THE DAILY EXAMINER

THE LEADING DAILY NEWSPAPER OF P. E. ISLAND.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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VOL 34. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1895. NO. 260

—IF YOU—

Want a wife,
Want a cook,
Want a partner,
Want a situation,
Want a servant girl,
Want to sell a farm,
Want to sell a house,
Want to rent a house,
Want to exchange anything,
Want to sell plants or grain
Want to sell groceries or drugs,
Want to sell or trade anything,
Want to find customers for anything,
Want to sell or buy horses, pigs or cattle
ADVERTISE IN
THE EXAMINER

CALENDAR FOR MAY, 1895.

First Quar 2nd day, 11h 31.6m, p. m
Full Moon, 8th day, 7h 46.5m p. m.
Last Quar 16th day, 1h 31.5m. p. m.
New Moon, 24th day, 8h. 33.7m. a. m.
First Quar, 31st day, 4h. 36.0m. a m.

	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water
		h m	h m	morn
1	Wednesday	4 51	7 3	4 10
2	Thursday	49	5	5 5
3	Friday	48	6	6 50
4	Saturday	46	7	7 53
5	Sunday	45	8	8 43
6	Monday	43	10	9 27
7	Tuesday	42	11	10 6
8	Wednesday	40	12	10 45
9	Thursday	39	13	11 26
10	Friday	38	15	aft 8
11	Saturday	37	16	0 49
12	Sunday	35	17	1 33
13	Monday	34	18	2 19
14	Tuesday	33	19	3 7
15	Wednesday	32	20	4 5
16	Thursday	31	22	5 7
17	Friday	29	23	6 11
18	Saturday	28	24	7 8
19	Sunday	27	25	7 59
20	Monday	26	26	8 43
21	Tuesday	24	27	9 24
22	Wednesday	24	29	10 5
23	Thursday	23	30	10 46
24	Friday	22	31	11 30
25	Saturday	21	32	morn
26	Sunday	20	33	0 15
27	Monday	20	34	1 2
28	Tuesday	19	35	1 51
29	Wednesday	18	36	2 37
30	Thursday	18	37	3 44
31	Friday	4 17	7 38	4 54

P. E. Island Railway

On and after THURSDAY, 27th December, 1894, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Trains Outward. Read down.			Trains Inward. Read up.	
A M	P M		A M	P M
7 00	3 35	Charlottetown	1 10	2 30
7 18	3 49	Royalty Junction	9 50	2 11
8 03	4 33	North Wiltshire	9 05	1 27
8 17	4 47	Hunter River	8 51	1 13
8 48	5 18	Bradalbane	8 17	12 42
8 57	5 27	Emerald	8 08	12 33
9 10	5 40	Freetown	7 54	12 20
9 29	5 59	Kensington	7 38	12 00
9 00	6 30	Ar	Lv 7 00	11 30
P M	P M	Summerside	A M	A M
12 59		Lv	Ar	10 30
1 11		Miscouche		10 10
1 37		Wellington		9 47
2 19		Port Hill		9 09
2 34		O'Leary		8 00
3 38		Bloomfield		7 54
4 04		Alberton		6 55
5 30		Tignish		6 00
P M				A M
P M				A M
2 30		Charlottetown		10 30
5 50		Royalty Junction		10 10
3 23		Bedford		9 37
3 35	Ar	Mount Stewart	Lv	9 05
4 10	Lv		Ar	8 50
5 22		Cardigan		7 35
5 45		Georgetown		7 10
P M				A M
P M				A M
4 05		Mount Stewart		8 55
4 43		Morell		8 17
5 12		St Peter's		7 48
5 57		Bear River		7 03
6 40		Souris		6 20
P M				A M
P M				A M
4 10		Emerald		7 24
5 00		Cape Traverse		6 35
P M				A M

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time

D. POTTINGER,
Gen Mgr Can Govt Railways
Moncton, N. B.

A. McDONALD, Superintendent,
Charlottetown.
dec26

Operative & Prosthetic Dentistry.

DR. MURRAY,
OFFICE, 145 QUEEN STREET.
CHARLOTTETOWN.
ap10

MONTAGUE Carriage Factory.

We are showing this season a finer line of Carriages than shown by us heretofore. The assortment consists of

Top and Open Buggies, Jump Seats and Road Carts.

