GLADSTONE'S LAST SPEECH.

Warns and Threatens the Lords,

And Declares that Home Rule is not Dead yet.

Mr. Gladstone delivered an important address at Edinburgh on the 27th inst. He began by admitting that he fretted greatly over the progress of measures in which he was himself interested, but he held out the hope that before the close of the year some results would be achieved, especially in regard to local government and parish councils. With reference to the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, he believed that the bill prepared by Mr. Cameron was designed as a practical settlement of the question, and would open the doors for a union of the Presbyterian communions. He hoped that the friends of the established church would accept this chance for a moderate settlement.

Mr. Gladstone then turned to the Irish Home Rule bill, and spoke substantially as follows: "In spite of all that has been said, the last session of the House of Commons will not have to be recorded as a barren one. The many days spent on the Home Rule bill will not be without a harvest. The fact that the people's chamber deliberately and advisedly passed, after a long and searching discussion, a bill of such vast importance is the most significant step in connection with the whole subject of the contentment happiness, and peace of Ireland. (Cheers.) The fact is the present Parliamentary institutions are too weak for their purpose. They overweigh and do not meet the demands of the country. In spite of of the sacrifices of the House of Commons during the past session there was a legislative famine. There is something wrong and defective in the present institutions. The condition is intolerable and demands the concentrated attention of the nation, with the view of the removal of the defects. The evil is immeasurable. On one hand is the nation expressing just demands; on the other hand are the necessary measures to satisfy these demands. But between the two there is a great barrier, namely, the Irish question, which has taxed the energy and mortgaged the time of Parliament generation after generation. Why has this question continued to exist so long and who is answerable for its remaining before us? There is only one reply. The responsibility rests with the House of Lords. (Cheers.) Who has the remedy for dealing with this great evil." Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to review the relations that have existed between the House of Lords and the House of Commons since the passage of the Reform Bill in 1832.

He cited three cases in which the Peers had rejected measures passed by the Commons, the third of which was the refusal of the Lords to pass the Home Rule bill in 1886. This measure having been rejected by the Upper House the question was discussed incessantly until 1892, when the whole country returned a majority it its favor. "That verdict," continued Mr. Gladstone, "the Lords have now reversed. A majority of the Lords gave an opinion hostile to the bill, a majority of the Commons an opinion in its favor. Yet it is hardly a case in which one opinion is as good as another. The Peers form their opinion for themselves. They are responsible to nobody, and it it proves wrong they will neither be abused nor made to suffer in any way. Our opinion is not soley our own, but was formed in discussion with the nation and was given with all the authority that a national verdict can confer. I think, therefore, that the Peers do not not stand well on their own showing. They certainly stand worse on the showing of their friends in the House of Commons. The latter set up the fantastic plea that the people knew nothing of the bill. Necessarily it evolves a multitude of important details, but with the single exception of the retention in Parliament of the Irish members, on which we to the utmost conform to the will of the people, the country displayed no disposition to enter into detail. It was content to leave it to the discussion of Parliament. There could not possibly be a more frivolous pretence than that the people do not know the bill.

The plea that the Home Rule bill was insufficiently discussed is equally flimsy, and the House of Lords did well to avoid the pretence that the adoption of which would have shown egregious folly and want of tact and skill, for they disposed in four days of a bill that occupied the attention of the House of Commons eighty-two days. Then there is the third plea that the Lords are entitled—indeed I think they say bound by duty—to require a reference to the country. That is not the constitution. The doctrine of the constitution shows that if a responsible ministry advises a dissolution of parliament there ought to be a dissolution at the risk of the ministry, and the House of Commons has power, which it has frequently exercised, to force a dissolution by vote. But no such thing has been recorded at any period of our history as a dissolution brought about by a vote in the House of Lords. Such a contention is a gross, a monstrous innovation, an odious new-fangled doctrine, and no men are fonder of these doctrines than the modern Tories, except it be the modern Unionists. But in addition to being a new-fangled doctrine I hold that it is nothing less than high treason if this is to continue to be a self-governing country. But we make this plea. We say if we are punished why should not the majority in the House of Lords also be punished when it misinterprets the judgment of the country. Let us have fair play and no favor. Why should the House of Lords be allowed to pass off with impunity—an impunity which only encourages them to repeat upon the first occasion a similar prank to that they have just committed? Depend upon it it is an extremely serious matter. On the supposition that you could subject a majority of the Lords to the same penal consequences as those you can lay upon a majority of the Commons there should be something at least like a prima facie case of justice and equality, some small plea for this tattle of the House of Lords to the right to correct the judgment of the House of Commons and to send them back to the country. But there is not even the thinnest presumption of justification for such a proceeding. That being so, we have arrived at a very serious position, and the grand question is, how are we to escape from it?"

