

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 7, 1895. CHANGE OF TIME.

THE DAILY EXAMINER. The evening have been gradually lengthening, and the weather has been stormy, and the season for travel is, speaking generally, almost over, the change of time on the part of the SS. Northumberland and the P. E. Island Railway comes upon us as a matter of surprise, as well as of regret. We are decidedly of the opinion that the public are entitled to a longer notice of change of time than they have received in this instance. Several persons whom we happen to know have lately made arrangements which will be partially, if not completely, upset by the sudden and not-soon expected change which is now announced, and there may be many others who are seriously inconvenienced on account of it. The people who are to be served are entitled to consideration in such a matter, and those who serve the people must not lose sight of that fact, for if they do, they and their services are apt to be discredited.

Upon the whole, the time table discarded this evening gave satisfaction to the travelling public. In making this statement, we do not lose sight of the fact that it was imperfect in respect (1) to the late start of the first train from Summerside to Tignish, involving an unnecessarily long delay at Summerside, and (2) to the early start of the second train from Tignish to Charlottetown involving another unnecessary long delay of about five hours at Summerside. If the first was started an hour earlier and the second two or three hours later a much larger number of persons going West would have been afforded a means of returning to Summerside or Charlottetown on the day on which they set out, for instead of crossing at Port Hill, these trains would then have crossed at Bloomfield or Alberton and travellers to all the country between the point of crossing and Charlottetown would have had the great advantage of a daily return train service. We hope that this important point will be borne in mind next year. There is no reason whatever why the second train from Tignish should leave so early as to necessitate a stay at Summerside of five long hours before proceeding to Charlottetown; and we can conceive of no reason why the first train to Tignish should be held at Summerside until ten minutes to one o'clock—except that of giving the train officials a twelve o'clock dinner. But why should the trainmen not take luncheon in Summerside at eleven o'clock and dine after their arrival in Tignish?

Another improvement might possibly be made, and we suggest it for the consideration of those concerned. Under the summer time table of this year, the first train from Tignish left Summerside for Charlottetown immediately upon arrival of the first train from Charlottetown. If a passenger in the latter had but five minutes business to do in Summerside he could not do it and return before the departure of the night train, thus losing the whole day. Many persons like to bid good by to departing friends at the side of the steamer; but the late arrangement prevented anyone in Charlottetown or at any point between Charlottetown and Summerside from doing this without loss of a whole day. If the train from Tignish were delayed at Summerside for only half an hour persons at Kensington, Freetown, Emerald, Brailhane or points further east could come into Summerside by train and do business, or see their friends off with the least possible loss of time, and we believe that hundreds would be found to take advantage of the opportunity.

These criticisms and suggestions are, of course, made without reference to the general features of the late time table; for these were good beyond doubt or question. The close connections afforded by it in travel to and from Boston and Montreal, and all continental points, the saving of the time formerly lost at Moncton and Point DuCane, were the more highly appreciated, the better they were understood. At first there was a great deal of misapprehension concerning the time table, particularly that part of it which gave to the people west of Summerside close connection with the steamer every morning and every evening. A good deal was also lost to the steamer and railway because the change was not sufficiently advertised in Boston, Montreal and other points of the United States and Canada. But notwithstanding all drawbacks, the great superiority of the late time table has been proved. The results have been good this year and they will be distinctly better next year and in the future.

The officials of the Northumberland and of the Prince Edward Island Railway who have efficiently and uncomplainingly served the public and striven to make the arrangement successful, deserve the greatest credit, and, if possible, an increase of salary. We need not stop to point out how advantageous it is to the Province to have in the Government a man of the calibre of the Hon. Donald Ferguson. Who does not remember the vexatious delays and consequent losses to the public occasioned by officials at Ottawa and Moncton, ignorant and careless of the interests of Prince Edward Island. By the exertion of his ability and influence, Mr. Ferguson has, without involving the Dominion in any extra expense worth mentioning, afforded the travelling public a service which is as far as possible continuous and consistent with the spirit of the fast-going age in which we live.

It is pleasing to note that in the time table which goes into operation to-morrow morning, the close connection between Tignish and the steamer has been retained, so that a person leaving Tignish or any intermediate point in the morning, may be in Montreal on the following morning. On the other hand, the loss of the close connection between the steamer and the evening train from Tignish is to be regretted. But this, we suppose, is unavoidable, as well as the delay of P. E. Island passengers and mails at Moncton for twenty hours.

SNAP SHOTS IN BOSTON.

Passing Glances at Some of the Churches.

POINTERS FOR INTENDING VISITORS.

