

**A NIGHT OF TERROR.**

**It Proved the Downfall of Negley and His Pals.**

The following incident, which, at the time, caused much talk, and is still told by the children of old settlers who heard it from their parents, has never, to my knowledge, appeared in print, and the only object in telling it now is that so many people are interested in anything of an historical nature pertaining to the days of our grandfathers.

My ancestors were among the first settlers of western Pennsylvania, my grandfather being one of the garrison of old Fort Pitt, dying there during the Revolutionary war. The incident referred to was told me by my mother, who was attending a school in Pittsburgh at the time, and my grandmother Culbertson, who was a resident of the city for many years and who died there in 1864 at the age of 89 years.

About the first of this century a man named Negley built a house five miles east of Pittsburgh on a road running east and west, midway between the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. It was a tavern and farmhouse combined. Teamsters, drovers and travelers stopped on their way toward the city to get a meal or stay overnight.

These wayside inns were numerous in early days, and are still found in many parts of the country. They are generally pleasant places to stop at. After Negley had occupied his tavern a number of years the place was named Negleyville, afterward Rising Sun and later East Liberty.

Negley was as bloodthirsty a villain as could have been found on the frontier and had associated with him a number of men as bad as himself, who made his tavern their headquarters, and whose business was to rob and murder unfortunate travelers who might stop there. The undoing of these men was brought about in this way:

A poor woman with her two small children started afoot from some point east of Liberty to walk to Pittsburgh. In the evening she reached Negley's tavern, and as her children were too tired to go farther she put up for the night. Soon after entering the house she began to feel uneasy, as there was something mysterious about the actions of the inmates. Before she retired to rest a traveler rode up and dismounted, and after seeing his horse cared for entered the house. He seemed to be a drover returning from the city after disposing of some cattle.

Concealing her alarm, she followed the landlady, a coarse, brawny woman, to a room up stairs, whose door was without fastenings and which contained only a bed and stool. Retiring with her children, she was unable to sleep. An hour or so later she heard the traveler being escorted to an adjoining room and heard him complain that his door could not be secured, and the landlord assured him that he was as safe as he would be in his own house, an assertion the traveler evidently believed, as his heavy breathing soon told that he was asleep.

Near midnight the woman, who was still awake, heard stealthy steps pass her door and several persons enter the adjoining room. In a few minutes there was a heavy blow, followed by a low cry and then a short struggle. A little after the murderers came into her room, but seeing that she seemed to be asleep left her, and she heard them carry the dead man through the hall and down stairs.

In the morning they were very polite, inquiring how she rested, etc., stating that the drover had got up early and gone on.

After breakfast she and the children started for the city, but were soon met by a man coming from there, who stopped her, inquiring who she was and where she was going, where she had staid the night before, etc. Believing him to be one of the band, she answered truthfully, but told him that the people at the tavern were very nice people and had treated her very well. He passed on, but she met another coming from the city who made the same inquiries, and still another; but she told the same story, and they, believing that she knew nothing, let her go.

On her arrival at Pittsburgh she informed the authorities and the place was broken up, but whether any of them were brought to justice I am unable to say.—Sarah P. Farmer in Pittsburgh Dispatch.

**A Brave Woman.**

Mrs. Lizzie Goodman lately walked 400 miles, from Memphis to St. Louis, carrying in her arms her crippled 5-year-old son. Her husband had died in poverty, and her granduncle, a farmer living near St. Louis, offered to give her and the child a home. The soles were worn off her shoes long before she reached the end of her journey, but the farmers all along the road were kind to her, giving her food and a night's lodging whenever she asked for it. In St. Louis some compassionate women supplied her with shoes, and she set out courageously to walk the few remaining miles to her uncle's home in Baden.—Boston Woman's Journal.

**Not to Be Seen.**

"I wouldn't be seen smoking a cigarette!" exclaimed the princess earnestly. Accordingly she summoned her good fairy and bade that functionary lend her a match and render her invisible.—Detroit Journal.

Try us for staple dry goods. Flannellets 5c, print cottons 4c, dress muslins 10c.—W D McKay.

**PROMISE VS. PERFORMANCE.**

**Great Increase of Public Expenditures by the Liberals.**

**A CAPITAL SPEECH BY HON. SENATOR FERGUSON.**

[From the Senate Hansard.]

