THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 23, 1893.

CONSISTENCY A JEWEL.

MR. PREMIER PETERS is so strongly impressed by the importance of keeping Dominion and Provincial politics separate that he actually robbed the Dominion officials of their votes in Provincial elections. In the Old Country, where "privileged classes" and "unprivileged classes" are the rule, it is provided that persons appointed to the Customs and some other offices shall not have the right to vote. But even in the Old Country, where manhood suffrage does not prevail, no such outrage as that which has been committed in this Province, to the end that Dominion and Provincial interests may be separated, would be possible. The idea of depriving intelligent men, who have committed no crime, who have not in any way changed their positions in life, of their franchise rights would not be tolerated for a moment in England or in any country where justice and fairplay are in the ascendant. But Mr. Peters, with his bare majority, has disfranchised officials, contrary to the principles of "manhood suffrage," contrary to the maxim "once a voter always a voter," in order that his idea of Provincial independence of the general government may be carried out.

Bearing this fact in mind, a perusal of the following letter from one of Mr. Peters' candidates to one of the electors, will be interesting—we suppress all the names:

"MY DEAR SIR,—I am Government candidate in the——District, having been chosen by the Liberal convention. My aim will be to advance the interests of the place to the best of my ability. If you think well of it, I will be happy to have your vote, and a vote for Mr. ————, who also runs on the Liberal ticket. Kindly advise me of anything of special interest in your neighborhood. I look upon the high tariff as a great injustice to our farmers, and every vote polled for a Liberal candidate will be a step towards obtaining freer trade relations and fair play for farmers. In our local politics you can clearly see 'things is workin',' under the business-like management of Premier Peters. I will be glad to see you any time you can call."

There is a lawyer-like subtlety about this letter which is worth noting. In fact the letter might have been written or directly inspired by Mr. Peters himself when fresh from the festivities of the great convention at Ottawa. The attempt to divert attention from a consideration of the Provincial issue to a supposed grievance of the farmers against the Dominion Government, is altogether admirable. "I look upon the high tariff as a great injustice to our farmers." Isn't that good, coming from the candidate of a Government which has made the separation of Dominion and local politics a matter of "principle"? This candidate will be happy if the electors will but forget all about the gerrymander and the disfranchising, the making of ducks and drakes at the Land Office and the corrupting of electors with public money obtained through the Public Works Department. He will be "happy" if the electors will vote for him and put him and his colleague into the Provincial Legislature upon "the tariff question." The Premier and his candidates must feel that they are lost if they depend upon their own claim to the suffrages of the electors! In the face of their pet "principles," they are seeking votes upon Dominion issues. "Every vote polled for a Liberal candidate" (in the provincial elections) "will be a step towards obtaining freer trade relations." This is separating Provincial and Dominion politics with a vengeance!

The elector who received this precious epistle evidently sees "how things is workin" in our local politics. He is, perchance, one of the many Liberals who are disgusted with arbitrary and autocratic old Tory rule, in the name of a "Liberal Administration." So he handed the letter over to THE EXAMINER.

SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

THE Montreal Witness suggests that the increased deposits of money in the Savings Banks result from "want of confidence in trading operations and investments." This conclusion might be warranted if the trade of Canada were in a bad way, as it is in the States. But in view of the fact that Canadian trade is generally prosperous it is unwarranted. Besides, increased deposits are found in the chartered banks which depend upon trade, as well as in Government and Post Office Savings banks, the mass of whose depositors do not engage in trade under any conditions. Look at these figures:

PUBLIC DEPOSITS.

