THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 20, 1894.

DUTY OF THE HOUR.

WHY was the majority of yesterday in favor of the Scott Act? The answer is that the liquor dealers—there were some honorable exceptions — abused their privileges. Upon the same principle, if those who ought to enforce the Scott Act be not true to their duty, it will as soon as possible again be discarded.

Upon whom, then, will the duty of enforceing the Scott Act devolve? Speaking generally, it will devolve upon the community at large. Under British rule, the minority give way to the majority; and so peace and order are maintained in society. It is, therefore, to be expected that those of the minority of yesterday—at least those who have nothing to gain from the liquor traffic—will cheerfully bow to the will of the majority, even though it is but twenty-two, and strive to maintain the sobriety of the town. It is to be expected, too, that, as a majority in the town have voted in favor of the Scott Act for the sake of the country, the country will give its moral support to the town in an effort to enforce the law.

But the moral support which the people of town and country at large can give, must have means by which to express itself in action. The Scott Act admits of the importation of liquor; and experience has taught that where liquor is, there will be men to drink it and men to sell it, even in the law's despite. Means to prevent drinking and selling must be provided, or the triumph of yesterday will be disastrous rather than advantageous to temperance and morality. But the means required are not provided by or under the Scott Act. They must come from the outside. The promoters of the Scott Act and the voters for the Scott Act knew this when they drew up their petition and marked their ballots. Knowing this, accepting the law imperfect as it is in this particular, forcing the question to an issue and being successful, are they not now bound in duty to see to it that means for its enforcement are employed? We think so; and we hope that there will be no shirking of this duty, no repeating of the great mistake which was made previous to 1891. If they can induce the City and Provincial authorities to provide the money required, and to carry on the prosecutions, so much the better. Let them bring their pressure to bear at once. In any case, the duty is with them. There are at least ninety days in which to prepare for the contest which must ensue. Let this period be well employed. We trust that the Scott Act committee will at once take steps towards a prompt and vigorous prosecution of the law.

Apart from the prosecution of violators of the Act, there is the question of vendorship. Experience has proved that this is, from the temperance point of view, an important matter. The Scott Act virtually says that intoxicating liquors shall not be regarded as beverages, but as medicines to be prescribed by duly qualified physicians and dispensed by men of proved reliability. For this reason, druggists should be appointed vendors,—druggists whose reputations are good, whose records are clean, druggists who may be depended upon to do their duty strictly within the provisions of the law, druggists to whom a physician can with confidence send his patients or their children for the wines and spirits that he may consider advisable to prescribe. If the act regard liquors as medicines, surely the druggists are those who should be appointed to supply them, —not the proprietors of liquor stores. It is clearly the duty of the temperance party, influential as they are with the Government, to make sure that the vendors under the act shall be selected from the druggists of the city.

It was pleasing to note the applause with which the forcible and timely remarks of the Rev. Mr. Sutherland and the Hon. David Laird were received by the large audience assembled in the Masonic Opera House last evening. Both these gentlemen strongly urged the adoption of measures of enforcement; and it was evident that the common sense of the audience went with them. The battle has been won; and the contest has begun! The liquor traffic will certainly fight hard for life. How will the promoters of the Scott Act bear themselves in the battle that is inevitable? The result of the vote of yesterday, whether for good or for evil, will depend, for the most part upon their acceptance of the advice of Messrs. Sutherland, and Laird, and THE EXAMINER, and the performance of their duty.

—A satisfactory arrangement has been made between the P. E. Steam Navigation Company and the Dominion Government.

—It was recently pointed out by Mr. McIverney that in 1878, the necessaries of life, largely used by the poor, paid a duty of $5,305,938, while in 1892, they paid only $3,067,419. The duty on tea in 1878 was $611,313; in 1892, only $8,261. Molasses in 1878, paid $235,171; in 1892, only $70,277. Sugar, in 1878, $2,575,656; in 1892, only $177,828. On the other side, provisions, meats, &c., paid in 1878, $182,437; in 1892, $311,861. Fancy goods, in 1878, $293,304; in 1892, $493,373. Fruits, in 1878, $182,062, in 1892, $516,073. Furs, largely used by the rich, in 1878, $40,806; in 1892, $576,003. Silks and satins, in 1878, $246,889; in 1892, $751,452. Tobacco and cigars, in 1878, $1,770,032; in 1892, $3,326,590. Taking the luxuries of life, used by the rich, they paid in 1878, only $7,379,488; in 1892, $12,974,877. These figures are worth noting.

