

PROTECTION IN THE STATES.

The Republican organs in the States are agitating for immediate revision of the Senate Tariff. One of them says: "The mandate of the American people in the elections of 1894 cannot be misinterpreted. The solid North and a large section of the South have pronounced for protection with an emphasis which is understood in London as well as in New York. If sweeping Republican success had been confined to a few States the argument might have been made that local protection was the cause of Republican pliancies. But the revolution for Republicanism and protection was universal. California echoed the verdict of Connecticut. Colorado responded to the voice of Maine. The whole array of Northern Commonwealths declared in a vote unprecedented in American annals, for the cessation of the warfare on American industries and for the restoration of adequate protection to every American industry. A mightier power than the Cleveland Administration and the free trade caucus in the Democratic party has spoken. The tariff has been taken out of the hands of Democracy by the sovereign people of the United States. They have declared that protection shall henceforth be the policy of the nation, and their mandate will be fulfilled."

This organ, which speaks as one having authority, continues:

"No great question is ever settled until it is settled right. The present tariff rests with intolerable injustice. It does the vast sheep-growing industry to extermination and condemns the agricultural States of the West to stagnation and poverty. It smothered the American industry and enriches alien Canada under a hostile flag, at the expense of American citizens. It destroys the salt industry, it cripples the tin-plate industry, it promises to enslave America from its dependence upon Great Britain for this indispensable product and to give employment at high wages to many thousand American workmen; it crushes the flourishing beet-sugar industry of the West, which would, in a few years, have equalled the United States to produce its own sugar; it affords utterly inadequate protection to many interests which it pretends to defend; it undermines prosperity, lowers wages and assails American industrial independence at a hundred vital points. If protection in any degree is right for manufactured goods, it is right for fundamental material of those goods, which, in its turn, is the finished product of the man who produces it. If protection is right for the older and richer States of the East, it is right for the younger and weaker western members of the Union, whose prosperity and development depend absolutely upon the maintenance of the home market for their products. The American people, by their overwhelming majority, have decreed that protection shall be re-established. The Republican party is pledged to carry out their command."

This is plain speaking. However much we may regret the fact, we cannot shut our eyes to the determination of the United States people, as expressed at the polls and by the medium of the victorious party's newspapers, that greater instead of less protection shall, in the near future, be extended United States industries,—that a more hostile tariff instead of a less hostile tariff shall be enacted in respect to the products of "alien" Canada. Will the people of Canada, then, be such fools as to put into power and office a party pledged to restore the old conditions of "juggled trade," under which their country was in 1877 and 1878 brought to the very brink of ruin?"

No more emphatic proof could be given of the extent to which the late Francis Bain held, than that afforded yesterday by the immense gathering of sorrowing friends who followed his remains to their last resting place. He was exceedingly old, but over a hundred carriages joined in the solemn procession. People came from long distances, and his neighbors were all there. Besides the Lieutenant-Governor, Senator Ferguson, who was one of the pall-bearers, the following members of the Natural History Society of Prince Edward Island were in attendance:—Hon. David Laird (President), Mr. Laurence Watson (Secretary), and Mr. John Newson. Mr. Bain was interred in the cemetery on the Wiltshire Road, not far from his home.

We are accustomed to least that our people are law-abiding and that terrorism and Judge Lynch find no place in the Canada of ours. Certainly the man or woman who is guilty of an offence, ought, if possible, to be tried, convicted and punished openly and above board,—there ought to be no "stabbing in the back" or mere suspicion. It is therefore to be regretted that in connection with the prosecution of the Scott Act, it has been deemed advisable, by some person or persons, to send a threatening, anonymous letter to a lady in Souris, who is suspected of having given information to the authorities. We can hardly conceive of a more cowardly or detestable act. However much the lady in question may desire to crush the liquor traffic, in given any information against any person; and, therefore, the threat against her person and property is wholly beside the mark. Even from this point of view of the threatener it is unjust. How much more so, how dastardly and malicious is it from the point of view of every law-abiding man in Souris?

Her makes of dress goods may have many excellencies, but in the texture, the finish, the possibility of lovely contours in the completed costume, Priestley's noted dress fabrics surpass every other manufacturer. That is the verdict in the States. Our Canadian ladies, when once they begin to wear Priestley's dress fabrics, will wear no other.

