

THE DAILY EXAMINER

NOVEMBER 14, 1895.

WINTER STEAM SERVICE

It is scarcely creditable to Canada that her winter ports have so long been in the United States. From this fact it is concluded by many ill-informed persons that the eastern harbors of Canada are ice-blocked for four or five months of the year, and that Canada is dependent, during those months, upon the commercial interest and natural goodwill of the neighboring republic. We are glad to note that the Government is about to assist in an effort to divert the winter traffic of Canada to St. John's, Nfld., and Halifax. Anything that will add to the importance of these cities will, of course, be more or less beneficial to Prince Edward Island. But this consideration apart, the great highway of commerce, winter and summer, ought to be, and ought to be known to be, through Canadian territory. To secure this, some expense and self-sacrifice will be necessary at the beginning. Portland, Boston and New York have in so far as winter traffic is concerned. This proposition, which has been favorably received by the Dominion Government, is that a yearly subsidy of \$25,000 be paid to the Beaver Line of steamers for a fortnightly service between St. John and Liverpool. It is understood to be stipulated that in any such arrangement the rates must be as low from the western points as those which are now offered via the United States ports. In the adoption of the arrangement there will be a positive advantage to Western Canada in respect to the shipment of cattle; for shippers are not permitted to take Canadian live cattle through United States ports. It may be that in the future other shipping privileges accorded at the United States ports will be withdrawn. At any rate Canada should be as far as possible independent of her powerful neighbor. For this purpose we have gone to considerable expense in the construction of the Soo canal, and we must not hesitate about the expense that will be incurred in establishing winter communication with the mother country by way of Halifax and St. John.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS

The subject of the letter of Mr. H. F. Coombs—published yesterday—is of great interest to merchants and all who are engaged in the movement of produce. Indirectly, it affects more or less every man, woman and child in this Province. But we think that there is no sufficient cause for Mr. Coombs' incidental fling at Hon. Mr. Ferguson and the Deputy Minister of Railways. Mr. Ferguson has proved his activity and influence in many ways—and particularly in respect to the reduction of rates of freight and passage in winter, and the continuous communication established in summer. He will, we have no doubt, do all that his judgment and discretion will permit towards a modification of the system under which, with the "long haul" and full train, the produce of the Upper Provinces can be placed upon the markets of Halifax and St. John so cheaply that our people have little or no advantage there. Whether or not the local rates may be reduced with profit to the railway and the country at large, is one of the questions arising out of the matter. The rates referred to by Mr. Coombs seem to be extremely high. Indeed, they amount, in a plentiful year like this, to a prohibition of traffic by rail in the coarse products of the farm. We have repeatedly pointed out that the conditions subsisting here are so different from those which subsist upon the mainland that an entirely different scale of rates would seem to be reasonable and proper. But the railway authorities have hitherto, as in the case of close summer connections, been slow to move. If a change can be effected without absolute loss to the railway or our farmers, or to the country at large, we think that it ought to be made. At any rate, the matter is worthy the serious consideration of our representative men and the heads of the traffic department of our railways and steamers.

SALISBURY AND THE SITUATION.

LORD SALISBURY'S remarks at the Lord Mayor's banquet were of course well guarded. The Premier dealt in a very gingerly way with matters of local importance. Concerning the situation in the East he was more explicit. He made it clear, at all events, that it would not be the fault of Great Britain if the Great Powers do not continue to act together in all questions affecting Turkey and the East. Towards the close of his remarks he said: "Through the negotiations nothing was impressed more strongly upon my mind than the disposition of the Powers to act together, and their profound sense of the spreading danger any separation of their action might produce. Those among them who are popularly reputed to be restless have vied with the others in their anxiety to conduct the difficulty to a veritable issue, and have conducted themselves in a manner that should better bring all the Powers into line, moved by the common ambition and noble aim of preserving the peace of Christendom. This is a very cheerful symptom. I hope it may be the foundation of a system of acting that will last for many years to come, and that in this sense of necessity, cooperation—imposed by the dangers and exigencies of our time—we shall find a solution of some formidable problems which oppose us, and shall in due time be able to put a stop to that condition of armed peace which presses now on the industries of the world."

