent speeches made by Hon. Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance. The stage was neatly fitted up for the occasion, and on the platform we noticed amongst others Senators Howlan and Macdonald, John McLean, M. P., Hon. A. J. Macdonald, Dr. Jenkins, M. P. P., Patrick Blake, Esq., ex-Speaker House of Assembly, Donald Ferguson, Esq., ex-Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Mayor Haviland, I. C. Hall, Esq., United States Consul, Hon. L. C. Owen, Hon. William Richards, John Ings, Esq., President Steam Navigation Company, J. T. Mellish, Esq., High Sheriff Horne, W. L. Cotton, Rev. Dr. Doyle, Rev. Neil Shaw, Rev. —— ——— (Montreal), Rev. James Æneas Macdonald, Rev. Allen Macdonald, Rev. D. J. G. Macdonald, Rev. A. P. McLellan and Rev. P. Hogan. A goodly number of ladies graced the occasion with their presence, occupying reserved seats on the left side of the Hall near the stage.

The stenographic report of the speech of Hon. Mr. Angers which follows is furnished by Mr. Isaac Oxenham. His report of the speech of Hon. Mr. Foster will appear later on.

W. E. Dawson, Esq., Chairman of the meeting, in introducing the speakers for the evening, said:—It affords me pleasure to be able to say, to-night, that we have been favored during the past three or four days with the presence of two of the Ministers of the Dominion Government—Hon. Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance. Their time has been occupied in visiting certain sections of the country, and in receiving delegations representative of the various industries of this Province; and to-night we are to have the very great pleasure of listening to both of these gentlemen. I am glad to see so large and attentive an audience as that now present. There are two great questions that are of paramount importance. The first of these is agriculture. We are highly honored with the presence of the head of that department, and the hon. gentleman does himself an honor to visit us, and to see for himself what sort of a country we have. I am sure that what he has seen of it has pleased him immensely, and that he will tell you that he has seen no finer country than this Island. It is satisfactory to us to be visited by a gentleman occupying the position he does; and I am sure his remarks will be listened to with very great pleasure by this audience. The other great question which affects our interests very deeply is that of finance, or the tariff. In fact, that is the question of the day in this Dominion. I do not suppose the Hon. Minister of Finance will to-night take us fully into his confidence with respect to that question; but I dare say he is prepared to throw some additional light upon it. The great question before our people to-day is Free Trade vs. Protection, or a modified system of Free Trade vs. modified Protection. I have much pleasure in calling upon the Hon. Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, to address the meeting.