Personal Paragraphs Concerning Prince Edward Islanders in Boston.

The visitor to Boston who neglects to make a tour of the churches misses much that is at once edifying and instructive, for there are very many beautiful churches in the city and suburbs. The best thing the stranger can do is to set apart one day for visiting the churches, and after having induced some person familiar with the city to accompany him, set out on his mission. He should keep at his work until it is finished, and then fill in the spare time, if he has any, as he may think best. For the purpose of today's letter, which is the third of the series, I have hastily put together a few notes concerning some of the churches in the hope that they may be of interest to those who have been over the ground as well to those who may hereafter make the circuit.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception, on Harrison Avenue, near Newton Street, is a fine classic granite structure, with a beautiful interior. It was built by the Jesuits, the work being completed in 1861. During his stay in Boston the main auditorium was opened after being closed for upwards of three months for the purpose of making extensive alterations and improvements. The transformation wrought during the time the church was closed was indeed great, and the visitor of a year or two ago would hardly recognize the place. Floor and ceiling, chancel rail and organ loft, have responded to the magic touch of the artist or the ingenious skill of the mechanic, while the effect of the transformation wrought by their hands has been heightened by the glow which comes from 1000 electric lamps, hundreds of which are hidden from the eye of the visitor. In place of the wooden floor which has done duty for the last 30 years, a new one of terrazo marble has been substituted. Its softening light color, with here and there slight dashes of sienna, is in general harmony with the rich simplicity of the whole. The walls and ceiling have been repainted and retouched. The ceilings are all done in gold and white, relieved at the sides and mouldings with olive green tinting. The great pillars which uphold the rich mosaic work of the roof are also painted white, with the exception of their delicately-carved caps, which are done in gold. The immaculate whiteness of the walls is broken only by the olive green tinting around the window mouldings. The new, too, have been repainted, varnished and grained to harmonize with the general tone of the rest of the decorations. One of the most beautiful, perhaps, of all the varied improvements and adornments are the costly altar railings, given by the league of the Sacred Heart connected with the church. The railings which support the railings are of the finest Mexican onyx, while the kneeler and artistically-paneled posts are built of the richest Italian marble. The base and cap of each pillar is ornamented with circles of gold bronze, and the caps of the columns are entirely original with the Immaculate, no other church in the United States having as yet availed itself of a similar method of illumination. A lot in the ceiling, along the floor and over the three forms but 1200 electric lamps shed their brilliant glow throughout the vast edifice, transforming it by night into a maze of light and loveliness. In the ceiling over the centre aisle there are just 450 of these lamps attached to the rosettes which form the centre pieces of the 98 panels of the main roof. Painted in ivory and acting as reflectors, these rosettes appear as glass, so that the lights seem to shine from a polished, glimmering surface of that transparent substance. In the side ceilings some 336 lights have been placed, 165 over each side aisle, and the same beautiful effect is seen here as is apparent in the main ceiling. Surrounding the grand arch of the sanctuary there is a circle of 50 lamps, all of which are hidden from view. In the great dome above the sanctuary have been concealed 50 more of these lamps, which alone are sufficient to be capable of throwing sufficient light to illumine the entire sanctuary, but in reality they form but a fraction of the lights which combine their luxurious glow to make the Immaculate sanctuary a scene past all imagining. The frames of the beautiful oil paintings hanging over the main altar have been moved back about five inches, and in the space between the paintings and the frame of each picture, lights have been deftly arranged so that nothing but the luminous rays of the electric light are seen coming from some hidden source. In all there are about 225 lamps concealed around and about the sanctuary, throwing rays of light equivalent to some 16 candle power. The whole arrangement of the electric illumination is very ingenious, and speaks volumes for the original and progressive spirit of the Jesuit fathers, who planned the entire scheme.

Trinity Church, on Copley Square, near the Museum of Fine Arts, is another edifice upon which extensive repairs are being made. This church, in the opinion of many, is the most artistic and impressive in New England, and the improvements now being made are calculated to still further add to its beauty. Trinity Church, it may be said, is designed in the Romanesque architecture of Southern France and Spain. Its external features include the outlying chapel, the quaint cloisters containing the ancient stone tracery from a window of St. Botolph's Church, the rich Gothic porch built a year or two ago, and the vast and impressive central tower rising to a height of 211 feet, and suggested by one at Salamanca. The walls are of yellowish reddish granite and brown sandstone, and

