THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 24, 1894.

CONTINUOUS COMMUNICATION.

No one could anticipate the unusual fog, covering land and sea and typifying the Government's tax acts, which made it impossible for the W. H. Aitken to go to Cape Tormentine on Saturday or Sunday, which rendered it doubtful if the Stanley would cross yesterday, and which has made communication between Charlottetown and Pictou impossible to-day. Therefore it is wrong to censure the officials of the Dominion Government because our mails are detained. It was simply impossible—without employing a special train for the purpose—to have the mails at Cape Tormentine conveyed to Pictou in time to be brought over by the Stanley, which left Pictou at half-past one o'clock yesterday. No doubt the delay is annoying to all and paralyzing to business. But nothing can be gained by ignoring the facts and being unreasonable about the matter. It is evident that the people of this Province cannot have continuous communication without the tunnel.

In this connection we have to remark that the Guardian is wrong in its statement that THE EXAMINER "had the hardihood to imply that the Guardian opposed the scheme of underground communication." We made no such implication. The Guardian's argument was that tunnels, railways, etc., whether underground or above ground, were of no financial advantage to farmers; that they added largely to the value of lands; and that this added value—the "unearned increment"—ought to be taxed. When showing the fallacy and absurdity of this argument, it was not necessary to imply that the Guardian opposed the scheme of underground communication; and, in point of fact, THE EXAMINER didn't do it.

The undersigned wishing to get away from this politically cursed country, requests all persons indebted to him to settle up their respective accounts before he has to put them in the hands of an attorney for collection.

GEORGE SINCLAIR.

Malpeque, April 10.

The above advertisement, signed by George Sinclair, Esq., of Malpeque, speaks volumes. It is to be deeply regretted that a gentleman so prominent as a farmer and politician has been constrained to wish to get away from this Province. The great victory of his political friends in December last ought to have made him happy. But if he has been deceived, as thousands have been, let him rather bide his time and pay his taxes than leave his comfortable home. It will, indeed, be somewhat hard to find a Province in Canada that is not cursed by a grit Government; and if he should go to the States he will still find grits in power—under another name—and high taxation. Time brings its revenges; the political wheel of fortune is revolving; and in the case of Mr. Sinclair and all comfortable P.E. Island farmers, it is, we believe, better to bear the ills they have than fly to others they know not of.

THE CAUCUS.

To an occasional private and confidential meeting of the respective parties in the Legislature, there can, of course, be no objection. It is well that leaders and followers should arrive at a mutually good understanding in respect to the policy to be pursued. But when the Government party, numbering three-fourths of the Legislature, desert their seats in the House, leave their legitimate occupation, retreat to the vacant chamber, and remain in secret caucus hour after hour, and day after day, the fact argues something wrong. Mr. Peters has such an overwhelming majority at his back, that he can have no difficulty in carrying his measures in public, provided that they are just and fair. "What is being hatched now?" That is the question upon the lips of citizens when informed that the Government and their partizans are still in caucus. We greatly fear that a conspiracy is being formed behind those closed doors of the caucus room.

A CONTRAST.

In the course of his budget speech the Minister of Finance said:

"This government has come to the conclusion—a wise conclusion—which, I think, will be echoed by this House, and in which the Government will have the co-operation and cordial help of the House—to endeavor to live this year within our income, and if our income is less, to resolutely keep down the expenditure, so that in the end we shall not have that unwelcome visitation which so often made its appearance to my honorable friend who sits opposite me—an ugly and ill-visaged deficit."

Contrast this utterance, contrast the financial record of the present Government of Canada, with the conduct of the Peters administration, which, in the face of a falling revenue, launched out into unnecessary expenditures, expenditures unauthorized by the Legislature, and heaped up an admitted deficit of $120,000, while $40,000 or $50,000 or $60,000 of debts incurred throughout the country were yet unaccounted for.

THE EFFICIENCY TROPHY.—The general efficiency trophy won by No. 1 Co., Garrison Artillery, in the competition of 1893, was received last evening. The trophy is of silver with ebony base. It is twenty-six inches high and twenty-two inches at the base. The cup portion is of silver, beautifully chased, and surmounted with the figure of an artillery officer. On each side of the cup, and resting upon silver platforms, are miniature representations of 64-pounder guns, with stacks of solid shot on either side. On the front of the cup is inscribed: "Dominion Artillery Association. First Prize General Efficiency, Garrison Artillery, 1893. Won by No. 1 Company, P. E. Island Battalion." The trophy is one of the handsomest that ever came to the Province, and is well worth seeing. It will likely be placed in the window of one of our leading stores.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, April 23.

