

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 20, 1894.

WINTER COMMUNICATION.

Among the many notices of application to Parliament published in the Canada Gazette concerning enterprises in every part of the Dominion, we note the following:

"Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next ensuing session thereof, by the Moncton and Prince Edward Island Railway and Ferry Company, for an Act to extend the time for the payment of fifteen per centum of the capital stock, and for the commencement and completion of the railways and ferry which the company is authorized to construct and also to amend the charter of said company in other respects."

The intention of the promoters of the enterprise here referred to is to establish a ferry between West Point and Richibucto for the carriage of mails, passengers and freight, with railways connecting therewith. As they propose to expend their own money in the promotion of this project, we see no reason why they should not obtain the extension which they desire, and every facility that Parliament can properly afford. They seem to be proceeding in a cautious and business-like way, making observations of the Strait between the two points at all seasons of the year. From the fact that they propose to go on, they seem to have reached the conclusion that they can afford continuous communication between Prince Edward Island and the Mainland. This is the great boon which, after twenty years in the Confederation, Prince Edward Island still needs: it is the link which is still wanting in the great chain of inter-provincial communication. The present Government, however, it is true, provided a splendid steamer which is well-manned and it can be seen that the continuity of our communication has unavoidably been broken by lapses of a week at a time. Some tentative work towards a tunnel has been done as a result of the exertions of Senator Howland.

We hope that the contractor for the borings will have completed his part of this work ere the end of next season. But before ordering the construction of the tunnel, the Government will—in view of the strong opposition to it which has been developed in the Upper Province and the divided state of public opinion here—be justified in testing every other means by which continuous communication, such as they are bound to afford, may be obtained. The Summerside Journal has been advocating a Capes-Summerside route; but no one has yet been found to organize a company and pay out money to test it. A great many persons have good reasons for believing that a suitable vessel for ice-breaking would do better plying between Capes Traverse and Tormentine than anywhere else; but though there is a branch railway extending to either cape, no one has signified "how much" he believes in that route. The West Cape-Richibucto Company have, at least, the courage of their convictions. They are ready and willing to put their own money into the project, and have no doubt that Parliament will give them a chance.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF LIQUOR DEALERS.

The Guardian calls attention to the responsibility of liquor dealers who sell liquor to hard-drinking and drunken men. A person who would put a knife or a pistol into the hand of one temporarily insane would undoubtedly be counted a criminal. Yet there is little difference, from the moral point of view, between such a person and the man who deliberately sells alcoholic liquor to a drunken man, knowing by reason of hundreds of fatal cases that it may produce disaster or death. The Legislature ought certainly to enlarge upon the principle incorporated in our present law which holds the liquor seller equally culpable and responsible with the drunkard and renders him liable for the damages which may ensue.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Montreal Gazette: Some are finding fault with the Dominion Government but cause last session few legislative measures were passed into law. There will be more who will think the fact is to its credit. In a fairly well governed country the desire to tinker at the statute is a good one to suppress.

The enterprise of the Patriot has moved it to point out that THE EXAMINER omitted the name of Senator Howland from the list of those whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Lieutenant-Governorship. We regret that Senator Howland's name did not appear in part of the edition of Saturday. The omission, resulting from a typographical error, was supplied as soon as discovered.

Governor McKinley was nominated over and over again in the convention of Republican clubs of Ohio, held a few days ago, for President of the United States, and when he appeared in response to an invitation and addressed the club briefly, the delegates wildly cheered him. In the course of his remarks the Governor compared the condition of the country to the case of a landlubber, with a bad tenant, whose lease had some time yet to run with no provision for forfeiture, and concluded as follows:—"This country will not, however, have long to wait—too long, I fear, for many interests—until it can commence the on-ting. In November next the people will have a chance to deal with the House of Representatives. Free trade domination will give way to a protection majority. The British policy will be detested, and genuine Americanism enthroned, and the final work will be completed in November, 1896, in the restoration of the Republican party, which through pique and passion and prejudice was hurled from power in 1892."

