THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 8, 1894.

FINANCIAL WRECKING.

During the elections we made statements regarding the amounts borrowed from the Banks by the Peters Administration, as shown by the Canada Gazettte at the 31st October last. We showed that at that date nearly $50,000 had been borrowed from the Merchants Bank of P. E. Island, and $146,000 from the Merchants Bank of Halifax. We did not know positively that all of the last amount was loaned to the Provincial Government; but we demanded an exact statement from the Government on the subject. This statement the Government had a perfect right to give. The Dominion Government publishes every month an exact statement of the debt, including amounts borrowed in every way. It was due to the people that they should have this information before the election. But Mr. Peters, depending on the subservience of his supporters denied the information. All he wanted was an "open your mouth and shut your mouth" operation until he got the votes.

We have now a little more light. The Gazette shows that at the 3rd of November last the amount borrowed by the Peters Government from the Merchants Bank of P. E. Island was $54,232, and that loans to Provincial Governments by the Merchants Bank of Halifax had, at the same date, reached $173,539. The increase in these balances for the month of November was $33,000!

The Government now know the amount of their deficit for the year 1893. They also know the amount owing to the Banks at the 31st of December. The law of their own making makes it proper to give the public this information. Why do they not do it?

It is generally known that long before the close of the year the Government Party were working to bring out a spurious balance at the end of the year. Road jobs were given during the election campaign, not to be paid until after the 1st of January, 1894, and road orders were then given dated in January, 1894. We know that the balance against the Province, which will be given to the public, will not be the true balance on the year's transactions, as everything possible is carried forward. But cook the accounts as they may, we say let the accounts be published without delay.

THE LIQUOR EVIL.

The Guardian and the Patriot alike condemn The Examiner's plan of prohibition. Both declare, in effect, that the liquor evil would not be reduced if it were adopted. What? Not reduced if the manufacture of liquor be stopped and the importation and sale of liquor be taken out of the hands of everybody and confined wholly to educated pharmacists, men of character sworn and bound not to sell liquor to those who want it to use merely as a beverage? Our contemporaries seem to forget that wine and other liquors must continue to be sold (1) for religious purposes, (2) for mechanical purposes, and (3) for medicinal purposes. For these legitimate purposes, a prohibitory law, of whatever form, must provide exceptions. The importation and sale of liquors for these purposes must go on, or the prohibitory law must fail in this Christian and British country. Then, what classes of men are better qualified to carry on the business than the pharmacists found in all our towns? Neither the clergy, the lawyers nor the doctors will do it, for they are not in business. From ordinary dealers, as a class, it is difficult to take sufficient guarantees. Alcoholic liquors are drugs and sufficient guarantees can be taken from the druggists. Is it not, then, fitting that the liquor business, should, under prohibition, be confined to the druggists, upon the conditions suggested by The Examiner. The difficulty of the druggist in deciding upon those who shall be refused liquor is one which might, to some extent, be overcome by means of definitions in the law; but, of course, the druggist must sell liquor as he sells other poisonous and deleterious drugs, under a sense of responsibility; and under prohibition, the public would hold him responsible if his acts should prove to be not in accord with the spirit and letter of the law.

It is to be noted that neither the Patriot nor the Guardian have formulated any scheme of prohibition. But the Patriot asks whether or not The Examiner will again support the Scott Act? Upon the day succeeding the last Scott Act election The Examiner said:

"Let it now be seen that the liberty to sell a glass of liquor without being classed as a criminal is rightly appreciated by each dealer; let it be seen that the liberty to take a glass of liquor without being classed as *particeps criminis* and subjected to exposure before the court, is rightly appreciated by each drinker. Let your selling and your drinking be in moderation—always remembering that *the Scott Act can, and most assuredly will*, be applied again, at the end of three years, if the liberty be abused."

We are bound to admit that the liberty to sell liquor has been shamefully abused in Charlottetown, particularly in recent months. It is evident that the gentry who will not be deterred from selling liquor to drunken men, even though the men's lives are at risk, must be subjected to fines and penalties. If, therefore, a good majority of the Councillors to be elected forthwith prove to be temperance men, pledged to support the temperance law, whatever it may be, and if our leading temperance men form an association to act in conjunction with the W. C. T. U. for the purpose of upholding and enforcing the law—if these practical guarantees for the enforcement of the law be afforded, we shall advocate a return to the Scott Act, unless some better law be suggested. A strong liquor law is good if enforced; if not enforced, better not have it at all. In the words of the Presbyterian Witness, "dead laws upon the statute book, however good they may be, are a source of danger." The Examiner is not and never has been so solicitious concerning the form of the law as concerning the enforcement of the law.

