

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 16, 1895.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S EXPENSES.

On Wednesday last our "independent paper" published a grossly exaggerated statement of the expenses to which Canada is put by the Governor-General. The "grand total" of this remarkable statement was \$2,851,918, or about \$500,000 more than the total cost of all the departments of civil government at Ottawa. Three days have elapsed—ample time in which to correct this false statement. But no correction has been made. It was evidently put forth with the deliberate purpose of misleading ignorant and thoughtless voters, and was all the more misleading inasmuch as it purported to be a telegram. It is true that a more reasonable, but still grossly exaggerated, statement was contained in a subsequent paragraph of the same paper; but it was the table of figures that was calculated to attract attention.

The false statement is the more outrageous inasmuch as the Governor-General's salary and expenses is a point of objection on the part of many persons—both Conservatives and Liberals. It is true that the high office of Governor-General costs the country a large sum of money, though never larger, we believe, than when the Liberal party were in power. By reference to the Auditor-General's report it appears that in 1893 there were paid:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Governor-General's Salary (\$48,666.66), Clerks, etc. (\$10,503.74), Stationery for Government (\$116.26), Stationery for Governor-General's Office (\$292.34), Repairs to Rideau Hall (\$25,516.92), Travelling expenses and other contingencies (\$11,374.00), Total (\$96,470.52).

This is a large amount, and it is possible that, Lord Aberdeen being a greater Liberal than Lord Derby, it may be somewhat increased by the present incumbent. But what can Parliament do about it, more than has been done? In 1867-68, as we learn from Pope's memoirs of Sir John Macdonald, a bill was passed by large majorities of both Houses of Parliament reducing the Governor-General's salary from £10,000, to £6,500 sterling per year. The Governor-General reserved it for the signature of the Queen's pleasure, and Her Majesty's assent was withheld upon the ground that the proposed salary of £6,500 would reduce Canada, so far as salary is the standard of recognition, to the third class among Colonial Governments, and thus restrict Her Majesty's ministers in their choice of Governors-General. A notable proof of the truth of this declaration was in the meantime given. After the departure of Lord Monck, the Earl of Mayo was appointed Governor-General of Canada. "Very shortly afterwards," we quote from Pope's memoirs—"it became known in England that the Canadian Parliament had cut down the Governor-General's salary in the manner already explained. When Lord Mayo heard of this he was so annoyed that he immediately threw up the office, not, as he was careful to explain, because of the £3,500, but for the reason that he felt the reduction of the salary lessened the prestige and dignity of the appointment. It thus appears that we cannot have a cheap Governor-General. It is the policy of the Mother Country to pay her public servants generously—to heap emoluments and honors upon the heads of the men who are considered worthy to hold high office; and who shall say, in view of the world-wide empire and enormous wealth of Great Britain, due largely to the fact that she has thus drawn men of the highest ability and intellect into every department of her public service, that this policy is not wise? Certainly the public interests of this Canada of ours, comprising the territory of a great continent, are so important that her people cannot afford to act the niggard in respect to high offices of state. Extravagance must, of course, be checked. But the saving which would tend to poverty and meanness must also be avoided. We must not measure the salary and expenses of the Governor-General by a narrow gauge or raise a bar to hinder the Mother Country from sending to us men of the calibre of Dufferin and Derby, Lansdowne and Aberdeen. As to the expenses in connection with Rideau Hall, it is to be remembered that that residence of the Governor-General is an old building, constantly requiring repair. It is now evident that a "peppy wise and pound foolish" policy was pursued when, in opposition to the opinion of Sir John Macdonald, it was, in the early days of the Confederation, on account of the expense, decided not to build a new and suitable Government House. The true economy on the part of nations, as well as men, does not always consist in small expenditures. At any rate, there is nothing whatever to justify the Guardian in publishing a grossly exaggerated and distorted statement concerning the outlay of the Government in connection with the Governor-General.

THE MODERN INVALID

Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician; if convalescent he uses the gentle family laxative, Serravallo's Pige.

