THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 18, 1894.

OUR WATER WORKS.

EVERY man, woman and child in Charlottetown is personally and directly interested in our waterworks. We are all in daily and hourly need of a plentiful supply of pure water, and we are all concerned, directly or indirectly, in having the taxes fall as lightly as possible. It is, therefore, gratifying to learn from the report of the Commissioners, which is published by THE EXAMINER to-day, that, while an ample supply of water has been afforded, the waterworks have practically ceased to be a burden upon the taxpayers, and that we have, moreover, the water for fire service, by which hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property has already been saved, into the bargain! Under these circumstances, a small additional tax to go to the sinking fund, out of which the water debentures will eventually be paid off, will not be seriously objected to by any reasonable citizen. At the same time, it would be much more satisfactory if the water works were operated to yield sufficient profit to make up the sinking fund. In this view the economy of the commissioners ought to be appreciated and the importance of care in the use of water ought to be apparent. There is no necessity for meanness or stinginess in the matter. Let every man, woman and child have water enough for every purpose. But let every man, woman and child have a care that the water shall not go to waste; for waste has to be made up out of the taxpayers' pockets. We note that there was in the past year an increase of $243.68 in the cost of coal. This increase might not have been necessitated if everyone had been careful not to use more water than was needed. Just a little daily waste on the part of each of the 1556 water takers in the city would add considerably to the cost of water supply in the run of a year. On the other hand, a little saving on the part of each would lessen considerably the cost of maintenance.

But the increased cost of coal has been off-set by reductions in the cost of supplies and superintendence. The efficient manager of the works, Mr. Charles Dalziel, having been appointed to the office of City Surveyor, a large part of the salary of an additional officer has been saved. Looking at the report as a whole, we think that the Commissioners are to be commended and the citizens congratulated upon the results exhibited.

It will be observed that the Commissioners expect the citizens to authorize the construction of the second main pipe line, which the Legislature has sanctioned. The Commissioners estimate that the cost of this addition will be $20,000. The borrowing of this amount would involve an addition to the interest charge of about $800 a year, which, divided among 1900 ratepayers, would be about forty-two cents each. The advantages to be derived from the additional pipe are (1) additional security against fire; (2) an alternative pipe in case one or the other should be broken or damaged; (3) ability to supply water to a small additional number of citizens. Certainly we cannot afford to run the risk of the water being shut off, even though the additional cost should be a dollar a year to each ratepayer. The Commissioners and their officials ought to be the best judges as to whether or not the risk exists; and they say that it does. Let the citizens now say what they think about the matter.

The Commissioners state that "the men in charge of the different departments of work, under the control of the Board, have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner, and that neither in regard to the operations in laying pipe or running the machinery has any mishap occurred." This statement will, we think, be borne out by all observant citizens. Than Messrs. Dalziel, McDonald and McLean, it would be difficult to find men more efficient and attentive to their duties.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE SCOTT ACT.

THE Summerside column of the Guardian contains the following:

"This is a Scott Act town, yet there are rum shops in full blast, and more liquor sold now than for a long time. These are the facts; what is the reason? What is the remedy? The reason why any law is openly violated is because those whose duty it is to enforce the law fail to do so, and, consequently, any who want to sell liquor start a saloon, knowing that they are not likely to be interfered with. Secondly, a lack of moral sentiment in the community to back up the observance of the laws, with the result that the authorities, feeling they have not the support of the whole town, and the rum element having such power, do not enforce the Act to the extent that it should be; hence we have the existing state of things. We think the remedy is this: Every citizen should have the interests of the community in which he lives at heart and do all in his power to further the cause of temperance. We rely too much upon the law and expect it to do our duty for us as well as its own. If every man, woman and child would do all they could to help their fellow men keep away from drink, we would soon have a sober town. Spasmodic efforts made prior to Scott Act elections and the taking of a plebiscite do not have the desired result; their effect is only momentary and soon passes away. What is wanted is a continuous effort put forth at all times."

This is fully in line with what has appeared in THE EXAMINER concerning the operation of the Scott Act in Charlottetown. We had not hoped to live to see THE EXAMINER vindicated by the Guardian; and we must congratulate our contemporary—or at least the Summerside part of it—upon having reached a conclusion concerning the Scott Act which is in accord with fact and reason.

