ported from any country which lays an export duty on the same or any of them, shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this act."

Mr. John Charlton, one of the leading members of the Grit party, a trusted lieutenant of Mr. Laurier, sent a memorial to Mr. Carlisle at Washington, in which he said :

"But the proviso contained in that clause will not reach the purposes intended; but if the interpretation of your memorialist is correct, will result in the imposition of duties upon the article only that Canadian export duties are imposed upon, thereby supplementing the Canadian export duty and furthering the purposes of the Canadiaan Government.

"It is respectfully submitted that this proviso should read as follows :

"Provided that if any export duty be laid by any foreign country upon any of the articles mentioned in paragraphs Nos. 672 to 683, inclusive, then all said articles imported from said country shall be subjected to the duties existing prior to the passing of this act."

The Senate readily embraced this suggestion and the effect of it was that Canada cannot put an export duty on logs without making every article in the lumber schedule dutiable in the American market. As the House Bill stood, a Canadian duty on logs would simply be met by an import duty on the same article, which is just what Canada would like. But John Charlton—Laurier's trusted lieutenant—in a memorial to Carlisle, showed the Senate of the United States how they could effectually hurt Canada, and the blow was immediately inflicted. There was a time when such treason would send a man to the gallows.

But John Charlton is not alone in this matter of treasonable coqueting with the politicians of a foreign country. During the years 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891, Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. Laurier, Davies and others were most incessant in their intrigues with American politicians. We all remember Edward Farrar's pamphlet, suggesting to the United States how Canada could be most severely punished by tariff legislation. Farrar was, at that time, editor of the Toronto Globe, and the bosom friend of Sir Richard Cartwright. Nor can we forget, Mr. Chairman, that the Leader of the Grit Party, Mr. Laurier, has been guilty of very questionable conduct in discussing public questions in the United States. Speaking at a banquet given to him at Boston, he made use of the following language, and which was reported in the Toronto Globe at the time, and which Mr. Laurier admitted in Parliament last winter was a true report, by which he was willing to be bound. He said :—

"The tie which now binds Canada to the mother land is Canada's own will, and it is with pride that I say it, though still a colony, yet Canada is free. (Applause.) Of course light as is the dependence, it cannot last forever. Even at this day Canada and England have interests totally apart, and the time will come when, in the very nature of things, separation will take place. In my opinion the conduct of England, of Canada, towards the United States during the war was a disgrace to the civilization of England, of Canada. The American people could fight their own battles; they required no help, but when they were engaged in a supreme struggle for the life or death of this great nation; when they were fighting for a cause as great as holy as ever engaged the devotion of men; when they had reason to expect the outspoken sympathy of those nearest to them, it was galling that southern privateers could be built, manned and equipped in England, with the passive connivance of the British Government, to destroy American commerce on the high seas; it was galling that rebel refugees could find shelter in Canada, and there with impunity, and without provoking condemnation, plot abominable crimes to help secession. (Applause.)

Our object is, when there is a Liberal Administration at Ottawa, to offer to the United States the free entrance of our territory to all American products, whether natural or manufactured, provided the United States extend the same privilege to the products of Canada. This involves that we would offer to the American nation advantages denied to the rest of the world.

This is not a question of sentiment, and, for my part, I am firmly convinced that the economic interests of Canada lie with this continent, and it is on the broad basis of continental freedom of trade that I place the question. (Applause.)"

Now I have no hesitation in saying that no honest Canadian statesman should make that speech in a foreign country, and the following from a Boston press report of the same speech is just as bad :

"I am a subject of the British crown, but whenever it comes that as a Canadian I have to choose between the interests of England and the interests of Canada, my whole heart is with my native land.

It is manifest to me that the interests of my country are identical with the interests of the United States."

The language of Mr. Laurier regarding the attitude of Canadians towards the war of the rebellion is not true, and even if it were true no good purpose could be served by raising a question which does not belong to this generation. I say unhesitatingly that, apart from the compassion which all onlookers cannot help feeling for the undermost dog in the fight, the sympathy of a large majority of Canadians was strongly on the side of the Federal Government during the war of the rebellion. I cannot understand what good purpose Mr. Laurier could hope to serve by recalling the question of Canadian sympathy for either side in the civil war. Likewise people, the Americans have long since ceased to shake the bloody shirt at each other, and I am mistaken if they would form a very high opinion of the Canadian who asked them to shake it against Canada.

