

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JUNE 29, 1895.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

The despatches of today announce the names, with one or two exceptions of the remaining members of the new Cabinet. It is not yet clear that Lord Dufferin has accepted the proffered portfolio of Foreign Affairs; and we miss in the ministerial list the name of the Postmaster General. But apart from all omissions, it is evident that the personnel of the new ministry is exceedingly strong. Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Goschen, are all men of first class ability; and if Lord Dufferin should accept the Foreign Office, there will be a sixth man of wide experience and the highest endowments for political work. The result of Mr. Gladstone's attempt to obtain Home Rule for Ireland is the union of many of the leading Liberals with the Conservatives and the formation, at this juncture, of the strongest Government that Great Britain has had for many years. Whether or not this strong administration will be supported by a large majority in Parliament remains to be seen. But in the disgruntled state of the Irish Party and the confusion which reigns among the Liberals of England and Scotland who were true to Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule, we are compelled to the conclusion that the new administration will obtain in the coming election a majority at least sufficiently large. With Mr. Chamberlain at its head the Colonial Department will, without doubt, be administered in the interest of the Greater Britain beyond the sea. Canada has another, a particular friend in the new Ministry in the person of the Marquis of Lorne.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

There is reason to hope that moderate counsels will prevail, and that the Manitoba School difficulty will be settled without resort to interference on the part of the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Oimmet, on this one hand, and Mr. Martin, on the other, have recently given expression to opinions which greatly strengthen the hope. Mr. Oimmet recently addressed a letter to the Ottawa Citizen, in the course of which he said: "No legislation has been asked for by the Catholics of Manitoba giving them the right to share in the funds provided for education by the Government, or by the local authorities if their schools are not up to secular teaching to public schools of the province. All they ask is to be at liberty to add to the secular education required in the public schools such religious teaching as will meet their religious views. I may say that if that had been provided for in the legislation of 1890 we would never have heard of the Manitoba School Question."

To this the author of the Manitoba school law, Mr. Martin, replied: "I suppose, however, that we must take for granted that Col. Oimmet is in a position to formulate the wishes of the Roman Catholics in connection with this question. If so, I may say at once that there is no need of any remedial legislation in order to bring about such a state of affairs. I believe that the people of Manitoba would be willing to give to the Roman Catholics all that is asked for. Everybody wishes that a solution of the question may be found without any coercion on the part of the Dominion Parliament, and if the demands of the minority are correctly expressed by the Minister, I am very much at sea in my acquaintance with the views of the Manitoba people if they will not grant, for their own good, all that is asked."

In addition to this Mr. Martin said: "When I introduced the School bill of 1890, I pointed out that, in so far as it provided for religious exercises in the schools, it was in my opinion defective. I am one of those who deny the right of the State to interfere in any way with the terms of religion. I said then, and I still think that the clause of the 1890 Act which provides for certain religious exercises is most unjust to Roman Catholics. If the State is to recognize religion in its school legislation, such a recognition is acceptable to Protestants only, and, in fact, only to a majority of Protestants, is to my mind rank tyranny. The desire of those with whom I am in agreement in this matter is to eliminate every question of a religious nature from the school laws, and to make the schools purely secular. This has not been done in Manitoba, and that course is apparently not supported by a majority of people there. That being so, surely it will be admitted that the nature of the religious exercises or religious teaching (I am unable to make any clear distinction between the two) should be agreeable to the consciences of those whose money is taken to support the schools. I have sufficient faith in the liberality of the Manitoba people to declare in their behalf that if a final settlement of this question can be reached on the lines suggested by Col. Oimmet, they will do their part. What Manitoba has insisted upon is that the Roman Catholics shall not have a system of separate schools such as existed prior to 1890, which were exempt from the general laws as to efficiency. If the Roman Catholics are willing to accept the schools as they exist at present, and as they may from time to time be modified, with the addition of such religious teaching as they may desire, there should be, and I am sure would be, no difficulty in reaching a settlement on the whole question without any legislation on the part of the Dominion Parliament."

