THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 30, 1895.

THE MANITOBA QUESTION.

We agree with the Patriot that a general discussion of this question at this juncture would be premature. The Government and Legislature of Manitoba have taken time to consider. Let us hope that their decision in the premises will be a wise and just one. The Government of Canada will, without doubt, explain fully, upon the floor, of Parliament, the force and meaning of their order-in-council. If the people of Canada must needs decide the question, they will be in a much better position to do so, fairly, in the course of a few months than they are the present time. But let us continue to hope that the Manitobans themselves will settle their own school difficulty according to the law as laid down by the Privy Council, and according to the dictates of Justice and Christianity,

We may, however, try to understand the bearings of the case. It is undeniable that each Province has the sole right of legislation in respect to education. It is equally undeniable that the common secular school system could not be introduced into either Ontario or Quebec, contrary to the wishes of the minority in each of these Provinces, without a breach of the constitution of Canada. Without question, it was believed that the same condition had been imposed on Manitoba. The late Sir John Macdonald explained in a letter to a friend that "by the Manitoba Act (sect. 93) respecting laws for the protection of minorities in educational matters are made applicable to Manitoba, and cannot be changed; for by the Imperial Act, confirming the establishment of the new provinces, it is provided that it shall not be competent for the Parliament of Canada to alter the provisions of the Manitoba Act in so far as it relates to the Province of Manitoba. Obviously, therefore, the Separate School system is beyond the reach of the Legislature or of the Dominion Parliament." This was undoubtedly the clear understanding of Archbishop Tache and of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, as well as of Sir John Macdonald. But some Liberal politician in Manitoba, who thought that he saw a way to some party capital by playing upon the religious prejudices of the majority, started the school question; and the result was the Manitoba Acts. These acts were opposed by the minority from the beginning. The Dominion Government were asked to disallow them, but refused to do so. The courts were appealed to with the result that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council declared that the Acts were perfectly legal and within the province of the legislature of Manitoba. The Roman Catholic minority then demanded "remedial legislation" in the case. Sir John Thompson replied that the Government would take no step in the matter that was not authorized by the constitution as interpreted by the courts. The case again went to the Supreme Court of Canada and the Privy Council of the Empire. The latter tribunal finally decided that the exclusive power of the Province of Manitoba over public education is "not absolute but limited" and that the limitation was embodied in the constitution as a Parliamentary compact between the Dominion and Manitoba for the protection of the Roman Catholic minority in this regard; that "the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education which existed prior to 1890 have been affected" by the Public Schools Act of that year; that the Government of Canada has the right to pass a remedial order-in-council and that the Parliament of Canada is "authorized to legislate on the same subject." After receipt of this judgment of the Privy Council, the Dominion Government, in terms thereof, heard the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority, and decided in strict accordance with the same judgment that the rights and privileges of the minority had been affected in certain respects which were duly set forth in an order-in-council and despatched to the Government and Legislature of Manitoba with the declaration attached that,—"it seems requisite that the system of education embodied in the two acts of 1890 aforesaid, shall be supplemented by a Provincial act or acts which will restore to the Roman Catholic minority the said rights and privileges of which such minority has been so deprived as aforesaid, and which will modify the said acts of 1890 so far, and so far only, as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions restoring the rights and privileges in paragraphs a, b, and c hereinbore mentioned."

By bearing in mind the leading facts in connection with the case, as here set forth, the electors will be the better prepared to deal with the case should it not be settled in an amicable way by the Manitobans themselves.

There is but one other point to which reference may well be made. It is contended that as the Privy Council did not *order* the Dominion Government to interfere or to pass a remedial order, the Government ought not, upon the ground of expediency, to have interfered. In other words, an injustice having been declared to have been done, and the duty of the Dominion Government to remedy that injustice having, by the highest judicial authority in the empire, been pointed out, the Dominion Government ought not to have performed that duty because it was not explicitly directed to do so. The moral cowardice involved in this contention is sufficiently clear. We feel sure that Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his Government will stand higher in the estimation of every right thinking man from the fact that they did not attempt to shirk (as they might have done) a disagreeable duty, and did not shrink from doing that which they believed to be just towards the minority in Manitoba because their act may possibly bring them into antagonism with the Protestant majority of all Canada.