In some industries and enterprises it is enough to mention a name to inspire immediate confidence. Priestley's dress fabrics are known throughout the world. They are chiefly made in black, plain, or fancy and black and white. They are expensive in quality, and drape with a harmoniousness of ensemble which no other dress fabrics can equal. These goods are now on sale in Canada by first-class dealers. The trade mark is "The Vaseline Board" on which the goods are wrapped.

Thirteen men are employed at the bottom of the Gaylor colliery of the Kingston coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and there seems to be no prospect of their being extricated alive.

Consumptives, cheer up! You are not going to die, if you will take Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, "the kind that cures" coughs, colds, bronchitis and the first stage of consumption, every bottle warranted. No oily taste like others. In big bottles, 50c. and \$1.00, at druggists.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LETTER FROM REV. JAMES SIMPSON.

Sir,—In reply to Dr. Morrison's letter in your issue of yesterday, you will allow me to state that in my first address on "Disunited Christendom" I informed my congregation that I delivered the course, in no contemnerable time, with no desire to stir up strife, with no intention of speaking harshly of those who differ from us in religious matters; but simply to instruct our own people, who, although they knew that the species of church, had, as a rule, only the vaguest notions of the origin and tenets of other religions. I therefore proposed to give a fair and impartial account of the form of government, doctrines, ritual, etc. of several of these; but of course I should naturally speak from a Church of England standpoint.

I had no thought of the addresses being published, and when you, Mr. Editor, informed me that you intended to put them in THE EXAMINER, I objected on the ground that they could be of no interest to outsiders, who would be unlikely to accept my statements in the same way as my own people do. And when you, when I thought differently, I asked you as a favor to cut out any parts which might lead to useless controversy, as I had neither the time nor the disposition to enter into religious discussions in the secular press. Of course, you or any other editor were at liberty to reproduce the instructions in whole or part, if you so desired, as they became public property, when once they were delivered, and Dr. Morrison or anyone else is perfectly justified in contradicting any statement he may object to in them.

But the differences between the Greek Church and the Roman Church, and the Anglican Church and the Roman Church, are not to be easily settled; and although Rome has many learned divines in England and the East who boast of being equally learned; and the causes which led to the dismemberment of Christendom have been matters of dispute between these churches for centuries, and each side continues to hold its own views in the various controversies. Did it not do so, but instead, could the Anglican and the Greek Churches be considered as cross smooth (or peace) with Dr. Morrison, or vice versa, then there would be nothing to prevent that reunion of Christendom which we all long for. It can hardly be expected, therefore, that such matters as the Supremacy and Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff, the claims of the Greek Church, the action of the Church of England at the Reformation, and so on, upon which many hundred volumes have been written, and in the study of which some of the most learned men in Europe have devoted their lives, can be settled in a far-off corner of the world like Charlottetown in a newspaper controversy between Dr. Morrison and myself. If any good was likely to ensue from the discussion, I would not hesitate to cross smooth (or peace) with Dr. Morrison; for I assure him I am just as sure of my ground as he can be of his; but so far as I can see, if we discussed the questions for years, with a good deal of bad blood might be stirred up, and we would no further on at the end of it, since the churches we represent would still hold the same views on these subjects as heretofore, even if I or my opponent were beaten out of the field.

If, upon reading Dr. Morrison's promised letter in the Herald, I find I have inadvertently made any misleading or false statements to the discredit of the Roman Catholic Church, in either of my addresses, I shall tender a humble apology to Dr. Morrison and all others whom it may concern; but if his arguments are simply the usual Roman ones as opposed to the Anglican, they must remain unopposed, as I am not concerned, except that I should wish to know what his views are, in reply, I shall be happy to give him the required information privately.

JAMES SIMPSON.

OUR SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.

Sir,—Improvements in our schoolhouses gradually became visible. These consisted in the loss of which the buildings were constructed of being of two stories and boarded over inside and out. A ceiling, in some rare instances, was added; but this in general was so low that an average sized boy could reach it from the floor. Desks were improved, the upper parts being supported by a rudimentary framework. The benches, however, remained very much as at first. After some years the large square-topped wooden room of the chimney-place with its huge "black-log." In addition to these advances, wall maps were introduced as aids in teaching geography, and occasionally a blackboard, three or four feet high, might be seen attached to the wall. This, however, was in many cases considered rather as an ornamental appendage to the otherwise bare walls, than for any other purpose. A further improvement was made when our schoolhouses put on a dress of shingles and added to the number of their windows.