We sincerely hope that Mr. Oimmet correctly interprets the desire of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba, and that Mr. Martin represents the view of the Protestant majority in that Province. Mr. Martin's admissions are very significant. In this country the complaint is often made that those who serve, not the country, but the party, receive the rewards, and that contributions to the party funds are the criterion by which the value of a man's claims to recognition are measured. "Lord Rosebery," says the London Spectator, "has made five baronets, and they are all of one and the same kind—men who have made much money and have shown readiness to expend it in advancing the interests of party. There is not one distinguished person in the entire list or one who has done the nation a service." When there has been cause for objection in Canada, it seems as if British methods had been adhered to.

SKETCHES IN THE SENATE.

No. III.

THERE are many minor forms and ceremonies connected with Parliamentary proceedings that are full of interest to the observer. By reason of familiarity they often become meaningless to the members themselves, but fresh eyes find an unending charm in their dignity and quaintness. It pleases one to linger in the inner corridors of the Senate Chamber a few minutes previous to its daily opening, and note the little ceremony that precedes the same. They are luxurious corridors as we have said, soft with rich carpet and glowing with the old portraits. Far down at the lower end is the Speaker's private room. The senators are assembling within the Chamber: we see them through the class of the soft-woven crimson doors. But our eyes are fixed expectantly upon the speaker's private room, before which Black Rod is his gown waiting patiently. As the clock ticks a quarter past three, the door opens, Black Rod lastly dons his Charles I hat, shoulders his staff and the speaker's private room, and enters the Chamber from behind the Throne chair, in dignified order. Black Rod the Sergeant-at-Arms, carrying the glittering mace, upon his shoulder, then steps across the aisle, and the Chaplain stands beside the table, and begins the lengthy prayers. We peep through the glass door, and catch here and there a petition of the rapid utterance.

"Most heartily we beseech Thee with Thy favor to behold our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, we humbly beseech Thee for the recovery of the Senate and the House of Commons, at this time assembled."

The prayers are familiar to all Anglicans. They are comprehensive and volitional, and are ended by the Chaplain, the members rise as they come in. Black Rod passes down to his seat within the Bar; the Sergeant-at-Arms pauses below the table, still holding the gleaming mace; the speaker rises to his feet, and the Chaplain stands beside the table, and begins the lengthy prayers. We peep through the glass door, and catch here and there a petition of the rapid utterance.

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It is a surprise to one unversed in parliamentary procedure to observe that the frequent adjournments of the Senate during the earlier part of each session are really due to idleness or obstruction—or perhaps, an unusual flood of eloquence in the Commons. The labor of the Upper House are concurrent with those of the Commons; and when oblation or oratory hold the field in the latter, when no bills are passed and sent up, there is little for the Senate to do. The Commons usually stop wrangling and rouse to work when the session is half gone, and as a consequence many important bills come crowding up to the Senate Chamber at the session's close.

Of course bills may be introduced in either Chamber but as all finance measures must be introduced in the Lower House, that body has the great bulk of legislation to first consider and pass, before it can come before the Senate.

Promoters of Private Bills also generally prefer to introduce them in the Commons, under the impression that if they pass through that turbulent place unscathed, there is little likelihood of the measures being lost in the Senate, therein the said promoters frequently reckon away; since in the clearer atmosphere of the latter Chamber many flaws are brought to view that necessitate revision or complete rejection of the Bill.

In the British House of Lords a clerk or committee decide which of the bills presented are to be introduced, in either House, and this equalizes the labor somewhat. But the records of late years show a marked increase in the number of bills introduced or initiated in the Canadian Senate.

Nevertheless the chief work of the Senate is not to initiate legislation, but to revise, examine, amend that of the other House, and this it performs with a quiet effectiveness of which the country is never made aware, since much of the critical labor is performed in Committee, where each bill undergoes a patient and exhaustive analysis.

