THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 1, 1894.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The Montreal Gazette, of the 28th ult., remarks that "Prince Edward Island is the last of the provinces to pass under the administration of the Liberal party, and the result there, as elsewhere, has been a large increase in the annual expenditure, an augmentation of debt, and the imposition of new taxation. It is certainly somewhat unfortunate for the Liberals that while the Federal wing of the party is proclaiming at Ottawa its devotion to the practice of economy in public affairs and its determination to remit all and every taxation on the people, the provincial branches of the party are affording striking object lessons of the utter hyprocrisy of such professions."

Continuing, it points out that "after three years in office, the Peters Government has succeeded in collecting the smallest income derived in the history of the Province, and in establishing a scale of expenditure beyond all parallel. The deficit last year reached no less a figure than $120,000, or more than 50 per cent. of the total revenue, and if the same ratio of deficit occurred in the Federal finances it would mean a shortage of the immense sum of $18,000,000. The debt of the Island is now $325,000, an addition of nearly 100 per cent. since the Liberals took office in 1891, and the annual charge for interest amounts to $12,000, or about 5 per cent. of the revenue of the Province. And that is not the whole story, because the cost of the general elections held in December, 1893, has not been included in the expenditure of the year."

The Gazette concludes that "the state of things in Prince Edward Island emphasizes the folly of handing over the control of government to a political party whose practices are in exactly inverse ratio to their precepts."

PORK AND OATS

Mr. McCarthy and his associates, Mr. Mills, Mr. Laurier, and Sir Richard Cartwright, have been abusing the Government for fooling the country on agricultural protection. Here is an evidence of that fooling: In 1878, when there was no tariff on oats, Canada imported 2,071,513 bushels of that cereal; in 1893 the importation was only 44,264 bushels, and most of those for seed! The effect of shutting out over two million bushels of oats, every farmer knows. Shall we admit them again? Every farmer, who isn't a blind partizan, says no!

Take pork in the same way. In 1891 the pork imported amounted to $841,352. The Government increased the duty. Last year only $377,892 worth came in, while the exports increased from $632,557 to $2,052,471. No wonder that a large deputation of County Carleton farmers waited upon the Government asking that the pork duties be not reduced, and that they should be specific. The Government have changed the duties back to specific—they listen to the people and take the people's judgment.

NOTE AND COMMENTS.

—The first good result of the preaching of B. Fay Mills in this community will be seen in the payment of accounts. Look out for this sign.

—The Opposition member says to the Government, "You have reduced the price of agricultural products and hence should be defeated," and in the next breath he says, "the Opposition policy is to make this a cheap country to live in." Logical John! Wise Richard! Consistent Wilfred! The farmer knows you are all lookers after the loaves and fishes.

—Sir Edward Gray, in the British House of Commons, answering a question asked by Sir George Baden Powell as to whether New Zealand has proposed to undertake the administration of Samoa, and whether the United States and Germany have been consulted on the subject, said: "I am informed that a telegram to that effect has been received at the Colonial Office, but it has not yet been communicated to the Foreign Office. However, I think I may add that any such proposal would be deemed inconsistent with the provisions of the Berlin agreement."

—The Hamilton Times contains the following paragraph: "We have," says a P. P. A. organ, "circulated thousands of copies weekly throughout the country free and without the hearty response which should have followed. We are in our fourth month of publication and should have had a thousand or twelve hundred bona fida subscribers at this writing." Another of the society's papers announces: "This will be our last issue until further arrangements are made." Evidently there is no great amount of burning enthusiasm among the faithful.

—From every quarter, except from the mouths of the leading Grit politicians, Canada is being praised for her prosperity. The latest testimony is R. G. Dunn & Co's. Weekly Review, which says of the financial condition of Canada: "In view of the extraordinary disturbance of business in this country during the past year, it is remarkable and highly creditable that the business of the Dominion, separated from this country only by an imaginary line or narrow waters, has been so little affected." Coming from a United States financial sheet this is cheering to all Canadians, except to Cartwright & Co. To them it is gall and wormwood.