COUNTY COURT—MARCH TERM.

The County Court has been in session all the week, and a large number of cases were tried, confessed or otherwise disposed of. The following were the chief suits tried:

George H. Toombs vs. Edward Kelly—action for money paid under agreement for outside windows for defendant's house, occupied by plaintiff as a tenant. Judgment for $13.67.

William H. Manson vs. John Douglas—promissory note for $45, payable at Charlottetown to John Pearden and endorsed to plaintiff. No proof having been given of due presentment, judgment of non suit was given.

George H. Toombs vs. Thomas Stewart—money paid and commission for shipping smelts. Judgment $13.06.

Joseph B. McDonald vs. Henry Taylor—Goods sold. Judgment $24.75 for the plaintiff.

Alfred Gallant vs. Bernard Murnaghan—work done as a blacksmith, $64.74. Defence set off and payment. Judgment for defendant.

Same vs. Matthew Burnett—$5.35 for work done. Same defence. Judgment for defendant.

Same vs. Martin Koughan—$6.30 for blacksmith work done. Defence same as above. Judgment for defendant.

George Griffiths vs. Rupert B. Norton—goods sold, $19.71. Judgment for plaintiff. D. C. McLeod for plaintiff.

Jonathan McWilliams vs. Horace H. Beer—work and labor as auctioneer, $12.65. Judgment for $6.00. Whear for defendant.

John T. Garland vs George E Auld. Work and labor and egg cases sold $68.96 Defence non delivery of certain egg cases and set off as to balance. Judgement for $1.99 with costs exclusive of witnesses. Jas. J. Johnson for Plaintiff.

Donald Farquharson vs George H. Toombs, potatoes sold, $132. Defence that the potatoes were not delivered and there was no binding contract. Judgment reserved. Stewart Q C for Defendant.

John Walsh vs George A. Dixon. Trover for an overcoat on which the defendant claimed a lien. Judgment for Plaintiff for the value of the coat, $16.50. Johnston for Plaintiff. Good for Defendant.

James E. Grant vs. Matthew McKenzie—Goods sold, $57.76. Judgment for plaintiff.

In addition to these, a large number of default suits and suits against absent debters was tried. Judgment was also given in the following suits tried in other Circuits:

Trustees of School District No. 31 vs. Ann McBeath—School assessment, $8.40, tried in Dunstaffnage. Judgment for plaintiffs. Haszard, Q.C., for defendant.

Trustees of School District No. 214 vs. Donald Cameron—School assessment, tried in Bonshaw, for building a new school. Defendant owns 200 acres in the School District but claims that as a licensed teacher actually engaged as such he is exempt from all assessment for educational purposes.

Judge Alley gave a written judgment upholding the defenee, George Lowther vs. John J. McLeod, two actions tried at Bonshaw, one for $32 for rent of 6½ acres of land at Crapaud, and the other for damages for over-cropping said land. The Judge decided that as all the points involved in these cases hinged under the evidence on the question of title and the right of possession to the land, the Court had no jurisdiction. Judgment of non-suit was therefore entered in both suits. J. H. Good for defendant.

The Court adjourned until Monday next for the hearing of an application for a new trial in the suit of Mann vs. Power, tried at New London, and for judgments in suits reserved.

A REVIVAL IN TRADE.

Remarkable Change in London and New York—Output in Manufactures—George Clewes' Practical View on the Forms of Over Supply.

