THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JUNE 20, 1895

THE EXTENT OF OUR CLAIMS.

REFERENCE was made in THE EXAMINER'S telegrams, received a few days ago, to a memorial submitted to the Government by the Liberal-Conservative representatives of P. E. Island and to the favorable comments of the Minister of Railways. We have great pleasure to-day in publishing this memorial. It reads:

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, in Council:

The memorial of the undersigned Senators and members of the House of Commons for Prince Edward Island, humbly sheweth:

That great benefit would result to the Province of Prince Edward Island from the construction in the said Province of short railway branches as follows:

(A) A line leading from Southport in Queen's County to Murray Harbor South in King's County, connected by a short line from some point on the line of the Prince Edward Island railway in the vicinity of Perth in King's County, and touching at or near Montague Bridge in the same county, in all about 60 miles.

(b) A line running from Harmony Station in King's County to Elmira in the same county, a distance of about 8 miles.

(c) A line running from a point at or near Royalty Junction to a point at or near Covehead, thence to South Rustico, all in Queens County, a distance of about 9 miles.

(d) A line extending from Emerald Junction in Prince County to Stanley Bridge in Queen's County, a distance of about 7 miles.

(e) A line running from Summerside in Prince County to Richmond Bay in the same County, a distance of about three miles.

(f) A line running from O'Leary Station or some other point on P. E. I. Railway in Prince County, to some point on the western coast of the Province, between the Brae and Cape Wolf, in the same County, a distance of about 8 miles.

(g) A line running from North Wiltshire to Victoria both in Queen's County a distance of about 10 miles.

That these lines could be very easily constructed as the country through which they are to pass is level, and no expensive bridges would be required.

That these braches would connect with the coast of the Island at many points and would draw to the main line of the Prince Edward Island Railway, a large traffic which for the want of these connections is now carried by water. All the sections of country to be reached by these lines are thickly settled and prosperous, and at several of them fishing in its various branches is extensively carried on. The Prince Edward Island Railway for the want of these branches has never secured, as it ought to, the traffic connected with the prosecution of the very valuable fisheries on the coast of the Province.

That no increased expense for management or machine shops, or much additional outlay for rolling stock would be incurred by the building of these branches.

That for these reasons the undersigned firmly believe the construction of these branches would reduce, if not altogether remove, the annual loss incurred in working the Prince Edward Island Railway, and your memorialists submit that the loss hitherto incurred in the working of the Prince Edward Island Railway should not prevent the construction of these branch lines, as the loss in interest and working expenses has been at least equally great, in proportion, on all the railways and canals constructed at the expense of Canada.

That the Province of Prince Edward Island has not adequately participated in the appropriations made from time to time by the Parliament of Canada for the construction of railways and canals. The cost of the Prince Edward Island Railway, $3,153,572.39, having been charged against the Province in adjusting the debt account between the Island and the Dominion at the time of union, and not one cent of this amount became in any way a charge on on the Government of Canada.

That the debt per head allowed Prince Edward Island on entering the Union was based on the expenditures then authorized by the Parliament of Canada for the construction of railways and canals, and that no provision was made to compensate the people of the Island for the large expenditures incurred and authorized since that time in extending railway and canal facilities to all the other Provinces, amounting to about $131,000,000.

That the only consideration which Prince Edward Island has received corresponding with the heavy expenditures made by Canada in all the other Provinces for railways and canals, is the capital expenditure on the Prince Edward Island Railway since confederation, amounting to $600,000 and the capital sum of $500,000 represented by the increased annual subsidy of $20,000 paid to the Provincial Government under 50-51 Vic., Cap. 8. These sums making a total of about $1,100,000.

That the branches asked for in this memorial would, the undersigned believe, cost less than $1,000,000, which is not by any means as large an amount as the Government is justified in spending in railway construction in Prince Edward Island.

The undersigned, therefore, humbly pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to take the premises into your favorable consideration, and cause a measure to be submitted to Parliament, authorizing the construction of the branch lines of railway herein described.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) SAMUEL PROWSE.
A. A. MCDONALD.
J. O. ARSENAULT.
A. C. MCDONALD.
JOHN MCLEAN.

Ottawa May 22nd 1895.