—Wall Street is (we are told by Henry Clews) still brooding cautiously over a situation beset with uncertainty of one kind or another. The crops, the tariff, the currency, the spectre of financial sectionalism, the significance of the tramp element in politics, the wide prevalence of strikes, the new peace element in Europe, with its probable effects upon international investments,—all these matters, important in themselves and some of them fraught with significant possibilities, are felt to demand attention, and yet, for the moment, they are in a state of suspense. Perhaps, there is nothing in any of them that conveys any distinct menace; but the fact that changes are impending in so many matters which may more or less influence the future of investment, is calculated to hold business in suspense. Transactions are, therefore, of a fragmentary character, and there are no symptoms of any large, concerted movements calculated to materially affect values.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, April 26.

Hon. Mr. McLean said it was not his intention to make a lengthy speech, but he felt that it was his duty to reply to the charges made by the hon. member from New Perth. That hon. member has made boundless charges, charges which are as false as they are numerous. He said that we owed the banks $147,000, and when confronted with the correct statement he had to take it back. So it is with all his charges. Again, his charge regarding the road machines is exploded. Four, not three machines were purchased. The Government took charge of the ship of state when she was leaking and sinking, and still they hope soon to have everything on a good sound basis. Even now taxation would not be necessary if the Dominion Government would give us our rights. He (Mr. McLean) then went into the matter of our claims upon the Dominion, showing how they had advanced. He said that the mistake in the Minute of Council, to which reference had been made, was above and not under the mark. He trusted that the day was not far distant when the Liberals would be in power, and then our claims would receive that favorable consideration to which they were entitled. He (Mr. McLean) thought the farmers would come forward and help the country out of the slough of despond into which it had been plunged by the late Government. He claimed that the price received for the last issue of debentures was the best obtained for any ever sold in this Province, thus indicating the high credit of the Province and the confidence of moneyed men in our stability. He defended the action of the Government in purchasing Paris Green, and claimed that not only did their action reduce the price charged for this article, but it proved of great benefit notwithstanding the sneers of the hon. member for New Perth. What has not been sold will be returned to the Government. He admitted that the expenditure on public works last year was very large, but claimed that the work performed would last for years. Permanent roads have been made, especially near shipping places, and this cannot but redound to the benefit and prosperity of farmers. The new steamer, which will be ready the coming summer, will greatly accommodate the people, especially those on the south side of the Hillsborough. The object of the Govern ment has been as far as possible to equalize the expenditure in the different districts, and as far as possible this has been done. An observation has been made by the Leader of the Opposition in regard to the average expenditure on roads by the late Government, which he considered, was not exactly correct. As several gentlemen desired to speak on this subject he would say no more at present.

Mr. Arsenault followed, reiterating the charges made by Mr. Shaw that the Public Works were used to secure political support for the Government. With this end in view, new school districts were promised, thus dragging the education system into the mire. Even the doorkeeper at an election booth had to vote for the Government candidates. Speaking of the purposed taxation, he contended that the people had been deceived and if such lavish expenditure had not been carried on, taxation, at least to such an enormous extent, would not now be necessary. The Government cannot justify their large expenditures, and the Hon. member for Bedeque, speaking of those expenditures, said he was prepared to denounce them. We shall see whether he will do so or not. There were many other members of the House who would also like to denounce these expenditures. But they were afraid to do so. If they did not condemn them, however, the people would deal with them as they deserved when they appealed for support at the next election.

Mr. H. C. Macdonald was the next speaker. After referring to the importance of the subject under discussion, he took up the complaint of the hon. member for New Perth regarding the adjournment of the House to allow the members to attend the opera, and paid a well deserved compliment to those who took part in the presentation of Olivette. He regretted that there was no session last evening, as, on that account, the public were debarred from hearing Mr. Shaw's speech that night. The opera may be repeated, but the hon. member's speech will not be. He then referred to the debates of 1886, when the motion to withdraw $200,000 from capital was before the House, and showed that the name of the hon. member from New Perth supported that motion, which was a deliberate attempt to deceive the public. Yet they complain that the Government are attempting to deceive the people and hold up their hands in pious horror. The speech of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, Leader of the Government at that time, as officially reported, shows what he stated regarding the withdrawal of the $200,000 from capital. Mr. Macdonald read from the speech as follows:

"Hon. members are aware that we have preferred several claims against the Dominion Government. In the first place we have a claim in regard to the Island's share of the fishery award. Then we have a claim on account of the increased cost of the Canada Pacific and Intercolonial Railways; and the subsidies given to local railways in other provinces also gives this province a right to a similar grant. The non-fulfilment of the terms of Confederation with regard to winter communication was valued two years ago as constituting a claim on the Dominion Government for $5,000,000, an amount that should now be considerably increased. Besides all these claims there is the matter of the wharves, that is not finally settled, although he hoped this matter would be arranged very soon and that a considerable sum of money will be received from that source. On account of having so many claims, the hon. gentleman must readily see that the statement that we will receive $250,000 is not an improbable one to believe, unless he has no faith in their justness, and when the Government say they have been able to make arrangements to receive a considerable sum on account of them the Hon. Leader of the Opposition should be satisfied with the explanation. The Dominion Government have shown no disposition to deal other than generously with this Province, and no doubt will carry out the arrangements they have made, and will pay this money according to promise."

