THE CAMPAIGN.

Peoples' Party's Candidates.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

CHARLOTTETOWN AND ROYALTY,—
PATRICK BLAKE,
JAMES PATON.

FIRST DISTRICT,—
D. B. McLEOD,
SAMUEL BEATON.

SECOND DISTRICT,—
ALEXANDER HORNE,
RONALD McMILLAN.

THIRD DISTRICT,—
PETER McCOURT,
THOMAS A. McLEAN.

FOURTH DISTRICT,—
A. A. McLEAN,
HENRY WOOD.

KING'S COUNTY.

GEORGETOWN AND ROYALTY,—
HON. DANIEL GORDON,
HON. A. J. McDONALD.

FIRST DISTRICT,—
JOHN McLEAN,
JOHN KICKHAM.

SECOND DISTRICT,—
W. A. O. MORSON,
JAMES McISAAC.

THIRD DISTRICT,—
JAMES E. MACDONALD,
CYRUS SHAW.

FOURTH DISTRICT,—
PROWSE,
McKINNON.

PRINCE COUNTY.

SUMMERSIDE AND LOT 17,—
GILBERT DESROCHES
A. A. LEFURGEY.

FIRST DISTRICT,—
JAMES BIRCH,
EDWARD HACKETT.

SECOND DISTRICT,—
WILLIAM DENNIS

THIRD DISTRICT,—
J. A. MACDONALD,
J. F. ARSENAULT.

FOURTH DIRTRICT,
WM. CAMPBELL,
MALCOLM ROSS.

PEOPLES' PARTY'S MOTTO:

VICTORY WITH HONOR.

Peoples' Party's Platform

"The Provincial executive will be reduced from nine to seven."

"No public money will be expended in excess of legislative appropriations, unless in case of unavoidable necessity, such as caused by flood or sudden disaster."

"Provision will be made for a quarterly publication of revenue and expenditure."

"The office of Commissioner of Public Lands will be abolished and the duties assigned to the Attorney General."

"The present ferry system will be reformed with a view to greater economy of expenditure without diminishing efficiency of accommodation.

"A reform in the administration of the Surrogate and Probate court will be effected.

"A radical change, will be made in the administration of the Public Works department, so that the money now wasted can be saved to the Province.

"The present system of taxation will be so changed that it will operate with even-handed justice, and not bear oppressively and unfairly on any class of taxpayers.

"Economy will be practised in every department, and taxation will be kept down to the lowest possible limit.

"The efficiency of the Public Service will be maintained, and revenue and expenditure will be made to equare as nearly as possible.

"No further increase of the public debt will be permitted.

"There will be considerable reductions in the expenditure of the public money, and the resources of the Province will be safeguarded and husbanded by every legitimate means that can be devised."

GOVERNMENT'S RECORD.

"They promised to greatly reduce the public expenditure. They have largely increased it.

"In the strongest language they condemned a provincial debt. In five years they have added over a quarter of a million of dollars to our debt.

"They solemnly professed that they could manage our affairs without taxation. In three years they have taken from the people over one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars in taxes.

"They protested against the practice of borrowing money at the banks. There has scarcely been a year since they attained power, that the Province has not owed very large amounts to one or more of the banks.

"They pledged themselves not to impose taxation without consulting the people. No sooner was the promise made than it was faithlessly broken by the introduction and passage into law of four separate tax acts.

"They seriously engaged, in 1891, to devote about 15,000 dollars of the money to be raised by debentures to the repair of the Provincial building. This has not been done. The building has received no repairs.

"They loudly proclaimed, in opposition, that there was no necessity for a Commissioner of Public Lands. That official still exists, although they have been in power for over six years.

"Theydenounced, with one voice, Provincial deficits. There has not be n a single year of their administration that there has not been a large deficit,—their deficits aggregate over $255,000, and if the taxes they collected be added, the astounding result of over $393,000 will be reached."

Color Blindness.

The term color blindness implies an entire absence of the color sense, and there are a few persons who are in this condition, but it also includes all the forms of partial color blindness in which the perception of one of the fundamental colors—red, green and violet—is wanting, and which are known as red blindness, green blindness and violet blindness. The line between these various kinds of color blindness and a perfect perception of colors is not sharply drawn, so that a large number of persons have what is called a feeble color sense, which falls short of actual color blindness. There is no doubt that color blindness in its various forms is much more common than is generally supposed, and it is more common among the imperfectly than the well educated classes, and it is, curiously enough, still more common among Jews and Quakers, probably from hereditary causes. It is ten times more frequent among males than females in the general population, but among Quakers it is nearly the same in both sexes. In the general population 4-16 per cent, or about 1 male in every 25, are color blind.—New York Ledger.