This memorial has been, we are informed supplemented by a memorial from Messrs. Jenkins, Martin and Hunt. The Government now know the full extent of our claim to branch railways. It is better that they should know. The whole scheme is more likely to succeed than a part. The event has proved that the Government are not afraid of it, and the representatives of the upper provinces would, we feel sure, sooner know the full amount required to satisfy our claim for branch railways than be left in doubt concerning it. Besides the whole scheme will have the hearty support of the whole Island representation supporting the Government; and it is in full accord with the policy pursued by the Liberal Conservative party in the other provinces in respect to railway extension.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises in the Lyceum Last Night.

VALEDICTORY BY MR. PRAUGHT

A Splendid Oration by the Master of the Rolls—Degrees Conferred.

THE commencement exercises of St. Dunstan's College were held in the Lyceum last evening, in the presence of one of the largest audiences that has assembled within the walls of that place of entertainment for a considerable time. The proceedings throughout were at once instructive and entertaining, and the audience was most appreciative.

On the platform, besides Dr. Morrison and the faculty of St. Dunstan's, we noticed His Lordship Bishop Macdonald, His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Dr. Hodgson, Master of the Rolls, Hon. D. J. Kane, United States' Consul, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, Judge Reddin, of the County Court, D. J. McLeod, Esq., Superintendent of Education, Dr. Anderson and Professor Caven, of the Prince of Wales College, and Dr. Conroy.

The College orchestra rendered four selections in a spirited manner, receiving repeated applause; and the Glee Club contributed two choruses.

Vocal solos were sung by Mr. A. A. McDonald, and Master P. O'Connell. The latter in response to an encore sung "The Fatal Wedding."

Mr. A. A. Sinnot's essay, "Canada and Her Resources" was a capital production. The many advantages and attractions of Canada and her great natural resources were set forth in choice language. We regret that THE EXAMINER'S space will not admit of the publication of the essay in full.

Mr. J. B. Praught was valedictorian. After referring to the importance of the step from the college into the world, he said: "Many, indeed, are the opinions as to what social policy is best calculated to bring to every domestic circle the wave of peace and prosperity; and it would be somewhat surprising if the student were not fully alive to the importance of impartially weighing the respective claims of such opinions, especially those that, for the time being, force themselves upon the public mind.

During the past scholastic year we have assiduously endeavored to master many of the problems that at present agitate social life. Though perhaps not all our solutions may be found equally acceptable, we venture to claim that our efforts in this particular line are not without their peculiar benefits. Therefore I deem it not amiss in addressing you these words of final leave-taken to discuss one of the social reform theories, relating to those circumstances that have obtained among the industrial pursuits of the century now drawing to a close. Of the many writers who during the present day are engaged in the study of political economy there are few who do not agitate for economic reform in some one department of the public welfare, each laying particular stress on the evils and corresponding remedies engaging the attention of his own country. Some nations groan under difficulties which in other countries are comparatively unknown, while these latter are not without their own special miseries, which in turn do not obtain in the former. But while individual nations may suffer from local evils, yet at the present time there is one social evil that confines itself to no particular country. That evil is the ever increasing indigence which presses so heavily on a large portion of mankind and which in latter times has questioned the constitutional stability of nations hitherto reputed powerful. How to remedy the vice and misery consequent to economic indigence has taxed the mental energies of many thoughtful economists; and while many wise suggestions for social amelioration have been offered and in some cases accepted, yet much greater is the number of illusory reforms promulgated, ranging from tents of Malthusianism down to the compulsory national insurance agitation.

