THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 9, 1896.

A DANGEROUS COURSE.

THERE is throughout the Province a strong feeling, shared by grits as well as by tories, that it would be in the highest degree imprudent and unwise, in the present embarrassed state of our finances, to proceed immediately with the construction of expensive buildings. The people have arrived at this conclusion upon consideration of the simple principles of honesty. If a man with a heavy mortgage on his farm proceeds to buy expensive machinery, fine carriages and an organ and piano, in order that he and his wife and children may seem to be as well off as their neighbors, he acts the part of a rogue and a fool and he will be very apt, sooner or later, to lose his farm with all its appurtenances, and his independence as well. The reasonable, the prudent and honest course for such a man to pursue is to work hard, live hard and save as much as he can until his debt be paid off—then he may go on, in his prosperity, to renew and enlarge his buildings and provide expensive outfits for his family. It is clear that the course which our premier asks the Legislature to follow him in is identical with that pursued by the foolish and dishonest farmer. This Province may be said to be merely a big farm. It is already heavily embarrassed, and Mr. Premier Peters proposes to add debt to debt. The end of such a course must be financial ruin, and eventually loss of Provincial independence. Even if our Government were known to be scrupulously careful, economical and honest, a prudent people, in debt and taxed as they are, would hesitate to entrust to it the borrowing and expenditure of the large sums required to erect the proposed addition to the Hospital for the Insane, the new college building and cold storage. But with the record of the Peters-McLean administration before them, and two elections in prospect, they cannot but regard the present proposals with suspicion and alarm.

COLD STORAGE.

THE one thing for which the people of this Province would be inclined to excuse an immediate expenditure of borrowed money would be the erection of Cold Storage warerooms; for cold storage is needed to supply a felt want on the part of our farmers. If no other means of erecting cold storage warerooms could be obtained the people would, we believe, be willing that the Provincial Government should borrow money for the purpose, in the hope that the revenue to be obtained would meet the interest and eventually the principal. But other means are, fortunately, available. We clip from the Canadian Journal of Commerce of the 3rd inst., the following paragraph which indicates the source whence the means may be obtained:

"The Dominion Cold Storage Co's. enterprise in Montreal, to which reference has been made more than once in our columns, has entered upon the second stage of its existence, and efforts are now being made to extend the system. Mr. W. Johnson of the company, well known to our own business men, waited on the committee on agriculture this week and made a proposition to establish cold storage warehouses in various parts of the Dominion, if the government would undertake to guarantee 4 per cent. interest for ten years on the anticipated outlay of $3,000,000. The idea as already broached is to provide such cold storage accommodation as may enable holders of farm products to place their goods on the market in practically the same condition as when produced. The stock of the company was fairly well subscribed last fall, and should the offer be accepted, the promoters and directors are prepared to begin at once. It was originally intended to erect warehouses only at Montreal and other exporting points, but on further consideration the company decided to enter the producing districts so that they might be nearer the farmers. Statistics were quoted showing the saving to egg producers that must result. The guarantee, it was pointed out, would not be asked for until the buildings were erected, and the government could exercise supervision in such a way as to control the issue of the stock. Most of the members were impressed with the importance of the scheme, and after a number of questions had been satisfactorily answered by Mr. Johnson, the committee decided to recommend the government to take the matter into consideration. Prof. Robertson, at the same meeting, outlined the intentions of the government with respect to providing cold storage accommodation, and dwelt upon the success that had already attended the shipments of butter to England. The policy for the coming season would be largely a repetition of last year's. Among the urgent needs to which he pointed were the establishment of cold storage warehouses at Winnipeg, Calgary, St. John, N. B., Halifax and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The market value of products was now largely determined by their flavor. Cold storage served a three fold purpose in keeping the flavor, lengthening the season in which they may be consumed, and enabling the producer to keep them for the most favorable market. The cause of the Dominion Cold Storage could hardly have been pleaded better by their own representative, and the prospects are that their wishes will be favorably met by the government."