After a passing reference to the intelligence and incomparable unity of the Liberals, without which the minority would, he said, have broken down and destroyed the bill without sending it to the House of Lords, Mr. Gladstone continued—: "I was not so sure when Lord Salisbury threatened a year ago to destroy the Home Rule bill, that the Lords recognized that this might involve the question of their own independent and responsible existence. (Prolonged cheers). If it should ever happen in the vicissitudes of political affairs the House of Lords, by some accident or collateral process, should bring about a dissolution of the House of Commons, depend upon it the people will not consider the Home Rule bill alone, but will mix with it another question in which the Lords may bitterly lament, when it is too late, that they ever raised an issue. After a tribute of respect and admiration for the personal qualities of the peers as individuals, Mr. Gladstone contended that the rights possessed by both the Lords and the Commons must always be exercised with the utmost discretion if those rights are to be permanently preserved. On this occasion he said discretion has been entirely and absolutely wanting. In regard to the manner of [illegible] Mr. Gladstone said that there could not be procured a cut and dried solution of the dilemma. This was neither the time nor the place to consider the matter. He counselled neither violence nor vehemence. All that was necessary was a quiet determination to cling to the hope that better counsel would prevail and induce the House of Lords to great to Ireland some just satisfaction for her national aspirations. If the worst came to the worst the consolation that could be offered would be to remind them that in recent history and of the vast changes of the past sixty years not one originated in the House of Loads or was promoted by the Lords or the existence of which on the statute book was due to the impartial opinion of the Lords. To everyone of those changes the opinion of the House of Lords had been adverse, although its manifestation might have been prudently restrained and might, perhaps, be prudently restrained again. "For my part," said Mr. Gladstone, "I find this retrospect office nearly encouraging. If the nation is determined it will not be baffled by a phalanx of 500 peers, we have the will of the country to execute and cannot submit to the House of Lords, although they bear high sounding titles, and sit in gilded chamber. The next session will not pass without your seeing this subject again appearing above the waves where it has for the moment appeared to founder. The nation has given us the authority and propelled us on our course, and it is our duty and our hope and belief that we shall find, with the help of the Almighty, means to reach the goal."

At the close of the speech there was prolonged cheering. A vote of thanks to Mr. Gladstone was then adopted and the meeting dispersed. An immense crowd followed Mr. Gladstone's carriage as he drove to his hotel. In response to the cheers of the crowd Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone appeared on the hotel balcony and bowed their acknowledgments.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—It is pleasing to learn that as a result of the protest of the Charlottetown Board of Trade and the representations of the press, a postponement of the enforcement of a winter time table has been directed.

—Commenting upon landlord oppression in New York, The Press remarks that "it is quite absurd to denounce landlord oppression in Ireland while we have a condition worse than Ireland in the heart of New York."

—A physician who has made the subject a study, declares that the taint of heredity is to be found in most cases of nervous diseases. Persons who are broken down by dissipation, exhausting diseases, excessive brain work, or anxiety, can no more transmit vitality to their children than a decaying vine can beget healthy fruit.

—Montreal Gazette: Canadian cotton mills are enlarging their works and employing more hands. United States cotton mills are cutting down wages and running on reduced time. The workmen who voted N. P. last election and burked the Liberal plan of making Canada and the United States commercially one have a lot to thank their good sense for.

—The Empire: The tendency in Britain seems all in favor of closer trade connections with the outlying states of the Empire. It may take one form; it may take another. No practical man believes it will ever be a free trade basis. Undoubtedly time is on the side of closer relations, and in Canada the party which is fighting strenuously against a treaty discriminating against Britain and preferentially favoring a foreign county is bound to win.