Among these illusory systems, occurs the theory of Nationalization of Land. This system requires that the state should appropriate for revenue purposes all differences or rents arising from the law of diminishing returns, so that according to this system all unearned increments properly do not belong to their ruputed owners, and consequently the state should appropriate them for revenue purposes instead of levying a tax, on the products of human industry. The most noted advocate of this theory, at the present time is Mr. Henry George, though during the past century it had been advocated by the Physiocrats, and indeed had obtained at that time a far more favorable reception by the popular mind, than has been accorded to it during the present century. Like the Socialists, Mr. George starts with the assumption that vice and misery are due to the inequality of wealth, but differs from the latter in that he attacks wealth only in the landed property. He very sensibly remarks that wealth, when acquired by personal industry, is by all means justifiable, since man has a perfect right to the products of his labor, and consequently all household property, railways, machinery, as well as all improvements justly belong to the person through whose industry they have been produced. He further claims that to take any of those products, in whole or in part, even under the guise of state revenues, is an act wholly unwarranted by natural law, and bears with it the overt characteristics of public robbery. On the other hand, land, being the product, not of man's industry, but of God's creation, should not be appropriated in whole or in part by any man or class of men to the exclusion of the rest of mankind. The reason advanced in favor of this contention is that no individual person can lawfully claim as his own private property what has not been produced by his own industry, or what has not been lawfully obtained from the industry of some other person. Accordingly, as land is not the product of any man's industry, it is assumed that, absolutely, he has no claim whatever to appropriate to himself even its smallest portion; that, consequently, land tenure in the sense of private ownership is not only opposed to the more delicate claims of natural equity, but is likewise an open despoliation of those natural resources from which every man has an inborn right to obtain his subsistence. The private ownership in land, then, in Mr. George's estimation, is the principal, if not the only, cause why so much vice, misery and want prevail among the general class of mankind. To remedy all such evils, he proposes to levy a tax on landholders merely for the privilege of using the land, but not for improvements thereon, nor yet for any labor expended. The reason for adopting such a course is because land is the product of nature, not of man's industry—that man has no right to claim what he never produced; and, consequently, for the use of such article, he should be taxed to its full natural value. Such a course, it is claimed, besides relieving the artisan from the exactions made upon his industry for state purposes—as the national treasury would be sufficiently replenished by taxing land to its full natural value—will also prevent all monopolies in landed ownership which have obtained in large cities or in large landed estates. As this theory singles out land as the only material that is subject to taxation, it has come to come to be known as "The Single Tax Movement." Like most theories, the one under consideration is not without its special charms for human conceit, and accordingly will be believed because people wish to believe it. There are not wanting those who will claim that the reason some people acquire wealth is because others are robbed. This is on a par with the proposition that the accumulated wisdom of the wise is only the outcome of monopolizing the knowledge of the ignorant, The promise of a happy state of things by means of an economic tax, which nobody pays and everybody receives, will not fail to possess transitory attractions; but after its claims are impartially weighed, it will scarcely be found to turn the balance in favor of social amelioration.

In studying this view of the social problem, the first striking assumption is, that of all industries in which human energy can be expended, the only one in which material is furnished by nature independently of man's labor, is that connected with the exclusive ownership of land. This assumption is erroneous. Human industry never can be developed to such a stage of perfection that it can be exercised without material which in some way is gratuitously supplied by nature. To claim, therefore, that land is the sole gift of nature to man's industry, is wholly to subvert the nature of all industrial pursuits. While it is true that the agriculturist cannot engage in the pursuit of his calling unless furnished by nature with land, yet this is not the only industry wherein the supplies of nature are gratuitously lavished on the workman. Without implements the mechanic is powerless to exert his labors without material from the sources of nature the carpenter is wholly unable to strike even the first blow towards constructing his edifice. The same is true of every other art that human ingenuity can devise. Man is powerless to employ his labor in any of the almost countless departments of human industry unless he appropriate to a greater or less extent some of the resources taken from the material of nature. If, therefore, such materials can be appropriated by man, and at the same time are not the products of his labor, does it not seem illogical to claim that because land is the product of nature and not of man's industry, it cannot be appropriated with an equal show of justice? If the contention be valid that private property is land is opposed to natural law, simply because it is the product of nature, would there not also follow the absurd positions that all other forms of real and personal property are unjust, since there is no kind of property but its material has been produced by nature independently of any human industry.

If such a principle were adopted and carried to its logical conclusions, it would be wrong, not only to own land, but also to claim as private property any household or personal effects, even though they be of the most trivial import. Such a sequence need but be mentioned to be rejected, but its rejection must carry with it the refutation of the theory that private property in land is opposed to Nature's legislation.

