Walter L er & Co. Limited,

Largest Manufacturers of
E, HIGH GRADE
AS and CHOCOLATES
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the great
ustrial and Food
EXPOSITIONS
EUROPE AND AMERICA.

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WALTER BAKER LTD. DORCHESTER, MASS.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.
The Great English Remedy.

Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to Infirmity, Insanity, Consumption and an early grave. Has been prescribed over 33 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.

Before and After.

The Wo Company,
Ont., Canada.

Sold in Charlottetown by Geo E Hughes Druggist. Orders are promptly filled.

DON'T DESPAIR

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

WILL CURE YOU

We guarantee Dodd's Kidney Pills to cure any case of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Lumbago, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Female Troubles, Impure Blood—or money refunded. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or by mail on receipt of price, 50c. per box, or Six boxes $2.50.

DR. L. A. SMITH & CO., Toronto.

we can sell you Dodd's Kidney Pills at the following prices, viz.:—50c. per box six boxes for $2.50. To the trade—$4.00 per dozen, or three dozen at $3.75 per dozen. Sent by mail to any address post paid.

GEORGE E. HUGHES,
may29 Charlottetown.

A Pointer for Agents !

The subscriber has fitted up ten of the finest

SAMPLE ROOMS

in the Province in the substantial Brick structure,

Corner of Queen & Sydney Sts.

These rooms are all large and well lighted. They are heated by hot water, lighted by electricity, connected by telephone, and are fitted with sanitary arrangements. Elevator and office in connection.

P. P. GILLIS.

Charlottetown, Aug. 6, 1895—3m

HICKEY & NICHOLSON

Tobacco Manufacturers,

NO. 1 QUEEN STREET.

Try their New Brands of BRIGHT CHEWING and BRIGHT SMOKING 's to the pound.

—ALSO—

Their Old Reliable Brands of BLACK CHEWING and BRIGHT SMOKING TWIST.

Prices Lower Than Imported Tobaccos.

Ch'town, April 1, 195—6m135wy

DIAMOND DINNER PILLS
CURE
CONSTIPATION.
BILIOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA,
SICK HEADACHE.
REGULATE THE LIVER.
ONE PILL AFTER EATING INSURES GOOD DIGESTION.
PRICE 25 CTS. THE DODD'S MED. CO. LTD. TORONTO.

CHARLOTTETOWN
BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Established 1873.

Intending Students should enter at once if possible.

Remember, only 70 students can be accommodated.

Lecture Course begins on the 16th inst.

Terms, course of study, etc., furnished on application to

L. B. MILLER,
Principal.

Charlottetown, Sept. 5, 1895—d&w

PUTTNER'S EMULSION

WILL RESTORE

Pale, Weak and Emaciated

CHILDREN

to a normal condition of HEALTH and STRENGH, and bring back the BLOOM OF YOUTH more quickly than any other medicine.

As a Flesh Restorer.

Puttner's Emulsion has no equal,

giving substance and tone to the wasted muscles.

All Druggists keep it. Price 50 cents per bottle. june

(Continued from First Page.)

Gregor from the office of sheriff, and appoint his late deputy in his stead. He also caused the name of John Stewart, of Mount Stewart, to be struck from the panel of the Grand Jury at the Hilary term of the Supreme Court in February of that year, for the part he took in the proceedings.

