An Accident

May happen to any person. The policies issued by the Ocean Accident Guarantee Corp. cover all kinds of accidents which man is liable to. The Company has

$2,000,000 IN CAPITAL

E. R. Brow
General Agent
Charlottetown

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 5, 1897.

A MISCONCEPTION REMOVED.

THERE are, admittedly, classes of goods which we buy, for the most part, in Great Britain and not elsewhere. Our buyers go home regularly every winter and summer to obtain these goods. These goods are brought here and sold to our people. Heavy duties have heretofore been levied upon them. It was proposed by THE EXAMINER and at the Board of Trade, that the duties bearing upon these classes of goods should, in the event of the promised Tariff Reform, be reduced.

It will readily be seen that this proposition does not, as the Patriot of last evening implies, at all conflict with the provisions of Great Britain's treaties with Belgium and Germany, nor is it at all involved in the great scheme of a preferential Tariff comprehending and favoring Great Britain and her colonies throughout the world. It is simply a matter of domestic concern, simply the expression of a desire to favor trade with Great Britain and to relieve ourselves, to some extent, from the taxes levied upon those classes of goods which we import from the Mother Country, in contradistinction to those which we import from the United States and other foreign countries. The wording of the resolution submitted at the Board of Trade—hastily prepared as it was—can be construed to bear no other construction than this: "that the reduced duties, if any, be made favorable to imports from Great Britain." Consequently the Patriot's argument as to the Preferential Trade question which was discussed at the Ottawa Conference and referred to by Sir Charles Tupper and Lord Ripon, is beside the mark, and the difficulties pointed out do not apply at all to the proposition submitted to the Charlottetown Board of Trade. This proposition is precisely that which was made to the Dominion Parliament three years ago by the Honorable L. H. Davies, when he moved the following resolution:—

"Inasmuch as Great Britain admits the products of Canada into her ports free of duty, this House is of the opinion that the present scale of duties exacted on goods mainly imported from Great Britain should be reduced."

This resolution was supported—so we were told at the time—by a most "magnificent speech." There was not, then, a word in the Patriot to suggest that the proposition was "utterly chimerical" or that it was not quite feasible. Is it then, very wrong or very unreasonable to ask the Goverment, of which the Hon. Mr. Davies is a member, to readjust the tariff in accordance with that proposition? An intelligent public will not, we are sure, so conclude; and we believe that the members of the Board of Trade will, upon second thought, regret that the resolution submitted by the editor of THE EXAMINER was not unanimously passed. The resolution, as a whole, reads as follows:

Resolved. That in the event of a revision of the Tariff, Parliament ought, according to the opinion of this Board, to afford incidental encouragement to the natural resources of the country, and that the reduced duties, if any, be made favorable to imports from Great Britain."

This implies the development of the mines of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the consequent enlargement of our home market for farm products; and it implies cheaper goods imported from Great Britain,—two points of great importance to the people of this Province. There is nothing partizan about it. Everyone knows—every intelligent Liberal admits—that it is impossible to raise a revenue by means of a customs tariff without incidentally affording an advantage to some Canadian interest. Why not have the balance of encouragement incline towards the development of the natural resources of this country? Everyone knows, too, that Mr. Laurier is as fully committed to Preferential Trade as Sir Charles Tupper, and that the Hon. Mr Davies has declared in Parliament that the present "scale of duties exacted on goods mainly imported from Great Britain should be reduced." But the Hon. Mr. Farquharson and other Liberal members of the Board seemed to see in the resolution an attack upon Liberal principles; they exhibited some warmth about the matter and for fear that its passage would result in the destruction of harmony and good feeling at the Board, some of the Conservative members refrained from voting for it. The result feared would not have followed; for when the bearing and tendency of the resolution was understood by the Liberal members, they must have been convinced that, like the Patriot, they had labored under a mistake.