The declaration which Mr. Laurier made in Boston, and one which I have heard him utter in Charlottetown, viz., that should the time come when it would be necessary for him to decide between Canada and Great Britain, then he would take the side of Canada. I think this declaration is a very silly one, and instead of being proclaimed from a hundred platforms with evident delight, might be reserved until the painful day for every son of Canada, when the final choice would of necessity be made, a day which we all hope and believe will never come. It would be much more creditable for Mr. Laurier to show his zeal for the interests of Canada when they clash with those of the United States. Within the past few months the Opposition press have not failed to remind us that the revenue of revenue of Canada is falling, and that a deficit on the transactions of the present year is certain to occur. Almost every country in the world has a deficit in either the present or the past year, and it would, indeed, be a wonderful thing if Canada should alone, of all countries, wholly escape the effects of the depression which has proved so disastrous all over the civilized world. It speaks volumes, however, for the solvency of our country and its Government that Mr. Foster has been able to negotiate the loan of this year on such highly advantageous terms.

EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURE.

Notwithstanding the low prices which prevail for agricultural products and the census showing that there has been no appreciable increase in our rural population, the wonderful increase in the value of our agricultural production is almost remarkable. In 1878 our exports of agricultural products only amounted in value to $32,028,000, while in 1893 the same products exported from Canada reached a value of $53,768,000, or nearly $22,000,000 of an increase in the fourteen years. When we remember that we have now about 800,000 more of urban or city population to feed than we had in 1878, we are enabled to form some idea of how enormously the agricultural products of Canada have increased. The $22,000,000 increase in the value of our exports of agricultural products represents a much larger increase in the volume of that trade, as the price of wheat and barley were nearly double in 1878 what they are now, and other products are proportionately cheaper.

It is also most interesting to inquire where our surplus of agricultural products have mainly gone in these years. To the United States we sent

In 1878	$13,144,415.
In 1893	8,083,955.

To Great Britain we sent

In 1878	$19,000,000.
In 1893	42,500,000.

There has been a falling of over $5,000,000 in our sales of agricultural products to the United States and an increase of $23,500,000 in our sales of the products of the farm to Great Britain in that period of 24 years.

PUBLIC WORKS AND WINTER COMMUNICATION.

Some gentlemen have been good enough to refer in very complimentary terms to a speech of mine in the Senate last session on the claims of Prince Edward Island regarding public works and winter communication. It must always be remembered that in presenting the claims of our Island at Ottawa, the main difficulty is the smallness of the Province, and our case is prejudiced from the fact that the tendency of small places is to look at things from a sectional point of view. I took great pains to satisfy the House that we are not animated by any sectional feeling in advocating the just claims of Prince Edward Island. We have no fault to find, but on the contrary are proud of what has been done by the Government of Canada in building great railways and canals, bringing every part of this vast country together in the bonds of commercial communication. We have borne our share of the expenditure necessary to accomplish all this and we do not complain, but are proud of the success that has crowned these great enterprises. All we ask is that Prince Edward shall be treated in same broad, liberal manner. Speaking as I did on that question, not as a party man, but as a Prince Edward Islander, I was careful not to treat either political party as hostile to us. I had many opportunities of knowing the kindly feeling that great statesman, Sir John Macdonald, entertained for our Island, and I took especial pains to show that he had in drafting the terms of union and in subsequent acts admitted the justness of the principle for which we are contending. Gentlemen, when I finished that speech I had the satisfaction of knowing that I had pretty fully presented the claims of my own Province without antagonizing either party in politics, without antagonizing any other Province, and without, I believe, antagonizing a single member of the Chamber of which I have the honor to be a member. And I have also the satisfaction of knowing that I succeeded in modifying, if not, indeed, in changing, the views of many of our leading men on the claims and contentions of Prince Edward Island, and that I have received credit for putting on record, I may say, for the first time an historical resume of the position of Prince Edward Island towards the Confederation, which cannot fail to facilitate future discussions and inquiries.

