PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Shaw's Speech Concluded.

THURSDAY, April 26.

Mr. Shaw went on to contrast the steps taken by the Sullivan-McLeod Governments and the present Administration regarding the matter of pressing our claims upon the Dominion, pointing out that for penitentiary, pier and pensions claims the previous Government obtained $105,361.75, and for that amount not one cent was taken from capital at Ottawa. We have been condemned for withdrawing $200,000 from capital, and by so doing it was claimed we decreased the revenue by $10,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent. While we took $10,000 a year with one hand, however, we added $20,000 with the other, and left the subsidy $10,000 better. Wherever we took $1 from our subsidy we put $2 in its place. But can any gentleman on the other side of the House show where they took $1 and put 1 cent in its place? If it was an unpardonable sin for the late Government to take $200,000 from Capital, what can be said of the Legislative Council who voted to take $183,000 from the same source? They must bear an equal responsibility. A great man arose in the person of Premier Peters, who was to enforce the payment of our claims and wring them from the Government at Ottawa. He sent up a Minute of Council bearing on the matter. Section 5 of this Minute says:

"With regard to subsidies granted to local railways, the total amount spent up to the 30th of June, 1892, was $13,066,053. To put the figures exactly:—

Amount expended on Island Railway	$ 44,228,134
Amount expended on C. P. Railway	62,944,169
Subsidies	13,068,053
Total amount expended	$ 119,340,346
Less estimated amount at Confederation	$ 49,466,667
Total over expenditure on these heads to June 30th, 1893	$ 69,873,679

It will thus be seen that they computed the over-expenditure till June 30th, 1893, when the Minute of Council is actually dated 22nd February, 1893, or four months in advance of the date for which they made their demand. Notwithstanding that considerable expenditures were made of which they had no knowledge at the date of the Minute of Council, inasmuch as a session of the Dominion Parliament took place between the date of the Minute of Council and the date on which they based their claim. Section 8 states:

"A comparison of the figures as they stood at the time the said order in council was made, or rather, on the 30th of June, 1886, with the figures on the 30th of June, 1892, will prove conclusively that if there was a just claim in March, 1887, there is still a stronger and larger claim at the present time:

Amount expended on railways and subsidies to June 30, 1892	$ 119,340,346
Amount expended on C. P. R. to June 30, 1886	60,645,727
Amount expended on I. C. R.	35,112,542
Amount expended on subsidies calculated	2,675,774
Total amount expended on construction and subsidies	$ 98,434,043
Total amount expended since order in council	20,906,303

And therefore to the extent of our just proportion of this expenditure of $20,906,303, the claim of this Province to increased compensation has become larger since March, 1887, for the two items of over-expenditure for construction of and subsidies to railways.

Section 9 treats of expenditure on canals. Section 10 is as follows:

"At the time this Province entered Confederation the amount estimated to be expended for canals was $25,000,000 and this estimate was used as a basis when the terms were agreed upon.

The sum actually expended to June 30th, 1892, is	$ 36,612,300
Deduct amount estimated	25,000,000
Over expenditure	$ 11,612,300

From this the Province receives no benefit whatever.

Section 11 says:

"We have therefore expenditure over and above the amount estimated at the time of Confederation as follows:

On Railways and Subsidies to 1886	$ 69,873,679
Since that date	20,906,303
Canals	11,612,300
Total	$ 102,392,282

It will be observed that in the first instance they place the total over-expenditure on Intercolonial Railway, C. P. Railway and subsidies to June 30th, 1893, at $69,873,379, whilst in the recapitulation or summing up they place the expenditure over and above the amount estimated at the time of Confederation to 1886, at the identical amount that they did till June 30th, 1893, namely, $69,873,679. He asked any person with any degree of intelligence, was such consummate blundering pardonable, when our very existence as a Province was at stake. Again, if the total over-expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway and the C. P. R. and subsidies to June 30th, 1893, amounts to $69,873,679, and the over expenditure on those heads from 1886 to date amounts to $20,906,303, is not the latter amount contained in the former and thus charged twice. Could anything be more blasting or damaging to this Province at any future time in adjusting our claims than the gross stupidity thus manifested by the Leader of the Government. As a proof of the ignorance of the Government in the matter of our claims against the Federal Government, as illustrated by the aforesaid Minute of Council, he need only refer to the weekly Patriot of Dec. 11th, 1893. It says:

"He (Mr. Ferguson) makes boast because we frankly admit the mistake in the Minute of Council prepared by the Peters' Government respecting our claims at Ottawa."

