THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 11, 1896.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—It has not been usual to refer payments for which the city is liable under statute or contract to the finance committee. Consequently the charge that Mayor Dawson has done so is beside the mark and goes for nothing. An attack upon Mr. Dawson's financial administration of civic affairs is not likely to result in Mr. Dawson's defeat.

—Through the kindness of a friend THE EXAMINER has received copies of the Evening Post and of the Weekly Independent both of which are published at Salem, Oregon. Mr. J. H. Fletcher, formerly of this Province, is editor of the Post and business manager of the Independent. It goes without saying that both papers are well conducted.

—The Chignecto Post and Borderer, of Sackville, has issued an exceedingly creditable anniversary number—the 25th year of the Post and the 39th year of the Borderer. We note particularly several articles and poems by Mr. H. A. Woodworth, lately of the Guardian, and an historical sketch of the early history of Sackville by W. C. Milner. The Post and Borderer have THE EXAMINER'S best wishes for their future prosperity.

—The London Daily News commenting upon the resolution adopted in the Canadian House of Commons, expressing unalterable loyalty and devotion to the British throne and the constitution, and declaring that should the occasion unhappily arise in no other part of the Empire than the Dominion would more substantial sacrifices attest the determination of Her Majesty's subjects to maintain unimpaired the integrity and inviolate the honor of Her Majesty's Government, says that the judgment and sound political instincts shown by the resolution will be hardly less welcome to the recipients than than the loyalty and affection which it manifests throughout. It is, the News adds, a model message.

—Sir Charles H. Tupper contends that the N. P. is framed to bear easily on the poor man. If the free trade policy of England were adopted by Canada, tobacco and tea would have to bear the chief portion of the taxes. On the average 2¼ pounds of tobacco were used per head in Canada. At the English rate of taxation the duty would be $3. Four pounds of tea were used per head, and the English rate on this would be equal to about 50 cents. The total tax on the two articles above would be over $3 per head, or almost as much as the whole customs duties at present. Every poor man uses as much tobacco as a rich man, and he uses more tea. Taking a household at five members the tax per family would be $15.

—Every thoughtful and consistent citizen must, we think, regret that THE EXAMINER'S suggestion concerning the publication of candidates' cards had not been adopted, or that a public meeting had not been held, at which the candidates had given expression to their views on taxation, sanitation, temperance and such other questions as affect our body civic. As it is, the citizens must needs "vote it blind," while candidates will be elected unpledged to any principle of action. Upon this account electors ought to be the more careful in their selection. Electors ought to vote, according to the dictates of their judgments and their conscience, for those candidates whom they really believe to be the better men to manage the affairs of the corporation.

—Great Britain is not to be browbeaten out of her rights in the Transvaal. In the course of a recent dispatch Mr. Chamberlain says: "Since the convention of 1884 Great Britain has recognized the Transvaal as independent internally, but its external relations are subject to the control of Great Britain. There is no reason to anticipate that a foreign state will dispute our rights, but it is necessary to state clearly that the government intends to maintain them in their integrity. Internally Great Britain is justified in the interests of South Africa as a whole and for the peace and stability of the Transvaal to tender friendly counsels regarding the newcomers, namely British subjects." Mr. Chamberlain reviews the history of events in the Transvaal since 1881 and points out that the mining interests, the main stay of the country, are mainly in the hands of the Uitlanders, who are debarred by legislation from the rights of citizenship He states that the whole direction of affairs and the right of taxation remain a monopoly in the hands of a decreasing minority of the population engaged in agriculture, whilst the majority who raised the revenue from £15,000 to £2,000,000, are denied any voice in the government of the Transvaal and are unable to obtain redress for the formidable grievances hampering and injuring them incessantly. Mr. Chamberlain emphasises the pacific and above board character of the Uitlanders agitation.

