

NEW HATS! NEW HATS!

It's a little early to ask you to buy a new Hat, but we want to let you know we have them. NEWEST STYLES from the best English, American and Canadian makers. Our HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT is second to none on P. E. Island, and at the present time we think it is ahead of the best of them. When in need of a new Hat or Cap, call and have a look at this department. We have a surprise for you.

FINE TAILORING.

This certainly is our forte. In this department we excel. Never in the history of P. E. Island has there been such a large quantity of Cloths shown under one roof. Elegant goods, beautiful designs. Cloths from England, Scotland, Germany and France. We can say without a blush that we have the best Cutter that ever drew a chalk on cloth in P. E. Island. When in want of a Suit that fits comfortable, that you are sure is stylish and up to date, call on Murphy—he can do it.

FINE GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

This is our hobby. Everything in this department is up to date. You can get Furnishings here that you can't get in any store in the city. Tons of goods at low prices. White Shirts from 45 cents to \$2.50. Call and see us, boys.

McKay Woolen Company, Swell Tailors.

Big Values and Small Prices!

Those who wish to help themselves will be helped to Bargains at John Newson's Furniture Store. Bedsteads and Bedding a specialty this month. Our Chamber and Parlor Suites sell at sight. The finish and prices do it.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, February 14, 1896—dy

COLD WEATHER Demands Warm Footwear.

We have the goods that is sure to please the family. Full range of Felts, Rubbers, Overshoes, Gaiters, Leggings, Moccasins, etc. We are in a position to offer the best value in these lines in the market, cheap, cheap, cheap.

A nice assortment of Gents', Ladies' and Misses' SLIPPERS, suitable for Presents for the Holiday season.

WEEKS & WARREN,

North Side, Market Square.

Charlottetown, December 29, 1895—335 & wy

Preparing for Spring.

We have received samples of our NEW SPRING SUITINGS and TROUSERS from LONDON. They are, without doubt, the finest selection of goods we have ever had the good fortune to place before our customers. Some who have seen them pronounce them fine, and have already selected their Spring Suit.

They are the newest Colorings and Designs now on the European market. Those wishing to see the newest things made should call and see them.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Charlottetown, February 8, 1896.

H. STANWAY & CO.,

Wholesale Wine & Liquor Merchant
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
243 Hollis & 43 Upper Water St

FIALIFAX, N. S.

A HOT SCUP SPRING

WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE
FOUND NEAR ELKO, NEVADA.

Visitors Bring Cups and Crackers and Feast on Something That Tastes Like Chicken Broth—Nature's Soup Kitchen.

The free soup house's might have been dispensed with during the hot times if the people of Nevada had only put up barrels of the chicken soup that bubbles from the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada, in Elko County, Nevada, and had dispatched it to the poor in our great cities. Incredible as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact that this soup is a natural product, and it has often satisfied my hunger, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, from this boiling hot spring, which, judging by the palate, is simply nature's hot soup kitchen.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, February 14, 1896—dy

TO TELL A HORSE'S AGE.

To tell the age of any horse, inspect the lower jaw, of course; The six front teeth the tale will tell. As they will be lower, hence I should be marked as soon as road. Excessive fat is itself a disease, and when the food is lacking in nitrogen the result will be death.

At two the middle "slippers" drop. At three the second pair can't stop. At four the third pair can't stop. At five a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view. At six years from the middle two. At seven the teeth are all white. At eight the spots each "corner" clears. In three the "corners" too are bare.

Transplanting Large Trees.

We prefer doing this in the spring, and would prepare for it now, if you want to move a moderately large tree, say four, five or even six inches in diameter of trunk, next spring, head in its top now all you think ought to be done at planting time, then mark a ring on the ground around and four, five, six or more feet away from the stem, the distance away depending on the size of the tree. Now, along, but outside of this ring, dig a narrow trench, say, three feet deep, the object being to cut away all roots projecting beyond it, and fill up the trench with the same soil that came out of it. By spring the tree will have fairly recovered from the shock caused by cutting in root and top, and may be dug up and transplanted with fair chances of success.—Gardening.

Probably the most gaudy species of spider known to entomologists makes its home in the most mountainous region of Ceylon. It spins a huge net of yellow silk sometimes ten feet wide.

