

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 31, 1892.

1892.

LOOKING BACK upon the year which closes at midnight, one cannot say that it has witnessed any remarkable changes. No wars of note have occurred, the nations of Europe having succeeded, contrary to expectation, in preserving their armed neutrality for another year. Trade, though somewhat more healthy in its tone, has hardly risen above a depressed condition. Crops, on the whole, were good, but prices ruled low, and there was a good deal of grumbling among the agricultural classes, especially in Great Britain, where the farmers were borne down by scanty crops and unrestricted competition from abroad.

In the Dominion, especially in the Maritime Provinces, the early part of the year brought unusually mild weather, and a good deal of sickness prevailed. La grippe visited many sections and carried off a number of victims. Nor was the political atmosphere less deadly than the physical. As a result of their own tactics in protesting returns, a large number of the grit party had to stand the test of bye elections. It speedily appeared that, in spite of the "grit" they were supposed to possess, the cool shades of opposition had weakened their vital powers, and they went down, man by man, under the strain. Even Fisher, the staunch temperance advocate (whom all regretted), and the genial Trow, were unable to pull through; while M. C. Cameron, despite his unimpeachable veracity, was numbered with the slain. "Heu pietas heu prisca fides." The mortality was seriously aggravated by the unearthing of the old burial ground where Count Mercier had entombed his rascalities in connection with the Government of Quebec, and the air from that quarter was filled with microbes highly fatal to the average grit member. "The whicligig of time brings its revenge." Strange that the very acts which secured a majority of Liberal supporters in Quebec at the general election have destroyed the prospects of that party for an unlimited period.

The session at Ottawa was marked by the usual amount of talking against time, in which some of the members are so proficient, and which year by year seems to be forcing on some closure process. Despite the obstruction, some important legislation was effected. Temperance legislation was staved off by the Prohibition Commission, which "may turn out a bang, perhaps a sermon," but which so far bears the aspect of a questionable expedient for giving a number of worthy gentlemen a chance to see the country and to make the acquaintance of a number of citizens at the people's expense. The Redistribution Bill raised the same howl as such bills have always done; and doubtless when the census of 1901 is taken and a redistribution bill founded thereon is introduced, some of the same gentlemen, who may then be found at Ottawa, will be clamoring for the preservation of the same constituencies whose creation they are now denouncing so roundly. A series of charges against Sir Adolphe Caron were formulated and promptly referred by the Government to a Royal Judicial Commission, greatly to the disgust of the Opposition, who declined to sustain their position before that tribunal.

The ship of state was successfully steered through somewhat intricate navigation under the management of Premier Abbott, and Canada succeeded in restoring friendly trade relationships with the sister provinces of Newfoundland, and in maintaining a dignified and self-respecting attitude against the somewhat blustering and coercive measures of President Harrison and the Republican administration of the United States. Deep regret was felt that the Premier, through ill health, was unable to resign his position. But the reins of government have fallen into the hands of Sir John Thompson, who, having been all along the guiding spirit of the administration, is peculiarly fitted for this responsible position, and there is no reason to fear any departure from the steady policy of progress and development which has marked the Conservative administration of the Government.

In Ontario, Premier (now Sir Oliver) Mowat has held on the even tenor of his way, apparently as firmly entrenched there as are the Conservatives at Ottawa. In Quebec, Premier Mercier and his party met with a veritable slaughter at the general election, and the Conservatives, under DeBoucherville, assumed control of an almost bankrupt province. It is pleasing to know that their drastic measures are gradually restoring public confidence. Late in the year Premier DeBoucherville resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Taillon. In New Brunswick, Premier Blair appealed to the people and was again returned to power, though with his wings somewhat clipped and his own personal prestige shattered by a severe defeat. In Nova Scotia no changes have taken place, and the same may be said of British Columbia, with the exception of the death of her premier, Mr. Robson, from the effects of an accident in London. Mr. Robson was succeeded by Mr. Theodore Davis. In Manitoba a large majority of the people declared for free non-sectarian schools and

prohibition. The contention of the Government of Manitoba in respect to the claim of Roman Catholics to separate schools was sustained by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the Territories there has been some friction between Governor Royal and the people's representatives in the Northwest Council; and, after several changes of administration, a larger measure of responsibility has been accorded the Governor's advisers.