—General Harrison writes of "The Presidential Office" in the March Ladies' Home Journal, and his comprehensive article is outspoken and plain He takes occasion to commend President Cleveland's movement towards establishing a more permanent consular service. The ex-President says:

"The need of a better consular service has been getting a strong hold upon the public mind. The practice has been to make frequent changes in these offices—indeed an almost complete change upon the coming in of an administration of a different party. The duties of a consul relate almost wholly to our commerce with the country where he serves. · · · The recent movement by Mr. Cleveland and in Congress for a better qualified and permanent consular force is to be commended. It is remarked that changes in the home administration in other countries, such as England and France, do not involve changes in the ministers or ambassadors or consuls, as they do with us. The English Ambassador at Washington holds right on whether the Liberals or the Tories are in power. He represents his country, not a party, and carries out the instructions from the home Government loyally. He is never heard to make speeches attacking the policy of the opposing party—or criticising his own people. Perhaps one of the chief difficulties in our getting a permanent diplomatic and consular service grows out of the fact that the tariff question is one that is always acute in our politics, and the reports of our consuls naturally take on the views held by them upon this question. We cannot have a permanent diplomatic and consular service until we can find diplomats and consuls who will leave their party politics at home. If they are to be aired or exercised abroad then it follows that they must be in harmony with the party in power at home.

We guarantee you a saving of 20 per cent. on all White Goods, such as Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Towels, and Toweling. All goods on our centre counters and lines must be cleared to-morrow and Thursday.—Jas. Paton & Co.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER

Upon the Great Issues of the Day.

National Policy and Preferential Trade.

AFTER discoursing at length upon the two parties, Sir Charles Tupper, in the course of his great speech at Halifax, turned to the issues of the present and the future, and said—we quote from the Halifax Herald's report:

Now, gentlemen, I have been fighting the first battle, and that in the island of Cape Breton, but it was perfect child's play. (Great laughter and applause.) What I say is perfectly true. It is true that it was an inclement season of the year, and that I have not recently been accustomed to exposure to quite so low a temperature; but I repeat that it was child's play. Why? It was a large county, and we were opposed by eloquent and brilliant men from all parts of Canada; we were opposed by gentlemen who were fortified with an abundant supply of what has been not inaptly termed "human devices." (Laughter.) They made a "big push" and "came down handsomely." But why was it child's play? Gentlemen, I will tell you: It was child's play because we had a policy that the people could understand. When we stood before the intelligent electors of the county of Cape Breton, it was not to tell them what we would do if we had the opportunity. We had the opportunity, and it was only necessary to point to the brilliant record in the past, of the government, sustained by the great liberal-conservative party of this country. We were able to point to the face of the country and show that we had not held power in vain, and that the power in our hands had been used in such a way as to promote the progress and prosperity of the country. We had successfully linked together the various portions of this great half-continent, the greatest portion of the continent of North America. Not only had we succeeded in uniting it in one powerful federation, but we showed that we had carried out the policy of confederation until it reached from the small island of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Vancouver on the shores of the Pacific.

When I went to Washington with Mr. Chamberlain in 1878-88 to negotiote the treaty with the government of the United States, I met there the distinguished gentleman, Mr. Bayard, who now represents the United States as their ambassador at London. He said to me, "Mr. Tupper, the federation of British North America and the construction of the Canadian Pacific has brought us

FACE TO FACE WITH A NATION."

Instead of the weak, disunited and sometime antagonistic provinces, of which British America was formerly composed, a time had come when they saw one government, extending from sea to sea, and found that we had not only formed a paper confederation, but that we had made the federation a reality by the construction of the iron band that extends all the way across the country, and binds together the country from Cape Breton to Vancouver. They found themselves not only face to face with a nation, but they found themselves face to face with a nation possessed of all those enormous natural resources with which Providence has generously endowed this northern part of the continent. They found themselves face to face with a country in a position to pass on from stage to stage until it became, as such an eminent authority as Professor Giffkin declared, "not only equal to many of the continental states of Europe, but one of the most powerful and progressive nations of the world." We were able, then, to tell the people of Cape Breton; not only what we would do if they gave us the power, but we were able to show them what we had done, and exhibit that as an earnest of what we would do in the future. We pointed not only to what had been actually accomplished, but we pointed to pending measures of the utmost importance to the people of Canada, as showing what will be done at no distant day to make this great country even greater than it is. What did our opponents point to? You may be sure that they did not point to the period when they were in power, for they knew that their only hope of getting back to power was to lull the people to sleep, and make them forget that time, if they still had any recollection of it. They had been in power for a period of five years, but all the recollection that the people had of it was that it was a period of

FIVE LEAN YEARS.