House met at 4.15.

Mr. McKinnon presented an Act Incorporating the Murray Harbor Dairying Company, which was referred to the Private Bills Committee.

Mr. Blanchard asked the Commissioner of Public Works to table a statement showing in detail the total amount paid, or agreed to be paid, for the year 1893 and up to date, for work performed on Pisquid Road, Lot 49, the names of the persons to whom the said amounts were paid, and the dates of payment and by whom paid, also, a statement showing in detail the total amount paid, or agreed to be paid, for the year 1893 and up to date, for work performed on Monaghan Road, Lot 49, the names of the persons to whom said amounts were paid, and the date of payment, and by whom paid; also, a statement showing in detail the amount paid, or agreed to be paid, for the year 1893 and up to date, for work performed on that part of Wood Islands Road lying in Lot 60, the names of the persons to whom said amounts were paid, and the date of payment, and by whom paid; also, a statement of what amount, if any, has been paid, or agreed to be paid, to Jeremiah O'Neill, of Pisquid Road, Lot 49; during the year 1893 and up to date, for what services has said amount been paid, by whom paid and date of payment.

Hon. Mr. McLean said the principal part of the information asked for could be found in the Report of the Department of Public Works for 1893, and what is not in that report would be tabled as soon as possible.

Hon Mr. Peters presented the Report of the Registrar of Deeds for Charlottetown.

On motion of Mr. Warburton the bills incorporating the New Glasgow Dairying Company, the act amending the act incorporating the Crapaud Starch Factory, and the bill amending the Medical Act of 1892, were each read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Peters introduced an act amending the Public Schools act 1877, which was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The act appointing Stipendiary Magistrates for the counties was read a second time in committee, Mr. McWilliams in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Peters moved tha the following section be added to the bill:

9. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council, if found convenient so to do, to appoint one Stipendiary Magistrate whose jurisdiction shall extend over one or more counties to be named in his appointment, and if such appointment should be made the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall settle the annual salary, provided such salary shall not exceed the sum of $400 per annum, and such Stipendiary Magistrate shall have the same power in the county for which he is appointed as one given by this act to a Stipendiary Magistrate for a single county

The motion carried and the bill was reported agreed to and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Peters introduced a bill amending the law regulating the registration of deeds in this province, which was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

House adjourned until 10 a. m. on Tuesday.

Y. M. C. A. BAZAAR.

The Y. M. C. A. building has undergone a regular transformation as regards its interior. The ladies in charge of the fancy sale, which takes place to-day and to-morrow, have made the reading-room, parlor and gymnasium so attractive that old frequenters of the place will hardly know it.

The gymnasium has been turned into a bazaar, where all kinds of fancy goods, *aprons, dresses, and exquisite needlework* are exhibited in great profusion. In the reading room preparations are being made for what probably will be the greatest feast in the history of the institution. The parlor is being fitted up for afternoon tea. A large staff of ladies are busy, and the success of the sale is assured.

To-morrow afternoon the sale will close with a concert, the programme of which appears in another column.

We give below a list of the ladies in charge of the various tables, and trust that they will be generously patronized by our readers:

Fancy Table—Mrs. Harry Johnson, Mrs. W. W. Clarke, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. L. E. Prowse, Mrs. Edward Blanchard, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Warburton, Mrs. Daniel Davies, Mrs. R. R. Fitzgerald.

Refreshment Table—Mrs. B. Rogers, Mrs. B. Longworth.

Tea Table Mrs. John Davies, Mrs. David McKie, Mrs. Cyrus McGregor, Mrs. Frank Haszard.

Ice Cream Table.—Miss Amy Desbrisay, Miss Evelyn Carey.

Flower Table—Miss Daisy Mobkirk, Miss Muriel Peake.

Toy Table—Misses Constance Fitzgerald, Annie Poole, Winnifred Brecken, Tessie Pine, Dot Huggan, Mary Haszard, Ethel Reid.

Candy Table—Misses Helen Dawson, Mamie Logan, Jean Small, Lilian McGregor.

Armbrecht's Tonic Cocoa Wine

—For Fatigue of Mind and Body, Nervousness and Sleeplessness. ARMBRECHT, NELSON & Co., 2 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London. At Druggists.

ap24—eow

Despatches from Greece say that many villages in the provinces of Larisse and Phocus were destroyed by earthquake. Ten deaths are reported and heavy death lists may yet develop from places as yet unheard from. Many buildings in Thebes collapsed. A war ship with surgeons and relief stores has gone to the distressed district.