Quoting further from the then Leader he read:

"It does not prevent the Government from receiving a larger sum than $250,000 on account of the claims of this Province; but they cannot withdraw more than that amount in cash from the sum received on account of these claims."

When pressed by the Opposition as to whether this amount was being taken from capital, he said it was to be devoted to public improvements. The Government of that day basely deceived the people on this subject. Here is the motion that was made:—

Resolved, That it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to accept and receive from the Government of Canada any sum of money not exceeding $250,000; but the same shall not be accepted in full for compensation claimed by Prince Edward Island in regard to the failure of the Federal Government in carrying out the terms of union with respect to continuous steam service between this Province and the mainland.

Hon. Mr. Yeo moved an amendment in order to give these gentlemen an opportunity to deal fairly with the House and to ascertain if it was their intention to withdraw any of the amount from our capital. Here is the amendment:—

That the question of concurrence be not now put, but that the 27th word of the said resolution be referred back to the committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending the same by adding the following:—

"Provided always that the same shall not be drawn from any funds or subsidies now to the credit of or belonging to this Province with the Federal Government, whereby the annual subsidies or interest now receivable from the Federal Government will be in any way lessened.

They voted that amendment down. The consciences of these gentlemen did not disturb them, and he hoped the Leader of the Opposition would give them another lecture on honesty. The Legislative Council consented to allow the withdrawal of $180,000 as the country had been run deeply in debt. A readjustment of the terms of Confederation had just taken place, and as a result about $180,000 had been placed to our credit at Ottawa. These hon. gentlemen were aware of this, and therefore they passed the withdrawal measure. Proceeding, Mr. McDonald said that after listening to the hon. member for New Perth, he was reminded of the aphorism which says that an explosion is sure to follow the dropping of an idea into an empty head. The speech of the hon. member from New Perth was a continuous wail, and it would not astonish the House to see him burst some day. He sympathised with that gentleman on the narrowness of his majority, and pointed out that he was only saved by the skin of his teeth—by the mortgage vote which he had so severely condemned. That hon. gentleman denounced every act of the present Government, yet the people returned them four to one. Taking up Mr. Shaw's charges concerning the ferries, he pointed out the superior accommodation the people are now enjoying, and which they duly appreciate. In regard to the disgraceful condition of the Land Office and the Registry Office, he informed the Leader of the Opposition that the errors in the late office had been pointed out by the lawyers, but no notice was taken of their complaints. The present Government have, as it were, resurrected the Registry Office. The report submitted a few days ago shows the terrible condition into which that office had been plunged. The statement of the hon. member for Georgetown (Mr. Macdonald) that the Registry Office was the least important of all the public departments, shows gross ignorance of the public interests. Mr. Macdonald then took up the assertion made by the Opposition regarding the means employed by the Government and their supporters to win their election, and pointed to the corrupt acts of the preceding Government and the means they used to carry the various constituencies. Mr. Macdonald here quoted from the famous letters in which the name of Cyrus Shaw appears in connection with boodling, both with money and liquor. He (Mr. Macdonald) did not know who the Cyrus Shaw mentioned in these letters is—he may be the hon. member from New Perth. If those gentlemen know whose names are mentioned in these letters, how, in the face of them, can they get up and charge us with boodling? These are the purists that attempt to rebuke the Government. They did not only use money, but they stooped to purchase men with that which debauches and stupefies them—liquor. Even the public service was brought into requisition, and local officials were used to help win the election. Could anything be more despicable? Their deeds were all done in the dark, but, fortunately, they were in turn brought to the light. Liquor was sent broadcast over the country to debauch the electors and boodle, too, by them. He challenged the other side to point to anything of this kind, so far as the Government was concerned. The late Government starved the public works. Since the present Government took charge they attended to these works, and they are now in a splendid state of repair. If the present Government had to spend money freely, they were forced to do it by reason of the neglect of their predecessors. He did not care to refer to the Governments of the past, but he would take this opportunity to repudiate Mr. Shaw's statement that