It certainly is the duty of the community, and every respectable member of the community, to give his moral support to the cause of temperance as against drunkenness, and to influence, by example as well as by precept, those whose duty it is to enforce the law. We, therefore, hope that public opinion will require of Premier Peters the strict fulfilment of his ante-election promise to the representatives of the united temperance bodies. We have the authority of the Rev. William Lawson, secretary of the K. C. Alliance, for the statement, published in THE EXAMINER of the 7th November last, that—

"The Premier, Attorney-General Peters, told the representatives of the above societies who waited on him, and repeated at the public meeting, that he would see the present law fully enforced, if they would do their part; also, Prohibition if passed."

Now, we ask that the Premier be held to the strict fulfilment of his promise. "The present law," outside of Charlottetown, is the Scott Act. The temperance bodies have done "their part." On the strength of this promise, Premier Peters has had a strong support from them, and the plebiscite vote which he evoked was decisive for Prohibition. We assume that if the Premier had not been afflicted with the grip, he would already have taken steps to "fully enforce" the "present law" in Summerside and elsewhere. However this may be, the "united temperance bodies," while they press for prohibition of the retail traffic in Charlottetown as a result of the plebiscite vote, ought to cry aloud for the prompt fulfilment of the Premier's promise to "fully enforce" the "present law."

FINANCES OF HOME RULE.

As already intimated, the Hon. Edward Blake has opened a subscription list, of which Hon Frank Smith and Hon. S. H. Blake are treasurers for the replenishment of the Home Rule finances. In a letter to the Toronto Globe, Mr. Blake says:

With your permission I proceed to fulfil my promise of indicating the financial requirements of the Irish Parliamentary party for this year. They exceed $240,000; and perhaps I can best show my disposition to deal frankly, by quoting in explanation of this estimate, extracts from a confidential report which I made on the 14th November last. It is substantially as follows:—

"I have personally looked into the condition of the finances of the Irish Parliamentary party, with a view to calculating the sums required to carry on the movement for next year, including the general election, which many expect to take place about the end of 1894.

"I give you my estimates, with some of the data on which they proceed:

1—PAYMENT TO MEMBERS.

"The amount disbursed by the Treasurer this year reaches £8,575, which, however, included a small sum for arrears. The members of the Irish Parliamentary party do not, as a rule, grow richer as the Parliament grows older, but the reverse; and therefore we may look rather for an increase than a diminution in this item. I conjecture that for 1894 we may require £9,000, or $45,000.

2—REGISTRATION EXPENSES.

"The elections will probably be held on the next register. The Unionist Peers and landlords have unlimited resources, and it is absolutely necessary to make a good fight against them, as well as against Redmondite opposition, in order to show a continuing and overwhelming Irish majority for the bill, and, indeed, in order to secure votes enough to pass it into law. A large part of the national expense is borne by the localities or individuals, and the effort has been always to stimulate, as far as possible, local exertions. But in poor and exceptional districts aid must be given from central funds. Part of this aid has been provided by the Irish National Federation, but we have been obliged this year to supplement its funds by £1,450; and it remains, notwithstanding, in debt in this connection to a large amount, the payment of which will so far encroach on its receipts for next year that we shall require to provide for this purpose over £2,000, or $10,000.

3.—BY-ELECTIONS.

"These cost little, as a rule, there being few contests. But there are occasionally large expenses, beyond those which can be locally provided; and there is always the chance of a severe contest somewhere. It would not be safe to estimate on this head less than £500 or $2,500.

4.—GENERAL ELECTION FUND.

"Here as elsewhere the effort has been to promote, as far as possible, local or individual subscriptions. But, as you know, the expenses, which include the large charges of the returning officers, are very heavy, and it is absolutely necessary, in the majority of contests, to aid from a central fund. The Unionists, in order to embarass our resources, contest even utterly hopeless seats. The last general election cost this fund £8,938 10s 7d. I cannot estimate the cost this time at less than £9,000, or $45,000.

5.—BRITISH PROPAGANDA.

"Home rule is to be won in the British constituencies by the work to be done between now and the general election. Perhaps the most effective instrument of the great Liberal electoral successes between 1886 and 1890 was the Irish propaganda. Pamphlets and leaflets were most extensively distributed, and Irish speakers were constantly at work on the platforms. This work, which cost in some years £4,000, has been, since the split, almost abandoned for want of funds.