One of the greatest English piano manufacturers says his firm alone turns out 2000 pianos a year; Germany 75,000; France, 20,000; the United States, 25,000.

The influx of immigrants into South Africa is continuing at such a rapid rate that the Cape Times fears that before many months have passed they will be unable to cope with the unemployed difficulty.

Six fine marble columns from St. Paul's will be sold shortly. They supply a shabby old gallery over the south entrance, which is to be removed as ugly and useless. These columns are moonlight shafts of dark Italian marble, with alabaster capitals.

One of the most curious enemies of the freckle-eating fish is a small floating water bug—the bladder-worm. Along its branch are a number of small green vesicles, or bladders, which are the eggs of the insect. The bladder-worm is a number of inches long, and is as similitude to its substance. This is a subtle poacher, the true character of which is only lately being detected.

U. L. Taylor of Pitts, County, Georgia, has invented a machine for cutting cornstalks into short lengths. The machine is provided with steel blades that turn on a cylinder very rapidly, and cut two rows of stalks at one throw, and is drawn by a horse. It leaves a stalk in such a shape as not to be in the way of cultivating crops, and at the same time distributes the litter over the ground.

Seven brothers, all over sixty-five years old, had a reunion in Fresno, Cal., recently, and a notable photographic group is an interesting memento of the occasion. The brothers are of the Punk family. There are three sisters in the family, too, all very near the three score and ten years mark. The eldest of the brothers is eighty-four and the youngest sixty-five. A noticeable fact is that each wears a long, white beard and none is bald.

An investigation of the question of school lunches has been made in Boston recently, and arrangements have been made for the furnishing of cheap lunches in the high schools at a cost of 5 and 10 cents. A delicate point under consideration is how to furnish lunches to those children who are unable to pay for them. In serving lunches at the noon hour it is found that there is a decided tendency to eat too fast. One visitor kept tally on the boys and found a boy who broke the record by eating away with three sandwiches, a piece of cake and a cup of chocolate in four minutes by the watch.

The truth of the adage, "a word to the wise is sufficient," is thoroughly believed by the woman who takes half an hour to tell her husband what a fool he is.

Feeding Cattle and Horses.

When an animal is fat for length of time, by being fed exclusively on fattening foods, the vitality of the animal will be lowered, hence I should be marked as soon as road. Excessive fat is itself a disease, and when the food is lacking in nitrogen the result will be death.

The fresh eggs are the heaviest and will sink quickly in water. Eggs that float are not fit for use.

For swelled heads bathe with equal parts sulphate of zinc and tincture of myrrh.

About Sweet Corn. More sweet corn should be planted next spring. It may not be known by some that sweet corn can be cut from the ear and dried, to be used on the table in excellent condition, and with little labor in winter, but such is the fact, and no doubt it could be introduced into market in that form and find ready sale, instead of being canned.

Telephones and Lightning. Investigations carried on for several years have shown that the introduction of the telephone has greatly lessened the danger from lightning. German statisticians have established data secured by observation of 4,271 buildings in cities without the telephone and 37,444 in cities which have telephone service. The annual average of lightning striking these houses for the past five years shows that four of the 4,271 buildings in cities without telephone were struck, while only two of the 37,444 houses in cities with telephone service suffered in that way. The proportion per rate in 100,000 houses would be 91 to 5, which proves how much less the danger from lightning is in cities where the telephone is introduced than in those without it.

A Malaprop Proverb. "It's too bad," said Miss Cayenne thoughtfully, "I must have been Miss Primrose's feelings very much, but I spoke before I thought."

"Were you rude to her?" inquired the mutual feminine friend. "I was not," said she, "but I was telling me how Mr. Wickles proposed to her. She was wonderfully pleased because he declared that if he had the wealth of the Indies he would lay it at her feet."

"And what did you say?" "I said 'a fool and his money are soon parted.'"

Bad Advice. "Every experience of your life, my friend," said the solemn-faced visitor at the jail, "is for you to make the best use of it. Utter no complaint. Bear your punishment in silence. Take things as you find them."

"I'll do so," said the dejected vagabond, and the bars. "That's how I got here."

Rich From Penitence. John I. Hughes of Lexington, Ky., in 22 years taken \$2,750 in penitents at the State Fair.