We are assured that if a little encouragement and assistance were held out to the company here referred to, they would be glad to erect the building forthwith and would give such guarantees, etc., as would satisfy the reasonable expectations of all those who need cold storage.

As between the ownership of cold storage by the Provincial Government and by a company, the results would be: On the part of the Government a considerable increase to the public debt, added scope for political corruption and boodling, management under party favorites, unfairness and favoritism towards patrons, an annual deficit to be made up by the taxpayers at large; On the part of the Dominion Cold Storage Company,—no addition to the people's liabilities, prompt action, impartial management by experienced persons, equal charges to all, a dividend paid to the company at the end of each year.

As between the two, we believe that the balance of public opinion will incline heavily towards the company.

OUR PUBLIC WORKS

THE Commissioner of Public Works says that he has "much pleasure" in submitting his report for last year. We think that the public will agree with THE EXAMINER that his feelings ought to be those of shame. Upwards of $30,000 00 have, within the past year, been spent by his department, and what is there to show for it? Certainly, there is the new grit member for the third district of Prince County;—but what else? To those who remember how generally neglected our roads and bridges and public buildings were and are, it is marvellous how even the genius of Mr. James R. McLean could account for such an expenditure, in an non-election year. The items set out in the report ought to be very fully explained. If what we hear be true, some of them are highly questionable.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—The grits at Ottowa are impeding public business by "obstruction" and the grits at Charlottetown are impeding public business by 'caucus."

—The Pioneer points out that the net loss on account of the operation of Charlottetown, Southport, Rocky Point and West River ferries in the past year was $25,375 21, and says "that is a condition of affairs that may well make us pause and reflect." We should think so.

—The Orange Sentinel says: "The Hon. Mr. Laurier has gone too far for a politician and not far enough for a statesman. By opposing the Remedial bill and denouncing the attempted coercion by the priests of the French Roman Catholics who aided him in opposing that measure he has provoked the enmity of the Roman Catholic Church, and ensured for his opponents the full support of the Church vote. On the other hand, by condemning the Government for its failure to disallow the Manitoba Acts in the first instance, and by allowing his lieutenants in Quebec to say that they are opposing the coercion bill simply because it is not coercive enough, he has prevented the supporters of the national school idea and opponents of clerical domination in civil affairs from rallying to his support."

—The Week: On the fifteenth of June the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire opens in London, and those Canadian Boards of Trade will intend sending delegates—it is to be hoped the intention is general—should give close and immediate attention to the consideration of the subjects to be discussed. Each one of the four chief subjects—commercial relations between England and her Colonies, inter-Colonial trade relations, cable and steamship communications—are of immense and pressing importance to Canada. As there is nothing about Separate Schools or Roman Catholics in these subjects it is not to be expected that much interest will be taken in them here; but it is to be hoped that the officers of the Boards of Trade will manage to secure one or two meetings for the discussion of the objects of the Congress.

BRITAIN IN AFRICA.

(Montreal Star.)

The Dark Continent threatens to be soon alight at both ends. British diplomacy, which is coming in for a good deal of criticism just now, has succeeded, at all events, in tieing the Driebund to its African policy at a critical time. This will be most important if any difficulty should arise in the south which should give the German Emperor an opportunity to follow up his telegram to President Kruger. As things now stand Germany could hardly attack Britain in the south while a British column was marching to the relief of the Italians in the north. To do so would be to run the risk of tearing the Triple Alliance to pieces, and giving Italy with her fleet to Britain as an ally. It will be hoped, however, that no difficulty will arise with the Boers. They are a brave people who like to live alone; and there ought to be room for them somewhere in Africa. Diplomacy can display its skill by settling the problem of the Uitlanders, without inflicting a sense of grievance upon the pioneers of the Transvaal. Still, the patent popularity of "Dr. Jim" in England should convey a hint to that astute leader, President Kruger, to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain has the "home" sentiment behind him in asking for a readjustment of existing conditions to meet new circumstances.