During the year just ended the loss by fire in the United States in property value was almost $150,000,000, a greater loss than has been recorded in any one year, except that in which Chicago was burned, and that in which the best part of Boston was blotted out. Boston lost more last year than any other city, the estimate being $5,000,0000.

A POINT TO BE CONSIDERED.

The Free Press, of Ottawa, says:

"Why ratify Sir Charles Tupper's French treaty, which proposes to reduce the duty upon wines, when the people are voting for total prohibition?"

Here is a point to be considered. If the results of the plebiscites mean anything, they mean that the Government must not, on any account, make treaties binding Canada to import liquors at a reduced rate of duty—at least for any length of time. Should the Government be in honor bound to ask Parliament to ratify the treaty, it ought, at the same time, to give the notice of revocation.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—We understand that active steps are being taken by a very large number of representative citizens to ask Dr. McLeod to become a candidate for Mayor at the coming civic election.

—Late English advices say that the demand for hay has fallen off owing to large arrivals and open weather. Sellers are offering Canadian hay, December and January shipment, at from $25.57 to $26.18 without finding buyers.

—It is reported that a new and improved process of extracting gold from quartz has been discovered, and that machinery has recently been made at Windsor, Nova Scotia, by which a double yield—$4 to a ton of quartz instead of $2—was obtained at Memramcook.

—The Canadian Pacific have arranged to ship 16,000 bushels of wheat and 10,000 tons of hay to the English market from St. John N. B. this winter as an experiment. This is the first effort of the C. P. R. to use St. John as a winter port for the Upper Provinces.

MACDONALDS OF BORRODALE.

There are several errors in the second paragraph of the article in Saturday's paper, on Macdonalds of Borrodale. Will you please correct as follows:

Angus Macdonald, the Borrodale of 1745, who was the son of John the fifth, of Glenaladale, left three daughters and four sons, viz: Alexander, Donald, John of Rhue and Ranald. Alexander went to Jamaica in early life, where he made a fortune, and hence was known as "Alasdair an oir." He married a daughter of the Governor, and on her death, shortly afterwards, returned home and purchased the Glenaladale property. He married Miss MacGregor Glengyle, and had two sons, Alexander and Angus. Alexander died unmarried, when twenty-eight years of age. It was this Alexander who erected the monument to Prince Charles, but he died before it was completed, and this incident is recorded in the inscription. His uncle Donald probably died in early life, as I find no further reference to him. John of Rhue married. Yours &c.,

A. A. Macdonald.

OBITUARY.

It is our sad duty to record the death of Mrs. Philip Francis, which took place on the 1st inst. The deceased was a daughter of Charles Worrell Townshend, Esq., of Rollo Bay, and leaves a husband and five children to mourn the loss of one of the most loving and devoted of wives and mothers. She died as she had lived, trusting wholly in the merits of her Saviour. Few persons could be held in higher esteem in the community in which she lived than was Mrs. Francis. Her kindly nature and Christian conduct endeared her to all, and this was evidenced by the verylarge concourse of mourners that followed her to the Bay Fortune burial ground, where she was laid to rest. Much sympathy is felt for the family in their sore bereavement. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. J. Gillis and the Rev. J. G. Cameron, of Souris.

RECEIPT FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF OLD AGE.

"The reason I have lived so long and kept always so well and hearty," said recently Miss Eliza Work, of Henrietta, N. Y., who will be 100 years old if she lives six days longer, "is because I never drank tea or coffee, and, above all, never got married."

Miss Work keeps house for her nephew, George W. Lincoln, and keeps no help. She was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on January 8, 1794, and came to Munroe County eighty years ago with her brother. At the age of 91 she travelled alone to her native place, and declares that she was not a bit tired, either going or returning.

"I have done a big day's work every day for more than ninety years," she says "and I expect to do a great many more. I have never had occasion to use spectacles yet, and my teeth are the same teeth I have always had. My brother lived to be 101, and would have lived much longer if he had never married. He drank coffee and tea, too. People who marry and drink coffee and tea ought not to expect to live very long."