—It does not seem possible that the United States Senate can long resist the pressure of the business world, which is demanding the repeal of the silver bill. A majority of eleven is voting down all amendments and compromises, and insists upon unconditional repeal. It i thought that a majority of 25 will favor repeal when a final vote is reached. There must come an end to the dreary dribble, miscalled debate, which is disgusting everybody. The country has discounted the repeal, and is resuming business in the expectation of the Senate's doing its duty.

—New York Press: The rights of property should be protected, but, on the other hand, the rights of humanity should be respected, and there is no doubt that the latter are often and atrociously violated by the lendlords of tenement houses and their agents. The ownership of property involves some responsibility to society and should not be regarded purely as a matter of personal advantage. The community endangers itself by being indifferent to degradation, privation and suffering in any portion of the community, and the state should protect and shield its citizens, however poverty stricken and helpless, from extortion and oppression.

—The Radicals in their attempt to prove that the Duke of Connaught is a coward, have only established that at Tel-el-Kebir he was ordered to the rear by the authorities at home, who did not want an English prince's life exposed to danger. The Montreal Gazette remarks that this looks more like the Duke's misfortune than his fault, and is certainly no ground for a shameful accusation. It seems to be ground, however, for saying that if princes who are soldiers are not to take their share of the enemy's fire they should be screened also from Radical fire by being kept in England when war is abroad. There was a good old time, though, when everybody thought an English prince's place was where the fight was hottest; and they were mighty good princes in those days, too.

—The Ottawa Journal, under the heading "A Political Comparison," refers to the nomination by President Cleveland of Mr. Van Alen as United States ambassador to Italy because he contributed $45,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, and after quoting other instances of public men in the United States being appointed to office on account of contribution to campaign funds, concludes as follows: "In the United States press, Canada is constantly and blatantly condemned for corruption. The cold fact is that the worst corruption ever discovered in this country is virtue compared with the ordinary run of things across the line. Here corruption is accidental, dangerous and almost universally condemned when seen. There corruption is systematic, safe (not once in a hundred times are elections invalidated after even barefaced bribery) and winked at by the majority."

Lord Dunraven pronounces the name of his yacht Val-kir-ry. The Boston Herald says it should be prononced Val-kirry-ve. Another authority says it should be Vwahlkeer-e-ch. All the authorities, however, agree in pronouncing her a good boat.

Talk concerning canals and waterways just now is plentiful, but people appear to overlook the greatest undertaking of the age. The Manchester Ship Canal will carry the largest steamship from Liverpool inwards to the great industrial centre. The original estimate of cost was $35,000,000, but $15,000,000 more has been called for and will complete the great work. It is to be opened next year.

Some United States railroad men favor a national law against train robbers, because in some of the western states the feeling of the populace is so much in favor of the poor robber and against the monopolist corporation that justice cannot be had in the state courts. What with the wild vagaries of the populist politicians, the burning of negroes at the stake, the development of robbery as exemplified in the recent holding up of trains, and the popular sympathy with the highwayman, one phase of the fin de seicle record the Republic is making for itself might be called alarming.

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CANADA AND THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

(Montreal Star.

The German Emperor watching with nervous anxiety a review of the Austrian army, and the French Government taking steps to prevent the people of Paris from offending the Russian Czar by a too enthusiastic reception of his navy, are plain surface indications of the cleavage that now ominously threatens the peace of Europe. The Triple Alliance against the Dual Alliance is practically the only division that the war powers of the continent can make—Britain being omitted. And in that last clause—"Britian being omitted"—lies the most sensitive spot in the whole complication. The power of Britain thrown into either scale of the balance would be decisive. This is a fact but the few gentlemen who are alarmed lest the connection of Canada with the Empire will expose us to all the horrors of invasion and counter-invasion were Britain to become involved in a European war will do well to ponder. Let us suppose first, that Britain joins the Triple Alliance then our Jecomiahs would look for invasion from the Russian hordes on our western frontier. Mr. Goldwin Smith was prompted by a visit from two Russian engineers some time since, to pleasantly remark that they probably noticed in passing over the C. P. R. how easy it would be to break that line of connection by the use of a little dynamite in some of the mountain passes. And Russia is always a popular bugbear. But in the event of a war between Russia and France against the rest of the world, would the Muscovite be apt to have "hordes" to spare to undertake the invasion of a colony of little strategic value in another hemisphere? It would be infinitely more foolish to send an army to Canada than it was for Napoleon to march on Moscow.