Diplomacy does not, as a rule, take the platform to defend itself. Secrecy is to it a vital principle; and hence it is unwise to decide that a minister of Foreign Affairs cannot defend himself because he does not. About the only effective criticism of diplomacy is final failure; and even initial failure has yet to fall upon the foreign policy of the present British Administration.

PERSONAL.

Rev. M. J. McMillan, of St. Teresa's, is visiting the city.

Mr. M. C. McRobbie is here in the interests of James Robertson, St. John. He is at the Hotel Davies.

Mr. D. Gordon, agent at Summerside for the Steam Navigation Company, is among the guests at the Hotel Davies.

Mr. Ernest F. Jarvis, of the Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, arrived here Monday morning via Georgetown, to visit his father, Dr. Jarvis, who is very low.—Summerside Journal.

Mrs. Althia Hultz of Artimus, Ky., has built a church through her own efforts alone. A year ago she made up her mind that a church was a need. She asked help from the miners, but they were poor to a man. Nothing daunted, she set to work. She gathered berries, tramped across the mountains and sold them. She raised a pig and a calf and donated them both. In every way in her power she toiled for the good end. Last fall she begged of the miners again, but this time for work. She met with a ready response. A tract of land was bequeathed. Lumber was given. The little store of savings did the rest. The church is now under roof. Little more has been done, but it is a church which one day will be complete, and Mrs. Hultz has her reward.

The genuine Blenheim Serge and Tyke Serge are stamped every 2½ yards. For sale by S. A. McDonald. 3i—ap7

No cotter pins to get loose on Perfects and Garden City at the Leader's.

GARCIA IS SAFE.

Greater Portion of Seized Arms and Ammunition in Hands of Patriots

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Ward line steamer Santiago, which arrived yesterday from Santiago, brought official news from Gen. Calixto Garcia to the Cuban junta.

Garcia landed from the Bermuda at Baconao, between Guantanamo and Santaigo de Cuba. The arms and ammunition were taken ashore in four boats which Garcia left pulled up on the beach. The Bermuda stood by while the transfer was being made, but as soon as this was accomplished she steamed out to sea.

The empty boats were seized by a Spanish cruiser and towed to Santiago. The press censor suppressed all reference to the incident.

From these advices the junta is confident that the greater portion of the arms and ammunition the Bermuda carried out of this port is now in the possession of the Cuban patriot army and that if any part was still left on the steamer when she was seized at Honduras, it was only a small portion of the original cargo.

ANOTHER SPANISH DEFEAT.

The Spanish Commander's Column Routed and its Commander Killed.

HAVANA, April 6—Intelligence reaches this city of a fight that occurred among the hills around San Blas near Cienfuegoes Province of Santa Clara, between a column commanded by Col. Vasquez and a body of insurgents. The latter occupied an elevated position which gave them a decided advantage over the Spaniards who were taken by surprise. The troops claim that the rebels used explosive bullets. It is known that the Spaniards were defeated after a hot fight, losing many killed and wounded. Among the latter were Col. Vasquez and Lieut. Buron. At one time during the engagement the insurgents charged upon the troops with machets, inflicting heavy losses.

The official account of the fight says that insurgents lost 21 killed and three wounded, while the Spanish loss was 16 wounded. The report says that the insurgents were defeated, but like many other reports issued by the government this is utterly unreliable. The insurgents as stated above, completely surprised the troops, and utterly routed them. Newspapers here report that Gomez with 4,000 men is going to Sigueanea valley. A court martial held at Matanzas has sentenced four prisoners of war to death.

ALARM AT MAFEKING.

Sir Hercules Robinson Appealed to for Protection From the Natives.