Men's gauntlet driving gloves, \$1 pair.—Harris & Stewart, Nov. 23, '94.

Just try D. H. Stanley's boot and shoe store on Kent Street East, for good, solid factory work. Hand made, no slip, but all solid leather goods. Skating boots in ladies', misses' and boys'. Before buying just have a look at this stock.

Anyone wishing for first-class PHOTO-GRAPHS or Christmas presents should not fail to visit right away the studios of CLOUD HILL, Queen Street, and to give ample time to finish them of A1. First quality, correct likeness and fair prices.—dy 11 30.

We have a large stock of the latest and best in MANTLES, JACKETS and CAPES. We want to sell.

STANLEY BROS.

REMEMBER, we carry one of the largest stocks of FURS on Prienc Edward Island.

STANLEY BROS.

DAIRY INDUSTRY IN P. E. ISLAND.

Statistics of Cheese and Butter Production.

The last two weeks have been a busy time at the headquarters of the Government Dairy-Stations at Charlottetown. In the cheese-making branch the business has nearly closed for the season. The actual manufacturing ended early in November, and now the whole product of the factories has been sold and nearly all of it shipped. Two weeks ago Professor Robertson arrived, and after a thorough inspection of the cheese by Mr. H. A. Hodgson, of the firm of Hodgson Bros., of Montreal and Liverpool, a quantity of 9,974 boxes was sold to that gentleman at prices as high as those paid in Ontario and Quebec. It is understood that the cheese are purchased for the accounts of the same English firm who handled the first shipment from the Dominion New Perth factory in 1893. Mr. Hodgson said to the meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the dairying companies that the quality of the cheese was as fine as the finest produced in any district of Canada. Professor Robertson confirms this, and says the reputation of the Island cheese for excellence is now well established in England; and here Mr. Dillon is to be congratulated on the superior and unexcelled quality of the product. The several cheese-makers have won the confidence and good opinion of the communities in which they have spent the summer. Several of them since the last of October, in the shipment of the cheese, which went out on the steamship Florida and left for Ontario on Thursday morning. Messrs. Spiller, Dwyer and Burgess have been appointed assistants in the Dairy School at Kingston, Ont., which is under the direction of the Dairy Commissioner. A quantity of half size cheese, suitable for the West India trade, has been sold to Mr. Horace Hazard, who is working up a good market there.

The accounts of the several factories are being made up and the balances due to the several patrons will be paid as soon as possible. The printed statements of the business will be circulated later in the winter.

There has been a substantial increase in the business since last year. The total value of the output of cheese was nearly \$80,000, beside the value of the butter from two creameries running during the summer and the winter. The total number of cheese made was 12,022, but the exact value of a few boxes not yet shipped has been calculated. The total quantity of milk received at the cheese factories was 4,259,000 lbs. This business may now be considered fairly well established on the Island.

A good name has been won for the product. What is needed to make it more profitable is a steady supply. It is not a large quantity of milk from every cow, should keep more cows on every farm, raise larger crops of feed from the land when better managed, and thus add to the wealth and prosperity of the Province.

The butter branch of the Government dairy station is also making progress. Two creameries have been in operation during the summer. The value of the product to the end of October is about \$9,000. A quantity of the butter has found its way into nearly all the towns and villages on the Island, and a first shipment of about 300 packages is being sent to Great Britain this week. It is confidently expected that it will fetch the top market price there and win as good a name for Prince Edward Island butter as did the first shipment of cheese for that commodity.

Since the cheese-making ended at New Perth, the factory has been fitted up for the making of butter. A thousand pounds was made last week, the make is increasing, 450 lbs. being made on Tuesday of this week. It is hoped that 6 factories will be in operation in the winter of 1895-96, in the making of butter. The following is the order of the cheese factories in point of quantity of milk received: 1, Vernon River Bridge; 2, Kensington; 3, Cowan's Cove; 4, New Perth; 5, Red House; 6, Hampton; 7, Murray Harbor North; 10, Montague; 11, Grand River; 12, Gowans; 13, St. Peter's Bay; 14, Murray Harbor South; 15, Morell; 16, Mount Stewart.

When the New Perth dairy station was started in 1893, Prof. Robertson estimated that the value of the cheese and butter exported from the Island might be \$500,000 a year before ten years passed. It looks as though the estimate will be exceeded. Prof. Robertson left for the Nappan dairy station, N. S., on Thursday morning.

