THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 2, 1895.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

EVERYONE at the Opera House on Saturday evening had a good laugh at the funny stories and witty sayings of the Black Knight. The intermixture of the sublime and the ridiculous was, it is true, rather too close at some parts of the discourse. To our Northern taste the frequent mention of the name of the deity in the midst of story-telling and merriment, however innocent, is not always seemly or reverent. But, in connection with the promotion of the temperance cause the means may, perhaps, be excused if the end be gained. It is not at all unlikely that there will be some serious thinking about the matter as a result of the side-splitting laughter provoked by Mr. Hector. The easiest and best way to settle the question is to stop drinking. If all could be induced to do this the liquor traffic would speedily collapse. But it need not be pointed out that while a majority drink, however moderately, the destruction of the liquor traffic by law, in a country like this, is a very difficult matter. What will it cost to stop smuggling across the borders of such a wide country as Canada? How will the loss of revenue be made up? In what way will a supply of wines and liquors for medicinal, religious and mechanical purposes be provided in every part of the country without danger of diverting it to illegitimate purposes? These are the first and simplest questions to be considered in view of a prohibitory law. Mr. Hector easily gets rid of all such questions by saying that they are suggested by Satan. We say that they are suggested by common-sense to every intelligent Christian citizen. To blink them is a folly which no reasonable temperance man or woman will attempt. We have had in the fate of the prohibitory law of New Brunswick and the injury resulting to the temperance cause on account of it, a warning of which we shall do well if we take heed when promoting the passage of a prohibitory law for all Canada. That the difficulties incident to the enforcement of a prohibitory law may be overcome, we make no doubt. But let us not go on without considering well the means of doing so. That alcohol is poisonous, and that its sale ought to be restricted to our drug stores, upon special conditions, is a proposition that we have repeatedly maintained. But while our temperance workers cry out for "prohibition," they ought not, to forget the difficulties incident to "prohibition." They ought not to ask Parliament to "go it blind." We say this in full view af the abounding evil of intemperance, resulting not unfrequently in the wreck of happiness and the loss of life and limb. Under all the circumstances the use and enforcement of the means of temperance reform new at command is fully as important as the agitation for prohibition. It may, indeed, be argued that if existing temperance laws and regulations are not carried out, neither will more stringent measures. At all events, let the children be taught concerning the danger that lies in alcoholic liquors in our schools, as well as in our homes; let our preachers continue to preach against the sin of intemperance, and let the arm of the W. C. T. U. be strengthened to supply such temperance lectures as will attract the boys.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—Mr. Hall Caine has not apparently seen in Canada many of the evidences of "dry rot" and ruin with which the N. P. is charged by Mr. Laurier and his friends. The following is a passage in one of his recent speeches:

"I cannot easily tell you how Canada has impressed me. It has impressed me from the point of natural grandeur as the most wonderful country I have seen on this continent. Its mighty forests, its great inland seas, its vast oceanic plains—I can never forget them. But Canada has impressed me yet more as a commonwealth, as the youngest among nations. In this regard it is difficult for any exercise of the imagination to be fantastic, to be overstrained, to outdo in dreams what the future may bring forth in fact. Your great cities that are yet to spring up out of the desert, your mighty railways that are to link ocean to ocean, your future ships that are to bridge the sea, your future telegraphs that are to abridge the land, your material science that is to conquer even the frozen territory that frowns on you from the north—nothing can affect the imaginative mind more profoundly than these near and imminent possibilities."

—Discussing the school question the Free Press says: "We have blamed the Ottawa Government for its remedial order, but who can explain the long delay of the Manitoba Government in replying to the latest communication from the federal capital on any theory consistent with a desire to reach a speedy and satisfactory settlement? What other meaning can it have than a determination to prolong the dispute, to keep open the sore, in the hope that the party in power will be embarrassed to the advantage of the party seeking power? Time is passing. Parliament will soon meet, and Manitoba cannot desire that it shall take action. We urge again, as a protection due to the province, that our legislature be convened to give such relief as will remove all pretext for interference at Ottawa. This we can do without offence to our dignity and self-respect. We need not recognize the remedial order; we cannot repudiate it, reject it, spurn it; but, by taking action for ourselves, we can effectually prevent Federal interference with, and Federal control over, any part of the schoool system. It seems to us that this is a duty we owe to ourselves, and even more to those who are to come after us." It is to be hoped that this prudent counsel will prevail.

