BANQUET AT SOURIS.

Sea View Hotel En Fete

In Honor of Macdonald and Maclean.

A Very Successful and Enjoyable Affair.

SPEECHES, SONGS AND RECITATIONS.

A Feast of Reason and a Flow of Soul.

The banquet at Sea View Hotel last evening in honor of the popular representatives of King's County, Messrs. McDonald and McLean, was one of the most brilliant events that ever took place in Souris. There was a perfect "crush" of guests. J. G. Sterns, Esq., chairman of the committee, ably presided. At his right were the guests of the evening, Mr. C Shaw, M. L. A., Mr. Mellish and Hon. Thomas Kickham. At his left were R. Hunt, Esq., of Summerside, J. C. Underhay, Esq.; Dr. Muttart and Dr. Taylor. The guests included High Sheriff McInnis, W. D. McKay, James Ross, T. A. McLean, F. Heartz, A. A. McLean, D. McLean, W. Poole, James Clow, ex M. P. P.; Messrs. Prowse, Morris, Mathieson, Brehaut, J. J. Hughes, R. F. McDonald, Rice, G. A Dixon, A. E. Clarke, J. McQuaid, M. McCormack, Angus McDonald, J. Kickham, Squarebrigs, W. H. Underhay, M. Paquet, W. Morrow, W. H. Morrow, Leard, Fairchild, Cantwell, Gallant, Peters, Lannigan, Morrisey, Charles McDonald, T. Mullaly, G. B. McEachern, Uriah Matthew, J. H. Hooper, Albert McDonald, William Paquet, Dr. A. A. McLellan, John O. Kickham, James McQuaid, R. Young, R. Jenkins, James E. McDonald, Cameron, F. Morrow, Townsend, H. D. McEwen, W. Aitken, J. Garrett, J. McPhee, J H Haslam, Watson, W. A. Brennan, Peter McCourt, James McIsaac, W. L. Cotton and others.

The dining hall of the Sea View Hotel presented a bright and cheery appearance. On the walls were the incriptions in evergreen:

"Welcome to Queen's."
"Welcome to Prince."

And every seat that could be placed at the table was occupied. We quote the

"MENU."

SOUP.

Hare. Puree of Tomato. Escalloped Lobster.

ROAST.

Turkey. Cranberry Sauce. Sugar-Cured Ham. Roast Goose. Apple Sauce, Sirloin of Beef, Yorkshire Pudding.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes. Green Peas. Parsnips. Cream Sauce.

SALADS.

DESSERT.

Plum Pudding. Brandy Sauce. Snow Pudding. Lemon Cream Sauce.
Coffee Jelly. Lemon Jelly. Charlotte Russe.
Iced Pound Cake. Fruit Cake. Nut Cake.
Apples. Oranges. Grapes. Walnuts. Almonds. Filberts. Raisins.
Celery. Toasted Crackers. Cheese.

COFFEE.

After the fullest justice had been done to the viands, supplied in abundance by our prince of caterers, Mr. B. C. Cox, the chairman read letters expressing regret that they could not be present from Messrs. P. Blake, Hon. F. Brecken, Hon. S. Prowse, J. O. Arsenault, M. L. A., G. W. Bentley, J. Blanchard, John McPhee, W. S. Stewart, M. P. Hogan, D. Rogers, William Campbell, John S. Macdonald, W. A. O. Morson, and Hon. D. Ferguson.

The toast to the Queen was then drank and the National Anthem sung. To the toast of the Governor-General, Mr. J. T. Mellish responded with an eloquent speech in which he adverted to the Governors General of Canada since the union, and referred to Lord Aberdeen as one who has created for himself a place in the affections of the people. He then reviewed the development and present position of Canada, spoke of the heroic men by whom it had, in the first place, been peopled, and said, "Let us prove ourselves worthy sons of worthy sires," and continue to grow in loyalty and attachment to Britain's Queen and Empire.

Dr. McLellan proposed the health of "Our Guests" in a speech full of kindly feeling for the men whom the people of King's County have delighted to honor. He referred to the advantages obtained as a result of their successful representations of the County's interests and conjoint efforts. The toast was enthusiastically honored.