	1879.	1893.
Chartered banks	$71,368,000	$170,817,000
Govt. banks.....	9,207,600	41,279,700
Savings banks...	.....	12,918,900
Loan companies.	9,426,100	19,392,100

Thus, as the Montreal Gazette remarks, "in fourteen years the savings of the people deposited in the banks and loan companies have increased from less than $100,000,000 to no less than $244,400,000, or about $150,000,000. Certainly such figures do not betoken a state of trade, a condition of industry, which frightens away capital and renders employment unremunerative. The record stands a testimony to more than the thrift and frugality of the Canadian people. It is the most tangible evidence that they have experienced substantial prosperity in their various avocations, and that the fruits of their labor have yielded an abundant return. In the case of the Government savings banks, of which there are more than 700 scattered over the Dominion, the increase in deposits is especially significant, because it relates to the laboring classes who place in these institutions the savings they are able to effect from month to month."

Are You Going Out of Town?

If you are going out of town for a holiday, take a supply of Membray's Kidney and Liver Cure in your satchel. Never travel without it. If taken according to directions, when needed, it will prevent summer sickness during your holiday, and keep your appetite and your strength up to a healthy standard. Change of air and diet is very often followed by biliousness, but Membray's Kidney and Liver Cure will break it up promptly.

—The expenditure in connection with the Department of the Attorney-General of Quebec has been reduced by $17,000. Such is Tory Government!

ANOTHER WARLIKE BREEZE.

This Time it is France and Italy Who are Concerned.

AND PERHAPS GERMANY TOO.

It is Caused by the Merciless Slaughter of the Italians at Aignes-Mortes on Thursday.

A press despatch from Germany reports: "The massacre of Italians by Frenchmen at Aignes-Mortes on Thursday came as sudden thunder from the clear international sky. Already it has become the subject of voluminous correspondence among the foreign offices of the Triple Alliance, and during the next few days probably will be made the most important incident in this dull season among the continental powers. The question is: 'Will France give Italy prompt satisfaction for this unprovoked slaughter of the Italian subjects?' Should France decline or even hesitate to do so, she will be likely to find herself in serious complications with the peace triangle.

The first misleading reports sent out from French sources on Thursday night made the impression merely that a workingmen's riot of somewhat extraordinary seriousness had taken place. On Friday official despatches from other sources indicated that the Italians had not lifted a hand in provocation, but had been killed by the dozens merely on account of their nationality, while the French authorities abstained from any strenuous effort to stop the massacre. Emperor William at once obtained through the German embassy in Rome copious reports of the affair and instructed Count Meunster, German ambassador in Paris, to send to Berlin as soon as possible all ascertainable details as to the fight at Aiges-Mortes and the attitude of France toward Italy's demand for reparation. The general understanding is that the Emperor is preparing to stand behind Italy in her determination to obtain satisfaction from the French government.

THE OTHER STORY.

The accounts of the massacre which have been telegraphed at length from Italian source to the Berlin press are quite different from the French despatches. The idea fostered by the French statement was that about 200 French workingmen and as many Italians, after mutual provocations did some hot fighting which resulted in the killing or wounding of the most belligerent combatants. In fact the Frenchmen numbered nearly a thousand, while there were but a hundred and fifty Italians. About 400 of the Frenchmen were armed with revolvers or rifles. They marched down to the salt works, where the Italians were employed with the avowed intention of driving them out. In a short time the police made a pretence of protecting the Italians, but they were so half-hearted in their measures that the Italians became convinced that they must take care of themselves, and hurried to a farmhouse near the salt works. The mob followed. The Italians barricaded the doors. The Frenchmen surrounded the house and held it in a state of siege for hours, while shooting at every man who showed himself before a window. A company of police were present but were of little effect on the mob, because the officer in charge refused to let them fire on the attacking parties. Eventually the police advised the Italians to leave the house and run for their lives to the town. The Italians accepted this advice. They broke in groups from the rear door, fought their way as best they could through the crowds of rioters, and ran for their lives across country or on the highways towards Aignes-Mortes.

SLAUGHTERED IN COLD BLOOD.