For style, comfort, durability and excellence of workmanship our stock cannot be surpassed.

Also at hand, at lowest prices, CARTS, TRUCK WAGONS, and all Carriage Findings, such as Pocket Boots, Whip Sockets, Washers, etc., usually found in a first-class Carriage Shop.

Prompt attention to Repairs. Painting a specialty. Terms reasonable.

JOHN McLEAN & SON.
july13—dy & wky

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IS OFTEN A NEGLECTED COLD WHICH DEVELOPS Finally into Consumption.

BREAK UP A COLD IN TIME BY USING Pyny-Pectoral THE QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, ETC.

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

Mechanical Drawing, &c

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L. W. MACDONALD,
Land Surveyor and Draughtsman.
Nov—21

For Sale or To Rent.

The well-known Business Stand, the "Central Hotel," formerly the "Railway House," situated on Richmond Street. This Hotel contains 21 rooms, with large Shop and good stabling for 25 horses. Is centrally situated, and within two minutes' walk of Market House and Post Office. Apply to

THOMAS CAMPBELL,
Richmond Street.
ap23—dy 246 & wky

STMR. FASTNET

Will commence the season of 1895 by sailing from Halifax on the 30th April. For freight, etc., apply to

W. W. CLARKE,
Agent.
April 18

Steamer Miramichi,

Will Sail (Ice Permitting),

FROM MONTREAL, 27th APRIL,

to commence the season, and will be followed a little later by the S. S. "CAMPANA." This new Steamer will have everything in the shape of comfort for passengers, and accommodations for an increased number.

For freight and passage apply to

CARVELL BROS.,
ap15—2w 135 pat Agents.

One of the Black Diamond Steamers

will leave Montreal about the 8th May, due here about the 11th May, and will go to St. John's, Nfld., carrying freight under deck and live stock on deck.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,
ap29 Agents.

THE 1895 COMET.

Price $100.00—Any Weight.

If you want a good, reliable Wheel, fully guaranteed by a reliable maker, then get a "COMET." Noted for its ease of running and beauty of finish.

See the sample Wheel at Davies' Drug Store, and ask for a catalogue.

F. DeC. DAVIES,
Sole Agent for P. E. Island.
meh21 dy

What's the time?

If you have a Cough it is time you were taking

GRAY'S SYRUP of RED SPRUCE GUM

THE OLD STANDARD CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA and all LUNG AFFECTIONS.

Gray's Syrup has been on trial for more than 50 years and the verdict of the people is that it is the best remedy known. 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

KERRY WATSON & CO. Proprietors MONTREAL.

SALT! SALT!

To arrive per Steamships Sunrise and Tafua, 10,000 bags Liverpool Salt and 800 bags Fishery, which will be sold at lowest prices whilst discharging. Both steamers are due here about 1st May. Apply to

PEAKE BROS. & CO.
Ch'town, April 18, 1895—tf

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The undersigned having been appointed sole selling Agents in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the above Company, are now prepared to issue orders for Round, Slack and Run of Mines, and will keep a Stock of each Mine's Coal on hand to supply customers at lowest prices.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,
Selling Agents.
Charlottetown, May 25, 1894—tf

A GOOD WATCH

At a Low Price

IS WHAT YOU WANT.

SEE OURS.

G. H. TAYLOR,
North Side Queen Square.
mch30

FOR SALE.

House in Georgetown.

That Dwelling House in Georgetown the property of Mrs. Capt. John McDonald, formerly known as the "McDonald House," together with the outbuildings.

This House is in first-class repair, contains fourteen large rooms, and is well adapted for a Dwelling or Boarding House.

Any party or parties desirous of securing a summer residence will find this a capital opportunity.

This property will be sold at a bargain

For terms and particulars apply at the office of J. A. Matheson, Solicitor, George town, or to

L. W. MACDONALD,
ap5 Box 694, Charlottetown.

Joy Brought to Another Home.

SUFFERING AND PAIN BANISHED.

Paine's Celery Compound Saves the Life of a Toronto Lady.

Mrs. J. Wicket Says: "After Using Two Bottles of the Compound I Feel Like a New Woman."

A FIRMLY ESTABLISHED FACT:

When Doctors Fail and Ordinary Medicines are Useless, Paine's Celery Compound Always Cures.