Mr. McDonald said in reply: It is with very great pleasure I rise to thank the proposer of the toast for the manner in which he has so kindly proposed the health of my honorable colleague and myself and to thank those gentlemen who have honored the occasion with their presence. I do not for a moment supposed that this sumptuous banquet has been tendered us for any personal ability I possess, but in recognition of our services in behalf of our constituency and of the manner in which we have supported "the old flag" "the old policy" and the best interest of this glorious Canada of ours. I must further thank you Mr. Chairman and gentlemen for the enthusiastic manner in which you have received and honored this toast and can assure you that words fail me to give expression to my feelings in the manner I would wish for this handsome demonstration of your good will, after being honored for many years as your representative. It was twenty-one years in September last since the electorate of King's County first returned me to Parliament. On that occasion, for want of a colleague, I had to fight a three-cornered battle. In February; 1874, I had to undertake a similar engagement, but was defeated by 18 votes, or, as some say, "a snowstorm." In 1878 I was again chosen to run with my good friend, and your worthy townsman, Dr. Muttart, when we were returned with a large majority. I need not say more than that I have contested every election since Confederation, with more or less success, but thanks to my good friends, many of whom I see around me, I can say that my successes amount to more than the average of the M. P.s who represent the free and independent electorate of this Dominion. I may not have accomplished any brilliant achievement as your representative, but, I have the proud satisfation of feeling that I have endeavoured on all occasions to represent my constituents in an upright and straightforward manner, and I have, in perfect harmony with my former, as well as my present colleague, worked for the best interests of the people whom we have the honor to represent and for our Island Province. It is therefore no small satisfaction to me (my hon. colleague will no doubt speak for himself) to find that our services are appreciated by the hon. gentlemen whom I see around this banquet hall, and to find that the government and the policy we have been supporting is appreciated, not only by you, Mr. Chairman, but, I believe, by the great majority of this constituency, and of the vast majority of the people of this country. This Government, with its National Policy, is styled the Protectionist Government. I am proud to belong to such a Government and to support such a policy in this new country of ours. With your kind permission, Mr. Chairman, I shall proceed to show my reasons for believing that our party is legislating in the best interest of the farmers. Indeed, some of our leading opponents say we are giving the farmers special consideration, and that they are receiving the lion's share under tariff reform. In looking at the trade and navigation returns as laid before Parliament, we find that the national policy has added very largely to our home markets, and that no class of our people have been so well looked after in our tariff reform as our farmers. The trade and navigation returns show that the agricultural products and animals and their products imported for home consumption averaged in 1877-78-79 $13,867,541 a year, while for the past three years the average is only $3,358,344 a year, thus giving an increased home market to the farmers of this country of $10,519,197 a year. Our imports of pork, bacon, ham, shoulders, beef, mutton and lard in 1889-90 reached the sum of $1,734,225, and in 1892, under increased protection, they amounted to only $452,812, giving an increased home market of $1,281,413. The record of the past fifteen years is one from which the Liberal Conservatives are not going to shrink. They can look with pride on their record. Under the same tariff as the Liberals now propose, the trade of Canada languished from 1874 to 1878. Some banks went under and all felt the strain. Manufactures were stopped temporarily or closed altogether. The country's foreign trade shrank 25 per cent. The situation was critical. Canada during the yast four years has had to pass through just such another world-wide depression, but under a stable and reasonable fiscal policy the prosperity of the country has not been stopped. Sections of Canada like our own Province may be suffering to some extent from a succession of bad harvests, but Canada as a whole and the trade of Canada is on a sound basis. In proof of this we have only to refer to the Trade and Navigation Returns, and compare the present world-wide depression with the period when the Liberals ruled this country from 1874 to 1878. These returns show that while the Dominion of Canada was passing through the local depression caused by the advent to power and the fiscal policy of our Liberal friends who ruled from 1874 to 1878, that under the National Policy and wise rule of the Liberal-Conservative administration, our country has suffered less from the general depression than any other. Let me contrast the present position of Canada and the trade of the trade of the country for the past four years with the four years from 1874 to 1878, under the Liberal administration:

	1889.	1893.
In 1889 our foreign trade was	$204,414,000	$247,638,000
In 1889 our total exports were	89,189,000	118,564,000
In 1889, bank assets	253,789,000	302,696,000
In 1889 people's money deposits	134,650,000	174,776,000
In 1889, discounts	149,958,000	205,623,000
In 1889, railway earnings	42,149,008	52,042,000
In 1889, business failures	13,147,000	15,690,000
In 1889, savings bank deposits	53,717,000	54,673,000

This covers the foreign and domestic commerce of Canada for the past five years, and the financial condition of the banks and people and extent of business. Considering the world-wide depression, those figures show that the finance and business of the country are on a sound basis and that the government is conducted upon a right principle. Canada is now, in some respects, the admiration of the world. The government have had able leaders and the leaders have had able lieutenants. Several of our leaders have unfortunately passed away. But I believe that the Liberal-Conservative Party will rally under almost any leader of the party, to support the National Policy. Look at the result of the Government's efforts in respect to cheese in this Province. My honorable colleague and myself were instrumental in having the first cheese factory established at New Perth. Now there are a number of factories and the manufacture is being carried on in them in the midst of winter. At this very time the factory at New Perth is taking in 14,000 pounds of milk per week, and turning out hundreds of pounds of butter. It is very pleasant to see $30 and $40 and $50 cheques coming into our farmers to cover balances on account of cheese, and to see also that our farmers are turning from a system which was depleting their soil to one which is bringing back its fertility. In conclusion I may say that there has always been a good feeling between Muttart and McDonald and between McDonald and McLean. Again I thank you, gentlemen, and trust that your shadows may never grow less. (Enthusiastic applause.)

Mr. McLean's reply was somewhat longer, and we have to condense the report. He said that, with Mr. McDonald, he was so overwhelmed by the kindness and flattery of his friends, as shown at this banquet in their honor, that he could not find words in which to express his thanks and gratification. He was delighted to see present upon this occasion such a strong representation of their Liberal friends, for it was a proof that in their case personal regard is above party differences of opinion. The first political speech that he had ever delivered had been called forth by the circumstances of the country at the time of the great commercial depression of 1877-78. He felt then that almost any other policy than that which then existed in Canada would operate to the advantage of the country. The National Policy has, since then, been the policy of the party which he had supported in and out of Parliament—the party then placed in power by the people. With what result? The mining and industrial interests of the neighboring Provinces have been developed, and under the operation of the tariff, we have been enabled to find there a good market for the greater part of our produce. While oats is quoted at 29½ cents in Chicago it is sold at 45 cents in Halifax. (Applause). Interprovincial trade has been promoted and the Provincial markets greatly strengthened. The National Policy has benefited the farmer in three ways. It reduces the competition from outside. By building up industrial communities in the cities, it enlarges the home market for Canadian farm produce. It helps the export trade. A few figures from the official trade and navigation returns of Canada will show the truth of these contentions. In 1878, the last year of a free trade tariff in Canada, the net quantity of oats imported for consumption was 2,071,513 bushels of the value of $565,141, while in 1893 the importation for consumption was only 44,264 bushels of the value of $19,886. The Canadian farmers had under the protective system the benefit not only of a larger market at home, but of relief from the depression in prices to which open competition with American oats exposed them. In 1878 there were 1,518,703 bushels of American wheat, and 311,707 barrels of American flour consumed in the Dominion, as compared with a consumption of 9,069 bushels and 34,507 barrels in the last fiscal year; and so on throughout the list, the figures in detail of imports from the United States for consumption being:—

	1878.	1893.
Oats, bush	2,071,513	44,264
Rye, bush	110,228	302
Corn, bush	3,400,562	2,031,375
Wheat, bush	1,519,703	9,069
Flour, brs	311,706	34,507
Cornmeal, brls	226,572	65,495
Lard, lbs	2,345,807	146,885
Bacon and ham, lbs.	2,825,169	670,155
Pork, lbs	10,248,020	3,862,546