Lampreys.

In the rivers and lakes of New York state there is a bandit fish that roams at large and makes its living by robbing the gentlemen fish. It even attacks such vigorous fish as the black bass and the pickerel, fastening itself to them and sucking their blood until they are dead. The name of this bold bandit is the lamprey. Professor Gage of Cornell university has seen 12,000 of these lampreys spawning at one time in the outlet of Cayuga lake alone, and he has estimated that they kill more fish than all of the fishermen of the state put together. The lamprey is about the size and has somewhat the appearance of an eel. Professor Gage advises some manner of killing them by means of traps in the streams as they go up in the spring to spawn.

Another Record Broken.

"Good evening, Miss Flitters! How do? I expected to be called out of town today, but wasn't, and as I have seats for the theater I thought you might like to go. It is dreadfully late for an invitation, I know, but"—

"What time is it, Mr. Drawler?"

"It is 20 minutes past 7."

"I will be ready in five minutes."

And she was.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Base Assumption.

Miss Peachblow—I had no less than six men at my feet last night.

Miss Caustique—Your slippers must have come untied pretty often.—New York Journal.

The only way in which salt should be given to cattle is in lumps, big enough for them to lick handily, with no danger of their swallowing them.

It is claimed that during the last 25 years but one person for every 3,500,000 carried by the railroads of Denmark has been killed.

4 FOUR GENERATIONS HAVE USED "BABY'S OWN SOAP"

AND ITS SALE IS STEADILY INCREASING.

Have you tried it?

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.

Lobster Fishing

The lobster fishing season is extended until the 24th inst. J. A. Matheson.

july 14 97

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

Notes of an Intelligent and Impartial Spectator.

The London correspondent of the New York Post, who has made a special study of the Jubilee, in all its bearings, and whose criticisms we have more than once already quoted, deals with both questions in a recent letter. He commences with the remark that the outsiders present, who witnessed what went on in London, were impressed with three things: (1) the orderliness and good humor of the immense crowd; (2) the profound reverence of the British people for their Queen, and (3) the absolute indifference of the Britishers to what other nations might think of what they were doing. There was some evidence of desire to please the colonials present, but nobody seemed to care a bawbee what French or German, Turk or Russian thought or said about the matter. As to the probable effects of the whole affair the correspondent writes:

That this celebration will result in binding the colonies to the mother country by ties more indissoluble than any other event could possibly form, is beyond doubt. But another result, which was less aimed at, is, if anything, more apparent. A diplomatist and a close observer of European tendencies said the other day, "England has gained more within the last week than if she had won a great battle." And he was right. The undercurrent of continental jealousy and latent antagonism is overborne by an irresistible feeling of admiration for the patriotic virtues of this people, of respect for the unsuspected resources of this vast and mighty empire. During recent years nothing was more constant in European politics than the belief that France and Russia combined could rival British sea power. Apart from the notorious fact that no one in France has sufficient courage, or sufficient sense of public duty, to disturb pleasant delusions by making disagreeable truths known, it is certain that the policy of self disparagement, resulting in those periodical panics whereby the British admiralty extorts from parliament the necessary funds for the increase of the fleet, went far to confirm the notion prevalent across the channel, that France could keep pace with the gigantic growth of the British navy, while at the same time rivaling Germany's land armaments. Last Saturday's review in the Solent was sufficient to convince thinking Frenchmen that they must give up the race; and the admission has been couched in very careful terms by the Temps: "Between great historical nations, as between great families, there is a kind of freemasonry of the past which transforms the memories of former conflicts and enables us to feel with a noble disinterestedness the patriotic grandeur of the Spithead review."