Popular prices to-night. Only 15cts.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—Pressure is being brought upon the Government to rearrange the provincial subsidies. It is mainly from British Columbia, which claims it is entitled to a larger share because it contributes proportionately to the revenue more than the other provinces. Prince Edward Island has also a claim in for an increased grant. It is said that Manitoba has been promised more. From the Finance Department it is learned that the subsidies paid to the provinces last year amounted to $4,235,-664. This includes the allowance for eighty cents per head of population, the allowances for government, and the increased allowance under 47 Victoria, chap. 4.

—The taxation question is exciting much interest among the investing classes in the United States and evokes general dissent. Henry Clewes remarks: "An invidious, excessive State tax on the rich would simply result in driving that class out of the State; and, even worse, it would drive the thrifty, after they had accumulated a fortune, out of the country. The country would then, sooner or later, suffer as Old Ireland' now does from absenteeism. The rich always keep their money invested and hence in circulation all the time. By loaning it out on bond and mortgage, or in the purchase of real estate or securities, they realize an income. If they lock it up, as many people in the West and South have been educated to do, where is the case, they would really be using their own money to break their backs, as they would lose all income from it. Men who have had the sagacity and capacity to make a fortune in this country are too shrewd to hoard or keep their money locked up in a safe deposite box, which cuts off all income. For money to make money, it must be put out at interest or for profit in some way or other. The more extravagance amongst the rich the better it is for the trades people and their army of employes. The rich become less rich thereby and the poor better off. There is no better method than this to distribute wealth. The rich are not to be feared in this country by the poor, as the entailing of estates is prohibited and all property is always in the channels of commerce."

RHODES' BOMBSHELL.

The Ex-Premier of Cape Colony Said to Possess Documents Which May Cause Trouble—Mr. Chamberlain's Ominous Speech—The Enquiry.

The London Graphic says that it is rumored that Col. Cecil Rhodes, who arrived in England a week ago, brought with him to London documentary proof of the intrigues alleged to have taken place between President Kruger, of the Transvaal, and the German Government. It is claimed that the magnificent country house at Cape Town, belonging to Col. Cecil Rhodes, ruined by fire Dec. 15th, was burned for the purpose of destroying these documents.

Without saying anything of the merits or demerits of Col. Rhodes himself, a subject which may safely be left to after-consideration, it is impossible to ignore the fact that rightly or wrongly, the extraordinary demonstrations of popular feeling throughout almost all South Africa are something more than a mere press campaign in favor of one man. There is evidence throughout English South Africa of a great popular movement, which, possibly for want of a better known personality, South Africa has identified with the name of Col. Rhodes. The people are, almost to a man, dead against any meddling with the Chartered Company.

The grave remarks of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, on the situation in South Africa have created a deep impression, more especially as they were unexpected. The members assembled in the lobby afterwards, and discussed the passages of his remarks in which he hinted at dangerous undercurrents in affairs at the Cape, and remarked that his tone in reference to the Transvaal was much sterner than his former utterances on the same subject. The Conservative newspapers greatly praise Mr. Chamberlain's attitude, and the Globe expresses the hope that President Kruger will take the warning to heart.

Mr Chamberlain's warning to President Kruger and the Hollander rulers at Pretoria, that recent Transvaal legislation, such as the press law and the Alien Act, was undoubtedly a breach of the London convention, led up to a grave declaration that while the English policy was directed to peace between the two races, yet if this legislation were enforced a situation would be created which would require all our prudence, impartiality and patience. This legislation and the denial of civil rights to the Uitlanders had, he added, brought the situation to a critical point—it may be a turning point. The expression of his personal belief that the Chartered Company would be proved to have fulfilled its duty with great energy and great public spirit closed an utterance so forceful and yet so studiously moderate that it swept aside all serious opposition. In view of the gravity of the outlook the committee will complete its inquiry with all possible speed.

A DECAYING NATION.

Population Statistics Alarm Frenchmen.

