

THE DAILY EXAMINER. SEPTEMBER 19, 1893.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAWS.

The ability of Premier Peters to criticize a lawyer's bill will be admitted. Mr. Peters has, without doubt, given close attention and study to the important question, How to frame a bill of costs? But it may be that the honorable gentleman's view is sometimes colored. If Mr. Peters had himself been engaged in the honorable task of consolidating the laws, he would, perhaps, have seen the matter of payment for the work in a different light. He would then have perceived clearly the extent and difficulty of the work. He would have remembered that the legal profession is one to be maintained in respect to its dignity, its learning, its necessity and its great utility; he would have borne in mind the fact that a Government must, invariably, as a good example in respect to the payment for legal services; he would have turned up as a precedent to be followed the case of the honorable member for Queen's County, who, a few years ago, secured \$17,000 or \$18,000—or was it \$19,000?—out of the Canadian exchequer, for a few months' attendance and diversion at Halifax, and he would have framed his bill for consolidating the laws upon the same ample scale. But Messrs. Morson and Macdonald and other legal gentlemen having consolidated the laws, Premier Peters has denounced their bill little as excessive.

The task of answering Premier Peters in this regard may well be left to Messrs. Morson and Macdonald. Both these gentlemen are members of the legal profession, in good standing. They could not, therefore, be expected to place a low value upon their services for the Government. But neither ought it to be insinuated—and least of all by the official head of the profession in this Province—that they are guilty of an act of extortion and dishonesty. We know that year after year, for many years, a cry went up from the magistrates of the Province for a consolidation of our Provincial statutes. "When are we to expect a consolidation of the laws?" was the stereotyped question of the Leader of the Opposition when the Hon. W. W. Sullivan held the reins of power. Mr. Sullivan hesitated long in view of the expense which the great work would necessarily entail. At last he was literally forced to appoint a commission. The extent of the work of the commission may be judged from the fact that the laws extending over many years were in a state of indescribable confusion. Mr. Morson and his associates upon the commission gave many months of labor to the work, eradicating the clauses which had been repealed, and arranging and noting the clauses which remained in force. The whole was printed and made ready for the legislature. Copies were distributed to judges, lawyers, and men prominent in the magistracy. The work of the commission is even now proved to be valuable, because our judges, lawyers and magistrates can now refer to the book and find out what is law and what is not. But to be complete, to obtain full value for the interposition of the legislature is not needed. Unless statutes still remaining upon the books would be repealed. Clauses which still need amendment would then be amended. Our laws might thus easily be made so clear that the who rules may read. Nor would the additional cost be great. Mr. Peters himself set down the additional cost at not more than \$2,000.

Why then has this important work not been completed? Its completion would have redounded to the credit of Attorney-General Peters for all time to come. If he had carried it through successfully and satisfactorily, he would have gone down to the ages as a Legislator. The work of Mr. Morson and his associates would have been clean forgotten. Our statutes revised and complete, would have been known by the name of "Peters' Code." But Mr. Premier Peters missed his opportunity. He preferred to engage the Legislature in the gerrymandering of King's County, in the disfranchisement of officials, in the renewal of the mortgage vote, and in other outrageous measures for the consolidation of his power and the perpetuation of his term of office. Instead of earning the undying gratitude of the Province, and having his name linked inseparably with a revised code of laws as lengthily if not as wise as that of Solon, he will be known to posterity as the man who, while posing as a Liberal, strove by every means in his power to curtail the political rights and liberties of the people of this Province.

Storage of Petroleum. Clerk to publish, for the information of the public, the laws and regulations relating to the storage of petroleum now in force in this city. The City Council, by-law of October 11th, 1892, repealed all municipal regulations in order that these provisions of the Dominion law might come into force, and the enforcement of these falls upon the salaried officers of the General Government.

Order in Council of 9th January, 1889, sec. 2: In cities and towns where there are no such municipal laws or regulations, and in all villages and places other than cities or towns, petroleum and naphtha, if in quantities exceeding two barrels of refined petroleum or ten gallons of naphtha, shall be stored only in isolated buildings or premises which are at least 150 yards distant from the next nearest building not owned or in the occupation of the person to whom the petroleum or naphtha belongs. Provided always that a license to have in possession and to store naphtha shall in such cases have been previously obtained from the Inland Revenue Department; and every such license shall be conditional that such naphtha shall on sale or use for the purpose mentioned in the Act above cited.