Paton & Co's. Show Days, Thursday, Friday & Saturday.

What Paper do You Find Almost Everywhere You Go?

THE DAILY EXAMINER!

The Best Paper FOR ADVERTISERS.

OLIVETTE.

Dramatis Personæ:

Olivette, daughter of the Seneschal Marvejol.....Miss Edna Sinclair
Bathielde, Countess of Rousillon.....Mrs. E. H. Norton
Veloutine (Onrika) the Seneschal's housekeeper.....Miss May Stewart
Moustique, Innkeeper...Miss B. Nicholson
Lady of Honor, in Suite of Countess.....Miss McFadyen
Chorus of village girls—Misses M. Earle, Amy Earle, H. Collings, M. Collings, E. Webster, M. Moore, F. Harvey, F. McLean, M. Irwin, L. Bremner.
Captain de Merrimac, of the Man o' war Cormorant.....Mr. Leslie Cooke
Valentine, (his nephew) officer of the Rousillon Guards.....Mr. Arthur Peake
Duke Des Ifs.....Mr. Benj. Bremner
Coquelicot, (his foster brother, henchman and Secretary).....Mr. Thos. Paton
Marvejol, Seneschal to the Countess and Marie of Perpignan.....Mr. Albert Mitchell
Lartimon, Master of Ship's Crew.....Mr. John Lewis
Officer in Suite of Countess...Mr E H Beer
Page " " Master Chas Earle
Villagers } Messrs. J A Moore, L G Whear,
Sailors } Geo J Rogers.
Soldiers.....Messrs. E. Peake, W Peake, T Goodwill, V Goodwill.

Paton & Co's. Show Days, Thursday, Friday & Saturday.

House Cleaning—Watson's Furniture polish requires no rubbing 15 cents at Watsons Drug Store. tf.

Notice to Citizens.

I do hereby notify the citizens of Charlottetown that I am about to make a tour of inspection, and request that they have their premises cleaned at once, so that there may be no cause for complaints, but wish to state that the law will be properly enforced and all nuisances must be removed.

SAMUEL McRAE,
ap24—2i Sanitary Officer.

We can give you a Watch at a low price that will give you the right time every time you want it.

G. H. TAYLOR,
North Side Queen Square.
Charlottetown, April 24, 1894—eod

Our level best endeavors are always exerted to secure the patronage of the public. In running our Soda and Mineral Water business, no expense or effort is spared to produce the best quality obtainable.

Try our sparkling Vichy or Soda. Nothing like it in the city.

Headquarters for everything in the Drug line.

DAVIES' DRUG STORE,
ap23 St. George Pharmacy.

HATS! HATS!

We have now a large and complete assortment of Hats to fit Boys, Youths and Men, secured at a great discount in Canadian, American and English markets. Come and see our Hats before going anywhere else.

McKay Woolen Co.
Charlottetown, April 9, 1894.

For St. John's, Newfoundland

THE STEAMER ALBERT

Will be on the berth to receive cargo for above port

On Monday Next.

HORSES will be taken on deck at moderate rates. Apply at once for space.

CARVELL BROS.,
ap23 Agents.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

his respect of a constitutional question, you have attained perfection.

The first of the two cases to which I shall allude is that in which the proposal comes from the Executive to disallow an Act of a Provincial Legislature on the ground that that Act is ultra vires. If it be so the Act is void; and I think I may say that it is now generally agreed that a void Act should not be disallowed, but left to the courts."

Mr. Blake says that owing to recent and current events it was important that that resolution should receive attention that very session.

Every word that Mr. Blake said in this speech went to establish the principle that on an important question like this, and especially an educational question, the Government of Canada should not attempt to deal, but that it should be dealt with by the courts. He continues:

"Those members who have long been here will well remember the New Brunswick School Case, which was agitated for many years and in the course of which agitation I had hoped, that some political aspects of that and of analogous questions were finally settled—settled at all events for the party with which I acted, and for the humble individual who is now addressing you."

Here Mr. Blake says the precedent established in the case of the New Brunswick School Act settled this question of disallowance as far as the Liberal party is concerned, of which the hon. gentleman from Ottawa is a distinguished member. He goes further and says that it settled the matter as far as he is concerned:—

"I regard it as settled for myself at any rate, first of all that there shall be no disallowance of educational legislation, for the reason that in the opinion of this Parliament some other or different policy than that which the province has thought fit to accept would be better.