The meetings appointed by the sheriff were duly held. The first was at Charlottetown on the 6th of March; the attendance was good and the proceedings orderly. A number of resolutions were passed and embodied in an address to the king containing grave charges against the governor, but few of which are herein specified. The address concluded with a humble expression of trust on the part of the petitioners that His Majesty, on a full review thereof would be satisfied that a further continuance of Lieut. Governor Smith in command of the Island must be distressing to its inhabitants, &c., &c. The petition was entrusted to Mr. Stewart. The Governor was enraged, he tried to get hold of Stewart to prevent his going to England, and for this purpose sent officers of the law to arrest him. Stewart got notice of the Governor's intentions, but two hours before the officers arrived at his house, and in this brief interval he made his preparations, escaped to Nova Scotia with the skin of his teeth, and proceeded thence to England with the petition. With the subsequent proceedings of the Governor it is not necessary to tire the audience. His rule was cut short. Capt Stewart's mission to London was entirely successful, for on Thursday 21st October, 1824, His Ex-Col. John Ready, accompanied by him, arrived in a brig. from Bristol, after a passage of 28 days. I quote from Campell's History, page 69. On landing the new Governor was received with every demonstration of loyalty and satisfaction by the crowd who thronged the wharf on that auspicious occasion. He was received by a guard of the 81st. Reg't. then stationed in town, and the best talent there was secured to prepare an address of welcome. The 50 odd years that intervened between Governors Patterson and Ready's administrations may be characterized as the dark ages of Island history, although considerable progress had been made in clearing the land and some schools and churches had been established. The agriculture of the settlers, beyond the limits of the town and Royalty of Charlottetown, was in the rudest state; implements of labor were of the most primitive construction, and the condition of the people in regard to food and clothing was, for the most part, destitute of comfort. Ship-building was carried on to a considerable extent at the outports, and the exports, besides some small cargoes of native produce and live stock sent to the mainland, consisted chiefly of ships, pine, timber, and deals. The imports always included a generous allowance of rum, brandy, Geneva spirits, wine, molasses, salt and ship findings—together with sundry other articles of British manufacture. The roads from one settlement to another were mere bridle tracks through the woods, and the bridges that spanned even the largest brooks were constructed on the corduroy principle.

Where a school was established, the master boarded around among the settlers. The school-house was a log hut, frequently warmed in winter by a fire of logs built in the chimney at one end. The seats were rough slabs from the nearest saw pit, with auger holes bored through the ends and stakes inserted to raise them to a convenient height from the floor. The course of instruction seldom extended beyond the three R's, and books, paper, slates and pencils were hard to procure. It was long before the era of steel pens, and it was part of the master's daily task to point the nebs of the "grey goose quills" and adapt them to the various stages in writing to which the pupils had attained, from straight lines, pot hooks and hangers, to half text and small hand. The tailor and shoemaker went round like the schoolmaster and fashioned the shoes and garments of the household. There were few books and no newspapers in the colony, and all the public documents had to be written and engrossed word for word, and letter by letter with the quill. There were no threshing mills, but here and there a plough with a wooden mouldboard which the owner frequently lent to a neighbor who had none. The farmer who had a cart with a wooden axle was considered well advanced. It is safe to assert that of light wheeled carriages not more than two or three gigs were to be found in all King's County at the time under review. Some saddles were imported from England and when business or professional men had occasion to go a distance from home they rode on horseback.

Wild vague theories were promulgated among the settlers by a class of men named escheators. They went about at election times and might be heard haranguing the people from stumps, barrel heads and hustings about free land, the forfeiture of the original grants, the fishery reserves, the tyranny of landlords and the delays of settlement. They counselled the non-payment of rent, diverted the minds of the settlers from their lawful industrial pursuits, and did untold mischief in various ways. Hugh Brodie, a schoolmaster at Lower Montague, who came to the Island from Nova Scotia, drank hard and committed suicide by hanging himself to one of the branches of a beech tree on the school grounds, had a turn for poetry. He favored the popular cry for Escheat and wrote a piece in dialogue verses, in which he assumed the doctrine of transmigration to be true and represented the souls of the non resident proprietors and their agents here as being condemned after their death to animate the bodies of the bears, the foxes and owls of the forest till the final judgment, as a punishment for their delay in settling the wilderness lands of the Island.

The immigrant mothers of the Colony brought their spinning wheels and check reels from the old country, whereon they spun their flax and woollen yarn by the light of a blazing pine torch or smoky fish oil lamp, before the blazing fire that roared up the throat of the cat and clay chimney, while the men were employed with brog and hammer in mending the shoes of the family or making birch brooms or axe handles. There were no kerosene lamps in this dark period of Island history.