Hon. Mr. Angers was received with loud cheers, and said: I am afraid you will think you have been invited to attend this meeting under false pretences in being called upon to listen to some remarks from me; for, no doubt, you came here for the purpose of hearing the eloquent Minister of Finance. It happens that out of my turn, I have been called upon to speak first on this occasion. I fear you will be greatly disappointed with my address on account of my having to speak to you in a language which is not my own. I have not the language of an Englishman; but I have been born under British institutions and have the feelings of a Britisher. I come from a Province, the people of which have many brothers among your own population. I allude to the Acadians of this Island,—and I bring to all your citizens a message of friendship from that Province, namely, the Province of Quebec. We are not confined to the limited horizon of our own Province, but entertain a kind feeling feeling towards the people of this beautiful green Island, which rests at the mouth of the St. Lawrence like an emerald on the head of a queen. I may observe that I would much rather hear you express your grievances and your appreciation of the Government of the Dominion than to be called upon to address you. Perhaps you would like to hear from me what prospect the grits have of getting into power in this country. Well, I will take you into my confidence with respect to that question. Mr. Laurier, the leader of the liberal party, told his supporters previous to the last general election that he would obtain the reins of power. Well, the contest was a very close one, but the Government came out with a very respectable majority, viz., from 30 to 35 supporters. After the election, however, the grit members were weighed in the scales of justice, and, one by one, they dropped out as false coins, until their party was very much reduced in numbers. At the close of the by-elections, the Government majority rose from 35 to between 60 and 70. Now, what caused that great change in the short space of a few months? It was owing to the fact that during the general election the treasury of the Province of Quebec had been plundered by the agents of Mr. Laurier for electioneering purposes. Thousands and thousands of dollars had been taken out of the Treasury by Mr. Mercier, for the purpose of corrupting the electors; and it is said that some of that money reached the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Mercier did not deny the charge, but merely said that if such was the fact he was very glad. Well, how was it after the bye-elections the people's minds changed so very much? It was owing to the fact that Mr. Mercier and his party had lost the keys of the Treasury of the Province of Quebec, After the Quebec elections Mr. Mercier came back with 17 supporters in the Local House, out of a total of 73 members. It is true that at the last general election for the Dominion, the liberals came very nearly getting into power; "but there is many a slip between the cup and the lip," and instead of holding their own, they lost support. Since then they have been looking for a policy to suit the people of this country. They proposed Commercial Union with the United States, but not one man in the Dominion would adopt it and go to the people thereon. It is a policy that would surrender our liberties without any gain to our people in matters of trade, (Applause). They then fell back upon their old free trade platform. It might, perhaps, satisfy the people of this Island to have free trade with the United States; but we have sufficient evidence of your patriotism to show that you acknowledge that the policy of a country must be framed for the general good and not for the interests of any particular section of the country. The free trade policy of the Liberal party did not work well, as it meant, when in operation, a direct tax of from 15 to 20 millions of dollars upon the farmers of this country. They, therefore, called a general convention of the party, which took place at Ottawa on the 20th June last, at a very great expense. They succeeded in getting together 700 or 800 delegates from all parts of the country, who in their shirt sleeves, worked for three days and nights to formulate a policy, but they did not succeed. Have the people of this Province been offered a party platform by the liberals since that Convention? They have not. The result of the Convention has only been confusion of language in that party. They have had to return to their sole policy of trying to creat dissatisfaction with the Government and sowing discord amongst its supporters; and the grit papers have been filled with alleged grievances which the people of Canada have had to endure under the present administration. Well, my hon. colleague, the Minister of Finance and myself, are here for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the people of this Province have such grievances against a Government led by a man from the Maritime Provinces—Sir John Thompson. (Cheers.) We conferred with the merchants, manufacturers and agriculturists of the other Provinces, and came here for the purpose of meeting the same classes in this Province. We have done so, and although our conversation was confidential, I may inform you that their grievances were not so numerous that they cannot be remedied. I am convinced that the Government will find a remedy for the small grievances of the people of this Island. In trying to disturb the public mind, and to create dissatisfaction with the Government, the Grits have gone to the farmers and have endeavored to persuade them that they have been persecuted, that they are becoming poorer every day and that the policy of the Government was only framed for the manufacturers at their expense. The grits thought that if they could reach the farmers under false pretenses, they could secure the rains of power. Well, I am here to ask you, if you have such grievances, and whether the Leader of the Government stilll possesses your confidence. Have not the present Government always been reformers of the Tariff? When they framed the National Policy, it was not intended to be like a bar of iron, to last forever, but to be modified and shaped to meet the wants of the people, as expressed from time to time. Never have greater reforms been made in the tariff than those made in the past by the Liberal-Conservatives. From year to year they have been reducing taxation and have always had in mind the interests of the consumer, the farmer and the fishermen. They have wiped off the duties upon coffee, tea and sugar, whiskey and beer being at a great discount. When making tea free, the Government had in view the temperance question, and the wants of the fisherman and the farmer. The abolition of the duty on those articles meant a reduction of revenue to the extent of three millions of dollars per year. They removed the duty upon cans for fish, by placing tin upon the free list. Upon articles of luxury, on the other hand, used by the rich, the duties have been increased. To show you that the grit statement that the manufacturers are becoming richer and the farmers poorer every day, is not correct I will refer you to the deposits of the savings of the people in