If, however, Britain should join the curious alliance of the Republic and the Autocracy, then surely any notion that Canada might be invaded is clearly the wildest dream. With the fleets of Britain and France unitedly guarding the highways of the Atlantic, how could either of the three inland powers contrive to land the smallest detachment on the shores of the Dominion? And why, indeed, should they desire to do so, even if the feat were possible? Any great European war must be fought out on European soil, and trouble in either Egypt or India would draw the armies of the contending powers to the centre of the cyclone. The one danger that can threaten Canada with the calamity of being made the seat of war is a quarrel to the blood between Britain and the United States. The sole possible enemy of the empire that could think to gain a point by invading this country is the one that lies at our shoulder. This is a peril that it will not serve patriotism to minimise; but how is it to be got rid of, except by rendering it objectionless by lowering our flag before the gun of the pirate is fired across our bows? Would we be any the less likely to find ourselves in conflict with the United States if we were independent? The teaching of experience does not point to an affirmative answer to this question. We are told that Britain and the United States have been within a measurable distance of war lately; but what was the dispute? "An Old World quarrel!" that Britain might have dragged us into? Nothing of the kind; but on the contrary, a quarrel over the rights of Canadian sealers that we did drag England into—and to our profit.

It may be urged with sinister truth that there would have been no near approach to war over this question if Canada had been making her own way alone in the world. Five millions of people are not likely to frighten sixty-five into submitting their contradictory claims to a court of arbitration. The Americans would simply have seized our sealers and asked us what we were going to do about it. No one imagines that they agreed to arbitration because they thought there might be justice on our side of the dispute and were desirous of having it see the light. They consented to go before the court very reluctantly with their case because they faced an unyielding choice between arbitration and war. Their unprecedented conduct in deserting their own case when it came before the arbitrators throws into bold relief the reasons why they dreaded arbitration, and would never have submitted to it voluntarily; and if they had had Canada alone to deal with we would quite plainly have enjoyed the choice of submitting to their monstrous claims or declaring war against a people thirteen times our number. The position in this matter lies in a nut-shell. Without British connection we could have avoided war by losing our seals; with British connection, we avoided war and kept our seals.

Canada, like all countries on the face of the globe, cannot positively insure itself against war, pestilence and famine. It can but do its best, avoiding the rocks as it may. It is always possible that armed columns may reach it it, unless it can find some means of anchoring out in space. But, viewing the situation as a whole, the risk of being injured by an European or Asiatic war is as nothing when compared to the advantage of an alliance with the greatest power on earth which serves to protect us against the only people who take covetous note of our existence—the nations of our own hemisphere.

Personal

Mrs. John McLean, of Souris, has returned from a visit to Boston.

Robert H. McGreevy is still languishing in the Ottawa jail. He expects, however, to be able to give bail in a day or two.

We notice the names of A. S. Johnson and Dr. Darrach among the arrivals at the Hotel Leland, Winnipeg, Man., on the 23rd inst.

The New York Caledonian Club, the parent of outdoor athletic sports in the United States, held its games a few weeks ago. Chief James Colin McEachen (well known as a Charlottetown boy) presided on the occasion.

An Ottawa report states that a report is current there in liberal circles that Hon. Mr. Laurier and Hon. L. H. Davies intend visiting Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia in November.

Sir C. H. Tupper is still suffering from a severe cold. Acting on the advice of his medical attendant, he was compelled to excuse himself from addressing meetings in the west at which he was billed to speak on Monday and Tuesday next.