THE ROSSIN CASE.

Magistrate Palmer Decides that Rossin Violated the Medical Act. H. James Palmer, Esq., Sessidary Magistrate for Queen's County, gave judgment this morning in the action brought against Frank Rossin for practicing medicine contrary to the provisions of the Medical Act, 1892. He considered the objections made to the hearing as to the regularity of the meetings of the Medical Council, and after referring at length to the law and the authorities on the subject, he held the same could not prevail. He decided that the Council was duly elected, and that the appointment of the Registrar was valid.

In referring to the merits, Mr. Palmer held he could not but come to the conclusion under the evidence, that the defendant was practicing medicine within the meaning of the Medical Act, 1892. From the evidence of several of the witnesses, it appeared each of them said the defendant certain amounts, which, he says, was for medicine only. He did not think, however, that the defendant, who seems to have no other calling or occupation, treated these different people for a mere charitable purpose, or with a purely philanthropic object. The manner in which the amounts were paid, the fact that the defendant never accounted to his patients for the money received by him as to how it was expended, and the fact that they did not desire him to do so, as well as his frequent borrowings, convinced the Magistrate that the defendant was not practicing gratuitously. Rossin was fined \$25, and costs of prosecution, amounting to \$26.30.

A Child Enjoys.

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when used on the child, and if the father or mother be constipated 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 on hand.

Dyspepsia seldom causes death, but permits its victims to live on in misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LETTER FROM MR. MACDONALD.

Oh, what a tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive.—Scott.

Sir,—In the matter of Mr. Heard's reply to the letter of "One of the Citizens" Committee, 1894," allow me to say that he has made two fatal mistakes—his minor blunder I pass unnoticed. The first, in attributing to me the authorship of that letter, I did not pen a line of it, as you, Sir, well know. Heard's chain of reasoning in attributing it to me simply throws a sidelight on his own mental and moral mechanism. His second mistake is a more serious one, and whether owing to misplaced confidence on his part, or to forbearance and indulgence of the Commissioners, and in vainly and foolishly thinking that no one else was, or could be, cognizant of the facts, or, whether on the strength of his own memory, combined with his inordinate self-esteem, played him the acrobatic trick of imagining that he had anything to do in the discovery of the present water supply, I do not care to say. But I do say, without the least shadow of reservation, that the statements he so ostentatiously displays in his Summerville address are without the shadow of a foundation in truth.

"Having seen the means of guiding the Water Commissioners to the source of their bountiful supply, I proceeded on reaching the little spring, I assured them if a hole were bored down to the rock and lined with a tube, I had no doubt that water would immediately rise above and flow into the creek. This was done, and instantly the water rose and fell into the creek."

The statement in the above extract, I repeat, is a pure fabrication. I unhesitatingly declare that Mr. Heard is not "believed," and that it is a fact "that he, even at the late date of the arrival of Mr. Tidd, advised that gentleman to seek for water on the hill," as "One of the Citizens" Committee, 1887," asserted, which statement Mr. H. has, with calm audacity, attributed to me and characterized as a falsehood. I hereby enclose every word of it, and I emphatically declare to be a simple statement of the truth. Mr. Tidd, openly and unreservedly, to myself as well as to others, expressed his utter contempt for Mr. Heard's professed advice to seek for water on the top of the hill. The Commissioners also know that this was Mr. H.'s "pet scheme," and that not only did he not advise, but on the contrary strongly objected to the Engineer's going to the valley to test for the ground water, and so well do I know this to be the fact, that it would be sheer hypocrisy on my part to ask Mr. Heard to invite the Commissioners to come to his residence, for I know they will not and cannot. It is not for me to say to whom the credit is due of the persistent advocacy of the driven well system or (which is the same thing) the proposed water supply, but I can say that I am quite sure, Mr. H. was "not in it" nor is he "in it" yet, as his Summerville address abundantly testifies, for therein he still loudly clings to his antiquated and costly notions of Artesian wells, with their supplies from the Cobeguid mountains, or the mountains of the moon for aught I know.