A Comfort Sometimes.

When health is far gone in Consumption, sometimes only ease and comfort can be secured from the use of Scott's Emulsion. What is much better is to take this medicine in time to save your health.

SHORT HISTORY OF OUR CHEESE INDUSTRY.

CANADA was, up to 1865, a free market for the cheese of the United States. The people of Canada then ate republican cheese. At the close of 1865 there were but ten cheese factories in operation in Ontario and two in Quebec. But upon the imposition of a duty on cheese, in 1866, sixty factories sprang into being in Ontario and twelve in Quebec, and 6,480,000 lbs of cheese were produced. Two years afterwards there had increased to 180 factories in Ontario, with a productive capacity of 12,000,000 pounds annually, and seventeen factories in Quebec, with a capacity of 1,500,000 pounds annually. In 1891 there were 1,568 factories in Canada, the product of which was valued at \$9,573,800. There has been a steady increase in factories and output since, and in 1893 Canada exported to Great Britain, cheese valued at \$13,407,470. Would the great cheese industry of Canada have been developed if it had not been for the fact that the manufacturers of cheese were protected by means of a duty. Not likely. It is much more likely that the United States would not only have possessed our market but would have supplied that of Great Britain also. Take the figures for the half dozen years ending in 1893, and it will be seen how an industry which owes a great stimulus to protection outstripped in the value of exports the country which, in 1865, controlled the trade of the continent:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Canadian Exports, U.S. Exports. Shows values for 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A KINK IN THE CRANK.

Sir.—Mr. Laurier has declared for a "maximum revenue from a minimum tariff." Like all their late policies (?) this last one of the great Free Trade Leader is somewhat vague, and may mean anything. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the members of the Liberal party to enlighten the faithful. And once again they go to Washington. "The revenue collected for the Federal Government shows an increase for January, 1895, in the city of Buffalo, as a result of the reduction of the tariff." Let us see, then, how the minimum tariff works. Certainly it is a little high,—higher than the robber N. P. tariff of Canada. If it suits the free traders, Liberals, Tories and all that growl, but like the Cartwright tariff of old, the present United States tariff is a deficit maker. Short ten millions per month for October, November and December, 1894, and an estimated shortage of five millions per month for the balance of the year; or a deficit, in round numbers, of one hundred million dollars for the year 1895 will be the result in the United States of the first year of the so-called minimum tariff. One city shows an increase in January and dozens of larger cities show a larger revenue decrease. Yet in the mind of the Guardian, Buffalo, N. Y., is the model of the United States. Evidently there must be a kink in the crank and a number of cogs knocked out of some of the wheels of the Guardian's writing machine. The revenue collected from the city of St. John, N. B., in January, 1895, shows a larger percentage of increase than in Buffalo, and hereinafter writers will argue from that that Canada is already enjoying Mr. Laurier's "maximum of revenue from a minimum tariff."

IMPROVED HOGS

Sir.—A very pleasing proof that the farmers of Lower Montague are awake to the fact that dairying, to be financially successful, must be accompanied by the raising of good hogs, is afforded by the recent importation by the Lower Montague branch of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of a pair of Duroc Jersey hogs. These were obtained from Cape Breton, Rigby, Ont., and notwithstanding their long journey, arrived in good condition. As this is the first importation of Duroc Jersey, a breed not generally well-known along with slaves, to New Jersey, where the breed, in the hands of a few intelligent breeders was improved to such an extent as to attract the attention of hog breeders in other States. At the present time, however, not as well known as some of the other breeds, yet Duroc Jersey may be found in about every State in the Union gaining ground every year, and that in the face of the strongest competition ever known in swine breeding in America. The D. J. hogs owe their rising popularity to the fact that they are hardy, healthy, sure breeders, raising from three to five, will fatten at any age, and put on more flesh for a given weight of food than any other hog. To prove the last statement we may take the results of a test carried on by the Michigan Agricultural College with Berkshires, Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys from June 16th to January 30th. The Duroc Jersey's gain was 2.59 lbs. per day at a cost of 4.65 lbs. of feed for each lb. of gain. Berkshires 2.11 lbs secured at a cost of 5.22 lbs. of feed; Poland-Chinas 1.85 lbs at a cost of 5.87 lbs of feed per lb. of gain. Other cases, equally as favorable to the Duroc Jersey, might be cited, but this ought to be sufficient to show that the real come well recommended and will doubtless make themselves heard notwithstanding their exceedingly quiet disposition. Anyone interested in hog raising could not do better than call on Jas. E. Poole who will gladly show the records and give all information in his power concerning them. Kings Co. Restric.