This was the opportunity of the manhunters. They started in pursuit, unrestrained by the police, and beat down with clubs or shot the Italians wherever captured. The hunt was continued through the streets of the town. The Italians were beaten to death within a hundred yards of the police station. Two men were shot dead in front of the mayor's office. Hardly a dozen of the 150 Italians are believed to have escaped injury. Yet during all this not even a company of infantry was called out. Only after the slaughter was complete did troops appear. From roads and marshes between Aiges-Mortes and the farmhouse, and from the streets of the town, 45 dead bodies of Italians have been collected. Sixty-five Italians, all severely, and a few mortally wounded, have been taken to hospitals. Some 25 or 30 Italians are missing. Some of them are supposed to lie dead in the marshes or under brush, others to have fled the country.

The intensity of the feeling excited at the Court as well as throughout the Empire by the narrative of these events is revealed in the bitter leaders of the German press. The consensus of opinion among German editors is that the massacre was the result of barbarous French nativism and chauvinism. The plea of a workmen's quarrel over Italian competition is dismissed as worthless by the German press, which professes to find the true cause of the French outbreak against the Italians is France's hatred of Italy as an ally of Germany.

NEWS NOTES.

The ten years during which the Canadian government guaranteed dividends of 3 per cent. on the C. P. R. stock expired on Thursday last. The fund provided being now exhausted, the company will hereafter pay dividends solely out of earnings and proceeds of land sales.

The Dominion liner Sarnia is yet unheard from. She left Montreal at daybreak on the 30th July, bound for Liverpool. When spoken by the Ripon City, about 800 miles east of Newfoundland, she reported that her machinery had broken down but refused assistance. Since then she has not been seen by any passing steamer bound for Montreal. The agents say there need be no anxiety, as she will turn up all right in Liverpool within a few days at the latest, especially as she was twenty-seven days on the voyage from Liverpool to Portland last spring, her shaft having broken on the way.

The Earl of Winchilsea made a remarkable proposal some time ago in the House of Lords. He introduced a resolution to the intent that Her Majesty's Government should be urged to provide by legislation that the quantity of bread stuffs in the United Kingdom should not at any time fall below the amount necessary to provide bread for six months for the entire population. Lord Playfair condemned the proposal as socialistic and pointed out the many inconveniences that would arise from its adoption. The noble Earl's statements were doubtless startling. But it was a startling fact which they were facing every day that the whole world was within twelve months of starvation and that if the production of certain manufactures were to be arrested for two years the whole world would be without clothing. Lord Sudely moved an amendment to the effect that the Government should maintain such a navy as would ensure England's supremacy at sea. Both resolution and amendment were withdrawn.

We call attention to an advertisement of Mr. Fultan's offering to-let that large and commodious dwelling house on Prince St. This is an excellant opportunity for anyone wanting a house pleasantly located either for private or boarding house.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the great Blood and Nerve Remedy.

THE STORM AT SOURIS.

Havoc made of the Breakwater—Two Schoomers make port in safety—Narrow escape of a Negro.

Monday night's storm was one that will long be remembered at Souris. No such tempest has been experienced there since the memorable American gale that visited our coast some thirty odd years ago. It began about eight o'clock in the evening, and continued blowing a perfect hurricane from the south-east till morning, when the wind hauled around to the westward and gradually abated. The vessels in port had a rough night of it, but none of them came ashore. The breakwater suffered severely. Between two and three hundred feet of what is known as the Morrow section was washed ashore. The sea now makes a clean break through that portion of it preventing access to the outer section except by boat. The spar for the light at the outer end was carried away, along with part of the box enclosing it. The new block which was being built by the contractors, and which was anchored on the inner side of the breakwater, broke loose when the old work gave way and was washed ashore near Knight's wharf. It is thought that it can be floated back into place again. In the village a few trees and fences came to grief, and part of the roof of an unfinished building was blown off. A bathing house on the beach was turned over and filled with sand. A barn belonging to Gabriel McDonald, of Chepetow, was blown down.