With regard to my opinions on the question of sewerage in connection with a water supply, which I advocated at the time referred to, Mr. H. evidently quoted with a view to my discredit. Will he dare now, ten years hence, to stand on the record as opposed to my then contentions? Does Mr. H. foolishly imagine that the verdict on that count is against me? For my part, they are among the proudest records of my life, and I willingly leave the issue to the arbitration of time for justification or otherwise.

But notwithstanding all the hard things I have been reluctantly compelled to say against Mr. H.'s pretensions, as already stated, I nevertheless most cheerfully and with his good intentions, and that he, to some extent, contributed towards the progressive movement which finally resulted in overcoming the ignorant prejudices of that unthinking and ungrateful class—now almost extinct—the late canalists, admirably represented by their correspondent "Citizens" in the "Examiner," I am assured that Mr. Heard, in common with all other patriotic citizens will, join with me, and say to these (now that they have "the best water in the world") after the manner of Simon of Athens—"Uncover dogs and lap!" Yours etc., JAS. MACDONALD, Nov. 21 1894.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

Sir,—From an editorial in the Pioneer of the 22nd ult., I infer THE EXAMINER has been recommending that only the strictly useful branches be taught in our public schools. The wisdom and justice of such a course are evident, as the burden of supporting public education falls mostly on those who are seldom able to keep their children at school till the elementary branches are thoroughly learned. Writers who have no regard for the advantages to a poor man's home of being able to prepare his sons for college at the district school, but who are so kind to him of a convenience beyond his reach, as probably not one in fifty of those who enter college, is from the poor man's home. Would it be best to tax the Province as a whole for the use of a Pullman car on passenger trains, where as only a small number could afford a double or triple rate demanded at the wicket? In like manner is it just to burden the poor for a grade of education which their children can rarely take advantage of? If the public schools enable children to become thorough in the despised Three R's, together with a sound knowledge of English grammar and geography, the country has no cause to blush; for young people so prepared are calculated to make a better showing in life than by having the essential branches neglected for the sake of so-called improved words of Latin and Greek. The interest of popular education requires that definite limits be marked, as the fundamental and useful are being neglected for higher studies which are rarely pursued, even to the respectability of a smatterer.

Some time ago a letter appeared in the local press, showing where a certain teacher (he was kind to the writer) had taken his classes through so many books of Livy and Virgil, a generous allowance of French, with a becoming amount of mathematics and English literature. Surely, thought I, a rapidly, if not a rapidly, to learning has been discovered in this era of artificial rain and electric lights, for here is work I had associated with a year or two at college, performed in a country school, and if the teacher, or, without special effort. But my eyes have since been opened to the kind of work performed in these elementary schools, in a house at which I was lately stopping, I noticed a youth of about 17 preparing lessons for next day. Besides Latin and French he had a portion of Scott's "Marmion" to change into prose, the drift or meaning of which he had

about as much idea as of Greek. Someone present made the remark, "I can't understand that," which the scholar put forward as his own. The child, while thus struggling with branches usually learned in college, could not parse the simplest sentence in English, and nothing of composition, was by no means thorough in the simple rules of arithmetic, in short to gratify the teacher's vanity, and owing to defective education, statistics, the child was pushed forward at least three years beyond his proper rating, and in a year or two will leave school "a thing of shreds and patches." From the present outlook, one is prepared before long to hear the child of five lip his first lesson in Latin and French.

SUBSIS.

Nov. 10th, 1894.

ROCKY POINT FERRY.

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me to ask the Commissioner of Public Works through your wide circulated Journal a few questions in the interests of the public. First—Why the steamer was taken off the Rocky Point Ferry at 2 o'clock on Tuesday last and the mails and passengers had to go up in the 2 o'clock steamer to West River Bridge and back to town, or remain in Rocky Point all night, as the last boat was half-past 12 o'clock from Rocky Point?

Second—As the Commissioner think that the last boat from Rocky Point, leaving 2 or 3 hours before sundown is not to the interests of the travelling public—causing passengers to remain in Rocky Point all night in private families?

Third—The Allan steamer Corcoran arrived here yesterday, 16 days from Liverpool. The Captain reports terrible weather. Oil was used to break the force of the sea, otherwise, the Captain says, the vessel would have foundered.

Arrival of the Corean.

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China on Its Knees.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Globe says that China intends to offer an indemnity of a hundred million taels, and also to defray the expenses of the war, as one of the conditions of the peace.