PERSONAL.

Edward Bayfield, Esq., who has been ill for several days is reported better today.

Mr. Arthur Peters, M. P. P., is among the sufferers by the prevailing epidemic.

John P. Sullivan, Esq., St. Peters, was registered at the Queen Hotel on Saturday.

Harold Hagen, the champion speed skater of the world, contemplates coming to America again this winter.

Mr. C. H. B. Longworth, son of Geo. D. Longworth, Esq., crossed in the Stanley to-day en route to Montreal, to resume his studies at McGill College.

Miss Carrie Haslam, who has been visiting friends in Boston and New York, has returned to Charlottetown, and her many friends are pleased to see her looking so well. We understand that it is not Miss Haslam's intention to resume her position on the teaching staff of Upper Prince Street School, for the present.

Miss Dot Lefurgey and Mr. Al. Lefurgey, of Summerside, who have been in the city visiting their sister, Mr. Geo. McSweeney, left last night to attend college. Mr. Lefurgey goes to Harvard University, and Miss Lefurgey will attend the Emerson school of oratory.—Moncton Times.

A Pure Breath is an added Charm.

Many a beautiful form and face loses its charm in an impure breath. Catarrh does not choose its victims; the innocent babe, the beautiful and witching maiden, and the manly lover alike fall victims to this offensive and foul plague. Hawker's Catarrh Cure will positively cure the most aggravated cases of Catarrh, restoring to the breath its pristine sweetness and removing all its disagreeable and unhealthy symptoms. Sold everywhere, only 25cts.

The Children's Favorite—Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam.

Fresh eggs, only 18c per doz to clear.—Jenkins & Son, Queen Street. ja8 3i pd

Lobster Supplies, 1894

The subscribers offer for sale the following Lobsters and Fishing Outfits at lowest prices for cash or approved credit:

700 boxes Lyonworth Tin Plates, best brand; 100 boxes do. do., delivered at Georgetown or Souris; 5,000 lbs Block Tin, 3,000 lbs Pig Lead, 2,000 lbs Cotton Twine for Trap Heads, 500 coils Manilla Rope, 9, 12, 15, 18; 3 doz Herring Nets, assorted sizes; 5,000 small Hoops for Heads, 5,000 Trap Bows, 50 kegs Trap Nails, assorted sizes; 25 kegs Box Nails, 2,000 cases 1 lb Tall Lobster Cans, 2,000 cases 1 lb Flat do, 1,000 cases ½ lb Flat do, all guaranteed; 300 lbs Copper, 10 Lobster Bath Boilers, Galvanized Iron, assorted sizes; 100 Galvanized Bath Trays, 300,000 Paper Linings for 1 lb Tall Cans, 200,000 do. for 1 lb Flat Cans, 200,000 do. for ½ lb Flat Cans, at factory prices if orders given immediately. Apply to

LONGWORTH & CO.,
jan8—2m 2aw Water Street.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WHERE ARE THE MEN WITH MICRISCOPES NOW?

Sir,—The fearful state of the roads on account of pitches unfilled is the principle topic here just now. Up to the 13th of December the country was full of men with microscopes watching for defects in the roads and bridges, and giving private contracts to remedy such defects. Now all is changed. The farmers may risk their lives in trying to travel over dangerous highways and nobody cares. Where are our members? Where is our supervisor? Where are all the temporary supervisors who, only a few days ago, gave contracts right and left? Echo only answers, where?

A Victim.

Milcove, Lot 35.

OUR SLOW WALKS.

Sir,—Every now and then some lunatic has a letter in your paper about "shovelling off the sidewalks." Can you not do anything to suppress him. Why, Sir, the ice, snow and dirt that gather on our platforms are the very thing we want, as they protect them from rotting, and gracious knows, they rot quick enough without tempting Providence by keeping them clean. There is, Sir, an awful lot of humbug and nonsense lately started in Charlottetown, in the shape of sanitary associations, street sewer clubs, etc. It is a well-known, scientific fact, that more people come to their death by the overuse of soap than by any other pestilence, alcohol included. Look at the North American Indians. What has decimated their ranks and reduced a once populous nation to a handful of basket makers. I fearlessly answer—"soap!" It removed their natural protector and left them a prey to all the rigours of our northern climate. Not that I would advocate the abolition of soap altogether. Like whiskey, it has its place; but during our long, cold winter, I would recommend that once a month would be quite often enough to use it, and that only on a very mild day. I am proud to see that Mr. Charles Heartz is fearlessly advocating the people's rights. As a poor man and a taxpayer I thank him for the patriotic stand he has taken.