Mr. J. W. Hughes writes to THE EXAMINER from Ottawa:

The P. E. Island tourists, under the management of Mr. J. Heber Haslam, remained over for a whole day and evening in the Capital this week. The tourists are composed principally of farmers from Queen's and Prince Counties, having with them Dr. Darrach, of Kensington, and Messrs. Johnson and Clark—the former to prescribe for their medical wants and the latter gentlemen to take photos of the objects and places of interest. Never before did a body of tourists more thoroughly take in the sights of the Capital in one day than did these men, who, by the aid of guides, visited the Chaudiere Falls, Union Bridge, sawmills, lumber piles, the Parliament Buildings, Lovers' Walk, and Rideau Canal during the forenoon. Some happy jokes and very apt remarks were made by some, whilst naming certain seats in the commons for themselves after the next election. When in the Senate., Farmer McKinley, of Bradalbane, was appointed and placed in the chair, and resolutions were passed—thanking the farmers and the Government and expressing great hope in our country, and the means adopted by our rulers to meet and avoid the menaces of the McKinley Bill. Next the model room was visited and the tourists names recorded in the register book. After lunch, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture placed a van at the disposal of the company, in which all were conveyed to the Government Experimental Farm, where they enjoyed the many things that are to be seen there. Professors Robertson and Fletcher were most courteous and attentive.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

MANSFIELD MINING HORROR.

Men Drowned Like Rats.

Twenty-Eight Known to be Dead.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Sept. 30.

The latest information from the scene of the mine disaster at Mansfield, states that the accident occured during the night, and when the water of the Michigan river came rushing into the mine the men at work were entrapped like a lot of rats. Most of the victims are Cornishmen, and seventenths of them have large families. This fact lends additional horror to what is one of the worst disasters which has ever befallen the mining industry. Forty-five miners were at work in the mine. Of this number twenty-eight are known to be lost.

MISSIONARY'S CHINESE WIFE

Detained at Vancouver, B. C.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 30.

The report that has been circulated in the east concerning the Chinese wife of Missionary Mackay paying a poll tax is not true. On landing at Vancouver the customs officials were in a quandary how to treat the case. They were rather inclined to impose the tax as a solution of the question. After considerable indecision and delay the statute bearing on the case was unearthed. The statute provides that a Chinese woman married to a man of another nationality shall be deemed of the same nationality as her husband. When the officers were thus enlightened, the rev. gentleman and his wife came ashore, and apologies were made for undue detention.

MURDER AT FREDERICTON.

The Officers in a Quandary.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 30.

Nothing new has been divulged respecting the Keswick murder. The police, magistrate and officers of the peace are trying to devise some means to conduct the preliminary proceedings in such a way as to carry out the law requiring that the accused should be present and know all that is done. It will be remembered that the prisoner is a deaf mute.

Increasing Exports — Decreasing Imports.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30.

The trade returns of August show an increase of $324,000 in the exports, and a decrease of $1,100,000 in the returns for consumption. The duty collected increased $4,500.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TORONTO, Sept. 28.—The Empire's London correspondent cables: Great interest has been aroused by the speech at Plymouth of Arnold Forster, liberal unionist member for West Belfast, who declared that in the present condition of the British navy the protection afforded to the mercantile marine was utterly insufficient, and that in time of war the great dangers of the situation would be demonstrated. It is said that Mr. Forster's speech is the signal of a movement similar to that during the term of the Salisbury government to agitate for the increased strength of the navy.

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—Major Lake, the new quartermaster general militia, will in next week's militia general orders be doubtless given the local rank of colonel of militia, which will give him precedence over all lieutenant colonels in Canada. Colonel Walker Powell, adjutant general; Gzowaki, A. D. C. to the queen; Panet, deputy minister of militia, and Dr. Bergin, surgeon general, will take precedence of Major Lake, they being the only officers with the rank of colonel in Canada and will of course be Major Lake's seniors. The adjutant general's colonelcy dates back to 1873. Col. Gzowki to 1879 and Colonel Panet and Bergin to 1886,

IT HAPPENS LIKE THIS.

We have some goods to sell worth full price, but we are willing to take less—A GOOD DEAL LESS—just for one evening. The Great Magazines of the Day—Century, Arena, Cassell's, Peterson's, Godey's, Munsey's, Worthington's, St. Nicholas, Atlantic Monthly, North American Review, at reduced prices for this evening only. Come in quick and pick the "plums." Daily papers on arrival of mails. Expected this evening, some more sets of "Prince of India," "The Heavenly Twins," "Ten Thousand a Year." Fancy Goods, Stationery, Toys, Games, Picture Books, Story Books, Hymn Books, Song Books all new and at moderate price. Come with the crowd this evening to

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MARRIED.