My own opinion is, that whenever, in opposition to the continued view of a Provincial Executive and Legislature, it is contemplated by the Dominion Executive to disallow a Provincial Act because it is *ultra vires*, there ought to be a reference; and also that there ought to be a reference in certain cases where the condition of public opinion renders expedient a solution of legal problems, dissociated from those elements of passion and expediency which are, rightly or wrongly, too often attributed to the action of political bodies. And again, I for my part would recommend such a reference in all cases of educational appeal—cases which necessarily evoke the feelings to which I have alluded, and to one of which, I am frank to say, my present action is only due."

Hon. Mr. Scott—Those decisions were not binding on the Government.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson (P. E. I.)—Mr. Blake distinctly said there should be a reference.

Hon. Mr. Scott—He could not carry his resolution unless he accepted Sir John Macdonald's interpretation of it, which I have before me.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson (P. E. I.)—Sir John accepted the resolution pretty much in the spirit in which it was offered; so much so that it was embodied next year in an Act of the Dominion and it is now the law of the land. Mr. Blake adds:

"But, sir, besides the great positive gain of obtaining the best guidance, there are other, and, in my opinion, not unimportant gains besides. Ours is a popular government; and when burning questions arise inflaming the public mind, when agitation is rife as to the political action of the Executive or the Legislature—which action is to be based on legal questions, obviously beyond the grasp of the people at large; when the people are on such questions divided by cries of creed and race, then I maintain that a great public good is attainable by the submission of such legal questions to legal tribunals, with all the customary securities for a sound judgment; and whose decisions—passionless and dignified, accepted by each of us as binding in our own affairs involving fortune, freedom, honor, life itself—are most likely to be accepted by us all in questions of public concern."

My hon. friend says that Mr. Blake's resolution would not have been carried unless Sir John had given an interpretation of it and given an assent to it. Well, whatever qualification Sir John gave it, he accepted it in its integrity without the alteration of a single word, and it finds its place now in the statutes of Canada just in the words in which Mr. Blake presented it, and whatever my learned friend will make out of the few words of qualification that Sir John used, he surely cannot go back on Mr. Blake's words when he said he regarded these questions as settled for the party to which he belonged, the Liberal party of Canada, and at all events they were settled as far as he himself was concerned. I may say, in my humble way, that I have been watching the course of public events upon this question for many years, and I must say that I have long since regarded this provision in the British North America Act which provided, or which looked towards remedial legislation in reference to any privilege conceded at Confederation in the matter of education to a minority in any province, as a very unwise provision and one which has, to my own certain knowledge, injured the minority in the province of Prince Edward Island. I remember very well that many people who were not indisposed to meet a reasonable view in the matter of education, pointed to that clause and said: We would not mind giving way in the cities and towns, where there are no geographical objections in the way, but don't you see under that part of the British North America Act, if we once established separate schools in any place, remedial legislation will come in from Ottawa and we will lose our power, and we must oppose every concession on account of the provisions of the British North America Act. Trouble has arisen in consequence of this: I know it has arisen in Prince Edward Island. We know how that provision in the British North America Act grew up as far as Ontario and Quebec is concerned. There was a legislative union of Ontario and Quebec before confederation and they had provided for dissentient and separate schools in both of these provinces; and as at confederation they were going back as it were to take up political housekeeping on their own account, there was a bargain between the two provinces that the exemptions which had been mutually given should be continued thereafter, and to that, as far as Ontario and Quebec were concerned, there was no very great objection; but when the question came up of extending this provision to vast territories upon which there was a very limited population, and before it was known what the character of that population would be, I confess I saw from the first that when that country would fill up with a population holding distinct views of their own on this question, they would not be bound by the terms originally adopted, and my fears have been verified; and there will be greater trouble over this question in the future. Now, with regard to this matter of disallowance, my hon. friend from Halifax and the hon gentleman from Ottawa have put forward pretty strongly the idea that the Government of Canada ought to have disallowed these measures; and my hon. friend from Ottawa does so notwithstanding that when in office and when a member of the Federal Government he pursued a very different course himself.

Hon. Mr. Scott—No parallel case.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson (P. E. I.)—The cases may not be exactly parallel; I admit all that; but this much he will admit, that there were almost as strong complaints made from Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick as from Manitoba.