Sec. 23 of 102 Revised Statutes of Canada: Every person who keeps or stores any petroleum or naphtha, in respect of which the provisions of this Act or of the provisions of any order or regulation of the Governor in Council, or of any departmental regulations made under this act, have not been complied with, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and for every such first offence shall incur a penalty of twenty-five dollars, and for each subsequent offence a penalty of fifty dollars; and petroleum or naphtha unlawfully imported, stored or kept shall be forfeited to Her Majesty, and seized by any revenue officer or inspector having a knowledge thereof.

Advices from Montreal state that not the slightest difficulty will be found in furnishing all the money required to move his year's crops.

FRUIT CULTURE.

A great amount has been written about the fruit culture and its possibilities in the country. The Wolfville, (N.S.) correspondence of the Halifax Chronicle furnishes some information in this regard, which may be of interest to our fruit growers. He says that in 1889 the proprietor of Earncliffe gardens at Wolfville set out the first plum trees in his garden, and these were followed by settings in 1889-90 and '92 which covered about two and one-half acres and numbered about 1,500 trees. The crop is now being gathered, and from the 1,500 of those bearing fully \$600 per acre will be returned, or about \$1,500 in all of that plot. This land, which cost less than \$100 per acre some years ago, is now valued at \$1,000 per acre, or \$3,750 for the two and one-half acres.

As the cost of fertilizing will depend much on the nature of the soil, it is difficult to make an estimate, but one may give it approximately. On these gardens the amount of chemicals used will not exceed \$50 on the two and one-half acres, if it reaches that figure, and the cost of cultivation did not exceed \$10 per acre, including the cost of cropping with buckwheat. So that \$75 would cover the cost of these items. There is thus about \$525 per acre left out of which the cost of gathering, shipping, marketing, and other expenses will be taken, leaving about \$435 per acre, or \$1,087.50 as the net returns on the two and one-half acres, or 31 per cent. on the original cost of the land, i.e., \$3,750. The cost of such an orchard set in trees was about 450 per acre; so that one year's crop almost pays for the whole property and the cost of management. What cotton factory or sugar refinery can equal that?

Another feature is that the original setting does for years, for any a chance tree does not die, so that it has to be replaced. The trees making more wood every year, and the result is that the plum orchard increases every year in value for at least ten years, and the apple orchard for twenty years. It seems too bad that where we have thousands of acres of land suitable for crops of such great value so little effort is being made to develop the fruit. The efforts put forth by the Fruit Growers' Association and their friends to establish a horticultural school and experimental station having been liberally seconded by the local government with a large provincial grant, will result in the establishment of a school of such need. The school will lead, it is hoped, to a greater interest in the work of fruit growing.

It is a noticeable feature that the plums in this orchard of the "Moore's Arctic" variety have increased in size this year to a noticeable extent. Mr. Archibald has given great attention to the matter of fertilizing and procuring the very best stock to be had, and his experience is that heavy fertilizing pays. The trees must be well fed to give the best results. These gardens and Highgate park adjoining are now attracting a great amount of attention. Visitors are daily calling and being well rewarded for the time spent in the charming view of fruit laden trees, and are all fond in their admiration. It is beyond any doubt that has been written, anything that has been expected, and anything that was promised.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND THE ENGLISH RADICALS. Reasons for Appointing the Duke to the Aldershot Command. There has been an attempt among the Radicals in England to create a feeling against the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the position of Commander of the troops at Aldershot. But it has completely failed. The New York Herald will not be credited with any sympathy with English aristocracy or the English court, and yet, after enquiry and examination, this is what it says:— "Whatever the Radicals may say against the Duke of Connaught as commander at Aldershot, those soldiers who have served with him and under him will not endorse their opinion. The young prince was not forced to adopt the army as a profession or a plaything—he chose the military service from inclination. It was his unbiased choice. Therefore, when he entered the Woolwich Military Academy as cadet in 1886, he applied himself diligently to master the rudiments of the profession. It is said that his studious disposition surprised his classmates. His first commission was as lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. In succession he served in the artillery, the Rifle Brigade. In 1875 he was brigadier major at Aldershot, subsequently assistant adjutant general at Gibraltar. The soldiers say he is thoroughly competent both as general officer and as a subaltern, and their opinion is worth something. There is, it is true, a good deal of ill feeling in England over the alleged slight to General Roberts, but the intelligent people do not understand the situation. Aldershot is essentially an instructional and not an administrative center, and the scope of the instruction is strictly tactical and not strategic.

