

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 30, 1893.

1893.

STANDING, as we do to-day, at the close of the year, it is but natural, ere we take a step forward into a new period of time, to look back and review briefly the events of the past twelve months.

Amplifically, 1893 has been a year of vicissitudes to peace. True, there have been wars not a few, if the small outbreaks through which the world has passed are worthy of being dignified by such a imposing name; but they have either been trifling in their character, or else so brief in their duration that the repose of the nations has not been seriously disturbed.

Trade in some respects has been fair and good, but there have been such serious financial disturbances in some quarters that 1893 will certainly not be classed among the years of prosperity. Crops in America were, on the whole, good; but those have kept almost at a minimum, despite the fact that in Britain a very good demand for cereals was created by the almost total failure of the harvest.

In our Dominion the season was a favorable one, though in Prince Edward Island a long-continued drought of the early summer seriously damaged the hay crop, and had a bad effect upon early wheat. Our other crops turned out well, but demand was small, and had it not been for the markets afforded us in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, our land would have fared badly.

The political atmosphere throughout the greater part of the year was fairly quiet. The session at Ottawa was expected on all hands to be short, but the powers of the grid party were seriously undermined when this calculation was made.

"Words," "words," often "nothing but words," seem to be their stock in trade. One thing they scrupulously perform—filling the pages of Hansard; and a short session of Parliament, it is to be feared, is no perfection, a thing to be aimed at, but not reached on this side the grave, at least the grave of the party of purity.

No special legislation calls for remark, except that the attempt at economy in the Militia Department has been made to bear with especial weight upon P. E. Island, which has lost thereby its separate existence as a district, a loss which cannot fail to be detrimental to the best interests of our Island militia.

Among the local legislatures there is no special to report. The Manitoba school Bill is still before the courts, and consequently, is still a bone of contention among the politicians. In our own Island, the Amalgamation Act was re-enacted and the Legislative Council and House of Assembly united, half the members of the body to be elected by property-holders and half by property-holders and franchise voters.

Had such a law been placed upon the statute book by hide-bound Tories, it might have been intelligible; but, tell it not in Gath, it was the production of a Government masquerading under the name of "Liberal." Determined to allow no mistake to be made as to their real character, they passed a bill more "Liberal" measure, whereby a large number of our best citizens were disfranchised under the pretext that, being in the employ of the Dominion Government, they were not free to vote according to their consciences. By these measures, and by a most iniquitous gerrymander of the King's County Districts, they paved the way for an appeal to the country which was made late in the year. The secret history of that campaign has yet to be told; but when the revelations do come they will prove not the least interesting chapter of Island history. The end was successfully accomplished, and the Government will meet the new House with a Provisional majority of sixteen. The Liberator resulted—as everyone who knew anything of the state of feeling anticipated—in a vote of 3 to 1 in favor of prohibition. The disappointing feature of it is the small vote polled, indicating, as it seems to do, that a very large number of our citizens either did not care enough about the matter to vote at all, or at least had no sympathy with this mode of eliciting their views.

In the city of Charlottetown the liquor regulation act did not produce the effect which its promoters hoped for. Of late the increase of drunkenness has been marked,—more particularly among those whose business takes them to Charlottetown on market days. Several sad accidents have happened through the influence of liquor, and the time has certainly arrived when some further step should be taken to check this terrible evil.

nation of Hugh John Macdonald, resulted in the return of Martin (Liberal) by a good majority, the "pairty" felt that their hour had come. Heedless of the fact that the school question was the determining factor in the contest, a shout of triumph was raised from ocean to ocean. Hardly had its echoes died away when the Government, by the appointment of Mr. C. H. Mackintosh to the Governorship of the Northwest Territories, opened the city of Ottawa, and, in spite of all their boasting, not a Grit could be found to offer himself on the altar of his party; and the strength of the Government was completely demonstrated in the election of Sir James Grant by acclamation for the capital of the Dominion.