What was the most impressive was not alone the fact that a fleet so stupendous could be brought into line, but that it emerged from two or three harbors and shipyards, fully manned, equipped, and rerdy for action, without any apparent effort, and without a single ship being called home from the various squadrons which maintain the hegemony of England over the waters of every part of the globe. No other naval power can boast of a similar strength, or equal nobility, or of like efficiency in its fleet. It is a state of things which, even by the most unstinted outlay, cannot be achieved in a generation or two. It is the outcome of a secular tradition, carefully fostered, and of the conditions on which the very existence of this country as a world wide empire, aye, as an independent kingdom, rests. It is the gradual growth of a thousand years, since the day when, according to the Saxon chronicle, King Alfred gave orders to build long ships against the Esks, which were almost twice as long as the others. Some had sixty oars, some more, and they were both swifter and steadier, and also higher than others." Other powers have successfully claimed, and temporarily or partially held, the mastery of the seas. But no nation has ever maintained a tradition so unbroken, or has persisted so constantly in its efforts to attain to that indisputable "Thalassocratia" which is now absolutely England's own. Her immense but scattered empire can be held together only as long as she remains invincible on the sea, and her voice in the councils of the European powers can have weight only if it be backed by a force which can reach the shores of them all.

It is said that the American admiral's verdict on the magnificent and inspiring display at Spithead was that "it makes for peace," and his Austrian colleague added that it would have that effect more potently than a hundred diplomatic notes.'

SHIPWRECK HORRORS

Deaths from Fever—Cast on Rocks Isolated on a Sand Island.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—The correspondent of the Associated Press has had an interview with Mrs. Andrew Christie, widow of Captain Christie of the wrecked British ship Traveller, which went on the reefs off the Island of Rodriguez, the Indian Ocean, 330 miles northeast of Mauritus, on the fourth of February last. Mrs. Christie tells a terrible story of the suffering of the survivors.

Almost immediately after the survivors left the Delaware Breakwater the Java fever broke and spread rapidly Everybody on board was more or less affected, including the Christie baby, which died and was buried at sea. Another victim leaped overboard and was drowned.

On December 14, the chief officer died and on December 20, Captain Christie succumbed to the dreadful disease. The second mate then decided to steer for Mauritius and when the Traveller finally approached Rodriguez island, only these two seamen were able to work the ship. A pilot put out from the island, but on learning the state of affairs refused to go on board and returned to the shore, where he spread the report that everybody on the Traveller had yellow jack. Hours passed and no assistance came. The second mate fearing the Traveller would go ashore, launched a boat and took the sick survivors with a view of landing them. The governor and inhabitants of the island rushed down to the shore and threatened to shoot them if they landed.

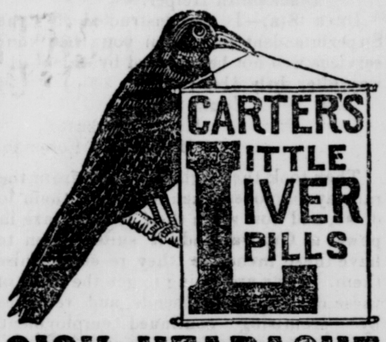
The mate appealed to them, inploring them if they were Christians not to behave inhumanly. He said that his men were too weak to pull back to the ship, and that if they succeeded in getting there they would probably be drowned. He asked for assistance to take the Traveller out of her dangerous position and begged for medicine.

His appeals were roughly ignored and he was obliged to put about and go back to the vessel, which they reached almost dead with exhaustion and despair. The last man had scarcely quitted the row boat when it was swept away and lost.

No assistance came, and that night the Traveller was carried upon the reefs and wrecked. The next morning the Rodriguez people sent a pilot and brought off Mrs. Christie and her surviving children and others. Then, with the assistance of blacks on the island, the survivors were taken to a desolate island, where they were kept for twenty-two days, living in huts made of leaves and with nothing but leaves to lie upon.

So fearful were the Rodriguez people of contact that the food for the survivors was transferred from boat to boat before it was finally left upon the beach of the Sand Island. Blacks were sent to cook it, but no physician came for a fortnight, and even when he did come, according to Mrs. Christie, he did not land, but examined the sick through a gless from his boat.

Meanwhile two had died and the second mate was the only man strong enough to dig their graves. On the twenty second day, realizing that the monsoon would soon submerge the sand island, the Rodriguezers moved the unfortunates to Rodriguez, there they remained two months and were well treated. From that point they were carried to Mauritius and then proceeded homeward.