CAPE TOWN, April 6.—Alarm prevails at Mafeking, and the farmers in the outlying districts are bringing their families into town. They declare that the natives in the country around are preparing to rise on account of the discontent aroused among them by the slaughter of their cattle in the effort to stamp out the destructive rinder pest. This cattle disease had been creating great havoc among the herds of the Transvaal and most all the communication between the Transvaal and Rhodesia become paralyzed.

Mafeking is situated on the north-eastern border of Cape Colony, with the Transvaal adjoining it on the east. It is the point from which Jameson's raiders set out for Johannesburg. It is also the point from which Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, last week, despatched a force of five hundred British troops to assist in putting down the Matabele uprising. The border of Matabeleland is 340 miles to the north-east and Buluwayo is 340 miles away.

Measures have been taken to protect Mafeking. The inhabitants have held a meeting and decided to appeal to the governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, to send troops, the police not being sufficient for the protection of Bechuanaland, to the north.

THE SUFFERING ARMENIANS.

Piteous Cry for Help Still Going Up—The Work of Relief.

BOSTON, April 6.—Mr. Moses P. Parmelee writes to the Armenian board from Trebizond, on the Black Sea, of the great amount of labor involved in the relief work in which he is aided by Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, missionaries from Brousa. Frank H. Wiggin, 1 Somerset street, Boston, who forwards funds to the international relief committee at Constantinople, reports that he has already remitted $100,000 besides more than $50,000 additional to the Armenians from their kindred in the United States, yet these funds are exhausted and more ample supplies are imperatively asked for. There is no cessation in the accounts of appalling destitution coming from Asiatic Turkey. In all the vilayets of eastern and central Turkey, people by the thousands are without homes, clothing, bedding and food, completely stripped of all they once had. Their cries for help are piteous. Never in the life-time of anyone now on earth has there been a more piercing call for charity, and it is inconceivable that another call like this should come in this generation. There need be no fear that the aid will not reach those who need it. The present organization for distribution of relief is most economical. All it needs is more money. Let that money come soon or it will be too late.

A cable despatch just received says that the need is increasing. Harpoot distribution reaches fifty-four thousand souls and there are fifteen other centres.

COLONIZING ANTICOSTI.

QUEBEC, April 6.—The well-known contracting firm of Simon Peters was officially informed from Paris that it has secured from Mr. Menier, purchaser of the Island of Anticosti, the contract for the construction of the wharves, piers, mills and houses for a large number of colonists on the Island. The contractors expect the accepted plans back from Paris this week, and will immediately set to work, and at the opening of navigation will be ready to ship materials to the Island. It is reported that a large vessel, the property of Mr. Menier, will arrive here from France early this spring, and will ply between this port and Anticosti.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, April 6.—Despatches from Cairo say dervishes are threatening to make an attack upon the Egyptian fort at Helaib on the Red Sea and cut through the country to Korosko. The Egyptian commander at Murad Wells, which place is threatened by dervishes, telegraphs that he has been reinforced by the arrival of troops at Firket. A despatch to the Globe says the dervishes have received orders from the Khaliff at Omdurman to make an attack all along the line of the Nile to Kessala. At Saukim it is estimated that 20,000 dervishes are now in readiness to oppose the advance of the Dongola expedition.

Most of our new spring stock will be ready for your inspection to-morrow, Friday.—Moore & McLeod.

What Helen Saw To-day in Jas. Paton & Co's. Show Rooms.

MY DEAR NAN:—

Of course you, having heard me very often air my objections to go among a crowd to look at pretty things, can quite understand my reasons for persuading Messrs. Jas. Paton & Co. to allow me a peep into the veritable fairy-land which their show room presents, ready, as it is, to be thrown open to the public to-morrow morning. I know that my principal objection is selfish, but I always do want to look at pretty thing by myself, and my wish was fulfilled in very truth to-day.

