

Daily Guardian.

FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1891.

The "Examiner" Again.

Will the Examiner oblige the public by answering the following questions? First, Why did it refuse to publish that part of Rev. Father McEneaney's sermon in which he told his people to vote in the coming election according to the dictates of their own consciences?

An Indignant People.

A meeting of the council of the Charlottetown Board of Trade was held this morning to consider and condemn the gross mismanagement of our winter mail service.

Received nine days' mail on Wednesday; Stanley reported to-day in ice off Pictou Island; Board of Trade strongly urge mail service be transferred to Capes immediately—Stanley to continue running as long as possible as large quantity of freight has accumulated at Pictou and Georgetown.

An independent supporter of the Government also drew up a resolution and started off with the intention of securing the signatures of prominent Conservatives thereto. Whether he was successful or not we have not heard, but it is certain that ninety-nine out of every one hundred inhabitants of this Province would have signed it.

We respectfully call your attention to the telegram sent this morning to Minister Marine. The mismanagement of this winter of mail steamer service is such as to alienate friends of Government, and if continued will justify a serious defection from Government supporters.

We understand that Hon. Messrs. McLeod and Ferguson intend leaving in a few days on a mission to Ottawa—no doubt in reference to our claims on the Dominion treasury. We trust these gentlemen will not forget to pronounce in good vigorous English the outrageous manner in which we have been treated. We feel like commending to the honorable gentlemen the course which Gulliver says was practised in the ancient kingdom of Laputa. Because it is a general complaint that ministers are troubled with short and weak memories, a doctor in the Academy of Lugado proposed that whoever attended a Cabinet Minister after having told his business with the utmost brevity and in the plainest words, should at his departure give the said Minister a tweak of the nose, or a kick in the belly, or tread on his corns, or lug him thrice by both ears, to prevent forgetfulness, and this was to be repeated on every occasion until the business was done or absolutely refused.

The Scott Act Must Not Go.

Rev. Father McEneaney has won of course unintentionally—the everlasting gratitude of the liquor dealers. No sooner had the rev. gentleman spoken than the Examiner rose to remark, "The Scott Act must go," then the Herald suddenly discovered, apparently for the first time, that there was such a measure on our Statute Books, and feel meekly and obediently into line; yesterday the Watchman brought up the rear and mildly joined the cry for high license. Naturally the liquor dealers are jubilant. One of them has allowed his imagination to summon up the spectacle of a majority against the Scott Act of over a hundred votes—rather a slender estimate than usual, from that side.

Nevertheless we make bold to say the Scott Act must not go. We never needed it more than to-day. Besides that law nothing but free rum stares us in the face. All the assurances and all the surmises of the anti-Scott Act party cannot dissipate the ghostly shadow that haunts the polling booths. The Examiner says it is there, the Patriot says it is there. License is gone from us we trust forever. And notwithstanding that the Watchman has undertaken, in a burst of generosity, to assure the electors that it will use its powerful offices to obtain a license enactment to meet the people's views, the country will remain overwhelmingly opposed to the passing of any such law, and the Legislators will bow to the wishes of those who elected them.

But we should like to ask what moved the Herald to lift up its voice on this question? During the years that have passed our contemporary never uttered a word in reference to it. Now he declares that the Scott Act has increased the number of houses where intoxicating liquors are sold, "perjury has become so prevalent that the man

who goes on the stand and tells the truth is regarded as an anomaly," and the morals of the people have deteriorated. Indeed! And did the Herald require nine years to find all this out? If these things are so they were so one year, two years, and three years ago, and yet the Herald all that time had not the moral courage to raise its voice in protest. If its indictment against the Scott Act be true, or rather if our contemporary believes it to be true—then the Herald will stand condemned in the eyes of every citizen as guilty of dereliction of duty and criminal silence in never once protesting against the evils which it professes to see. The public will give little heed to the utterances of such a journal. For any one to say that the Scott Act has increased crime in this city is simply to blind his eyes to the facts that have been presented. Since the Scott Act was enacted the police force has been reduced more than half, the number of drunks has increased to one-third; the worst roughs, the police say, have left the town, and according to the same authority the illicit dealers are far below what the liquor dealers report, and drunkenness is not nearly so much indulged in. These are facts which cannot be denied, and we submit that any law which could effect all this, and lift our city from a condition of affairs in which, as the Stipendiary says, the number of drunks was appalling, horses of roughs thronged the street corners and strangers and women were subjected to open insult—such a law, we say, deserves the respect and gratitude of every friend of order and sobriety. Most devoutly do we say, God help Charlottetown if the Scott Act is repealed.