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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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treats Chronic Diseases by the Salisbury method of persistent self-help in overcoming past errors and Removing causes from the blood. Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, Pleurisy, Tuberculosis Consumption of Lungs or Bowels, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Ulcer, Cancer, Dropsy, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Constipation, Piles, Fissures, Fistula. Diseases of Heart—Valvular, Fatty Enlargement, Palpitation. Of Liver—Jaundice, Diabetes Cirrhosis, etc. Of Kidneys—Albuminuria Bright's Disease, etc. Of Spleen and Bladder—Cystitis. Of the Blood—Anaemia, Chlorosis, Scrofula, Malaria, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica Scurvy, Purpura. Of Female Organs—Inflammations and Displacements of Womb, Ovaries, Bladder or Bowels. Menstrual irregularities of Sexual Organs. Of Nerves and Spine,—Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness. Decline, Hysteria, Tremors, St. Vitus' Dance, Chorea, Epilepsy, Convulsions, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia. Paralysis, Agitans, Softening of Brain. Some forms of Insanity—Dementia, Mania, Hypochondria, Melancholia. Failure of Vision and Voice, Deafness. Of Skin— Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Syphilis. Tumors, Glandular Fatty, Fibroid, Uterine, Ovarian and Cancer, Goitre, Cretinism, Obesity, Corpulency. Drug and Liquor Habits—Opium, Morphine, Chloral, Cocaine, Tobacco, Stimulants. Of Bones and Joints—Deformities, Curvatures, and Pott's Disease of Spine, Paralysis, Hip Disease, Knock-knee, Bow Legs, Club and Flat Foot, Wry Neck, Rickets, Scrofula, Sore Legs, Varicose Ulcers, etc. Continuous intelligent treatment insures Minimum of suffering and Maximum of Cure, possible in each case. Avoid attempts unaided or under blind leaders.

DR. CLIFT

Graduate of N Y University and the N Y Hospital. 20 years' practice in N Y City. Diploma registered in U S and Canada.

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ASK TO SEE

our high back cane seat and brace armhairc for 75c.

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Biennials, wintered over; Pansy and Daisy in Poom 30c to 40c per doz.; Dianthus, Indian Pink, Sweet Williams, Forget-me-Nots, English Carnations, highly perfumed double and Verbena in bloom or bud at 4c each, 40c per doz.; Verbena late 30c per doz.; transplanted Aster, Stock Phlox, netunia, at 15c per doz.; Pansy, Daisy, Balsam, Chrysanthum, Candytuft, Everlastigs; Larkspur, Marigold, Nasturtium, Morning Glory, Canary Creeper, Poppy, Snap Dragon, Sweet Pea, Single Dahlia Mignonette, at 12c per doz.; Alysium, Golden and Lobelia for edging at 30c per 100; Dehlia Bulbs, 4c to 10c each, Gladious, 3 to 5c each. Transplanted Vegetables Plants, very early, Cabbage and Celery 40c per 100; Couliflowers, 50c Tomato. 12c per doz. in bloom v5c each. Cabbage from Seed bed 12c per 100 cauliflower 30c per 100. Seeds, Ean's Mammoth Mangle at 25c per lb. At the experimental farm, Ottawa this mangle yielded 4 tons more than any other variety. Hazzard's Improved Elephent, Monarch and Imperial Hardy Sweed Turnep, at 30c per lb Improved Danvers Carrots, 65c per lb. The above mailed or shipped to any part of the Island or Maritime Provinces on receipt of price, or call at the market, Charlettetown or Powal, and beat with us personally. Address

J. J. CAY & SON

Our Ad. Man

Finds it a difficult task to do justice to this week's offerings. We just received 120 Pairs Ladies' Dongola Laced Boots bought for cash CHEAP. An extra fine lot now. If you want a real nice wearing boot get a pair of these for 150 at

COFF BROS

BURGLARS WANTED.

To the Burglar who entered our office and broke the Handle of Safe we extend an invitation to call again, promising him a free entry into the safe, and thereby saving him the use of the Stillson wrench. We will not insure his easy exit, but will be on hand with an ambulance and undertaker.

At the same time we give the Dairymen a guarantee for one year with our twelve gang Cheese Presses. Nearly al that were imported here in the past required to be repaired within a year.

Our improved Cheese Vat is the most popular in the market.

Our Babcock Testers never break the bottles.

The press hoops are right for eighty lbs of curd.

And best of all the "ALPHA de LAVAL SEPARATOR" is on f the field away ahead of all others

Write for prices. Terms made to suit customers.

Our Pumps are winning a name for themselves at prices to beat any impor

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