In our own Province, the session of the Legislature was chiefly remarkable for two acts—a bill to perpetuate the Liberal regime which appeared under the attractive guise of a bill to abolish the Legislative Council. It may be safely said that so far as knowledge of constitutional law is concerned the bill was unique, and as the offspring of a party which assumes the name of "Liberal," it was a "natural curiosity." Being reserved for the approval of His Excellency, it perished, probably, as the doctors would say, from its want of constitution. The other act was one regulating the liquor traffic, which contained some provisions excellent so far as they go. In our own city we chronicle with much satisfaction the inauguration of the "Harbor Light," an earnest attempt in the right direction to grapple, in some measure, with the evils of intemperance and other vices. It was gratifying to note the spirit of practical unity with which ministers and members of different denominations gathered round Rev. Mr. Brewer, the leader in this effort, and as a result of this co-operation the Harbor Light has become an institution of our city.

During the session of Parliament at Ottawa, fierce attacks were made upon the Government by the Opposition for extravagance in railway management and for keeping in their pay an unnecessarily large number of employees whose main value was their vote at elections. Though these attacks failed to embarrass the Government at the time, they produced serious results in the long run. Retrenchment was attempted with an unsparing and sometimes with a very injudicious hand, resulting in our own Island, in the dismissal of some of the most trustworthy and efficient railway men, the discontinuance of certain trains, the closing of stations, and generally the production of the most unsatisfactory condition of railway accommodation from which we have ever suffered. This state of affairs, and the persistent cry for retrenchment, has given shape to a proposition to transfer the Government railways to the Canadian Pacific Company. Among the conditions of the proposed scheme is the establishment of a fast transatlantic line of steamers. As nothing definite has been put forward by any responsible party it is premature to pronounce upon the scheme. But it is noteworthy that the Opposition, with their usual ill-luck, are divided upon the question—some of their leaders, upon the principle of always opposing the Government, having at once fiercely denounced the whole idea, while others, apparently regarding it from an Ontario standpoint, are ready to support any scheme which is likely in their judgment to diminish expenditure in the Maritime Provinces. The election of a new council, under new conditions, has not produced the good which its friends expected or the evils which its enemies feared. Civic problems have not yet been solved. Never were the streets in worse condition than this fall. Some of the council debates would have done no discredit to former days, and old houses in transitu took under the influence of our thoroughfares. A step forward in the direction of procuring plans and estimates for sewerage should, however, be placed to the credit of the city fathers, as well as a promise to the small boys that to avoid Government Pond, which, like many promises, has so far failed to fully materialize. On the whole, the year on Prince Edward Island was fairly prosperous. Crops, though not heavy, were well up to the average, and though prices were lower than was anticipated, the results were better than those of the two last years. The slaughter sales in the city destroyed, to a large extent, the prospect of a fair fall trade, and their result must be depressing for some time to come.

Passing into the wider area of the world's affairs,—in the Motherland the feature of the year was the general election, resulting in the overthrow of the coalition government led by the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Hartington (now Duke of Devonshire) and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The bye elections for some time previous had been unfavorable to the Government, and it was confidently anticipated that at the general election the Liberals, with their policy of Home Rule for Ireland, would sweep the country. Contrary to general expectation, after a fierce contest, Mr. Gladstone found himself with a composite and somewhat unreliable majority of forty. It is too soon to predict results, but all probabilities point to the administration being ineffective from a very composition of its supporters, and as likely to be short-lived. One of the features of the contest was the invitation to Hon. E. Blake, of Canada, to become a champion of Home Rule. Mr. Blake secured a seat in Parliament, and whatever he is to do in Ireland, it cannot fail to be advantageous to Canada to have a man of

his ability in the legislative hall at Westminster.