December magazines now in at McMillan & Hornsby's.

Plaids, numberless plaids.—Highlanders, Lowlanders, Germans, American, Canadian, Scotch, French and English, 10 cents to $1.00 a yard. We are Canadians, for Canada and Canadian productions, yet in certain things Old Scotland stands without peer, especially is this true about plaids.—Jas. Paton & Co.

DEATH TO DEFENCELES CHRISTIANS.

An Account of Recent Massacres—Sad Plight of the Survivers.

Advices from Constantinople endorsed by the European manager of the United Press who is now there, and also by United States Minister Terrel, bring heartrending accounts of the recent massacres. It appears that during the month of October, a considerable part of the Armenian districts in the provinces of Trebizond, Erzeroum, Bitlisativan, Harpoot, Diarbeker and Sivas has been laid waste, and a number, not yet fully known, of the Armenian inhabitants have been killed by men intent on crushing into impoteney the Armenian race in Turkey. As the awful tidings have come in by driblets, the Turkish Government has diligently telegraphed abroad, in regard to each place, that Armenians had attacked Musculmans, thus arousing a frenzy of indignation which could not easily be controlled, but that order had been restored after some loss of life. The effect of these telegrams has been to cultivate the belief that there has been some general rising of Armenians, and that we are in the presence of a calamity, which is merely the result of lawless proceedings on the part of Armenians themselves. Natural indignation with the Armenians for rising at the very moment when the reform scheme was about to be put in operation may be moderated, when it is known that, up to this date, the only authentic rising of Armenians has taken place at Zeitoun, in the Province of Aleppo, and far from the scene of massacres. Moreover, in such cases as offer opportunity for examination, several circumstances cited in the Turkish despatches as causes of the bloodshed, have been incidents, and not causes, of the massacres. Men who found themselves assailed by the mob, and happened to have arms in their houses, in a number of cases defended their lives and their families to the last. At Dirabeker, where the Christians were generally armed, they made a hard fight for life, and some 1,500 Mussulmans are said to have been killed. But, aside from this one case, the destruction of from 10,000 to 15,000 Christians has not cost the Turks more than two or three hundred lives. Proper comprehension of what has taken place, depends on knowledge of what went before. In the latter part of September, while the powers were renewing their demand for the acceptance, by the Sultan, of the reform scheme, word began to come in from all of these provinces that Mussulmans were being armed, while the disarmament of the Christians was being pressed with great determination. In some cases the Government officials openly distributed arms and ammunition to the Mussulman people. In some cases, Mussulmans were found buying arms in the open market, who had not the money to buy bread. In other cases, the officials sold to the Mussulmans the arms which they confiscated from the Christians, thus making a useful profit. At the same time the Kurds of the mountainous district of Dersim, lying between Erzingan and Harpoot, began to assemble, saying that they had received orders from Zekik Pasha, the commander of the Fourth Army Corps, to devastate the Armenian villages, taking the plunder for their pay. Whether such orders were given no one knows. They promptly began to seize the cattle and sheep of the Armenians in all the surrounding regions, seeming anxious to secure the flocks and to get them out of harms way before the serious work began. During the early days of October Turks in all the provinces openly declared that they were going to massacre the Christians. The Armenian Patriarch and some of the foreign embassies in Constantinople were overwhelmed with piteous appeals, based on blood-curdling threats, for protection from the Mussulmans.

Terror reigned among the Armenians of the region, because they were helpless and unarmed in the midst of a seething mass of hate and fanaticism. In Erzeroum, about this time, large numbers of Mussulman villagers, it is said, began to come into the city, eager to buy empty sacks. It was a curious fad, this passion for empty sacks. The price for gunny bags tripled. At last the Armenian dealers began to suspect some uncanny secrets behind the demand for sacks. They called the attention of the officials to the matter, expressing a certain amount of anxiety. But even Shakir Pasha, the great Reform Commissioner, joined the other officials in assuring the Armenians that they had nothing to fear. All that they needed to do was to remain quiet, and attend to their own own affairs. About the same time, again, the language of the hangerson about the Sultan's palace at Constantinople, became more and more menacing. Many times these men repeated the statement that Europeans may do what they like with the country after the Turks have done with the Armenians, but that no Armenian shall profit by the reform scheme. Anxiety in the city, and terror in the provinces, was tempered only by the belief that the Sultan would not be so blind as to permit, nor the powers so weak as to give, an opportunity for the execution of such threats. This was the situation in the court when, on the 20th of October, the reform scheme, signed in due form, was handed over to the ambassadors. The next day the Armenian clergy of the city of Erezing called on Zekik Pasha, the military commander, and begged for protection from the Mussulmans, who were preparing to massacre them. The Pasha assured them that they were perfectly safe, and sent them back to their homes. They had hardly reached their houses when, all over the city, at once, as if acting on a preconcerted signal, Turks began to kill Armenians, and to plunder their houses and shops. In Erezing and its villages, from fifteen hundred to two thousand Armenians were killed, all the shops were rifled, and a great number of houses shared the same fate.

