THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 3, 1895.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL

It is pleasing indeed to hear that Her Majesty the Queen has conferred upon the Honorable Mackenzie Bowell the honor of knighthood, having created him a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. This will be gratifying news to the many friends and supporters of the Premier in this Province and throughout the Dominion. The announcement, however, creates no surprise. Hon. Mr. Bowell's long and valuable public services and his sterling honesty and integrity, have long since pointed to him as a man eminently deserving of such a mark of recognition on the part of royalty, and we trust that he will be spared for many years to enjoy the honors bestowed upon him.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

A new compulsory education law has just gone into effect in the State of New York, and its workings will be watched with interest. The law provides amongst other things that:

All children between 8 and 16 years of age in proper physical and mental condition are required to attend instruction, as in said law specifically stated, namely:

1. All children between 8 and 12 years of age must attend during the entire period public schools are in session between the first of October and the first of June following.

2. All children between 12 and 14 years of age must attend at least eighty consecutive days during the same period, and the whole period, unless lawfully employed.

3. All children between 14 and 16 years of age must attend when not lawfully employed.

It is also provided that violations of the law by parents or guardians of children are to be treated as misdemeanors punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, and any person, firm or corporation employing children contrary to the provisions of the law, is also liable to fine and imprisonment. Officers appointed for that purpose are to see that the various clauses of the law are properly enforced, and suitable provision is to be made for dealing with the more incorrigible children.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Henry Clews, in his circular at hand to-day, reviews the business of the year in the United States. He points out that while the retrospect for 1893 was far from being a cheerful one, that for 1894 is not much more so. "1893," says Mr. Clews, "was a year of unwelcome causes; 1894 has been one of very unsatisfactory effects; 1895, it may be reasonably hoped, will be one of recovery from both." Continuing, Mr. Clews remarks that it is not often such a series of untoward events come together within such a comparatively brief period, and proceeds to point out some of the causes of the great industrial reaction from which the neighboring republic has suffered. He says:

"From causes dating back to the general introduction of steam and mechanical improvements, the world has been working towards an enormous increase of all the forms of plant, and it was only a question of time when that growth of productive power would develope into a supply of products exceeding the world's ability to consume. That position of affairs reached Europe in 1890 and first expressed itself in the Baring failure. Three years later the crisis reached the United States, and the scare created by our silver inflation was the match to start a great explosion. Because the match happened to be a currency incident, and therefore affected first and especially the banks, we regarded the whole trouble as traceable to bad silver legislation; during the past year, however, we have discovered that the most stubborn element of the depression has been a radical want of proportion between the ability to produce and the ability to consume. It is through the many and deep-eated derangements which a disturbance of this complex nature brings that we have been suffering for the past year. Concurrently with that condition, we have undertaken legislation breaking up the old relations between our domestic manufacturers and our foreign commerce, which has surrounded our industries with new and perplexing difficulties. Added to this has arisen a disturbing gold question, involving the ability of the Treasury to maintain the convertibility of its 500 millions of demand notes. The banks and the Government have become antagonistic competitors for the metal, and in the conflict the position of the Treasury has become more and more involved, and at the end of the year its way out of its difficulties is less clear than it was at the beginning. Affairs across the Atlantic have done nothing to afford relief on this side of the ocean. The death of the Czar, the war between China and Japan and the Armenian atrocities have combined to create a political situation full of dangerous possibilities to the peace of the Old World. With the spirits of distrust thus excited on the European financial markets our interests abroad have sympathized. The position of the Treasury and the pending adjustments of the affairs of great bankrupt railroad corporations have afforded nutriment for this spirit of distrust among our European creditors, and considerable amounts of securities have been returned home, with consequent large exports of gold, which have aggravated our domestic gold derangements."

It is pleasing, however, to learn from the same source that there is a brighter outlook for 1895; and that among the various trades there are indications of a more hopeful feeling for the spring's business.

Marriage Bells.—The residence of E. Toombs, Esq, Great George Street was the scene of an interesting event last evening, the occasion being the marriage of his daughter Miss Ethel. M. Toombs and Mr. J. L. Mc Pherson. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. H. Spargo, of Murray Harbor South, in the presence of a number of the friends of the contracting parties. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful presents. The Examiner extends congratulations.

LAST MOURNFUL TRIBUTE.

Landing of Sir John's Body From the Blenheim.

SOME ISLANDERS AT HALIFAX.

Incidents of the Trip Over in the Stanley—Some Suggestions.

(Editorial correspondence of The Examiner.)

Halifax, Jan. 1st, 1895.