Almost simultaneously with the accession of the Liberal Party to power, Russia made an aggressive movement in Central Asia, endeavoring to seize points of strategic importance in the Pamirs. Pressure was also attempted by France and other Powers in the direction of hastening British evacuation of Egypt. The presence of Lord Rosebery in the Foreign Office ensured a sufficiently firm attitude on the part of the Government to defend these designs. Negotiations with the Government of the United States, having reference to arbitration in the Behring Sea dispute, were carried on throughout the year, and it is hoped that a satisfactory solution of this difficulty will be reached in 1893. The continuance of distress among the agriculturists of Great Britain, and the depression in the manufacturing districts—largely due to the closing of foreign countries against British manufactures by means of protective tariffs, and the unrestricted competition of foreign manufactures in the home market—are gradually rousing the British public to the necessity for a change of policy. Many thoughtful and farsighted men look to a deliverer of the British Empire with a protective tariff against the rest of the world as the true solution of the difficulty, and Imperial Federation has received a strong impetus from this feeling. Though England is not yet prepared to accept a protective system in any shape, yet the enlightenment, as the late Sir John A. Macdonald predicted, is coming, if not from above through their brains, at least from beneath through their pockets.

On the continent, Russia suffered from the ravages of terrible famine, followed, as it almost invariably is, by the outbreak of disease. Asiatic cholera attacking the famine-stricken districts, swept away the half-starved population by the thousand. In addition to these distresses, the Russian Jews have been the objects of religious persecution on the part of the Government. The sufferings of the lower classes in Russia show no signs of abatement, as the pressure of famine still prevails.

Germany was also attacked by the cholera which ravaged the city of Hamburg. The disease spread to Austria and France, and some cases occurred in Great Britain and the United States. Owing to rigorous sanitary precautions, it was speedily stamped out in the two latter countries, and on the approach of winter it almost disappeared. The new German army bill met with vigorous opposition, which called forth some significant utterances from the Emperor and his Chancellor, which have seriously disquieted European diplomats. France is passing through a cloud, owing to the revelations of extensive fraud and corruption in connection with the Panama Canal scheme. A number of the leaders of the enterprise have been arrested but so great is the indignation of the unfortunate victims of the scheme that the Republic is seriously menaced. Should a leader arise, we may at any moment, hear of a revolution in favor of the monarchy or even of a Bonapartist regime. The army seem to be masters of the situation.

Nothing of special note transpired in other European countries, except, perhaps, the continual plots and counterplots in the Danubian principalities. These have, however, become monotonous. In the United States, the great event of the year was the Presidential election, in which, to the surprise of both parties, the Democrats gained a sweeping victory. The main cause of the Republican defeat, seems to have been the needlessly oppressive character of their tariff legislation, notably the now celebrated McKinley Bill. Some ardent free traders tried to extort comfort from the result of the election. But the fact that both parties were pledged to a protective tariff is a sufficient reply to these. The real difference seemed to be that the Democrats regarded protection as a means to an end, while the Republicans looked upon that policy as the end in itself, and therefore act d as if they could not have too much of the good thing.

No better proof of the growing power and influence of our own Dominion can be given than the persistent attempts of the Republican administration to cripple our trade in every possible way, throughout the year; nor could anything be more suggestive of the future of our country than the calm determination with which Canadians, for the most part, met these attempts, and the energy with which they opened up new channels for their rapidly-increasing trade.

Extensive preparations for the World's Fair at Chicago went on steadily throughout the year, and there is every reason to expect that this exhibition will greatly surpass all previous enterprises of the kind. The four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus was celebrated in the United States and the Dominion with a good deal of spirit and with lavish expense. Even Charlottetown participated to some small extent in the ovation.