These scenes of horror were repeated during the next ten days in a dozen or more cities and an untold number of villages, in all of the six provinces. Erzeroum found out, on the 30th of October, what those empty sacks were wanted for. They were wanted to carry the loot from the Armenian quarters of the city to the surrounding country. A region of 60,000 square miles in area, from Trebizond to Diarbeker, and from the Russian frontier at Erzeroum to Sivas, has been given up to massacre and pillage. Only those places, like Van, have so far been spared, in which the Armenians, being in a proportion of more than one to four or five Turks, might be expected to offer resistance to massacre. This region is full of crushed and ruined families, on the one hand, and on the other of hordes of ribald plunderers gleefully dividing the spoil now unhindered by the law. Only meagre returns have as yet come in, but the following is a list of the losses of life, so far as yet known. It is probable that the number given will have to be increased with fuller information, especially in respect to the villages, for in every case where details have been received the later returns have shown much larger losses of life than the earlier reports had presented. From the hundreds of villages which have been wiped out, apd their inhabitants scattered throughout the country, full statistics will not be possible for months.

	Killed in cities.	Killed in villages.	Tot'l.
Trebizond	800	300	1,100
Baiburt	500	300	800
Gumush, Hane	200	300	555
Ertzing	1,000	900	1,900
Bitlis	800	400	1,200
Khnous	....	300	300
Boulinak	....	400	400
Harpoot	....	1,000	1,000
Sivas	....	200	200
Palu	450	300	750
Diardeekar	2,500	500	3,000
Albestan	300	100	400
Erzeroum	700	500	1,200
Curfa	300	100	400
Total so far reported			13,200

Alashgerd, Kara, Hissar, Sharki, Malaita and Hajin, are not given.

A survey of the wretched people who were not killed gives the following particulars of their condition. All trade is broken up, all agriculture in the devastated districts is blotted out, stock has been carried off and the implements generally burned. All the poor semblance of manufacturing industries in these districts has been wiped out. At least, in numbers of cases, the ruffians took delight in destroying machinery which they could not use or carry away to sell. Thousands of houses and shops have been burned. Every house or shop plundered was utterly emptied. As every eye witness has expressed it they did not leave so much as a bent pin in the shops. The first care of the robbers, after seizing the money and goods, was to destroy all papers, account books and notes of hand, so that the merchants might not be able later on to claim payment for debt previously incurred. The people who escaped, when their houses were attacked, fled in such clothes as they chanced to have on, and in some cases even that was taken from them. All their stores of food, painfully accumulated for the winter, as is the custom in the rural districts in Turkey, have been carried away. These thousands of wretched creatures, bereaved, and despoiled, and despairing, now face the pitiless winter (for on those lofty highlands of Armenia the winter is pitiless), and faint at the contemplation of what is before them. Great numbers of them are dependent on charity for food to save them from the death to which the malice of their neighbors now seems to have doomed them. But when a whole population is thus smitten, how long can local charity support them? Where can they go; what can do? In the midst of such desolation, how can the men earn their daily bread? An appeal is made to American charity in their behalf.

THE LATE HARRY A. WEST.

At a meeting of Central Star Loyal Orange Lodge held in New Glasgow, N. S., on Nov. 15th, the following resolution was carried unanimously:

That a letter of condolence be sent to the family of our late brother, Harry A. West.

To Mr. and Mrs. West and Family,—

It is with the deepest heartfelt sorrow that we, the members of Central Star Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 1550, take these means of expressing to you, dear widowed mother, and friends our tenderest sympathy at the loss you have sustained by the death of your late son, the main joy of your life. We feel that our loss is not to be compared to yours. We have lost one whom we shall miss at our gatherings. We feel, however, that we must bow to the will of our heavenly Father, knowing that only from Him comes the consolation which can soothe you in your deepest bereavement.