Nor is the full measure of the gain to Canadian farmers from the National Policy by any means exhibited by these statistics. Since 1878 the town population of the Dominion has increased by 850,000, and the market for provisions and bread-tuffs thus created has been supplied wholly by the agriculturists of Canada, who were able, moreover, to export surplus products to the value of $53,786,000 in 1893, as compared with an export of only $32,028,600 in 1878. In respect to oats, the tariff has operated to the exclusion of the American oats from Ontario, the demand in Ontario being supplied from Quebec, and the oats of Prince Edward Island being relieved, to a great extent, from the competition of the Upper Provinces in the markets of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He (Mr. McLean) had entered politics as a business man looking for a market; and, having listened to the discussions in Parliament and learned by practical experience, he had ended by being a supporter of the National Policy from the conviction that it was best for the interests of Canada as a whole as well as of those of the Maritime Provinces and this Island. It is not in respect to the tariff only that the National Policy has benefited the farmers. The government are under it enabling the farmers to change their old and ruinous system of farming for a new and better one without costing them a cent. The government has, for instance, sent trained men into this Province and promoted the manufacture of cheese of a uniform high quality, which commands the highest price in the British market. With what result? In one single shipment last fall, as part of the cargo of a single steamer, we shipped and sent away $75,000 worth of cheese—equal to 250,000 bushels of oats, which would fill ten square rigged vessels, each carrying 25,000 bushels, (cheers). If some of our people were to see ten square rigged vessels leaving our ports in the fall, they would say that the good old times had come back again. But we have obtained for one shipment of cheese an amount of money equal to the value of the cargoes of ten square rigged vessels. And this is not all. The whole dairy output of this Province, last year, amounted to about $100,000, and there is room yet for a greater development in respect to both butter and cheese. We can have forty cheese factories just as well as ten, and manufacture ten times as much cheese as we do to-day. (Applause.) Last session the tariff was modified in some respects, the principle of the National Policy being still adhered to. When the Hon. Mr. Foster brought down his tariff bill, it was found that the duty on pork had been changed to one of 25 per cent. The result was that deputations comprising hundreds of Ontario farmers came to Ottawa and represented that under the *ad valorem* duty the cheap pork of the United States would be admitted into Canada to the utter ruin of our pork interests. It was pointed out that when pork was $20 a barrel the duty would not be needed, and that when it was $10 a barrel the ad valorem duty of 25 per cent would not be sufficient; and upon these representations the Minister of Finance restored the duty of 2 cents per pound with the consent, practically, of both sides of the house. (Applause). Very seldom in the history of any country has death removed from any party three such able statesmen as the Liberal-Conservative party has lost within the last few years. But that party is so prolific of able men that the present Premier will command the respect and support of a large majority in parliament and the country. The respect entertained for Sir John Thompson by the members of Parliament on both sides was wonderful. An old member had been asked what he thought was the difference between the leadership of Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson. The reply was that there was no hole out of which Sir John Macdonald could not lead his party, but Sir John Thompson never put us into a hole. (Laughter.) Sir McKenzie Bowell, whose recent honors resulted from his masterly management of the matter of the Intercolonial Conference, would, he believed maintain, as Premier, the respect and confidence which he has gained in a long political career. His great experience as Minister of Customs and Minister of Trade and Commerce, has made him the highest authority in Canada concerning fiscal questions. He is the man for the hour. The man who will lead the House of Commons—Hon. George E. Foster—has proved himself to be one of the ablest Finance Ministers that this country has ever known, Sir C. H. Tupper, the Minister of Justice is as firm as a rock and as bright as a shilling. Men of such ability and experience as Angers and Haggard, Ouimet and Costigan with Mr. Dickey and Dr. Montague and our own representative in the cabinet, Hon. Senator Ferguson, make up a Government which ought to, and which will, command the confidence of the country. (Applause.) Mr. McLean concluded by saying that he would, in any event, always feel grateful to his Liberal-Conservative friends for their support and for the honor they had done him this evening, and by expressing, also, his thanks to his Liberal friends for the personal honor they had done him, in being present at this sumptuous banquet.

Mr. Hunt responded to the toast of the Lieutenant-Governor (which was drunk with all the honors) in a neat and felicitous speech, in which he referred to His Honor's satisfactory discharge of his duties as a man, a politician, and a representative of the Crown, performing all the social duties incumbent upon the holder of the gubernatorial office.