There was nothing special to note with reference to the other countries of North or South America. Brazil showed signs of disturbance, but up to the close of the year the Republic held its own. Mexico, during the present month, has been somewhat unsettled, and in the absence of definite information it is impossible to ascertain the extent of the revolt in that country or to forecast the issue. A strong effort is being

made by the United States to boom the Nicaragua Canal, and it is not unlikely that the project will take definite shape in the near future.

The year had its usual record of accidents, disasters and strikes. Railways and steamships furnished their quota of casualties, and the Homestead strike will long be remembered. There were at least two serious colliery explosions, several heavy storms, attended with loss of life, and some serious conflagrations. Prominent among the last was the disastrous fire in St. John's, Newfoundland, which destroyed more than one half the city. This calamity called forth prompt and generous assistance from the sufferers, throughout the Dominion of Canada and in Britain. The people of Newfoundland warmly appreciated the generosity of the sister provinces, and, largely as a result of this feeling, popular opinion is turning in the direction of a union with the Dominion. A conference between prominent statesmen of both countries was held at Halifax, and future developments are looked for with interest.

The successful termination of Lieutenant Peary's attempt to explore Northern Greenland, stimulated Arctic research, and one or two expeditions are projected to start during the coming year to solve the mystery of the North Pole.

The death record of 1892 shows a long array of illustrious names. Hardly had we greeted the new year, when the whole empire bent in deepest sympathy with the Royal House over the bier of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. Their presumptive to Britain's throne, betrothed to a princess universally beloved, personally popular with all classes, he passed away in the bloom of youth, deeply mourned by all. Among the rulers who closed their career were Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, and Fonseca, President of the Brazilian Republic. The Roman Catholic Church deplored the loss of the able and astute Cardinal Manning, of the fiery and enthusiastic Livigier; while the whole Christian world was bereaved by the death of Charles Haddon Spurgeon. In the brilliant Frenchman, Renan, there passed away one who at one time was considered one of the most formidable antagonists of Christianity; yet it is more than doubtful if his great work, "The Life of Jesus," which he rather tended to strengthen that which he sought to destroy. Tennyson, the master singer among our British poets of today, "crossed the bar," following closely the gentle, true-hearted Quaker Whittier, while earlier in the year a bard of another stamp, Walt Whitman, joined the great majority. Sir Morell Mackenzie, by the strange irony of fate, died of throat disease, and Admiral Sir Provo Wallis lowered his flag when he had well nigh rounded out his century. Cyrus W. Field, once of worldwide fame as the hero of the Atlantic cable, and of late years a daring and generally successful speculator, preceded by less than half a year the "great bear" of American finance, Jay Gould, practically the king of Wall Street, from whose grasp he extricated himself a couple of years ago with great difficulty and heavy loss. Among names of lesser note are P. S. Gilmore, the musician; George W. Curtis, one of the purest of American politicians; Lord Sherbrooke, once well-known to English readers as Robert Lowe—the master spirit of the Cave of Adullam; Bishop Wordsworth, of St. Andrews, Scotland, and Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President of the United States. The Dominion mourned the loss of Alexander Mackenzie, one of nature's blessings, a politician, and a premier of Canada, who, whatever his errors or defects in judgment may have been, left behind a personal record unexcelled by a single saint. Sir Alexander Campbell, Minister of Justice, Postmaster General and Lieut. Governor of Ontario; Sir Adams Archibald, ex-Governor of the Northwest and Nova Scotia. Sir William Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; the Metropolitan Bishop Medley; Archbishop Lingvigin; the talented and promising African explorer, Lieut. Shair; F. N. Gisborne, of telegraphic fame, and George Tsytor, well known to railway men. In our own narrow circle we parted with Hon. James Warburton, one of the old school politicians, respected and esteemed by men of all parties; Hon. Charles Young, Judge of Probate, long prominent in religious as well as political and legal circles; Hon. John Goff, of Cardigan; Theophilus Stewart, the oldest member of our Island bar; and Dr. Knox, well known both as a pastor and a physician. As the year draws to a close, the pulse of the Plumed Knight of Maigne—James G. Blaine—is slowly flickering out. A man of great ability and vigor, his record as a statesman and politician is singularly unfortunate. Across the Atlantic is waited the news that the Jersey Lily, Mrs. Langtry, is nearing the end.