Hon. Mr. Ferguson—My hon. friend in submitting these estimates to the House has indulged in comparisons. But I notice, as hon. gentlemen will have noticed, that he confines his comparisons altogether between the estimates for the incoming year and the estimates for the current year and a very slight comparison with the estimates for the year 1896 and 1897 which were also submitted by this Government to the House. It is true my hon. friend in a quiet way attributes these estimates of 1896-97 to the Conservative government that preceded him, but this point I wish to note, that my hon. friend does not venture to go beyond making comparisons between the various estimates of the present administration. He does not make any comparison with the expenditures of the late administration. That is a very strange change which has come over the tactics of hon. gentlemen in the Government. They used to be very fond of comparisons, but they were comparisons between the administrative record of the Conservative administration and that of the Liberal government between 1883 and 1878, and they were able to show in the last year of the Conservative administration that the expenditure had gone up during the 18 years after the time the Mackenzie government had gone out of power by the amount of about twelve million dollars. These were the comparisons with which they were accustomed in those days to deal when discussing the financial position of the country, and we have not forgotten how strongly they denounced that increase from twenty-four millions when the Mackenzie government went out to thirty-six millions when the Tupper administration resigned as being perfectly unjustifiable. That is an expenditure which had its foundation in extravagance and corruption. These were the grounds he took. Now we all remember that in 1893 my hon. friend the Minister of Justice and his friends met here in Ottawa and they framed a platform for their party. They came together in great numbers and they laid down their policy. They said we do not want to be bound by what Mr. So and So said in this part of the country, but we are willing to be bound by what we solemnly declare in this Ottawa conference as our policy in coming into power. Here are the words of that platform as agreed upon at the Ottawa convention:

"We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt, and the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion, and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand strict economy in the administration of the government of the country."

Here was the solemn conclusion of the party arrived at after grave consultation and after bringing all their wise men together from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean in order to put their heads together and devise a platform, by which they were all to be bound. Following this platform we find that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the party, spoke in Toronto on the 23rd of August, 1894, and he made use of these words:

"Has the expenditure gone down? No, it has gone up. It went up two, three, five, ten millions and more until it is now \$38,900,000. And the Conservatives do not shrink from it, but swallow it all. It we come into power, we will follow the example of Mr. McKenzie, and I say that although we may not be able to bring the expenditures back to what they were, we can reduce the amount two, or three million dollars a year." (Applause.)

The same hon. gentlemen spoke a little later in the same year in the city of Brantford. Here is what he said:

"Do you imagine there is any justification for this increase of expenditure. The Conservatives tell us that there is justification. The population has increased they say. Oh, yes, it has increased nine per cent, but the expenditure has increased 100 per cent. There can be no justification for such an expenditure when, as has been stated, the great bulk is a corrupt expenditure. Moreover they tell us that if we were in power we could not retrench and economize. But I do not believe that it will be a very difficult task. (Hear, hear)" It would not be a very difficult task to the extent of one, two, three, and Mr. Mills, the present Minister of Justice, told his constituents a few days ago that it was possible to retrench to the extent of four millions a year.

Now, Sir Richard Cartwright spoke later in the house of Commons in 1896, when the budget was delivered by the Conservative party. He made use of these words in the speech he delivered in reply to the then Minister of Finance. He said: "I say it is a disgrace and a shame to the government that have been entrusted with our affairs that they come down to ask for an expenditure of \$38,300,000 a year for federal purposes. So the thing is utterly unjustifiable."

Hon. Mr. Dever—So it was. Hon. Mr. Ferguson—I hope my hon. friend is of the same opinion yet.

Hon. Mr. Dever—Yes. Hon. Mr. Ferguson—Sir Louis Davies spoke in the same session in the same debate and he says: "Now, what is the policy of the Liberal party? Summed up in a few words, it is to reduce the expenditure of the country to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient service. You tell us that cannot be done. We have spent hour after hour on this side going into details and showing how it can be done. In reply to challenges which came from the other side gentlemen on this side undertook the labour of pointing out the particular departments of the service in which money can be saved and those are all upon record."

Not only could they do it, but they had shown how they could do it and they had pointed out the particular places in the public service where they could bring their principles of economy into practice. Sir Louis Davies continued:

"We are ready to go to the country with that statement on which we pledge ourselves that very large and important reductions can be made in the expenditure of the country without the efficient administration of its affairs."

Hon. gentlemen, we know that the Liberal party went to the country, as Sir Louis Davies said they would, with this as the principal point in their platform, and on that platform they received the support of the people of this country and were returned to power. When they met parliament in 1896 they brought down a rather swollen estimate, the amount was larger than had been presented during any previous year except, I think, the year of the North-west rebellion in 1885, and when the gentlemen in opposition had pointed out to the government that they had gone back on their promises, that they were presenting to the country and parliament larger estimates than those which they had previously condemned as being shameful extravagance, they were answered in this way by the government. Sir Louis Davies said, that the facts—which had

(Continued on page 3)

**LOCAL NOTICES.**

Another lot of butter crocks, cream crocks, fruit jars, etc., are being sold cheap at W P Colwill's.

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See our ready to wear pants at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$2.00, all sizes, all styles.—W D McKay.

All straw hats reduced to half price. See our 20c and 25c hat, worth double the money.—W D McKay.

See the muslin we offer at 10c per yard. Also prints at 6c, 8c and 10c.—W D McKay.

Dress muslins at 10c per yard; prints at 6c and up; flannelette 3c and up, at the Bargain Corner.—W D McKay.