We cannot but regret the fact that the interest which certain men and journals are now taking in the Scott Act had not been exercised during the last three years to help its enforcement. If it had, the Scott Act would have been a complete success. The temperance people are often charged with neglecting to enforce the Act except at election times; the anti-Scott Act party are far more culpable in neglecting anything at any time to aid the law, but spending all their energies when election time comes round in abusing a measure which they never gave a fair trial. If Father McEneaney, the Examiner, the Herald, and the Watchman, will honestly and squarely aid the law for another three years, and if at the end of that time a drunkard is more than a rarity, we will guarantee to do all in our power to secure its repeal.

AN IMPOSING SCENE.

Mercier Inaugurates the New Order of Agricultural Merit.

QUEBEC, Dec. 23.—One of the most brilliant scenes ever witnessed in and about the Parliament buildings here occurred this evening. The occasion was the formal inauguration of the new Order of Agricultural Merit, established by the Mercier Government, and no pains or expense appear to have been spared by the Ministers and their friends to surround the event with all the splendor and imposing solemnity possible. Bands of music, who played torchlight processions, fireworks, decorations, speeches, the presence of the fair sex and of the highest civil and ecclesiastical authorities, were pressed into the service to lend to a festivity intended especially to impress the agricultural class with the belief that they are the particular objects of the Government's favor and protection. The laureates, 28 in number, in whom the affair was gotten up, were invited to come to Quebec, with their wives at the expense of the province, to receive their prizes with all the publicity possible. They were received with every mark of attention. During the afternoon sitting of the Assembly they were, by a favor, accommodated with seats on the floor of the House on either side of the Speaker's chair, and both parties appeared to vie with each other in paying compliments to them and in protesting their undying devotion to the great cause of agriculture.

At six o'clock, when the House rose for recess, the Speaker and Madame Marchand received the laureates and their ladies in their rooms, after which they were entertained at a grand dinner by the Premier in the Parliamentary restaurant. At 8 o'clock Lieut.-Gov. Angers and Cardinal Taschereau arrived in state at the Parliament buildings, each escorted with bands and torchlight processions, composed of the members of the nine new show clubs of Quebec and Lévis, and the whole presenting a very pretty sight as they marched up in front of the buildings and began a sham assault upon the latter. The demonstration being witnessed by thousands of citizens.

At 8.30 the official part of the programme began in the Legislative Council Chamber, which was crowded. In the panel above the Lieut.-Governor's throne, a large painting, representing the synthesis of the plough, attracted general attention, and an old portrait of the gold medalist, Charles Champagne, was suspended from one of the galleries. The throne was occupied by the Lieut.-Governor, and the Cardinal and other ecclesiastical dignitaries present were accommodated with seats on either side.

On the entry of the laureates and their wives into the Chamber from the Apartments of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, they were received with applause and the Lieut.-Governor then opened the proceedings with a short address, followed by other addresses in French by Premier Mercier and in English by O. J. Rhodes, after which the distribution of prizes took place, the recipients in each case being greeted with enthusiastic applause.

In his address the Lieut.-Governor spoke of the dignity and nobility of the agricultural calling, and said that in the early days of the old French Canadian nobility only two vocations were open then, agriculture and arms. Cardinal Taschereau made a speech in which he referred to his ancestor Louis Hébert, one of the first Canadian settlers, who he was proud to say, was one of the first who lived on the prairie of the farm. Mr. Lévesque founded a university at St. Joseph for the teaching of agriculture. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Mercier, Col. Rhodes and the Hon. H. G. Joly.