Not less erratic is the contention that, of all properties, land alone should be taxed to the full extent of its natural value, as distinguished from improvements introduced by man's industry, that in large cities and manufacturing centres, where land values assume fabulous proportions, the state should appropriate all such values, being the unearned increment derived from other sources than from any labor expended upon it by its reputed owner. It must here be remembered that, if we attempt to attach a value to land, as divorced from the actual or possible use to be made of it, we shall find ourselves valuing what is simply valueless. While value consists in the ratio between supply and demand its chief factor is the latter of these two elements. Wether the supply of a product be great or small, if it is not in demand, it is for the time without value. Now, there can be no demand for land of which no use can be made, and consequently all such land possesses no market value. A city lot, for example, on which neither the owner nor any other person is permitted to construct a dwelling, a factory or to utilize in any manner, becomes actually valueless, and therefore were it taxed according to its value the amount of taxes derivable from such land would amount to nothing.

But supposing it possessed a value independently of man's industry from the theory of nationalization of land it would follow that not even the state has a right to exact a revenue from land values; for land is no more the product of state industry than of that of individuals who comprise the state. There would likewise follow the absurd conclusion that no corporation, be it municipal, provincial, federal, or imperial could exact any revenues from land, and much less could it claim any remuneration from the various other sources of national wealth.

Here, then, we have the whole system upon which nations are founded, upon which the very safety of states and peoples must depend, set at naught by the logical sequence of an economic principle which too frequently plays upon the imagination of the people.

These observations will serve to show how necessary it is that we should have a firm grasp on all those questions so intimately connected with the destinies of our country. It is not difficult to see how detrimental to the aspirations of our country must be any erroneous solution of such problems. As our country is yet in her social infancy, she has not been confronted with the more serious phases of erroneously applied economics, but it is mainly by developing a healthy education and generously applying it to the peculiar conditions of our country, that we may hope to avoid the throes of social turmoil which have wrought such baneful effects on the prosperity of countries older than our own. We behold with amazement the enmity now existing between labor and capital, both of which should be as twin brothers in the vanguard of progress; and it is not without anxiety that we behold the gulf of entrangement every day widening between them. Our duty, then as true patriots and worthy sons of Alma Mater is to effect this reconciliation, and then one very important step shall have been taken on the path of our national prosperity. In bidding a fond adieu to our Alma Mater, whose memory we shall ever cherish, our earnest hope is, that among the ever-changing scenes of life, we, her loyal sons, may ever prove faithful to the high ideals she has constantly kept before us, and which both by word and example she so faithfully endeavored to impress upon our minds. If we prove true to her inspirations, then shall we have performed our duties, as Christians to ourselves, to our Country, to our God.

The prizes and medals won by the students were presented by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Howlan. As the successful students came forward to receive their prizes they were greeted with applause.

St. Dunstan's being affiliated with Laval University, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred. Dr. Morrison, who acted as Vice-Chancellor, opened the proceedings in Latin; and Dr. Hodgson, in a Latin speech, presented James Bernard Praught, Pownal; Austin L. Fraser, Vernon River Bridge; and Augustine A. Macdonald, St. Andrews, and asked that the degree of Bacelor of Arts be conferred on them. The candidates were then vested in their robes, and, after the formula usual on such occasions, the degrees were conferred.

The Master of the Rolls then held the undivided attention of the large audience for almost an hour as he discoursed on philosophy and religion, and spoke of the deepening strife between agnosticism and Christianity, predicting the ultimate unity and triumph of the latter.

At a few minutes to eleven o'clock the exercises were closed by singing the National Anthem.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