They only remember it as a period of five years during which they were eating up the resources that had been accumulated during the previous five years of liberal-conservative rule. I dare say you have read the story of Sir Walter Scott's coachman who, after he was dismissed from his master's service, set up as a medical man. Sir Walter Scott discharged the man for taking to much to drink. Sometime afterwards, when he was travelling in England, somewhere across the border, he came across this old coachman, and the following conversation ensued: Said Sir Walter; "Donald, what are you about?" Donald replied, "I am a doctor now." "A doctor" Said Sir Walter, "What do you mean? You don't know anything about medicine. What do you do?" "Well," replied Donald, "I just confine myself to twa simples, calumny and laudanum" There is the liberal policy, and simple enough it is. (Laughter). "Well," said Sir Walter Scott "but what becomes of the patients?" Well," said Donald, "whiles they lives and whiles they dies, but it will take a long time to make up for Flodden." Of the "simples," made use of by the liberal party, the "calumny" is intended to raise false issues, and to divert men's minds and attention from the frightful period of misrule under their mis government. If that is what the calumny is for, what is the laudanum for? It is to give electors sufficient doses to put them to sleep, so that it will be out of their power to recollect the state to which all Canada was reduced under their misrule. Gentlemen, if you want to know what the national policy has done for Canada you have only to read the brilliant, the able, the unsurpassed budget speeches of the Hon. George E. Foster, and you will find what it has done. An eminent public man in the United States not long since delivered an address in which he deplored the financial condition of the United States, as compared with the

SPLENDID CONDITION OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

He said that during the last few years there had been a financial cyclone in the United States, as the result of which 600 banks had gone down, the industries of the country had been paralyzed, and discontent and distress had taken the place of progress and prosperity. He told his hearers to look across the border and mark the difference. The people of this country might have been a little affected by the depression existing among 65,000,000 of their neighbors, separated from them only by an invisible line, but he asked his hearers to contrast the manner in which the people of Canada passed through this period of depression with the experience of the people of the United States, and he told them that if they wanted to see the contrast they had only to look north of the boundary line and see the progress and prosperity of Canada. There is evidence of what the national policy has accomplished. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was a work never before paralleled by five millions of people in any part of the globe, and a work that caused the position of Canada to be duly appreciated in the great republic to the south of us. Gentlemen, when the United States succeeded in pushing a railway from Omaha to San Francisco they attracted the admiration of the civilized world. Every paper in England and every paper on the continent of Europe, hailed that magnificent achievement of the United States as a matter worthy of the highest admiration. Yet at the time the United States built that road they had a population of 40,000,000, or eight times the population of Canada. Still, with all that advantage of population in their favor, they were unable to accomplish an equally great work in the same time in which it was accomplished by the Dominion of Canada. I give that to the people of this country as

THE BEST EVIDENCE

of what we have accomplished by the national policy. Under free trade conditions the industries of the country were paralyzed. Under the regime of our predecessors everything was suspended. The government could not wring out of the people of Canada money enough by any taxation that they could levy, to pay the ordinary expenses of government. They were rolling up a debt created out of deficits, and the progress of the country was stayed. What has happened since? The construction of the Canadian Pacific railway excited the admiration of the civilized world, and made people who did not know before what the term Canada meant, appreciate the fact that a new power was springing up in the northern part of this continent. I daresay you know that we have been denounced by our opponents, for corruptly maintaining ourselves in power by the use of railway subsidies. All I can say is that we have something to show for it, and that, since the national policy was introduced, ten thousand miles of railway have been constructed in this country, from end to end. What is the result? One of the results is: that I had the honor of being appointed by the government of Canada to represent Canada at the great international railway congress which has just taken place in London, and I had the opportunity of putting before that congress what Canada had achieved in the way of railway progress. How do you suppose that discussion came up? It came up because England has at last adopted the policy of of giving government assistance to districts not served by railways in the same way that we have done in Canada (Loud applause.)