The Daily Patriot of Saturday last in a leading article, stated that I had made exaggerations in that speech which will injure the Province. In reply to this, I will quote the following words from a letter which the Right Hon. Sir John Thompson was kind enough to address to me regarding that speech, a short time after its delivery. He said :

"I must congratulate you sincerely on the care and ability with which everything is arranged and the fairness which characterises the case you present on behalf of your Province."

Gentlemen, you have made a very great mistake, in fact an unpardonable mistake, in tendering me this complimentary banquet without in the first place consulting my amiable friend, the Hon. David Laird, and I earnestly hope that his friends will extend some consolation in the present disturbed state of his mind. The article of Saturday may be very well paraphrased in the language of the eldest son in Scripture who said: "Lo, do I not serve you for these many years and you have not given me even a kid to make merry with my friends." (Laughter.)

It will be remembered, gentlemen, regarding the proposed tunnel under the Straits of Northumberland, I took this ground. The undertaking is a very great one. The estimates of its probable cost, that is, for a tunnel of reasonable dimensions, are not in my opinion in excess of what Canada might be reasonably expected to occur, but he would be no friend of Prince Edward Island who would demand that the Government would blindly rush into the undertaking without the fullest investigation as to its entire practicability, and we are not so unreasonable as to expect that the tunnel should come into existence like Aladdin's palace. On the contrary, we know that, no matter how favorable the results of preliminary investigations may be, it will be many long years before the tunnel can be accomplished. It would take many years, supposing everything went well, to complete the work, after actual excavation began on both sides of the Straits. In view, then, of the long delay which must elapse before the Tunnel can be completed; in view of the uncertainty which, it must be admitted, still exists regarding its feasibility; and in view of the large balance which is due the Island in order to recoup us for the enormous expenditures on the railways and canals of the Province. I demanded in the Senate that the Government should construct at once branch railways in this Province, which are much needed to develop its resources. Speaking of the demand of the southern part of the Province, I said :

"There is a very large section of Prince Edward Island extending from Charlottetown southward through what is known as the Belfast and Murray Harbor district, about 55 miles of an extent of country that is not benefited or permitted in any way by the by the P. E. Island Railway. I think I am within the bounds of truth when I say that there is not a better tract of country in the Dominion of Canada than that district. Every inch of land is occupied by a thrifty, hardy and industrious class of settlers, and they have very poor harbors on the greater part of their coast."

Whenever public works for Prince Edward Island are spoken of we find our opposition press at once starting the cry: "Oh you are trying to bribe the Island." Such prudery or rather hypocrisy is not deserving of an answer. The districts of Belfast and Murray Harbor were as well entitled to railway facilities as other parts of Prince Edward Island and they should have got them when branches were built to Tignish and Souris, and they would have got justice at that time if their representatives proved true to their interests. As long as I have a voice or an influence in the affairs of our country in Federal affairs that voice and that influence shall be used in the advocacy of railway extension in our Province, not only southward but in other places as well, and I am greatly mistaken if the people of the Island will be so blinded by party cries as to withhold their support from the government which gives them justice, and to continue to support men who sacrificed the interests of important sections of the Province, when they had the power in their hands, and who are still allied to a party in Federal politics who profess to be opposed to the principle of building Provincial or local railways. Regarding the southern railway, I advocate a road from the harbor of Charlottetown to the harbor of Murray Harbor, connected with the existing branch from Mount Stewart to Georgetown at some point to be settled on, and touching at or near Montague Bridge. And I may say farther, that I am strongly opposed to a plan advocated by Mr. Davies in the Commons for the construction of the cross line only, having its terminus near Wood Islands. Such a line would be of no benefit to the Belfast and Murray Harbor districts. In fact the very proposition of it was insulting and injurious, and showed plainly that its propounder had given the question no careful consideration.