the Davies Government used the public funds extravagantly, pointing out that in two years that Government not only reconstructed the School Act, but they built the court house and the asylum, and left other public improvements which to-day stand as monuments of their good work. Their successors held power for twelve years, and not a single public institution marks their career. The hon. member for New Perth boasts of the larger amount they spent for education than was spent by the Davies Administration. This only proves the foresight of the Davies Government. They foresaw the leaps and bounds of education and provided for it by an assessment act. By decrying this act, and promising to run the country without taxation and make revenue and expenditure meet, they obtained control. Did they not deceive the people then? Let their deficits answer. Let their withdrawals from capital and the debt they fastened on the people answer. It ill-becomes them to compare administrations. Mr. Shaw dwelt upon the statement of Messrs. Chalmers and Davison regarding the financial condition of the Province at considerable length last session, and claimed that it would defeat the Government. In spite of the verdict of the people at the polls, he brings it up again now. His arguments in regard to this statement prove that he is entirely ignorant of the first principles of book-keeping. Here is what he said in substance, last session, and repeated again this forenoon. That inasmuch, as only 114 days of the year had passed before the present administration took charge of affairs, Messrs. Chalmers and Davison had no right to credit the present Government with the amount of the Dominion subsidy, which they did; nor had they any right to charge the late Government with the expenditure of over $53,000 on the cost of education, that as this amount was nearly one-half the whole cost of education for that year, the late Government should only have been charged with the cost of education for 114 days. The same with regard to the charges and credits in the Land Office, and the receipts and expenditure on the Ferry. Mr. Macdonald stated that all this was entirely a matter of book-keeping. Take, for instance, the amount charged against the late Government for education. During the first week in January a quarter's salary due the teachers was paid, and a similar amount paid again the first week in April following. These two payments make up the amount charged for education against the late Government, and Messrs. Chalmers and Davison, having regard for their reputation as bankers, could not overlook the debits and credits as set forth in the public accounts. But the people had already given a verdict on this subject. The junior member for Georgetown said the Land Office was considered a sacred trust. But the conduct of the Administration he supported did not show that it was looked upon in that light. The school supplements had been reduced at the express wish of the people. The Government had reduced them to a figure that would still give the teachers a fair average supplement. He also defended the action of the Government in appointing a third school inspector, and pointed out that Messrs. Montgomery, Nicholson and McLeod all recommended the appointments in their reports, and the people desired it. He (Mr. Macdonald) showed, by quoting from the Journals of the House, that the late Government had made an effort to have a third inspector appointed in 1887. In the face of these facts he failed to see how they could object to the appointment now. Mr. Shaw also stated that the appointment had been made for a needy supporter. He (Mr. Macdonald) denied this, and said Mr. Shaw would have to settle this matter with the hon. member from Wellington. Mr. Macdonald then took up a statement made by Mr. Shaw regarding the amount ($140) he received for assisting the Attorney-General in a case before the Supreme Court. He pointed out that this case was one of the most important ever tried in this province and said it occupied the time of the court for ten days. He thought he earned all he got, and it was a very small matter to bring up in the House. Taking up the indebtedness at the banks, he pointed out how the Leader of the Government tripped up Mr. Shaw on that matter. Proceeding, Mr. Macdonald dealt with the various schemes of taxation and pointed out that although the Opposition admitted that it was necessary that taxes be imposed, they objected to and tried to vote down every scheme proposed. He regretted that taxes must be imposed. But revenue and expenditure must be made to meet, and there appears at present to be no other way to effect this end than by imposing taxes upon the people. When the present Government took hold, they, in a statesmanlike manner, took steps to provide for the large debt left by their predecessors. The Opposition opposed the passage of the debenture bill, and during the last campaign they charged that some $600 of the proceeds of the sale of these debentures had gone into the pockets of the Leader. They dared not repeat the charge on the floor of the House, but spread it over the country by means of fly sheets. But the people discovered the untruthfulness of the charge, and resented it very forcibly on election day.

(To be Continued.)