the banks. The deposits in the post offices, of the farmers of Canada, during the past year amounted to 15 millions of dollars. That does not include the amount expended in the improvement of their farms and in procuring good stock, nor the money loaned on promissory notes, nor that loaned on mortgages, nor the deposits in chartered banks, but in the amount deposited in post offices alone. In the savings banks they have deposits amounting to seven millions of dollars, making a total of twenty-two millions of dollars. That amount is, I believe, much under the mark at the present time. There is to the credit of the people of this Province, in the savings banks, no less than $2,181,000. How much of that amount do you suppose was deposited by the farmers? Of those deposits, no less than $1,090,000 belong to them, and the balance to the people of the towns. You may be curious to know at what rate you have accumulated this wealth. Well, this Province entered Confederation in 1873, at which time the amount on deposit was only $336,000. During the past year, the total deposit was no less than $2,181,000. That sum is now at your disposal in the savings banks, bearing interest. The population of this Province in 1871 was 94,000, and in 1891 109,000, showing an increase of 15,000, or sixteen per cent., which is a larger increase than we have had in either Ontario or Quebec during the same period. Now, it is clear that the increase of deposits in the savings banks has been very much greater than that of the population. This is the best evidence of the growing wealth of the people of this Island. In 1874, under the Grit regime, the shipping tonnage of this Province was 964,000, and in 1892 it amounted to no less than 1,374,000, an increase of forty per cent. Comparing the returns for the year 1874 with those for 1892, I find that your fisheries have also increased by 125 per cent. The value of animals exported from this Province during the same period increased to the extent of 200 per cent., and the agricultural products 215 per cent. All these increases are in favor of the farmers. Our neighbors across the line are a very great people, and they have a beautiful country. They have a varied climate and the products of the soil are of great value; but I believe we have no cause to envy them. During the past few years our bank failures have been very few in comparisons with theirs. So that in the management of our public institutions we have been more successful on this side of the line. We regret very much the great crisis now occurring in the United States, and it is with painful feelings I state that since January last no less than thirty-five banks have failed in that country. In our own country not a single bank has failed to meet its obligations and to assist trade freely and liberally. You have to travel thousands of miles in Canada to find a bank which has even temporarily suspended its payments. That is a condition of things which must strike you very favorably. Commercially speaking; we have nothing to envy the people of the United States. Of course there are grits who depreciate Canada, and boast of what is being done in the United States. At present a leading liberal, and associate of Laurier and Tarte, who was declared by the former as his lieutenant,—I allude to Mr. Mercier—is in the United States preaching annexation. Now, if that is the disguised policy of the liberal party, if that is the outcome of the grit convention at Ottawa, I may tell you that the hopes of the liberals ever getting into power are very small indeed, and at the close of the next general election they will be smaller still. For the people of the United States I have the highest admiration, but I love my own dear country best. (Cheers). As a government, we regret that we have not been able to come to an understanding with the United States with respect to a treaty of reciprocity, which would benefit this and the other Maritime Provinces to a very great extent. We have done all that was in our power to srcure such a treaty, but have been unsuccessful. Instead of meeting us fairly on that matter, they passed the McKinley Bill. That was their answer to our request for a fair measure of reciprocity. Now, the McKinley Tariff was not the work of Canada, but of the United States. No doubt that tariff was devised by men who went from Canada to the United States and suggested to some of the leading men of that country that the best way of forcing Canada into annexation with the States would be the adoption of the McKinley Tariff. Mr. Farrar, of the Globe newspaper, went to the United States and instructed the politicians where to strike at Canada in order to hurt her most. But we will not say that the grit party is responsible for the deeds of Mr. Farrar. In order to strike at Canada, Mr. Farrar advised that a duty of $30 each be placed on horses and ten per cent. per bushel upon oats. That, said he, will burst the Government of Canada. That was the main object of the McKinlay Tariff. When that bill came into operation the Dominion Government did all in their power to stimulate the trade between Canada and Great Britain They endeavored to create a trade with the mother country, to take the place of the diminished trade with the United States. Our trade with the latter had decreased by two millions of dollars but the revival of trade with England through the British spirit, resulted in an increase of seventeen millions, showing a net increase of fifteen millions of dollars. They looked around, and seeing the beautiful farms of the Dominion, they found that it would benefit the people in some sections by encouraging the dairying industry. This they accordingly did. That industry will result in larger dividends to our farmers than any other. Those profits will exceed those of any manufacturing industry. A cow properly treated, fed and taken care of, will give as high a dividend as 30 per cent. This Province is specially adapted to dairying. You have fertile lands and raise large quantities of grain, but it is impossible for you to compete with the great Northwest in that respect. Raising oats will never again pay you as in the past. As the people flock into that country the grain will flow back to us. You have given great attention to the rearing of horses, but the horse has been replaced in the cities by the electric car. You must, therefore, withdraw your attention from the horse and bestow it upon the mild but lucrative cow. The mangle, the turnip and potato crops can be used to advantage for feed; and a silo can be erected on each farm for a winter supply. Cheese is now being exported from this country in large quantities. I know of parishes where $80,000 was distributed among the farmers in a single season for milk alone. The Government, recognizing this, have sent Mr. Robertson to these Provinces to promote this industry, and to show the people the benefit they will derive from it. England imports million of pounds of cheese every year, and can consume more than we can manufacture. I would now caution you to be careful of your forests and trees. They have an immense influence upon climate, and when stripped of its trees the fertility of a country is sometimes gone. I beg you to be careful of your woods and trees.