Purify the blood, tone the nerves, and give strength to the weakened organs and body by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

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

CROWN LANDS REPORT.

WE had not credited the Government with the possession of the sense of shame. It may be that the omission ought to be supplied. They have, this year, published the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, without the annual statement of total acreage, acreage remaining unsold, receipts, balance due, etc. The Crown Lands report of this year is made up of but two leaves. One of these is the title page, in large letters, with the British coat of arms and "Honi soit qui maly pense." On the other leaf is a short—very short account of the transactions of the year and a simple statement showing that $20,052.89 were received at the Department, and that after providing for sundry refunds and expenses, amounting to $1,031.74, the sum of $19,021.15 was paid to the Provincial Treasurer. We quote the report *verbatim et literatim* omitting only the address and signature:

"I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the transactions of this Department for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

"During the year, 2,731½ acres of land were sold, for which $2,705.71 was agreed to be paid.

"The receipts amounted to $20,052.89.

"Six hundred and twenty deeds and counterparts were executed during the year.

"Two hundred and forty eight accounts were closed during the year.

"The estate of Peter DesBrisay, on Lot 48, has been acquired by the Government, for which the sum of $2,109.93 was paid. Also the estate of Benjamin C. Douglass, Lot 38, for which the sum of $1,220 was paid.

"Appended hereto is to be found a cash account."

But there is *not* to be found any data showing, or from which can be computed, the extent to which the balances due at the Land Office have been reduced in the interests of Government candidates or supporters. At the end of last year it was shown that these balances had, during the year, been reduced by $10,605.72. But at the end of this year it is impossible for interested readers of the report to make any computation of the reductions effected. Are the Government ashamed to make the exhibit, or are they afraid?

THE MILK MEDALS.

OWING to the fact that the patrons at some of the cheese factories on Prince Edward Island have not sent in reports of the number of milking cows kept on their farms last summer, Prof. Robertson has not been able to decide who is entitled to the medals which he has offered to give to the patrons of the several factories for the largest quantity of milk supplied per cow during last season. The stations which have not forwarded any returns are Mount Stewart, Morell and Red House. Very few returns have been received from the others. It is highly desirable that several farmers from each factory should send a statement of the whole number of milking cows which was kept on their farms last season, whether the patrons who send the information expect to receive a medal or not. The information required is a brief statement of the total number of milking cows kept on the farm at any time during the cheese-making season of 1893. The competition will be considered closed very shortly, and the medal will be awarded to those found to be entitled to them upon the reports which have been received.

NOTE AND COMMENTS.

—Sir John Thompson has announced that it is not the intention to propose, this session, a general increase in the salaries of the Judges.

—Mr. Davin pointed out, in the course of his speech on the budget, that there were twenty-seven items in the present tariff which related particularly to farmers; all of which were made free. There were fifty other items, relating to farmers' homes, which had been either greatly reduced or made free altogether.

—Commenting upon the fact that the deficit of the Peters Administration was $119,942, the Montreal Gazette says: "This is a Liberal Government's record. It is like the records of the Liberal Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec, when Quebec had a Liberal Government. They all spend more than they receive, add to their debt or reduce their assets, and put new taxes on the people. The Liberals are a good party to keep out of power at Ottawa."

Remember the Auction Sale of B. Rogers private residence Hillsborough Square, *to-morrow* at 12 o'clock noon. Terms easy. R. Bagnall Auctioneer.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE,

Disordered Liver, etc.

They Act Like Magic on the Vital Organs, Regulating the Secretions, restoring long lost Complexion, bringing back the Keen Edge of Appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These Facts are admitted by thousands, in every class of Society. Largest Sale in the World.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.

Wholesale Agts., Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal.

For sale by all druggists.

LAND SALE,

JUST OUTSIDE THE CITY.

I am instructed by James M. and John R. Hooper to sell by Auction, on SATURDAY, April 28th, at 11 o'clock, a. m. on the premises:—

Two Valuable Building Lots fronting on the west side of the Malpeque Road, in the Common of Charlottetown, having a front of 55 feet each, and extending back by parallel lines 396 feet, containing one half acre each, as per plan at my office.