Woman's Rights.

MONTREAL, Vt., Nov. 23.

The Woman's Suffrage Bill was referred in the House today by a vote of 108 to 102.

Football at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Nov. 23.

The Wanderers defeated the New Glasgow football team yesterday.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Probabilities Next 24 Hours.

Friday, Nov. 23.—Clear and colder with falling temperature. Although not wet, your likely overcoat will be found warm and comfortable to-day. You ought to be thankful that you don't have to wear the old style of Clammy Waterproof.

Boots, Boots—Look at our boots this evening. Special low prices for Saturday at J. B. Macdonald & Co. Buy your boots at J. B. Macdonald & Co's.

Oh, papa, I know what makes people laugh in their sleeves?—Well, my son, what makes them do that?—Cause, that's where their funny bone is! Everybody who buys one of Paton & Co's. Ulsters laugh when they get their funny bone inside the sleeve, and I clap a V in change inside their pocket. dy 21—nov 23.

OO'Y NOLVA SVI—An advertisement for a book or publication.

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Safe and Sure. If Insured with R. BROW. Insurance Agent. TELEGRAPHIC. SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

Fitzsimmons Exonerated.

STRAUCUS, Nov. 23.

The inquest touching the death of Con Florian, who was killed in a sparring bout with Fitzsimmons, was held last night. The jury brought in a verdict to the effect that death was caused by an accidental blow. This verdict exonerates Fitzsimmons.

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CENUINE SALE!

WE HAVE SECURED A FEW HUNDRED PAIRS OF

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

FROM A BANKRUPT ESTATE,

and will sell them at 50 PER CENT. OFF, as we do not intend to put them in stock.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE. SEE OUR WINDOW TO-MORROW.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.

Charlottetown, November 23, 1894—dy

STOCK OF THE LATE C. E. ROBERTSON.

Having purchased at a great reduction the stock of Cloths, Gents' Furnishings, Clothing, Underwear and General Merchandise of the Estate of the late C. E. Robertson, today

WE HAVE OPENED THE STORE,

and placed all on the Market, which will be sold at prices that cannot be competed with by any house in the trade. The stock is first-class and in A1 order. Please note that

CASH IS WANTED!

This stock must be cleared, and will be sold 25 per cent. lower than is possible for other dealers to purchase their goods.

C. A. DIXON & CO.

Nov 3—dy

Trade and Get Rich. Everybody is a Trade. We want your trade in the Drug line. We guarantee every article sold first quality. We are in a position to give you an honest equivalent for your money, as we buy direct from manufacturers for cash. Call and get prices. We mean business. Special prices to dealers.

George E. Hughes, Auctioneer, 21, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Unreserved Auction Sale. We are instructed by Mr. P. Monaghan, Queen Street, commencing this evening at 7 o'clock, of the following lines:—Fancy Goods, Glassware, Crockery, Ware, Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Wringers, Clothes-Horses, etc., and a large variety of other goods. This unreserved sale offers a grand chance to buy goods in the above lines, lower than is possible for other dealers to purchase their goods. nov 11—dy

Nov 3—dy. 10 Cases Toys, Fancy Goods and Chinaware. This arrived and is now opened up. This makes 36 Cases in all of German Goods, besides English, American and Canadian imports. Everyone invited to call and inspect our magnificent stock of XMAS GOODS. GEO. CARTER & CO. DEALERS IN Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods and Toys. TERPSICHORE HALL. Great George Street. A Class of Adults for instruction in Dancing and Ball-room Etiquette will open at the above Hall on TUESDAY, 27th instant, at 8 p.m. Intending patrons are invited to call any time previous to date of opening. E. BURRIS. nov 23—dy 3

POSTPONED SALE. THE DOMINION HOUSE HOTEL. On Great George Street, Charlottetown, will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, on Saturday, Dec. 1st, next, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON. Also, at the same time and place, 3 ACRES WITH BARN on Willow Road, adjoining Mr. Maurice Blake's, and 6 Acres east of the railroad, opposite the Pottery. The Hotel may be inspected daily till sale. Payment will be received by instalments. For further particulars apply to A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. nov 21—dy & w

LADIES' WINTER JACKETS. We are offering special value in Ladies' Jackets this month. See our \$4.00, \$5