But I am not going to forestall any one's pleasure by describing the most artistic arrangement of the store, therefore I am going to tell you instead, my dear, about some of the lovely things I saw to-day, things that made me sigh for sufficient "filthy lucre" to buy, and buy indefinitely until I realized the fact that it is just as well that we girl's pocket money is within due bounds, or we would treat ourselves on an occasion like this, not only to what we want, or really need, but also to a great deal we could do without.

If ever Dame Fashion excelled herself in a gorgeous display of beautiful colors, she has done so this season, and not only in colors, but in most beautiful, soft, luxurious materials. Well, I will tell you first of what I know you are simply longing to hear of—the bonnets and hats. They are more charming than I have ever remember to have seen them before, and are so varied that it is almost impossible for me to tell you what they are like.

Certainly, I looked at the Paris productions first, for they are dear to the hearts of all women, and are this year actually not too dear for the average purse, at the same time that they are indeed creations of rare beauty. One of them has a crown of colored Tuscan straw, is trimmed with soft ribbon bows, in shot shades of purple and green, while bows, slips and ivy leaves complete the whole, and adds a touch of color, which makes one imagine that the flowers are not imitations, but realities. Another bonnet has a shot straw crown, and is trimmed with butterfly bows of goffered chiffon, while ornaments of brilliants and pearls give a particularly handsome finish. Still another is of black tulle and ribbon, with white velvet cords on the ribbon. A beaded crown is surrounded with sequens in every imaginable place, and although the bonnet is the quietest looking, in my opinion it is the pick of the lot. They are all small, and have velvet strings of moderate width this season.

Then the hats! If the bonnets are small the hats are correspondingly large, and in some cases are a perfect garden of gorgeous summer blooms. As I imagine that when you read this you will certainly go to the show and see for yourself, I am only going to tell you about one hat, and I want you to see it for a certainty when you do go. It is a marvel of loveliness. Made on a nice shape, which is finished with a straw edge and trimmed with shimmery black tulle that is edged with deep cream. The crown is composed altogether of wild rosebuds and leaves; the back, which is turned up, is hidden from view by half-blown wild roses, buds and dark green leaves, some of which droop gracefully to fall on the hair. From the back of the crown rise two large roses, one in the richest and deepest shade of cream, the other a warm soft crimson, forming a perfect contrast to its companion, and giving a warmth of color which renders the whole complete. Those that I have told you of are all Paris designs; but there are others shown which are the work of J. P. & Co's own milliner, Miss McEachern, which, if they were put in among the Paris creations, would be so thoroughly at home there that no could tell that they had not crossed the ocean together, and which, while being fully as handsome, are much more moderate in price, and better suited to purses such as yours or mine, Nan, for it appears to me we come to the end of our money resources long before we intend to.

The untrimmed hats are especially pretty. Nearly all of them have wide brims, with full tam crowns. One style, the "Fenlake," would, I think, be becoming to any face. And, my dear, with all due deference to your hatred of the coming woman, even her headgear is provided for by the Cyclist's hat, a very pretty fine straw, almost an English walking hat in shape. The bloomers, which will fully give us the coming woman, are not imported yet, so you or I, or any one it suits, can adopt the Cyclist's hat, and I think it will prove as comfortable as it looks.

The millinery which is not made up is simply bewildering in color and variety. Some of the ribbons are very gardens of posies in themselves, extra wide and scattered over with most beautiful flowers. There are wide, plain ribbons, and others in all the mixtures of color given by the changeable effects. Also sombre and pompadour chiffons, shot chiffons, and striped chiffons in black and green, heliotrope and black, black and white, and every other imaginable combination; and you can find ostrich mounts in all shades to match the hat straws. Sequens are much used, as are quills in many varieties, hand-painted and gemmed, shot-quills and quills with "bits of tartan." There are jewelled wings and argriettes, and jet argriettes in numbers. The buckles are simply past describing. Some which I liked best were of smoked pearl and jet; the changing hues of the smoked pearl, showing to advantage the jet trimming, and giving the shot-effect, which is in everything, even to argrettes and sequens.