Gentlemen, I now come to an event, the most striking of any that has ever occurred in any colonial possessions of the crown. I refer to

THE GREAT CONFERENCE

held in the city of Ottawa at which South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the Imperial government were all represented. That conference took up the question of how the colonies could be drawn closer together; and, among other things, they adopted the policy of preferential trade. I dare say you know that the government of Canada introduced a resolution that, when the imperial government received colonial products on more favorable terms than the products of other countries, Canada would make a corresponding reduction in favor of goods of British manufacture coming into this country. The Times newspaper took this policy up and said that men were not made for free trade, but free trade was made for men, and that if the other colonies adopted that policy it might well demand careful consideration. The conference in which South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada were brought together on a common platform to discuss the best means of increasing the trade of the empire, and the best means of drawing the colonies closer together, placed upon record, that this was a sound and a good policy and one that should be adopted. I am told that this question is one that is not a party question. I dare say you know that I was invited to deliver an address before the commercial men of Montreal, and on that occasion I had the pleasure of addressing an audience of a thousand men, including many of the very first commercial men, financiers, bankers and shipowners of this country. And I may say that I never addressed a more enthusiastic meeting in my life. When I was invited to deliver that address I was not a member of the government—I was the high commissioner for Dominion of Canada in London—and the Montreal Herald, and some of those liberals who cannot see anything except through political spectacles, took exception to my delivering that address, and endeavored to get a petition signed to induce the board of trade to withdraw the invitation. But, when they had hawked the petition all through the city, and only succeeded in obtaining about five names to it, they concluded to abandon their opposition. (Laughter). The Toronto Globe, when it found that I was going to deliver this address, said that

PREFERENTIAL TRADE

was all very well,—that every body in this country was in favor of preferential trade, but that the city of Montreal was not the place to advocate it. To leave no doubt in your minds as to the position of that great organ of the liberal party on this question, I will read you what it said. It said:—

"We have it in our power to largely increase the exchanges between the two countries, but we have our doubts whether Sir Charles will choose that obvious way. He would, of course, prefer that the change would be brought about by Britain's granting preferential treatment in her markets to her colonies. That is a policy for which both political parties in Canada would hold up their hands. But it is a question that cannot become a practical issue in Canadian politics, for it must be fought out not at the polls in Canada but at the polls in England."

They are perfectly right in that. Why did I go to Montreal to deliver this address? I will tell you. It was because I knew that the chamber of commerce of the city of London had sent out an invitation to the chamber of commerce and boards of trade in Canada, to send representatives to a congress of the chambers of commerce of the empire, to be held in London in June next, A similar congress was held in London in 1893, and I had the pleasure of taking an active part on that occasion, and they did us the honor of appointing me one of the vice presidents of the congress which is about to be held. The Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain—(loud and long continued applause)—no statesman has ever deserved such a cheer better than he, for never has the high office of Secretary of State for the Colonies been filled by a man of more striking character—recognizes that the greatest field for the development of British interests is for Great Britain, by every means in her power, to foster and protect the

THE INTERESTS OF THE COLONIES.

Mr. Chamberlain has accepted the position of Honorary President. Now, what is the first article on the programme of this Congress of Chambers of Commerce? It is how best to promote trade between the mother country and her colonies. (Cheers) Gentlemen, I have said that this question engaged the attention of the last Congress, and although it was a new question it occupied two solid days, or more than four times the time that was given to any other question. My object in addressing the Chamber of Commerce of Montreal was to induce them to send out to every part of Canada an urgent appeal to the boards of trade and chambers of commerce, of whatever political proclivities the membership might be, to send able men to represent the interests of this Canada of ours at the Conference. If that appeal is responded to, as I believe it will be, that Congress will not separate until it has placed on record its opinion that the best means of increasing intercourse between the different outlying portions of the Empire is by the adoption of the policy of preferential trade. (Loud applause.) At this late hour I feel that I must draw to a close. (Cries of no, no.) When I look at my watch I am ashamed to see what time it is, but I will give you an illustration of what preferential trade is. If England will remove the only obstruction that stands in the way by securing a modification of the German and Belgian treaties, and will impose a duty on foreign products that come into competition with ours, we will be prepared to give the mother country a corresponding advantage in our market. (Hear, hear) Some people may say "will not that be protection, and are not English statesmen sworn to the worship of free trade as of a fetish?" I say no; the question of protection does not arise.