The churn and its dasher, the sieve and the riddle, were manufactured by the roving Indian who, although generally harmless was sometimes a source of uneasiness to the early settler.

The grain after threshing by the flail was separated from the chaff by the free wind of heaven as it rushed from side to side of the barn through its opposite opened doors.

The whole Island at that time was under the jurisdiction of the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, who came over to Ch'town in term time to attend sittings of the local court. Jurors were summoned from all parts, and a single Sheriff executed the decrees. No Catholic could vote at an election, hold any civil office, or sit as a member of the Legislature without subscribing to an oath which his church and clergy alike condemned.

Matters were in this condition at the close of Gov. Smith's turbulent administration. The Island was fast drifting into anarchy and open disregard of authority, and required a prudent hand at the helm of affairs to check the tendency to revolt that was everywhere becoming more and more apparent. This she happily found in the person of the new governor, who, while he placed himself in touch with the common industrial pursuits of the people, ruled the executive administration with a firm hand. He was not long at his post till he summoned a new House which met early in 1825, with John Stewart as speaker and Chas Worrel as president of the council. They passed several acts in the interest of the colony, and in October of the same year another session was held. Toward the close of the year the governor went to England on private business, and while there he purchased the horse Roncesvalles and the mare Roulette, both thorough-bred and of the best blood in England at very great expense to himself, in order to improve the breed of horses on the Island. These were safely landed at Ch'town, in May, 1826; he also imported at a later date in the same year the following stock:—

A Normandy bull and cow of superior breed, 2 years old; a Teeswater cow without horns; a Southdown ram of the old breed; 1 do. of new breed crossed with Leicester to improve the wool; a Leicester ram, several ewes of the Southdown breed and a Berkshire sow. A Suffolk bull calf was unfortunately strangled and two Berkshire pigs drowned on the passage. These were all purchased at the Governors expense.

This stock arrived in the ship Mary, which brought the Governor out from England in December, after a tedious passage from the Downs of 68 days, and an absence from the Island of one year, about the same hour of the same day, of the same month, on which he sailed from hence.

In February 1827, several gentlemen met at the Wellington Hotel for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society.

When, having chosen William Johnston, Esq. for the Chairman, they proceeded to pass Resolutions embracing that object. The design of the Society will be collected from the second Resolution which is as follows:—"That the object of this Society shall be, to diffuse and extend the knowledge and promote the practice of the best and most approved modes of Agriculture. To encourage the breed of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, by importation of new stock, and by judicious crossing of the old. To promote the making and the use of the most improved implements of husbandry. To encourage both the growth and importation of seed grain, of all sorts of grass seed, and the seed of roots. To encourage the clearance of the forest land, and to promote a better mode of cultivating it than now prevails, to encourage the growth of wool and the carding and spinning it, and the tulling, dyeing, and dressing the cloth."

The Society is to be governed by a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary and a committee of five members; a Patron is to be chosen. A charter of incorporation will be applied for, and a grant of money to aid the objects of the Society. The meeting broke up after agreeing to meet again on Tuesday the 20th of March to elect officers.

On the 20th March following, the Governor, in his opening speech to the Assembly, said: "Being strongly impressed with the advantage the Colony would derive from the establishment of an Agricultural Society, I feel desirous of recommending it to your consideration." He also referred to the benefits that would accrue from the establishment of an inland post, and to the fitness of some encouragement for the commencement of Georgetown and Princetown. During the session a violent quarrel broke out between the Council and Assembly in regard to the appropriation of supplies. The Assembly claimed the sole right to originate bills of aid and supply to His Majesty, and to direct, limit and appoint in such bills the ends and purposes of such grants. The Council claimed an equal right of deliberating separately on every measure for which provision was to be made, and that the several sums and services contained in all money bills should be submitted for their approval and receive their assent before they became law. The Council took its stand on the instructions issued by the Crown in 1756 to Lord Campbell, who was then Governor of Nova Scotia, for his direction in conducting the affairs of that province, and also on the royal instructions addressed to Governor Patterson, dated 4th August, 1769, directing him to pay due attention to what had been found practicable and convenient in forming the Constitutions of Nova Scotia and Georgia, lately established.