Signed on behalf of our lodge,

JOHN W. EVANS, M. W.
ALBT. McD. FRASER, Secy.

At the same meeting the following resolution was carried unanimously:

That we tender the members of St. George's Orange Lodge, No. 1171, Charlottetown, P. E. I., our heartfelt thanks for the kind and brotherly manner in which you cared for our late brother during his fatal illness in your city, and for conducting the funeral service in such an able manner. You have by your kindness done much to strengthen the bonds of brotherly love in our Society.

J. W. EVANS, W. M.,
ALEX. McD. FRASER, Sec'y.

Here the black knight to-night. But before going supply yourself with a good umbrella and rainproof coat from the bargain corner. A black night is a sure sign of rain.—McKay Woolen Co.

P. E. Island Railway

On and after THURSDAY, 5th December, 1895, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.—

Trains Outward. Read down.				Trains Inward. Read up.	
P M	A M			P M	A M
3 10	7 00		Charlottetown	3 10	10 10
3 30	7 19		Royalty Junction	2 50	9 50
4 17	8 03		North Wiltshire	2 04	9 05
4 31	8 17		Hunter River	1 49	8 51
5 05	8 52		Bradalbane	1 15	8 17
5 18	9 00		Emerald	1 07	8 08
5 27	9 15		Freetown	12 53	7 54
5 47	9 34		Kensington	12 33	7 33
6 20	10 30	Ar	Summerside	Lv 12 00	7 00
P M	12 50	Lv		Ar 10 20	A M
	1 11		Miscouche	10 10	
	1 37		Wellington	9 47	
	2 19		Port Hill	9 09	
	3 34		O'Leary	8 00	
	3 58		Bloomfield	7 34	
	4 24		Alberton	6 55	
	5 30		Tignish	6 00	
	P M			A M	
	A M			A M	
	2 30		Charlottetown	10 30	
	2 50		Royalty Junction	10 10	
	3 23		Bedford	9 37	
	3 55	Ar	Mt Stewart	Lv 9 05	
	4 10	Lv		Ar 8 50	
	5 22		Cardigan	7 35	
	5 45		Georgetown	7 10	
	P M			A M	
	4 05		Mount Stewart	8 55	
	4 43		Morell	8 17	
	5 12		St Peter's	7 48	
	5 57		Bear River	7 03	
	6 40		Souris	6 20	
	P M			A M	
P M				A M	
5 15			Emerald	7 50	
6 05			Cape Traverse	7 00	
P M				A M	

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time

A. McDONALD, Superintendent, Charlottetown.
D. POTTINGER, Gen Mgr Govt. Rys, Moncton, N B.

Railway Office, Dec 1, 1895.

Dividend Notice.

MERCHANTS BANK OF P. E. ISLAND,
Charlottetown,
Dec. 2nd, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that a half yearly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared payable at its Banking House, on and after January 2nd 1896. Transfer Book will be closed from December 19th inst., to 2nd Jan'y., 1896, both dates inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. M. DAVISON,
Cashier.

Dec. 2nd—2aw & w.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Charlottetown

ENTERED.

Nov. 30.—Etoil du 'Matin, Davis, Pic-Opal, McLellan, Pugwash.

You Are Not Allowed

to carry a pistol by law. But you can arm yourself with a bottle of SCOTT'S EMULSION, and fortify yourself against the attacks of millions of microbes. SCOTT'S hold the fort in our window this week. Fresh stock, large and small.

A. W. REDDIN, Phm. B.,

Central Drug Store,

NORTH SIDE OF QUEEN SQUARE.

dec2

Received To-day

340 25c NOVELS.

To-night Only, 10c Each,

3 FOR 25c.

December Magazines NOW IN.

McMILLAN & HORNSBY,

Booksellers and Stationers.

Charlottetown, Dec. 2, 1895—d&w

We Find it Not Too Early.

Our Christmas Goods took a start on Saturday. We propose to keep them going. Only in the Christmas trade for one month, so we have marked the goods that January 1st will see them sold. Perfumes and Sachets at at special discounts, Gold and Silver Headed Sticks, Cigar Cases, Ice Sticks, Card Cases. A pleasure to show the goods and compare prices.