PARNELL'S POSITION.

The War of Words still Raging.

LONDON, December 20.—The Labor World, Mr. Davitt's paper, says: "Every hour founded upon Mr. Parnell's supposed honor, patriotism and political honesty has been dashed to the ground. His tactics in Ireland are the crowning disgrace of his career. False to his friends, false to his country, he stands revealed as the most unscrupulous tyrant that ever rode rough shod over the hopes and sentiments of a nation. Let the end be what it may, Parnell will be forever, more impossible as the leader of a united Irish people."

DUBLIN, December 18.—Rev. Mr. Park, moderator of the Presbyterian assembly of Belfast, has issued an address in behalf of the Union, and a quarter of Irish non-conformists who are unanimously opposed to home rule, except in the shape of a local government measure conferred by the Imperial Parliament, which alone is competent to deal with remedial legislation for Ireland.

PARNELL'S VIOLENT APPEAL.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—Sir John Popham-Hennessy has expressed to the committee in charge of the campaign of his opponent, Vincent Scully, his regret for the attack made upon Mr. Parnell at Castlecomer when the lime was thrown in the latter's face. Mr. Parnell has issued a strong appeal to the hillside men, calling on them to submit to English dictation. In this he says: "Will you, countrymen of Great Britain, volunteers of O'Connell, Davis and Wolf Tone, of the galls, Father Murphy, who I fight and bid for the independence of our country; will you, inspired by memories of the past, abandon your chief? Will you give him up to the Saxon whif? Or are you hewing for his destruction? Or will you rally around him, as your fathers did around the men of '98, and shout with a thousand voices, No Surrender! Hurrah for Parnell, the leader of the Independent Irish party! Down with a faction that would make the Irish people the servants of a foreign power! Gather, men of the hillside, at Johnswell, on Sunday, around your chief, and hurl defiance at his enemies and the enemies of your race."

AN INTERVIEW WITH PARNELL.

DUBLIN, Dec. 27.—In an interview, Mr. Parnell said:—"Bring aware of the condition we had to fight in Kilkenny, I know the carry of the vote was almost hopeless. I never expected to win." "But the majority," said the reporter, "was even greater than the most confident of your opponents hoped. You made allusion to influence used unfairly against Mr. Scully?"

"Yes," said Mr. Parnell, "the conduct of the priest is a great surprise. The pressure brought to bear upon the masses of the people who would have voted for us had they been left to exercise their own judgment without intimidation, was unfeeling. Was it kind for a priest to hold over his flock threats of spiritual penalties? It is a serious matter certainly. Interference with the liberty of an elector cannot be tolerated. This is not all. Cases occurred of which there is the fullest proof that threats of personal violence were used. Had another Sunday elapsed before the voting, it is not improbable that our votes would have been further diminished. It is a great satisfaction to me that the result in the districts where the people were not coerced by the priests, we polled 90 per cent of the votes. I wished to penetrate the district around Castlecomer, but was prevented by the fear of bloodshed."

North Kilkenny is one of the very worst districts for us. The priest there declared that the southern division has been better. The priests led the people in North Kilkenny to the polls like sheep. In many places where they could not coerce the people they prevented their voting. If a petition were lodged it could be backed with evidence to prove undue influence as to make a result in our favor. The general election is not far distant, I shall push forward in preparation for it."

"What view do you hold of the prospect of the dissolution?" "Should a dissolution occur soon, Mr. Gladstone will have very little chance of returning to power. As to my position, it is on my side. On my return from Paris I intend to resume the campaign in the new year, and open at Limerick. From there I go to Ennis, Waterford and other centres."