The hot weather is making the people of the cities turn their thoughts towards the summer resorts that are available. It seems a pity that the advantages of the Maritime Provinces are not better advertised. In looking over the principal newspapers of Canada, you see advertisements of the hotels at Cacouna, Caledonia Springs, Tadousac, The Saguenay and scores of other places; but you seldom see any of the summer resorts in the Maritime Provinces mentioned. Heretofore the length of time wasted in making the journey has militated against the success of hotels in the Maritime Provinces; but under the new time table, to be adopted on the 24th June, a principal part of this objection will be removed. It seems to me, however, that the time-table of the Canadian Pacific Railway does not give the I. C. R. a fair shake. Starting from Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, if the tourist wishes to take in the historic city of Quebec,—a city which every Canadian is interested in—you have to wait over an hour at St. Martin's Junction and do not arrive in Quebec until 6.30 the next morning. After arriving at Quebec, two or three hours is sufficient to have a look around the city, instead of the long delay now imposed; and then crossing to Point Levis, you could take the I. C. R. for points on the north shore of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and P. E. Island. If the advantages of the I. C. R. route were generally known many tourists would take that road, because it is really the finest railway in Canada. It is the cleanest route because the road-bed is ballasted with cinders instead of gravel. It runs through the most picturesque scenery, and the time made is faster than on any of the competing lines, notwithstanding the slightly longer route that is taken. When all these facts are understood, as well as the fact that the carriages, whether for first or second class passengers, are equal, if not superior to any other line, the public will more generally patronize that route than they have in the past, especially if the time-table of the C. P. R. is amended so as to give the I. C. R a fair chance of getting its share of travel. We hope the Minister of Railways will use his influence with the Canadian Pacific Railway to so alter their time-table that the public will have equal inducements to patronize the I. C. R. as they have to take the short line to St. John.

In Parliament the past week has been devoted to the passing of the estimates, but a great deal of progress has not been made. One of the most interesting events was the speech of the Hon. Minister of Justice, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, on the petition of the Auditor General for an increased expenditure in his department. The Auditor General is an official claiming to be independent of the Executive and as he can only be removed for cause or on motion of Parliament he arrogates to himself powers that are hard to understand when the principles of responsible government are taken into consideration. It is generally known that the present Auditor-General is not in sympathy with the Government and on more than one occasion the suspicion has been aroused that he plays into the hands of the Liberals. Sir Charles in speaking on the matter, showed clearly how the Auditor General had exceeded the requirements of the law, and had departed from the precedent followed in the Audit Office of England. Sir Charles was in remarkably good form and looked the statesman in every way. His fine form and determined looking countenance gave one the idea that he was a man to see that justice be done tho' the Heavens - or the Government—fall. He was in full dress suit, with the Star of St. Michael and St. George on his coat, it being the first time I have noticed him wearing it in the House.

It was surprising to see how the Opposition advocated the increase of expenditure in the Auditor General's office, notwithstanding their oft proclaimed cry that there was too much money paid to officials at Ottawa. It only shows, however, that they will never hesitate to spend public money when they think their party will receive an advantage. Sir Charles H. Tupper during his speech showed that he is in every way capable of defending his party; and should anything occur by which the present leader of the House would be changed, a man fit to fight the Opposition sits by his side.

The Opposition are making a great ado over the Fredericton Bridge matter and have an investigation going on before the Public Accounts Committee. The other day they had a Mr. VanWort, who is Secretary-Treasurer of the Company before them. Mr. VanWort is a lawyer and notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Davies, Mr. McMullen, Mr. Mulock and even Sir Richard Cartwright himself, to produce incriminating evidence against the Government, nothing was elicited to show that in this matter the Government had acted unduly. It is like all the scandals that the Opposition bring up. They make a great ado about matters on hearsay; but when it comes down to the solid facts that can be supported by sworn evidence, nothing can be proved against the Government.

It is said that investigation will be made into the building of the Sault St. Marie Canal; but doubtless the strong light of sworn evidence will destroy the charges of the Opposition as the morning sun dissipates the dew upon lea.

The length of the session is a question that is constantly discussed among the habitues of the House, and various opinions are given; but it now seems pretty certain that August will arrive before the final steps will be taken.

The Manitoba School question will be pretty sure to come up for discussion, and that will be an exciting debate. Then the Opposition are kicking about the Hudson Bay Railway, and are trying to force the Government to show their hand. The Government are said to have agreed to guarantee the bonds of the Company for $2,500,000, holding security on the road; but it is not decided whether action will be taken at the present session.

In sporting circles, the great event here last week was the lacrosse match between the Capitals of Ottawa and the Shamrocks of Montreal. These teams played on the the 24th May, when the Capitals won a trophy worth $250. The match on Saturday was the first of the series for the championship for senior lacrosse clubs, and great interest was taken in the result. The game played is generally conceded to have been the finest ever played in this city, and was won by the Capitals with a score of 7 to 4. The Capitals took the first three games, and then the Shamrocks went in and took the next three by the finest of play, being well opposed by the Capitals. Then both teams put forth their best efforts, and after 10¼ minutes, victory declared in favor of the Capitals, who won the next three games. The eleventh and last game was taken by the Shamrocks, but the Capitals had secured the honors. The two teams will play again in Montreal on the 7th September, when the Capitals will have to face their rivals on their own grounds at Montreal.