Delicious, crisp, early cabbage, "as nice as cauliflower and as tender as chicken," so they tell us that use them, early beets, turnips, spinach, radish and lettuce, choice lemons, and last but not least, mushrooms at Gay's stalls in market—every day at nursery gardens head of Prince Street (Telephone) m & t 2w

**FRIENDS PREVAILED**

**A Nervous Toronto Woman Walked the Floor During the Night for Hours at a Time—She Makes a Statement.**

TORONTO, ONT.—"I was troubled with nervousness. It was impossible for me to keep still and if the spells came over me during the night I had to get up and walk the floor for hours at a time. My blood was very poor and I was subject to bilious attacks. My feet would swell and I was not able to do my own household work. I treated with two of the best physicians here but only received relief for a time. I became discouraged. One day a friend called and advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I laughed at the advice but I was prevailed upon and procured one bottle. Before I used it all I began to feel better. I took several bottles and also several boxes of Hood's Pills. Now I can eat and drink heartily and sleep soundly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has entirely cured me and also strengthened me so that I now do all my own work. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all sufferers from nervousness, weakness or general debility." Mrs. H. F. PARM, Degross Street.

Cure Liver Pills: easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

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We have also a new and splendid stock of China, Glass and Earthenware, fine goods at reasonable prices.

**C. LEWIS.**

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**The Practical Plumbers**

Are prepared to do all kinds of jobbing and will be pleased to furnish estimates on all branches of the trade. If you are building it would be well to get their prices. They are the practical plumbers.

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With detachable white collars and cuffs

**SPECIAL PRICE**

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See our western window

# F. Perkins & Co.

**SUNNYSIDE.**

**TOURISTS ABROAD.**

The amount of money expended by tourists in Europe has, if official records abroad are to be accepted as authentic, increased enormously of late years. There has been recently filed with the Swiss minister of finance and customs at Bern a detailed statement of hotel receipts in that country, from which it appears that the gross receipts of Swiss hotels rose from 52,800,000 francs in 1880 to 114,333,000 in 1894. The entire annual expenses of the Swiss republic amount in a year to between 80,000,000 and 90,000,000 francs (the budget for this year is given at the latter figure), and it would seem, therefore, very much as if the hotels of Switzerland take in a year more than the government itself does.

The Swiss figures are not the only ones furnished in Europe recently on this point. A French record shows that every year there are 270,000 foreigners who pass from a fortnight to a whole winter on the Riviera. Every person is supposed to expend on an average 1,000 francs, or \$200, in the country. In other words, the foreign visitors spend in the country every winter the sum of \$54,000,000. The English are put down as contributing one-third of this amount; the French themselves contribute another third; Germans, Belgians, Dutch, Russians and Americans contribute the remainder. From being a poor country when it was annexed to France in 1860 Nice has become one of the richest departments of the republic.

Some figures recently compiled of the revenues to hotels from tourists in Paris show the average number of foreign visitors to be 60,000. It is customary to estimate at 10 francs, or \$2, a day the hotel bills of strangers in Paris. Estimating at \$2 a day each the hotel bills of 60,000 tourists and at about as much more their other outlays it is to be seen that tourists in Paris can be put down for an expenditure of nearly \$250,000 a day.

The total sum expended by tourists in Europe in a year is probably not very far from \$700,000,000, and a very considerable portion of this comes from the pockets, the purses and the bankers' balances of Americans, who are proverbially the most liberal among travelers. Russians come second, Brazilians third.—Exchange

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**BIGGER & BETTER**

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Sept. 22nd, - - - Sept. 29th, 1898

\$16,000 in Premiums \$16,000 Art, Science and Nature Their Varied Products on one grand expanse of ground.

ALL COMPETITIONS open to MARITIME PROVINCES Manufactures to the World.

Unrivalled Special Attractions \$6,000 appropriated to this Department

Performance every afternoon and evening in front of the GRAND STAND, eclipsing anything yet attempted in the Maritime Provinces.

Watch for Later Announcement Four (4) days Exciting Speed Competitions.

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COMMENCING MAY 10th.

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Every Tuesday, at 1 p. m. calling at Hawkesbury and Halifax.

**RETURNING**

leave Boston every Saturday at noon.

Passengers leaving Ch'town Wednesday morning via Pictou, can make close connection at Halifax with

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Sailing Wednesday evening at 11 p. m. Tickets for sale at stations P. E. I. Railway.

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**Furness Line of Steamers.**

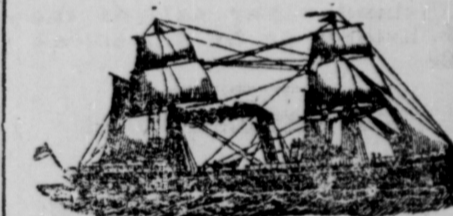
**Halifax to Great Britain**

S. S. "Halifax City" leaves Halifax for London 14th July.

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Monday 15th August	Monday 8th Aug.
Monday 29th August	Monday 22nd Aug
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Monday 10th Oct	Monday 3rd Oct
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