Hon. Mr. Scott—Yes, quite as strong.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson (P. E. I.)—But there were questions of law involved in both cases; my learned friend will admit that. Therefore the views of Mr. Blake and Mr. McKenzie as leaders of the party, that there should be a decision by a judicial body where passion and prejudice should not come in, were followed. The New Brunswick case and the Prince Edward Island case were not as strong as the Manitoba case, but that could only be found out after a reference had been had. The principle is precisely the same, and the degree of strength between the case of one province and the case of another does not affect the question in the slightest degree. I want to quote the views of a gentleman who is well known by reputation in every part of Canada. I refer to Archbishop Tache. Deeply interested as that venerable prelate is in this question, more probably than any other man in Canada, yet still I want to point out to this honorable House, that he, speaking the words of truth and honesty, and not for a political purpose (for, as the hon. gentleman from Halifax says, he has no preference, as far as that is concerned, for either party) but speaking in a calm and dispassionate manner, having this deep interest in the Manitoba School Act, did he say that disallowance is possible? No. Here is what he says:

"After these explanations of the Premier, the motion of Mr. Blake was unanimously voted by both sides of the House, by the right as well as by the left, by the Liberals as well as by the Conservatives, by those who to-day place upon me the responsibility they then assumed, as well as by those who are loyal enough to recognize that the question of disallowance was thus killed in the Commons. I do not know the thoughts of those who voted without speaking, but I know what I thought: what suffering in learning that a fortnight after its arrival at Ottawa, our petition asking for disallowance was paralyzed by the unanimous vote of the Commons of Canada.

That is what Archbishop Tache says, and he adds:

"This circumstance brings me face to face with certain accusations made against me. The most unreasonable is, perhaps, the one that throws upon me the terrible responsibility of having sacrificed the Manitoba Schools, because I did not obtain the disallowance of the laws of 1890. Among those who made that accusation, there are many who voted in favor of Mr. Blake's proposition. By this unanimous vote, parliament made the disallowance morally impossible."

I am surprised that my hon. friend from Halifax, knowing that this resolution of Mr. Blake's had entirely altered the constitutional aspect, should cite the Rivers and Streams Bill of Ontario, and say that it was plain sailing and they could have disallowed this Manitoba Act in a moment. Here is Archbishop Tache, an honest and conscientious man, speaking the sentiment of his heart when he says:

"I am forced to say they do not know the first word of the situation, or that they construe it in a strange manner. To be absolutely and candidly sincere I must add that I do not think that there is in Canada an educated man so small-minded as to believe that it was possible for me to obtain the disallowance against the vote of the whole Legislature. Enough for such unlawful and unjust accusations and insinuations. It is evident that many of those who speak of the disallowance of the Manitoba School laws are not the ones who desire it. It is not necessary to be very cunning to read between the lines on this subject."

And with regard to that very question of the interference of the Federal Parliament in Provincial legislation, I will quote another very eminent authority, one who has long since passed away, but whose name is dear to his compatriots, and I may say to all the people of Canada, for the very important part which he took in building up and founding this great confederation. I refer to Sir George E. Cartier, who said, on the 20th May, 1872, as follows:

"If it was admitted that the subject could be dealt with by the Dominion Parliament, it would place the question of education at the mercy of a Parliament of which a majority were Protestants. If this principle was followed, the Protestant minority in Quebec might come to this Parliament with a grievance against the Catholic majority of that province. It was a dangerous principle to adopt."

And I think, therefore, on the strength of these eminent authorities, that this House will agree with me that whatever remedy there is for the grave difficulties that exist in Manitoba, it may not, and should not, be found in the disallowance of the Act. The time for disallowance has passed over; in fact, disallowance was not strongly pressed. The reference which the constitution provided was the remedy which was applied for; and a remedy has not been found, I must admit.

Parkside, 9280. Race Record 2 22 3-4, will be at the Hotel Davies' Stables on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 25th, 26th and 27th

There is always a best, even among a score of good things, and every pipe smoker who has tried the Mastiff brand acknowledges it to be the sweetest, coolest smoking tobacco made. It does not bite the tongue, and is positively free from any foreign mixture.

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

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CANADA ACCIDENT ASS. CO.

E. R. BROW
BROWN'S BLOCK, CH'TOWN.
AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

House of Commons Proceedings.

The P. E. Island Militia District.

The Old Fad Under Another Name.

OTTAWA, April 22

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Davies was told that Prince Edward Island was re-established as a separate military district in February last, and that a Deputy Adjutant for that district would be shortly appointed.