Sir, I thank you for the space you have given me, and should this letter be the means of choking off sidewalk cleaners and other idiots, it will not have been written in vain.

Vox Populi.

Syrup of Figs

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medical virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

ENTERTAINMENT

—IN—

St. Peter's Schoolroom.

Wednesday, January 10th, 1894.

PROGRAMME.

1. Newsboys' Chorus.....
Members of the Band of Hope.
2. Solo—"Boy and Girl".....
Master R. W. Hogg.
3. Tableau—"After the Ball" (4 scenes).....
4. Minstrels.....
5. Tableau—"Galatea".....
6. Song—"The Clang of the Forge".....
Rev. T. H. Hunt.
7. Tableau—Studio, with Living Statuary.....
8. Recitation.....
Rev. James Simpson.
9. Tableau—"Undine".....
10. Song.....
Mr. G. Bayfield.
11. Tableau—"Lorelei".....
12. Violin Solo (Selected).....
Mr. Vinnicombe.
13. Tableau—"The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street.....
14. Recitation.....
Miss Gertrude Davies.
15. Tableau—"Art Thou a Christian?".....
16. Song—"The Midshipmite".....
Mr. C. Bell.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Tickets, 15 cents. Doors open at 7.30; performance at 8 o'clock, sharp. jan8

A Grand Entertainment

—AND—

BASKET SOCIAL

WILL BE HELD IN

Mount Stewart Hall

—ON—

Tuesday, January 16,

the proceeds to be devoted to improving said Hall.

Admission, 10 cents. Ladies with baskets free.

Doors open at 6.30 p. m. Entertainment begins at 7 p. m.

Hot Tea will be served free.

Come one, come all, as a grand time may be expected.

By order of Directors.

jan8

Carpets!

BUY YOUR

Carpets

—AND—

Oilcloths

—AT—

PROWSE BROS. & CO'S.

Charlottetown, Jan. 8, 1894—dy

THE FATAL ROW AT BONSHAW

The Evidence of William Gillespie.