Now I am coming to the flowers, and I do really feel as if here is a subject to which my pen cannot do justice. Never before has Nature been so admirably copied as in this season's display of floral beauties; and Messrs. Jas. Paton & Co. having had their flowers made to special order, certainly rank first in the flower display this season. Beds of brilliant bloom do the flowers seem as one looks at them in their boxes and tries to distinguish one kind from another, for it would need an expert botanist to name all the different varieties. They are of every hue and class, from the modest marguerite peeping up with its innocent face from the mass of gaily colored flowers around it, to the proud and triumphant poppy, holding its head above all others, and rich in its magnificent coloring and beauty. Scotch heather in all colors is also to be seen, and would believe me, Nan, the real, genuine "pussy-willow" that we used to cull in long ago days, occupies a prominent place among this season's flowers?

And the roses! They come in all colors, as also do the poppies. Some of the roses are crushed into soft masses of delicate bloom, while others are of deeper shades, and look the quintessence of hot house exotics. lillies of the valley nestle in their purity among deep-hued flowers, and look so natural one can almost picture the cool, shady places in which they grow, and from whence they seem only a few moments since to have been plucked. Wall flowers, primroses, and——but I think I will say no more of the flowers, because I want to tell you that the question of jackets or capes for summer wraps has been settled beyond a doubt, and capes have won the day. I was shown some Berlin models, and I must try and give you some faint idea of what they are like. One is of shot silk crepon, the ground of the goods is blue, shot with black. The cape is trimmed with goffered silk, edged with lace, and is lined with silk. Another one of black cloth has a looped collar, and is trimmed with loops of cloth, which are edged, as well as is the collar, with bluet silk velvet. Again, another of black silk marvelleux, trimmed with applique of black broadcloth which is stitched with crimson silk. This cape is lined throughout with marvelleaux, and its price is only $22 00. There was one of cardinal silk crepon lined through with marselleaux. These crepon capes had high ruffs of goffered silk around the neck, fastened with large black satin bows.

Ever your friend,

HELEN.

(To be continued).

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

Disgraceful Scenes in the House.

Grit Obstruction Gone Mad.

The Bible Brought in to be Laughed at.

Elder Charlton's Irreverence.

OTTAWA, April 9.

The Grits have developed into as full-fledged obstructionists as ever the McCarthyites were. At midnight the House had been in session for fifty-seven hours continuously, and there is no sign of a let up. For nearly twenty-four hours members have been discussing whether or not the committee should rise. This enables them to discuss practically any subject, and was the means of causing one of the most scandalous exhibitions ever seen in Parliament. It was the introduction of a bible by Mr. John Charlton, who read from it and commented.

Mr. Wallace asked, "Will the hon. gentleman please read about Joseph and his brethren?" (Much laughter.) Mr. Charlton willingly obliged Wallace, amid loud laughter.

This led to a dignified rebuke from Dr. Bergin, who indignantly protested against any man reading the scriptures to hold them up to scorn. He severely rebuked Mr. Charlton.

In the uproar which followed Mr. McGillivray was heard to say, "Why, Charlton is an elder in our church."

Dr. Bergin—"Well, if he is, the sooner you get rid of him the better." (Great uproar.)

"If Mr. Charlton wanted to obstruct," continued Dr. Bergin, "surely there were other books that he could have obtained to read without bringing the Book of all books into the House of Commons and expounding it in a manner to provoke ridicule and ribaldry."

Dr. Bergin's dignified and manly protest against Mr. Charlton's irreverence was the one redeeming feature of this unfortunate incident.

The general impression in parliamentary circles is that there will be no let up to the committee stage on the remedial bill until Saturday. From that time out the Government will barely have two weeks in which to close up the necessary legislation. The supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year must be passed, and will not likely meet with much opposition from the grits, provided the amounts are reasonable.