SEVERED IN ALL ARMS. The Duke of Connaught has served in all arms of the service and has had in consequence the opportunity of acquiring that intimate acquaintance with the fundamental principles of training and drill on which all correct tactical handling depends. The one point in which Lord Roberts appears to possess an overwhelming advantage is in the amount of active service he has seen, but there is active service and active service, and the best methods for combating the fire of Afghan, Zulu or stopping a Ghazal rush are not the same. It is admitted to counter the fire of European repeaters or modern sharpshooters, and the purpose of the Aldershot school is primarily to train men for these possibilities. India must modify their training for her own needs.

Looking impartially on both sides of the question it seems that there is no slight to Lord Roberts, and that the selection of the Duke of Connaught for the command was a proper and a natural one.

A COMPLAINT.

Sir,—A great many are wondering why the light on the outer end of Souris breakwater is not kept lighted as formerly. Last Saturday night vessels making port in the darkness, found great difficulty in making their way in safety. A few nights before the Gladiola, of La Have, came very near being wrecked owing to the light being out. The captain thought he was at the outer end of the breakwater, but instead of this was making for the gap that is in the middle of it. He changed his course in time to save his vessel. A few feet more and he would have been on the rocks and probably lives would have been lost. Something ought to be done at once. The light should be regulated so that in the future, in seeking shelter at night will be apt to give Souris a wide berth. Yours, Nova.

Sept. 18, 1893.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—Readers of THE EXAMINER will be glad to learn that a coffee room is to be opened in this city by the W. C. T. U. This is a good practical work for temperance. We hope to see the coffee room opened in the near future, and situated at the north of Queen Square.

—The revenue of Canada for the two months ending August 31st is \$6,047,933, and the expenditure \$3,955,643, surplus, \$2,092,290. For the corresponding period last year the revenue was \$6,039,000 and the expenditure \$4,149,440. The net debt on August 31st shows a decrease of \$1,421,877 over June 30th.

—The London Standard predicts that the Colonial Party in England will fail as now constituted, but admits that the movement may lead to the Agents General of the colonies becoming members of the Imperial Parliament, a precedent for which it avers, can be found in the French system, where the colonies of the republic have their representatives in the Chamber of Deputies.

GENERAL NEWS.

A hot wave has struck Kansas City, and the thermometer is up to 100 degrees. The price of flour has been advanced one shilling per sack at Liverpool.

It is announced that work on the Panama Canal will be resumed in November. The story of a plot to assassinate President Cleveland is pronounced to have been a hoax.

The coal miners of Derbyshire and South Lancashire, Eng., have decided to continue the strike. The owner of the trading station Director offers to raise him against any price for \$10,000 a side.

The Brazilian troubles have greatly affected the coffee market at New York, and prices have advanced materially. Deposits in the Government's savings banks during August amounted to \$361,936, and the withdrawals to \$240,003.

The St. Lawrence Cotton Company (limited) is applying for incorporation in England, the chief place of business is to be Sorel, and the capital stock a quarter million dollars.

The sealing schooner Geneva has arrived at Victoria B. C., from Copper Island bringing 2,060 sealskins, 1,522 of which were taken in Japan seas and 438 around Copper Island.

The Minister of Public Works announces that the tonnage of the port of Montreal has increased 65,000 tons this summer, and that the deepening of the ship canal at Cap a la Poye has just been terminated.

Mr. Balfour admits that there has been a decrease of agrarian crime in Ireland during the Gaetano administration. He used to claim that the improvement was seen during his own rule. Perhaps Ireland is improving morally altogether in independent of the men who sit in council on its affairs at Westminster.

A reliable banking authority states that during the recent financial stringency on the other side many American institutions, municipalities, savings banks and manufacturing concerns came to Canada for help, and a few received it. The most marked instance observable was the demand for and the use made of Canadian money for paying wages in border towns. This was done to a considerable extent for the first time in many years.