MORTGAGE SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of June, A D 1894, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon:—

All that tract, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being on Township Number Sixty-one, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—By a line commencing at a stake fixed in the south side of the Sturgeon Road, and in the north-west angle of Farm Lot Number Seventy now or formerly in the possession of John Steele, and running thence by the magnetic meridian of the year 1764 south fifty-six chains and sixty links, or to the rear line of farms fronting on the north side of the Saint Mary's Road; thence along the said rear line west eight chains and eighty-one links; thence north to Sturgeon Road aforesaid, and thence along the same east to the place of commencement, containing by estimation fifty acres of land, a little more or less.

The above sale is made pursuant to a power of sale contained in a Mortgage dated the 15th day of November, A D 1881, made between Daniel Duncan and Sarah Duncan, his wife, of the one part, and Henry Coombs of the other part, and duly assigned to the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to Mr. William S. Stewart, Solicitor, Newson Block, Charlottetown.

Dated this 30th day of April, A D 1894.

RICHARD HEARTZ,
Assignee of Mortgage.

may1—law (tues) tl sle

COAL. COAL.

Received by Schooner P. L. G., a cargo of Sydney Reserved Slack Coal, to discharge on Monday, will be sold cheap for cash.

A. DOWN.

ap28

Piano, Furniture, Carriages, Sleighs, Harness,
FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

I am instructed to sell by Auction, at the residence of Rob. Angus, Esq., Lower Queen Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of May, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m.:—

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

Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, etc.

Terms cash.

R. BEAIRSTO,
Auctioneer.

ap25

REMOVED!

I have removed my Bookbindery to the Shop next to A. E. McEachen's Boot Store, two doors below Weeks & Beer's Old Stand, Queen St., where I will be pleased to see all my customers.

J. D. TAYLOR.

ap30 tf

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will take place at the Gas Works on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May, 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the general transaction of business.

LEMUEL McKAY,
Secretary.

ap28—dy

FREE FROM ALL

vexatious conditions and restrictions are the Policies issued by the

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 Reduction in the Letter Postage.

Sir John Thompson and the Coal Duty.

Ottawa, May 1

In the House of Commons Coalsworth yesterday moved a resolution in favor of reduction in letter postage from three to two cents.

Sproule advocated the cutting off of free delivery of letters in cities, which would enable the Government to meet the loss of the proposed reduction.

Sir Adolphe Caron said he was not responsible for the policy of free postage on newspapers, but he, for one, would not like to revise that policy. He would like to see the rates of postage reduced, but Canada was a young country, and she was under heavy expense in building up great national works; the proposition of Coatsworth would represent a loss of $800,000 per annum. It was impossible to make a reduction, under existing circumstances.

Sir John Thompson said there was not the slightest foundation for the statement made by Mr. Tyler at the Grand Trunk meeting in London that he (Thompson) had promised the General Manager, Seargent, that if the United States moved the duty on coal Canada would do the same.

More Tariff Amendments.

Ottawa, May 1.

Foster gives notice of further tariff amendments on earthenware and stoneware demijohns or jugs, churns or crocks, 3 cents per gallon of a holding capacity. Plaster of Paris, calcived or manufactured, 20 cents per barrel of three hundred lbs. Roofing slates when split or dressed, slate pencils or writing slates, 30 per cent.

Terrible Floods in Quebec.

Ste. Anne de la Perade, Que., May 1.

A flood in the parish of St. Albans, County of Portneuf, occurred on Saturday night. The latest reports state that seven houses were demolished and one family (Gauthier) is known to have perished. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

An N. B. Barque Abandoned.

St. Pierre, Miq., May 1.

The Barque Ruth, Palmer, of Dorchester, N. B., struck an iceberg on the Grand Banks and was damaged so badly that she was abandoned by the crew, who were picked up by the French brigantine Marie Gabrielle and landed at St. Pierre.

Reduction of C. P. R. Staff.

Montreal, May 1.

About sixty per cent. reduction in the Canadian Pacific Railway staff here has been made. It includes clerks in the general office as well as workmen in the shops.

Keep Thyself Pure

The striking motto of the White Ribboners relates to the realm of morals, but of no less importance is it that the motto be applied to the physical system. Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's liver pills are the greatest of all blood purifiers and health givers. Ask your druggists for them.

USE SKOLA'S DISCOVERY, the great blood and Nerve Remedy.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the REV. B. FAY MILLS will be ready in a few days at CLOUD HILL'S Studio, Queen Street.

may 1—2i.