"Meantime, the Irish and other Unionists have raised enormous sums for political effort. They have been systematically deluging the doubtful British constituencies with Irish newspapers, leaflets, pamphlets, letters, canvassers and speakers from Ulster and elsewhere. They claim to have affected more than one bye-election. We must meet them at bye-elections in Britain, and counterwork them in the preparations for the general election. For this purpose we require £4,000, or $20,000, and I believe no expenditure would make a better return.

6—THE EVICTED TENANTS.

"The expenditure, including administration, even after omitting, for just comparison, some special disbursements in the earlier years, was for 1890-1 £40,800. The split, and consequent paralysis, stopped the supplies. The grants have been necessarily cut down almost to starvation point.

"The expenditure was for 1891-2 £21,700, and for 1892-3 £18,340. At least £17,000, or $85,000, is required for 1894.

7—DEBT.

"But this is not all. We are in debt. The main items are as follows:—

"(1) Old debt, dating from before the split, say, with interest	£3,680
"(2) Balance of debt to Mr. T. Curran, M. P., on his loan made before the general election, say...	3,100
Total.....	£6,780
Or	$33,900."

The Irish Parliamentary party trust that Irishmen at home and abroad will recognize the reasonableness of their appeal and give to it that hearty response which the interests of the cause demand.

It may be added that the list in Canada has been opened with the following subscriptions: Frank Smith, $1,000; Geo. W. Kiely, $1,000; Edward Blake, $1,000; Thos. Long, $500; Hugh Ryan, $1,000.

We have no doubt that some of the Irishmen and sons of Irishmen in this Province would like to contribute towards this fund. Contributions sent to this office will be forwarded to the Treasurer.

Syrup of Figs

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medical virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Fresh eggs at T. White's, Bayfield Street.

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

OUR CITY WATERWORKS.

Report of the Commissioners.

Interesting Statements Concerning Our Water Supply and its Cost.

From the report of the Commissioners, kindly furnished upon application, we quote as follows:

CONSTRUCTION.

The expenditure under this head during the year has been $1,788.65, making the total cost of construction proper, material, real estate, extensions, services, &c., $201,266.62.

The iron pipe extensions this year, including two hydrants, one on Brighton Road and the other on Gerald Street, involved an expenditure of $470.54.

EXTENSION.

The whole extensions in 1893 were as follows:—

In 6 inch pipe.		
Brighton Road,	12	ft
In 4 inch pipe.		
Kent Street,	360	feet.
Brighton Road,	250	"
Prince & Gerald Sts.,	640	"
	1250	
	1262	
In Hydrants.		
One 6 inch, Brighton Road,	1	
" " " Gerald Street,	1	
	2	
In Gates or Valves.		
One 6 inch on Kent Street,	1	
" " " Brighton Road,	1	
	2	

SERVICES.

The amount expended in laying Service Pipes since our last report has been $1,291.89, making the total cost of such pipes laid to date $18,591.77. This year, services have been put into 106 houses, tenements, stores or other places. With the 1655 previously laid, there are therefore now 1761 of such ready for yielding a revenue; but the books of the office show only 1556 in use, consequently 205 tenements must either be vacant, or their occupants unwilling through poverty or some other cause to avail themselves of the pure water within their cellar walls.

MAINTENANCE.

The year 1893 closes with 1,556 water-takers for the city, or only 91 more than in 1892. These 1,556 consumers are now paying at the rate of $13,821.75 for the year (though this rate was not paid during the whole year), or an average of $8.88 per service, being 4 cents per service less than at the end of last year.

The revenue from water-takers under the several heads for the last two years may be seen by the following comparative table:

REVENUE.