William Gillespie was the next witness. He said that he and his father called at Dr. Murchison's on the evening of the 8th December, to pay a bill. My father sent me over to tell John McNevin he wanted him, and he came out and we all went over to Murchison's. All were friendly at first. My father put a bottle of liquor on the table, and we had a drink—Dr. Murchison with the rest, pouring out the liquor himself. The doctor then poured out some liquor for me. I said I did not drink, and my father told me to take it as the doctor would not give me anything that would hurt me. I then drank it. McNevin and father began talking politics. The doctor said he had promised his vote to Campbell and would give the other to Sinclair. McNevin then told the doctor he could not vote for Sinclair. They argued a little, and the doctor went for his wife. My father caught him by the arm, and told him not to rouse the woman—it was all nonsense, that she had not the registry office. The doctor went, and after a while she came down. She asked what this meant. My father said it is only these two fellows talking nonsense. Father then treated Mrs. Murchison and said to her "Poor woman, it is a pity you came out of your bed." She drank the liquor and after that they all had a drink, the doctor included. I did not take the second drink. The doctor said to his wife, "Have I not a deed of my land?" and she said "Yes, and that is more than McNevin has to his." The doctor and McNevin argued a little about the vote and McNevin struck a package of tea on the table and said it is not your d—— ram and plot of land you are talking about now. McNevin did not offer to strike the doctor then, and there was no dispute between my father and the doctor. The doctor then told us to go. McNevin never at any time caught Mrs. Murchison by the night dress and threw her down. My father said he came in to pay his bill, and not to row. Dr. Murchison was sitting at the end of the table, and my father was on his knees beside it, talking about the bill. Mr. Murchison was sitting near the doctor in an arm chair, with McNevin beside her, and her hand in his hand, and talking about sickness and trouble in the neighborhood. Then father and Dr. Murchison got arguing about the bill. The doctor said it would be $8, and father said it was high. The doctor finally asked if $3.50 would be too much, and father said no. The doctor asked his wife what he ought to charge, and she said she did not know. "Well," he said, "you ought to know." She said, "Don't be too hard on him; John is a poor man, and comes to pay the bill." He asked her again concerning the amount of the bill, and she said she did not know. He turned around and made to strike her with his fist, and said, "What do you mean, you w———?" My father then caught his arm and hit him a slap with his open hand in the face. He then let go of the doctor, and the doctor looked around at McNevin and said, "You, you son of a w———." The doctor picked up a chair and struck my father over the head, knocking him against the wall. He was making at him a second turn when father caught the chair, took it, and threw the doctor down in the corner. He said, "What do you mean, are you mad?" The doctor looked up and said, "I did not mean you at all John." Then father had him by the shoulder and neck and asked him if he would be civil if he would let him go. The doctor said he would and father let him go. The doctor then picked up a chair and struck McNevin on the head, knocking him into the corner. In swinging the chair back, I suppose to strike my father, the doctor struck his wife either on the arm or side. She fell into the arm chair. One leg of the chair broke a pane in the window where Mrs. Murchison was standing. Father again took the chair from the doctor, and the latter ran for Mr. Beaton. Up to that time McNevin had not struck the doctor or his wife with a chair or said anything to either of them. He never struck Mrs. Murchison during the whole evening—neither threw her down or kicked her. It is not true that McNevin threw the doctor on his wife's lap in the arm chair. I did not see McNevin raise a chair to strike anybody. I had no part in the fight. When the doctor came back from Beaton's he said, "that's the kind of a man Beaton is; he's only a d—— ——." The doctor then caught hold of Mrs. Murchison by the arm and wanted her to go to bed. She said she would not go until he gave my father a receipt. When the doctor asked his wife how much he ought to charge, he (the doctor) made a remark about my mother. Father said he did not want such talk before his son. I don't know why the doctor struck his wife unless it was because of her talking to McNevin. My father then put a $10 bill on the table and told the doctor to take his pay. The doctor said it wasn't a $10 bill. My father called McNevin and said, "Isn't this a $10 bill, John?" McNevin said it was. The doctor then snatched it from McNevin and put it in his pocket and told father he could go to the devil. My father wanted a receipt for the bill, anyway. The doctor handed the bill to his wife and she held it for a while. The doctor would not give a receipt and would not let her give the money back. Father then asked him could he change $5. He could not, nor could McNevin. Father then gave him three single dollars and fifty cents. The doctor wrote a receipt but did not sign it, and McNevin told father not to take it. Mrs. Murchison said, "McNevin, never you mind." Then Margaret Trainor came down, and the doctor sent her for Mr. Beaton. She came back; Beaton did not come. Then my father gave the $3.50 to Mrs. Murchison, and the doctor signed the receipt. She also gave my father the $10 bill. When the doctor was dragging his wife by the arm to take her to bed, he called her a w—— and a d—— w—— twice. I said, For God's sake don't kill your wife." McNevin caught the doctor by the collar; the doctor jumped back the collar broke, and and he and his wife fell together. McNevin never touched the woman; my father picked Mrs. Murchison up. Just then Margaret Trainor came down, and the doctor sent her for Beaton. There was no fighting or rowing after that. Before we went away the doctor, McNevin and my father each had a drink. This was the third drink. The doctor shook hands with father. We all went out when Mrs. Murchison told us to go. That was the only time she told us to go. The doctor told us to go on different times. When the doctor and his wife went into the hall they returned of their own accord and neither Gillespie or McNevin went near them. The two latter did not go into the hall at all. Dr. Murchison made to strike me with a chair and went into the hall and came right back.

To Mr. Davies—Jon McNevin was sober when I went for him. He was drunk when he left the house. Father was sober all the evening, and not under the influence at all. The bottle was not full, as some had been taken out at McGilvray's. I was not knocked down that evening.

To Mr. Stewart—The doctor was either drunk or mad.

To Mr. Davies—Mrs. Murchison only took one drink—I swear she took it.

This was all the evidence taken, and after consideration, the Magistrate sent both Gillespie, sr., and McNevin up for trial at the Supreme Court, which meets on Tuesday next. Bail was fixed in each case as follows: two sureties of $250 each, and the defendants in $250 each.

Hear "She wanted to be a Mason" on Wednesday evening.

See the old lady of Threadneedle Street, in St Peter's schoolroom on Wepnesday evening.

E. R. Brow

Insurance Agent,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Despatches to The Examiner

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Increase in Manufacture of Liquors.

Death of the King of the Gatineau.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.