LONDON, December 24.—There is one feature of the North Kilkenny election which puzzles political observers, and of which no satisfactory explanation has as yet been given. In view of the thorough canvass made on both sides, everybody expected that a very large vote would be cast, but only 68 per cent of the registered electors went to the polls. This is an unusually poor exhibit for a contested election in Ireland. The joint vote of the two national candidates is actually 200 smaller than the total valid vote for the late Mr. Marston in 1885.

COMPROMISE ABOUT THE MONEY. LONDON, December 27.—The Post considers William O'Brien the only man who can do anything towards terminating the deadlock between the Parnell and McCarthy factions. As a full-time politician in Paris are payable only to Mr. Parnell and Mr. McCarthy jointly, neither section the Post says, can oppose any arrangement which will result in an equitable division thereof.

WAR ALL ALONG THE LINE. DUBLIN, December 27.—United Ireland to-day, referring to the election in North Kilkenny, said: "Kilkenny has declared for Gladstone against Parnell. The battle was fought with very warm words, but, in spite of the fact that the Parnell faction, ingrained and treacherous, could supply behind the mutineers were the priests, eager to regain the power Parnell secured for Ireland ten years ago. They sanctioned methods of warfare hitherto unused, and open fighting was supplemented by secret intimidation. But, although this combination secured a victory in Kilkenny, it must be remembered that Kilkenny is not Ireland. They shall be forced to resign the battle at every opportunity on Irish soil, from the centre to the sea."

A TRUMPET CALL TO CLOSE THE RANKS. DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—Athlone, Roscommon and West Meath is being excited by a proclamation placarded in all prominent places. It states that true Irishmen have resolved to support their independence, and that the Kilkenny reverse is a trumpet call for you to close your ranks and make the last supreme fight for the cause. It adds that "the fatherland is threatened by a calamity surpassing a thousand coercion acts—the lowering of the flag of independence to the vague promises of a British statesman. Irish history teems with disasters resulting from reliance placed upon English promises. The proclamation concludes: 'asks people to

THE MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT WE HAVE MADE FOR YEARS. —ALL GOODS ON— 2nd FLOOR To be closed out at once. BEER BROS.

sustain the tried policy of the independent party in Parliament," adding that "with the people of Ireland and America united behind it, it shall sustain the leader who made that policy and led you to victory until now."

Sitting Bull's Ghost.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 21.—A ranchman named Hotund, located 45 miles up Bad River, arrived yesterday, and while he tells or creates a sensation. He says a party of two Kettle Sioux are now imitating the wildest orgies of the ghost dance. Night before last some Indians were returning from a social gathering when, as they assert, one of them pointed to the top of a bluff where stood a figure in white, perfectly motionless. Suddenly one of the Indians was greatly alarmed. The phantom as if motioning them to follow and with the speed of a bird glided from hill to hill top finally disappearing in the direction of the Bad lands. The Indians declared the ghostly vision meant that Sitting Bull is the Messiah and that he was beckoning them to join his followers and avenge his spirit. A ghost dance is the consequence.

BIMARCK, N. D., Dec. 31.—It is learned to-day from a gentleman just from Standing Rock Agency that Sitting Bull's body when brought in from Grand River was taken to the military hospital to be dissected. The Indians at the agency, white and friendly Indians would have nothing to do with the body. It is said the morning when the body was to be buried a couple of soldiers took the box supposed to contain the body and dumped it into an isolated grave a way from the graves of other Indians and a guard was placed around it.

It is an open secret that the box did not really contain the body, and that the guard was on the grave as a blind. It is believed Sitting Bull's body is now in the dissecting room, and that in time the skeleton will turn up in the government museum.