Results! honest results!! marvellous results!!! convincing and satisfactory to all fair-minded men and women. Even the sceptics and scoffers are brought to a knowledge of the truth by unassailed, rock bottom facts and proofs.

In the vast field of medicines and medical preparations, time, experience and results have amply demonstrated the truth of the oft-repeated statement, that Paine's Celery Compound is the only true and honest life-saving medicine ever offered to suffering humanity.

The strong and vigorous testimony of Mrs. J. Wickett, of 169 Oak Street, Toronto, should fill the fainting and despairing hearts of all sufferers with fresh hope and confidence, and should at once lead every sickly person to the only medicine that MAKES PEOPLE WELL.

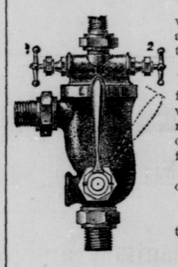
Mrs. Wickett's letter reads as follows:—"Last year, in the month of November, I was suddenly taken very ill with pleurisy and neuralgia. The pains in my shoulders and back were most intense, and caused me extreme suffering. For several weeks I was under the doctor's care, and gradually recovered from the attacks of pleurisy, but none of the medicines prescribed for me seemed to have any effect on the neuralgia, which had by this time spread all over my body.

I gradually became worse; my appetite was poor, and the pain never seemed to leave me for an instant. My life was becoming a burden to me, and I began to think I would never recover. I grew discouraged with the medicines I was taking, and happening to see a testimonial in the newspaper about Paine's Celery Compound I concluded to get a bottle, although I had very little faith in patent medicines.

Before I had finished my first bottle I began to feel better, the pains and soreness greatly decreased, and gaining hope by my improved health, I finished the first bottle and bought a second.

After using two bottles of your Compound, I feel like a new woman; my appetite has returned, the neuralgia has left me, and I am as well as ever. I feel very thankful for the benefit I have derived from your medicine, and take pleasure in recommending it to my friends. Should anyone desire fuller particulars, if they will communicate with me I will be happy to oblige them."

Behold the Perfect Injector,



which we furnish with our Cheese and Butter Factory Boilers and Engines. The best in the market. Can be regulated to feed Boilers steadily without change.

We ask the Dairy Companies of the Island to buy their Boilers and Engines from us, as they will get a better machine for the money than by importing them. By so doing you will save the profits of the middlemen, and the money and machines will both remain among our own people. In any other case we have only the machines, and the money is gone from us forever.

Estimates furnished and contracts entered into for Cheese or Butter Factories complete or any part thereof.

WE DEFY COMPETITION. Telephone connection.

REPAIRS attended to promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed by

McKINNON & McLEAN.

DAIRYMEN!

I am now prepared to furnish the Dairy Associations of P. E. Island with all sizes of Milk Cans of superior material and workmanship. Sample Cans for examination will be sent free of cost on application, and may be seen at the store. Also, Vats and all heating and other apparatus necessary in such establishments.

I am also prepared to furnish handsome Wrought Iron, Scroll and Crescent Cemetery Palings at very reasonable prices, according to quality. To see them is to be convinced of their merits.

Remember, I guarantee all my work to give entire satisfaction. such as it has been doing for the past thirty years.

At the Old Stand QUEEN STREET.

AUGUSTUS HERMANS.

Charlottetown, April 11, 1895—dy & wy

Money! Yes Money.

Everybody wants money, and to save money buy a Jewel Stove and your Hardware at the "City Hardware Store." Farmers, Builders, Carriage Makers, Lobster Packers, that make money, buy from

R. B. NORTON & CO.

Charlottetown, April 2, 1895—25

Seed! Seed!

WHEAT—White Russian, Colorado Bearded, Red and White Fife.
CLOVER—Island Red, Early Mammoth, White Dutch.
TIMOTHY—Peas, Vetches (English), Corn, Mangolds, Turnips, etc.
HARROWS—Steel and Wood Frame Spring Tooth, wholesale and retail.
SEED BOXES (double) for Rakes. This is a fine attachment, sowing Grain and Hay Seed in two separate boxes; all Steel Feed. Wholesale and Retail.
PLOW REPAIRS—Mould Boards, Shares, Soles, Land Sides, Heads, Jaws, Clevises, for all Plows.

D. W. FINLAYSON,
Ch'town, May 4, 1895—246 w H. T. LEPAGE'S OLD STAND.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Points Set Forth by Hon. Donald Ferguson

In His Recent Speech in the Senate.