REDDIN BROS

Victoria Row, Opposite Post Office.

dec2

We've Got It!

and you want it. It's not hard to get it. We sell it cheap. All kinds of Lumber.

Come and See It!

It costs you nothing to examine, and very little more to buy it.

Will You Take It?

We're agreed. You want Lumber and we've got it. You have money and we want it. We'll treat you right. You give us a handful of money and we'll give you a whole load of Lumber.

THAT'S PHILOSOPHY!

JAMES BARRETT,
Connolly's Wharf.

nov29—dy

HONESTY

is the best policy.

HONEST T

is the best beverage.

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.

oct29

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

ARMENIANS MASSACRED!

Men, Women and Children Killed.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.

The Politische Cartiespondez has received information to the effect that the entire Armenian population of Baiebuit has been massacred by Lazes Kurds. The Turkish populace of Tomezara joined the Kurds in massacring the Armenians at that place, killing men, women and children.

$20,000 Fire at Amherst.

ALHERST, Dec. 2.

Amherst was again scourged by fire early yesterday morning. Two buildings and their contents were completely destroyed, incurring the loss of $20,000. The fire fire waf confined to a building occupied by A. D. Taylor as a dry goods store and one adjoining, owned by C. A. Black, M. D. The losses and insurance are as as follows: A. D. Taylor, loss $15,000, insurance $9,000; The Sentinel newspaper and building was owned by B. W. Baker, loss $4,000; insurance, $600 on stock, none on buiding.

Dr. C. A. Black, loss $1,500; insurance $1,000; Mrs. Mitchell, dressmaker, loss $100; Rufus Woods, loss $200; no insurance.

Notes From the Capital.

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.

The Collectors of Customs at the leading ports have been instructed to send daily to the department here returns of the entries made. The order applies to St. John, St. Stephen, Halifax, Truro, Yarmouth and Charlottetown.

Polling on the question whether or not the Scott Act shall be repealed in Westmoreland County will take place on Monday, January 6th.

A recent customs decision fixes the value for duty on lead covering or packages containing tea at the following rates: 2 cents each for pound packages; 1½ cents each for half pound packages, packages themselves to be rated for duty at 30 per cent.

Sir William Accepts.

MONTREAL, Dec. 2.

Sir William Hingston has accepted the Conservative nomination for Montreal Centre. A feature of the nominating meeting was a speech by Senator Drummond, in which he warmly advocated the cause of the Manitoba minority.

The Hyams' Acquitted.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 2.

The Hyams' murder case was brought to a conclusion on Saturday with a verdict of acquittal for the twins.

50 Granby rubber coats for only $1.75 at J. B. Macdonald & Co. nov 27 4in.

Ladies dress goods in dress lengths for 50c, 90c, $1.40 and $2.50, exceptional value a genuine bargain at J. B. Macdonald & Co. nov 27 4in.

LATEST BULLETIN

—FROM—

Santa Claus' Headquarters.

Last year's splendid Christmas patronage, and since then our buying out the Bazaar Store, thus doubling our accommodations, has greatly stimulated our efforts for this Xmas season.

IN JUNE LAST

one of our partners visited in New York the agents of the leading German, French and English manufacturers of Toys and Fancy Goods, and spent six days making selections for the Xmas trade of 1895. The goods then selected have since arrived (direct to us from Europe), and most of them are now opened up. Besides this we have sorted up from Canadian travellers the nicest and newest articles in their stocks. It is only sober truth to say that no such stock of goods suitable for Xmas Presents has ever before been seen in this city. We can suit almost everybody, those who want fine and expensive presents as well as those who wish a lot of nice things for a small price. Everybody has an interest in our store, especially the little people. All are welcome to come and see where Santa Claus is going to get his present.

Geo. Carter & Co.,

Fancy Goods, Toys, Chinaware, Books and Stationery for Xmas Presents.

Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1895.

When you want BOOTS & SHOES for any of the family call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Our large Fall and Winter Stock selling at very low prices.

R. K. JOST, 136 QUEEN ST.,

Two Doors Below Prowse Bros.

nov26—dy

To Let.

A house situated on the west side of Prince Street, containing seven large rooms, besides halls and pantry, with a splendid cellar. This house is in a fine location for a boarding house, as it is convenient to railway, ferry and wharves. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. Thomas McQuaid, Lower Queen Street, or to the owner,

EDWARD KELLY.