the tower roof is of red akron tiles. The interior is exceedingly rich. It has large chancel, many English, Parisian and Tiffany stained-glass windows, and some famous Biblical frescoes including "Jesus and the Woman of Samaria." The building, according to my information, cost upwards of \$200,000. Phillips Brooks was its rector from 1869 to 1891. The Cathedral of the Holy Cross, at Washington and Malden Streets, is said to be the largest Catholic Church in New England. However this may be, it is certain that it surpasses many of the European cathedrals. It is 364 feet long, is 170 feet wide at the transepts covering upwards of an acre of ground, and has a nave 120 feet high. The style of architecture is Early English Gothic, and the material used is Roxbury stone. The work of erection occupied about eight years, and was completed in 1875. The impressive character of the large interior, where lines of bronzed metal columns uphold a clerestory and a rich roof of wood, is heightened by many brilliant stained-glass windows. Each of the windows in the transept covers about 800 feet, and they represent the "Finding of the True Cross," and the "Exaltation of the Cross," Emperor Heraclius. The chancel windows, over the beautiful marble altar, show forth the "Nativity," "Circumcision," and "Ascension." The western rose-window is over the massive organ, the latter having upwards of 5000 pipes.

The Tremont Street Methodist Church, at West Concord Street, is a very handsome building of Roxbury stone, and is a fortress-looking structure. It was built in 1873, for a Unitarian society, and in 1882 was acquired by the Baptists. Its chief feature is a bell tower said to be 176 feet high, with an upper belt of colored sculptures representing Baptism, Communion, Marriage and Death, with the angels of the judgment at the angles sounding their trumpets. The interior has rose windows and a basilica roof.

The Old South Church, located on the north side of Copley Square, about opposite the Public Library, is a superb building in the North-Italian Gothic style. It is built of Roxbury stone, and was erected about ten years ago at a cost of \$500,000. Noticeable outside are the gilded copper dome, the carved fruits and birds on the outer sandstone belts, and the inscriptions and Venetian mosaics in the apse. The tower, which re-uses to lead up the side, is 248 feet high. It is very beautiful with its colored stone masonry and Gothic windows. Just one cannot help noting the carved sandstone and Lisbon marble screen, the open timber roof, and the rich stained-glass windows. The window on the east represents "The Shepherd of Bethlehem," the one on the north "The Five Parables," and that on the north "The Five Miracles."

The Central Congregational Church, on Berkeley Street in the vicinity of the Museum of Natural History, resembles a miniature Cathedral in its ecclesiastical symmetry. The stone spire, which is said to be the tallest in the city, rises 236 feet. During the past two years the interior of the church has been remodeled and splendidly decorated with favrille glass, a rich chancel, and an elegant sanctuary lamp. The church is built of Roxbury stone, after designs by a famous Gothic architect.

The First Unitarian Church, a short distance north of the Central, was built in 1808 of Roxbury stone and cost almost \$325,000. It is a classic bit of English Gothic architecture, with cloisters and a low steeple and a rich-dark interior with stained windows.

The Church of the Advent, at Mount Vernon and Brimmer Streets, not far from the Public Library, is another Gothic building. The church and chapel walls inside are of brick and stone, the lofty roof-screen of wrought iron, and the storied windows of imported stained glass.

Christ Church, in Salem and Hall Streets, in the North End, is said to be the oldest in Boston. It has a quaint interior with an organ case imported from London in 1759, a large clock set up in 1740, a cherubim given by an old provincial privateer, the first monument erected to the memory of Washington, and a Vinegar Bible and other articles given in 1733 by King George II. There is a tower which contains a melodious chime of eight bells cast at Gloucester, England, in 1741 and in 1742, which are the first set of bells cast for British Empire in North America. These bells are often rung in chimes, in hymn or ballad tunes, and also in peals.

SOME ISLANDERS IN BOSTON. Joseph Morriss, who taught school at Pownal for several years, is one of the clerks in the receiver's department of Jordan Marsh & Co.'s establishment.

Patrick B. Lacey, who conducted a tailoring establishment on Market Street several years ago, is now in business for himself on Tremont Street.

Joseph P. Roche, son of Edward Roche, of Charlottetown, is doing special work and proof-reading on the Transcript. He is also Boston correspondent of the Dublin Freeman.

Frank Mitchell, for some time employed in Watson's drug-store, this city, is now chief clerk in Ferguson's drugstore, South Boston.

Dr. Miles Martin, formerly of this Province, is practicing his profession in the "Hub." His office is in the Westminster Hotel, Madison Park.

Charles Connor, brother-in-law of John McLeer, of Charlottetown, is second steward of the St. Botolph Club, a leading social institution of the Hub. His friends expect that he will be chief steward next summer.