In the course of his speech in the address, the Hon. Donald Ferguson dealt in a masterful manner with the Manitoba School Question. We make the following extract:

"With regard to the Manitoba School question which is alluded to in the address and very much discussed by gentlemen who have preceded me, I wish to say a few words before I pass on to a discussion of some other matters. In the first place I wish to point out that it is not a question between Catholics and Protestants at all and should not be so regarded. When the Manitoba constitutional act was passed the Protestants were a minority in Manitoba and the Catholics had a small majority. The provision in the British North America Act, as found in subsection 3 of section 93 was not placed there in the interest of the Catholics at all, but, as I understand from my reading of political history, in the interest of the Protestant minority in the Province of Quebec. Now, having these facts in mind, we should approach the question without any regard whatever to its creed aspect, because Protestants are a minority in the Province of Quebec, and if the rights of the Catholic minority in Manitoba are encroached upon or invaded by the majority; the same or similar rights enjoyed by the Protestant minority in Quebec might be encroached upon some day. Therefore, it is in the interest of all creeds and all classes to approach this question with a sense of what is right, altogether irrespective of whether Catholics or Protestants are affected in the case which is now engaging the public attention. Neither is this a question as to whether secular or denominational schools are the best for Canada or any part of Canada. That question very properly came up and, no doubt, to some extent was considered when the Manitoba constitutional act was considered. That was the time for the framers of that act to have considered the question as to whether denominational or secular schools were best or those that should be provided for the Province of Manitoba. But, at the present time, and in the present state of the question, that aspect of it does not come up for discussion. And it is not a question now as to whether the schools established under the Manitoba School Act of 1890 are Protestant schools or secular schools. The Leader of the Liberal party in the other House, in many speeches which he has delivered throughout the country during the last three or four years, seems to think it a very important question as to whether the schools that have been brought into existence under the act of 1890 in the Province of Manitoba, are Protestant schools or secular schools, and the hon. gentleman appeared to think (if I could draw any inference from his references to that subject) that if they were secular schools, then there remained nothing upon which the public mind should be disturbed at all. Now, I do not think that that reaches the question. It is not material or important to the controversy whether they are secular or Protestantschools. The hon. gentleman knowsthat they are not the schools that were guaranteed to the minority under the Manitoba Act of 1870. Nor do I think that it is a question of very great importance to this discussion whether the separate schools which existed in Manitoba before 1890 were efficient or otherwise. A great deal of stress has been laid by a member of the Manitoba Government—who has been addressing meetings in this part of the Dominion recently, and by a leading exponent of the opposition to the minority in Manito ba in the House of Commons—on what they claim to be the fact that the separate schools existing under the laws of Manitoba before 1890 were very inefficient, I do not think that comes in appropriately, because if these schools were inefficient, the fault lay with the legislature of Manitoba. On them devolved the duty of making Roman Catholic schools as efficient as the public schools of the province. If there was anything wrong with the management of these schools, the provincial authorities had the power to improve the management and make the school efficient. I would say further that there is not now a question before the country as to whether the minority has a grievance or not. That has been settled by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. They have decided that the minority has a grievance, and that point need not be discussed at any great length. The hon. gentleman from Marquette seems to be of the opinion that that grievance only exists to a modified extent—that there is a portion of the territory now embraced in the Province of Manitoba in which there exists no grievance. The hon. gentleman's contention in this respect was very well met by the argument of the hon. gentleman from St. Boniface, and when my hon. friend from Marquette looks into it closely, as no doubt he will, he must see that there is very little in that point. The Province of Manitoba, having certain limits, became a Province with a constitution. It enlarged its boundaries with the consent of this Parliament and of the portions of territory that were brought in, and as soon as the boundaries were enlarged, the added territory came under the laws of the old Province of Manitoba in every respect, and the Separate School Act applied there as well as it did in the old Province. Therefore, under the 93rd section of the British North America Act, that part is in precisely the same position, with respect to education, as the older part of Manitoba. Without wishing to indulge in any levity, I might be allowed to illustrate it in this way: The hon. gentleman from Marquette, like most other men, came into this world without a beard, since then he has grown a beard, and although his, like my own, is becoming a little grey, it is part of himself, and he cannot disown it.