A despatch from Paris reports that the National Alliance for the Increase of the Population of France, founded by Dr. Bertillon, Chief of the Municipal Statistics Department of Paris, in view of the alarming state of the population of France as shown by a recently published census, is discussing a curious proposal from M. Meline, the French Premier, with a view to coercing parents to increase their families. The plan proposes that Government scholarships in schools and academies shall only be given in the case of families of not less than three living children, and that all Government posts, unless requiring special qualifications or favours, like tobacco licenses, concessions in the colonies, etc., etc., shall be similarly given, and that promotion and allowances be regulated according to the number of children. The proposal is meeting with serious consideration. Dr. Bertillon, early during the present month, said that the result of the census is simply appalling, and that unless a change for the better takes place, France will soon disappear as a great nation. Germany, in 1841, it appears, had about the same population as France, but today she is credited with having 14,000,000 of inhabitants more than France. Then, again, during the last five years the population of Germany has increased by 3,000,000, while that of France, in the same period, has only increased about 175,000. Finally, it is shown that in 1873 the number of young men on the lists for military service was about the same in Germany and France, whereas today the number of German conscripts is 450,000, while the French conscripts only number 330,000.

The Summerside-Victoria Hockey Match to-night will be exciting.

D. C. S.

Annual Meeting in St. Paul's Schoolroom—Splendid Paper by Mr. Percy Pope—Address by Rev. Mr. Wallis.

(Concluded.)

Where lies the line of true progress? Apparently in a nicely balanced adjustment of the opposing forces.

As long as man's knowledge of God and of His writings here below is incomplete, so long must there be a reaching towards clearer and better conceptions. To some one or more minds clearer perceptions of the truth will from time to time be granted. The new ideas thus obtained will, if they harmonize with and explain the facts of human experience, gain adherents, and these last will gradually increase in number until what in one generation was the opinion of the few will become in the next generation the accepted ideas of the many. Thus doth human knowledge develope. But this process necessarily entails friction, for no advance is ever made without a struggle. The Church below is essentially militant, and the war of opinions will never cease until life here is ended. The only question to be settled is, under what conditions shall this warfare be conducted—under those of civilization or savagery? Is it possible to carry on this contest, to settle the points in dispute, without evoking the bitterness of passion and prejudice? Has human development advanced so far as to admit of differences of opinion existing in a congregation, in a Church, of individuals and parties advocating their special ideas, and yet of all the members clinging fast to the ideal of a Church united in Christ, each asserting his own rights as an individual but all alike loyally maintaining and supporting the body corporate? Such a question cannot be answered categorically. The evil, the wretchedness, the strife, the bitterness which had to be endured before mankind would realize the need of religious toleration are beyond estimation; yet, perchance, the lesson is not yet fully learned. Given a certain degree of enlightenment, a certain amount of experience in the working of organized communities, and men, though differing on many points, will agree to unite. Otherwise union is impracticable.

A consideration of the character and development of our political institutions may aid us to appreciate this fact. Under our constitution as we interpret it to day an Englishman may advocate the adoption of any theory of government he pleases. He may declare that the ideas now accepted are untrue, that republicanism is the only true form of government; he may seek to secure the adoption of his ideas, provided he works only by constitutional methods, recognizes an equal right in every other Englishman to advocate his own opinions and loyally fulfils the obligations which each individual member owes to the community as a whole. Thus there is secured the greatest possible degree of union consistent with the preservation of individual liberty. This last an Englishman will never forego. For it our forefathers fought from the time of John downwards. For it they accepted the leadership of the Puritans who so gloriously led the van in England's great struggle for civil and religious liberty. For it they repudiated and as soon as possible cast aside those Puritans, when the latter, not content with the right to hold their own opinions, sought to impose them on the nation at large. For it they deposed James II and placed William of Orange upon the throne, and for it they stand to-day as ready to fight and die as ever in the nation's history. But while they were and still are ready to fight for individual liberty, they realized as no other nation has done that the spirit of sectionalism, if not kept within proper bounds, is destructive of all good government. That the sectionalist, the sectary, though an ardent advocate of liberty when in the minority, if entrusted with power will use it to oppress those who are opposed to him. That the best form of government is that which provides for the largest possible amount of united action consistent with the preservation of individual rights, and leave the settlement of conflicting interests and conflicting ideas to the slow but sure elucidation of time and experience. They have have learned the lesson which to-day gives them the rank they hold amongst the nations of the world, namely, that individualism finds its its fittest expression in caeative, not distinctive processes. That its chief effort ought ever to be directed towards infusing new life into existing institutions, towards enlarging their scope and modifying their action, not towards splitting up and destroying them. This is the main lesson of English history. Nor is the experience confined to England. The whole trend of human development is constructive — men are moving ever towards closer union—from the family to the tribe, from the tribe to the petty kingdom, from the petty kingdom to the nationality, this process of drawing together has gone on unceasingly, and there but remains the federation of kindred nations to usher in the federation of the world. And is not this movement which we observe in the political world equally noticeable in the Christian world? Are not all protestant denominations moving slowly but surely towards union? Are not Christians generally beginning to appreciate the fact that they have been deceived as to the proportionate value of things? That the too exclusive consideration of this doctrine or that has shut out from their knowledge the main features of Christianity. Are they not generally beginning to appreciate that the Almighty must have grown weary of watching his self-styled champions engaged in bitter conflict with their fellow Christians over mere differences of opinion, while the world is full of wrongs waiting to be redressed, and their own lives much more in need of reformation than the matters in question?