While the Opposition were enjoying their picnic, the Cabinet Ministers were hard at work visiting the different Provinces and ascertaining the real needs of the different classes throughout the country. As a result, we may expect to see, at the next session of Parliament, a statesman-like reorganization of the tariff. When that measure is submitted, if there be a single provision which the Opposition will not attack (which can hardly be expected), it is safe to say that the Liberal organs will accuse the Government of having stolen it from "that convention." Dalton McCarthy has been stumping the country apparently with a view of forming a third party, which of late seems, like the man buried between the two wives, to have a leaning toward Betsy. Should such a union be finally consummated, the Opposition benches will present a more curious scientific problem than any happy family in a menagerie; and the Liberal party will certainly have no difficulty in believing that the time will come when "the wolf shall dwell with the lamb and the leopard lie down with the kid," if Laurier, Tarte, Cartwright, Charlton, Martin and McCarthy can stand together on the same platform, even though that platform have but one plank—the Treasury!

Among the victories of peace already referred to, foremost stands the Behring Sea Arbitration. It is certainly a marked step in advance when two great nations accept arbitration as a means whereby difficulties are to be settled; and we can now rest assured that war between the two great English-speaking nations of the world is well nigh impossible. It seems to bring within measurable distance the time spoken of by Tennyson—

"When the war-drum throbbed no longer and the battle-flags were furled, In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world; Then the common sense of most shall hold a truceful realm in awe, And the kindly earth shall smelt itself in universal law."

If there was any question in any part of Canada as to the value of our connection with Great Britain, the Behring Sea trouble should effectually settle that point for ever. The share of the Government of Canada in the arbitration has been most honorable to the Dominion, and the marked ability of Sir John Thompson has been fittingly recognized by his elevation to the Privy Council of the Empire. Upon the Department of Marine and Fisheries fell the onus of the preparation of Canada's case, and when that case was submitted it was a matter of no surprise that Her Majesty's Government acknowledged the skill and care bestowed upon it by knight-ing the Minister of Marine. It is interesting to note that Sir Herbert Tupper has gracefully acknowledged the services rendered him by different officials, foremost among whom is one of whom we, in P. E. Island, have special reason to feel proud, Mr. Joseph Pope.

Another step in the consolidation of the great British Empire was taken when, in June last, a line of steamers was established between Canada and Australia. Taken in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway it forms another link in all the round the world chain which Britain is slowly and surely forging. In this connection the visit of the Minister of Customs to the Australian colonies is likely to lead to valuable results. The importance of this mission has already been fully recognized by our keen-sighted neighbors to the South, and they are lamenting the possibility of competition in the lucrative trade of which they have held a practical monopoly. It is to be hoped that the extension of telegraphic communication by the French from Australia to New Caledonia will wake up the British Government to the importance of a Pacific cable from Australia to the Dominion.

Across the border the great event of the year was the World's Fair at Chicago. So much has been written upon this subject that we now only note here the triumphs won by our Dominion in practically every department in which she competed. It is difficult to estimate the advantage gained by the very high position which we have secured in every department of dairy and agricultural products, while our resources in lumber, minerals and fisheries have been most extensively advertised. Unquestionably the attention of the best class of emigrants must be turned toward Canada as one result of the stand which the Dominion was able to take in this great exposition of the resources of the nations.

Among the victories of peace may also be noticed the opening of the Imperial Institute in London by the Queen in May last, a step which will give the various colonies and dependencies of her great empire a central bond of union in the capital city. Under that head, too, should come the yachting contest between the Vigilant and Valkyrie for the American cup. In this struggle the United States was again victorious after a hard fight; but, for seamanship and skill the British crew, the Americans themselves being judges, fairly carried off the palm.

Turning more particularly to the old lands, we find at the very beginning of the year the Khedive of Egypt, backed by intrigues of France, Turkey and Russia, made restive under English control, and dismissed his ministry, replacing them with anti-British sympathizers. The firmness of Lord Rosebery in the Foreign Office asserted what might have been a catastrophe, and the Khedive on receiving Britain's ultimatum cancelled his obnoxious appointments. In February, Mr. Gladstone's long expected Home Rule Bill made its appearance, and after desperate and continuous opposition finally passed its third reading in September and was sent up to the House of Lords where it received a short shrift, being despatched by the tremendous vote of 428 to 42. The Radical press raised some furious howls

against the Upper House, and even Mr. Gladstone was betrayed into somewhat absurd language in the same line; but the sober common sense of the British people was with him, and it is now evident that this Home Rule bill, in its present form, will never become the law of the land.