LORD SALISBURY

has made the declaration that whatever may be the arguments for or against preferential trade, it is not a thing that can be called protection. And why? Protection is the building up by one nation of a tariff against the products of another nation, whereas preferential trade is simply the imposing of a ten per cent. duty on the products of the United States, France, Germany and other countries that build high tariffs against English goods, while England receives everything from them free. If such a duty were imposed it would pay the whole cost of the army and navy of England, and would make foreign countries provide the means, and as the United States makes foreign provide the means and as Germany and France and Russia do, for paying the cost of the protection and development of her commerce. So distinguished a man as Mr. Goschen, formerly chancellor of the exchecquer, and at present first lord of the admiralty, a gentleman who is admitted to be one of the first commercial authorities in the world, has declared that no nation whatever would have the slightest ground for finding fault if England did, in a slight degree, what every other country does in a great degree. What could Spain say? What could Holland say? What could any of those countries say that admit the products of their own countries? They could only admit that they were at last compelled to take a homeopathic dose of the same medicine that they have been themselves dealing out by the tablespoonfull to other countries. (Applause.)

You have no doubt seen some speculation as to what caused the change of public opinion that swept the liberal party out of power in England, and brought the Salisbury government in by such a large majority. I have listened to the explanations given by public men of all parties to account for this change, and I have made it my business during the past twelve years to study those questions thoroughly in the heart of the empire itself; and I am in a position to tell you, on the authority of one of the most eminent and distinguished men in the House of Commons, that in this sweeping out of the Liberal party by the tide of public opinion,

ONE OF THE MOST POTENT INFLUENCES

was the conviction that has seized upon the minds of the industrial classes, the people who are engaged in agriculture and manufacturing, that they are not getting fairplay at the hands of foreign countries, and that the Conservative party will be more likely to protect the trade of the country than any other. (Applause.) I do not intend and I must not weary your patience by prolonging these remarks. (cries of "go on, go on,"), but I will say this, I hold in my hand a copy of the Saturday Review, one of the most able and one of the most independent journals of Great Britain, and what does it say on the subject? It says, and it says in the light of recent events, that when it was found that England occupied a position in Europe of almost complete isolation, when she was threatened by the great republic of the United States on the one hand, and by Germany on the other, the conclusion was come to that if England was to retain her position of importance in the world, if she was to remain the mightiest power in the world, there was only one way to do it, and that was by the cultivation and expansion of her great colonial possessions, and by the building up in the northern half of the continent of America, by the building up in the great continent of Australasia, and by the building up in South Africa of great nations, that in the hour of need they will stand to her back and maintain her power and prestige in the world in spite of any combination of foreign powers. (Loud and prolonged applause.) I do not hesitate to say that I regard it as a solemn duty, incumbent upon every Canadian, to cultivate the most friendly and the best relations with the great republic to the south of us, but we have been taught an important lesson, and that is that if we are to be true to ourselves and our children, if we are to be true to the glorious British institutions that we now possess, if we are to be true to those institutions that give security to life, liberty and property as no other institutions in the world do, if we are to be true to that heritage, and if we are to maintain that possesion, we must stand shoulder to shoulder, in maintaining these institutions and developing by every means in our power whatever will serve to draw us closer to each other and to the mother country to which we owe so much. (Loud applause).

A WRINKLE FOR EVERYONE.

Each little wrinkle running up and down a piece of Fibre Chamois acts like a hoop in making your skirt or sleeves stand out properly, but to do so it must go around the skirt or sleeves and, therefore, you must always cut the Fibre Chamois *across* the goods. It is so wide that this is easy, without any necessity for joining.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

SIR CHARLES IN OTTAWA.

A Splendid Civic Reception.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.

Yesterday was a dull day in the House. A long string of questions on the order paper were answered.

Sir Charles Tupper was accorded an enthusiastic reception on his arrival in Ottawa yesterday, The procession from the station to the city hall was the longest seen in Ottawa for many a day. It was preceded by the Guards Band. Then followed a four in-hand containing Sir Charles and the presidents of the Conservative associations. On their arrival at the city hall the chamber was quickly packed to the doors. Among those present were all the Cabinet Ministers, with the exception of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who had been called away to Government House, and accordingly sent his apologies. The mayor occupied the chair, and briefly addressing Sir Charles, welcomed him back once more to Ottawa as a citizen and ratepayer. Then followed an address on behalf of the Liberal Conservative and Macdonald clubs. Sir Charles spoke about half an hour.