In social circles, many of the leaders have gone to the seaside, the Governor-General and his suite leaving this week.

Today, Monday, Mr. McDonald, of King's, brings up the branch railways in in P. E. Island, and will present a strong appeal in favor of their construction. He has obtained a large amount of valuable information and will present the claims of the Island in a new and undeniable manner. Mr. Macdonald, with the assistance of Senator Ferguson, is doing yeoman's service this session in behalf of the people of Prince Edward Island; and had he two or three more colleagues in the Commons, would be enabled to obtain a much greater measure of justice for the people of that province. In appealing to the Government any province must be able to show that they have strong claims founded on justice; and without intelligent and able representatives in sympathy with the Government little can be obtained.

There seems to me little doubt as to the result of the next appeal to the people. The great body of the people up here are in favor of the policy of the Government. Talking with a gentleman from Quebec, who is in no way connected with politics, and whose business is contracting for painting and paper hanging, I was informed that the best quality of chemical pure white lead can be bought in Canada for $4.25 per hundred, a lower price than the same quality can be purchased for in England or the United States.

Then in woolens the same quality of cloth is sold in Canada at 90 cents per yard by retail, that is sold to the wholesale trade in England for 3 shillings and 6 pence and so it is all round.

Goods made in Canada are produced as cheaply and sold as reasonably as they are anywhere. The only necessity for protection is to give the manufacturers of the Dominion a chance against the slaughtering of outside competitors.

After having heard the whole question trashed out as it has been in the Commons, one cannot help coming to the conclusion that the policy of the present Government is the best for the farmers, artisans and the public generally. The good common sense of the people will take good care that no change is made by which these conditions will be jeopardized.

Summer underwear, a choice stock at low prices at J R Macdonald & Co's
june17 6i

Gents' tan boots at slaughter prices. See our window.—J R Macdonald & Co.
june 17 6i

Fibre Chamois received today at James Paton & Co.

Prize Books! Prize Books!

Thousands of beautifully bound books, suitable for prizes, adapted to every taste and purse. We extend a cordial invitation to all wanting Books for Prizes to come and inspect our immense stock, by far the largest selection ever seen in Charlottetown.

Large discounts given.

GEO. CARTER & CO.,
june18 Booksellers.

Closing Exercises
—AT—
NOTRE DAME CONVENT
FRIDAY, JUNE 21st, 1895.

PROGRAMME.

Music—Piano, Harp and Mandolins—"Convent Echoes".....Seventeen Performers
Welcome Home to Our Bishop.....
Address to His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Howlan.....
Solo and Chorus—"Greeting".....
Essay—'Blessings Brighten as they take their Flight".....
Music—Mandolins and Piano—"Happy Birds".....Nine Performers
Solo and Chorus—"Ave Maris Stella".....
Music (Pianos)—"I Puritani".....Four Performers
"TIPTOE" (Play by the Junior Pupils). Act 1st—Mandolin Selections, "Merry Princess Wards"—Ten Performers. Act 2nd—Music (Guitars, Mandolins and Piano), "American Garotte"—Twelve Performers.
Solo and Chorus—"Happy Home".....
Grand Duo Concertant—"La Chasse du Prince".....Eight Performers
"Vacation Joys".....By the Minims
Music (Mandolins and Piano)—'Spanish Serenade".....
Allegorical Drama—"The Voyage of Life." Scene 1st—Variation. Scene 2nd—Grand Duo de Concert (Hector)—Eight Performers.
Calisthenic Exercises (Ring, Drill and Parade
Music—Melodies of Bonnie Scotland.....
Distribution of Prizes.....
Bestowal of Graduating Honors.....
Parting Song.....
Valedictory—"Passing Away".....
"God Save the Queen".....

Doors open at 7.30 p m. Admission 25c. Tickets to be had at Reddin's Drug Store and at the door.
june18

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

400 PIECES TO CHOOSE FROM.

Carpets in Brussel, Tapestry, Scotch and other makes always on hand at the lowest possible price for cash.