At the time of which we wrote in our first letter, few people could read or write, and when one wanted to write to friends in the "old country" the schoolmaster was invariably called upon to perform the office, and letters received were brought to the same learned functionary to be read; so that the schoolmaster was universally regarded as some one of importance, for a certain local influence was given to him.

In those days no state aid was given in support of education. To the people, and the people alone, is due the credit of having inaugurated and fostered a system of education. It was the education of the people, by the people, and for the people. They believed that education is a good thing for individual, state, church, and society in general. The general feeling, their want, and in the absence of support from the state, they voluntarily and heartily carried on the work at their own charges. And though educational work at that time can scarcely be said to have been an institution, whilst it may in one sense be regarded as a profession, it was far from being professional in the strict sense of the word as we now understand it. It was a foundation for a more systematic, deeper, more extensive and progressive work. It served its purpose and passed away to give place to a higher order of things.

Those important factors in our educational machinery—school trustees—who to-day hold so commanding a position, were unknown till later times. Circumstances were such, however, that the most that can be said of some of them, is that they make the most of their goal!

As the domestic circumstances of our people improved, and our Government recognized the importance of an educated commonwealth, attention was turned towards a practical effort to increase the efficiency and usefulness of the schools by giving Government aid, thus introducing the public common school system of education. Further improvements closely followed upon this new departure. This action on the part of the Legislature that gave rise to fresh impetus to the work. As the financial condition of the farmer continued to improve, he was not unmindful of "the schoolhouse on the hill." Such was the attention paid in this direction that a stranger in passing through a settlement took the schoolhouse as an invariable indication of the prosperity of the people of the locality in which the schoolhouse was. Recognizing the fact that everyone cannot be his own farmer, tradesman, mechanic, clergyman and teacher, and believing that in a multiplied division of labor there is gain, governments regarded it as indispensable to the further efficiency of the schools, that our teachers should be professionals; that men and women undertaking a work so important as the education of the young, should be taught how to teach. Hitherto no such teachers had been employed. To supply

this defect our legislators, generously supported by the people in the matter, established a training school. It goes without saying that the movement proved to be a progressive one. With increased proficiency on the part of teachers and a greater degree of efficiency in school work, came an additional expenditure. A common benefit was procured at the common cost. Of this the people did not complain; but on stated occasions, when every other resource had failed to stir up trumps, the political hunchman, who knows nothing of sound political philosophy, has traversed the country haranguing the people with that species of logic and oratory peculiar to such a education, on the immense cost of reform to the Province.

PHOENIX PARK MURDER.

The Death of Frank Byrne Recalls the Tragedy of Twelve Years Ago.

Frank Byrne, of Providence, R. I. died at that place on Friday last. Byrne was well known as the Secretary of the Irish Land League, both in London and in Paris, from 1880 to 1882. His death recalls the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and under-Secretary Burke on May 6th, 1882, in Phoenix park, Dublin. Byrne was at that time in London as the league officer, and had been moved there when Gladstone's Coercion act was enforced. Mrs. Byrne was arrested some months later and accused by Dublin police of having brought the knives with which the murder was committed over from London, and secreted in the folds of her dress. She was detained in Dublin castle and was subjected to the most severe inquiries, during which she was released.

Byrne moved to Paris about the time that Hon. Patrick Egan, ex-minister to the French government refused England's request for Byrne's extradition and he came to America, after repeated attempts to kidnap him by English emissaries. He went into business for himself in New York, but failed and since that time has been engaged as a drummer for several commercial firms. Finally he settled down in Providence in the cigar business. He leaves a widow, a daughter 27 years old, and a son 12 years of age.

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS AND PROHIBITION.