Are we not, one and all, slowly awaking to the necessity of our setting aside our little differences and uniting in a strenuous effort to redeem this world of ours for for Christ, by bringing about a universal recognition of the essential Brotherhood of Man and of his Sonship to God.

And has this recognition, have the facts we have just been considering, no practical bearings upon the question we are asked to consider this evening, the need of closer union, a united church. What is the position of the Church of England? Does she not occupy a place among the churches, corresponding to that which England holds among the nations?

Conservative both by nature and from experience, she permits the greatest degree of individual liberty consistent with the maintenance of unity. She is reproached because of divisions amongst her members. We realize the evil resulting from conflict of opinions when these are pushed to extremes, but within legitimate bounds differences of opinion serve to elucidate the truth and maintain Catholicity. Our articles are full of apparent contradictions, and express rather a series of compromises than a well-defined line of thought. In this may lie their strength, for the Infinite chn only be suggested, never fully expressed. Does not our liturgy breathe forth aspirations of worship as pure and lofty as any the world has yet known?

In spite of long-existing prejudice, are not the other denominations beginning to acknowledge this by assimilating our practices?

If unity is our ultimate goal, does there exist today a Church which affords greater opportunities for working in this direction than that of England?

And does any person honestly believe that the cause of Christ would suffer, if setting aside our prejudices, we embraced our fellow christians in the arms of fellowship, uniting with them in an earnest effort to bring peace, happiness and comfort to suffering humanity? Does any such doubts that freer intercourse would lead to greater enlightenment, that frequent interchange of ideas would do away with many a misunderstanding and tend to moderate extreme views, which are invariably founded upon a too exclusive consideration of one set of facts.

Cannot, then, the several congregations of the Church of England in this Province safely unite for common effort in Christ's cause? Holding fast to their own ideas, advocating their own adoption by the united body, but content to "hold their faith in unity of spirit, in bond of peace, and in righteousness of life."

Thus sinking our petty differences and trusting their elucidation to the slow process of general enlightenment, we may do our part towards hastening the time when in this great Dominion the church of the Motherland will indicate her right to be recognized as a true and fitting expression of the mind of the Master.

Given this spirit animating our churchmen and not only the problem of how an organization, but all other problems which are now perplexing us will practically be be solved.

A short discussion followed. Then the Rev. Mr. Wallis delivered an able and eloquent address upon the subject of Missions.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DRIVING PARK AND EXHIBITION.