Terms at sale.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, April 19.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Shaw resumed the discussion on the motion that the House go into committee on the income tax bill. In the course of his remarks he pointed out that such a tax would never have become necessary if the Government had managed affairs with a view to economizing the funds of the Province, instead of the policy of reckless extravagance they pursued, notably during the year of grace 1893. While the average annual deficit of the late administration during their term of office was $30,000 the average deficit of the Peters Government was $78,000 an excess of $48,000 per year over that of the preceeding governmen:— and last year their deficit was almost $120,000. He thought this was a sad commentary upon the manner in which the interest of the province had been looked after by the present administration. The Leader of the Government had told the people he would press our claims upon the Dominion, that he would even lay them at the foot of the throne, and that he would not impose taxes until he had abandoned all hope of getting claims adjusted. But what had he done in the matter? What portion of our claims had he received from the Federal Government? Proceeding along this line, Mr. Shaw showed the success that attended the late Government in this matter of pressing claims, and pointed with pride to the sums they had received from that source, and the substantial increase they had made to our capital at Ottawa? The Government had gone to the country with the cry that if they were returned they would carry on the affairs of the Province without resorting to direct taxation, and the Leader had actually stated that before imposing taxes he would take the people into his confidence. But he had not done so, however. Neither he nor any of his followers said a word about imposing taxes during the late campaign. They never told the people that one of their first acts would be to impose taxation. Neither were the people told that the Government intended interfering with the school law by reducing the amount received by the teachers. They did not deem it in their own interests to do so. While they could afford to expend immense sums upon the roads, with the object of securing their seats in this House, they must needs economise by reducing the amounts paid to the teachers—a most deserving class of people and one which is already underpaid. He asked where the permanent improvements were that had been promised when the debentures were sold, and also enquired why the statement asked for the Opposition some days ago regarding the sale of these debentures was not tabled. Then he took up the manner in which public money was expended in the West River district during the late campaign, instancing one case where a man named Darrach had been paid $84 twice, and another case where a man named Macdonald was put to work as supervisor by the hon. member for West River in the face of the fact that a man named Pino had previously been appointed to that position. He then referred to a job on the dock at Cardigan Bridge which had been given Mr. Scrimgeour to keep him from kicking; and also dealt with the matter of the contract on the bridge at Morell. There were also several other jobs that would not bear the light of day. The Opposition had asked for information regarding many of these public contracts but so far their questions remained unanswered. Then he took up the alleged economies of the Peters administration, and twitted the Attorney-General upon his large-hearted generosity in reducing his salary by $50. He thought, however, that he could well afford to do this in view of the fact that he had paid $140 to Mr. H. C. Macdonald and $150 to Messrs. Davies and Haszard for performing work which he as Attorney-General should have performed. Mr. Shaw then took up the reduction of $250 in the salary of Mr. Thomas May, and said he supposed it was because he had declined to vote at the last election that he had been thus "flogged." After considering some of the other reductions, already published, he brought his remarks to a close by expressing the opinion that the Opposition were, in view of the reckless extravagance of the Government, amply justified in opposing the direct taxation scheme of the Government, lest the revenue thus obtained would be expended not in the interests of the people.