	1892.	1893.
Domestic purposes	$ 8,162.92	$ 8,522.16
Stables, &c.	684.79	683.50
Stores	1,064.10	1,133.31
Hose, &c.	257.35	250.56
Steamers, &c.	1,365.72	1,442.98
Miscellaneous	563.16	563.12
Rent of Quarry	150.00	150.00
Fines	9.00	12.00
	$12,257.04	$12,757.63

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure this year on Maintenance was $3,537.93, being $110.25 less than in 1892. On repairs there was an increase of $29.63, and on Coal $243.68; but there was a decrease in supplies, and also in salaries, mainly through the judicious arrangement by which Mr. Dalziel of the Water Department also became City Surveyor about the First of May last. The total revenue for the year being $12,757.63 and expenditure $3,537.93, the excess of the former over the latter was $9,219.70, which sum has been deposited to the credit of the City Council towards the payment of interest on the Water Debentures, amounting in 1893 to $9,410, thus unfortunately leaving a shortage for the year of $190.30 to be drawn from the surplus of Water moneys in the City Treasury.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The pumps and the whole system of pipes, gates, hydrants and services have worked admirably during the year. Not a single break occurred in the cast iron pipe lines. Two hydrants had to be taken up, one at the Bank of Nova Scotia corner and the other on Rochford Street. The valve of the former had been injured by the stand pipe for watering the streets, and was repaired and re-set. The hydrant on Rochford street had evidently been struck by a passing sleigh; and, it being in an exposed place, and the Chief of the Fire Department deeming it unnecessary that a hydrant should be kept there, it was not replaced. As regards the services, the Board have been put to no little trouble on account of water-takers damaging their cellar taps by turning them off frequently to avoid the freezing of the water in the interior pipes. Each water-taker should have a turn-off tap of his own in the cellar to save the tap against the cellar wall; but it must be understood, that if the latter is damaged, the water-taker is liable to have it repaired at his own cost.

SECOND PIPE LINE.

At the last session of the Legislature, an Act was passed increasing the limit of issuing Water Debentures from $200,000 to $220,000 to enable the Water Commissioners to lay a Second Main Pipe Line between the Pumping Station and the City, said line not to be built until 1894. As an election of Mayor and Councillors as well as of a Water Commissioner must take place next February, the Board cannot be expected to take any steps towards constructing said line, until it be ascertained whether the citizens authorize the new City Council and Water Commissioner to sanction the issue of debentures to proceed with the work. The Legislature has done its part, the citizens ought in some way to definitely approve of the second main pipe line, if they desire its prompt construction.

SINKING FUND.

The Water Works having been put in operation in January, 1889, and the Act to authorize the construction of the works, providing that a sinking fund shall be begun to be raised in five years after the Works going into operation, it will be necessary for the City Council to levy a sum for the purpose in 1894. As will be seen by our remarks on expenditure under the head of Maintenance, the Water Rates for 1893 were $109.30 short of covering the running expenses of the Works and the interest on Water Debentures. Possibly the expenditure on coal may be decreased a little next year, but as more water is being pumped every season this can scarcely be looked for. The ornamental fountain on Queen's Square wastes a great quantity of water, and should be entirely shut off after ten o'clock on fine nights and on every cloudy day and evening. The rates can hardly be expected to increase more in 1894 than this year, namely, $700; consequently it is clear that a large proportion of the sum to be appropriated to the Sinking Fund, to realize in 20 years at compound interest the principal of the cost of constructing the Works, must be raised for a few years by levying a tax for the purpose.

SCHEDULES.

The schedule relating to Water shows that 126,522,350 gallons were pumped during the present year, being an increase of 13,945,136 gallons over the quantity pumped in 1892. A large part of this increase was due to the more regular and effective watering of the streets than in any previous year. This accounts in some measure for the increase cost of coal consumed; but increased street watering is an enlarged expenditure which the citizens are probably quite willing to bear.

MACDONALDS OF BORRODALE.

SIR,—I am delighted to find that the Rev. Dugald M. Macdonald has supplied a brief but very important and interesting chapter to the above history, and I thank him for that contribution.

Many others might add to the information already published in your paper, but there is no one person so competent to deal with the subject fully as the rev. gentleman from Tignish, and I sincerely trust he will give us a more extended chapter at an early date. Yours, etc.,

A. A. MACDONALD.

"OLD TIMES ARE CHANGED."

SIR,—We live in degenerate days. I was surprised to read in your report of recent Supreme Court proceedings that in the first criminal case tried this term, the prisoner, William Power, was undefended. I always thought every man was presumed innocent until he was found guilty, and that no prisoner, however poor, was allowed to go without counsel. It used to be a rule in such cases, when I was a boy, that the judge selected a counsel to defend the prisoner gratuitously, and this duty was generally assigned to one of the young barristers in search of a legal reputation. Truth to tell, it was seldom necessary to do this in those days, for counsel had then always sufficient true love of their profession to undertake the duty without fee or reward.