He (Mr. Shaw) also referred to the unpardonable and inexcusable blunder regarding the removal of the Court House from St. Peter's Road to Mount Stewart, and pointed out that the man who made this latter mistake and the man who made the mistake of millions of dollars was one and the same person—the Honorable Frederick Peters, Premier and Attorney-General of the Province. Proceeding, he pointed out that when the Province was ruled in honesty and soberness by the Conservatives, before an election a card would be issued giving the policy of the Government. Contrast this with the conduct of the Leader of the Government in calling a meeting of his own constituents in the Lyceum. Did he tell them at this meeting that taxes were to be imposed, or did he deceive the people? Did he outline his many schemes of taxation? Although the meeting was held last September, he must have known at that time that he would tax. Had he the manliness to tell them? Here is what he did say:

"I will tell you another thing with regard to that tax question. When I appeared last before my constituents I said I would not put on taxes until the people were fully consulted about it at an election, and at that time Mr. Ferguson said he would reserve to himself the right to tax. I reserve to myself the right to tax. But I acknowledge this fact, that I must consult the people of the Third District on the matter. But I hope the day of taxation is far away."

These were his words at a time when $100,000 was due the banks, and the banks refused payments and men could not be paid for road work. This was the Leader's course: He said he hoped the day of taxation was far off. Was this honest and consistent? Why did he not take the people into his confidence. At page 51 of the Parliamentary Reporter, the Commissioner of Public Works, who was bound to have his say, is reported as follows:—

"There are two things for us to do, namely, to collect the sums due us from the General Government at Ottawa and to cut down the public expenditure. There is no need to resort to direct taxation at present."

Again, at page 404 the Commissioner of Public Works says:

"But we are trying to put matters on a proper business basis, and by reasonable legislation to secure an amount sufficient to carry on the business of the country without taxation."

This shows that their policy was that they would not impose direct taxation. The Leader said "he would meet the people in their homes and ask their suffrages and on the public platform outline their policy." No doubt they met the people and asked them for their votes. But they never outlined their policy and never told the people that they would tax them to the extent of $100,000. By false pretences and unstinted use of the public funds they bought their election. He then instanced several expenditures which had been made during the late campaign for the purpose of defeating himself and his colleague. When six o'clock arrived Mr. Shaw was still speaking

FRIDAY, April 27.

Mr. Shaw resumed the debate on the motion to go into supply. After censuring the Government for adjourning the House at six o'clock last evening in order that members might attend the opera, and thus neglecting the business they were here to transact, he proceeded to quote the statements made by the Leader of the Government at the time he was passing the debenture bill, referring especially to his declaration that the Province would be in a most deplorable condition if we owed the banks $50,000 and they refused payments. Although the Leader spoke thus at that time, how much deeper is the disgrace and humiliation to-day, when, in spite of the selling of the debentures and $185,000 of a permanent debt thus created, we owe the banks $117,900. They boast of cutting down legislation to one half. But economy can be purchased at too great a price, and he (Mr. Shaw) claimed that mainly as a result of this change the young men were deprived of the privilege of the franchise. He thought that a petty saving of $5,000 was not to be compared with this great loss. He then took up the famous two-thirds clause, and pointed out that when the Government passed this clause they knew it was worthless, and acted wrongly in adopting it. The Opposition pointed out at the time that this clause was not worth the paper it was written on. Time has proved that the Opposition were right, as the communication from the Minister of Justice, laid on the table this session, shows its utter worthlessness. He declared that the Legislative Council also acted inconsistently in this matter, and out of the whole of them only one came back as a supporter of the Government—the other was between wind and water, between the devil and the deep sea. Taking up the report from the Registry Office, to which the Leader had referred, he contended that it was supplied by a man depending on the Government for his living, and as a reward of furnishing a false report, that gentleman's salary was increased $100. He (Mr. Shaw) quoted from a speech made by the Leader of the Government in 1893, wherein he declared that all the errors in that office had been corrected, yet they now bring in a report of additional errors and attempt to damn the character of former officials in the office. Again, though one third the work of that office has been transferred to Prince County, the same staff is kept there. That is economy with a vengeance. Proceeding, he charged that the money spent for Paris Green, which was a move simply to procure votes, was worse than wasted, as in many instances no returns were made. He charged that Lestock Anderson and Frank McArthur each got $15 worth of Paris Green and made no returns.