In his last letter, George Clewes writes: The improvement of business on the stock exchange which has been foreshadowed in my late weekly advices, has appeared within the past week with a distinctness and force which show that it is real and destined to be permanent. It is needless to here recapitulate the grounds of my forecast; it is sufficient that the change is already here, and with all the evidence of its being the beginning of a true revival. The change has been simultaneous in New York and London. The latter market has been a free buyer here for the last few days, and its operations indicate fresh confidence and something more than a mere temporary spurt with quick realizings. In estimating the future it is not to be overlooked, that in some very important respects, this country is now in a materially better position than it was before the late depression set in. So far as concerns the currency question upon which so much has depended, that is certainly the case. Two years ago we were in the midst of alarm and apprehension that the nation might be precipitated upon the silver basis. The danger was all the greater because the position and the question were not understood, but greatly misunderstood, and much education of public opinion on the subject was needed. As a nation, our ignorance equalled our alarm. Two years ago, we were at the climax of a world-wide over-production of manufactures. It was the result of the growth of modern improved plant and capacities of production far in excess of any possibilities of consumption, and was at the same time a consequence of an over-doing of trade in the rawer and semi-civilized populations of the world. Our own country directly sympathized with this inflation of trade in other countries, and had, at the same time, its own forms of over supply. Two radical changes must be made before the beginning of recovery could appear. First, there must be a reduction in prices, in order to admit of an enlarged consumption; and next there must be some curtailment of production; while at some other stage, when these reliefs had been realized, there would be a chance for the development of new consumptive wants. The first of these necessities has been met by a general and large decline in the prices, not only of goods but also of raw materials, most of the latter being now selling at prices unprecedented within the present generation. The reduction of production has been brought about by a painful but natural and inevitable process. The older plant, being unadapted to cheapness of production, has had to be retired from use, and must be regarded as in a large measure extinguished, as under the reduced scale it can now be worked only at a loss. In this way, bankrupt competition has been eliminated, and the remaining active machinery is of the most approved and economical type, and is qualified to run at a profit upon the lower scale of prices that has been established.

To have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, March 29.

After recess, committee on the bill respecting the incorporation of butter and cheese factories was resumed, with Mr. McLaughlin in the chair.

The various sections of the bill were discussed and criticised by Hon. Mr. Peters Hon. Mr. Gordon, Mr, Shaw, Mr. Rogers, (Alberton) Mr. Bell, Mr. Laird, Mr. McKinnon and others.

Sub-section 4 of section 1 was amended by providing that upon the filing of the certificates and rules the members of the association may become a body corporate by the name therein specified, with the power to sue and be sued, to acquire, hold lease sell, mortgage or exchange all real estate as may be required for the purpose of its business, and also to borrow money on security of any personal property of the association and to transact all such business as may be deemed expedient in the interest of the association.

Section 9 was amended, by providing that no company incorporated under the act shall have a capital stock of less than $1,000 or more than $20,000, and no company shall commence busiuess unless the sum of $1,000 of the capital stock has been subscribed for.

Section 12 was also amended. It now provides that all elections shall be by ballot, and each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share up to the number of six.

At six o'clock progress was reported, and the House adjourned until Monday forenoon at ten o'clock.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

SIR,—Only a few weeks ago an appeal was made for subscriptions to save the Y. M. C. A. building from mortgage sale. The Protestants of Charlottetown responded freely in spite of the hard times, and we congratulated ourselves on the result. But now our feelings are outraged by the introduction of a teacher of the Bible Class who discredits the inspiration and authenticity of God's Holy Book. Fellow Christians, is there not enough infidelity around us without using the Y. M. C. A. to shake the faith of our young men? Complaints and dissatisfaction are loudly expressed by many of the members, but can nothing be done? Where are the committee? Where are the ministers? If these addresses are to continue let us at least transpose the letters over the door of the Y. M. C. A. building to Y. M. A. C., i. e. The Young Men's Agnostic Club.

INDIGNANT MEMBER.

"FAIRPLAY" MAKES A DEMAND.

SIR,—It is intolerable that the High Sheriffs who have the selection and empanneling of our juries, shall be the nominees and creatures of the government of the day, whether Liberal or Conservative. We get scant justice now. What confidence will there be in our courts when our juries are the nominees of the political party in power and completely under their control. Some expedient ought to be adopted whereby our sheriffs shall be independent. Yours,

FAIRPLAY.

THE SHERIFF'S BILL.

SIR,—Your forcible article of yesterday ought to have an effect upon the Legislature. If the selection of the sheriffs must be taken out of the hands of our judges, let provision be made that each sheriff shall in future hold office during good behaviour and be paid sufficient salary or fees to make him independent of the government of the day. To place the sheriffs in a position of absolute subserviency to the Leader of the Government or any power but the courts is not consistent with

BRITISH JUSTICE.