The Brazilian red fleet has bombarded the outposts of Rio Janeiro. The command appears to have consisted of only three vessels. It represents, apparently, for the moment at any rate, the most serious revolutionary force, perhaps fifteen hundred men. Almost every maritime nation has an interest in the harbor of Rio, which is one of the great ports of call in the world. The proceedings of the so-called reds will cause inconvenience and anxiety to vessel owners in every part of the world.

The military camp was broken at Aldershot on Friday last by a review of the fourteenth hundred troops on the ground, followed by a sham fire drill. The mimic battle commenced the winners in the company rifle matches were presented with the prizes by Lt.-Col. J. D. Irving, D. A. G. commandant of the camp. General Herbert, who was on the field for three days last week, says the drill he witnessed was better than that to be seen in other volunteer Canadian camps. Five thousand spectators witnessed the review and sham fight to-day.

A short time ago the Empire drew attention to the new steam route to Australia ports, via Vancouver and the Queen's Country, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—commencing on the west side of Great George Street, at the north-east angle of a piece of land lately sold to Great George Street address, at the corner of Joseph Jackson; thence north along Great George Street to the north-west corner of Philip Lane, eighty-five feet; thence east along the western boundary of Joseph Jackson's land to the northern boundary of Joseph C. P. R., and called attention to a shipment of agricultural implements made by the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, of Toronto, which went forward by the first steamer of the new route. The shipment in question, which left Toronto on the 3rd July, reached Sydney on the 6th August, or 34 days from Toronto to Sydney. A portion of the shipment was bound for Melbourne, to which port they were despatched by the steamship Citra on the 10th of August, reaching Melbourne two days later, or making a total of 38 days from Toronto to Melbourne. This is less than half the time that has heretofore been occupied in sending shipments to Australia via Atlantic ports.

Because the church, in laying the cornerstone of the new parish church at Craithie, is said to have indicated her attachment to the Church of Scotland, it has been inferred that any political sentiment underlies the expression. Her Majesty's coronation oath, like all the coronation oaths administered to British sovereigns since the time of George I, provides for the maintenance and preservation of the church established by law in the Northern Kingdom. The Queen, therefore, merely repeats one of her expressions of assent in her adhesion to the Kirk. The Act of Union of 1707 enjoins the upholding of the Established Church, and it is a nice point for constitutional authorities to determine how far the union is intended by the destruction of the church. George III, declined to accede to Catholic Emancipation because he said it was contrary to his coronation oath.

Mr. Lee Meriwether, the well-known statistician and author, evidently appreciates a good thing when he sees it. This is the way he describes Manitoba and the Territories to the reporter of a Winnipeg Grit paper:— "As to the condition of the people of the country it compares favorably with that of any other country he has ever visited. He made special enquiry into this matter and secured and noted evidence of case after case where men came into the country with a capital consisting solely of their own energies, and after a residence of eight or ten years were worth from \$4,000 to \$10,000. He thinks that the fertile prairies offer a magnificent opportunity for the thousands of young farmers in the East who have no land and little capital, but abundance of muscle and grit."

TENDERS. Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY EVENING, September 30th, for Plastering and Finishing the inside of the Montague Hall according to plan and specification to be had from Secretary. Not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. JOHN J. McDONALD, Secretary. Montague, Sept. 19, 1893.—ly 11 w y 11

A SHORT STORY. COTTOLINE is the best Shortener for all cooking purposes.

A TRUE STORY. COTTOLINE is the only healthful shortening made. Physicians endorse it.

An OLD STORY. that uncomfortable feeling of "too much richness" from food cooked in lard.

A NEW STORY. Food cooked in COTTOLINE is delicate, delicious, healthful, comforting. Do YOU use COTTOLINE?

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies or Other Chemicals are used in the Preparation of W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or other fillings, and is far more economical, cooking faster and easier. It is delicious, nourishing, and EARLY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

MCKAY Woolen Mills. GENTS' FURNISHINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Hats and Caps, FUR GOODS, Tweeds, Flannels, and BLANKETINGS! ASK TO SEE THE READY-MADE CLOTHING Made from our make of Tweeds. Prices Away Down. Give us a Call. Charlottetown, Sept. 12, 1893.