Mr. Charlton, in moving for a return showing the articles of which we exported more to the United States than to other countries, took occasion to repeat his old speech in favor of the Wiman fad. He represented the United States as exceedingly anxious to make a reciprocity treaty with us, and abused the Government for not making a treaty on the lines laid down by Mr. Blaine, namely, discrimination against Great Britain.

Mr. Kenny replied, showing that in all this reciprocity talk Mr. Charlton and his grit allies had in mind the old commercial union scheme. He said that the Conservative party would always be found willing to agree to a fair and just treaty of reciprocity with the United States, but would never agree to the kind of reciprocity the grits were contending for.

Hon. Mr. Foster gives notice of making the following tariff changes: Chemicals, oils and paints, the first item, 48 line, substitute 2 cents for 1 cent.

ANARCHIST PLOTS IN LONDON

Carnot Has Been Placed in the Toils.

LONDON, April 24.

Emile Carnot, anarchist, was arrested on Sunday and arraigned yesterday. Carnot admitted that he was an accomplice of Francis Folti, and made a full confession of the plots in which he and Folti were engaged. Carnot said he and Folti intended to blow up the Royal Exchange, and for that purpose he designed large bombs, one of which Folti was carrying when arrested. Carnot said that it was the intention of Folti and himself to murder Inspector Melville.

Situation in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, April 24.

Politics are quiet. The Whitewayites have practically thrown up the sponge and admit there is no possibility of forcing a dissolution. A new attempt is therefore being made to arrange a treaty of peace between the factions upon a basis of mutual concessions from each. But it is not likely to be successful.

Suicidal Mania.

MONTREAL, April 24.

James Driver, of Richmond, Quebec, after vainly attempting to cut his throat, succeeded in securing a rope and hanging himself in a barn. About the same time, James Danvers, of St. Constant, committed suicide in the same manner.

Prize Fight in Boston.

BOSTON, April 24.

The Griffo-Griffin eight round fight was declared a draw. Griffo had decidedly the best of it. The general opinion is that he could have ended the fight in the fifth round.

Smallpox in New Brunswick.

SUSSEX, April 24.

Dr. Byrne is very low; but beyond this there is nothing new in the smallpox case.

THE FIRST PEAS OF THE SEASON

If you wish to be ahead of everyone else with Early Peas, select a dry, sunny spot in the garden. Put on some wood ashes if you have them, and plant the Peas very shallow. If old bags or matting is put on evenings and removed in the morning it will keep the warmth in and hasten germination. The best Early Pea is "CARTER'L FIRST AND BEST." We imported the stock seed of this variety from Philadelphia, and grew our present supply from them. We know what we are recommending when we say this is the best Extra Early Pea. Price 10c. per packet; 20c. per pint; 40c. per quart. For sale only by

GEO. CARTER & CO.,
SEEDSMEN,
ap23 187 Queen Square.

Getting There With a Whirl!

Grand Opening.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

All Are Respectfully Invited.

JAMES PATON & CO.

SOMETHING HAS DROPPED

WHAT IS IT? WHERE?

Prices of Boots and Shoes

—AT—

J. M. McLEOD & CO'S.

Our Styles are the best. Prices the lowest that can be made on the quality. We keep all kinds of Boots and Shoes usually kept in a first-class Shoe House. You will be pleased with them.

City Hardware Store.

House Fittings, Stove Ware, Paints, Wholesale and Retail Hardware and Jewel Stoves below any other prices on the Island.

R. B. NORTON & CO.,
QUEEN STREET.
Charlottetown, April 24, 1894—tu fri

DON'T STAND ON YOUR HEAD TO READ THIS!

Nehw uoy deeccus ni gnidaer siht uoy lliw evah dnuof tuo taht eht tseb ecalp ot yub lla sdnik fo stnaip' slio, etc., si ta eht erots of

DODD & ROGERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE.
Charlottetown, April 24, 1894—tu thu sat

Excelsior Flour Reduced to $4.

Having sold out all our lower grades of Flour, we have reduced the price of our celebrated "EXCELSIOR" brand to $4.00 per barrel for a short time only. Now is your chance to get a barrel of High-class Flour at about cost. We cannot afford to sell at this price after we get our new stock in.

BEER & GOFF.
Charlottetown, March 31, 1894—tu thu sat

ENGLISH MILLINERY.

NOW OPEN!—A nice assortment of ENGLISH TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS. LACES!—An immense stock, latest novelties in Black, Two tone, Cream and Butter.

STANLEY BROTHERS, BROWN'S BLOCK.