Death of York's Archbishop.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Archbishop of York is dead. Dr. Thomson, F. R.S., Primate of England and metropolitan, was born in 1819 at Whitehaven, Cumberland, where his father carried on a drapery business. The deceased was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in 1861, and two years later was transferred to the archiepiscopal see of York. He belonged to the evangelical party and was a staunch temperance advocate. Latterly he had suffered from an affection of the heart, which prevented him from presiding over the recent church convocation at Hull. Dr. Thomson was the author of "Aids of Faith," "Logic" and several volumes of sermons. He was a few years ago known as the Society Bishop, and was a favorite at court. In 1871-72 years he was tutor to the Prince of Wales. Of over six feet high, and 6 feet in height and corpulent, he looked very much an ecclesiastic of the old school. He was of the most conciliatory disposition, and was personally grieved when under a sense of duty he had to prosecute Rev. Charles Voysey, vicar of Healaugh, a few miles from Bishopcote, the archbishop's seat, for heresy. Dr. Thomson married a G. G. lady and has several sons and daughters. One of his sons is a colonel in the army.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Under-Secretary, and endorsed "Public Works, Ottawa, Dec. 19, 1890," will be received until Friday, the 18th day of January next, inclusively, for extending and strengthening the two-thirds Pier at the Minto-Quinn, Prince George, P. E. I., according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of contractors. An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to the sum of the contract, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GORRELL, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Dec. 19, 1890. Jan 2-21

NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of THE ISLAND GUARDIAN will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of January at the hour of 3 o'clock, p. m. at the office of the Company, Cameron Block, Charlottetown, pursuant to the Statute of Incorporation. CHARLES PALMER, President. Jan. 2, 1891.—3w

NOTICE. THE Softest, Safest and Most Reliable Light yet invented, For information apply personally or by post card to WALTER P. DOULL, Supt. Full Electric Co. Dec. 31—4t eod

WILLIAMS' PIANOS. Endorsed by the best authorities in the world. Nearly 14,000 in use and giving a good account of themselves. Over 40 years of honest business. WILLIS PIANO & ORGAN CO., McEachern's Building, Lower Queen St. Jan. 2

K. D. C. What is it?

For a Limited Time Only. Mantles, Millinery, Carpets, Oilcloth, Blankets, Etc., Etc. AT A POSITIVE SACRIFICE. PRICES ALMOST CUT IN TWO. BEER BROS.

For a Limited Time Only. Mantles, Millinery, Carpets, Oilcloth, Blankets, Etc., Etc. AT A POSITIVE SACRIFICE. PRICES ALMOST CUT IN TWO. BEER BROS.

F. S. MITCHELL, Watchmaker & Jeweler, HAS CONSTANTLY IN STOCK A FULL LINE OF Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Etc. Repairing of all kinds neatly and promptly executed. All work warranted. MONTAGUE BRIDGE, P. E. Island, Dec. 30, '90.—3mes

L. O. A., B. A. THE Annual Meeting of Crapaud District Orange Lodge, will be held at Derry Lodge Room, Long Creek, on TUESDAY, 13th January, 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m. Primary Lodges will please forward returns to District Secretary. J. I. MACLEOD, District Recording Secretary, Crapaud, Dec. 30.

L. O. A., B. A. THE Annual Meeting of the Strathclyde District L. O. Lodge, composed of Primary Lodges Nos. 1047, 1048, 1127, 1154 and 1207, will be held in Calvin Lodge Room, Badaibane, on TUESDAY, 13th January, 1891, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Primary Lodges are requested to forward returns. A. M. ROSS, D. Sec. Badaibane, Dec. 20—21

I. O. G. T. THE Semi-annual Session of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, will be held in Charlottetown, on THURSDAY, 15th January, 1891, commencing at 11.30 a. m. Tickets at one single first-class fare can be obtained by delegates at all railway stations on the 14th and 15th good to return on the 16th January. A. D. FRASER, G. Sec'y.