The Government will therefore require the greater part of next week in order to get these estimates and certain necessary legislation through the House, so that it is not likely that the Remedial Bill will be considered to any great extent after this week.

It looks as though there would be no adjournment until Monday.

A SCANDALOUS OFFENCE

And a Notable Escape.

MONCTON, April 9.

A theological student at Sackville, be longing to Fredericton, is in the lock-up here, being under a charge of a very unpleasant nature. The offence alleged is of a nameless description and the accused, who is respectably connected, feels his situation keenly.

SACKVILLE, April 9.

Geo. C. Hatt, who was arrested yesterday at Moncton, with the aid of outside assistance escaped from jail there last night and up to the present time is at large.

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Best Goods of the two leading Manufacturers' Agents for Alfred Peats of New York and Chicago, and a full line of English Washable Papers. One whole flat, 60 feet by 24 feet, devoted to Wall Paper. mch30

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RUBBER BALLS, all new stock, all sizes, all colors, low prices. Footballs, Baseballs, etc., just opened.

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Charlottetown, April 8, 1896—dy

The Ocean Accident

Issnes an up-to-date accident policy. The annoying and restricting clauses of other companies are absent in its policies. Capital, $2,000,000

E.R. BROW, AGENT.

Charlottetown.

Madam, Your Feet

would look prettier and feel the more comfortable in an easy-fitting, fashionable pair of handsome Shoes? Where will you buy them? We have for your seeing some of the daintiest styles your eyes have ever looked upon, made by J. & T. Bell, Montreal's finest Shoe makers, and the prices are far below your expectations.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.,

Ch'town, April 6, 1896. Money Saving Boot and Shoe Distributors.

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SAVE TIME AND LABOR!

WATSON'S FURNITURE POLISH produces instantly a brilliant polish on Furniture, Oilcloth, etc., without rubbing. Fifteen cents per bottle at

WATSON'S DRUG STORE,

Headquarters for House Cleaning Supplies.

Charlottetown, April 8, 1896—dy

Star Merchant Tailor.

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How to clothe an Ideal Body is a question of some moment to the possessor. Don't worry about it. That's our profesh. We have the will, we have the ability and the goods (to clothe in the most artistic manner) the finest specimen of manhood anywhere between the two oceans.

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No class of bipeds are so hard on Footwear. To save your child's health it is necessary to have good Boots for this muddy time of year. A large variety of New Boots cheap at

GOFF BROTHERS.

Charlottetown, April 9, 1896—2i6

THE LADIES OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH

WILL HOLD THEIR

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—ON—

Thursday, April 9th,

—IN THE—

NEW ST. JAMES' HALL.

Doors open at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon. Tea from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Admission, 10 cents. Tea Tickets, 25 cents.

DON'T

Lose Your Money.

A very few cents will save your money. We have opened a nice line of PURSES—so cheap you can afford to throw away the old one. To save money is to buy a Purse of us.

A. W. REDDIN, Phm. B,

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

"SUNNYSIDE."

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NEW CROP, 1896.

250 puns. Choice Trinidad,
100 " Bright Barbadoes,
100 " Extra Demerara,
50 " Porto Rico.

Our record for extra good quality and lowest prices will be maintained

Above lots due opening navigation, direct from West Indies.

Orders solicited.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Ap. 1, '96—1weod

CH'TOWN BOARD OF TRADE

Quarterly Meeting.

The General Quarterly Meeting of this Corporation will be held at the upper rooms of the Masonic Temple in this city, on the evening of WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 8 o'clock.

E. D. HIGGS, Secretary.

Charlottetown, April 4, 1896—4i

TO LET—That field on the west side of the Malpeque Road, and bounded on the south by the road passing the Royalty School, lately occupied by Mr Richard Burke as tenant to Mr Malcolm McLeod. Apply to M & D C McLEOD. dy tf—ap9

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april8

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