Hon. Mr. Boulton—Unless you cut it off.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson—Then it would grow again as long as the hon gentleman continued to possess vitality. I may say further that there is not now, as far as I can see, any question before the Senate or before the country as to whether this Parliament has power to apply a remedy if the legislature of Manitoba does not. The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council settles that; it declares that this Parliament has power to apply a remedy and the question, therefore, is narrowed down, and there is not that field for discussion that there has been in former sessions in this House. The question now is, shall the remedy come from Manitoba or from the Parliament at Ottawa—that is the real question. It rests in the first place with Manitoba itself. If the legislature of that province fails to find a remedy for the grievance which has been decided to be in existence, it will be equivalent to an abnegation of its functions, and on the Manitoba legislature will devolve the responsibility of any action that the Parliament of Canada may find it necessary to take to remedy the grievance admitted to be in existence. An hon. gentleman who has taken a very great deal of interest in this question, although I think from a wrong point of view, in addressing the House of Commons the other day, took the ground that the legislature of Manitoba had to obey the remedial order to its fullest extent, or had to refuse to do anything—that there was no alternative. I think there is no necessity to discuss that question now; it is for the legislature of Manitoba to declare what they will do, and if they make an effort to provide what they conceive to be a remedy, it will be for this Parliament to consider whether that reason is sufficient or otherwise. I do not think that the remedial order has any such effect as that the Legislature of Manitoba must accept it in its entirety or do nothing. The political aspect of the question comes in at this stage. My hon. friend from Halifax, in discussing it the other day, seemed to minimize the action of the Government in regard to passing that remedial order. He thought that there was no other course open to them, but simply to act as a bailiff would do in carrying out the instructions of the court. Another gentleman, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, speaking elsewhere, takes a very different ground from that. He says that the Government of the Dominion was perfectly free to have refused to do anything, and should have done nothing, notwithstanding the decision of the Privy Council in the matter—but, of course, they would have to assume the responsibility of their inaction. These are very conflicting views coming from two gentlemen who agree so well that the Government should be condemned. I think I can notice the political aspect of the question coming out on both sides. The hon. gentleman who leads the opposition to the remedial order wishes to make it appear in some parts of this country that the order is something that the Government went rather out of their way to make, while my hon. friend, the senior member from Halifax, speaking for another part of the population and for another class of constituencies, says that the Government were only carrying out the mandate of the Court just as a bailiff who serves a writ in accordance with the decision of a judge. The question may be asked, how does the Government stand? I think it scarcely necessary to answer that question. We have had the statement of the Premier of Canada, in this House who has explicitly declared the position of the Government in regard to this matter at its present stage. The action of the Government from first to last is now a matter of history—the reference to the courts, the decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council of Canada the decision upon it, and the passage of the remedial order followed by declarations by members of the Government including the premier himself in this House and before the country. There is no mistake as to the attitude of the Government but let me ask where do the opposition stand? It is true the leader of the opposition in this House, if I have understood his speech correctly, believes that the Government has done right in passing the remedial order. I have not understood the hon. gentleman as criticizing or finding fault with the Government for doing that, but we must look to the leader of the party in the House of Commons, who is the recognzied leader of the Liberal party all over Canada, for some expression of opinion that will be held in some way to bind his followers. I ask what is the attitude and position of that hon. gentleman in regard to this ques tion. We have recently had four bye-elections in three different provinces of this Dominion—one in Antigonish, N.S., two in the Province of Quebec and one in Ontario. In two constituencies there were no recognized Liberal candidates, although in Haldimand the opponent of the Government candidate was actively supported by Liberals. But there were Liberal candidates in Antigonish and Vercheres, and I have yet to hear that the leader of the party or any leading Liberal made a declaration on this question in any way whatever in connection with either of those elections. When the judicial committee of the Privy Council gave its decision and the Government of Canada acted on that decision, it was due to the Liberal party and to the people of Canada of all parties and classes that the Liberal leaders, especially Mr. Laurier, should have been heard from, I would have excused Mr. Laurier had he delegated to some of his lieutenants the duty of speaking on the trade question, because he and his party are on record on that subject. They have indeed put themselves perhaps a little too much on record on the trade question, but with regard to the Manitoba school question it was an extraordinary thing that the leader of the party, Mr. Laurier, and the leader in the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Davies—because they have a divided leadership—should have avoided these contests and failed to explain their attitude. I do not know why these hon. gentlemen have avoided the question, but their failure to declare their views has enabled their friends in these different constituencies to assume a great variety of attitudes in dealing with the subject, and to make very conflicting statements at different meetings suitable to the complexion of the several localities. I should be sorry to say that the leader of the opposition kept out of the contest to enable his followers to take conflicting courses, but I do say, and I think I will be sustained by the hon gentlemen on both sides of this house, that it was the duty of the leader of the opposition to have taken a part in these contests, at all events to have placed himself on record on this question.