At Boughton Island, on Sept. 18th, by the Rev. J. G. Cameron, Margaret L., daughter of Benjamin E. Allan, to Henry A Stoddard, of Clam Harbor, N. S.

After Twenty Years.

Twenty years ago Thomas Simpson, of St. John, was restored to health from a condition of severe pains and great nervous prostration by Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic. Doctors' medicine had failed. Mr. Simpson still treasures the first empty tonic bottle, and now whenever he is unwell his remedies are found in Hawker's Tonic and Hawker's Liver Pills, the latter is the best pill, he says, that he ever used.

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CROPS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Prof Saunders Says They are Turning Out Well.

The Experimental Farms and the Yields Upon Them.

The Alaskan Boundary Commission—Minor and Personal Notes.

Director Saunders, of the Central experimental farm, has returned from his official visit to the western branch farms. Speaking to the Montreal Gazette, he said a hot spell while the grain was in milk form at Brandon farm, turned a crop which promised to be generally good to one which is extremely variable in different localities. In some localities the thresher is turning out as high as 20 to 27 bushels per acre, in others the result is very disappointing, ranging from 4 to 8 bushels, the lower yields covering some of the best settled districts. On account of the variable character of the crop it is difficult to estimate the average yield over the whole province, but judging from the returns received from different sections it is not likely to exceed 15 bushels per acre. Most of the wheat, however, is of good quality and will grade high. Barley has also suffered. The grain is light and the yield lessened. The yield of oats is better and wherever any of these grains have been sown in summer fallowed land the crop has been much heavier than it has been on fall or spring ploughing, demonstrating the importance of this method of thorough preparation for the crop. Threshing is in progress at the Experimental farm at Brandon, and thus far with the following results: Wheat, 20 to 27 bushels per acre; barley, 42 to 62 bushels; oats, 66 to 80 bushels. The average crops of the district will fall considerably short of those realized on the Experimental farm, mainly from the reason that the land has not been so thoroughly prepared. Oats, especially, are commonly sown on the poorest land, poorly prepared and put in late.

Throughout the Northwest territories the crop will average a higher return. In some districts it is most excellent both in quality and quantity. This is particularly the case in the Indian Head district, where the experimental farm is located north of the railway line. The crops are very heavy. Threshing was progressing, but only three farmers in this district were far enough advanced to report results. Two of these had 40 bushels and one 32 bushels to the acre. The average yield of wheat for this district will probably be fully 25 bushels. Some estimate it as high as 30. The general treatment of the wheat used as seed with bluestone has resulted most beneficially and has almost eradicated 'smut' which last year reduced the value of wheat so much. The crop will also be free from frost this season. Only two varieties of wheat had been threshed on the Experimental Farm at Indian Head. One of these gave 30 bushels, the other 31. Eight varieties of oats varied from 60 to 82 bushels, and six of barley from 37 to 58 bushels per acre. In the Edmontonton district the crops looked remarkably well. The harvest was in progress during the time of Prof. Saunders' visit, and the heads of grain were well filled and remarkably plump. The area under crop there is quite limited, but the yield will be heavy. A large number of settlers have gone into that promising territory during the past season.

DIED.

At Montague Bridge, on Sept. 14th, 1893, at the residence of John Beaton, Esq., husband of her grand-daughter, Mrs. Jane Campbell, relict of the late John Campbell, Esq., at the ripe age of 87 years, and in the full assurance of a higher and a better life. Peacefully she passed to her rest.