SIR,—Bearing in mind the fact, which the able and exhaustive letters of Mr. W. S. Stewart have shown to be indisputable, that the financial affairs of this Province have been grossly mismanaged and that the country is steadily progressing towards a condition of bankruptcy, it is probable that before the time arrives for another Provincial Exhibition, there will be a change of Government. In any case, it is absolutely necessary that a searching investigation be held into the public expenditure, to the end that all items that are not indispensable in carrying on the business of the Province be cut off. I have given this matter a good deal of consideration, and I think there is, with many others, one grant that may for a time, say two or three years, be dispensed with. I allude to the grant for Exhibitions, some $6,000 annually. This will effect a saving of twelve or eighteen thousand dollars, and I believe have the effect of making the Exhibitions more appreciated. I have for forty years taken an active part in promoting Exhibitions, and am firmly convinced of the benefits accruing from them. But of late there has been a good deal of dissatisfaction with the management. Farmers feel that their interests are not consulted, that they are compelled to lose a great deal of time and spend much money which a little consideration might save them. Under all the circumstances, I am quite sure that an interregnum of two or three years is advisible. After that, under an improved system of management, wherein the farmers of the Province, who are the parties most interested, and upon whom the whole success of the undertaking depends, would have a fair representation.

You publish, in Wednesday's issue, a letter from "Stockholder" on the management, or rather the mismanagement, of the shareholders' interests. While I fully agree with "Stockholder" in his general conclusions, I don't think that it is just or fair that all his animadversion should be directed against the secretary, who did not appoint himself nor did he fix his salary, which, if it is as "Stockholder" states, "extraordinary remuneration," should be attributed to its authors, the Directors. Mr. Warburton performs his duties with efficiency and great courtesy, and I have never heard a complaint against him. If he is overpaid it is not his fault.

Looking over the annual statement it seems unaccountable—in fact it looks to me like a caricature on business management—that with an outlay of $24,000 on a very perishable property, with annual receipts of over $7,000, the paltry sum of eight hundred and sixty odd dollars should be presented to the shareholders to cover interest of money and a sinking fund, and this said sum of $867 must be further depleted by $395, the amount not expended of the Government grant, which will reduce the amount of actual profits to $472 90, expenses $6,783.71. *Quod est absurdum!*

My suggestion to omit the yearly Exhibition for a time would not only save the taxpayers a large sum, but would also save nearly the whole of the above expenses, and give an efficient directorate an opportunity, through the race track, of returning to the shareholders something in the way of a dividend. Two races a year, managed by men acquainted with the business, would be attended with little expense and become a good source of profit.

In lieu of the Exhibition, I would suggest a first class show of fat stock, with a stallion show, at Easter, the funds to be provided by private subscription, supplemented by a small grant from the treasury.

J. T. JENKINS.

INDIA'S FAMINE FUND.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, estimates the famine area at six thousand square miles, with a population of 36 millions, and the area of scarcity 120 thousand square miles, and a population of 44 millions. Scarcity means inefficient food to sustain life, famine insufficient food to maintain life.

F. W. Hales	$10.00
Eton Lodge	10.00
Mrs. John Cooke	50
1st Cor., 9-23	2.00
George A. Sharp	5 00
Widow's Mite	5 00

W. E. DAWSON,
Treasurer.

DIED.

Entered into rest at his home in Lower Montague, Capt. George Alexander Phillips, aged 77.

A Key West special says: Another marine disaster to the Spaniards is reported in which one of General Weyler's own river expeditions was badly used up. Fifteen boats are said to have been sunk, 100 men are reported to have been killed or to be missing and the number of wounded is put at 75. Had not the retreating Spaniards met reinforcements the native expedition, which consisted of 800 men and had been sent against a rebel fort on the river Cauneo, in Santa Clara province, would have been wiped out.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

Army Re-Organization Scheme.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The Government's scheme for the reorganization of the army includes the addition of two battalions to the Guards, making nine battalions in all, and the employment of three of them abroad. It is the intention to add one battalion each to the Highland, Malta and West India regiments, and 3,600 men to the garrison artillery.

Concerning I. C. R. Dismissals.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.

The executive of the railway employes interviewed the Premier yesterday regarding I. C. R. dismissals. The Premier promised to discuss the matter with Hon. Mr. Blair, but, speaking for himself, the Premier assured them that he wanted no innocent man dismissed.