DROPPED DEAD! Suddenly Stricken Down by Heart Disease.

A sad and sudden death occurred to a well-known citizen on one of the leading streets of this morning. Nearly every large city paper contains daily some such heading. The number of deaths from heart disease is very large, but it is only when they occur in some public and sensational manner that general attention is drawn to them.

Palpitation and fluttering of the heart are common complaints. With the heart itself there is nothing radically wrong. But the system is disorganized, the kidneys and liver are out of order, and the stomach not in condition to do its work properly. Between them all, they throw too much responsibility on the heart, and the latter is unable to stand the strain.

A box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills at a cost of 25 cents will regulate the system, purify the blood and make a new person of every sickly man, woman or child.

Dr. Chase's Liver-Kidney Pills may be had from any dealer or from the manufacturers, Edmundson, Bates & Co., Toronto. One pill a dose, one cent a dose.

Dr. Chase's Lined and Turpentine is only 25 cents.

The man who swears before a chill would drive a nail through the hand of Christ.

LEWIS' PHOTOGRAPHS

None Better!
None Cheaper!

For Fineness of Finish and Artistic Posing, LEWIS' PHOTOS are unsurpassed anywhere.

Special attention given to CHILDREN'S PICTURES; also to Copying and Enlarging Old Pictures.

ENTRANCE ON GRAFTON ST.,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

NEW TELEGRAPHY.

THE DELANY METHOD OF SENDING
2,000 WORDS A MINUTE.

Remarkable Speed in Tests—If Adopted It Would Make Typewriters Unnecessary—How the Device is Worked.

Patrick B. Delany, in his lecture before the New York Electrical Society at Columbia College, a few days ago, successfully demonstrated that his new telegraph instrument could deliver a message at the rate of 2000 words a minute.

This means that 22,000 messages of 70 words each can be sent every day from New York to Chicago. Mr. Delany has figured it out that at five cents for each message of seventy words there would be a satisfactory profit to the telegraph companies. The two cents which the Government receives for forwarding a letter is not equally divided between the cost of railway conveyance, and local delivery of the letter. The cost of transmitting the message is not more than the rate of 2000 words a minute, if the Government should do the telegraphing, would be insignificant, and therefore, the only way the Government would not be limited to one cent for local delivery. This being so, the possibility of a 70-word letter delivered 1000 miles away in one hour for one cent becomes attractive.

Mr. Delany's instrument is known as the chemical telegraph and has been in existence in a crude form for many years. It is a 70-word instrument that a sensitized ribbon would indicate an electrical impulse fifty times quicker than an electro-magnet such as is used in an ordinary telegraph receiver. A practical application of this knowledge had not hitherto been made to any extent.

The instrument, which was exhibited before the New York Electrical Society, spelled out a message sent from the transmitter at the rate of over 2000 words a minute. When an artificial resistance was introduced in which represented the resistance of the wires between New York and Chicago a speed of 1000 words a minute was attained. The greater distance between the sending and receiving point the slower, of course, is the speed.

Mr. Delany obtained a speed of 1000 words a minute over the telegraph wire between New York and Harrisburg, Pa., some time ago. The wire between these two points is very thin and the resistance as great as between New York and Chicago.

The reason that a telegram is now comparatively costly is the impossibility of sending more than a very limited number of messages in the line in a day. Time is the most important thing in a message matter over a telegraph wire and a high price must be charged by the companies in proportion to the number of messages which may occupy them for the large force employed and the heavy working expenses. When the capacity of the line is increased the number of messages requiring expenses being raised the price of telegrams will drop to one-twentieth of their present price.

The principal reason why the telegraph is the recording of the message in the Morse code on a long strip of sensitized paper of the same size and shape as that seen in the familiar stock tickers is that the space between the dots and dashes, which makes up the message, is not made up of the heavy working expenses. When the capacity of the line is increased the number of messages requiring expenses being raised the price of telegrams will drop to one-twentieth of their present price.

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TO LET.
That large Shop, part of the "London House" Building, lately occupied by T. McKenzie, Tailor, with good room upstairs for work shop or store room.
Apply to
HON. DANIEL DAVIES,
L. H. DAVIES, Q. C.,
Executors of the Estate of Geo. Davies,
Or to F. W. L. Moore, Solicitor, in Building.