Much interest is being taken at Toronto in the approaching case in the Supreme Court, to settle the question of prohibition. Mr. W. J. Maclearen, Q. C., formerly of Montreal, who holds a brief for the Ontario government in the approaching argument in the Supreme Court on the constitutional question, will be assisted by Mr. Johnson, ex-Deputy Attorney-General. The two counsel have instructions from the Ontario Government to take every step that can be conscientiously taken towards establishing the right of the province to deal with the question. It will also be argued that the prohibitory power enjoyed by the province before Confederation still remains.

So far as known, the temperance and liquor interests have taken no steps to be represented in the argument. It is expected the liquor party will ask to be represented by counsel when the court opens. The other provinces which are as much concerned as Ontario, may ask leave to be represented by counsel, though it is conceded the matter must go to the privy council. The end of the whole business may be witnessed this year. The supreme court will give judgment by May, then an appeal to the privy council will be argued a month or two later, and final judgment given by December.

THE SHELLEY left Georgetown at the usual time this morning and reached Pictou about eleven o'clock.

AFTER INFORMATION.—The Amherst Press wants to know what has become of the Maritime Press Association.

LECTURE.—Judge Alley lectures this evening before the Benevolent Irish Society at Emerald in aid of their hall.

OLIVETTE.—Full practice tonight at Orléans' Hall at 7.45. Punctual attendance of every performer requested. Bring music books.

RESERVE TO-MORROW evening for the missionary meeting in the basement of the Methodist Church. A good programme has been prepared. Chair taken at 6 o'clock.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.—The train which left here for Tignish yesterday morning got to Bloomfield this morning about five o'clock, and the train from Tignish, which also left yesterday morning, got through to Bloomfield about two this afternoon. The track is now clear all over.

ISLANDERS ON BOARD.—A cable despatch from Monville to James Paton & Co., announces the arrival at that place yesterday of the steamer Vancouver, of the I. P. & M. Line. The Vancouver left Halifax on the 10th February, inst. Messrs. James Paton, W. W. Stanley, Arthur W. Weeks and Saml. Macleod, well-known Charlottetown merchants, were passengers on board the Vancouver.

BIG PURSES OFFERED.—The Bolingbroke Club, London, has offered a purse of \$17,500 for the contest between Ted Pritchard, middle-weight champion, and Dan Creedon, of Australia. The Olympic syndicate of London is willing to put up a purse of \$20,000 for Jackson and Corbett to fight for, but the National Sporting club appears confident it will secure the fight.

GOOD EXERCISE.—The Hon. John E. Osborne, Governor of Wyoming, is an enthusiastic bicyclist. He says: "I consider the bicycle, used in moderation, the very best medium of exercise in the world; considered from a standpoint of utility, it is indispensable; as a means of pleasure it is most enjoyable. I ride a Columbia, and I get more real enjoyment and more solid quantities of goods than I have ever tried." Our new Governor ought to take the hint.

How to Get a Sunlight Picture. Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and it will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

One Montreal wholesale house reports that as a result of the enlargement of the dairy industry there has been a marked improvement in the dry goods business in many sections of the province. In one group of four parishes an average of \$65,000 a piece was paid the creameries and cheese factories. Most of it came back to the city in payments for greater quantities of goods than usual. Turning the farmer into a manufacturer is benefiting all classes.

The Czar will make his permanent residence in the Crimea of Kieff, as the St. Petersburg climate does not agree with him.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the great blood and Nerve Restorer.

LOCAL NOTICES. Advertisements under this heading charged for at the rate of ten cents per line.

Get the great bargains we are giving in hats and caps.—John McLeod & Co., feb19

MARRIED. At Georgetown, on 16th inst., by Rev. D. Gordon, J. P., Mr. William Barry Moore, of Allison, Bays, Lot 61, and Miss Mary Ann McLennan, of Lot 21, in Ince County.

OUR BUSINESS Does It For Us?

This Month all Emulsions and Cough Medicines at a Discount.

REDDIN BRCS.

THE COLUMBIA BYOCYE.

The Standard Wheel of the World. Two choices of Tires are offered for this season—the single tube and the double tube pneumatic. Buyers of other makes of Bicycles generally ask this question: "Is it as good as a Columbia?"

Tea Meeting

The People of Murray Harbor South Island having a Public Tea in their New Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February. There will be a Meat Table in connection with the Tea.