In the early morning, after the night's storm, a two-topmaster, carrying a small bit of mainsail and jib, hove in sight. She ran west far enough to fetch the harbor on first tack. In a few minutes after she was riding safely in lee of the breakwater. Another schooner came along a few hours after and gained port safely. In making fast to the breakwater, one of the crew—a negro, a native of the *West Indies—of one of the storm tossed* craft, was dashed into the sea. He had his oil clothes on but he swam bravely. No seal could do better. But the wild waves were too many for him, and the poor fellow would have been drowned only that a fellow-shipmate cut the painter, jumped into the boat and pushed out to him, just in time to grab him by the hair of the head as he was going down for the last time.

The Stanley was anchored off the north side of East Point during the first part of of the night, and came into Souris after the wind subsided. The St. Olaf was in Georgetown, and proceeded on her trip as soon as the weather permitted.

ON HUNGER APPETITE AND TASTE.

It is universally conceded by the medical profession everywhere that errors in diet, and more especially over-eating, cause, directly and indirectly, a very large proportion of the disease which so afflict mankind. What is the remedy? What are the preventive means for this large proportion of disease? A better general knowledge respecting the relations of hunger, appetite and taste to the functions of the body naturally suggests itself as one remedy which should, and doubtless would prevent a great deal of sickness. Hence these lines.

Two special causes may be assigned for over-eating: One, a general impression that the more one eats the stronger one will be; the other, the gratification of the appetite, or the sense of taste—the pleasure of eating gratifying food—eating food that is pleasing to the palate. Now at any certain or given time, the human *organism is in a condition to properly* digest, absorb and prepare as new nutriment, for making new blood, only a certain necessary amount of food, an amount in accordance with the needs and demands of the system, and this amount precisely is suggested by a peculiar sensation or feeling called hunger. Hunger is caused by an excitation of sensory nerves by various parts and organs more or less exhausted for lack of nourishment supplied to them. The digestive and other nutrient organs will only properly utilize the amount suggested by the sensation of hunger, and not what one chooses to gratify the palate with and swallow into the ever accommodating but greatly abused stomach. Plainly, therefore, it is not what one habitually eats, but it is what one has a natural hungry desire for, and hence can properly digest and *transform into chyle for renewing the* blood supply, that gives the strength. All that one eats beyond the demands of natural hunger becomes burden upon the organism, which it must labor under and strive to get rid of. This excess of food interferes with the natural healthy fucntions of the body. Sometimes it ferments in the stomach and interferes with the proper digestion of that which is demanded and would otherwise be properly digested. Sometimes the stomach may digest, or imperfectly digest, more than natural hunger demands, but this digested excess may over-tax the liver or the kidneys or the forces of the circulation. The excess accumulates in the intestines, the blood and other fluids, day by day and week by week. The over-taxed stomach perhaps cries out with symptoms of indigestion; or the liver, with symptoms of "biliousness"; or the kidneys or the skin or the spleen, with other warning symptoms; while the whole organism is in a well-fitted state, affords a suitable soil, for a successful invasion by the germs or bacilli of the specific diseases. In some vigorous individuals the local symptoms—of indigestion, "billiousness," etc., may not appear until after years of excess; the organism being for a long time able to throw off the superfluous food. Later if not soon, however, the transgression is sure to produce its effect, marked in a degree small or greater according to circumstances.

This peculiar sensation of hunger, then, in a natural state, and when not abused by long continued excess and neglect and when properly attended to and respected is a safe guide to the quantity of food required by the system. It is however so constantly disregarded and made secondary to the gustatory appetite stimulated by the "palate," that few people probably know what true hunger really is, if we except the very poor in large cities; so constantly too is a desire to gratify the "palate" mistaken for it.