Gentlemen, believing as we do in the principles of the Liberal-Conservative party, it is no small gratification to us that that party has been during so many years sustained in power, thus enabling it to carry out so many great and beneficial measures. And we have to-day the proud satisfaction of knowing that the political horizon is less clouded than at any former period approaching an appeal to the country. The Liberal Conservative party is strong in its trade policy, strong in its railway policy, strong in the principles of a wide toleration, and justice to all classes and creeds, and strong in the possession of able patriotic and honest men whom we are proud to recognize as our leaders, and under whose leadership we look for great things for Canada in the years that are to come. (Cheers and applause.)

Senator Prowse, responding to the Senate and House of Commons, referred in complimentary terms to the able, eloquent and convincing speech of the guest of the evening. He could not let the opportunity pass to express his gratification and bear his testimony to the able, honest and straightforward conduct of Hon. Mr. Ferguson. Some persons had proposed to abolish the Senate. If the honest and prudent measures of the Government were thwarted by the Senate, as such measures as the late Provincial Government were thwarted by the Legislative Council of this Province, then the Senate might be abolished. But he thought that so long as it contained men such as Senator Ferguson and performed its constitutional function of correcting treaty legislation, it ought to be retained. He thought, too, that, in view of the experience of this Province, it would be highly injudicious to render the Legislative Council elective. Senators occupy a position of great importance and responsibility. They are responsible to their consciences and their God. So long as they keep the interests of the country in view they will be of great use to Canada. Their usefulness has been demonstrated in the case of the late corrupt Government of Quebec, which has been driven from power at a result of the developments made before a Senate committee. Upon the death of Sir John Macdonald a senator was found to take up the great responsibility and labor of the Premier. Sir John Abbott had sacrificed his life for the sake of his country. The senate is a useful instrument of legislation under the constitution, and a fundamental mistake would be made if it were abolished.

John McLean Esq. M. P., said that he had great pleasure in responding for the House of Commons. He had gone into politics to support the Liberal Conservative Party in the Local Legislature, and he had been sent to Parliament as the Liberal Conservative representative of King's County. The Liberal Conservative Policy had been successful in encouraging the farming, fishing, manufacturing and mercantile interests of the country and its credit now stands so high in the markets of the world that when two and a-half millions of three per cents were a short time ago offered in the London market tenders for eleven millions were sent in.

George R. Montgomery was asked to respond to the toast of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor. In doing so he reviewed the career of Hon George Howlan in an admirable speech, in which he referred to his actions as a son, a brother, a citizen, a representative in the Provincial Legislature, a member of the Senate and finally as Lieutenant-Governor; and said that he was proud to assist in doing honor to the Hon. Senator Ferguson, whom he hoped, and confidently expected, ere long, to be able to address as the Honorable, the Minister of Agriculture. (Applause.)

The Legislature of P. E. Island was responded to by Hon. J. O. Arsenault in a pointed and felicitous style. He was delighted to be present to help to do honor to the guest of the evening. He had known Hon. Senator Ferguson for many years, and often was amazed at the inexhaustible energy he displayed. He always did his work in the House, always performed his departmental work promptly, then went home and did his work, returning the next day much earlier than his colleagues. This had been his record in the past, and now, when transferred to a higher sphere, he had shown by his speeches in Parliament that he was ever active and possessed of remarkable ability. He hoped Senator Ferguson would go up still higher. He had no fault to find with any minister of the Federal Government, but if any change should occur, he would consider it eminently proper to select Senator Ferguson, a practical farmer, and a man of superior abilities as a statesman, to a seat in the Cabinet. (Applause.)

The toast of the Agricultural and Dairying interests of the Provine was enthusiastically honored.

Hon. William Campbell was the first on the list to respond. It gave him great pleasure, he said, to attend to do honor to an old friend and former colleague. He had always admired Mr. Ferguson's great abilities, and he was in hearty accord with the remarks of his old friend and late colleague, Mr. Arsenault, and he, too, hoped the day was not far distant when Mr. Ferguson would be rewarded for the conspicuous services he had rendered. He spoke of the gratifying progress made in the condition of the farmers of this Province. He remembered when our farmers and their families went to church in their carts. It is not so to-day. With rare exceptions our farmers enjoy all the comforts of life. The McKenzie Government had not helped the farmer. They raised the tariff from 15 to 17½ per cent. on an average. The present Government had taken the duties off necessaries of life.