Mr. Bell said that in this matter the Opposition seemed determined to pursue their same old policy, a policy that could only tend to bring discredit upon them. They seemed determined to fritter their ammunition away on a question to which such tactics as they pursued are not applicable. He was not going to defend all the expenditures of 1893—there were some expenditures for that year which he as an independent member of this House could not approve of. The question before the House, however, was the necessity of a tax. The Opposition are trying to get out of the imposition of an income tax and are apparently endeavoring to fasten the whole burden upon the farmer. There is no doubt that taxation is necessary. The only doubt is regarding the mode. He did not intend taking up the manifold schemes of taxation; but he would, however, refer to the income tax, as it was the one under discussion. He thought it was an equitable measure, as it touches those who are well able to pay. Two objections to it were that it taxed thrift and industry and had communistic tendencies. Another argument against the bill was that it would scrutinize a man's private business. But he was pleased to note that under the bill a man's private affairs would not be too closely examined. He thought, however, that what was meant by "income" should be clearly defined in the bill. What is meant by "income" under the bill? Is it a man's net or gross income, all the expenses connected with his business included, or only his personal expenses? Another object that should be aimed at in a bill of this kind was to tax the incomes derived from the big estates, such as the Connolly and Lefurgey estates. Again, there are corporate bodies who have incomes, and there should be a provision in the bill to tax them. Another question is the reaching of a limit. In 1888 the city of Charlottetown fixed an income tax on $400, and under the proposed Act it is placed at $600. Now, what is the average income of the farmer and other classes? A commission of inquiry in the United States shows the average income of the farm laborer to be $194, of the farmer $300, and the artizan $340. He thought the limit here should be fixed at $300 for the minimum tax. Perhaps the most objectionable feature of the bill was the provision for the making out of the list of those liable under the tax by the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. It is within his discretion to place one man on the list and exempt another; also to place the amount of each man's income. There lies the danger, although there is a provision whereby a man may correct the amount placed as his income by the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. Is it expedient to go at this matter hap-hazard? There is no provision to raise the assessment if the amount be placed too low. The man who is authorized to impose this assessment is the man most interested in the collection. Although the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer was one of the most honest men in the country, still he thought it would be unwise to confer such power on any one man. The people of Charlottetown and of other countries, in matters of this kind, appoint assessors and those men are sworn to do their duty. When they place a man on the assessment roll, if they do not know the amount to put down, they send him a blank form, which he fills up correctly under a penalty of $20. He (Mr. Bell) thought that under the proposed bill the assessments should be made by sworn valuators.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald agreed with the remarks of Mr. Bell regarding the placing of the assessing and collecting in the hands of the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. He (Mr. McDonald) was not opposed to this tax, provided the money was properly expended. If the Government are given an unlimited revenue, what guarantee is there regarding its proper expenditure. Under this measure, the Provincial-Treasurer, if he were so disposed, could throw all the burden of taxation on the shoulders of his political opponents and in favor of his friends. He thought the Judges of the County Court, for instance, would be the proper persons to make out the assessment lists. As to the amount to be raised under the bill nothing has been told the House. We are working in the dark in that respect. He could not see what ground Mr. Bell had for his charge that the Opposition were determined to tax the farmer and exempt the professional man and the merchant; and showed wherein he (Mr. Bell) was wrong in his statement that the Dominion tariff operated against the poor man. He agreed with Mr. Bell that it was very necessary to properly define what was meant by "income" under the Act.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair complimented the Leader of the Opposition upon the moderate way in which he had treated the bill; but he thought he should not allow his followers to wander so far from the subject. Taxation is admittedly necessary, and the Government are doing their best to make the tax as equitable as possible. He thought the Provincial Secretary was the best person to assess and collect the income tax, and in his department existed the machinery for carrying out the work. He thought the bill was as clearly drawn as an income tax could be. It reaches everyone whose income is over $600. If as suggested by the hon. member from Bedeque, valuators are appointed and other machinery adopted the Act would be made most cumbersome and expensive.

The motion passed and the House then went into committee on the bill, Mr. McKinnon in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Peters explained that the word "income" in the bill was not defined because in any Act he had ever seen when such was defined the definction was far from complete. "Income" in this case simply meant the profit on the year's transaction.

Hon. Mr. Peters thought that section two, providing that a tax of one cent on the dollar upon all income derived by non-residents from capital invested in the Province might be looked upon as class legislation—like discriminating against foreign capitalists—and these persons might not feel like paying the tax.

Mr. Gordon said he could not agree with the Leader of the Government on this point. He showed that foreign investors get a much larger interest here than they get elsewhere—the rate here being 6 and 7 p. c., whereas only 3½ p. c., is paid abroad and these investors also get the protection of the law. He thought, therefore, that they should not object to paying a tax of one cent in the dollar as provided by the bill. The Opposition also took exception to the clause respecting the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. Peters contended that Mr. Bell was wrong when he said the average income of the farmer was $300, and argued that $600 would be nearer the mark.

Mr. Bell reiterated his statement that the average income of the farmer did not exceed $300.

House took recess for two hours.

After recess, committee on the income tax bill was resumed.

A lively discussion took place regarding what constituted a man's income, and in what respect it would be reached by the bill.

Hon. Mr. Peters explained what he meant by net income by illustrating the case of a lawyer who was in receipt of (say) $4000 yearly from his practice or other sources, out of which he had to pay for the services of a clerk, office, rent, postage, etc., and pointed out that the tax would be imposed only on the balance of his income left, after deducting these expenses. If any definition completely covering and fully interpreting "income" as used in the bill could be crystalized into an amendment to the bill, he would have no objection to adopting it.