It is to be hoped that these pregnant concluding words of Lord Salisbury will be strongly impressed upon the mind of Europe and the world. At the same time

Lord Salisbury took pains to assert the ability of Great Britain to act her part alone if need be. Referring to the false news concerning a Russo-Chinese treaty, he said: "Depend upon it, whatever may happen in that region (China) be it in the way of war or of commerce, we are equal to any competition that may be opposed to us, and may look with absolute equanimity on the action of any persons who think to exclude us from that fertile and commercial region or who imagine that if we are admitted they can best us in the markets of the world."

Incidentally, the Premier mentioned a fact which must, of necessity, weigh heavily upon a British statesman dealing with Turkish affairs. It is the fact that the Queen of England rules over a greater number of Mohammedans than the Sultan of Turkey. "The British Government," he declared, "would betray its principles if it allowed itself to appear a partisan in governing so vast an empire. Consequently, its intervention on behalf of the Armenians must consist merely in seeing that the Christians are treated in Turkey as Mohammedans ought to be treated in a Christian country. Supposing that the Sultan will not institute the reforms required,—what is to follow? To this question the Premier replied:

"The first answer I should give is, that above all treaties, all combinations of the Powers, in the nature of things, is Providence. God, if you please to put it so, has determined that persistent and constant abuse of power must lead the Government that follows to its doom; and while I readily admit that it is quite possible that the Sultan, if he likes, can govern with justice, and be persuaded he is not exempt, any more than any other potentate, from the law that injurious will bring the highest on each to run, Turkey is in the remarkable position that she has now stood for half a century, mainly because the Powers resolved that for the peace of Christendom, it will be necessary that she should stand. The danger is that if the Ottoman Empire is imperilled, it will not be merely a danger that would threaten it, it would be the danger that the fire they lighted would spread to other nations, involving all that is most powerful and civilized in Europe in a dangerous conflict."

Lord Salisbury's speech ought to tend towards a peaceful settlement of the Turkish and other disturbing questions.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Chicago pork has been sold in Montreal, N. B., in competition with the home grown article, whereupon the Mail and Empire remarks that the farmers do not like the experience, and yet the Liberal policy is to remove the protection they have.

An esteemed and far-seeing contemporary makes an important announcement when it says:—"Mr. McKenzie, the Liberal candidate for West Bruce, said at the Reform convention at Kincardine last week that the Liberals will never see Sir John A. Macdonald again. We are pleased, says the Review, to see that Mr. McKenzie has so far recovered from his paroxysm, as to concede that Sir John has gone to heaven."

Toronto World: One of the most extraordinary things to be observed in Toronto these days is the increased business in the stores, the greater activity on the streets, and the improved feeling of confidence which seems to animate almost everyone. All our stores are now doing a good trade; there is a better demand for dwelling houses, and in other ways the indications are a great improvement on this time a year ago.

The Star of Toronto says: One of the unpleasant features of Canadian politics is the doctrine that the federal portfolios must be distributed among the provinces, races and creeds, and what makes it still more regrettable is the very general impression that this method of forming a Government is only right and proper. Very seldom is any voice raised in advocacy of a broader view of our national life, and there is absolutely no movement to erase the dividing lines and abolish the sectionalism which is so marked a characteristic of Dominion politics.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto World states that the Government intend coming to Parliament with a remedial bill in regard to the Manitoba schools, in case the Greenway Government do nothing in the meantime. The measure will, in all probability, be a moderate one, in many respects a compromise. It will likely enact that Catholic ratepayers will be free to have their school taxes go to the support of their separate schools; that they will be free to select their own text-books in history, and that certain privileges will be conceded in the way of religious instruction. But outside of this, no separate schools thus created will be subject to public school inspection, teachers sent to the provincial examinations for certificates, and the textbooks to be the authorized text-books of the province. There will be no change in the old separate schools with their admitted inefficiency. This, the correspondent says, is supposed, in well-informed circles, to be the extent of the Government's programme of remedial legislation. If it is, it will be adopted by the entire Cabinet and the French Conservative leaders in Quebec, and the Conservative leaders in Ontario will try to bring their followers in each of the provinces into line on such a policy. The Government will justify the bill on the straight ground that the Catholics of Manitoba are, as Mr. Foster pointed out at London the other day, within the constitution as finally interpreted by the courts, in asking for a remedial law giving them some kind of separate schools.

Put Money in thy Purse.