Perfect health is seldom found, for impure blood is so general. Hood's Sarsaparilla really does purify the blood and restores health.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

We are importing an immense variety of Books on many subjects, suitable to all ages and tastes, and in price varying from two or three cents to as many dollars. As we buy direct from firms of world-wide fame, such as William Collins Sons & Co., Ward, Lock & Co., John Walker & Co., Harper & Brothers, McMillan & Co. and others, and buy for cash, our customers and the public generally can rely on our Bookstore being the best place to go for the latest and best in Books. Our prices will be found to be lowest in the city.

Our Seed Business will not interfere with the Bookstore. Each is conducted as a separate department and under skilled management.

GEO. CARTER & CO.,
Booksellers and Seedsmen,
187 Queen Square.

ap28

Horses Wanted.

On or before Wednesday next, 15 Horses weighing from 1000 to 1200 lbs., age from 5 to 8 years.

W. S. McKIE.

ap28—3i pd

Read James Paton & Co's. Daily Announcement.

Shepherd Checks!

Styles may come and styles may go but SHEPHERD CHECKS are always in favor.

GOOD RIGHT TO BE—Modest enough for anybody, dashing enough for anybody. No stuff more easily responds to the extremes of styles.

WE HAVE THEM IN COMBINATION—Black and White, Brown and White, Garnet, Grey and White.

Also in SCOTCH GINGHAMS, warranted to wash and keep the color. In Black and White, Pink and White, Blue and White.

In SILKS for Blouses and Trimmings, in three different styles of Checks; also Swivel Silk Ginghams.

Just as true of the Woolen Stuffs and the Silk and Wool Goods. New ideas, new goods, nothing old shown, and better than that for you.

Prices 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than old shelf goods.

Call early.

JAMES PATON & CO.

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

OUR SHOES

must be the kind that is wanted, for despite the dull times we are always busy. Prima facie evidence, is it not, that the styles and prices are right.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.,
Charlottetown,
P. E. Island.

April 30, 1894—dy

GREAT REMOVAL SALE

—WILL COMMENCE—

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 11th APRIL,

AND CONTINUE UNTIL WE MOVE INTO

OUR NEW PREMISES ON MARKET SQUARE.

All our Stock of DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES at the following Discounts for CASH ONLY:—

Black and Colored Dress Goods	33 per cent
Mantle Cloths, Tweeds and Worsteds	33 "
Lace Curtains and Muslins	33 "
Smallwares and Ribbons	33 "
Corsets, Gloves and Hosiery	33 "
Flannelettes and Ginghams	25 "
Grey and White Cottons	25 "
Pillow Cottons and Sheetings	25 "
Table Damask, Towels and Toweling	25 "
Print Cotton and Tickings	25 "
Shirts, Collars, Ties and Underclothing	33 "
Umbrellas and Braces	33 "
Hats and Caps (New Stock)	33 "
Men's Readymade Clothing	33 "
Boys' " "	25 "
Rubber Coats	33 "
Trunks and Valises	25 "
Special Prices on Spools and Cotton Warps	25
All our stock of Boots and Shoes	33 "

No Goods to leave the Store until paid for. Goods not exchanged or taken back once sold. No samples.

J. B. MACDONALD & CO., QUEEN STREET

Charlottetown, April 10, 1894—dy

FOR SALE.

A HIGH-GRADE SAFETY BICYCLE with new '94 Pneumatic Tires. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of

H. B. WRIGHT,
At Sanderson & Co's. Store.

ap3C—1w

REMOVAL.

DR. MURRAY.

I have removed my Dental Office next door to Johnson & Johnson's Drug Store, Queen Street.

ap26

Your Choice for $5.

Fifty Pairs LACED and ELASTIC-SIDE BOOTS, all our own make, hand-sewed bottoms with French Calf uppers. Regular price, $6.00; your choice for $5 per pair. This is a chance to get CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS at Factory prices.

J. H. BELL,

April 28, 1894—1m eod

GREAT GEORGE STREET.

Excelsior Flour Reduced to $4.

—(x)—

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

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS in Colored and White, sizes **12½, 13, 13½, 14.** These can be worn as Blouses, are perfect-fitting and well finished. **Expected Monday:—150 LADIES' BLOUSES, direct from the manufacturers.**

STANLEY BROTHERS, BROWN'S BLOCK.