March 30, 1895.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

SIR,—If the sheriffs are to be the nominees of partizans, so ought also the prothonotaries and clerks of our courts. I go for a clean sweep. Let us have new men in, and our Provincial and County courts made partizan from top to bottom. "A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse."

INIZ.

PERSONAL.

Registered at the Hotel Davies this forenoon: C H Northrup, Halifax; W C Ash Toronto; Walter Rankine, St. John.

Arrivals at Revere Hotel, March 30:—John F. Dickinson, Woodstock, N. B.; Chas. French, Neil McDonald, Ewen McKinnon, Alex. Farrow, Hampton, N. B.; David S. McQuarrie, Crapaud.

MUSICAL.—The following programme is being rendered at the tenth recital of the Musical Club, at the residence of Mr. Malcolm McLeod this afternoon:—

1. Piano Duet—Allegro and Minuet from Jupiter Sonata (Mozart).
2. Vocal Solo—"Done Sono," La Nozzede Figaro (Mozart).
3. Violin and Piano duet—Overture to "La Nozzede Figaro."
4. Vocal Solo—"Consider the Lilies," (Topliff.)
5. Piano Solo—"Ballade" (Rhineberger.)
6. Vocal Duet—"La Che Darein Don Giovanni" (Mozart.)
7. Piano and two Violins—"Sonata in E minor" (Mozart.)
8. Vocal Solo—Batti, Batti, Don Giovanni, Mozart.
9. Chorus and Orchestral Accompaniment—Benedictus, 7th Mass, Haydn.
10. Piano Solo—Minuet in G, Paderewski. Two waltzes, Eb, Chopin, Opus 18. No 14 in E minor.

The Japanese Mikado is a man of much energy and endurance, in spite of the fact that he is a great cigarette smoker. He is fond of outdoor sports, and has warmly encouraged the introduction of football into Japan. He is a hunter and fisherman, and is qu te a good shot with a rifle. His devotion to lawn tennis is marked, and he wields a very clever racquet.

A Russian Greek Church is to be opened in New York. A priest is coming from St. Petersburg.

PINAFORE.—Practice to-night at 8.30.

We will give two prizes, one for country and one for city. Competition open to all till April 15th, 1895.—Goff Bros.

New hats—Look through the variety o hats we show, and once wear one of our hats, and you will be convinced of the superior make of the styles we sell in all the different grades from the cheapest to the best—Prowse Bros.

Gentlemen's all linen handkerchiefs—14 cents each to-night—Moore & McLeod.

A lot of boys' ties in four-in-hand, knot, bow and Windsor shape, 19c each to-night—Moore and McLeod.

Great bargains to-night in hats at John McLeod & Co's.

THE MODERN WAY.

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headache and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

DIPHTHERIA IN A HOSPITAL.—Advices from Toronto state that diphtheria has been introduced into Victoria Hospital, and the place has been closed to the public. There was one death on Saturday last, and there are a dozen cases in the hospital now. Vigorous measures will be taken to stamp out the disease.

REV. Mr. Campbell will preach at Hearn Hall to morrow at 3 p. m. Mrs Roome and Mrs. Beer will lead the singing.

The popular material for ladies waterproof garments is Priestley's Cravenettee, fine in texture, exquisite in finish, comes in all the new shades, impervious to water but porous to air, you cannot tell by its feel or appearance that it is rain repelling, but when it is stamped "Priestley's Cravenette" and rolled on Priestley's Varnished Board you can depend upon it.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Advertisements under this heading cnarge for at the rate of five cents per line.

Embroideries at half price—1 inch wide 1½ c per yard; 1½ inches wide, 2½ per yard; 2 and 3 inches wide, 5 c per yard; made in good cloth.—Stanley Bros. m30 3i

To-night—You can clothe your children with A1 goods at the lowest prices ever reached in the city at the bargain corner—McKay Woolen Co.

Just received by express, the "Develin" whistles at W E Dawson's. mch29

Flowers and New Spring Millinery in Paton's eastern window this p. m.

Newest styles in Hats and Children's Clothing at the One-price Store.—Paton & Co.