These royal instructions to the Governor of Nova Scotia expressly denied the Assembly the sole right of framing money bills, and refusing to let the Council alter or amend them, and declared that the Council should have the like power of framing those bills as the Assembly. The Assembly, on the other hand, argued that from the commencement of the Legislature in 1773, it had adopted and followed the practice of the British Parliament as its model, and asserted that it found no such article in the Royal instructions either to Gen. Paterson or Lord William Campbell, to whom he was referred for examples and precedents, as the one alluded to by the Council. This was the most serious and bitter quarrel that ever disturbed the harmony existing between the two branches of the Legislature. Dr. Angus McAulay, who represented the Selkirk settlers from Belfast, made himself conspicuous in this memorable debate. He maintained that as a conquered province we had no constitution but the Royal instructions, and if we acted contrary to the mode practised in Nova Scotia and Georgia, we would be acting unconstituitonally, and charged the Attorney-General, who took the other side, with intentionally deceiving him and the House in a speech delivered in a former debate,—charging him also with having used indecorous language respecting another branch of the Legislature. The Attorney-General then moved the standing order of the day, that strangers be excluded, and demanded an apology from the son of Æsculapius. The Doctor was a Highlander; his blood was up. He lent a deaf ear to the admonition of the Speaker, and refused flatly to apologize to the limb of the law. His language on the occasion was not considered parliamentary by his colleagues in the House, and the honorable gentleman, on the warrant of the Speaker, was taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms. To prevent a deadlock, an accommodation was arrived at, under which both parties yielded a portion of their claims. Three revenue bills were rejected by the council which crippled the finances of the year. They also rejected a bill providing for the expense of taking a census of the population, for encouraging the Agricultural Society by a grant of £250, for the appropriation of £60 for the opening of an important new road, and an appropriation of 10s per diem to the members of the House for their attendance during the session.

Although the grant in aid of the society was frustrated for the time being the men who had the movement in charge were not to be dissuaded from their purpose. A meeting was held at the Court House on the 26th of June, where rules and regulations for the government of the society were submitted and approved, and a list for member-ship opened on which 45 of the principal inhabitants of Charlottetown and its vicinity subscribed their names. In this list appears the name of Rev. John McLennan, then Presbyterian Minister at Belfast, the late Sir Robert Hodgson, Thomas Heath Haviland, father of the late lamented Hon. T. H. Haviland who so long and ably represented this town, Hon. Joseph Pope, who died at Ch'town a few weeks ago at the advanced age of 93 years. He was the last surving link in the chain of membership. The society was to embrace in its object the whole Island, and district societies were to be formed in connection therewith. An admission fee of ten shillings was requested from each member on signing the roll, and an annual payment of 10 shillings thereafter. A subscription list was opened under the auspices of the Society to provide for the payment of premiums—to be awarded at an Exhibition of cattle, sheep, pigs and grain to be held at Charlottetown in the fall. On the 30th Sept., 1827, this Exhibition took place at Charlottetown. It was a very successful affair, all the most noted breeders in the Town, Royalty and surrounding settlements on both sides of the Hillsborough and West Rivers were in the lists as competitors. In sheep the competition was very keen and some fine specimens in Leicester, South Down Cheviot and Dartmouth were on the grounds. His Excellency the Attorney General and Mr. Braddock, Mr. Wright and Col. Stewart shared the honors in this class, and although imported stock was allowed to compete with those bred on the Island, the Island breeders from imported stock were adjudged the prizes in competition with the imported. In pigs Messrs. Hyde and Cole carried off the honors. Mr. Hyde's weighed nearly 7 cwt; Mr. Cole's, 17 months old, nearly 5 cwt.