Mr. J. Heber Haslam also responded in excellent style to this toast. He felt that the guest of the evening well deserved the honor bestowed upon him. He was an honor to the farmers of this country, and in honoring him farmers and others honor themselves. He had great faith in the agricultural and dairying resources of this Province. He had traversed every province of the Dominion, and a great deal of the United States, and was more convinced than ever that this Province was, in some respects, the equal of any of them. On his way to the World's Fair he had seen immense crowds of the agriculturists of the United States going there also, appearing at their best, we may be sure; but he was satisfied that the farmers and farmers' wives of P. E. Island assembled at one of our exhibition would compare more than favorably with any he had seen. In Hon. Senator Ferguson we have a progressive, practical farmer, and it must be a great gratification to him to look around the board and note the standing of the men who had assembled to do him honor.

Mr. McNeill made a capital speech, replete with facts and sound logic. He referred to the area and boundless resources of Canada, its rapid progress under Liberal-Conservative rule, and the importance of retaining a fiscal system which in such a short time had done so much to develop its resources. England had become great and powerful under Protection, and no other country could become so that did not foster its industrial interests. The Grit party had not attempted to show what they intended to do. The tariff reformers of the United States had specified every article on which they proposed to legislate; the grits had not named one. He was glad to join in doing honor to Senator Ferguson. He had fought his battles well; and he endorsed the many tributes that had been paid to him. (Continued applause).

The toast to the Clergy was honored with great enthusiasm, the Rev. Mr. Corey responding first in a happy speech, which elicited great applause. The moral and material interests of the people and the clergy were so closely identified that he did not see anything improper in Clergymen uniting with the laymen in doing honor to a public man of worth, such as Senator Ferguson. He had felt the first thrill of Canadian loyalty on viewing the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. He had also learned there from the librarian that Senator Ferguson was one of the most diligent of the people's representatives. He said the committee had done honor to the Clergy, and justice to their guests, and credit to the banquet, by drinking the toasts in sparkling cold water.

Rev. A. E. Burke was warmly received. He had always been a Liberal Conservative. He believed in that party because he saw that it had built up the country. This he had been able to learn for himself while making an excursion through the Dominion. He felt happy to join with those who had assembled to do honor to Senator Ferguson, who was an exemplary man in private life and a liberal-minded, consistent, public man. As a statesman he was always identified with the progressive spirit of the age, and he hoped this Province would succeed in placing him in a seat in the Dominion Cabinet, as he would be able to do a great deal to promote the welfare of the country in general and this Province in particular. Senator Ferguson had been roundly abused in his time, but this only reminded him of what the late Sir John Macdonald said, viz, that if you want to find the best apple tree always go to the one with the most stones under it. The Rev. gentleman concluded his remarks amid loud applause.

Messrs. McQuarrie, Stewart and Mellish responded for the Bench and Bar; Lieut.-Col. Moore for the Militia, Messrs. Cotton, McCourt, McIsaac, Brennan and Arthur Mellish for the Press, and Messrs. Mothersill and J. S. McDonald for the Ladies.

After the regular toasts had been duly honored, a number of volunteer toasts were drunk.

Our host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, was proposed by D. O'M. Reddin, Esq., in felicitous terms, and was responded to by Mr. Davies in his usual happy manner. The healths of Dr. Jenkins, Messrs. Wm. Campbell, Joseph Arsenault, J. C. Underhay and James Clow were proposed collectively by Senator Ferguson, and responded to in able speeches by Dr. Jenkins, Messrs. Campbell, Arsenault and Underhay.

The reception committee were honored by an enthusiastic toast, and happy responses were made by Messrs. McKay, Lyons and Nicholson.

The programme was interspersed by songs and recitations and the party broke up about six o'clock by singing the National Anthem and Auld Lang Syne.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

PERSONAL.

Capt A. H. Kelley of Yarmouth, N. S., has secured the position of navigator of the steam yacht Ituna, owned by Mr. Allison Armour, of Chicago. He is in New York, where the yacht is now lying. Capt. Kelly is well known in Charlottetown, having been captain of the steamer Premier, which ran between this port and Halifax a couple of years ago.