Appetite is rather a desire for personal gratification, and in a gustatory sense, is constantly liable to be abused, and to overcome and crush out the more benign sensation of hunger. Johnson asks: "Who is there that has not instigated his appetite by indulgence?" By indulgence the gustatory appetite soon becomes a very unsafe guide to the quantity of food required, and it must be controlled by will power if the natural physiological functions of the body are to be preserved. As Hooker long ago said, "The object of appetite is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of will is that good which reason does lead us to seek." In the gratification of the gustatory appetite reason must come in as a guide, considering, in a measure aside from the appetite, the needs of the system, and will power—self-control must be exercised.

The sense of taste, which was evidently given first as a guide in the selection of food, has been usually either exalted, properly enough, into a source of legitimate pleasure, as when one eats in reason-guided moderation of these simple "fruits" of which Milton sang, "Whose taste gives elocution," or it has been degraded into a source of the lowest and grossest sensual gratification, and many sorts of diseased conditions with an incalculable amoudt of human suffering.

Safety lies only in the selection of plain, simple viands, properly and agreeably cooked and served, and slowly and deliberately eaten, with due regard and respect to that feeling of satisfaction which one feels when one has had enough, rather than to a feeling of satiety. Habit, or use, is a strong factor in connection with this question of "enough."

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the great blood and Nerve Remedy.

LONDON GOWNS AND GOSSIPS.

By Beer Bros', Buyer.

A marked feature of the season is the wonderful popularity of Serge. Most women look better in it than anything else, and it has therefore, in a measure, beaten everything else out of the field. Do not be surprised, then, to learn that we have bought largely and will show several decided novelties, including the basket hopsack design.

Many ladies will be pleased to learn that Tweeds are still popular—especially for traveling dresses. As to patterns, the indiscribable mixed fights for supremacy with the infinitesimally checked. The style of trimming differs from last season, the severely plain tailor work of these goods being a thing of the past. They are now trimmed with smart trimmings—sloot silks and colored velvets in the most elaborate fashion.

In self-colored stuffs, diagonal ribbed effects rule supreme. Amazons are worn, but not to any great extent. The leading colorings are castor, moss, myrtle and, of course, navy, cinnamon and brown. As to Black Goods, in addition to Aertinos, Cashmeres, Serges, Foules, etc., many new effects are shown, of which we have secured about 2/3 of the prettiest, and they will materially add to the attractiveness of our popular Black Goods department.

Having discussed materials, let us for a moment glance at trimmings. Serges are trimmed with braids, of which there is a perplexing variety in novel weaves, many of them remarkably pretty. It is worth noting that all colors may be trimmed with black. Another novelty is lace insertion. Recently in Hyde Park we noticed that a great portion of smart costumes were more or less elaborately trimmed with this, the effect in every case being very stylish. Some skirts had rows of the insertion run around them at intervals, with a single flounce at the bottom; others had from five to seven rows running perpendicularly from the waist to a depth of about eighteen inches on the skirt. In all cases the bodice is trimmed to correspond with this jupe. This insertion comes in cream, white, two-toned beige or string color and black, all of which we will show in a few days.

The sleeves are gradually going downwards, and it is the opinion of leading costumiers that large sleeves are doomed. Those of a simple coat shape are usurping attention, together with the full Garibaldi style. The Invincible Blouse is to the front, and has every appearance of remaining for a long time.

Princess Gowns are having an extraordinary popularity. We will show six or seven of the newest models, and have secured a case of lovely colorings in French and Germen Flannels to make them of. This will be one of our most attractive displays. For Ladies' Morning Gowns we will also show some very suitable and desirable stuffs.

Tan Wool Hose are just now having a great run. We will show a complete range of sizes and colorings for ladies and children.

Felt Walking Hats, especially with low crowns, are very fashionable.

We will show a most attractive variety of Stamped Linen D'Oylies, Tray Cloths, Table Covers, Sideboard Covers, Pillow Shams, etc., in Castel Linen, Irish Linen, Zulu, etc.