Hon. Mr. Richards here rose to a point of order and said that no more honest man lived than Mr. McArthur and he could not sit in his seat and hear him thus disparaged. If the books show that he made no returns there must be some mistake.

Mr. Shaw, continuing, said the records showed that no payments had been made, and that is the law and the testimony. Mr. Brown, of Port Hill, and Mr. Taylor, of Freetown, both paid for what they got. But Alexander Campbell, Rollo Bay, got $15 worth and never a cent was paid back. Ronald Campbell, of Cardigan, got $15 worth and paid only 15 cents. R. N. Cox paid back the $15 worth; but why should he retain the paltry $15, when he can get a contract for $1600, which is shown by the records to have cost $3,005.75. Mr. Shaw also instanced several others who failed to make returns. The greater amount of the Paris Green remains unsold; but much of it remains unaccounted for. Mr. Shaw then took up the Stock Farm, pointing out that the Government said they were going to inaugurate a new condition of affairs there. They made a great boast and sent away for cattle. As a result of their brilliant management the deficit last year was $1080.21. They only sold six calves off it. The grossest mismanagement exists to-day on that farm. It seemed to him that the Government were acting as they were in respect to it in order that the people might demand that it be sold. One of the importations for the farm, the bull Challenge, cost $180. He has since died, some persons say of defamation of character, and his hide was sold for $1.62. This sum, and the amount realized by the sale of the calves, is all the country got from these transactions. Speaking of the road machines, he said they already bought cost $440 more than the amount estimated. Where has that money gone? Referring to the Public Works Department he pointed out that last year on rights of way $2,500 was estimated and $7,206.80 was spent. This increased expenditure was made notwithstanding the fact that the Leader said he would confine himself to the estimates submitted, which he said were true ones. This money went to secure political support. Again, look at the expenditure on roads. Mr. Shaw read from a speech made by the Leader of the Government in 1892, wherein he stated that the roads were in very good order and would require no great additional outlay for some years. In 1893 the same gentleman spoke in a similar manner of the wharves and bridges. If these public works were in such good order at that time, how comes it that over $42,000 were spent thereon when they declared that only about $15,000 would be necessary. Mr. Shaw instanced a case in his own district where a road was opened, costing over $400, a great portion of it running parallel eight or ten chains from another, to capture only one vote, and that man, to his credit be it said, voted against them. They built eighty feet of new work at Poplar Point, and they refuse to give the names of the men employed. He boldly charged that men who said they would vote for McDonald and Shaw were discharged. The sum of $2,500 was spent in that polling district just previous to the election. Although the wharf he had referred to could be built for $500 or $600 in winter, eighty feet of it cost over $1,500. There was not much economy in this transaction. He then referred to Cardigan Bridge, and said that a dock had been filled up there at a cost of $180 to pacify two kicking Grits. It was no wonder there was a deficit of $120,000. Gentlemen on the other side blame us for passing the wharves over to the Dominion. He found that the average expenditure on these wharves over revenue since 1885 had been $8,276.28, in addition to the $77,000 received for repairs. This shows conclusively that we did right in passing them over. He then made a comparison of the expenditures on wharves by the present Government and their predecessors. The average expenditure per year on wharves from 1880 to 1890 was $7,225.11. Leaving aside the expenditure in 1891—inasmuch as both parties had a share in that year—we find the average expenditure for 1892-93 was $6,606.08, showing an excess in the yearly average expenditure on wharves in 1880-90 of $619.03 in excess of 1892-93. This certainly contradicts the statement that the late Government spent less on wharves than the present Administration. How can they pose as the friends of good government and charge that we neglected the wharves? A similar statement could be made regarding rights-of-way and roads. The average expenditure on roads and rights-of-way for 1880-1890 was $22,755.48. The average expenditure on roads and rights-of-way for 1891-92 was $21,753.14, showing an excess in the yearly average expenditure for 1880-1890 of $982.29 over that of 1891-92. Mr. Shaw here observed that he had not included in this statement the expenditure for the year 1893, when it was remembered that last year the Leader of the Government declared that the roads were in thorough repair, and that $18,150 would be amply sufficient for roads and rights of way. He thought he was justified in not including that year, when in the face of the declaration of the Leader last year that the flood gates of corruption were opened wide and deep, and on roads and rights of way the enormous sum of $50,178.22 was spent in order to secure seats on the floor of this House for supporters of the Government. In view of these facts, can the Government charge us with neglecting the public works of the Province? On bridges we can show a similarly good record. Here is the statement of expenditure:

Average expenditure on bridges for 1880-1890	$23,339 61	
Average expenditure on bridges for 1892-93	21,135 53	
Excess of yearly average expenditure of 1890-90 over 1992-93	2,204 80	

It will thus be seen that our record can compares more than favorably with that of the present administration. Mr. Shaw then took up the returns for wharfage, pointing out that last year only $80 had been collected from that source. Where has that money gone? Look at the matter of ferries. The following statement will show our expenditure and receipts as compared with theirs:—

Expenditure on Southport, Rocky Point, and West River ferries, for Elfin, Southport, Row Boat, Southport Floaters, Sail Boat, Rocky Point:

1888—Expenditure	$ 12,895.20	
" Receipts	5,629.33	
" Deficit	$ 7,276.87	
1889—Expenditure	$ 11,761.86	
" Receipts	4,672.10	
" Deficits	$ 7,089.16	
1890—Expenditure	$ 17,577 12	
" Receipts	5,435.00	
" Deficits	$ 12,142.12	

The expenditure in the year 1890 was increased to a large extent by the rebuilding and of the Elfin.

Average yearly expenditure over receipts	$ 8,833.00	
1891—Expenditure	18,944.03	
" Receipts	5,186.76	
" Deficit	$ 13,757.27	
1892—Expenditure	$ 14,705.55	
" Receipts	5,797.55	
" Deficit	$ 8,908.00	
1893—Expenditure	$ 17,041.00	
" Receipts	4,755.54	
" Deficit	$ 12,285.46	
Average yearly expenditure over receipts, 1891-93	$ 11,650.00	