Put your money back. You need only pay half the price now. High prices are no more. In spite of distress, a good article can be had at a cheap rate. Since the Bordeaux Clear Co. came into the market with their cheap wine, imported directly from France, there is less demand for the long prices. People want this cheap wine at \$3 and \$4 per dozen. It is hardly seen possible—for years, long profits accompanied sales at cheap rates make profits, too. An article is the position:—The people have good wine, wholesome, strengthening, which they can use freely without being impoverished at nominal prices. Address:—Bordeaux Clear Co., 39 Hospital Street, Montreal.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, Nov. 11.—Six months ago a Cabinet Minister ventured a prediction: "You will not" he said to an Ontario audience "require your overcoats when the general election takes place." To your correspondent he repeated it a few days ago in a way which showed his full confidence in the accuracy of the prophecy. There are to be six and possibly seven by-elections in December, a session in January and a dissolution in the summer. Already some are saying let the next conflict be on coronation day, June 20th, while others advocate that memorable day of 1878, when Sir John Macdonald fought and won the battle of protection, September 17th. But first of all the Government has to pass through the preliminary struggle of the by-elections. In those the Liberals have nothing to lose, and everything to gain. All the vacant constituencies were formerly held by supporters of the administration, but it will not hesitate to give them an opportunity to revise or reaffirm their former decision.

The vacancies which are shortly to be filled have come about in this wise. Death has removed two members of the House, who formerly represented North Ontario, and Henry Simard, who when he lived voiced the opinions of Charlesvoix, Q. Three members have been appointed to offices of emolument under the crown. Hon. J. C. Patterson vacated South Huron to become the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba. Mr. Desere Girouard, who was elevated to the Supreme Court, and then Jacques Cartier, Q., was opened. The Solicitor-General, Hon. J. G. Macdonald, called to the Supreme Court bench of his province, and in consequence surrendered the representation of Montreal Centre. Cardwell has been opened through the resignation of Mr. R. S. White, who has given highly honorable and creditable reasons for retiring from Parliament. Thus there are three by-elections to be held in Ontario and three in Quebec, where the appointment of Mr. G. E. Baskin to be Solicitor-General, which is expected, may necessitate a fourth, in the County of Missisquoi. The fact that the government has voluntarily opened many of these constituencies is, to say the least, strong evidence that it has confidence in the wisdom of its policy and the intelligence of the electorate.

The Opposition was never so weak in men and principles as it is to-day, whereas the Conservatives are a united, patriotic and, soon again to be, victorious party. There are many reasons that account for this, but the strongest is the fact that the government has a clear and well-defined policy—a Canadian policy. It has noted the interests of this country in the past and cannot fail to do so in the future. Recent events, as well as every line of the history of confederation, shows that the Conservative leaders are moderate, capable, enterprising, farseeing and experienced men, who know well the needs of the country, who believe that its resources should be developed, that its industries should be maintained, that the interests of all classes and creeds should be sacredly preserved, and that loyalty to the British Empire is quite consistent with loyalty to the best interests of Canada as a whole. They are opposed by men who are weak, bigoted and unscrupulous.

The hopeless character of the Opposition is proclaimed in the guerrilla warfare it is compelled to pursue. On no question before the public has it a policy. The trade issue divides the Liberals, and the school question splits them in twain. In one part of the country their leader is an out and out free trader, elsewhere he is advising the electors to support an avowed protectionist. In one part he declares, as Tarte says, amidst imbecilic enthusiasm, that he would restore the Roman Catholic schools in Manitoba, and in the next he would leave things as they are. For genuine Jack-in-the-box statesmanship Mr. Laurier has no peer. In Quebec he is cheek-by-jowl with Tarte, the advocate of coercion; in Manitoba he is the friend of Martin, who inflicted on the province a law which he describes as rank tyranny, yet declared that it should not be remedied.

The Opposition is not worthy to be called the great party whose name it inherits. It is not a party, but an aggregation of malcontents all pulling in different directions. Within its ranks the bitterest jealousies and bickerings prevail. The ruffian Knight, Sir Richard, never fails to show his contempt for his political rival, Mr. David Mills, whose leader he prefers above himself. Sir Richard is entirely out of touch with his political associates, and indeed it is often remarked with what bad grace he loses to the leadership of Mr. Laurier. It is no secret that few Liberals believe that Mr. Laurier would be allowed to retain the leadership for a day if there were any chance of success. Sir Richard thinks that when the plum is ripe it will fall to him. It was with difficulty that he could be induced to accompany his leader for a couple of days during his Ontario tour. This in-laboration on his part finds its counterpart in the members who occupy the back benches. There is a perfect scramble among the Liberals for the front ranks of the party. Long and windy speeches are indulged in by them upon Parliament for no other reason than that the orator may be considered of Cabinet rank. Sometimes a member publicly reproves his Liberal associates for being indifferent to their duties. This is the duty that Mr. McMillin frequently feels called upon to discharge.