THE BEST is what the People buy the most of. That's Why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sale OF ALL MEDICINES.

Grateful—Comforting.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by Grocers, labelled thus,

JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd, Homœopathic Chemists, London England.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, May 3.—The Daily News has this despatch from Constantinople: "The Turkish ambassador in St. Petersburg has reported that in a recent interview Prince Labanoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said Russia, Great Britain and France would soon present to the Porte a joint note embodying a plan of reforms to be tried in the Armenian provinces. The Prince expressed a hope that the Porte would act on this note. The Turkish committee on Armenian reforms, which has been remarkably active lately, has submitted to the Sultan a scheme empowering the Armenians to share in the provincial administration. His Majesty has approved of the proposal.

IRONTON, Ohio, May 3.—Clifton Woods, Ham Baselle, jr., and T. J. Boldman, three young married men of Rock Camp, near here, went fishing on Thursday night. During a storm the party took shelter under a tree, which was struck by lightning and shattered into fragments. Woods was instantly killed, Baselle fatally injured, and Boldman seriously shocked. Their steel cartridge belts were torn and twisted out of shape.

EDOUARD DE RESZKE.

The Celebrated Singer.

Mr. Edouard de Reszke is one of the foremost singers of the time; at present he is charming fashionable audiences in New York, in the lyrical version of "Romeo and Juliet." Recognizing that it is of the utmost importance to the success of the great singer that the system should be kept fresh and elastic, Mr. de Reszke says of the great tonic wine "Vin Mariani:"—"With pleasure I state that 'Vin Mariani' is an excellent tonic, specially useful to singers." This is in harmony with the testimony of many other prominent singers and orators, all of whom agree that "Vin Mariani" has the special virtue of strengthening the voice, besides possessing the power to build up body and brain, enfeebled from excessive strain or overwork. This celebrated tonic-stimulant, containing the medical properties of fresh selected coca leaves, has been used with benefit and delight by most of the great ones of the earth, and if you care to know, not merely what these great ones say, but how they look, send your address to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, and you will receive a number of celebrated portraits free.

BLOOD-MAKING WINE FOR THE SICK.

The Bordeaux Claret Company, established at Montreal, in view of the French Treaty, are now offering the Canadian connoisseur beautiful wines at $3.00 and $4.00 per case of 12 large quart bottles. These are equal to any $6.00 and $8.00 wines sold on their label. Every swell hotel and club are now handling them, and they are recommended by the best physicians as being perfectly pure and highly adapted for invalids' use. Address, Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

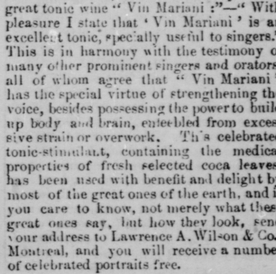
Experience Has Proved It

A triumph in medicine was achieved when experience proved that Scott's Emulsion would not only stop the progess of Pulmonary Consumption, but by its continued use, health and vigor could be fully restored

Merely a suggestion. Why pay a quarter for three cigars when you can get five **"Something Goods"** for the same money?—and they are **equal to any ten center.** We don't want you to take our word for it either, we only ask you to buy a quarter's worth and judge for yourself.

They are on sale everywhere, and are manufactured by the

EMPIRE TOBACCO CO.,
may3—246 & w Montreal.



PUTTNER'S EMULSION has for twenty years HELD THE FIRST PLACE as a strengthening and tonic medicine.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION is agreeable to the most fastidious palate.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION is acceptable to the most delicate stomach.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION may be taken with perfect safety at all times, and for any length of time, by the most delicate of women and children.

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I am yours, gratefully,
H. W. ROBERTSON, M. D.
Crapaud, Jan. 10, 1895.

J. E. McDONALD, D. D. S.,
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