"The House of Commons and the Senate" was responded to by Dr. Muttart and Mr. James McIsaac. Dr. Muttart referred with pride to the fact that he was a member of the House of Commons when the Canadian Pacific Railway Act was passed and the National Policy was inaugurated. A great many improvements had been introduced under the Liberal-Conservative party. But King's County still needs a breakwater at Red Point and a Custom House and post office at Souris and other things. The honored guests of the evening had been faithful and true to the interests of their constituency. He spoke particularly of the good offices ever readily performed by Mr. McDonald on behalf of the northern side of the district. Mr. McLean, too, had so borne himself as a citizen and a representative that he had obtained, as he was entitled to, the respect of men of both parties. He regretted that King's County had been deprived of one of its members, and expressed the opinion that part of Queen's County should have been attached to King's rather than the reverse. In conclusion, he expressed confidence in the National Policy, the Leader of the present Government, and the Leader of the House of Commons, and sat down amid applause.

Mr. McIsaac pointed out that the Parliament was little more than a quarter of a century old, and that already several of its members had achieved fame, while the country had experienced a wonderful development.

Mr Shaw responded for "the Local Legislature." He said that he was not in love with the Local Legislature as at present constituted and proceeded to criticize the law under which one citizen is given one vote and another (who may not be more intelligent) is given two. The representatives of popular rights have suffered a defeat.

"The sword in the hand is broken,
But still we grasp the hilt."

The Liberal Conservative Party would push the principle of "one man one vote" to a final issue. He felt sure that the period of the people's infatuation is over. (loud applause).

The toast to "Agriculture" was responded to by J. C. Underhay, Esq., who referred to the fact that the farmers, generally, live a great deal better than they used to live. They have many additional enjoyments and comforts. At the same time many persons have not attended so diligently to their farms. These two causes combine to create the difficulty experienced in making ends meet. (Applause.) But a new era is dawning. People are beginning to give more attention to the comfort and support of their cattle. The reason an old farmer gave for not having large cattle, that he would "not be able to lift them in the spring," will no longer apply. Great credit is due the Dominion Government and Professor Robertson for the change which is being successfully effected in respect to dairying. Fifty cheese factories, with an annual output amounting to $500,000, could be established and maintained in this Province. Under the new system money is being constantly brought into the various districts of the Province and the people have better results from their cows with less labor. As the quantity of milk obtained increases, the cost of drawing it to the factory will proportionately decrease, and better net results be obtained. (Applause.)

Mr. J. H. Haslam responded to the toast "Our Native Country," in an eloquent speech, in which he referred to the resources of Canada, and the ability and success of the Canadians engaged in developing them.

"The Professions" was responded to first by Dr. Taylor, who said that, as a member of the noble profession of medicine, and one who was proud of being a Liberal, he had come to enjoy himself and to do honor to the guests of of the evening. He complimented the previous speakers upon the fact that while they had strongly upheld their principles and advocated the interest of the country (as it was their duty to do) they had said no word to offend the feelings of their political opponents who were present. He was not personally acquainted with Mr. McDonald whom he believed to be an honorable gentleman; but he was proud to number Mr. McLean among his personal friends, one whom he loved and respected as a highly honorable man. (Loud Applause).

Mr. Mathieson, of Georgetown, and Mr. A. A. McLean, of Charlottetown, followed in response to this toast. Both gentlemen complimented the guest of the evening and expressed the pleasure they felt in being present to take part in the merited honor bestowed upon them by their townsmen and constituents.

The Press was responded to by W. L. Cotton, Peter McCourt, W. A. Brennan and J. McIsaac.

Mr. T. A. McLean spoke eloquently on behalf of "Our Artisans."

Interspersed with the speeches were splendid songs by Messrs. J. J. Hughes, R. D. Rice, G. A. Dixon, Dr. McLellan and Leonard Morris; and a capital recitation by Mr. T. A. McLean.

The postprandial speaking and singing was of a high order. We have not heard better in Charlottetown.

The party broke up at about 4 o'clock this morning.

THE W. C. T. U. will hold an anniversary meeting Tuesday 29th, at 8 p. m., in the Baptist Church. Speakers, Revs. G. M. Campbell and D. Sutherland.

Thu. & Sat.

The sale of the celebrated "*Tyke*" serge in this country has more than doubled during the last season. Every 2¼ yards of the genuine is stamped "*Tyke*."