In the Mantle Department, Capes, Jacke's, Ulsters and Russian Blouses are most prominent. Many elegant novelties are shown in Colored Capes trimmed with Nutria, Llama, Fox, Seal, etc.

BEER BROS.

LYCEUM THEATRE,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Saturday Evening, August 26.

An Amateur Performance of

"UNCLE'S WILL"

—AND—

"The Area Belle."

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

COMEDIETTA, "UNCLE'S WILL."

CAST.

Charles Cashmore.....Mr. Jack Owen
Mr. Baker (Trustee).....
.....Mr. Temple Macdonald
Florence Marigold.....Mrs. Spain

PART II.

ORIGINAL FARCE, THE AREA BELLE.

CAST.

Pitcher (in the D. G. C. Acadia).....
.....Mr. Andrew
Tosser (in the artillery).....
.....Mr. R. W. McDonald
Walker Chalks (Milkman).....
.....Mr. Temple Macdonald
Mrs. Croaker (the Missus)..Miss Macdonald
Penelope (the Area Belle).....Mrs. Spain

God Save the Queen.

Doors open at 7 30 p. m. Commences at 8 p. m.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 35 cents. aug23

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

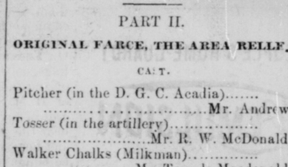
ASK FOR

JOHNSTON'S

FLUID BEEF,

The Great Strength-Giver.

Black Diamond Line.



The S. S. BONAVISTA, due here from Montreal on MONDAY, 28th inst., will sail for St. John's, Nfld., via North Sydney, carrying Horses, Cattle and Sheep on deck.

For particulars as to Freight or Passage apply to

PEAKE BROS. & CO., Agents.

aug23

If you need a Tonic

—TAKE—

STAMINAL.

It not only stimulates but builds up and strengthens. You get a TONIC and a FOOD combined in the form of

PALATABLE BEEF TEA.

The Ideal Food for Infants

—IS—

MILK GRANULES.

because it is practically identical in composition, taste and appearance with

Mother's Milk.

It digests thoroughly without causing an undue tax on the vital energies of the infant's stomach.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

NEWS OF THE STORM.

Damage to Shipping and Crops.

The Schooner Hydra Driven Ashore---The Fruit Crop Badly Damaged.

HALIFAX, Aug. 23.

Reports from all parts of the Provinces show that the storm of Monday night was the most disastrous August gale experienced in twenty years. Trees were uprooted, buildings unroofed, crops damaged, and vessels driven ashore all along the coast and in various parts of the Province. The schooner Hydra, from Charlottetown for Sydney, while beating into the strait on Monday night lost her sails and grounded before her anchors could be let go. The vessel is now at Auld's Cove full of water. She has a cargo of molasses, sugar and dried meat, badly damaged.

At Parrsboro ten schooners were driven ashore.

Fruit-growers say fifty per cent. of the fruit has been blown off the trees.

STEAMER AND BARGE LOST.

All On Board are Drowned.

A Charlottetonian Among the Number.

HALIFAX, Aug. 24.

The steamer Dorcas and the barge Etta Stewart are total wrecks ten miles east of this harbor. All on board are lost. There were seventeen in the two crews. There were also others on board, including some women. The steamer was from Sydney to Halifax. Thomas McAdam, of Charlottetown, was one of the seamen.

McKenzie Bowell Not to be Retired.

OTTAWA, Aug. 23.

McKenzie Bowell was asked if it was true, as reported in the Grit papers, that he was to be retired from the cabinet and made Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. He declared there was no truth in the statement, and that he contemplated no change in his position at present.

A Cunard Official Drowned.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Robert Inglis, Marine Superintendent in Liverpool for the Cunard Steamship Co., and eight friends were drowned yesterday in the Nene River, near Sutten Bridge. They were returning from fishing when a squall upset the boat.

Nelson at Moosepath Races.

ST. JOHN, Aug. 23.