Looking over the Hansard records, we find that since 1884, over 300 of the Bills sent up from the Commons have been amended in the Senate, the amendments in each instance having been accepted by the House.

Their hundred amended or approved Bills in ten years, not to speak of the bills introduced or those thrown out, gives us some conception of the value of the Senate to the country. Of the "killed" bills—those which the Senate rejected are termed—that of the Short Line Railway, a Government measure of four or five years ago, stands out most prominent since by it the country was saved an expenditure of three or four million dollars—enough to pay the cost of the Upper Chamber for all time. There was also the Esquimaux and Eyreham Railway Bill, another Government measure rejected. And every member of the Commons will admit that if it were not for the Senate there would be no C.P.R. to-day. If these are not sufficient evidences of the valuable work of the upper Chamber there is the fact that the Bay Des Chaleurs Bill passed through the Railway Committee of the Commons, and through the Commons itself unchallenged; but when brought before the Railway Committee of the Senate, and carefully investigated, the investigation resulted in revelations that caused the overthrow of Mercier, and his government.

But the Upper House has permitted itself to be almost ignored by the press in past years, and in this respect it has not done wisely. Conscious of its own well doing; knowing the full value of its service to the country; remembering the many occasions when it had prevented useless expenditure or stymied more useless litigation,—yet it has forgotten that as a representative body, it owes a duty to the people, that of letting them know to some extent, at least, the value of its work. And this can only be done by having a report the same duly disseminated through the columns of newspapers. There is no manner of question to those who read the past records of the Senate Chamber, or who read day by day throughout the session the critical thoroughness of labor, that the people need only to know in order to appreciate the full value of this Upper Chamber in the Canadian Parliament.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—Mail and Empire: "How does the Liberal party stand on the remedial legislation idea?" is the question asked by the Quebec Chronicle. The answer is easy. The party does not stand at all; it carefully keeps its seat.

—The Mail and Empire: It is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Laurier will not allow this summer to pass without summoning his followers to another great convention with a view to bringing about a fusion of the different Liberal trade policies.

—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, laments the decline of marriages in the United States. Since the fall in prices began he declares the ratio of the number of married people to the whole population has been maintained. He attributes it to the demoralization of silver.

—On the subject of trade prospects in the United States the New York Herald says: "In spite of the prophets of disaster there is no longer room to doubt that the people of the United States are entering upon a time of great commercial prosperity. There appears to be hardly one line of trade in which the signs of coming growth in volume and improvement in price are not plainly visible." If these words were applied to this country they would be similarly true.

—From the Department of Agriculture it is learned that the progress of chesnut-making in this Province under the system conducted by the Dairy Commissioner is being maintained. The progress may be stated as follows:—In 1892, output for export, 700 boxes of cheese; in 1893, 6,000 boxes; in 1894, 11,000 boxes; and in 1895 the output will be 20,000 boxes; the total for the present month being 6,000 boxes. This is a very satisfactory statement. The reports from Nova Scotia are nearly equally favorable.

PRESBYTERY OF P. E. ISLAND. The Presbytery of P. E. I., met in Zion church on the 25th inst., and was constituted by Rev. E. S. Gillies, Moderator pro tem. Rev. D. Sutherland was appointed acting clerk. Rev. J. B. McKay reported that he had moderated in a call at Malpeque, on the 13th inst., and that the call was unanimously in favor of the Rev. J. M. Fisher. The call was sustained as a regular gospel call and ordered to be transmitted to Mr. Fisher. Provisional arrangements were made for the induction on the 18th July, at 11 a. m., at Malpeque. The call was presided and inducted by Rev. A. McDonald to preach; Rev. J. R. McKay to address the people and Rev. Mr. McKenzie, Tyne Valley, to address the minister.

The resignation of the pastoral charge of Souris and Bay Fortune by the Rev. J. G. Cameron, was considered. Each section of the congregation sent in a strong and cordial resolution, speaking in the highest terms of the faithful and successful labors of twenty-two years, and begging for a continuance of the pastoral relations. Mr. Cameron, however, adhered to his resignation, and it was accepted with much regret by the Presbytery, to take effect on July 7th.