Standing upon the threshold of a New Year, we look forward to the future with no anxious misgivings. Our Dominion grows in wealth from year to year. The tide of emigration is setting toward her shores. Her practically unlimited resources are being steadily developed, and her sons are rapidly coming to the front in all departments. Her revenue shows a good surplus, her credit is good, and it rests with her

people to make her what she should be among the nations of the earth.

Thanking our numerous readers and friends for their valued patronage during the past year, and respectful soliciting a continuance of the same, THE EXAMINER wishes every one

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Wishing You a Very Happy New Year!



CHAPTER I.

We are already planning for 1893. Of one thing there is no doubt—we will pay even greater attention than ever to OUR SPECIALTIES.

In drawing attention to them we wish to emphasize the following facts:—

- 1. We are the largest importers of Ladies' Jackets on Prince Edward Island.
2. We are the largest importers of Ladies' Capes on P. E. Island.
3. We are the largest importers of Ladies' Usters on P. E. Island.
4. We are the largest importers of Ladies' Cloaks on P. E. Island.
5. We are the largest importers of Ladies' Goods on P. E. Island.
6. Our specialties are

DRESS GOODS, MANTLES, FUR GOODS, MILLINERY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

WE BUY in large quantities—in the best markets—at lowest prices—for cash WE MARK our goods in plain figures—at lowest prices!

WE SELL at a small margin, firmly believing in "nimble winks," and our goods are in every case guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

BEER BROS.

CHAPTER II.

DOES THIS INTEREST YOU? Because we don't believe in carrying over goods, and because our sales this season are the largest in our history.

We have decided to make a clear sweep of everything remaining in our Mantle room. The large quantity we have sold makes it possible for us to sell these without profit and—if needs be—at a loss.

HERE'S THE LIST:— Winter Jackets.—Less than half a dozen in each— at price to clear. Winter Capes.—Only about a dozen in stock. They're very good and very pretty, but all must go. Your choice, 30c. off the dollar—some even less.

Winter Cloaks.—All the cheap ones are sold. Those remaining are extra good, but we are not going to spare them. All over \$18 must go at half price. Cheaper ones at 20c. to 30c. off the dollar.

Winter Usters.—First there's a line at \$1.95 (worth \$3.50) but small sizes only remain. Then there's a pretty range at \$4, \$5, etc., newest styles, perfect in fit, finish and quality, but to receive our insignificant Spring Stock, so all must go.

Olds and Ends of stock have been placed on one counter. These you can have at your own price, only hurry and clear them out.

BEER BROS.

CHAPTER III.

CLOSING REMARKS are not always interesting. Ours will be brief and to the point.

This is the time to buy. If you don't really need one of these garments to-day, perhaps you will before long. Why not buy now and save money?

We intend the bargains we are now giving to be a tremendous advertisement for our Mantle Room.

All goods are marked in plain figures 6. Please call early.

BEER BROS.

Local Notices

All our fur goods, muffs, coats, capes and collars at reduced prices.—Jas Paton & Co. Furs, in muffs, capes and collars, all at reduced prices.—James Paton & Co., 168 Victoria Row.

Great bargains in fur caps, silk handkerchiefs, ties and under clothing. We are selling cheap for cash.—John McLeod & Co., dec-23 31 god

Be sure and follow the crowd to Murphy's bakery this evening for some of their fine bread, cake and pastry. Everything first-class. No imitation.