Alonzo Wright, ex-M. P. for Ottawa, died yesterday.

An order in Council has been passed amending previous order regulating wharfage tolls, so that it will hereafter read: "Steamships having occasion to make use of same wharf three times a week, shall be required to pay dues only on first two days of so using same wharf in any one week, according to the scale already provided."

The Customs Department rules "Middlings" as a coarse grade flour, dutiable at seventy-five cents per barrel.

The Inland Revenue accrued last year is $500,000 ahead of $1892.

The distilleries produced 358,000 more gallons of spirits than in the previous year.

Fatal Railway Accidents.

Montreal, Jan. 8.

Two fatal railway accidents took place here on Saturday. A boy named Charlotte was killed at the crossing at Piont St. Charles, and Joseph Robillard, a middle-aged man, lost his life while going through Victoria Bridge.

Cold Weather and Fog.

London, Jan. 8.

The cold weather continues in Europe. The streets of London and suburbs are deserted, and trains are delayed. Navigation on the Thames and Medway is suspended largely on account of fog.

Crime in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 8.

Fifty-two persons are now in Cook County jail, charged with murder. Five hundred other prisoners are in jail awaiting trial. In many cases three or four men are crowded into one cell.

Small-pox in Boston.

Boston, Jan. 8.

There are sixteen cases of smallpox in the Canterbury Hospital. There is no general panic, but all precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Brother Shoots Brother.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 8.

In a quarrel at Frisco, Coffee County, between two farmer brothers named Clowers, one of them shot the other dead.

The Lovitt Estate.

Yarmouth, N. S. Jan. 8.

The estate of the late W. D. Lovitt has been appraised at $573,000.

The Quebec Legislature.

Quebec, Jan. 8.

The Legislature of this Province will be prorogued to-day.

1894

BUY

Carter's Almanac.

You'll Need it Hundreds of Times before this Year is out.

COSTS ONLY 15 CENTS.

FOR SALE AT

Carter's Bookstore.

jan2

Salt! Salt!

IN STORE.

3,500 Bags Liverpool Salt.
320 " Fishery "
1,000 bush. Turk's Island Salt, crushed,
1,000 " " " uncrushed

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

jan2

That meerschaum's your pride? Then don't ruin it with inferior tobacco. Use MASTIFF PLUG CUT. It will color your pipe in a manner that will make it an art treasure. And do it better than any other brand.

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

JAS. PATON & CO'S.

ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

White Goods, White Worked Embroidery, &c.

Commencing SATURDAY, 13th inst., we will offer our whole stock of White Goods, Table Linens, Lawns, Checked Muslins, Sheetings, Cottons, Pillow Cottons, Towels, Table Napkins, Pillow Cases, Drawn Linens, Piques, Ladies' Underwear, Knickers, Chemises, White Skirts, etc.

Every Lady should take advantage to attend this Sale and secure some great Bargains.

Our stock of WHITE EMBROIDERY has been imported direct from Gais, Switzerland. The prices and patterns, we feel sure, will please our customers.

New Embroideries,
New Insertions,
New Cambrics,
New Lawns,
New Lansdales,
New Edgings,
New Underwear,

New White Quilts,
New Sheetings,
New Pillow Cottons,
New Towels,
New Towelings,
New Table Linens,
New Table Napkins,

ALL NEW GOODS!

Housekeepers and others will find this a good chance to replenish their stock of White Goods.

JAMES PATON & CO'S.,

The Popular Cheap Store.

BUSINESS MEN ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY EXAMINER

Best Return For Advertisers — Most News For Readers

The Leading Newspaper of P. E. Island

EVERYBODY READS IT

LARGEST in size — LARGEST in circulation

WE HAVE SOLE CONTROL —FOR— P. E. Island

# of J. & T. Bell's Fine Boots and Shoes.

These goods are celebrated throughout the Dominion for STYLE, FINISH and WEAR. When you want a First-class Shoe and a Good Fit, ask us for BELL'S.

LADIES' COLORED SLIPPERS made to order at short notice. The kid used can be washed when soiled. Call and see samples.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.

Charlottetown, January 3, 1894—dy

DO YOU WANT TO SEE

—THE NICEST LINE OF—

LADIES' EVENING SLIPPERS?

IF YOU DO, CALL AT

GOFF BROTHERS.

Charlottetown, January 8, 1894—m w f