Buy your Hats at the One-price Store, where you pay for what you get and get what you pay for.—Paton & Co.

Hats, Hats, Hats, at Paton & Co's.

Clothing, Clothing, Clothing, at Paton & Co's.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets, at Paton & Co's.

SUN FOUNDED A. D. 1710. INSURANCE OFFICE. **FIRE**

HEAD OFFICE:

Threadneedle Street, London, Eng.

SURPLUS, $7,000,000 00.

Tran acts Fire business only, and is the oldest purely Fire Office in the world.

JOHN MACEACHERN,

Agent for P. E. Island.

mch30—4w 136 guar

Lobster Packers!

Lobster Boat, new, first-class bargain; 6 Galvanized Lobster Boilers, 50 Bath Trays, 50 Herring Nets and Webs just arrived, all sizes and depths, at a bargain; 25 sheets Galvanized Iron for Boilers.

ALSO—New Sealing Oil for Soldering Lobster Cans; perfectly free from all acids; works like a charm.

500 cases Half Flat Cans, 1,000 cases Tall Cans, 1,000 cases Flat Cans—all made of best Charcoal Tin, guaranteed; 1,000,000 best No 1 Parchment Linings for Cans; Block Tin, Lead, Solder, at lowest prices.

GEO. D. LONGWORTH.

mch 8130—(36)

A GOOD WATCH

At a Low Price

IS WHAT YOU WANT.

SEE OURS.

G. H. TAYLOR,

North Side Queen Square.

mch30

TO LET.

That comfortable Brick Dwelling House known as the Peake Homestead, situate on Water Street, now in possession of Henry Douse, Esq, C. C. Possession given first of May next.

Also that beautifully situated two-story Dwelling on Prince Street, now occupied by James Reddin, Esq. Possession given first June next.

Also, Cottage situate on Hillsborough Street, now occupied by Wallace Arbing. Possession given 20th April next.

Apply to

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

mch19—tf 246

IT IS A FACT

that we can show you the Largest and Best Assortment of Goods in our line in the city,

AND

that we buy in large quantities and at jobbing rates, and can sell low.

YOU KNOW

that you are sure of getting what you pay for. No misrepresentation.

IT

is a pleasure to show goods, and we can please you in anything in the line of GROCERIES, FLOUR, TEAS, SUGARS, FRUIT and CONFECTIONERY.

Come in and let us show you what we have.

SANDERSON & CO.,

CASH GROCERS,

Newson Block, Victoria Row.

mch28—dy

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATES

What They Have to Say Respecting Confederation.

There is No Annexation Movement in the Ancient Colony.

HALIFAX, March 30.

The Newfoundland confederation delegation arrived by the steamer Grand Lake last evening, and will have a conference this morning with a committee of the Board of Trade. The delegates say there is no foundation for the sensational despatches sent from St. John's, asking about annexation. They said there had been no movement towards annexation. Referring to confederation, they said it is impossible to say what the sentiment of the whole community may be on this question. Confederation has not been a political issue with us since 1869, and since then a new generation has grown up. Much of the objection to confederation is what may be called hereditary. Many who oppose confederation do not oppose it with a full knowledge of the question. They have not the terms. The recent troubles have not altered the opinion of the people on this constitutional question. The delegates will leave for Ottawa on Monday.

Successful Island Students.

MONTREAL, March 30.

Among the McGill students who will go up for the degree of M. D., are St. C. Gallant, of Charlottetown and W. W. Wickham, of Summerside. Mr. Wickham has obtained first-class honors in the final subjects. He also won a chemistry prize.

Of Interest to Riflemen.

OTTAWA, March 30.

Much interest has been excited in Militia circles by the announcement of Hon. Mr. Patterson, as Minister of Militia, that no more Martini-Metford rifles would be purchased by the Government.

Rumors Set at Rest.

OTTAWA, March 30.

The rumors about Sir Hibbert Tupper's intention to resign his office have come to an end. There is no longer any doubt that he will continue to hold the portfolio of Minister of Justice.

The Britannia Beaten.

NICE, March 30.

In the yacht race yesterday the Ailsa beat the Britannia.

Come to us for clothing and hats, we will give you low prices for cash.—J. B. Macdonald & Co.