Hon. Mr. Farquharson was opposed to Mr. Bell's suggestion that the amount of income to be taxed be made $300 instead of $600. The tax was intended to lessen the burden of the farmer and the poor man and it was an equitable and just tax.

Mr. Aitken also took exception to the reduction suggested by Mr. Bell and to his statement that the average farmer's income was only $300.

Mr. Shaw argued that non-residents having money invested in this Province yielding less than $600 a year should not be exempt, and moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Arsenault seconded the motion.

Mr. Gordon said he thought very few members of the House understood the intent of the act. Everything should be made clear and distinct so that everyone would know upon what he had to pay.

The amendment moved by Mr. Shaw was then put and lost on a straight party vote.

Mr. Bell moved an amendment, providing that the rate of income to be taxed be fixed at $400 instead of $600, but subsequently withdrew it.

The discussion was continued by Hon. Mr. McLean and Hon. Mr. Laird, both of whom expressed themselves as opposed to a reduction in the amount of income to be taxed.

Messrs. Blanchard and Arsenault spoke in favor of reducing the amount, and promised to support Mr. Bell's amendment if he pressed it.

Mr. Bell said he would take a middle course between the amount mentioned in the bill and that set out in the previous amendment, and moved that the rate be fixed at $500 instead of $600.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald seconded the motion. He thought the amount reallzed from the tax would be very small if the minimum limit was left at $600.

Mr. Bell's amendment was then put and lost. It was supported by Mr. Rogers (Alberton) and every member of the Opposition, excepting Gordon and Shaw.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

House of Commons Proceedings.

OTTAWA, April 20.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Mulock brought up a report of the Public Accounts Committee respecting the examination of witnesses under oath, and moved a resolution declaring that it is desirable that any witness called before the select standing committee on public accounts be examined under oath or affirmation touching any matter coming before it.

Sir C. H. Tupper moved the following amendment: While not considering it expedient to oblige committees of this House to examine under oath or affirmation all persons who may be examined before the committees, the House is willing to grant to any committee authority to examine witness under oath or affirmation whenever it may appear that by so doing the committee may be aided in the examination of matters coming before such committee.

The discussion which followed was taken part in by Messrs. Davies, Tupper, Mulock, Dr. Weldon, Haggart, Thompson, and others, The House divided on the amendment as follows: For, 156; against, 110; Government majority, 46. It was a strict party vote, except that Col. O'Brien was paired with a Government supporter.

The annual report of the Minister of Militia was laid on the table. In the course of his report General Herbert recommends that it would be well for officers of the Maritime Province corps to be assembled in Halifax as often as possible in order that they obtain the great advantage of training with the imperial troops.

SMALL-POX IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

A General Scare Among the People.

ST. JOHN, April 20.

New Brunswick has become a general small-pox scare headquarters. At Sussex, on Monday night, Thomas Byrne came home from New York with the degree of M. D. and honors, and also with a slight indisposition. He had many friends on the train, and was met by many at the Sussex station, where the friends shook hands and congratulated him. Then he went home and became ill. Until yesterday morning he was visited by the people of the town. However, Dr. White, chairman of the board of health, placarded the house with information that it contained a case of small-pox.

Byrne was in attendance at the contagious diseases hospital in New York.

SALISBURY IN THE LORDS.

The Government is Afraid to Dissolve.

LONDON, April 20.

Lord Salisbury, in addressing the members of the Primrose League, said that the Government majority in Parliament was composed of men adjudged enemies of the nation by an impartial tribunal. The Government, he declared, was afraid to dissolve Parliament and go before the tribunal of the people, so they sought to substitute agitation against the House of Lords. He said that he was not opposed to reforming the House of Lords, which, he thought, could be done by the appointment of more life peers.

Big Hotel for St. John.

ST. JOHN, April 20.

It is announced with apparent authority that the purchasers of the St. John Street Railway are arranging for the erection here of a first-class hotel to cost $250,000. The new hotel will probably occupy the site which the Dufferin House now covers in part.

A Man Killed.

HALIFAX, April 20.

Thomas Boutilier, a city laborer, was killed yesterday by being run over by a train near the dockyard.

In reply to some inquiries regarding what packages count in Paton & Co's competition, the firm informs us that nothing counts but general dry goods, carpets and oil cloths. Packages for store use, such as wrapping paper, etc, do not count.

House Cleaning!—Watson's Furniture polish requires no rubbing 15 cents at Watsons Drug Store tf.