Deceiving the Ladies.

The unceasing struggle for supremacy in almost every line of trade undoubtedly has a tendency to make dealers resort to questionable methods of business. Take, for instance, a line of high-class dress goods like Priestley's, which has been brought to a state of perfection and has attained popularity everywhere; as soon as the ladies insist upon having these goods and no others, it is reported that some merchants have even taken the "Varnished Board," Priestley's Trade Mark out of the Genuine Priestley's Black Dress Goods or Cravennettes, and wrapped inferior goods upon it, for the purpose of deceiving the customer. Fortunately, however, an extra precaution was adopted by the manufacturers in stamping the name "Priestley's" and the length on every five yards, so that ladies who want these goods can be sure they are getting them.

A few barrels of choice No. 1 and 2 gravenstein apples. Price from $1.50 to $2.50 per bbl. at Sanderson & Co.

Read the advt of auction sale at the Xmas Supply store, Grafton Street, next door to the Crown Confectionary. Sale on Friday at 2.30 at 7 o'clock.

Fresh dates and English chestnuts at S B Enman & Co's.

The gent's collars we are showing at 14 cts, each, over 150 doz, are the latest shapes and guaranteed four ply. This week at the People's Store.—W. A. Weeks & Co. nov 10 2in.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

NOT ONLY THE GREATEST ACTRESS OF HER DAY BUT A WOMAN OF HIGH ATTAINMENT IN MANY OTHER BRANCHES OF ART.

Probably there is not a woman in the world to-day whose name is more familiar than that of Sarah Bernhardt; she needs no introduction to the Canadian people, therefore, we will simply quote what she has written about 'Vin Mariani': 'I have been delighted to find "Vin Mariani' in all the large cities of the United States, and it has, as always, largely helped to give me that strength so necessary in the performance of the arduous duties which I have imposed upon myself. I never fail to praise its virtues to all my friends, and I heartily congratulate you upon the success which you so well deserve.'

Dr. Cyrus Edson, chief of Health Department, New York, says that in cases of influenza (La Grippe) where patients suffer with high fever and catarrh in the head, the most effectual remedy is the generous diffusible tonic 'Vin Mariani.' All grocers and druggists keep it, but if you should not find it at your dealers write direct to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, and if you enclose a stamp for postage you will receive an album containing the photographs of many celebrities who have testified to the excellence of 'Vin Mariani.'

New Goods ! New Goods !

Received from Montreal to-day, another supply of

FALL GOODS,

—IN—

Meltons, Tweeds, Worsteds, Serges, Friezes, etc.

Don't miss this opportunity. Step in and see those goods before purchasing anything that is old and shop-worn.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

S. A. McDONALD,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
The Store Formerly Occupied by A. J. Murphy.
dec5

OUR MOTTO!

The Golden Rule.

We have tested the above rule with most satisfactory results, and our customers, as far as we know, can vouch for it as well; and, contrary to ordinary rules, the more you use it the brighter it gets; so we use it in dealing out fair, honest goods in good, honest values in Overcoats, Suits, etc., to the great satisfaction of our many patrons. Every order, however small, is entitled to a Golden Rule. We extend to you a cordial invitation to give us an early call.

JOHN T. McKENZIE,
STAR TAILOR,
LONDON HOUSE.
dec5

Lippincott's Magazine,
1895.

The special feature of LIPPINCOTT'S—
A COMPLETE NOVEL
in each issue, in addition to the usual Short Stories, Novelettes, Essays, Poems, etc.,

All combined, make it one of the most desirable magazines now published.

We avoid the objection held by so many readers to a continued story.

During the coming year novels may be expected from Capt. King, Amelie Rives, Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. Stickney, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Train, (Author of "The Autobiography of a Professional Beauty"), and other well-known writers.

Price, $3.00 per year. Single copy, 25c. Send five 2-cent stamps for specimen copy.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
dec 7

Stray Heifer.

There has been on the subscriber's premises since May last a dark red heifer, two and ahalf years old. If not legally claimed and expenses paid, she will be sold at my barn on Monday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m.