I. O. G. T. VICTORY DISTRICT LODGE will meet in the Orange Hall, Lower Montague, on the 9th day of January, 1891, at 10 o'clock, a. m. A good attendance is requested. WM. H. BEERS, District Secretary, Dec. 30

NOTICE. THE Annual Meeting of the Presbyterian Congregation of Woodville and Little Falls will be held in the Woodville Church, on Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1891, at 11 o'clock, a. m. By order of the Trustees. DUNCAN CRAWFORD, Secretary. Wood Islands North, Dec. 30—21

SALE OF LAND —AT— COMMERCIAL CROSS S. THE undersigned offers for sale his Freehold Farms near Commercial Cross, Whim Road, Lot 50, that is to say, 50 acres of excellent Land on the South Side of Whim Road with House and Buildings in good repair. Also, 100 acres on the north side of said road, partly cleared, and the rest having mud, scantling and poles. Both Farms about three miles from Lower Montague Wharves. A good Schoolhouse in the immediate neighborhood of both farms. The whole will be sold together with the Farming Implements. JAMES MCKENZIE, Commercial Cross, Dec. 30—2mos

EDISON INCANDESCENT LIGHT. The Softest, Safest and Most Reliable Light yet invented, For information apply personally or by post card to WALTER P. DOULL, Supt. Full Electric Co. Dec. 31—4t eod

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CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO. SUCCESSORS IN BATTERY BELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 2200 TESTIMONIALS. BELLS, CHURCH SCHOOL, FIRE ALARMS. HENRY T. LEPAGE, Ch'town, Oct. 24. Glasgow House, Queen Street.

CALL AT ONCE. TERMS CASH. Room must be made for plasterers, carpenters and painters, as we purpose making extensive changes in our 2nd Story. THIS is the greatest Sacrifice Sale we have ever made, and our prices should cause a ROPE to secure the Goods. Call at once. You cannot afford to miss this extraordinary sale. BEER BROS. CALL AT ONCE. Dolmans worth up to \$5 for \$3. Ulsters worth up to \$5 for \$2. Ladies' Felt and Straw Hats slaughtered at half price. Carpets worth \$1.00 for \$1.20; worth \$1.50 for 90c. Tapestry Carpet 30 cts. Every line of Carpets cheap, cheap, cheap. Brussels Carpet 75c. Rather than have these goods damaged by the tearing down of plaster, we give them to you now at a great sacrifice.

1891.-JANUARY-1891. STANLEY BROS. ULSTER CLOTHS. The balance of our Stock, good patterns and colors, at BIG REDUCTIONS to clear. FUR GOODS. We have sold more Fur Goods this season than ever before. We still have in stock a few Astrakan Jackets, Muffs, Boas and Caps, and are prepared to give you bargains.

Blankets & Bachelor Quilts. We have left of our large stock 30 Bachelor Quilts and 15 pairs Blankets, which we are offering at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. STANLEY BROTHERS, Brown's Block. Jan. 1, 1891.

BUYERS OF MOURNING GOODS WILL FIND JAMES PATON & Co's STORE REPLETE WITH THE FINEST BLACK GOODS FOR DRESSES GRAPES, MILLINERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, HOSIERY, Etc., Etc., Etc. James Paton & Co. Fur Goods at lowest prices. Muffs, Caps, Boas and Goat Robes. James Paton & Co., Market Square.

James Paton & Co. SILK HANDKERCHIEFS. IMMENSE STOCK TO CHOOSE FROM AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. GOLD MEDAL SWEEPER MAKES A NICE CHRISTMAS BOX, MADE IN THE POPULAR 16th Century FINISH.

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LATEST IMPROVED POTATO DICERS, with beaters behind or on top of Shovel, steel beams, steel spindles and adjustable boxes. One and two-horse Steel Ploughs—Sulky, Skimmer and 2-furrow Ploughs. Farmers' Boilers, 25, 30, 40 and 45 gallons, with or without covers. Baldwin's American Fodder Cutter, with Safety Fly Wheels (no accident or breakage). I X L Grain Crackers, with reversible grinding plates; Fan Mills, Horse Power Threshers, Cleaners and Shakers, Turnip Slicers and pulpers, Evaporator and Dominion Clothes Wringers, Willet's Washers. ALSO—1000 Potato Baskets selling for cost. Lot of Spruce Shingles, etc. For Thirty Days I will sell all the above at a Big Reduction on regular prices before removing to my new Warehouses. Come and get Bargains. HENRY T. LEPAGE, Ch'town, Oct. 24. Glasgow House, Queen Street.