SHEEP OR NO SHEEP?

Sir.—The milk cow has taken the place of honor in the estimation of many of our farmers which the horse till lately held. The future advantages which will come from this change are many. But while cows and milk are rightly taking the foremost place in Island stock raising, pigs and sheep should not be neglected. At the present time there is a disposition among many stockmen to abolish their flocks of sheep. They argue that wool is too cheap and lamb and mutton so plentiful that no profit can be got from sales. As the same condition of low prices and overstocking is the periodic condition of every product of the stock raiser and agri-

culturist, it may be looked on as a very short sighted policy, and one that is sure to go on to produce a certain article which thrives on our farm, because at the moment there appears to be no profit from the sale of the surplus, for the chances are that in a very short time that article may be in brisk demand. There is no part of America where the British breeds of sheep thrive as in P. E. Island. Our sheep are uniformly healthy and the well developed state of the lambs when only three or four months old is marvellous. But there is one source of great actual loss and constant unavoidable risk. Dogs are the curse and bane of the sheep owner in every part of the Province, but most so near the towns and villages. In one of the villages of King's County several of the young men make a business of breeding worthless curs, which are scattered broadcast over the country. Young people buy these mongrels, part bull dog, do the sheep the impression they are getting valuable pup, when the only purpose it ever serves is to eat valuable food, that if given to a pig, would keep the family in need of pork and finally, the pup when developed, are destroyed in a few days, dozens of valuable sheep in the neighborhood.

Here, then, is a subject for our lawmakers consideration. When looking for sources of revenue, they can "kill two birds with one stone." Place a tax on dogs, enforce severe penalties on the owner of such if seen alone of his owner's property. In case of a female the tax should be quadrupled. The reasons are too well known to need stating. Such a law can be enforced and yield a good sum as revenue. Make sheep raising a safe business and conduce to the safety of all travellers on our highways, for many dangerous episodes are constantly being passed by horses running away and foot travellers being attacked by these terrible beasts. In the writer's opinion all dogs should have their tails cut off short, just behind their ears. Yours Non Canisibus.

"A VOTER" ANSWERED.

Sir.—In your issue of 14th a correspondent signing himself "A Voter" asks Mr. Fenwick Wire, intimating that the reduction in price of this article is due to the fostering care of the N. P. It is unlikely that Mr. Davies will consider the question worth an answer, as the big reduction in the price of this article immediately after the reduction in duty last year showed every farmer on P. E. I. keeping the price up in Canada when the same article could be bought in the United States for about half. The Canadian price is now a question for 13 cents to 2 cents per lb caused a corresponding reduction in the Canadian manufacturers' price, how much less would the farmer buy his wire for if the other 2 cent duty was wiped off? A. V.

THAT BRANCH RAILWAY.

Sir.—Can you tell us why the whole Gait party goes into hysterics about the Branch Road to Murray Harbor. Why do they display such fury when a railway to Belfast is mentioned? Is it because they are the friends of Belfast and Murray Harbor, and that they would wish to help them to get their railway? If so, we are afraid that the Patriot and Guardian are doing us a great deal of harm, and that their noise and clatter is to hide their real feelings in regard to it. We think they are deeply opposed to it for some reason. Perhaps the reason is that it may ruin their chances at the next Dominion Election. They need not be afraid as to that—the trade policy of their party has killed them long ago. They are actually dead, but they don't know it. Do put in a good word for our railway; we want it and must have it. We are going to unite on it. Perhaps the squealing of the Grice is a good omen. Yours, etc. RAILWAY ADVOCATE. Belfast, Feb. 16, 1895.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Advertisements under this heading charged for at the rate of five cents per line. Mails crossing to-day. A big supply of the latest newspapers and magazines to night at Carter's Bookstore. Just arrived Ex S Stanley an elegant assortment of ladies' new frilled collars and cuffs, new turned down collars and cuffs, white and colored chemises.—Stanley Bros. feb 21