!, . : ; ?—Other points in our method of doing businets are courteous treatment, always reliable, only one low price asked, and satisfaction guaranteed, etc, and store full of bargains, and trade never so good as now.

JAMES PATON & CO,
The Genuine Carpet Men.

Norwich Union Established 1797.
Fire Insurance Society.
CAPITAL, $5,500,000.00.
NORWICH, ENGLAND.
Two Dollars of Cash Assets for Every Dollar of Liabilities.
Low Rates. Prompt Settlements.
E. R. BROW,
Agent, for P. E. Island.
Charlottetown, June 10, 1895—1y

Auction Sale.

Dwelling House, Store and Premises.

By auction Friday, June 21, at 12 o'clock, the property of the late John Kelly, Esq., fronting on Dorchester Street, close by Queen St. This centrally-situated business stand has been for many years patronized by farmers and others from several sections of the Island.

Terms at sale.

A. McNEILL & CO.,
Auctioneers.
June 14—wy 1i

You can be just as comfortable as this party if you wear our Perfect Fitting Shoes,
J. M. McLEOD & CO.

NOTE.—We have just purchased several thousand pairs of Job Lot Boots, all grades, which we can sell you very low if the sizes suit. Full particulars later.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1895—dy

PARIS GREEN!
BERGER'S—The Best.
1 LB. TINS—The Safest.
Wholesale and Retail at
WATSON'S NEW DRUG STORE,
Next Door to Carter's Seed Store, Opposite the Market.
Charlottetown, June 15, 1895—dy

IT IS A FACT
Business Grows WITH US.
Hire's Root Beer
WE SELL
Wholesale & Retail
At Lowest Prices.
REDDIN BROS.
june3

Dobell Line.

S. S. TIBER is due here from Montreal on Thursday, 26th inst., and sails for St John's, Nfld., carrying live stock and produce at attractive rates.

For further information apply to
N. RATTENBURY,
Agent.
june17

Cold Medal!

Our City Schools will close in a few days. All the Boys and Girls have been studying hard, hoping to secure the Medal, but only one can get it. Reward the other "hard-workers." We have a Shop full of nice BOOKS suitable for Prizes, and are giving GREAT BIG DISCOUNTS.

HASZARD & MOORE.
june20

Wanted!

FROM 10 TO 15
Coat, Pant & Vest Makers
Highest Prices Paid to First-class Hands. None Other Need Apply.

During our rush this Spring we have refused as many orders as would keep an ordinary firm busy. The demand for our make of CLOTHING is larger this year than ever,

D. A. BRUCE,
Leading Merchant Tailor.
Charlottetown, June 20, 1895—dy

Garden Party!

A Garden Party will be held in aid of the Prince Edward Island Hospital, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 5th July, from 4 to 7 o'clock, in the grounds of Mr. C. D. Rankin, who has kindly offered them for the purpose.
Admission 10 cents.
june18

Blatchford's Calf Meal.

Now that many of our Farmers send nearly all their Milk to the Factories, the question is: How are we going to raise our Calves? The answer is: BY USING BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL. This Meal is highly recommended by our leading Stock Raisers, and is the best substitute for Milk for young Calves in the market to-day.

Ground Oil Cake.

FARMERS!—If you want to get the best returns from your Milch Cows, and also keep them in good condition, use GROUND OIL CAKE. It will return its cost to you many times over in the course of a season. For sale by the Bag or Pound at

BEER & GOFF'S.

Charlottetown, June 18, 1895—j46

OUR GREAT OFFER
—IN—
Colored Dress Goods.
Goods Worth from 55 to 65 Cents for 39 Cents per Yard.
STANLEY BROTHERS.

2,000 YARDS
Fine Serges, Tweed Effects and Fancies,
39c. PER YARD
STANLEY BROS.

FIGURES TALK!

$2.73 for seven yards and you have a Dress worth from $3.85 to $4.55.

THINK OF IT!

STANLEY BROS.

MOST

of this lot new this season; the bulk of them are medium and light shades, and the price

39c Per Yard.

STANLEY BRO'S.

EVERYBODY
should see this Great Bargain.
COME QUICK
and secure first choice.
STANLEY BROS.