PORK, lard, hams and beef. Sausages made fresh every morning from the very best material, at the Fish Market, Grafton Street. dec-23 31 god

CHRISTMAS EVE AND NEW YEAR'S EVE.—The warmest to have on any Eve is a pair of our make of blankets.—McKay Woolen Mills. dec-24 31

FRESH CODFISH, haddock and finnan haddies; also, salt salmon, herring and choice table codfish, at the Fish Market, G. A. Gordon Street. dec-23 31 god

Coffee for New Year's Day.—Beer & Goff roast and grind all their coffee on the premises, so that you can depend on getting it fresh and pure from them every time. dec-29 31

All our sleigh robes at very low prices! The balance of our ladies' furs at clearance prices.—W. A. Weeks & Co., next to Beer & Goff's. dec-29 31

Furs, Furs.—The balance of our fur collars, capes, muffs and astrakhan jackets, selling out cheap at J. B. McDonald's. Go there for bargains. dec-27 31 god

Surplus stock must go if low prices will do it, all our stock of ready-made clothing at clearance prices.—Scotch clothing store, Jas Paton & Co. d-28 31

Fur coats, storm coats, rain coats, leather coats, referees, suits, ulsters at low prices for cash.—Scotch clothing store, Jas Paton & Co. d-28 31

In order to keep up with the times

we find it necessary to make alterations and improvements in our Millinery Room.

THE CARPENTERS ARE READY WHENEVER THE ROOM IS EMPTY.

Now there are two ways of emptying the room—the first is to pack up all the remaining stock and put it away until next year. THAT'S NOT OUR WAY.

Another is to close out everything and open again next spring with an immense new stock of handsome goods. THAT'S OUR WAY.

Now how is this to be done? Slaughter sales have forced a lot of goods on the market; clearance and closing out sales still tempt the purchaser; auction sales have used up a lot of floating capital. Only one course is open, so

SMASH go the prices. All untrimmed Felt and Straw Hats for Ladies and Children must go. Half price will make them fly—so half price they will be.

SMASH go the prices on all Trimmed Hats. Many will go at half price—others at 20, 30 and 40 cents off the dollar.

SMASH go the prices on a lot of Trimming Velvets. Your choice of these, too, for half price.

SMASH go the prices on a lot of Trimming Ribbons, Ornaments, Wings, etc. Half price is surely too low for these, but we must make a clearance, and a speedy one at that, so half price will take these, too.

AS EVERYTHING IS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, YOU CAN SEE FOR YOURSELF WHAT DISCOUNT WE GIVE.

NOTICE. 1. This sale is for cash only. 2. By calling early you secure best choice. 3. No goods given out on approval from the Millinery Room. 4. One price to all alike.

To give everyone an equal chance to secure these wonderful bargains, we will commence this sale on

Tuesday, January 3rd.

BEER BROS.

Sunday Services.

St. Paul's Church.—Festival of the Circumcision of Christ: Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock with Holy Communion; Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock. The offerings will be for the West End School.

St. Peter's Cathedral.—Feast of the Circumcision: Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Matins at 10.15; Holy Communion (choral) and Sermon at 11 o'clock; Evensong and Sermon at 7 o'clock.

Kensington Hall.—Sunday School and Bible Class at 2.30. Song service and preaching at 7 p.m. by Rev. W. J. Matthews.

Zion Church.—Morning prayer meeting at 10.15. Sunday School and Bible class at 2.30 p.m. Services at 11 a.m. will be conducted by Rev. J. A. Gordon, and at 7 p.m. by Rev. D. Sutherland.

Papstist Church.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. D. Sutherland, morning, and J. A. Gordon, evening. Sabbath School and pastor's Bible class at 2.30. Prayer meeting Monday and Wednesday evenings at 7.30. Teachers' meeting on Thursday evening at 7.30. The Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the evening service.

Gospel Meeting.—Remember the Gospel Meeting Sunday afternoon in McLeod's Hall, at 4 o'clock, conducted by the R. I. way men. Stragglers always welcome. Lesson: Houses 7-9, "Neglect of Warnings."

Services will be held in the Christian Meeting House, Upper Great George St., to-morrow in the forenoon at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Mr. T. C. James will preach in the evening. Bible Class and Sunday School at 2.30.

Second Methodist Church.—Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Class meeting led by Mr. G. W. Ritchie at 2.15. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by Rev. G. C. Palmer.