The marriage in July of the Duke of York to Princess Mary of Teck, was hailed with universal rejoicing by the English people. The ladies of Canada presented the Princess with a magnificent sleigh and robes on this auspicious occasion.

In October last troubles arose between the East African Company and King Lobengula, of the Matabele, caused by the encroachment of the latter upon the company's possessions. These difficulties resulted in war and Lobengula has been driven from his territories and is hotly pursued by the British forces. The ultimate result will be the annexation of valuable territory to the British possessions. The year closes with a periodical scare which is beginning to grow monotonous, over alleged defects and deficiencies in the British fleet. The inevitable result will be new ships, big ships, costly ships, and large demands upon the pockets of British taxpayers. In the East there was some sharp fighting with the mountain tribes in the vicinity of the Hindoo Koosh which gave an opportunity for some characteristic displays of British pluck and endurance,—the usual face of negotiations with the tricky ruler of Afghanistan and the presence and intentions of the Russians on the "Roof of the World,"—and, what might have led to a European conflagration, the Franco-Siamese troubles. In this last affair, the offensive attitude of France came near causing a rupture between her and England, and it is a matter of great congratulation that Mr. Gladstone's Government is represented so ably in the Foreign Office. Had it not been for the tact and firmness of Lord Rosebery, the Premier's attractive speeches would have resulted in a couple of foreign wars, as the nations of Europe do not yet seem to have discovered the difference between the utterances of Mr. Gladstone and that of the Channel.

Passing across the ocean, France has had about the usual number of changes in her ministry—a crop of Panama Canal scandals, an attack of cholera, a "seal" of territory, and some Anarchist scares culminating in the explosion of a bomb in the Chamber of Deputies. The reception of the Russian fleet at Toulon should not be overlooked, when the whole French nation seemed to lose their heads over their visitors. The remarkable feature of the affair was the quantity of tears shed by the Russian Admiral, who is said to have been crossed by this visit because of his tendency to weep on all occasions. The outcome was the offer by France of a naval station on the Mediterranean to Russia, which was declined because the Russian Admiral could not answer for the loyalty of his men if exposed to a repetition of the blandishments of the French people. It is evident sentiment still plays a part in politics in France.

Germany had its troubles over the Army Bill, which finally passed by a majority of 16, after the Legislature had been dissolved and the personal influence of the Emperor had been well exhausted. The significant thing about the vote is the line of cleavage between North and South Germany, the latter being almost unanimously opposed to the bill.

In both Austria and Russia the cholera returned its ravages, and in the latter country the persecution of Hebrews and Dissenters from the orthodox Church still continues. Crossing the Atlantic, the United States passed through a period of severe financial depression, aggravated by the silver troubles. So serious was the situation that President Cleveland called a special session of Congress to repeal the Sherman Silver Bill, which was effected after a struggle which brought out some weak points in United States legislation. Confidence was in some measure restored, but the collapse of banking institutions and mercantile firms and the general depression of business have thrown immense numbers out of employment, and the outlook for the winter is gloomy enough, especially as the dangerous classes show a tendency to come to the front. A reign of almost mob law has prevailed in some states, and the lynching of negroes and others charged with different crimes has outraged the moral sense of the world. The jingoism of President Harrison bequeathed to his successor a legacy of complications in the Sandwich Islands, where the Queen was dethroned and a republic established largely through the influence of the American Minister. President Cleveland has done his best to establish the status quo; but so far his efforts have not been successful, and it seems not unlikely that the end may be a republic under American protection.