Thomas Logan, formerly of Charlottetown, is now employed in a boot and shoe store on Federal Street. He occasionally finds time to woo the muses, and dear Prince Edward Island is invariably the burden of his song.

NOTE AND COMMENTS.

News of the death of Richard Sloggett, Esq., which occurred at Teignmouth, Eng., last month, will be heard with regret by very many persons in this province. Mr. Sloggett, it will be remembered, was Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of Shipping here for upwards of thirty years, a position which he resigned when he left for England some seven years ago. During Mr. Sloggett's residence in this community he made hosts of friends whose sympathies go out to his bereaved widow and family.

Through assistance given by the Dominion government the dairy industry is becoming one of the chief industries of the country. Even the last census shows the marked growth of this industry:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Capital invested, Persons employed. Rows for 1880 and 1890.

EXPORT OF CHEESE FROM CANADA. 1894.....114,726,351 lbs. \$11,290,503 1893.....163,673,885 lbs. 16,267,509

Since the census of the industry has grown to immense proportions, and this growth is to be attributed to government assistance.

Yale's Triumph. NEW YORK, Oct. 7. The last international event of importance this year in sport was decided on Saturday on Manhattan Field, when Yale triumphed over the crack athletes from the English University, and won eight of the eleven events decided.

United Action Decided Upon. BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 7. A despatch from Rio Janeiro says that Great Britain, France and Italy have decided upon a plan of combined action with the view of obtaining satisfaction of their respective claims in Brazil.

Pasteur's Funeral Services. PARIS, Oct. 7. The funeral services over the body of Prof. Pasteur took place in the Cathedral of Notre Dame on Saturday.

Football at Halifax. HALIFAX, Oct. 7. The Junior Wanderers and Dalhousie played a football match on Saturday which ended in a draw.

P. E. Island Fishery Report. Georgetown—Cod and hake fair; mackerel scarce.

REAL MERIT is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures even after other preparations fail. Get Hood's and ONLY HOOD'S.

Bulbs! Bulbs! Hyacinths, Tulips, Freesias, Narcissus, Easter Lilies, Chinese Sacred Lilies. CATALOGUE FREE! Bulbs sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. GEO. CARTER & CO. Charlottown, Oct. 3, 1895.—d&w

Look Here! Do not spend all your money on Dry Goods, One Cent Pictures, One Cent Spools, and such nonsense.

Now is the Time to prepare beautiful FLOWERS FOR WINTER BLOOMING. For best results you must have the best quality.

Plant Bulbs. Our stock of very choice Bermuda Lily, Select Named Hyacinths, Roman Hyacinths for early bloom, Freesia, Narcissus and Tulip Bulbs, selected by our Mr. Hazzard, is now opened and will be sold at low prices for cash. Catalogue with instructions free.

HASZARD & MOORE. Charlottetown, Oct. 4, 1895.

FOR THE REST Of the Week you can buy CIGARS at your will. Try our Robin Hood, 5c., Diaz Garcia and other favorites, three for 25c.

REDDIN BROS. OPPOSITE POST OFFICE. NOTE.—Our competitor's advertisement in Saturday's paper surely does not allude to us. If it does, it is entirely false. Further remarks unnecessary.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

Fatal Shooting Accident.

HALIFAX, Oct. 7. There was a shooting accident here on Saturday afternoon by which young Richard Garfield Baker lost his life. Baker was 15 years old and was employed as carder at the cotton factory. He got a hair holiday on Saturday and with others went shooting in the woods. Baker was not familiar with the loading of fire-arms, and his friends volunteered to load the gun for him. Being anxious to watch the proceeding of loading, young Baker got up quite close and was looking in the muzzle when the gun went off and the bullet which it contained went crashing into Baker's skull lodging in his brain.

Athletic Sports in Toronto.

TORONTO, Oct. 7. The twelfth annual championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada was held on Rosedale grounds here on Saturday. The athletes who took part included some of the best of three countries, the United States, England and Canada being represented. Humphrey of Moncton, won third place in the hundred yards dash, and Forbes, of Halifax won third in the two hundred and twenty yards.

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WORTH A GUINEA A BOX BEECHAM'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE, Disordered Liver, etc.

COAL, COAL, LANDING TO-DAY, Per Steamer Albert, 600 Tons Old Mines Sydney Slack Coal.

C LYONS & CO. ocl7—1w pat guar

WHAT, NEVER? "No, never before had I such comfort as I got out of a pair of McCREADY'S TWO DOLLAR SHOES." So say our customers.

A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN. ocl7

Catching Hold of Trade is like grabbing an eel—he'll wriggle away from you. Use the right method and you have Mr. Eel. We use the right method—not sand on our hands, but our eye on our business.