Come one, come all, as a good time may be expected. Tea on the tables at one o'clock, p. m. Proceeds to go towards paying off the debt on the Hall. Admission to Tea, 25 cents. Meat Table, 40 cents.

By order of the Directors. H. J. BRÉHAUT, Secretary.

Mr. Donald Nicholson

discovered in his canvass for Ward Three that the citizens are at present not in favor of Sanitary Reform, Permanent Streets or Sidewalks, or a roadway to Victoria Park, hence he declined to contest the Ward against Mr. Taylor.

Good Tobacco,

and he is now working day and night producing GOOD SMOKING and CHEWING ARTICLES. Look out for his NEW BRAND, made from straight goods, specially selected.

Hickey & Nicholson.

25 PER CENT DISCOUNT

GIVEN ON Men's and Women's Felt Lined Boots, Ladies' Felt Slippers, Ladies' and Gents' German Felt Slippers.

SEE OUR WINDOW!

J. B. Macdonald & Co.

Charlottetown, Feb. 1, 1894—ed

For First-class Footwear, Faultless Fit and Finest Finish, in Foremost Fashions, at Fairest Figures, Find Granby Rubbers and Overshoes.

THEY WEAR LIKE IRON

ALL DEALERS SELL THEM.

jan20—t s & w y

That meerschauvm's your pride? Then don't ruin it with inferior tobacco. Use MASTIFF

PLUG CUT. It will color your pipe in a manner that will make it an art treasure. And do it better than any other brand.

J. B. Pace Tobacco Co., Richmond, Virginia, and Montreal, Canada.

General Liability

Policies covering all liability for damage to person and property are issued by the Canada Accident Assurance Company.

E. R. BROW

BROWN'S BLOCK, CH'TOWN. TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER JUSTICE-LOVING MAGISTRATE Will Not Let Crime Be Condoned.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 20. Police Magistrate Marshe, of Fredericton, does not allow criminal prosecutions to be settled out of court. A well-known citizen named Schleyer was charged with criminal assault on a twelve-year-old girl named Regan on information of the girl's father. Yesterday when the case was called the counsel for the prosecution stated that the parents declined to prosecute, and that he had no witnesses. The Magistrate refused to allow the case to be dropped, issued warrants for witnesses, and is examining them himself.

A Lady Poisoned. MONTREAL, Feb. 20. The wife of Dr. Robert England died here yesterday under very sad circumstances. The lady was ill, and her husband sent for a doctor for a dose of subnitrate of bismuth, but received tartar emetic instead. This killed Mrs. England in a short time.

The Sussex Libel Case. ST. JOHN, Feb. 20. The end of the Scott Act criminal libel preliminary investigation was reached at Sussex yesterday. Rev. E. J. Grant, Baptist minister, who denounced from the pulpit the course of Justice Morrison, was committed for trial. He is free on bail amounting to \$3,000.

Notes From the Capital. OTTAWA, Feb. 20. The Cabinet is considering the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor for P. E. Island. It is said that the choice lies between three persons, and that Mr. J. T. Mellish is one of the favored candidates.

Raids Upon Anarchists. PARIS, Feb. 20. The police throughout France yesterday made extensive raids upon the haunts of anarchists.

Sudden Death in New York. NEW YORK, Feb. 20. Joseph Keppler, the cartoonist and editor of Puck, died suddenly yesterday.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The annual ball of the Protective departments of this city was attended by more than six thousand people. About 11,000 were needed to the relief fund of the past year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The war department advises from Rio de Janeiro that except for the outbreak of yellow fever on board the Newark there is no cause for alarm concerning the American fleet in Brazil. The fleet received this afternoon. P. de Janeiro to-day and Herber's "As a p... against fever I will the flag-ship, just outside.