A petition from certain members and adherents of Valleyfield congregation asked the building of a meeting-house in the vicinity of Cochecheuch, was considered, but action was deferred until next quarterly meeting. Rev. D. Sutherland reported that he had moderated in a call from the congregation of Cochecheuch and Brackley Point Road, and that it came out unanimously and enthusiastically in favor of the Rev. Joseph Johnson. It was sustained and accepted. The induction will take place in Cochecheuch Church, on July 10th, at 11 a. m., Rev. D. Sutherland to preside and induct. Rev. W. T. D. Moss to preach, Rev. W. P. Archibald to address the minister, and Rev. D. Sutherland the people.

Mr. McArthur was appointed to Mount Stewart for the first two Sabbaths of July: Mr. M. S. McKay to Malpeque for June 30th and July 7th; Mr. Callan to Murray Harbor North for June 30th and July 7th. The Presbytery adjourned to meet in Cochecheuch Church on Wednesday, the 10th day of July next.

SUPREME COURT.

SATURDAY, June 29. McEachern vs. Ross—Action of assault. Judgment reserved. The Queen vs. Henry McEwen—Larceny from the premises of Owen Trainor. The jury returned a verdict of guilty without leaving the box. The Queen vs. Henry McEwen—Housebreaking and larceny from the premises of Weeks & Warren. Now before the Court.

NEWS NOTES.

It is announced by his secretary that Mr. Gladstone does not intend to issue a manifesto. A fatality from bicycling has just occurred in New York state. The bicyclist over-exerted himself and died from the effects. Agricultural statistics indicate that England has about 1,840,528 milch cows; Scotland, 432,916; Ireland, 1,441,175; and 281,180. Navralia Khan brought over £20,000 worth of profits as personal effects to the Queen and members of the British royal family. The local banks at Niagara Falls, N. Y., will charge a discount of one per cent on Canadian currency after the first of next month. A general election has been precipitated in New South Wales by the refusal of the Legislative Council to pass the taxation measure of Mr. Reid's new ministry. The value of foreign timber imported into England annually is not less than \$85,000,000, not to speak of tons of paper manufactured from wood pulp. High officials in Shanghai, who are well informed, express the opinion that war between Russia and Japan over Corea will break out before the end of the next three months.

On the 24th of June, 1895, Lord Salisbury, for the first time, took the British premiership, succeeding Mr. Gladstone. On the 1st of February, 1896, he again succeeded the veteran statesman, and on Monday last, exactly ten years after his first acceptance of the highest office of a British subject can hold, he, for the third time, takes the reins and undertakes to form a Cabinet. Last year the 24th of June was made memorable by the assassination of Lord Carnarvon, and this year by the fall of Lord Rosebery.

Watson's Root Beer—10 cents per bottle in 500 cases. For sale only at Watson's Drug Store. Big rush to night at Carter's Bookstore. Ladies' and children's hosiery and gloves cheap to-night.—Moore & McLeod. Gentlemen's collars and ties, shirts, cuffs etc. cheap to-night.—Moore & McLeod.

Excursion Return Tickets will be issued to and from all Stations on this Railway at single first-class fare on the 28th and 29th insts. and 1st July, good for return up to and including 4th July. A. McDONALD, D. POTTINGER, Supa. Gen. Man. Gov. Rys. Railway Office, Charlottetown, June 26, 1895. dy 11 dte wky li

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THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

The dyspeptic who has not tried Hawker's dyspepsia cure has a joy in store. The only condition is that it be taken regularly according to directions, and that the patient have a due regard for the ordinary rules of health and a healthy diet. These rules are too often overlooked. Many a doctor's bill is swelled to enormous proportions because the patient continues to take medicine while at the same time continually going contrary to the laws of health in the matter of diet and general habits. This is sheer folly.