Hon. Mr. Foster followed with an able speech, a full report of which will appear in THE EXAMINER later on.

The meeting closed with ringing cheers for the Liberal-Conservative party and the Queen.

MOLASSES.

Landing To-day ex Hattie Louise.

100 Puncheons Choice Bright Barbadoes,
300 " " " Antigua.

A Very Superior Cargo.

CARVELL BROS.

Charlottetown, July 29, 1893—1w eod

SCOTTISH GATHERING, 1893.

The Annual Scottish Gathering of the Clans of P. E. Island, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club, will be held on the

SOURIS EAST DRIVING PARK,

—ON—

Wednesday, 16th of August Next.

For Prize List, Train Arrangements and Regulations see small programme.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary. J. D. IRVING, President.

Ch'town, July 11, 1893—dy eod & wy

is apt to result in a difference of opinion, but all nurses aeree that the only safe soap to use for the babies' delicato skin is **BABY'S OWN.** See that you are not imposed upon by any of the imitations extant which your grocer may be dishonest enough to say "are just as good."

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Montreal.

july25—dy tf

DAMAGED BY WATER!

—(x)—

Grey Cottons, Canton Flannels, Flannelettes, Bed Ticks, Drills and all other goods damaged by the fleoding of our cellar clearing out at greatly reduced prices.

Come and get a bargain. All must go quick.

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JAS. PATON & CO.,

168 VICTORIA ROW.

Charlottetown, July 20, 1893—4y

Forty-One Per Cent. Cream.

I have some Guernsey Cattle whose milk yields 41 per cent. Cream. Don't you want one for a Family Cow? Come and see them, anyway. Prices reasonable.

E. R. Brow

CHARLOTTETOWN

Liberal-Conservative Meeting

A meeting of Delegates from the various Polling Divisions of the Georgetown Electoral District will be held at the Court House on TUESDAY, 1st August, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to select Candidates to represent the Town and District in the Liberal-Conservative interest at the next Election.

CYRUS SHAW, Secretary. D. GORDON, President.

Georgetown, July 21, 1893—wy tl dte

House to Let.

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

A. HERMANS, Queen St

CHEAP HOSIERY TO-NIGHT!

We have a special line of Hose selling very low to-night. It includes Hermsdorf and Diamond Black Dye—guaranteed not to fade or rub. All sizes, from infants' up—plain or ribbed—selling at half regular price.

—(x)—

MOORE & McLEOD,

Successors to Perkins & Sterns.

Charlottetown, July 29, 1893—tu th sat

WE CAN, WE WILL, WE DO

sell Clothing and Men's Furnishings as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other firm in town. Our prices for CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING are now lower than ever. If you want to buy cheap and get the best fitting Clothing, come and get our make.

—(x)—

D. A. BRUCE, FASHIONABLE CLOTHIER,

Charlottetown, July 28, 1893—m w f

NEVER SO CHEAP

Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

THE REASON:—We are going to move into our New Store about the first of September, and do not want to have much stock to move, but open with an entire new stock. Our Sale now means a clean sweep without reserve, at prices that will make them go fast. Before you buy be sure and see the stock at the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store.

J. B. MACDONALD & CO., Queen Street.

Charlottetown, July 15, 1893—tu thu sat

WANTED!

Fifty Good Driving Horses.

—ALSO—

Twenty-five Phæton Buggies

Will visit the BELFAST DISTRICT, from SOUTHPORT to ELDON, between August 4th and 10th. For further particulars apply after August 5th to

DAWSON & LEPAGE, Hotel Davies.

july25—dy & wy tl 31st

IF

your grocer don't keep AMMONIA SOAP ask him to get it for you. The Ammonia used in its manufacture makes Ammonia Soap the greatest self-washing Soap in Canada.

July 24, 1893.