What has become of the *esprit du corps* which has hitherto always animated the limbs of the law in this respect. There is no lack of lawyers nowadays in search of briefs, and a retainer in a criminal case might open the door to a brilliant future for many of our legal fledglings.

BLACKSTONE.

Pond's Extract, the most potent curative agent known for pains, aches and injuries; let those who have never used it inquire concerning its virtues.

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle. .....

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

Burns Anniversary.

GRAND

SCOTCH CONCERT

—IN THE—

Masonic Opera House,

—ON—

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1894.

PROGRAMME.

1. Songs of Scotland (Christie)..... Prof Vinnicombe's Orchestra.
2. Vocal Solo..... Prof Caven.
3. Quartette..... Messrs Bruce, McLean, Cook, Lewis.
4. Cornet—Scotch Airs..... Mr C P Fletcher.
5. Vocal Solo..... Mrs J M Macleod.
6. Violin {(a) Maiden Song / (b) Scotch Air} ..... Miss M A Macdonald.
7. Comic Song—"Laird o' Cockpen"..... Mr William McKay.
8. Vocal Solo..... Mrs James Byrne.
9. Annie Laurie Watz (R Gruninwuld)..... Orchestra.
10. Village Festival. Grand Gathering of Scotch Lads and Lassies, introducing Dairymaids' and Shepherds' Drill, Gillie Callum, etc., Mr. D. McDonald. Piano, Scotch Airs and Marches by Miss Macnab, from Scotland.
11. Duet—"Wha'll be King but Charlie"..... Misses Webster.
12. Vocal Solo—"Jessie's Dream"..... Miss E Tillie Brown.
13. Vocal Solo—"Mary of Argyle"..... Mr Charles Hermans.
14. Violin Solo—"Auld Lang Syne"..... Prof Vinnicombe.
15. Vocal Solo—"My Laddie in the Scotch Brigade..... Miss Annie Hyndman.
16. "Gems of Scotland" (Sibold) ..... Orchestra.
17. Vocal Solo—"Scotland Yet"..... Mr James Davison.
18. Trio—"O, Willie Brew'd a Peck o' Maut"..... Messrs McLean, Bruce, Cook.
19. Duet—"The Law of Gravitation"..... Misses Whetlock and Webster.
20. Vocal Solo..... Mr William McKay.
21. Tricotrin (Bennet)..... Orchestra.
22. "Auld Lang Syne"..... "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Reserved Seats, 35 cents; Unreserved, 25 cents.

Plan of Ground Floor and Tickets at James Paton & Co's. Plan of Balcony and Tickets at Dodd's Medical Hall.

Doors open at 7.30. Concert at eight sharp.

JAMES PATON, Chairman. J. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

jan15

PHILHARMONIC HALL.

Wednesday & Thursday Evenings,

JANUARY 17th & 18th.

"BEN HUR,"

AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

One-half proceeds in aid of the Widows and Orphans of the wrecked Gracie M. Parker.

This beautiful story presented in three parts, over Eighty Illustrations. Must be seen and heard to be appreciated.

ADMISSION, 15 cents.

jan16

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

Begin Aright

this year by Insuring with

E. R. Brow

CHARLOTTETOWN.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

The Dynamite Charge.

MONTREAL, Jan. 18.

The dynamite case came to an end yesterday, when ex-Premier Mercier stated that his son, with Pilland and Dematregny, pleaded guilty to the charge of attempting to blow up the Nelson monument. Mr. Mercier asked the judge to be lenient, and it is understood that the boys will be fined $25 each.

Free Wool.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

The House agreed to the amendment to the Wilson Bill, which provides that the free wool clause shall go into effect immediately after the passage of the Bill. This was the first defeat for the Ways and Means Committee.

Cheap Binder Twine.

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.

John Connor, of St. John, has received the contract to equip the proposed binder twine factory at Kingston Penitentiary. The contract price is $35,000.

Fire at New Glasgow.

NEW GLASGOW, Jan. 18.