MORTGAGE SALE. To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County on WEDNESDAY, the first day of November next, A. D. 1893, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain instrument of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1888, made between John Collins and Ada Christina Collins, his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned, Richard Heartz, of the other part:— All that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, being and being in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—commencing on the west side of Great George Street, at the north-east angle of a piece of land lately sold to Great George Street address, at the corner of Joseph Jackson; thence north along Great George Street to the north-west corner of Philip Lane, eighty-five feet; thence east along the western boundary of Joseph Jackson's land to the northern boundary of Joseph C. P. R., and called attention to a shipment of agricultural implements made by the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, of Toronto, which went forward by the first steamer of the new route. The shipment in question, which left Toronto on the 3rd July, reached Sydney on the 6th August, or 34 days from Toronto to Sydney. A portion of the shipment was bound for Melbourne, to which port they were despatched by the steamship Citra on the 10th of August, reaching Melbourne two days later, or making a total of 38 days from Toronto to Melbourne. This is less than half the time that has heretofore been occupied in sending shipments to Australia via Atlantic ports.

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TELEGRAPHIC. SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER. British Interests at Rio Janeiro.

LONDON, Sept. 19. The question of the situation at Rio Janeiro came up in the House of Commons today. In responding to questions asked, Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that the British warships Sirius and Beagle are now at Rio Janeiro protecting the life and property of British subjects. Sir Edward said that on Saturday the commanders of the neutral warships endeavored to prevent the bombardment by the fleet of the revolutionists, but were unsuccessful.

Montreal News.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19. Excitement was at fever heat to-day when it was learned that a pistol ball had been discharged into the office of A. Filtrault, proprietor of the Canada Review paper, that has been decidedly anti-clerical for some time past. Had the journalist in question been in his accustomed seat, he would not doubt have been killed. Sir A. T. Galt, one of the first Finance Ministers of Canada, is very low. The Doctors say that he will not last long.

A Terrible Accident.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19. A terrible accident that will probably have fatal results happened here to-night. The Brunswick Hotel team ran away from the railway station as the Halifax express was coming in, and collided with the Dominion express wagon, driven by a lad named Harvey Shephard, tearing off the knee-cap and running up the leg, caught him at the lower part of the abdomen. The Doctors do not hold out any hopes of recovery.

Dunraven's Yacht.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19. Captain Griffiths, of the steamer Spain, which arrived today, reports that he passed the yacht Valkyrie, bound west, apparently all right, under full sail. She will probably arrive early this evening.

Official Announcement.

OTTAWA, Sept. 19. An extra Canadian Gazette contains the formal notice of the swearing in of Lord Aberdeen, the usual formal proclamation of the Governor-general on assuming office.

New Brunswick Exhibition.

ST. JOHN, Sept. 19. The Provincial Exhibition, which opens at Fredericton, to-day, promises to be a success. A thousand entries have been booked.

HAWKES' LIVER PILLS contain no mercury, are purely vegetable, safe, sure and effective. Do not grip, small, easy to take. Sold everywhere.

Now is the time to get your crockery for we are still to the front with cheap glass and crockeryware, at the cheap crockery store.—W. P. Colwell. Sept 14 2 wks d&wky.

Liberal-Conservative Convention.

Second District of Queen's Co. A Convention of Delegates from the Second District of Queen's County will be held in Brookfield Hall on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 2 p. m., for the purpose of selecting candidates to run in the interests of the Liberal-Conservative at the forthcoming Election. Each Party Division will be entitled to send five delegates.

DONALD MCKAY, Vice-President, L. C. Association. Second District Queen's Co. sept15-wy 11

Remember Membray's Kidney and Liver Cure AMMONIA. It is the best remedy on earth for the cure of all KIDNEY and LIVER trouble. Is a positive cure for BACK ACHES, SORE STOMACH, INDIGESTION. Certain Cures for HEAD ACHES, DIZZINESS, LANGUID FEELING, SALLOW COMPLEXION, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, etc. At all Drug Stores or on receipt of price, charges prepaid. Price One Dollar a bottle. Membray's Kidney and Liver Cure, 141, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA. Try Membray's Health Restorer, a Pink Iron Tonic, Large Boxes 25 cts.