There was a large show of other cattle—Devons, Alderneys and Glamorgans, whose merits would scarcely interest any dairyman present to disclose. They are duly recorded in the chronicles of the Register newspaper, published at Charlottetown six days after the show, by the late James Douglas Haszard. In the same chronicle is recorded the fact of a substantial farmers' dinner at the Wellington, with Mr. Wright, the President of the society, and Mr. Haviland, Vice, in the chair—the Governor and the Chief Justice from Nova Scotia were there, and after the cloth was removed the King, the Duke of Clarence and the royal family were toasted from the chair; then came the Army and Navy His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, patron of the society, "many thanks to him for his handsome donation of a fine Alderney bull." After the applause which followed this toast, His Excellency rose, and having returned thanks said among other things: He was perfectly convinced the Island must mainly depend on its Agricultural resources and therefore it became a matter of interest to us all to promote its encouragement to the utmost of our power. The President had been pleased to thank him for his donation of an Alderney Bull. If the animal should improve the breed of the country he would feel amply repaid. In what he had done hitherto in his importation of stock and grain he had followed his own ideas on the subject, but on all future occasions of the kind he would take the Society for his counsel.

He then proposed as a toast, the President, and prosperity to the Society, the Chief Justice, and the Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. This brought the Chief Justice to his feet, who, at the close of his remarks, proposed Mr. Hurde's, the Governor's Secretary, "man, thanks for his noble North Devon Bully' Upon the Attorney General's health being drunk, he gave the old English agricultural toast of "Horn, corn, wool and yarn."

After several other toasts and speeches had been honored, this historic agricultural jollification was brought to a close. The Society, however, had received an impetus that sent its name and fame abroad through all the settlements. District societies sprang up in other parts of the Island. The Government was shamed into a recognition of its claims and usefulness, and funds were placed at its disposal to help to carry out the laudable purposes for which it was instituted. It was far reaching and long continued in its beneficient operations. It encouraged improved stock by annual fairs and exhibitions; imported seed and agricultural implements and continued active as an agency in the progressive development of Island agriculture down to a period within the memory of many of the farmers who attend our modern exhibitions. Among the many important measures that occupied the attention of the people and Legislature during this Governor's term there are four that stand conspicuous above the rest. They are:

The Agricultural Society.
Establishment of Inland posts.
The Charlottetown Academy.
Removal of the Catholic Disabilities, the latter in session of 1830.

Governor Ready's term, from 1824 to 1832, was the interval that intervened between the preceding hazy, nebulous, and sometimes turbulent, period of Island history and a new era wherein greater light, more compact order, agricultural development and social progress were the predominating features.

There was also at this period a silent agency at work that ran conterminous with, and very materially contributed to advance the legislature of the time and to awaken and reform the hitherto dormant intellect of the settlements. I allude to the publication of the Register, which was started by James Douglas Haszard, at Charlottetown, on Saturday morning, the 26th of July, 1823, the last year of Governor Smith's administration. This little paper was very ably and discreetly conducted by Mr. Haszard, who was King's Printer for many years. Mr. Haszard had the instinct of a true journalist, and adapted the reading matter to be found in his pages to the capacities and needs of his readers both in town and country. The service he rendered the Island during his lifetime as the steady friend of its infant agriculture and every other movement undertaken for its social advancement, is deserving of the highest praise. He was the light bringer of a new era, and the father of P. E. Island journalism, as Governor Ready was the Cincinnatus and foster father of its legislation.

The true fathers and mothers of the colony, however, were the pioneers who left their cherished homes in the old country and crossed the stormy ocean in the steerages of the slow sailing emigrant ships to a new dependency under the British flag, at that time but little known beyond the boundary of its own shores. These were the men at whose behest with undaunted courage in their breasts and fire and steel in their brawny hands the timid forest was compelled to beat a retreat from the sandy shore, and these were the women who through summer's heat and winters cold cheered them on and lightened their labors by ministering to their comfort, and often sharing their toils. They it was who changed the briery hill slopes into smiling corn fields; who planted the apple seeds in the shadow of the maple leaves, and who transformed the reeking, stagnant swamp into a level pasture, where the factory patron finds the most nutritious herbage for his dairy herd.