Outside of Parliament the lack of cohesion is more pronounced. Sir Richard Cartier, who has just returned from his own convention, declares that he is backstabbed in the back and that he will proclaim the traitor from one end of the Dominion to the other. By the aid of his leader he secures a new lease of life. In Toronto the Liberals start a club with gorgeously furnished apartments, wine cellars and billiard rooms, but before the luxurious carpet has begun to show signs of wear, the whole outfit is sold under the auctioneer's hammer to the very avatars of rent. In London they organize a fleet, with admiral and all sorts of fancy officers, to attract the ambitious. But the fleet disperses before it has seen the slightest service. The club scheme of attracting young men is being tried in Ottawa. A considerable membership was secured at the start, ample card tables were provided, and on the night and day the "game" is always open. But when the club met on other day to nominate ninety-seven members there were only fifty members present to fill them!

All through the efforts of the Liberals to start a great party are a record of disorganization, disaffection and dissatisfaction. They are ever changing their policies and their leaders. From free trade to revenue tariff, from revenue tariff to reciprocity, from reciprocity to free trade, complete the circle around which they are moving. Each policy in turn is dominant. For this there is a simple and easily understood explanation. The Opposition is split into two camps, whose ideas on the subject are as far apart as the poles, and whose only link is the common hunger for office. Mr. John Charlton, with the Yan-

kee nasal twang, leads the Commercial Unionists. He it is who petitioned the United States Congress to kill the Canadian lumber trade, so far as it could, by allowing the tariff up to the highest notch. Around him circulate a coterie of admirers, who believe, sincerely enough, perhaps, that this country should be made commercially subsidiary to the United States. The Free Trader, as he is called, is Richard Cartwright, the man with the fierce hatred of Canadian industries, the man who looks upon all who employ labor as robbers, and who, while professing to be a friend of labor, would open the markets of Canada to the cheapest and most degraded workmen in the world. Then there are the different groups of semi-protectionists, who believe in protection only for the particular industries in which they are interested. Mr. Patterson, of Brant, for instance, wants protection on biscuits, but not on coal oil, whereas Mr. Lister wants protection on coal oil, but not on biscuits; and so the party is split into as many sections and sub-sections as an acorn. Could the people of this country safely confide its destiny and business interest to such a combination? Over and over again they have said "no" to the question, and that is the answer they will shortly have an opportunity of recording again. There is at present some talk of Cabinet changes, and of them it may be said that whatever happens will be with a view to ensure the stability of the policy under which Canada has progressed during the past seventeen years, and will continue to progress during a like period in the future.

FROM ALL POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

He Will Receive a Cordial Welcome. OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell has no advice of Whiteaway's proposed visit to Ottawa to discuss the question of confederation, but says if he does come he will receive a cordial welcome.

The Carlton Is All Right. BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Darmstadt Gazette, official journal of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, declares that the unfavorable statements circulated regarding the condition of the Czars in Russia, are absolute inventions.

An English Mission Attacked. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12.—The English mission near Jerusalem has been attacked by a riotous mob. The missionaries escaped, but some of the servants of the mission were killed. No further details have reached here.

Champlain Steamship Defeated. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—News has been received in this city of the defeat of champion Arthur Zimmerman in his first race in Australia. The cablegram simply stated that he had finished second to J. Pearson in a five-mile race. Pearson, the ten-mile champion of Australia and reputed to be a remarkable rider.

A Fire Bug Found GUILTY. WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 12.—The trial of William Farr, charged with attempted arson and murder, which has lasted more than a week and aroused unbounded interest, was concluded to-day. The Chief Justice charged directly against the prisoner. After being out an hour and a half the jury returned with a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred.