Care for HEAD ACHES, DIZZINESS, LANGUID FEELING, SALLOW COMPLEXION, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, etc. At all Drug Stores or on receipt of price, charges prepaid. Price One Dollar a bottle. Membray's Kidney and Liver Cure, 141, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA. Try Membray's Health Restorer, a Pink Iron Tonic, Large Boxes 25 cts.

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER. CONTAINING AMMONIA or ALUM. AVOID ALL RISK BY USING WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER. CONTAINING AMMONIA or ALUM. aug 19-w 11

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION! Send for our catalogue of Portlands Boats and Canoes. They are unequalled for Fishing, Shooting and Cruising. Sportsmen can reach any lake or river within 200 miles of Montreal, in such barges. Weighs from 35 lbs up to 100 lbs. Invest in one and save time and money. ACME FOLDING BOAT CO., 241 St. James Street, Montreal. sept11-1m

UNDERCLOTHING. We have now in Stock a Fine Collection of Fall and Winter Underclothing, from the best German, Scotch and Canadian makers. BEST MAKES OF SEAMLESS UNDERCLOTHING. THE LARGEST SIZES. Quality ranging from 50c. to \$5 per Suit. Inspection solicited. JOHN McLEOD & CO., Tailors and Outfitters. Charlottetown, September 19, 1893.

JAMES PATON & CO., Importers of Carpets, Oilcloths, Furs, Ready-made Clothing, Dress Goods, and everything else in the DRY GOODS line. We are now showing New Autumn Jackets and Capes, New Autumn Dress Goods, New Furs.

MR. McLAREN has just returned from the British markets with the Newest Styles and Latest Ideas. Ladies will find our BLACK and COLORED DRESS GOODS very choice and attractive. We invite inspection.

JAMES PATON & CO., 168 Victoria Row. Charlottetown, September 15, 1893.

HAYING LEASED.—THE—QUEEN HOTEL, Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Lessee takes great pleasure in announcing that the rates are: Upper Floors, two in room, \$1.50 per day. Single Rooms, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day, according to location. This great reduction in rates will not in any way impair the present efficiency of the Hotel either as regards the service or cuisine. A single trial will convince any one of the fact. A. B. SHERATON, Manager.

Lives Are Lost by Accident every day. It costs but a few dollars to secure a Policy in the CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE CO. Take one at once.

E. R. Brow CHARLOTTETOWN

REMEMBER THAT The Bazaar Company ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS. \$1,000 Worth Received and Opened To-day.

No further notice will be given, as these goods are bound to advertise and sell themselves. Fashion Sheets sent FREE to any part of the country for one year on receipt of 12 cents to pay postage. DELINEATOR and METROPOLITAN FASHION CATALOGUE for sale Monthly at the BAZAAR STORE. sept19

BEST IN TOWN! That's what is said about our make of SUITS—that they are the best fitting and best finished Suits to be had in town. Do you know that we have marked the prices so low that you will wonder how we can sell so cheap. Call and see for yourselves. FURNISHINGS!—Largest Stock ever shown by us, consisting of the finest Shirts, Ties, Collars, Underwear, Hats, etc., cheaper than ever.

D. A. BRUCE, FASHIONABLE CLOTHIER. Charlottetown, August 29, 1893—m w f

Slaughtering - Everything! Boots and Shoes, Readymade Clothing, Cloths, Cottons, &c. All Must Go Before Removing to Our New Stores! In order to make a Clean Sweep and not have to move much Stock to our New Stores, the Biggest Bargains you ever got will be given for the next three weeks at J. B. MACDONALD & CO'S, Charlottetown, August 15, 1893—th sat WEST SIDE QUEEN STREET.

Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, THE GIANT AMONG LIFE COMPANIES. ASSETS \$153,000,000 SURPLUS \$1,189,815 NEW ASSURANCE, 1892, 200,490,316

London Guarantee and Accident Company. (The only British Guarantee and Accident Co. doing business in Canada.) CAPITAL \$1,250,000 RESERVE 290,000

D. B. STEWART, General Agent for both the above Companies. OFFICE—Great George Street, next to Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown. sept19-law

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE, Fronting on the Harbor. The subscriber offers for sale the Dwelling House and Property fronting on South Side of Water Street, now occupied by Dr. Dawson. The frontage on Water Street is about 62 feet. TERMS—One-third cash and balance secured for term of years on the property at 5 per cent. interest. BENJ. DAVIES. sept15—to th sat