Elections in Ontario.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.

In the elections yesterday the Grits won South Brant and probably North Ontario, although it is not definitely known. The Conservatives won East Simcoe. The results show the Conservative Party to be very much alive in Ontario.

The Mission a Failure.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.

It is reported that Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick's visit to Rome has been a failure.

The Bram Case.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.

There will be no decision given in the Bram case this week.

Pope Leo Has a Fainting Spell.

ROME, Feb. 5.

The Pope fell in a fainting fit yesterday, but soon recovered.

The Bisley Rifle Meeting.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.

The Bisley meet commences on July 12th.

Sudden Death at Amherst.

AMHERST, Feb. 5.

W. E. Christie died suddenly last night

Carter's Bookstore

A few STERLING SNAPS.

35 Reams Foolscap, at 5 cents per quire.

50 Reams Note Paper, at 2½ cents per quire

40 Gross Lead Pencils, at 2 for 1 cent

400,000 Envelopes, all sizes, at from 2c pkge up

Scribblers, 100 pages, 1 cent each.

Memo Books, 1 cent each,

And many other great bargains.

Competition Knocked out of Sight.

We have the goods. Come to us or lowest prices.

OUR ANNUAL

White Goods Sale.

ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR NICE WHITE TEETH.

We offer you White's Tooth Pastes and powders as being the leading ones on the market to-day and recommend them for your use. We are giving especially low figures on Tooth Brushes [for a time] to reduce our stock. Call and see for yourselves.

A. W. REDDIN, Phm. B.
Central Drug Store.
Sunnyside."

LOUIS

RUBENSTEIN

The World's Greatest

Fancy Figure Skater,

Holding Canadian, American and European Championships year after year, will appear in

Hillsborough Rink

THURSDAY EV'G. FEB 11.

No such other expensive and unique attraction has ever before been brought to Charlottetown in the winter time, and the citizens cannot afford to lose this chance of seeing the world's greatest skater

Admission 25 cents.

Reserved seats only ten cents extra, of which there will only be a limited number, as one row of seats in the promenade is all that will be reserved.

Doors open at 7.15. Galbraith's Band.

J. B. DAWSON,
feb 5 A. A. BARTLETT.

THE BIG STORE

HAS THE GREATEST

SHIRT AND DRESS WAIST STOCK

IN THIS CITY

All new goods; not an old garment among the lot. Made from French Organdy direct from the factories.
Spot Cash does it every time.

WHOLESALERS NOT IN IT WITH US

Stock only opened yesterday, and dozens going to see this lot at once.

JAS PATON & CO

HOCKEY

MATCH

S'side vs. Victorias

HILLSBOROUGH RINK

THIS EVENING, FEB. 5TH.

An exciting game may be expected as the question now arises as to the relative strength of the Victoria and Abegweit clubs, and for this reason this contest must prove a hot one. Popular admission, 15 cents. Galbraith's Band.

When In Need

Of Emulsions, Cough Syrups, or anything in the Drug line, don't pass

REDDIN BROTHERS

Opposite P. O.

A Lumber Yard Without Lumber

In it would be a strange sight. But we wouldn't mind the look of it if we sold every board, plank and stick in ours before the opening of navigation.

There's Money In Lumber

But it's hard to get money out of it unless we hustle for it. We will work hard for the next few months and will make it worth your while to buy your spring lumber now. Come and see how we do it.

Telephone communication.

JAMES BARRETT.

NOTICE.

This is to certify that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business under the style and firm of McInnis & Thorne, has on this second day of February, A. D., 1897, been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated this 2nd day of February, A. D., 1897. Signed in the presence of James J. Johnston.

ANGUS McINNIS,
CHAS. E. THORNE,
feb 5—31

RINK TICKETS

On and after Monday Feb. 1st, a reduction will be made in Rink Tickets as follows:

Gentlemen's Ticket,	$2 50
Ladies' "	1.50
Children's "	1 00

As February and March have always been good skating months the above rates will at once be recognized as very low ones for two months' skating. These reduced tickets can only be obtained from the Managers

J B DAWSON,
A A BARTLETT,
30 51 Managers

There are Others...