BARGAIN No. 1.

50 Volumes Poets,

beautifully bound and illustrated, red under gold edges, large clear type. Worth $1.50, cheap at $1.25.

Our Price Only $1 00 Each.

These beautiful Books are direct from the celebrated publishers, William Collins, Sons & Co., Glasgow. Among them are the works of Longfellow, Burns, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Hood, Milton, and thirteen others of the world's great poets. Call and see.

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Booksellers and Seedsmen,
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In PRICE and STYLE we are as completely above competition as our CARPETS are above the floor.

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Brussels,
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Hundreds of Yards selling! You cannot afford to buy one Yard before you have seen our stock.

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MASTIFF PLUG CUT

Is Unrivalled

Put that in Your Pipe and Smoke it

More solid comfort in one package of Mastiff tobacco than you can get out of any other plug cut in the world. Try a package and see that we tell the truth.

J. B. Pace Tobacco Co., Richmond Virginia; and Montreal, Canada.

SOMETHING HAS DROPPED

WHAT IS IT? WHERE?

Prices of Boots and Shoes

—AT—

J. M. McLEOD & CO'S.

Our Styles are the best. Prices the lowest that can be made on the quality. We keep all kinds of Boots and Shoes usually kept in a first-class Shoe House. You will be pleased with them.

OPERA HOUSE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

26th & 27th APRIL.

75th Anniversary I. O. O. F.

The Oddfellows of this City have much pleasure in announcing the presentation on the above dates of Audran's celebrated Opera Comique, in Three Acts, entitled:

OLIVETTE.

with full Musical Libretto, Dialogue Historical Costumes, and complete Stage Settings.

The music of this Opera is brilliant and pleasing, the dialogue humorous, the plot interesting, and the costumes of the handsome and picturesque French styles of 200 years ago.

Libretto of the vocal parts will be printed on Programme for the Hall.

Admission at popular prices. Reserved Seats, 50 cents; unreserved, 35 cents.

Plans of Hall will be on exhibition at Rankin's and Johnson & Johnson's (Queen Street) Drug Stores on Monday, 16th inst., and for second performance on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Doors open at 7.30. Curtain rises at 8.

BENJ. BREMNER,
Chairman Committee.

H. M. DAVIS-ON,
Secretary Committee.

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GREAT REMOVAL SALE

—WILL COMMENCE—

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 11th APRIL,

AND CONTINUE UNTIL WE MOVE INTO

OUR NEW PREMISES ON MARKET SQUARE.

All our Stock of DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES at the following Discounts for CASH ONLY:—

Black and Colored Dress Goods	33 per cent.
Mantle Cloths, Tweeds and Worsteds	33 "
Lace Curtains and Muslins	33 "
Smallwares and Ribbons	33 "
Corsets, Gloves and Hosiery	33 "
Flannelettes and Ginghams	25 "
Grey and White Cottons	25 "
Pillow Cottons and Sheetings	25 "
Table Damask, Towels and Toweling	25 "
Print Cotton and Tickings	25 "
Shirts, Collars, Ties and Underclothing	33 "
Umbrellas and Braces	33 "
Hats and Caps (New Stock)	33 "
Men's Readymade Clothing	33 "
Boys' " "	25 "
Rubber Coats	33 "
Trunks and Valises	25 "
Special Prices on Spools and Cotton Warps	
All our stock of Boots and Shoes	33 "

No Goods to leave the Store until paid for. Goods not exchanged or taken back once sold. No samples.

J. B. MACDONALD & CO., QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, April 10, 1894—dy

A CHANCE FOR SMALL FEET,

Sizes 2 1-2, 3, 3 1-2.

Discount for Cash!—25 per cent. off Kid, Lace and Button Boots during April.

GOFF BROTHERS.

Charlottetown, April 18, 1894—m w f

Values in Black Goods Worth Your Attention!

58c—Chevron Raye, 48 inches wide, a beautiful fabric with narrow, invisible stripes and camel's hair effects; this line is really worth 85 cents, 52c—Worsted Diagonal Serge, 42 inches wide, long wool, hard twisted; no better goods to wear in the market. 50c—French Cashmere, 46 inches wide, fine and heavy, a really wonderful value. Modern ideas of healthful dress are perfected in the Hygeian Waists for Ladies and Children. All sizes kept.

STANLEY BROTHERS, BROWN'S BLOCK.