A fire this morning in W. P. McNeill's implement factory did $6,000 worth of damage.

1894

BUY

Carter's Almanac.

You'll Need it Hundreds of Times before this Year is out.

COSTS ONLY 15 CENTS.

FOR SALE AT

Carter's Bookstore.

jan2

DUNDAS NOTES.

The weather has been very stormy for the last few days, but is now getting milder, and the roads are beginning to be passable.

La grippe is raging in this vicinity, and Dr. Gillis is kept busy day and night.

We also regret to hear that Mr. John A. Cameron is but slowly recovering from his attack of illness since the election.

Fur caps, fur coats and patent harness are the order of the day here as a boodle result.

We are proud to see that Mr. T. G. Ross has completed his fine saw mill. Matthew, McLean & Co.'s branch store are doing a lively business here, and much credit is due Mr. W. E. Leard. A. Miller & Co. are also doing a lively trade.

The grits are looking very downcast over their defeat in the Cardigan district, and the opposition are more than overjoyed to get their men elected in spite of the grit gerrymander.

NEMO.

January 13, 1894.

The greatest flesh and blood maker in existence and a life-saver to consumptives is Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, "the kind that cures" bronchitis, coughs, colds and all lung troubles. Every bottle warranted. No oily taste like others. In big bottles, 50c. and $1.00, at druggists.

The joints and muscles are so lubricated by Hood's Sarsaparilla that all rheumatism and stiffness soon disappears. Get only Hood's.

A Famous and Enduring Name.

The name that ever will endure
Is Harvard bronchial syrup pure;
In Canada it's fame doth ring,
'Mongst remedies 'tis sovereign, king.

The only preparation that can give entire satisfaction in curing coughs, colds, hoarseness, throat irritation and bronchial affections, is Harvard bronchial syrup.

Mr. Stuart Hunter, of Belleville, Ont., says: "Having used your Harvard bronchial syrup, I found it all that could be desired as a remedy for throat affections. I have recommended it to others, and am pleased to say that people who have, upon my recommendation, used Harvard bronchial syrup have informed me that they have received great benefit from its use."

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the great Blood and NerveRemedy.

Carpets!

BUY YOUR

Carpets

—AND—

Oilcloths

—AT—

PROWSE BROS. & CO'S.

Charlottetown, Jan. 8, 1894—dy

BUY

FURS, CARPETS,

Dress Goods,

White Goods

—AND—

READYMADE CLOTHING

—AT—

JAMES PATON & CO'S.

WE HAVE

SOLE CONTROL

—FOR—

P. E. Island

of J. & T. Bell's Fine Boots and Shoes.

These goods are celebrated throughout the Dominion for STYLE, FINISH and WEAR. When you want First-class Shoe and a Good Fit, ask us for BELL'S.

LADIES' COLORED SLIPPERS made to order at short notice. The kid used can be washed when soiled. Call and see samples.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.

Charlottetown, January 3, 1894—dy

Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

—(x)—

Saddlers' Hardware, Carriage Hardware, Spokes, Hubs, Rims, Shafts, Poles, White Wood, Hickory, Bass Wood, Leather Dashers, Moss, Hair, etc.

Wheels! Wheels!

Gears! Gears!

Patent Leather in Trimming, Top, Dash, Collar, Skirting, Winker and Colored Buffing.

—(x)—

PAINTS, OILS & VARNISHES A SPECIALTY.

W. E. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, January 13, 1894—tu thu sat

Annual Cheap Canned Goods Sale at Beer & Goff's.

To please some of our friends we have decided to start our CHEAP CANNED GOODS SALE earlier than usual this year. We are now offering our first-class New Stock of Canned Goods at the following low prices:—

2 Cans Corn (2 lbs.) for	20 cents	2 Cans Strawberries for	40 cents
2 Cans Tomatoes (3 lbs.) for	20 "	2 Cans Apples (3 lbs.) for	24 "
2 Cans Peas (2 lbs.) for	20 "	2 Cans B C. Salmon for	30 "
2 Cans Beans (2 lbs.) for	20 "	2 Cans Apples (1 gallon) for	350 "
2 Cans Peaches (2 lbs.) for	40 "	SPECIAL RATES ON CASE LOTS.	

BEER & GOFF.

Charlottetown, January 11, 1894—tu thu sat