A Dismal Schoolhouse Fire. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 12.—A special from Granda, West India, dated Nov. 10th says: A school building where there were 120 children caught fire, and in spite of heroic efforts was destroyed. Thirty-one bodies were taken out of the ruins. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin and two boys have been arrested, but so far have not confessed.

Seized for Smuggling Liquor. HALIFAX, Nov. 12.—The Cape Breton schooner Richmond Queen, Captain Assine Doucet, was seized at Cheticamp yesterday for landing a cargo of smuggled liquor and tobacco from St. Pierre. Collector Bourin also seized \$600 worth of liquor landed from the schooner and search is being made for the balance of the contraband cargo.

Refuses to Assist the Bourne. VIENNA, Nov. 12.—In the Reichsrath to-day, after a speech by Chevalier De Bilinski, Minister of Finance, who declared the Bourne to be in a sound condition, the proposition from some of the members that the government assist the Bourne was rejected, a motion asking the government to inquire into and report upon the cause of the panic of last Saturday, however, carrying.

A Whole Family Abandoned. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Nov. 12.—A family of twelve persons, as mentioned in a letter last week, owing to the fact that the vessel belonging to them was unable to reach them because of contrary winds. They were scantily provisioned, and must perish in the perils of navigation consequent upon the vessel's being stranded. The government has dispatched a steamer from the northern coast across to Labrador to search for them.

Protesting Against Lynching. BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Nearly three thousand people attended a mass meeting in Faneuil hall to-night to protest against the practice of lynching and burning negroes. The meeting was presided over by the various colored societies of Boston and vicinity. Among the speakers were E. J. Morse, Judge D. W. Walker and Father Scully. At the conclusion of the meeting, Rev. G. T. Downing presented a resolution condemning lynching, which was adopted unanimously.

More Fighting in Cuba. HAVANA, Nov. 12.—The column of Gen. Alvarez, near the military line at Moron and Ciego de Avila, fought and dispersed Antonio Maceo's advance guard coming from Holguin, en route for the province of Santa Clara. The loss of the insurgents was numerous, both killed and wounded. Three Spanish soldiers and one lieutenant were killed. Soldiers were also wounded. The insurgent leader, Norval, is reported in official circles, has surrendered with six armed men at Villa Clara.

More Gold From British Columbia. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Bank of Montreal in this city has received from the British Columbia Gold Mining Co. the largest block of gold that has ever passed through the New York assay office. It is in the form of a sugar loaf, weight 2,435 ounces and is valued at \$1,837. The gold comes from the Carleton mine. The bank also received from the Horeby mine in the same section, a gold block weighing 1,511 ounces, valued at \$2,150. The metal is virgin gold of a greenish tint, similar to Australian gold.

It is estimated that the Duke of Marlborough's wedding suit cost \$1,500. If he had been living in Charlottetown, and had his clothes made by us, it would have saved him \$1,480.—S. A. McDonald, the Fashionable Tailor.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this acid and cures rheumatism.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

THE MARITIME BREWERY COMBINE.

Hyndman's Brewery Is In It. HALIFAX, Nov. 14. The price paid for the four Halifax breweries and Morris & Hyndman's, Charlottetown, is \$125,000. John Oland, of Halifax, is to be Managing Director at \$600 a year for seven years.

A TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

Teacher and Thirty Pupils Burned. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Nov. 14. A despatch from Granda, British West India, of the date of 19th November says that a school building there, in which were 100 children, was burned recently, and 30 pupils and a teacher perished in the fire.

Political Siamese Twins.

MONTEAL, Nov. 14. Mr. Laurier has arrived here with his faithful Tarte. They will address the electors of Jacques Cartier, at St. Laurent, this evening.

R. S. White, ex M. P., has left for Cardwell, and the campaign in that constituency will be opened at once.

Winter Steamer Service.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14. At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet an Order-in-Council was passed granting a subsidy of \$25,000 to the Beaver Line Steamship Company for a fortnightly service during the coming winter between St. John and Liverpool.

Smokeless Powder in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14. General Gascoigne and the headquarters staff witnessed test of rifle, or smokeless powder, yesterday, and were well pleased with the result.

Great Sale of Wheat.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 14. Up to the 11th inst. 7,953,000 bushels of wheat had been received at the elevators, against 6,156,000 bushels to the same date last year.

Enterprising Americans Again.

MONTEAL, Nov. 14. The Standard Oil Company is buying up the Canadian red hematite iron mines.