Is there any reason why the ferry receipts should fall away $1000 last year. There is every reason to believe there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. In view of the taxes to be imposed, said he, we must raise our voices against this iniquity. Last year the Commissioner of Public Works said the steamers Elfin and Southport were in splendid repair, yet they spent thousands of dollars on them. Now they ask for $6,960 to repair the Southport and $8,140 for the Elfin. Can we conclude that the Public Works Department is other than a seething sink of political corruption? Mr. Shaw then took up the subject of deficits and showed that the deficits under the late Government averaged per year $30,642.09, whilst the deficits under the present administration averaged for 1892-93, $98,796.81. The manner in which the present Government rolls up interest is startling, and $13,000 is in the estimates for that purpose this year. He then dealt with the Department of Justice and showed that in that also they have not carried out the promises they made to the people. In 1892 that Department cost the country $16,000, and in 1893 the cost was $18,000—an increase of $2000 in one year. He contended that every branch of the public service had been prostituted for political purposes, and made several charges regarding the manner in which the Hospital for the Insane and the Department of Justice were used to procure Government votes. He denied that John Vance was dismissed from the Hospital for the Insane for political purposes. He was informed that Vance had been dismissed for misconduct, and that the books of the Asylum would show if he was right. Alexander McDonald was in that institution for nine years, and when it was found that he would not vote for the present Government he was discharged without any just cause. He demanded again where the Scott Act fines had gone? Till such time as the Attorney-General would give us information on this point, we could only arrive at one conclusion: that they have been used for most unworthy objects. He instanced the case of Matthew Phelan, a grit, of Mount Stewart, who about the year 1891 was convicted for several breaches of the Canada Temperance Act. He came to Charlottetown, and for two years no effort was made to punish him for his offence. Immediately before the last election he was approached and asked to support the Government. He refused. And then, and not till then, was the strong arm of the law stretched forth, and he was placed in durance vile for four months. Compare this with the case of McKenna, also of Mount Stewart. He was a Conservative. He was also convicted for several breaches of the Canada Temperance Act. Warrants were issued for his arrest, and as a fugitive from justice he fled from his home. He returned immediately before the election. The warrants against him were taken from the constable by the prosecutor, the paid official of the Government. He voted Grit, and till this day has not been brought to justice for the offences for which he was compelled to leave this Province. He then referred to the McInnis case. A misguided youth, named McInnis, in an hour of moral weakness broke into Morris' store at Summerside and took some articles therefrom. A constable named Allen, a Grit, was sent to apprehend him. When McInnis was made aware of his intention, the bars of Dorchester and the loathsome cell, no doubt, arose before his imagination, and can he be blamed for making a bold dash for liberty? Allen drew his revolver and McInnis fell. When he recovered from the wound inflicted he confessed his guilt, showing that he was not hardened in crime, and is now suffering for his breach of the law. But what has been done to Allen? It was not his fault that the bullet did not find a vital spot; it was not his fault that the soul of McInnis was not summoned, without a moment's warning to meet his God. But up to this day Allen is still at large, without any investigation having been held. Is this justice? Is this the spirit of the closing days of the nineteenth century? Has humanity been allowed to become brutality under the present administration of justice? He demanded, in the name of Christianity that the same justice be meted out, irrespective of class, creed, politics or denomination. When we obtained power in 1879 we found by the sworn statement of F. W. Hyndman, that the indebtedness on the 1st Jan., 1879, supposing all accounts to have been paid, amounted to $51,740.87. After conducting the affairs of this Province till April 24th, 1891 and making the most ample provision for every branch of the Public Service; after relieving the people for nine years from taxation, we yielded up the reins of power on April 24, 1891, with a balance against the Province at the banks on that date of $102,-033.49.

Let us now look at our financial condition.

Dec. 31st, 1893, Treasury balance	$ 163,377.91	
Stock farm bal March, 1893	6,225.67	
Estimated amt. carried over to 1894	40,000.00	
Quarter teachers salary unpaid	27,000	
Debentures issued	158,400	
Debt of Province	$ 395,003.58	

For a small Province like this, the rapidity in the increase of our debt for the past three years is the just cause of much unrest among the people. Taxation now is resorted to and $100,000 a year is to be wrung from our people in order that the insatiable appetite of the gods of mismanagement and corruption may be appeased. They came into power by accident, re-elected as is shown by the most unworthy means, now trusted without confidence, continued without favor, and we can rest assured that when in a short time, the people, seeing the political chasm into which they are in danger of being hurled, and feeling the fangs of the viper that they have for three years been nursing, will, when the first occasion arrives, discard them without a feeling of regret.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
BEECHAM'S PILLS
(Tasteless—Effectual.)
For Sick-Headache, Impaired Digestion, Liver Disorders and Female Ailments.
Renowned all over the World.
Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.
Ask for Beecham's and take no others.
Made at St. Helens, England.
Wholesale Agts. Evans & Sons, Ld. Montreal.
For sale by all druggists.

COAL. COAL.

Received by Schooner P. L. G., a cargo of Sydney Reserved Slack Coal, to discharge on Monday, will be sold cheap for cash.

A. DOWN.

ap28

Piano, Furniture, Carriages, Sleighs, Harness,
FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

I am instructed to sell by Auction, at the residence of Rob. Angus, Esq., Lower Queen Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of May, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m.:—

All his Household Effects, comprising superior Newcombe Piano, Parlor, Dining Room, Hall, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture.

Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, etc.

Terms cash.

R. BEAIRSTO, Auctioneer.

ap25

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will take place at the Gas Works on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May, 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the general transaction of business.

LEMUEL McKAY, Secretary.

ap28—dy

FREE FROM ALL

vexatious conditions and restrictions are the Policies issued by the

CANADA ACCIDENT ASS. CO.

E. R. BROW

BROWN'S BLOCK, CH'TOWN.

AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Vice-Regal Reception.

OTTAWA, April 30.

The annual vice-regal drawing room was held on Saturday evening. It is said that about seven hundred and fifty passed the the throne, including a good number from the United States, who came to Ottawa expressly for the purpose of attending the function.

The contract for building a new lazaretto at Tracadie, N. B., was let on Saturday to the lowest tenderer, viz., William Stewart, of Ottawa. The contract price is believed to be in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars. Work will be commenced immediately.

CARROLL & WORCESTER SOLD

Will Be Broken Up for Junk.

BOSTON, April 30.

The North Atlantic Steamship Company has been purchased by the Plant Steamship Company. The old steamers Worcester and Carroll will, it is said, be broken up for junk.

HALIFAX, April 30.

J. J. Phelan & Son only received word of the transfer of the North Atlantic Line to the Canada Atlantic Plant Line on Saturday afternoon. The deal was concluded shortly before the steamer Halifax left on Saturday.

Great Hotel Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.

The imposing front of St. Charles Hotel, with its spacious portico, is all that is left standing of the most famous hostelry in the United States. The fire raged from Saturday night until yesterday morning. A panic seized the guests, and men, women and children rushed about frantically, most of them in their night-dresses. Several lives were lost. The loss is half a million dollars.

The Bicycle.

NEW YORK, April 30.

The backer of John S. Johnson has posted a forfeit for a match between Johnson and Zimmerman, for a bicycle race for $1,000 a side, any distance from one to ten miles.

LONDON, April 30.

The ten-mile championship race at Huddersfield was won by Thomas in 51 mins., 37 secs. Walkins was second and Roberts third.

Lawyer Assassinated.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 30.

Montgomery Gibbs, a prominent lawyer, was found mortally wounded on Delaware Avenue yesterday, and died later. It is believed that he was killed by highwaymen.

Anarchist Sentenced to Death.

PARIS, April 30.

Emile Henri, the anarchist, has been found guilty and sentenced to death. When the sentence was pronounced, he shouted, "Comrades, comrades, vive anarcy."

The Evangelist Coming.

HALIFAX, April 30.

Evangelist Mills left this morning for Charlottetown.

Parkside, 9280, Race Record 2 22 3-4, will be at the Hotel Davies' Stables on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 25th, 26th and 27th

BOOKS! BOOKS!

We are importing an immense variety of Books on many subjects, suitable to all ages and tastes, and in price varying from two or three cents to as many dollars. As we buy direct from firms of world-wide fame, such as William Collins Sons & Co., Ward, Lock & Co., John Walker & Co., Harper & Brothers, McMillan & Co. and others, and buy for cash, our customers and the public generally can rely on our Bookstore being the best place to go for the latest and best in Books. Our prices will be found to be lowest in the city.

Our Seed Business will not interfere with the Bookstore. Each is conducted as a separate department and under skilled management.

GEO. CARTER & CO.,

Booksellers and Seedsmen,

187 Queen Square.

ap28

Horses Wanted.

On or before Wednesday next, 15 Horses weighing from 1000 to 1200 lbs., age from 5 to 8 years.

W. S. McKIE.

ap23—3i pd

Offices To Let.

In Morris Block, a large airy room, well lighted by large windows and electric light, and heated by hot water. Suitable for a lawyer's office or club room. Also, an office of two rooms, corner of Queen and Water Streets, lately occupied by O. Rattenbury, Esq.

THOS. MORRIS.

ap26—3w 2aw (m th)

Read James Paton & Co's. Daily Announcement.