First Methodist Church.—Prayer meeting at 10.30 a.m. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by Rev. W. W. Brewer. Covenant and sacramental service at 3 p.m.

Young men's meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All men earnestly invited. The President, Mr. R. R. Fitzgerald, will address the meeting. Subject: "Justice to all Men." Acts 10, 1. 20.

St. James' Church.—Preaching at 11 a.m. by Mr. T. C. James and at 7 p.m. by Rev. O. B. Emery.

A GENTLEMAN and his wife or two young board and lodging with a small family (no children) in a central and pleasant part of the city. Apply to Post-Office Drawer 662. 41 god-d-21

THE O'HILL—A. C. I. Small's Groceries, corner of Prince and Richmond streets, a horse and sleigh at reasonable rates. This is a first-class turnout in every way. A tie should call and see. 2m (24w)—dec-31

Ladies' and Gentlemen's FINE BOOTS!

JUST RECEIVED, FIVE CASES FINE BOOTS & SHOES,

Dongola, Goat, Calf and Cordovan, OXFORD, BUTTONED AND LACED,

Beautiful Fitting Goods.

R. K. JOST, Stamper's Corner.

Charlotte, Dec. 13, 1892.

Xmas Presents, 1892.

A LITTLE MOEY GOES A LONG WAY AT

WEEKS & CO'S.

TOWARDS BUYING YOUR Xmas Presents

A Nice Pair of Gloves,

In BLACK KID, In COLORED KID, In LINED KID, In WOOLEN, In CASHMERE,

For Ladies or Gentlemen,

or perhaps something in the FUR line would be more acceptable:—

WHAT SHALL IT BE?

A Pair of LADIES' COLORED SLIP-PERS (imported direct from Switzerland), LADIES' KID SLIPPERS,

GERMAN FELT SLIPPERS,

A Pair of SKATING BOOTS (Bluche style, the latest out.

A Nice Muff, A Nice Collar, A Nice Tippet, A Nice Fur Cap, A Nice Pair of Fur Boots,

or perhaps something in the HANDKERCHIEF line would be more suitable:—

In Linen Hem Stitch, for Ladies and Gentlemen, In Plain Linen, In Silk Lisle, In Hemstitch China Silk, In Hemstitch Surah, In Embroidered Silk Chins, In Fancy Drawn China Silk,

or something in the large Flowered, Colored, White or Cream SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, of which we have a very large stock.

About 700 Different Patterns and Colors to choose from.

HALF PRICE!

We were fortunate in receiving about 18 dozen JAPANESE SILK SCALLOPED EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS at about half price, which we opened yesterday, and are offering at 16, 22, 24 and 35 cents. See these Christmas lines—worth double.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Black Cashmere, Black Merinoes, Black Goods of all kinds.

Our BLACK GOODS are all of the best quality. In Dye, Weight, Purity and Width we pay particular attention. We buy for cash and are selling them at very low prices.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS For the Next 10 Days.

W. A. WEEKS & CO., NEXT TO BEER & GOFF'S,

Wholesale and Retail. Charlotte, Dec. 9, 1892.

NEW GOODS!

750 BARRELS FLOUR—"Carter's Best," "Kent," "Sunbeam," "Delight," "White Eagle."

100 bins APPLES, No. 1, Northern Spr. 50 " SUGAR, Granulated, Yellow and Red.

50 casks KEROSENE, American Water White.

100 chests TEA, Strong & Fine Flavored, 100 boxes RAISINS, Valencia and Layer. Also—A large stock of CURRANTS, CONFECTIONERY, BISCUITS, PURE SPICES, CANNED GOODS, CHEESE, EXTRACTS, etc.

ALL NEW GOODS, bought well, and must, if possible, be all cleared out this Fall and Winter to make room for our large and yearly increasing Seed business. Inspection invited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Specially low prices for large purchases, and full value given for every dollar spent with us.

GEO. CARTER & CO., Grocers and Seamen.

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