The Sheeting Cottons and everything in our White Goods line are very cheap. The goods are the best value in the city.—W. A. Weeks & Co. 2i—jan24

English Cottons are far better value than Canadian makes. All our Sheetings and Pillow Cottons are of English manufacture, and bought from first hands for cost.—W. A. Weeks & Co., the People's Store. 2i—jan24

Remnants of silks, ribbons, laces, dress goods, grey, white and print cottons, flannelettes, ginhams, tickings, etc., still a good assortment left, but they're going fast.—Moore & McLeod.

At Carter's Bookstore

Are a few copies of PELOUBET'S NOTES on the International S. S. Lessons for 1895. Will sell them at $1.00 each.

A few XMAS NUMBERS of the Illustrated Magazines left. Will let them go at HALF PRICE.

A lot of BOUND BOOKS, worth 25 to 40 cents. Your choice for 15 cents.

A few pretty CALENDARS for 1895 at half price.

POCKET and OFFICE DIARIES for 1895. Will sell them cheap to clear them out.

If you want any of the above COME QUICK! jan16

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs, will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

Some of the flower girls of London are said to be worth a considerable sum of money. They really should be, if they earn what one of their number confessed she earned, at the Westminster county court recently. An average of 7s to 10s a day, with 15s on Saturdays, was the revenue which she admitted in the witness box.

Warning to Women

Ladies who appreciate the high quality of Priestley's dress goods should make it a point to see that Priestley's name is stamped on every five yards. Instances are not unknown where Priestley's trade mark "The Varnished Board" has been used the second time with inferior goods wrapped upon it.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is abundant reason for belief that it will cure you.

We are now preparing for our white goods display. Housekeepers who need anything in sheetings, pillow cottons, linens, etc, etc, will do well to see our goods—W A Weeks & Co. j22 2i

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Prince Edward Island ELECTRIC COMPANY.

With a view of meeting the numerous applications recently made by the residents of Charlottetown for Electric Lights, this Company begs to inform the public that it will increase its plant in the course of May next, if the number of new subscribers for Electric Light justifies the outlay.

With a view also of lowering the cost of Electric Lighting, the Company will furnish to its consumers from this date the Packard Incandescent Lamps at cost, i. e., 35 cents each.

Lamps will only be delivered daily, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 8 p. m., so as not to interfere with the working of the Station.

JAMES WADDELL,
jan24—1m eod Superintendent.

Nothing Venture, Nothing Win!

That we are gaining trade every day is not hard to understand. Our stock is complete, our expenses low, and our method of doing business right. The best resolution you can make with regard to your trade for 1895 is to cease following the false. Ring it off, ring it out! Get away from it and come and follow the crowd to the FASHIONABLE TAILOR, where you will find Price, Quality, Fit and Finish to meet the demands of the times.

FINE CUSTOM TAILORING.

S. A. McDONALD,
Successor to A. J. Murphy.
jan24

HOCKEY

Victorias vs. Charlottetowns,

IN THE RINK,

On Tuesday, January 29th,

AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.

First and Best Match of the Season.

Everyone is invited to spend the evening of the 29th inst. at the Rink.

CITIZENS' BAND in attendance with a choice programme.

Admission, 10 cents.
jan24—tl dte

FINAL NOTICE.

There is still a large amount of money due the Estate of the late C. E. Robertson by persons of all ranks and conditions of life.

All amounts not settled by the 7th day of February will be sued for without respect of persons.

H. R. BOSWALL,
Bank of Nova Scotia Building.
jan24—dy 2i wky 2i

FOR A FEW DAYS

we will show in our east window a few lines of goods, which we offer BELOW COST to clear. They consist of

Keiller's Jams (Assorted),	12c. each
Morton's Catsup (Pints),	25c. "
Pinks Jellies (Pints),	7c. "
Fine Scotch Oatmeal,	25c. "
Potted Turkey,	10c. "
Condensed Tea,	15c. "
West India Limes,	25c. "
Fresh Mushrooms,	10c. "
Nelson, Morris & Co's. Extract Beef (large),	25c. "

SANDERSON & CO.,
NEWSON BLOCK.
jan18

Paton's Modern Methods
— OF —
"ONE PRICE"
COMMAND RESPECT.

SPECIAL LOTS OF LADIES' UNDERWEAR

AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

500 ends White Cotton, 500 ends Grey Cotton, 100 ends Print Cotton, 2,000 yards 36-inch White Cotton at 7c, Sheetings and Pillow Cotton cheapest yet, one counter full of Ladies' Cotton Underwear.