In the state elections in November the Republican party made large gains; but it is difficult to estimate the exact meaning of the change. The Tariff Committee are wrestling with changes in the direction of lower duties and considerable additions to the free list. Should they be able to carry out their plans, it will be of advantage to the Dominion, as well as to the States themselves; but in the face of a deficit in the revenue and strong opposition not only on the part of the Republicans, but also of many of their own party, it is difficult to predict in what shape the Bill will reach the hands of the President.

Among the various republics from Mexico south almost to Cape Horn, there has been fully the average annual allowance of revolutions, etc. Brazil has suffered especially from this cause, the capital, Rio, having been bombarded more than once. It is difficult at present to give the exact state of matters, but the advantage appears to be on the side of the revolutionists, who are credited, in some quarters, with a design to restore the monarchy.

The past year was a disastrous one in Australia. Early in the year floods did an immense amount of damage, and later a financial collapse swept away bank after bank. It is stated that the losses fall most severely upon English and Scotch investors, whose capital has vanished. At present trade seems to be reviving, and the outlook is hopeful.

In connection with our own Dominion, we note the removal of the Governor-General, Lord Stanley, who became Earl of Derby by the death of his brother, and the

succession of Lord Aberdeen to the Governor-Generalship; the opening of the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal the magnificent gift of the Canadian Pacific Railway magnates, Sir Donald Smith, Lord Mount Stephen, and Mr. R. B. Angus; the Nova Scotia coal deal, which handed over to the Whitney Syndicate a large part of the best coal areas of the Province, a step which it is feared may lead to serious mischief in the future; and, in Newfoundland, the general election resulting in the return of the Government with a majority of 12.

In our own city we note the removal of an old landmark in the demolition of the Monaghan Barracks, the opening of the new Masonic Building, which has provided our citizens with a commodious and beautiful public hall, and last but not least, the enlargement of THE EXAMINER to its present size, the necessity for which is a proof that faithful work will merit public confidence, and that business men are quick to avail themselves of the best advertising medium.

The roll of disasters comprises the sinking of H. M. S. Victoria, with Admiral Sir George Tryon and about 400 men, the result of some unfortunate mistake upon the Admiral's part, by which his ship and the Camperdown, flagship of Rear Admiral Markham came into collision while maneuvering,—a fatal colliery explosion in Wales,—and a succession of gales which swept the coasts of the Dominion, United States and British Islands, causing great destruction of property and very serious loss of life. Perhaps among the casualties we should not omit the failure of Erastus Winan, the Apostle of Unrestricted Reciprocity, Commercial Union, &c., &c., whose financial collapse is on a par with the political disaster which overtook the Canadian party that undertook to follow his leadership.

Upon the roll of the dead of 1893, we notice in the first month of the year, the plumed knight of Maine, James G. Blaine, closely followed by ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, and General Benjamin F. Butler, noted as a lawyer, a public man, and a general in the Southern Rebellion. Before the fatal month closed, a greater than any of those mentioned was called to his rest in the person of Bishop Phillips Brooks, of Massachusetts, in many respects the greatest divine of the United States, and one who was known and loved throughout the English speaking world. Following these in rapid succession came Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Great Western Union Telegraph Company, and General Beauregard, familiar as the hero of Fort Sumpter and Bull's Run, one of the ablest of the Southern generals.

In March, Jules Ferry, one of the few surviving French statesmen, was laid to rest. In April, the Earl of Derby—better known as the Lord Stanley of Dierdale's administration, where he was looked upon as the coming man in the Conservative party, a promise never destined to be fulfilled—made way for Lord Stanley of Preston, Governor-General of Canada. Sir Robert Piusent, Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, died suddenly in the same month. Sir James Anderson, once of Canada's steamship fame—better known afterward as the Captain of the Great Eastern in her Atlantic cable trips, and later still as a leading man in telegraphic enterprises—predeceased by a few months Henry Weaver, the General Manager of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. In June died Hon. Leland Stanford, of California, proprietor of the celebrated Palo Alto Stock Farm, but destined long to be remembered on the far higher ground of his princely gift to the State of California of the Leland Stanford, Jr. University—the equivalent of twenty millions of dollars; Sir William Mackinnon, originator of the East African Company, one of those commercial enterprises which have added valuable territory to the British dominions; Rev. Dr. McCall, founder of the successful mission work among the Communists of Paris; and Edwin Booth, America's great tragic actor.