Dress Goods.

So far as, barring wind or sun goes, last year's Dress Stuffs are, very likely, as good as this year's. So far as style and fashion are concerned, they are mostly of as little use as last year's birds' nests. As soon expect a lady of taste to buy 1893 Hats for 1894 year as to see her take kindly to old styles in Dress Goods.

Now you can walk through our Dress Goods Department and see no old back-number pattern in sight. They are like the snow—they have melted away.

Nothing to be seen but the newest of patterns, the freshest syles and patterns that have blossomed since the grass began to get green, and are priced as temptingly as old held-over stuffs that make the holder grow red in the face screaming over.

This little list touches as a bee might among flowers:—

Fancy Mixed Suitings, double widths, over 20 different patterns, 27c. and 33c.

64-inch "All Wool" Black Serge, worth $1.35, for 85c.

DRESS GOODS TRIMMINGS AND MILLINERY THIS WEEK.

JAMES PATON & CO.

There is always a best, even among a score of good things, and every pipe smoker who has tried the Mastiff brand acknowledges it to be the sweetest, coolest smoking tobacco made. It does not bite the tongue, and is positively free from any foreign mixture.

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

OUR SHOES

must be the kind that is wanted, for despite the dull times we are always busy. Prima facie evidence, is it not, that the styles and prices are right.

J. M. McLEOD & CO., Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

April 30, 1894—dy

GREAT REMOVAL SALE

—WILL COMMENCE—

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 11th APRIL,

AND CONTINUE UNTIL WE MOVE INTO

OUR NEW PREMISES ON MARKET SQUARE.

All our Stock of DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES at the following Discounts for CASH ONLY:—

Black and Colored Dress Goods	33 per cent
Mantle Cloths, Tweeds and Worsteds	33 "
Lace Curtains and Muslins	33 "
Smallwares and Ribbons	33 "
Corsets, Gloves and Hosiery	33 "
Flanneletties and Ginghams	25 "
Grey and White Cottons	25 "
Pillow Cottons and Sheetings	25 "
Table Damask, Towels and Toweling	25 "
Print Cotton and Tickings	25 "
Shirts, Collars, Ties and Underclothing	33 "
Umbrellas and Braces	33 "
Hats and Caps (New Stock)	33 "
Men's Readymade Clothing	33 "
Boys' " "	25 "
Rubber Coats	33 "
Trunks and Valises	25 "
Special Prices on Spools and Cotton Warps	25 "
All our stock of Boots and Shoes	33 "

No Goods to leave the Store until paid for. Goods not exchanged or taken back once sold. No samples.

J. B. MACDONALD & CO., QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, April 10, 1894—dy

OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday, May 8th.

McGILL UNIVERSITY Glee and Banjo Clubs.

GRAND CONCERT,

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

College Songs, College Glees, College Music, College Men.

This Company has been greeted with overflowing houses in the principal cities of the Upper Provinces, having appeared at Ottawa under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen.

No such opportunity has been given a Charlottetown audience for many years.

Come and hear the finest music and the best of fun.

Arrangements for reduced fares will be made with the P. E. Island Railway.

Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Unreserved, 35 cents.

Plan of Balcony at Rankin's Drug Store. Plan of Ground Floor at Johnson's Drug Store.

Sale of Seats will commence Monday April 30, at 10 a. m.

6i—ap25

ENGLISH & McCOUBREY, Manufacturers' Agents, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

Office and Store—Mechanics' Building, Water Street, St. John's, N. F. P. O. Box 142

d&w 3m—oct12

A CHANCE FOR SMALL FEET,

Sizes 2 1-2, 3, 3 1-2.

Discount for Cash!—25 per cent. off Kid, Lace and Button Boots during April.

GOFF BROTHERS.

Charlottetown, April 18, 1894—m w f

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS in Colored and White, sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 14. These can be worn as Blouses, are perfect-fitti and well finished. Expected Monday:—150 LADIES' BLOUSES, direct from the manufacturers.

STANLEY BROTHERS, BROWN'S BLOCK.