Misses and children's boots, very low for cash this evening.—J. B. Macdonald & Co.

Among the fashionable shoes to be worn this summer are the Blucherette and button kid shoe with patent trimmings.—Goff Bros.

CHANGE IN BUSINESS.

The Cash System Adopted.

On and after Monday, March 18th, we will conduct our business on the basis of Cash only or its equivalent. Book accounts will be entirely discontinued.

Prices of goods will be reduced to the lowest that buying and selling for cash will permit.

For full particulars see the second page of our Seed Catalogue for 1895.

GEORGE CARTER & CO.,

Seedsmen and Booksellers,

187 Queen Square, Charlottetown, P. E. I

mch14

METHODIST TUNE BOOKS!

Big Stock of the New Hymn and Tune Books now open, price $1.00.

HASZARD & MOORE.

feb22—dy

Young Liberal-Conservative Association.

A Meeting of this Association will be held in the Association Rooms (Old Board of Trade Rooms), Cameron Block, on SATURDAY EVENING, 30th instant, at 8 o'clock.

All members of the Association, and all desiring to become members, are requested to be present.

D. O'M. REDDIN, JR., President.

J. J. JOHNSON, Secretary.

mch29—2i

MARCH!

The month of wind and bluster—the month of cold and heat—the month of change. March, the month when a woman's headgear indicates how the wind blows better than the proverbial straw does—a small, neat bonnet indicating a calm, peaceful day, and the larger the hat the harder will the wind blow. March is usually the month of blow and bluster among a certain class of merchants, a month of change. You expect it every year in business circles as well as in the weather. HERE you never get it. We never give you "wind"—we don't blow—we don't bluster. We keep on month after month hammering away at one thing—at one idea—to sell you ALL the things you wear—to sell you everything, from a collar button to an Overcoat—to sell you everything you want to buy—to GET your trade and to HOLD it year after year. There is only one way to do this—to sell you good goods every time. You are cordially invited to come and see—to try on the new Suits and see how the new shapes become your own particular style of beauty—to try on the new Hats and see how like a hobo you look in some hats, and how genteel you appear in others, for hats DO make such a difference—in fact, you are invited to come and make yourself at home, and we'd even let you part with some of your money, if you really insist on "blowing" it, for we do allow that sort of March blowing. Our two big windows are filled with Spring Styles - everything with its own particular price marked in plain figures, give you an excellent idea of how we open p—r—i—c—e.

JAS. PATON & CO.

For Security, Enterprise and Liberality

we commend the CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE CO.

E. R. BROW,

Insurance Agent

Charlottetown, March 20, 1895—dy

COAL! COAL!

Come to CLARKIN BROS'. Depot and get any quality of Coal you require at prices away below any yet offered to the public. We employ no runners; we give our patrons the benefit of the cut prices.

Telephone connection.

CLARKIN BROS.,

Steam Nav. Co's. Wharf.

Ch'town, March 16, 1895—1m d&w

Rubbers, Rubbers.

All orders sent to us for RUBBERS will be shipped promptly.

Best Discounts guaranteed.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.

Charlottetown, March 26, 1895—dy

Shake Not!

It is your own fault if you are shaking. Remember, we predicted "lots of cold weather yet," at the same time calling your attention to our LARGE LINE OF COAL.

We can sell you a 2,000 lb. lot of ROUND COAL at $2.80, but we would not advise you to place too much faith in it. It's the kind you generally hear so much blowing about. In fact, it's the kind the runners get their 10 to 15 per cent. for selling you.

Give me a call when you are in want. I'll serve you right.

R. McMILLAN.

Charlottetown, March 30, 1895—dy

Sherwood Cemetery Comp'y.

The Annual Meeting of the Sherwood Cemetery Company will be held in the Parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association Building on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April next, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the election of Directors and the transaction of other important business.

By order,

HENRY SMITH.

Secretary Sherwood Cemetery Co.

Charlottetown, March 29, 1895—3i

Bargain Sale of Paintings,

Beginning SATURDAY, March 30, at the BAZAAR STORE.