Somewhere about the same time, Dr. Schnitzer, better known as Emin Pasha, after years of hair-breadth escapes, was killed by the Arabs in Central Africa. In August, Duke Ernest II, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, joined the great majority, his Principality passing to the Duke of Edinburgh, the second son of our own Queen. Later on, the United States lost Hamilton Fish, for many years Secretary of State in the Republican administration; and a few weeks later Carter Harrison, the Mayor of Chicago, was brutally assassinated in his own home by a crank named Pendragast. In November, the death record contains the names of Francis Parkman, the historian of the Canadian Provinces, whose works have at once the charm of romance and the accuracy of history; Charles Francis Gounod, the well-known composer; Marshal Mahon, Duke of Magenta, well known to our older readers as the hero of Louis Napoleon's Lombardy campaign in 1859, and to the younger as the Commander of the Army of the North in the Franco-Prussian war, which, together with the Emperor, succeeded to the Prussians at Sedan; and Archbishop Knox, of Armagh, and Professor Jowett of Oxford, and Sir Andrew Clark, one of the first doctors of the day, for many years physician to Mr. Gladstone. Toward the close of the year Bishop Power, of St. John's, Newfoundland, and Prof. John Tyndall, the well-known scientist, were added to the long roll. The Dominion mourns the loss during the year of the well-known financier, Sir A. T. Galt, one of the fathers of Confederation; Mr. Trueman, Deputy Minister of Public Works; Judge Patterson, of the Supreme Court; Sir John Abbott, ex-Premier; Hon. R. Laflamme, Minister of Justice in the Mackenzie Cabinet; ex-Mayor Howland of Toronto, and Hon. John Boyd, Governor of New Brunswick.

In the narrower circle of our own Island we miss Judge Kelly, of the County Court; Hon. Kenneth Henderson, prominent in political circles before Confederation days; Dr. Kaye, of Georgetown, for fifty years one of our leading physicians; Senator Montgomery, a politician of the old school, with countless friends and not a single enemy; Rev. F. W. Moore; and Rev. Geo. Sutherland, well known here but residing of late years in Australia; and Dr. McSwain, formerly of Belfast, late of California.

Looking forward to a New Year, we of the Dominion cannot but feel that we stand upon a proud eminence. Under the skillful management of successive Conservative administrations, our commerce is

being extended, our manufactures developed, and the best interests of our country steadily consolidated. The regular surplus in our revenues (last year reaching one and a third millions of dollars) have given foreign capital confidence in our financial ability, and our credit stands high in the monetary circles of the world. Our magnificent heritage invites development, abounding as it does in the treasures of the field, the mine, the forest and the sea. Be it ours to prize this Canada of ours, and strive so to live and so to act that our country may take that place to which she is entitled among the nations of the earth. THE EXAMINER thanks its patrons and readers one and all for the very generous support which has been accorded to it during 1893, and promising that no effort will be spared to make the paper a welcome visitor in every home in our Island, it respectfully solicits a continuance of the confidence hitherto enjoyed. To each and all we wish

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

A SAD DEATH.

We note, with the deepest regret, the sad and untimely death of the Rev. Cyrus H. Rice, eldest son of the Rev. S. H. Rice, of Cornwall. THE EXAMINER'S advice give no particulars; but a despatch to the Guardian states that, while visiting at the residence of Senator Lewin, in the Christmas holidays, he went into the bathroom and there shot himself. The terrible deed must have been due to temporary insanity brought on by overstudy. The deceased was well known in Charlottetown as a young man of exceptional parts. He graduated at Sackville University with great distinction only a few months ago, and has lately been a probationer for the Methodist Church at Grand Manan. It is stated that he has been unwell. The sympathy of the community goes out to his father and mother in this hour of their bereavement and sorrow. They left for St. John this morning.

SHAW ELECTED.

MR. SHAW was today declared elected, the vote being, for Shaw, 511; for M. Macdonald, 506.