Yes, there are sales, sales and bankrupt sales, but real these prices and be convinced that ours is THE SALE.—J. M. McLEOD & CO.

LADIES' DEPT

Just a few of the numerous attractions we are offering in this dept.

SIZE 2 1-2

Wo's Dongola laced, $4 00, now $1 75
Wos Undressed kid Slipppers, 4 00, now 2 00
Wo's Patent Leather Slippers, 3 00, now 2 25
Wo's Dongola Laced Boots 2 00, now 1 35

SIZE 3.

Wo's Dongola Laced Boots 2 25, now 1 75
Wo's Dongola Laced Boots, 2 00, now 1 35
Wo's Dongola Buttoned Boots 2 00, now 1 35
Wo's Dongola Oxford 3 00, now 2 25

SIZE 3 1-2

Wo's Dongola Oxfords, 1 85, now 1 25
Wo's Dongola Buttoned Boots 3 75, now 1 50
Wo's Dongola Oxfords 1 50, now 1 15
Wo's Dongola Laced Boots, 2 50, now 2 00

SIZE 4.

Wo's Slippers, colored, 4 00, now 2 00
Wo's Kid Buttoned Boots, 1 50, now 1 00
Wo's Kid Buttoned, turned 2 75, now 1 75
Wo's Kid Buttoned. 2 50, now 1 75

SIZE 4 1-2

Wo's Kid Buttoned Boots 1 50, now 1 00
Wo's Kid Tie Shoe, 1 75, now 1 35
Wo's Laced Kid Boots, 2 50, now 2 00

5, 5 1-2, 6, 6 1-2, 7

A few pairs of each at the same rate of discount.

OUR $1.00 TABLE

Contains Women's, Misses,' and Children's Boots.

GENTS' DEPT

Finding the demand for the Slater Shoe so universal, we have decided to close out all other fine goods, in order to make room for our immense spring stock.

SIZE 6.

Men's Calf Boo $3 00, now $2.25
Men's Kangaroo Congress, 5 25, now 3.50
Men's Buff Congress, 2.00, now 1.25

SIZE 7.

Men's Patent Leather Boots 3,00, now 2,25
Men's Buff Congress, 2 25, now 1.75
Men's Cordovan Boots 4.00, now 3.00

SIZE 8.

Mn's Calf Boots (American) 5 00 now 3.00
Men's Calf Boots, 3 00, now 2 25

SIZE 9.

Men's Buff Boots, 1.75, now 1 25
Men's Dongola Congress 2 75, now 2.00

SIZE 10.

Men's Buff Boots; 2,35, now 1.75
Men's Calf Boots, 4.00, now 3.00
Men's Calf Boots, 3.00, now 2.25

N B—These are just a few samples of the prices; we will show you others See our Men's Window, all goods at half price
Your choice for $1 00 in our Women's window, see them

This sale for cash. No goods on approbation.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.

Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings

PILLOW COTTONS
WHITE COTTONS
TOWELS, TOWELLING
TABLE LINENS

Good Stock and Good Value

T. J HARRIS

LONDON HOUSE.....

The Most Successful White Sale Yet, at The Always Busy Store.

UNUSUAL VALUES in Ladies' Underwear, Extraordinary Bargains to relea the lot.

STANLEY BROTHERS.

NIGHT-DRESSES 50c, 60c, 75c. $1.10, $1.15, $1.35, $1.55, $1 65. **25 per cent. less than regular value.**

SKIRTS. 50c, 69c, 90c, $1 15, $1.40, $1.50, $1.75, $2 45. **25 per cent. less than regular value.**

DRAWERS. 20c, 35c, 38c, 50c, 90c, $1,00. **25 per cent. less than regular value.**

CHEMISES. 55c, 75c, 95c, $1.25. **25 per cent. less than regular value,**

Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Towels.

Quilts, Napkins, Curtains Embroideries.