Scott's Sarsaparilla

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER and spring medicine it surpasses all other compounds. It is a new medicine and contains newly discovered ingredients unknown to any other preparation

IT ACTS WITH ENERGY
ON THE LIVER, KIDNEYS
AND PORES OF THE SKIN

expelling, by means of these organs, disease germs of scrofulous, inherited, or contagious humours which float in the blood, perspiration and urine.

THE NEW MEDICINE

Its most pronounced feature is its remarkable efficacy in eradicating poison and impurities from the blood, and building up the worn and debilitated parts of the system. Thus, in stubborn cases of scrofula and other diseases depending upon impure blood, quick results are obtained from its purifying and tissue-building properties.

"THE KIND THAT CURES."

SCOTT'S SKIN SOAP
Beautifies the Complexion.

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 capital opportunity.

This property will be sold at a bargain

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

L. W. MACDONALD,
apr9 Box 694. Charlottetown.

Farm For Sale.

At Inkerman, Lot 29, 100 acres of land, 60 acres in a good state of cultivation, the balance covered with hard and soft wood; well watered, and comfortable buildings convenient to churches. For further particulars apply to

JOHN McLEOD,
jy19—wy Inkerman.

HOWARD FLOUR

If you have not yet used it ask for it and take no other.

ALL RELIABLE GROCERS KEEP IT.

Charlottetown, October 1, 1895—246

FEATHERBONE SKIRT BONE

FOR GIVING
STYLE and SHAPE
TO
Ladies' Dresses.

A light, pliable, elastic bone made from quills. It is soft and yielding, conforming readily to folds, yet giving proper shape to Skirt or Dress.

The only Skirt Bone that may be wet without injury.

The Celebrated FEATHERBONE CORSETS are corded with this material.

For sale by leading Dry Goods Dealers.

Ship Your Produce such as

Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Apples.
Potatoes, Pork, Beans, Peas, Oats,
and all Country Produce
—TO—

SEETON & HUTCHESON,

RECEIVERS AND EXPORTERS,

121 BARRINGTON STREET, - - - - HALIFAX, N. S.,

We will pay highes Cash Prices or sell on commission to best advantage.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

DOUBLE DECEPTION.

The Public Often Imposed On.

Proprietary Medicines and Pills that are Utterly Worthless.

When You Ask for Paine's Celery Compound do not Allow Your Dealer to Recommend Something Else.

Yes, there is a vast amount of double deception practised in the country. The double deception practised on a too-confiding people just means the making of worthless liquid medicines and pills, and putting them into the stores of dealers who often recommend them, when Paine's Celery Compound is asked for, because they pay larger and handsomer profits.

This work of falsely recommending and substituting is fraught with many evils. It encourages deception and falsehood; it brings the public to the position of slaves to the will of the grasping dealer; it tends to prolong sufferings and agonies when the sick are forced to buy what they do not ask for; and lastly, the vile work of substituting assists the spread and circulation of preparations that should be prohibited by law.

This work of recommending poor and trashy medicines when Paine's Celery Compound is asked for is meeting with its just reward in many places. The substituting and deceptive dealers are being shunned, and the money for Paine's Celery Compound goes into the hands of upright and honest business men, contented with moderate profits, and who are anxious to give men, women and children just what they ask for.

The great desire of sick and diseased people is a new life, which means health, strength and bodily vigor. This condition is surely and speedily realized when Paine's Celery Compound is used. This fact is proved every day by the number of testimonials received from cured people. The clergy, medical men, bankers, merchants and the everyday people testify in favor of Paine's Celery Compound; such letters cannot be shown by the proprietors of the medicines you are asked to avoid.

An explosion occurred in a mine at the Village of Tyldesley, near Manchester, last week, by which five persons were killed.

Science Triumphant at Last.

Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the outcome of the latest scientific researches. There was always a prejudice against taking Cod Liver Oil on account of its disagreeable taste, but Miller's Emulsion is agreeable to the palate, and that is one reason why it has become so popular with the medical fraternity, the hospitals of the country and the households wherever consumption or lung troubles prevail. Miller's Emulsion is the great nerve strengthener and blood maker, and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all Lung affections. In Big Bottles, 50c. and $1, at all Drug Stores.

Two of the accused in the arson cases at Montreal have made a confession, implicating, it is said, a number of retail merchants, and revealing a conspiracy which has existed in Montreal and many country towns for the last fifteen years.

A Caution! A Warning!

If, on blowing the nose in the morning, lumps and flakes are discharged colored with blood, especially on one side, lose no time in applying a remedy. Catarrh of the very worst kind has become seated, the walls are sore and full of small ulcers, and if not soon cured will be hard to cure and eradicate. "A stitch in time saves nine." Use Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Cornwall, Ont., was visited last week by a centenarian named Bisonette, who lives at Mille Roches. He is 106 years old, and his wife is only a few years younger. He is very feeble.

Orilla's Prominent Furniture Dealer Gives Facts.

ORILLA, Feb. 10th, 1891.

EDMANSON, BATES & CO.

Gentlemen,—About three or four weeks ago I had an attack of Itching Piles. I tried two or three different remedies recommended by druggists as the "best and only cure," etc., but got no relief. About the time I was beginning to despair of finding any relief, with some slight misgivings I bought a box of your pile cure, which I am pleased to say gave me almost instant relief and permanent cure. I consider your Dr. Chase's Ointment a God-send. ALF. J. DEAN.

The Japanese official cholera report for the week ending Sept. 14 shows that there were 620 new cases in the Empire and 425 deaths. The total number of cases reported since the plague started is 42,053, and the number of deaths 28,088.

HANDSOME FEATURES.

Sometimes unsightly blotches, pimples or sallow opaque skin, destroys the attractiveness of handsome features. In all such cases Scott's Emulsion will build up the system, and impart freshness and beauty.

George L. Harwell and a girl named Batts were slaves together on a Virginia plantation thirty-five years ago. They were engaged to be married when the war came, the plantation family was broken up, and the two were separated, neither knowing where the other went. They never heard of each other until a few months ago, when they met by chance in Ashland, Va. A week ago they were married there.

Two Neglects and the Result.

Neglect cold in the head and you will surely have catarrh. Neglect nasal catarrh and you will as surely induce pulmonary diseases or catarrh of the stomach with its disgusting attendants, foul breath, hawking, spitting, blowing, &c. Stop it all by using Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, 25 cents a box cures.

For Over Fifty Years.

AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures the colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.—m. w. f. wkly—1 y

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LISTEN !

Our sales of AMERICAN RANGES for September, 1895, were 3 to 1 as against same month last year. October opens out with 3 sold the first day, and bids fair to break the record. Everyone satisfied Price $20 and upwards. A full line of Heating Stoves.

FENNELL & CHANDLER

Charlottetown, October 3, 1895—dy & wy

Creme de la Creme
AND
La Fayette
CIGARS and CIGARETTES

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

Manufactured by J. M. FORTIER, Montreal.

sept24—dy & wky tf

Cures That Tired Feeling!

A good WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS. It is sure to give you a good night's rest. We have them all grades. Ask to see the "QUEEN"—positively the best Wire Mattress sold in Charlottetown.

JOHN NEWSON.

Newson Block, Victoria Row.

Charlottetown, October 2, 1895.

Feed! Feed

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

AULD BROS.

Charlottetown, May 7, 1896—246 & wky 3m

CAIRNS BROTHERS

Successors to Cairns & McLean,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Monuments, Tablets and Headstones

In Blue, White and Brandon Italian Marble and Freestone.

SCOTCH GRANITE. We are the only dealers on P. E. Island keeping Scotch Granite on hand.

Low prices for 30 days to reduce our extra large stock.