Wish this slip was a sample of any one of the 68 patterns of dress goods that Stanley Bros. are selling at 39 cents per yard. Every lady reader would see at a glance the bargain there is in them at this price. These goods are actually worth from 55 to 88 cents per yard. feb 21

This Concentration.

One pill a dose, one box 25 cents. One pill relieves constipation. One box cures an ordinary case. One pill taken weekly neutralizes formation of uric acid in the blood and prevents Bright's Kidney disease and Diabetes. True only of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Waterproof goods usually have a seedy dusty look which repels all people of taste. They are either rubber, and then you are suffocated with your own vapors, or the chemical process used stamps them as waterproof in appearance. Presley's Cravenette waterproof dress goods are absolutely indistinguishable from the non-waterproof goods a peculiar and important merit which no other waterproof goods possess. They may be had in a beautiful variety of colors, and they are perfectly rainproof, there is nothing whatever to indicate it. Perfectly porous and non-odorous Cravenette, exactly meets the need for rainproof garments which can equal in beauty the finest materials. See that "The Vanished Board," Priestley's trade mark, is in each piece.

The genuine Tyke serges seems to be the rage just now for gentlemen's suits. Stamped Tyke on every 21 yards.

Purify your blood, tone up the system, and regulate the digestive organs by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

"I have spent thousands of dollars and been in the best hospitals of Europe and America under treatment for catarrh," said a gentleman recently, "and have never received so much genuine relief as I have from a twenty-five cent box of Hawker's catarrh cure."

Well and Stylishly Clothed in the Hard Times.

Thousands of women in Canada with very limited means have found the secret of dressing well and stylishly in their homes and for the street. These fortunate women have found out that, by spending ten cents for a package of one of the fashionable colors of Diamond Dyes, they can re-color an old and faded dress, and make it look like a new production. A lady recently informed us that she had not purchased new material for a dress in three years. This same lady is always neatly and prettily dressed, because she uses the Diamond Dyes. She has several old dresses and dyes each one twice a year, and produces as good colors with the Diamond Dyes as can be found in new goods. It is wonderful, indeed, the saving in dollars that can be effected by a judicious use of Diamond Dyes.

Great Suffering in England.

LONDON, Feb. 16. The coldness of the weather continues to cause widespread suffering and many deaths. The thermometer was far below freezing (7) yesterday. In eighty inquiries held in London verdicts have been that death was accelerated by the cold.

Opposition Candidates in St. John.

St. John, Feb. 16. As a result of last night's writ meetings it is pretty certain that Weldon and Ellis will be nominated for the House of Commons.

Obituary.

AMHERST, Feb. 16. The death took place at Minville, N. S. yesterday, of Gilbert Seaman, aged 75.

The Finance Minister Accepts.

St. John, Feb. 16. Hon. Mr. Foster has accepted the nomination for York.

A large stock of FLOUR and MEAL on hand.

We make a specialty of the best TEAS.

SANDERSON & CO., CASH GROCERS.

Newson Block, Victoria Row. feb 13

Inland Steam Navigation Co.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Inland Steam Navigation Company will be held in the Room in Queen's Buildings, King Street, (now occupied by the Harbor Light), on SATURDAY, the 2nd of March next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. L. C. OWEN, Secretary. Charlottetown, Feb. 14, 1895.

WE CAN DO IT!