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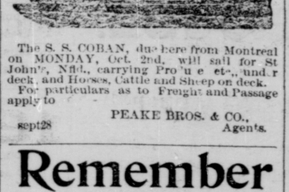
The S. S. COBAN, due here from Montreal on MONDAY, Oct. 2nd, will sail for St John's, Nfld., carrying Pro'u e etc., und r deck, and Horses, Cattle and Sheep on deck.
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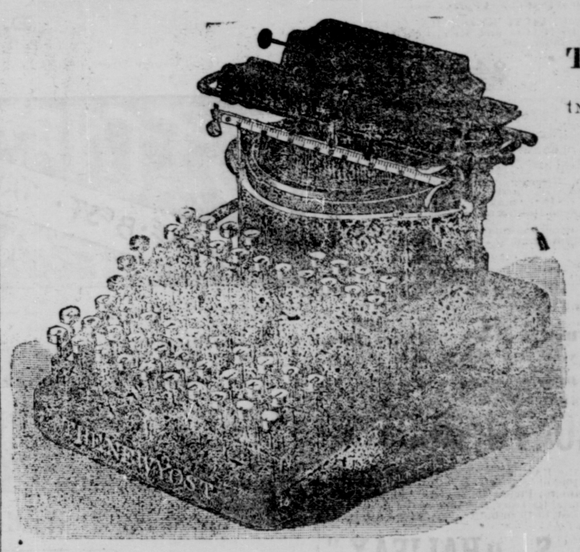
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WHAT MUST GO:—Bad alignment, illegible work, foul ink ribbons, bothersome shift keys, double scales, etc., are no longer to be tolerated or pardoned. The NEW YOST has abolished them, and no other can retain them and live.
THE NEW YOST combines the life-long experience of the inventor, G. W. N. Yost, who invented the "Remington" in 1873, the "Caligraph" in 1880, and the "Yost" in 1889; the latest and best improvements have been added during 1892, making the New Yost an ideal, perfect typewriter. The New Yost prints direct from steel type; its work is never blurred, put is clern cut and beautiful. The alighment is absolutely perfect and permanent. The paper is an ideal success, the best ever applied to a typewriter. The line spacing absolutely perfect.
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HOW IS BUSINESS?
Booming, said the lumberman.
Out of sight—coal miner.
Quiet—undertaker.
Waking up—hotel porter.
All cut up—butcher.
I'm holding my own—banker.
Spreading considerably—gold beater.
Fair—restaurant keeper.
Forging ahead—blacksmith.
All in your eye—oculist.
Spanking—school teacher.
Improving—doctor.
Brightening up—painter.
Promising—politician.
All write—reporter.
I'm loafing—baker.
Looming up—carpet weaver.
Rocky—stone mason.

BEST IN OUR HISTORY---MARK WRIGHT & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE.
Charlottetown, July 7, 1893—tu fri

Prices Down!
We have just received a large stock of Gold, Silver and Silverore Watches, which we are selling fast at lower prices than ever. Also, a big stock of Jewelry and Clocks to select from at a big discount on former prices.
Join in with the multitude that are more than pleased with the Bargains.
We also Repair CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY
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Charlottetown, Sept. 7, 1893—dy thu sat & wky

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Now landing ex Matilda, direct from the West Indies: 600 puncheons, tierces and barrels Choice Antigua Molasses.
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SUGAR.
300 barrels Granulated,
500 " Yellow Extra,
Due by steamer Polina, leaving Montreal 27th inst.
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HOUSE AND LOT
For Sale by Auction
I am instructed by Mrs. Catherine McKenna to sell by Auction, on the premises, King Street (between Queen and Pownal Streets), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon:—
The property known as the "Oakland House," comprising a lot of land fronting 42 feet on King Street, and extending back 80 feet, with large two-story House, containing 15 rooms, good stone cellar, stable, with 10 stalls and coach house.
A good opportunity is offered to secure a Hotel property in a central part of the city.
Terms easy and made known at sale.
R. BEAIRSTO,
sept27—t t s Auctioneer.

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Has no Equal for the Cure of
Old Sores, Burns, Bealing Sores, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Itch and all Sores where there is any Inflammation.
TRY A BOX, PRICE 25 CTS
For the next four weeks we will sell for 15 cents per box to introduce it.
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GENTS' FURNISHINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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ASK TO SEE THE
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Made from our make of Tweeds.
Prices Away Down. Give us a Call.
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Preserve Kettles,
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Machine Oils,
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Paints and Oils,
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—AT—
LOWEST RICES.
Fennell & Chandler,
VICTORIA ROW.
Charlottetown, Aug. 8, 1893—tu fri

Coal! Coal!
Arrived per Barquentine "Emma," 500 Tons OLD MINES SYDNEY SLACK COAL. Will be sold low while landing
PEAKE BROS. & CO.
Ch'town, Sept. 28, 1893—3i