TWO ISLANDERS DROWNED.

While Hunting in Maine.

One Man Named Beer—The Other Unknown.

The following letter was received by Mr. Mellish by last night's mail, and speaks for itself. Any information received by Mr. Mellish will be promptly acted upon:

MARION, Maine, Dec. 25, 1893. To John T. Mellish, Charlottetown, P. E. Island:

MY DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly inform me whether you have friends or relatives hunting in this locality. Two sportsmen, who came here recently, while attempting to cross the river above the village, yesterday, were both drowned. One, a man of about forty-five years of age, medium height, and weight, dark complexioned, said at the boarding house that his name was Beer, and that he resided in Charlottetown, P. E. I. The name of the other, a tall, quite dark man of about forty years, was unknown, but on recovery of the bodies this morning, an envelope was found in his pocket addressed to your name and the above-named address. No further clue could be found upon the bodies to identify them. Each had up wards of two hundred dollars in money on his person; the necessary amount will be taken by the town officials for burial charges and the remainder kept until the relatives of the unfortunate men can be found. The finding of the addressed envelope leads me to believe you to be a relative, friend, or one who had business with the deceased. I shall be glad to have you write as soon as you receive this, and if you know neither the case and restore the money and other articles of the dead men to its rightful owners. I shall hope to receive an answer from you as soon as possible. Yours, very respectfully,

Look in the window of Watson's Book Store.

Grand New Year's ENTERTAINMENT!

Half Proceeds for Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the Wrecked Seaman of the Gracie M. Parker.

MR. J. E. WELSH, assisted by his pupils and some of the best Musical and Literary talent of our city, will give the above Entertainment

AT THE LYCEUM.

Friday Evening, Jan. 5th

The Programme will appear early next week. Admission, 25c.; Reserved Seats, 35c.; Children, 15c. and 25c. dec29—31 pat gar

Advertisement for Mastiff Plug Cut tobacco, featuring an illustration of a man in a top hat and a box of tobacco. Text: "It is the perfection of the well matured plant properly cured by expert growers. Mild flavored, bright and of matchless quality; Mastiff Plug Cut pleases the most fastidious." J. B. Pace Tobacco Co., Richmond Virginia, and Montreal, Canada.

being extended, our manufactures developed, and the best interests of our country steadily consolidated. The regular surplus in our revenues (last year reaching one and a third millions of dollars) have given foreign capital confidence in our financial ability, and our credit stands high in the monetary circles of the world. Our magnificent heritage invites development, abounding as it does in the treasures of the field, the mine, the forest and the sea. Be it ours to prize this Canada of ours, and strive so to live and so to act that our country may take that place to which she is entitled among the nations of the earth. THE EXAMINER thanks its patrons and readers one and all for the very generous support which has been accorded to it during 1893, and promising that no effort will be spared to make the paper a welcome visitor in every home in our Island, it respectfully solicits a continuance of the confidence hitherto enjoyed. To each and all we wish

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

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Buy Now!

A WORD WITH YOU!—If you've money or credit, use it to buy everything you need or may need in DRY GOODS during the next year from JAS. PATON & CO. You save from 15 to 30 per cent. Money's scarce. We make a big sacrifice because we want money. A word to careful saving folks like you is sufficient.

JAMES PATON & CO'S., The Popular Cheap Store.

CLEAR THE SIDEWALKS. FIRE LIFE ACCIDENT. Protect Your Home by insuring it against Fire with E. R. Brown CHARLOTTETOWN. For Xmas Trade. We have in Stock a Large Assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware. SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. And We are Giving Great Bargains. C. G. JURY, North Side of Queen Square, - - - Opposite the Post Office. Charlottetown, December 19, 1893—ly & wky

How to Get a Sunlight Picture. Send 25¢ Sunlight Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Leves Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and it will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

BANK STOCK

Merchants' Bank P. E. Island. Forty Shares of the increased Capital Stock of the Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island—alotted to Shareholders but not accepted will be sold at Auction at their Banking House, Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, 9th January next, at 12.30 o'clock, immediately after Annual Meeting. By order of the Directors. R. BEARSTO, Auctioneer. dec30

An Important Appointment Contemplated.