CARTER'S BOOKSTORE.

Fancy Goods and Toy Bazaar. The motto of this store is "Excelsior," its aim to deserve success. It does not descend to personalities, but has the kindest feeling towards competitors. True, it "blows its own horn," but in doing so avoids decrying other stores, and is careful to keep close to facts. On this firm basis it feels safe, and its proprietors will always aim to make it in every way worthy of the position of the leading bookstore of our Island Province.

THE GREAT TOY BAZAAR.

upstairs is fast assuming a holiday appearance, and soon Mr. Santa Claus will reign supreme in his chosen headquarters. Meantime the ladies are invited to call and inspect, and bring the children with them. We have arranged to let Santa Claus know what toys his little friends would like, and no doubt he will try to please them all. We will consider it a pleasure to show all our friends and customers through our large establishment.

GEO. CARTER & CO.,

Dealers in Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods and Toys.

BUNIONS

That would hinder any

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

are not pleasant. HAVE RELIEF—BUNION SHIELDS and Corn Cures we keep.

A. W. REDDIN, Phm. B.,

Central Drug Store, NORTH SIDE OF QUEEN SQUARE.

Measure This Store Up

By the best store you know of hereabouts. Compare our way of treating you with the best treatment you ever got anywhere. Match our prices up with the lowest figures you know of. Then let your own good judgment tell you if this store is the right store, if our way is the right way of selling goods.

UNDERWEAR to fit anybody. Small men, stout men, slim men or short men can get fitted with one of those Scotch finished suits of underwear at PATON & CO'S. for the small sum of \$1.50. Another flies at \$1.60.

JAMES PATON & CO.

On Top. That is just where we are in regards to Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. We have 'em all. Flat is, Rubbers from all factories, Toronto, Granby and Canadian. You can take your choice. Our prices are right. Deal with the man you can save the most money by.

Yours for footwear.

A. E. McEACHEN, nov 9 THE SHOE MAN.

E. R. BROW,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT. CHARLOTTETOWN OFFICE—BROWN'S BLOCK.

NO TIME TO LOSE!

The Cold and Wet Weather is now with us

THE SHOE QUESTION

Involves many points beyond the mere looks

Perfection of fit, durability and good workmanship are essential in their make up. Our Shoes stand every test. The names of Bell, Slater, or Amherst Boot and Shoe Company on a shoe is an iron-clad guarantee that they will please up-to-date shoe buyers.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.,

nov1 Money-Saving Boot and Shoe Distributors.

Watson's BALSAMIC SYRUP.

The Best Remedy in existence for Coughs and Colds. Price 25 cents per Bottle at

WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

HONESTY is the best policy. HONESTY is the best revenge. OUR TEA has always been honest value. Try some and see for yourself that we are right in what we say. STERLING VALUE—our 32c. Blend. SANDERSON & CO., CASH GROCERS. Victoria Row, Charlottetown, P. E. nov29

To the Citizens of WITCHKLOTH.

We have gone to considerable expense in this increasing our plant to supply Incandescent Lights. and we are now about prepared to contract for any number of lights that may be required within the limits of the city. We, therefore, ask all, not to enter into any contract before testing our rates. About first of December we purpose running our plant twenty hours out of the twenty four.

REDDIN BROS

Victoria Row, Opposite Post Office. nov13

P. E. I. Electric Co.

James Waddell, MANAGER. Nov. 13—d 1m cod

TO LET.

A Tenement on Dorchester Street (West) containing six rooms, good cellar. Rent moderate. Apply at the Conolly Estate Office, Queen Street. nov5

KEROSENE OIL.

There is a vast difference in the quality of the different Kerosene Oils in the market at present. After testing several lots we bought a quantity of the kind we considered the best value, and we are now offering it for sale at our stores. The price is as low as the lowest, and the quality the best obtainable. Bring in your Cans and have them refilled at

BEER & GOFF'S.

Charlottetown, November 7, 1895.—246

Quality, Style, Durability, Length and Sweep of Skirt

have all to be considered by those who want a Fur Cape.

STANLEY BROTHERS.

You can get the old style with narrow skirts cheap. But every up to date purchaser wants the latest, with those generous full sweep skirts that hang so gracefully. You want also First Quality, as you expect it to last a long time. No use buying anything else.

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Our Stock Contains Only The latest and Best. Buy now.

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