JAMES POWER,
dec7 Clarke Town, Lot 36.

Are You Going
—TO THE—
CHRISTMAS FAIR?
WHERE?
Why, at Paton's.

WE SELL RUBBERS!

all sizes, all styles, all ready. Nobody can sell lower than we do. Write for quotations.

—(*)—

J. M. McLEOD & CO.,

Money-Saving Distributors of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,

189 QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, December 10, 1894 - dy

99 Cents
—FOR A—
FOUNTAIN PEN.

Xmas Cards,
Calendars.
Booklets,
Toy Books.
Annuals.
Fancy Goods.

A Large and Choice Selection to choose from.

HASZARD & MOORE.
dec10

Man's Meanest

attempt to cheat nature is false economy. Food must be relished to fully accomplish its purpose, and you can't relish poor GROCERIES. Don't attempt to economize by cheating nature. Always come to us and buy BEST GROCERIES.

SANDERSON & CO,
Who'esale & Retail Grocers.
Charlottetown, Dec. 4, 1894 - dy

MORTGAGE SALE.

Lot and Buildings at Souris.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1894, at twelve o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of June, A. D. 1894, and made between Daniel P. McInnis, of Souris East, Tailor, of the one part, and Richard L. Gaunt, of Montreal, of the other part:—

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Souris East, in King's County, in the said Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a stake fixed at the southern side of the main street, at the northeastern angle of a lot of land now in the possession of William Mellett; thence southwardly along the eastern boundary of said lot to the shore of Colville Bay; thence along the course of said shore and parallel with the main street aforesaid eighty feet; thence northwardly and parallel with the eastern boundary of William Mellett's lot aforesaid to the main street aforesaid; thence along the course of said street to the place of commencement.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. M. & D. C. McLeod, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

RICHARD L. GAUNT,
nov16—wy tl 5th dec Mortgagee.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Merchants Bank of P. E. Island.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Merchants Bank of P. E. Island will be held at its banking house Great George Street, on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, A. D. 1895 at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m.

Proxies must be left with the cashier at least one day previous to the meeting.

WM. McLEAN,
dec10—fri tu & wky. Cashier.

CHARLES E. THORNE,

Practical Plumber, Gas and Sanitary Engineer.

Having for a number of years worked in the United States with an experienced Plumber, will now furnish first-class work and jobbing of all kinds at short notice.

TESTIMONIALS—Arthur Johnson, Esq. Druggist, Revere Hotel, etc.

All orders left at REVERE HOTEL.
oct31—dy 3m eod

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Selling Newspapers," will be received until MONDAY, 17th December, 1894, for the privilege of selling newspapers, books, etc., on all the regular passenger trains of this Railway, and for use of news stand in Charlottetown Station, for one or three years from 1st January, 1895.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for fifty ($50) dollars, payable to the Honorable Minister of Railways and Canals, and the cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so.

A. McDONALD,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, 7th December, 1894.

pat jour tl 15th

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MERCHANTS' BANK P. E. ISLAND,
Charlottetown, Nov. 29, 1894.

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 the Banking House on and after January 2, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th December, 1894, to January 2, 1895, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

WM. McLEAN,
nov.29—2aw & wky Cashier.

50 YEARS

For the last 50 years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but during all this time

SHARP'S
BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

Never left the Front Rank for Curing

CROUP, COUGHS AND COLDS.

All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it. 25 cents a bottle.

ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Proprietors, St. John, N B.
nov23 d

Our Oil Trade is Booming!

During the past two weeks our Kerosene Oil trade has about doubled, and is still increasing. A few weeks ago we struck several casks that were not up to the mark, but since then we have received a new lot, and it has given general satisfaction. Call and get your Can filled with the best American Oil at the lowest cash price, at

BEER & GOFF'S.

Charlottetown, December 4, 1894—tu thu sat

New Fancy Work at Stanley Bros.

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

Bronze and Red Art Denims.
Elegant Art Silks, latest patterns.
Fancy Cushion Covers.
Stamped Cushion Covers.
Assorted Sizes in Art Squares.
All Shades in Knitting and Working Silks.

STANLEY BROS.