Hawker's dyspepsia cure is what its name implies, provided it is given a fair chance. But if it has to fight against irregular or over-eating, or generally careless habits, neither it nor any other remedy will affect a permanent cure. Hawker's dyspepsia cure has a host of wonderful cures to its credit. It is sold by all druggists and dealers at 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50, and is manufactured only by the Hawker Medicine Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B., and New York City.

Murder in the First Degree. Boston, June 29. Angus D. Gilbert, charged with the murder of eight-year-old Alice M. Sterling, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday Nights, JUNE 27, 28 AND 29. The Latest London and Oriental Sensation, the Marvellous ANNA EVA FAX, THE WHITE MAHATMA, THE TALK OF FIVE CONTINENTS

The Strangest, Quickest and Funniest Entertainment in Existence. NO MATINEES. During this remarkable engagement any very small children will not be admitted at any price. Summer prices—25 and 35 cents. Carriages can be ordered at 10.30. Tickets may be had at the usual places after 10 a. m. Wednesday, June 27.

The Mutual Reserve Fund-Life Association of New York. Did a larger business in Canada in 1894 than any other Company. Since its organization in 1881 has paid its policy holders for death claims over twenty million dollars. It is now paying at the rate of over a quarter of a million each month. 98,000 policies, and \$300,000,000 of Insurance in force, attest the popularity of the Company, its system and the confidence of the public. IT IS THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE, and is sold at about half the rates charged by old system companies. During the first three months of 1895 its thoroughness examined by the Insurance Departments of New York, Illinois, Ohio, Texas and South Dakota, and pronounced to be sound to the core. For rates and other particulars apply to ROB ANGUS, Agent, P. O. Box 3, Charlottetown. June 29—cod 3mo.

ST. PAUL'S Sunday School Picnic. The Annual Sunday School Picnic will be held on Thursday, July 4th, 1895, on the beautiful grounds of John McEachern, Esq., East River. The steamer Southport will leave the Ferry Wharf at 10.30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Good Refreshment Tables. Fare, 15 cents; children half price. June 27

JUST TWO DAYS! Will positively close on SATURDAY NIGHT. The greatest opportunity to buy SHOES at a low figure. Bought low will be sold at a sacrifice. New Goods, all sizes. You will never get such a chance again. WORTH NOW Ladies' Dongola Shoes, \$1.25, 55c " Lace Boots, 1.75, \$1.10 Gents' Congress, 2.75, 1.65 " Buff Shoes, 1.55, 99c This is a genuine sale. On Monday next we will sell them at regular prices. Five Hundred Pairs of the above stock. Gone at once and take your choice. A. E. MCEACHEN, June 21 THE SHOE MAN.

Prince Edward Island Railway Dominion Day. Excursion Return Tickets will be issued to and from all Stations on this Railway at single first-class fare on the 28th and 29th insts. and 1st July, good for return up to and including 4th July. A. McDONALD, D. POTTINGER, Supa. Gen. Man. Gov. Rys. Railway Office, Charlottetown, June 26, 1895. dy 11 dte wky li

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TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER. THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY. Additional Appointments to the Cabinet. LONDON, June 29. The following additional ministerial appointments have been officially announced: Lord Halsebury, Lord High Chancellor. Viscount Cross, Lord Privy Seal. Sir Henry James, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir Matthew Fisher, Home Secretary. The Marquis of Lorne, Secretary of State for War. Lord George Francis Hamilton, Secretary of State for India. Charles F. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade. Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland.

All the foregoing will be members of the Cabinet. In addition to these Robert William Henry, M. P., has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and George Nathaniel Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA. OTTAWA, June 29. The Railway Committee of Commons had another field day when the bill to incorporate the South Shore Railway Company was again brought up. In the evening the House of Commons was in supply on mail subsidies and steamship subventions. Very little discussion took place until the item for the Atlantic steamship service was reached. This brought up the question of the East Atlantic line.