A ministerial caucus will be held to-day. Sir Charles Tupper will be introduced to-day.

Earnings of the C. P. R.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.

The gross earnings of the C. P. R. in the past year were $18,941,031, and the net surplus 1,245,905. From this surplus the Board have declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preference stock for the half year ended December 31st, and of 1½ per cent. on the common stock for the year 1895.

Obituary.

AMHERST, Feb. 11.

Arthur Glennie, son of the late James Glennie, a well-to-do farmer, of Fort Lawrence, dropped dead yesterday at Long Lake.

Mary, eldest daughter of Rev. D. A. Steele, died yesterday.

Big Government Majorities.

HALIFAX, Feb. 11.

Mr. Robinson's majority in Northumberland was 455. Sir Charles Tupper's majority in Cape Breton was 780.

Wreck of a Schooner,

SYDNEY, C. B., Feb. 11.

The American schooner Resolute lies wrecked at Little Lorraine. One of the crew was drowned.

Carter's "Tested" Seeds.

You can buy Seeds at almost any price, **BUT**—they are **not CARTER'S SEEDS.**

We seek the trade of merchants, farmers and gardeners who appreciate the value of **First Class Seeds**, and supply (wholesale and retail) the high quality of goods which has built up for us **the largest seed trade in the Maritime Provinces**.

Our prices are fair—as low as you can buy good seeds for—higher than you should pay for poor.

It is not their cost, number, how they are put up, or how advertised, that makes good seeds—it's what the seeds themselves are.

Our best customers are those who know us best.

It is our business to sell **the best seeds that grow**. This has been our business during the past sixteen years. We can safely claim that **we know seeds**.

We are now registering applications for our **Illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1896**—ready in February. Free to all. Address

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300 Puncheons Choice Trinidad,
50 Barrels " "

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Sugar.

250 Barrels Granulated,
300 Bags Bright Raw,
280 Barrels "
200 Barrels Trinidad,
30 Hogsheads Barbadoes.

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WE GUARANTEE

you a saving of 20 per cent. on all Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Toweling and Towels on our centre counter and lines on Wednesday and Thursday.

These goods have been on exhibition for the last two weeks, and what is left of them we offer at prices that will be sure to clear them. We don't intend to restock any of them. so come along.

JAS. PATON & CO.

CARRYING FIRE INSURANCE

is like putting $1,000 of another man's money into the bank to your credit for a contingency. Failing to carry it is like staking your whole business on an uncertain game.

E. R. BROW,
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500 Slater's Skating Boots
$5.00 just arrived by express. $5.00
J. M. McLeod & Co.
Black or Tan,
See window.
$5.00.

WATSON'S BALSAMIC SYRUP
WILL CURE
ANY
ORDINARY
COUGH,
and will greatly relieve incurable cases. A large bottle for 25 cents at
WATSON'S DRUG STORE.
Charlottetown, February 8, 1896.

Preparing for Spring.

We have received samples of our NEW SPRING SUITINGS and TROUSERINGS from LONDON. They are, without doubt, the finest selection of goods we have ever had the good fortune to place before our customers. Some who have seen them pronounce them fine, and have already selected their Spring Suit.

☞ They are the newest Colorings and Designs now on the European market. Those wishing to see the newest things made should call and see them.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
Charlottetown, February 8, 1896.

Cold, Cold. Felt, Felt.

Twenty per cent. reduction off all our Women's New Felt Boots and Shoes for cash only.

NOTE.—See our window of Slippers at 35 per cent. discount

GOFF BROS.

Charlottetown, January 23, 1896—246

ATLANTIC SHEETINGS
At Stanley Bros'. White Goods Sale.
These goods are absolutely pure, fine and heavy, made in 72, 81 and 90 inch. We offer them at extraordinarily low prices for his sale.
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Atlantic Sheetings.
72 inch 20 cents per yard.
81 inch 24 cents per yard.
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Best makes in Plain and Circular, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches wide—12 cents per yard and upwards.
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Night Dresses,
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Never have we shown such an assortment. Prices and descriptions later.
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LIMITED SPACE
makes it impossible for us to show anything like half of our assortment of White Goods, but we have the stock. If you don't see what you want in any line, please ask for it.
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