Englishmen, Irishmen or Scotchmen, it matters not what your station in life may be, or what creed, class or nationality you belong to, we can suit you. We would or will not ask you any of the above questions, but we do ask have you given us a trial. If not it will be to your interest to do so. Our prices are the lowest and the style, fit and finish is all that could be desired. Yours for good fits and low prices. Repairing and Pressing attended to.

S. A. McDONALD, THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

feb 14

BANK STOCK

You can make more money by investing in our stock, for we are offering it now AWAY BELOW PAR, to make room for our Spring shipments. It is needless to enumerate the many bargains we are offering, for they are legion

JOHN T. MCKENZIE, Star Merchant Tailor,

LONDON HOUSE.

feb 7

PHOTOGRAPHY I

Superior workmanship, refined finish and moderate prices combine to make these Photos the most satisfactory in Charlottetown to-day.

GEO. H. COOK

Corner Queen & Grafton Sts. nov 26—m w t & w y

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

Inland Revenue Returns.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16. The annual report of the Inland Revenue Department shows a decrease of \$80,000 over 1893, but an increase over 1892 of \$40,000. The exportation of Canadian spirits is gradually increasing, last year amounting to 75,000 gallons or six times more than four years ago.

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LADIES

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

125 ROLLS

OF

"Crepe" Tissue Paper,

In 24 Beautiful Shades.

This is the finest English Paper, for making LAMP SHADES and other useful and decorative articles. Selling cheap.

GEO. CARTER & CO., BOOKSELLERS, &c

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Have Your Printing Done

AT OUR OFFICE.

- Bill Heads, Note Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Invitation and At Home Cards, Programmes, Relief Stamping, done in the neatest style at low prices.

HASZARD & MOORE.

feb 12—dy

MORTGAGE SALE.

To be sold by public auction at the Court House in Charlottetown, on FRIDAY, the fifth day of March, next, A. D. 1895, at twelve o'clock, noon, and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of September, 1884, made between George Jay, of Piquet, Lot 27, in the County of St. John, and Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hendrickson, of the one part, and John Hendrickson, of the other part, and which said mortgage indenture dated 21st day of February, A. D. 1894, was duly assigned to the undersigned by the said John Hendrickson, of the one part, and James J. Johnston, the undersigned, of the other part:—

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situated lying and being on Donnelly's Road on township number thirty-eight, in King's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing on the south western side of Donnelly's Road, at its junction with a road leading to Cardigan Road, thence running along the western side of the said road for the distance of thirty-five chains to a log in the same, thence at right angles west along said road and along the north boundary line of land in possession of Edward Jay, a distance of fourteen chains to another piece of land in possession of Edward Jay, thence north along the same for the distance of thirty chains, thence east three chains and fifty-five links, thence north fifty feet and one-half chains to Donnelly's Road, aforesaid, thence south one chain, and thence in an easterly direction to the place of commencement, containing fifty-two acres of land, a little more or less.

For further particulars apply at the office of J. J. Johnston, attorney-at-law, Charlottetown.

Dated 16th day of February, A. D. 1895. JAMES J. JOHNSTON, Assignee.

ST. GEORGE PHARMACY.

All our splendid stock must be cleared out before the end of January at 10, 20 and 35 per cent. discount, FOR CASH ONLY.

DAVIES' DRUG STORE.

jan 2—dy & wky

GL clearance SALE.

It means that our prices have touched rock bottom. If you want Boots or Shoes this month go where you get them the cheapest, at the Old Reliable Shoe Store.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

Yours for Shoes at zero prices. A. E. McEACHEN.

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NEW GOODS FOR TO-NIGHT.

No combination can keep the prices up so long as JAMES PATON & CO. can buy for spot cash. TO-NIGHT we will offer the stock bought by James Paton on his way across to the Old Country.

100 Towels, 10 and 12 cents. Come and see what they are worth.

50 pieces 34-inch Gray Cotton, 3 cents. 5,000 yards Gingham, 4, 5 and 6 cents. Just to be seen to be bought.

500 yards Flannelette, 4 cents. Better grade, 6, 7, 8 and 9 cents.

500 yards Print Cotton at 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 cents. 5,000 yards Cashmette