Mr. Foster explained that the Government was doing all that it possibly could to forward the arrangements for this enterprise. The unveiling of the monument to Sir John McDonald, on the east side of the Parliament buildings, will take place on Dominion Day. Many members have left for their homes. The House does not resume work till Tuesday next.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION. The Constitutional Aspect of the Case. OTTAWA, June 29. The Toronto World, the Ottawa Citizen and other papers publish an interview with Professor Weldon, M. P., whose opinion was sought as to the present constitutional aspect of the Manitoba School Question. Dr. Weldon is strongly of opinion that this Government acted as a court, and not as a political body, in making the remedial order. That order, he says, was absolutely necessary to give effect to the Privy Council's decision, for in no other way could the door of Parliament be opened to the appellants from Manitoba. To have refused access to the appellants would have been sound to the core.

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Another Big Offer To-Night: 7 p.m. till 9. JAMES PATON & CO., Wholesale and Retail. Daisy Wreaths, 7 to 10 cts; White Embroidered Skirting \$1.40 goods, for 85c; Black Lace Skirting, \$1.35, for 85c; Black Gola-line Dress Goods, 5c, 6c, Green Goods, 1 1/2c, 2c, 2 1/2c, and 3c, all lending shades; 17 colored Blouses, \$1.85, for \$1.15, (new goods); 20 colored Jackets, \$1.75 to \$6, worth half more; 200 pairs stockings, 6 and 8 cents; Men's Shirts, 23c; Men's Sox, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents; Men's Ties, 8 cents; Men's Hats, felt, 45 cents; fine Wool Unsharred at greatly reduced prices; 20 Blouses, \$1.35 for \$1.15; White Shirts, Colored Shirts. Ladies Hats at clearance price.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society. Established 1797. CAPITAL, \$5,500,000. Two Dollars of Cash Assets for Every Dollar of Liabilities. Low Rates. Prompt Settlements. E. R. BROW, Agent for P. E. Island. Charlottetown, June 18, 1895—dy

25 Per Cent. Have You Seen THOSE SAMPLE BOOTS? If Not, it Would be to Your Advantage to do so. J. M. McLEOD & CO. 25 Per Cent. CLOSING - OUT SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS. Hats, Caps, AND Ready-Made Clothing. We intend giving up these departments of our business, and will sell our entire stock of the above goods at discounts of from 25 to 40 per cent. The class of goods we offer for sale are the most fashionable in the market. Genuine discounts will be given till the whole is disposed of. D. A. BRUCE, Charlottetown, June 29, 1895—dy

WATSON'S ROOT BEER EXTRACT. 10 CENTS MAKES 5 GALLONS. FOR SALE AT WATSON'S NEW DRUG STORE, Next Door to Carter's Seed Store, Opposite the Market. Charlottetown, June 29, 1895—dy

Business Grows WITH US. Hire's Root Beer WE SELL Wholesale & Retail At Lowest Prices. REBDIN BROS. Garden Party! A Garden Party will be held in aid of the Prince Edward Island Hospital, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 30th July, from 4 to 7 o'clock, in the grounds of Mr. C. D. Rankin, who has kindly offered them for the purpose. Admission 10 cents. June 29

Blatchford's Calf Meal. Now that many of our Farmers send nearly all their Milk to the Factories, the question is: How are we going to raise our Calves? The answer is: BY USING BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL. This Meal is highly recommended by our leading Stock Raisers, and is the best substitute for Milk for young Calves in the market to-day. Ground Oil Cake. FARMERS!—If you want to get the best returns from your Milk Cows, and also keep them in good condition, use GROUND OIL CAKE. It will return its cost to you many times over in the course of a season. For sale by the Bag or Pound at

STANLEY BROTHERS. Sole Agents for FIT and FINISH. Solid for Durability. CHARLOTTETOWN.

The Celebrated American WORN BY MILLIONS In Canada and the United States. PERFECTION in FIT and FINISH. Solid for Durability. CORSETS Just Received at Comfort and Durability. P. N. P. N. STANLEY BROS.