The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada purposes establishing a Provincial Agency here. Its desire is to give the appointment to a citizen of this Province. This Company is now doing the Accident business of this country. Its Premium Income last year was the largest reported to the Dominion Government by any Canadian Company. It now has the lead, and is determined to maintain it. District Agents also wanted. For further information apply to J. B. PATON, Charlottetown. Office—McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie's, dec30—ly & wky

St. Peter's Schoolroom.

Wednesday, January 10th, 1894. The members of the "BAND OF HOPE," assisted by some of the local talent of the town, will give an Entertainment in St. Peter's Schoolroom on the above date, said Entertainment to consist of Living Pictures, Readings, Songs and a first-class Minstrel Troupe. Last, but by no means least, Mr. Vinnicombe will render some selections. Be sure and keep this date free, so as to be able to attend. Programme later. dec19—tl die

NEW FRUITS.

300 boxes fine O. S. Valencia Raisins, 1500 " selected " " " " 300 " layer " " " " 50 barrels Currants, 190 cases " " " " 60 boxes Dates, 20 " Oranges, 20 " best Grapes, 20 bags Nuts (Filberts). N. B. & M. RATTENBURY. dec22

KILLY WHISKY.

The Celebrated KILLY WHISKY—the finest of Scotch Whiskies. BYRNE BROS., Queen Street, Next to Watson's Drug Store. dec29—61 pd

MISS MARY DOULL, STUDIO, STAMPER BLOCK.

Instructions given in the various branch of Drawing and Painting. nov29—2w eod

Advertisement for Happy New Year, Buy Now! A WORD WITH YOU!—If you've money or credit, use it to buy everything you need or may need in DRY GOODS during the next year from JAS. PATON & CO. You save from 15 to 30 per cent. Money's scarce. We make a big sacrifice because we want money. A word to careful saving folks like you is sufficient.

JAMES PATON & CO'S., The Popular Cheap Store.

CLEAR THE SIDEWALKS. FIRE LIFE ACCIDENT. Protect Your Home by insuring it against Fire with E. R. Brown CHARLOTTETOWN. For Xmas Trade. We have in Stock a Large Assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware. SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. And We are Giving Great Bargains. C. G. JURY, North Side of Queen Square, - - - Opposite the Post Office. Charlottetown, December 19, 1893—ly & wky

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Must CO

We take stock January 1st, and in order to clear out the balance of our Fancy Goods we will give big discounts all the week. HAZARD & MOORE. Ch'town, Dec. 26, 1893—t & s

Advertisement for Albert Toilet Soap Co. featuring an illustration of a woman washing her face. Text: "There is the place mamma buys our BABY'S OWN SOAP. I like it the best of any we have ever had, and I hope she will buy nothing else. It is the oldest and best known Toilet Soap in the market, but it is being closely imitated. Be sure, when you ask for it, that no imitation is foisted upon you. THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO. MONTREAL. oct28—ev sat 17

LOOK!

People in this 19th century are bound to have the best that can be had for the money. That is why EVERYBODY WEARS GRANBY RUBBERS!

They give perfect satisfaction in fit, style and finish and it has become a by-word that "GRANBY RUBBERS wear like iron." December 26, 1893—tu thu sat

Advertisement for Rigby Waterproof Garments featuring an illustration of a man in a raincoat. Text: "Everybody wears them. ALWAYS ASK FOR 'RIGBY.'" Mrs. DeWitt:—There, Reginald, are those Rigby Waterproofs I have been telling you about. Can't you see how stylish and comfortable they look?—and they are so on to be comfortable. Just think how ways wait till everybody else in the world adopts a new thing before you will believe in it. We really must have them at once. Mrs. Updote:—Dear me, what a sight those DeWets are, out on the streets a day like this without Rigby Garments. It takes some people a lifetime to learn how to be comfortable. You at least wait till everybody else in the world adopts a new thing before you will believe in it. We really must have them at once. dec19—t & s