A. W. REDDIN, Phm. B., Central Drug Store, NORTH SIDE OF QUEEN SQUARE. ocl7

A Few Dollars will go a long way towards the purchase of one of our reliable Watches. A bet r investment can hardly be made if you need a Watch.

E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK. sep16

Don't Drink Rubbish in the Tea you use. A great deal of stuff sold as Tea is simply that. Pay a fair price, buy from a dealer who knows his business. We buy for cash, sell for cash, but we know our business.

STERLING VALUE—OUR 24c. TEA SANDERSON & CO., CASH GROCERS. Victoria Row, Charlottetown, P. E. I. ocl7

FOR SALE. The House and Land on the corner of Pownal and Sidney Streets. For further particulars apply to the owner, MRS. BOSWALL, Or EUSTACE HAVILAND, ESQ. sep19—dy if

STAND BY THOSE WHO STAND BY YOU.

We have stood by the One Price System from the 15th day of January, 1895, and still intend to stand by it. The fact is, it is the only way to do an HONEST BUSINESS—that is, to mark all goods at a small margin on cost price, and sell at STRICTLY ONE PRICE. - James Paton & Co.

To-morrow we will offer the balance of those wonderful cheap Blankets at strictly one price, but remember it's a LOW ONE.—James Paton & Co.

They have got to go!—The balance of those cheap Flannel Shirts. Underwear at 40 cents a suit.—James Paton & Co.

Also that cheap line of Grey Flannel at 6 cents a yard, and that all wool line at a price that will sell.

Arrived! - New Jackets, Hats, Ribbons, Feather Boas. More Golf Jerseys expected.

READ ON AND PROFIT!

25 Pairs Scotch, English and Canadian Blankets, slightly soiled, all samples, and cannot be repeated at the prices we are offering them for.—James Paton & Co.

Two Dozen Men's Navy Blue Flannel Shirts, only 60 cents, worth one-third more. No discounts.

Three and a half dozen Men's All-wool Grey Flannel Shirts, worth from \$1.05 to \$1.55. Our one price, 85 cents and \$1.21. No discounts.

20 dozen All-wool fine quality Underclothing, worth \$1.35 a suit. Our one low price system, only 96 cents a suit.—James Paton & Co.

Girls' Heavy All-wool Hose, winter weight, 18 and 20 cents.—James Paton & Co.

Heavy Ulster Cloth, just the thing for Children, 56 inches wide. No better goods anywhere at \$1.35. Our price to clear, 62 cents.—James Paton & Co.

Five dozen Men's Seamless (Heavy) Ribbed Socks. Our one price, 20c.—Paton & Co.

Flannelettes, cheapest in the city. Grey Flannel at 6 cents a yard.

JAMES PATON & CO.

The Shoe that's envied! A good shoe is a good friend—to the man who wears it—to the dealer who sells it. But a good shoe is a bad enemy to the dealer who can't get the right to sell it, SHOE, which is the best shoe for men we know of. We are the only firm in this city which can buy these shoes WHOLESALE, and with the knowledge and consent of the makers. Other shoemen want them so badly that they get their friends to purchase from us "on the quiet" a few individual pairs, at full retail price, in order to put them in their windows for show. But these firms can't buy the Genuine Slater Shoes to sell again—they buy them to keep them and talk against them. We buy ours wholesale from the manufacturers, so we can afford to sell them retail. We keep every size, width and shape in stock, so that we can fit any man, no matter what kind of feet he is addicted to. Ours are The Genuine "Slater Shoes," stamped on the sole \$3.00, \$1.00, \$5.00 per pair. Now don't you think it must be a pretty good shoe that's envied like this? Perhaps you should see these shoes that shoemen want so badly. We are the only people who have the right to show them to you.

J. M. McLEOD & CO., Money Saving Boot and Shoe Distributors.

In the SMOKERS' window of Watson's Drug Store, there is on view, for a few days, the \$50 and some less expensive Carved Meerschmum Pipes, and the Turkish Hookah, which formed part of the beautiful exhibit at the Exhibition, from WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

Try Goff Bros'. Water-tight Solid Leather Boots. A full supply of Rubbers, Rubber Boots and Waders at GOFF BROS.

NOTE.—Our competitor's advertisement in Saturday's paper surely does not allude to us. If it does, it is entirely false. Further remarks unnecessary.

Great Sale of Dry Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Furs and

STANLEY BROS. 25 PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.

For Ten Days we offer our whole Magnificent New Stock AT 25 PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES. THIS SALE IS FOR CASH ONLY. No goods