Nov26—dy 1w then eod

The Prices Tell Their Own Story

AT THE ONE PRICE STORE.

Our showing is far and away the best in Charlottetown. Your only true guide should be the reputation of the house you deal with. From a small beginning our Clothing department grew into its present commanding position by the only means a permanent commercial success can ever be gained—**First-class Goods at Reasonable Prices.**

Just now the Overcoat Question is first and foremost on every man's mind.

350 HEAVY WINTER OVERCOATS and ULSTERS, bought right and will be sold right.

MEN'S ULSTERS, $4.75, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00.
MEN'S REEFERS, $3.00, $3.50, $3.75 and $4.00.
MEN'S OVERCOATS, $3.65, $4.50, $5.50 and $7.50.
UNDERWEAR to fit anybody. Old Underwear have the Pants. Shirts are sold. Small, slim men or short men. Stout men may be fitted perfectly.

JAMES PATON & CO.

E. R. BROW

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

CHARLOTTETOW

OFFICE—BROWN'S BLOCK.

Bicycles, $27.

When they get as low as this we will all buy one. Now did I hear you say you wanted a pair of Boots or Shoes? Others may blow and bluster, but remember there is only one store in town where you can get a bargain in Boots and Shoes. That is from

A. E. McEACHEN,
THE SHOE MAN.

nov30

A Striking Individuality!

Dickens possessed it, So does Bismarck. Corbett has it to an alarming degree, The Japanese are full of it. You'll find it in our Shoes, There is something in the way they fit that makes them distinctive and popular. Not satisfied with this alone, we see that everything else is right. Try them. Your neighbor is wearing them—he's saving money.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.,

nov28 Money Saving Boot and Shoe Distributers.

IN

wintry weather you may need

HOT WATER

BOTTLES.

See our stock.

AGAIN

we lead in value and variety.

Watson's Drug Store.

Are You Ready for a Good, Square Deal?

If so, and you are not pushed for a few minutes, take the opportunity of visiting us in our new premises, Queen Street. Our increased accommodation and facilities have given us increased advantage for serving the public. For this end we labor to make others happy, by giving them the best that is within our power to give for the least possible consideration. Our different grades of OVERCOATINGS, ULSTERINGS, SUITINGS, etc., are cut down very fine. Our FURNISHINGS are away down. Come in at the earliest possible moment.

JOHN T. McKENZIE,

Charlottetown, Novemb - 29, 1895—135 & wkv STAR MERCHANT TAILOR

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

Just opened, next door to Reddin Bros., South Side Queen Square.

Flour.
Peerless, Howard, Beaver, Mapleleaf } Brands.

Tea.
India Tea, China Tea, Blend Tea } In Caddies and Chests.

Sugar.
Granulated Sugar
Yellow C do
Porto Rico Raw.

Bran, Shorts
Cornmeal, Pressed Hay
Black Oats, White Oats.

A share of your patronage respectfully solicited.

GEORGE E. JENKINS.

Charlo wn, Nov. 16

5,000 BOOKS FREE.

"Business Guide," 400 pages practical, common sense information on business. Over one million copies sold. 5,000 copies to give away to persons sending us names of prospective agents. Write immediately.

NICHOLS & CO., Publishers, Wesley Buildings, Toronto.

Nov. 15—dy 8i (6) wky 8i

Make Your Xmas Cake Now.

Now is the time to make your Xmas Cake, and BEER & GOFF'S is the place to buy everything that you require to put in it. Our Xmas stock of Groceries is now complete, and the quality and prices will be found to be all right. Choice Muscatel and Valencia Raisins, Sultana Raisins, Cleaned Currants, Cooking Figs, Pastry Flour, Fresh Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, Pure Spices, Pure Flavorings, Frosting Sugar, Shelled Almonds, Dessicated Cocoanut, Dates, etc., at

BEER & GOFF'S.

400 PAIRS Children's Cashmere Stockings CHEAP.

STANLEY BROTHERS.

WE BOUGHT THIS LOT AT A BARGAIN.

They are high grade goods, with extra spliced heels and feet. We have them in all sizes from 4 to 8 inch.

STANLEY BROTHERS.

OUR PRICES.

4 and 4½ inch,	20c. a pair
5, 5½ and 6 inch,	25c. "
6½, 7, 7½ and 8 inch,	30c. "

STANLEY BROTHERS.