MRS. LOCHHEAD offers for sale a number of Paintings in Oil and Gonache at very low prices. These Paintings will be on exhibition for one week only.

mch27—1w

TEETH $10 per set. Partia sets $2.00 and up wards. Painless extraction of teeth.

DR. J. P. MURRAY, Office, 145 Queen St., Charlottetown. P. E. I.

oct6

The Ladies of St. James' Church

WILL HOLD THEIR

Annual Fancy Sale and Tea

—ON—

THURSDAY, APRIL 4th, 1895,

IN ST. JAMES' HALL.

Doors open at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Tea at 6 o'clock sharp.

Admission 10c. Tea Tickets 25c.

The ladies have prepared a large variety of Useful and Fancy Articles. Bargains may be expected. 246—mch19

A SQUARE TALK

—ON—

SQUARE THINGS.

My Watches are all tested before sold.
I sell A1 quality Forks and Spoons.
My Gold and Aluminum Spectacles look well.
Wedding Rings, plump, 14 and 18 carat.
Rockford, Elgin and Waltham Watches.
Sterling Silver Links and Thimbles.
Spectacles fitted true.
Many of my goods are bought from the manufacturers.
I invite everyone to call and see my goods and compare prices.

E. W. TAYLOR,

mch26—dy Cameron Block.

TENDERS.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the City Clerk's Office until noon of MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, from parties willing to supply the City of Charlottetown with

5,000 feet Juniper, 3x6 inch, in 4, 8 or 12 feet lengths.
25,000 feet Spruce Battens, 2½ inches thick, in 12, 14 or 16 feet lengths, not less than six inches wide.
20,000 feet 3-inch Merchantable Hemlock Plank.
10,000 feet 2½inch Merchantable Hemlock Plank.

Ten thousand feet of each description of Plank to be delivered on any of the wharves in Charlottetown as ordered (free of all charges, including wharfage,) on or before the 15th day of May next, and the balance on or before the 1st day of July next.

Tenders must specify price per thousand feet plank measurement.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

H. M. DAVISON, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, March 26th, 1895.

3i eod pat

Cheap Fruit at Beer & Goff's.

New Sweet Oranges, only 15 cents per dozen; Palermo Lemons, only 20 cents per dozen; Cape Cod Cranberries, Malaga Grapes, Northern Spy and Baldwin Apples for sale low at

BEER & GOFF'S.

For a Hot or Cold Bath.

Half Bleached Bath Towels.

40 inches long, Striped Border, Deep Fringe, in the regular way 18c. each. Our price 15 cts.
46 inches long, Striped Border, heavy make, regular price, 28c. each. Our price 23 cts.
47 inches long, Red and White Stripe (remember the length), worth 32c. each. Our price 28 cts.

Stanley Brothers, Brown's Block.

POSITIVELY NO MORE AT THE PRICE

When these are gone. No telling when that will be.

All Linen Huck Towels, 27 inches long, plain border, fringed, worth 12c. each. Our price 10 cts.
All Linen Half Bleached Huck Towels, fringed, extra heavy, worth 14c. each. Our price 12 cts.
Half Bleached all linen Huck Towels, 30 inches long, colored border, worth 18c. each. Our price 15 cts.

Stanley Brothers, Brown's Block.

COUNTERPANES!

No Better Goods Made for the Money.

White Counterpanes, 72 inch by 50 inch, Knotted Fringe, heavy, worth 80c. Our price 68 cts.
Scotch made Crochet Quilts, 81 inch by 60 inch, Knotted Deep Fringe, extra heavy. Our price 89 cts.
White Crochet Quilts, German make, fine, positively worth $1.10. Our price 98 cts.

Stanley Brothers, Brown's Block.

PEOPLE WHO WON'T

buy Sheetings and Pillow Cottons at prices quoted here, stand in their own light.

72 inch Bleached Cotton Sheeting, fine, guaranteed pure cotton, worth 25c. per yard. Our price 20 cts.
72 inch Twilled Bleached Sheeting, heavy, soft finish, regularly sold at 30c. per yard. Our price 27 cts.
42 inch Bleached Pillow Cotton, nice even thread, sold elsewnere at 18c. per yard. Our price 15 cts.

Stanley Brothers, Brown's Block.