Health of officers and crew. LAWSON, Mass., Feb. 18. O'Hara, the physician attending on patients here, is unable to leave town, having been boy every restaurant and hotel. He is unable to attend to his duties, and after taking a drink of whiskey, to go into the dining room for a meal, the proprietor stopped him and told him he could not serve him because his guests were afraid of catching the smallpox.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Replying to the examining judge today, Anarchist Henry said that he did not know why he selected the Cafe terminus. One Monday night, he first went to a theatre with the bomb hidden on his person, but he was unable to obtain admittance. As the theatre was full, it was likely that he would have thrown the explosive among the people assembled there. He walked towards the boulevard and looked into the large cafe, but noticing that it contained few people, he passed on. He continued: "As I intend to kill as many bourgeois as possible, I went to the St. Lazare railroad station in front of which I saw a café full of customers. I entered and threw the bomb."

KIEL, Feb. 16.—A terrible disaster occurred here today owing to the explosion of a steam pipe on board the German ironclad Brandenburg. Forty-six men were killed and nine were wounded.

WHY NOT

subscribe for one or more of the following MAGAZINES or PAPERS?

Atlantic Monthly, Cosmopolitan, Cassell's, Harper's Monthly, Harper's Weekly, Review of Reviews, Scribner's Magazine, Century, St. Nicholas, North American Review, Outlook, Sunday at Home, Pall Mall Budget, Illustrated London News, Graphic, Black and White, Illustrated American, English Magazine, Harper's Young People, Harper's Bazar, Penny Illustrated, The Young Woman, The Young Man, Frank Leslie's Budget, Pleasant Hours, Woman at Home, Boys' Own Paper, Sketch, Youth's Companion, Judge, Puck, Texas Sittings, Grip, Life, Myra's Journal, Delectator, Art Amateur, etc.

We take orders for any of the above or many others not mentioned. If you do not wish to subscribe for any of these for a year you can get in single numbers at our News Counter. In ordering by the year we can get back numbers, so as to begin with the January number.

We have the best equipped News Stand in the Province, and shall endeavor to keep it up to the times with the latest Magazines, Periodicals and Newspapers, both Home and Foreign.

Any information cheerfully given and your kind orders solicited.

GEO. CARTER & CO., Booksellers, etc.

feb19

A CARLOAD OF CARPETS RECEIVED.

Yesterday we received another large shipment of Brussels and Tapestry Carpets. On the 8th of this month we received

SEVEN BALES.

Yesterday we received

TWELVE BALES.

Yesterday's mail brought us word that our shipper had forwarded by the S. S. Damara, from London to Halifax on the 31st of January,

TWENTY-ONE BALES.

Making in all when received

FORTY BALES!

Never in the history of the Carpet trade in Charlottetown has the people of P. E. Island known of such a large shipment of Carpets. Our growing trade demands this large shipment this spring. We invite intending buyers to call and see Styles, see Colorings, and get Prices.

JAMES PATON & CO., The Popular Carpet House.

COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

DISCOUNTS EXTRAORDINARY.

Having a number of our senior partner, MR. HENRY MORGAN, who has made an extraordinary effort during the month of January to reduce our stock to the lowest possible point, and everything may be in good shape for starting the new business in February. To accomplish this, we have decided to make even greater sacrifices than has been our custom in former years. We will therefore announce TUESDAY MORNING, 2nd January, as the day when our great discount sale will commence. We will continue this sale until the end of the month.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

Woolen Goods

Make a better thing for Corsets than any other material. Featherbone Corsets are the toughest and most durable than any other make. They are made of the finest wool with quality feathers.

The "Magic City."

Save your numbers of the "Magic City" and have them bound by J. D. TAYLOR, at J. D. McLeod's old corner. Price for binding, 75 cents and upwards, according to style.

The "Magic City" when bound, will make a valuable and interesting book. J. D. TAYLOR, Bookseller.

We Have a Few Hundred Pairs of BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

ODD LINES, LEFT HAND TRADE, and in order to make a quick disposal we have decided to offer them at a Discount of 25 to 50 per cent. This is positively the best chance in our city Sale commences TO-DAY.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.

Charlottetown, January 20, 1894—dy

Try a Barrel of Excelsior Flour.

The demand for EXCELSIOR FLOUR is steadily increasing, and as everyone who once tries it will have no other. Having a large proportion of the best Hard Wheat in it, it requires a great deal more water than other Flours, and it makes several more loaves of bread to the barrel. It also keeps moist longer, and does not become so after being baked. For sale at

BEER & BREAD