At Moosepath yesterday Nelson made a mile in 2.17½. The first half was made in 1.07.

Weather Bulletin.

TORONTO, Aug. 23, 10 a. m.

Fine and warm.

DIED.

Passed peacefully away, this (Wednesday) morning, Libbie Handrahan, in the 22nd year of her age. May her soul rest in peace.

[Funeral from her late residence, Sydney Street, on Friday morning at 8.45 o'clock, for St. Dunstan's Cathedral, thence to Roman Catholic cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.]

At her home on Grafton Street on Aug. 11th, after a lingering illness, Teresa J. Mann, beloved wife of Hugh Fraser, aged 37 years. She leaves a sorrowing husband and five children, as well as a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss. Her trust was perfect in Jesus Christ, to whom she confidently committed her spirit, and under whose protecting care she trustingly placed her loved ones. Her remains were interred in New London cemetery.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED.

Aug. 21.—Maggie H, Wry, Buctouche; str Coban, Fraser, Montreal; Brother and Sister, Cuian, Shediac; Shoo Fly, Thompsou, Tidnish; Rustic, Boudreault, Pictou; Wm Dunbar, Reid, Pugwash.

Aug. 22.—Omega, Finlayson, Pictou; J H Hiltz, Boudreau, Picton; Margaret, Mc Millan, Pictou; Patriot, de Coste, Boston.

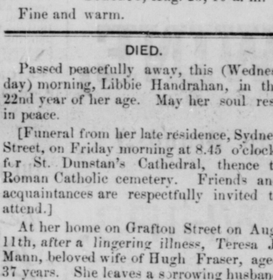
CLEARED.

Aug. 19.—Primrose, Hubley, Grand River; Day Spring, LeBlanc, Sydney; Sea Breeze Benoit, do.

Aug. 21.—R W Smith, Forrest, Sydney; str Coban, Fraser, Montreal; Shoo Fly, Thompson, Tidnish; Rustic, Boudreault, Pictou; St Thomas, McLure, do; Wm Dunbar, Reid, Pugwash; Minnie A, Daly, Harbour au Bouche.

Aug. 22.—J H Hiltz, Boudreault, Pictou; Nellie Reid, Reid, S'side.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

W. R. Watson, Druggist, Charlotteown, P. E. Island. jymwtf

These Goods.

Carpets,
Readymade Clothing,
Colored Dress Goods,
Black Dress Goods,

And all other kinds of Dry Goods,

—CAN BE—

Bought Cheap for Cash at Jas. Paton & Co's.

WE ARE NOTED for the Good Value we give in White Cottons, Ginghams, &c. The balance of our Summer Importations now clearing out at Reduced Prices.

JAMES PATON & CO., - - - - - 168 VICTORIA ROW.

Charlottetown, August 16, 1893—4y

An Inspection

of our Guernseys will convince anyone of the excellence of this breed of Dairy Cattle. Come and see for yourself.

E. R. Brow

CHARLOTTETOWN

HAVING LEASED

—THE—

QUEEN HOTEL,

Halifax, Nova Scotia,

The Lessee takes great pleasure in announcing that the rates are:

Upper Floors, two in room, $1.50 per day.
Single Rooms, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50 per day, according to location.

This great reduction in rates will not in any way impair the present efficiency of the Hotel either as regards the service or cuisine. A single trial will convince any one of the fact.

A. B. SHERATON, Manager.

jy31

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

WEEKS & CO'S.

500 Pairs New Corsets,

In all qualities, Misses and Ladies.

Mourning Goods,

New Black Cashmeres,

New Henrietta Cloths.

50 pcs. New Colored Meltons

and Costume Cloths.

New Black Ribbons, all widths.

☞Ladies purchasing Black Goods from us can rely on getting the best goods that money will buy, as we give particular attention to this department.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail, Queen Street

Charlottetown, August 23, 1893.

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