REMEMBER—One Price to all. No goods marked 150 per cent on, then sold at 50 per cent off. All fair and square at the ONE PRICE STORE.

$10,284,000.00

is the amount of New Insurance applied for in the

Sun Life Ass. Co.

for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

E. R. BROW,
Agent for P. E. Island.

Charlottetown, January 10, 1895.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A meeting of the Conservative Electors of Lot 29 will be held in the Crapaud Hall on TUESDAY, February 5th, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of selecting Delegates to attend the Convention at Summerside on the 13th of February to nominate a candidate date to contest the East Riding of Prince County at the next Dominion Election. A large and representative meeting of the three Polls, Crapaud, DeSable and Westmoreland, is requested.

D. McLEOD,
Secretary Lib. Con. Association.
Crapaud, Jan. 22, 1895—dy & wy

JANUARY 22, 1895.

We have another lot of bargains in Footwear for our customers. Read them—you will need some of them at these prices:—

Women's Fine Lace and Button Boots, at		$1.00
" Kid " " " "		Half Price.
" Felt Lined Skating "		$1.10
Misses' " " "		85c
Child's " " "		65c
Women's Lace Leather "	Pegged,	55c
" Felt Foxed "		75c
" " Elastic "		65c
" " Slippers, Elastic Top,		30c

Other attrections. Call and see. Above prices CASH ONLY.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.

Charlottetown, January 19, 1895.

Furniture!

"Come on, McDuff, and woe to him
Who first says 'Hold! enough?'"

I have the largest stock, the greatest variety and lowest prices of any in the Furniture business. Our customers are delighted with the bargains they get. They advertise our Furniture. My sales are increasing. I am bound to meet all kinds of competition. Look out for great bargains.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, January 17, 1895—dy

1895.

An Early Response to our December Accounts will oblige.

HASZARD & MOORE

Our Big Calendar is Ready.

jan19—dy

ZERO PRICES!

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

It means that our prices have touched rock bottom. If you want Boots or Shoes this month go where you get them the cheapest, at the Old Reliable Shoe Store. Yours for Shoes at zero prices.

A. E. McEACHEN.
jan22

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

Superior Furniture

BY AUCTION.

I am instructed by F. H. Arnaud, Esq., to sell by Auction, at his residence, Dundas Terrace, on THURSDAY, 24th day of January, instant, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m.:—

All his Household Effects, comprising superior Heintzman Piano, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Hall, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms cash. No reserve.

R. BEAIRSTO,
Auctioneer.
jan21

BOOKBINDING!

Any persons having volumes of Magazines, Newspapers, etc., to bind, or any books that require to be rebound, can have the work well done at the lowest possible rates by leaving them with

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CHEAP FLOUR FOR CASH.

BEER & GOFF have a large stock of Flour on hand, which they bought at the lowest point touched by the Flour market, and they are now offering it to their customers at a small advance on the cost. Their new high-grade brand, called "LILY QUEEN," has been giving splendid satisfaction, and they can confidently recommend it as the best Family Flour on the market to-day.

BEER & GOFF.

Charlottetown, January 17, 1895—tu thu sat

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Cheap Sheetings!

We offer you high-grade goods at prices never before quoted in his city. Don't miss this opportunity We expect to sell them all this week.

STANLEY BROS.

PLAIN.

23c. Heavy Plain White Sheeting, 2 yards wide. Note the price: only 23 cents a yard.

27c. Heavy Plain White Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide. The price speaks for itself: only 27 cents a yard.

STANLEY BROS.

TWILL.

27c. Heavy Twill White Sheeting, 2 yards wide, 27 cents a yard, worth one-third more.

32c. Heavy Twill White Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide. Our price only 32 cts. a yard.

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WE BOUGHT THESE GOODS CHEAP. YOU GET THE BENEFIT.

STANLEY BROTHERS.

14 CENTS A YARD

BUYS A GOOD

40 Inch Pillow Cotton.

You can have the 44 inch for 16 cents.

STANLEY BROS.

Circular Pillow Cottons,

40, 42, 44 AND 46 INCHES WIDE.

Pillow Linens and Linen Sheetings.

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