The east and the west are met together to lay to pay the last mournful tribute to Canada's Premier, whose sudden and tragic death under the roof of Canada's Queen has sent a thrill of sympathy round the world. From the heart of Britain's empire three thousand miles away towards the East, and from Vancouver Island, four thousand miles away towards the West—nearly a third of the circumference of the globe—there come mourners here for Sir John Thompson. Nova Scotia has produced many great and brilliant sons; but never one so honored in his life and in his death as this man of modesty and worth. The people of Nova Scotia will now be able to form an idea of what has been gained through and by the union which, a few short years ago, they voted to repeal. Haliburton, nor Howe, nor Williams—men great in arts and eloquence, and arms—none of these could claim the homage of half a continent, nor the distinguished Imperial honors that have been heaped upon the quiet and dignified jurist and statesman in respect to whose mortal remains thousands upon thousands are gathered on this first day of January, 1895, in his native city of Halifax. The splendid cruiser Blenheim has crossed the ocean, and the hills of Halifax and Dartmouth have to-day reverbrated with the echoes of the mournful minute-guns as the soldiers of Britain and of Canada unite to convey those remains to the Legislative Chamber on shore, in which they now lie in state. "God moves in a mysterious way," and it may be that the sympathy begotten of the untimely and unanticipated death of Sir John Thompson will help to strengthen the bond of the yet closer union that is to be between Great Britain and her great Dominion.

Shortly after eleven o'clock—punctual to the moment—the cruiser Blenheim steamed slowly up the magnificent harbor of Halifax. Salutes of five guns each, first from McNab's Island, from York Redoubt and St. George's Island, intimated to citizens and visitors the arrival of the honored dead. At 12 o'clock the ship let go her anchor in front of the Ordnance wharf. This wharf and all the other wharves of the city were crowded with spectators. A tug, conveying the reception committee, steamed out to the cruiser and arrangements for the ceremony of removal were completed. Befitting to the solemnity of the occasion, a heavy pall of cloud hung over the scene and rain soon descended in torrents. Much to the disappointment of the crowds, it was announced that the body would not be removed until two o'clock. At that time a guard of honor was drawn up on Ordnance wharf. Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Archbishop O'Brien, Bishop Cameron, Bishop Crowley, the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, the members of the Dominion Government and Parliament in the city, the Premier and members of the Provincial Government, and a very large concourse of citizens and visitors were present. As the casket was being lowered to the tender, a salute was fired from the ship. Reverently the casket was raised by the blue-jackets from the tender to the hands of the waiting soldiers who received it and carried it upon their shoulders to the gun carriage in waiting. The Queen's wreath was upon it and it was wrapped in a Union Jack, and strapped to the carriage. At the word of command the procession, headed by the band of the King's Regiment, began the slow and mournful march. The band played the Dead March in Saul. On the arrival of the procession in front of the Provincial Building the remains were, upon the shoulders of soldiers, removed to the Legislative Council Chamber. They lay there in state until 8 o'clock this evening, when they were removed to the residence of John Pugh, where Lady Thompson and her family are staying, where the bereaved widow and children have the melancholy satisfaction of being "alone with their dead." At four o'clock to morrow morning the casket will again be taken to the Legislative Council Chamber, and the body will lie in state until the hour of the funeral on Thursday. The Council Chamber is elaborately trimmed in black and purple silk. A florist from Montreal has arrived with the floral offerings of Ontario and Quebec. St. Mary's Cathedral, always impressive "in its dim religious light," is elaborately draped. Most of the stores and all the public buildings along the line of march are also hung with trappings of mourning for the dead. It is not yet definitely known whether or not the body will be open to the view of the public, as it is understood that the work of the English embalmer was not well done. All is now ready for the great event of Thursday.

A number of the foremost men of Prince Edward Island are now in Halifax for the purpose of taking part in the State Funeral. The Church is represented by His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, Dr. Doyle of Vernon River, Rev. A. E. Burke of Alberton; Rev. Stephen Phelan, Georgetown; Rev. Father McLean of Grand River East; the State by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Justice Sullivan, Hon. Donald Ferguson, P. C., and John McLean, M. P., the Militia by Lieutenant-Colonel Moore; the Bar by Mr. J. T. Mellish; the Charlottetown Board of Trade by Messrs P. Blake, S. W. Crabbe, T. A. McLean and W. L. Cotton; Messrs John McLeod, D O'M. Reddin, Jr., J. H. Haslam, Montague Stephens, George R. McMahon, Joseph McCarey, Albert Craig, James McIsaac, J. E. Grant, and other citizens of Prince Edward Island, swell the number of the spectators.

The trip by train and winter steamer was not without event. Upon the whole it was not a very pleasant trip, chiefly because certain young men, supplied with bottles of whiskey, made the night hideous by their senseless chatter and profane oaths. The disagreeables began their noise before the train was many miles out of Charlottetown, and they continued it throughout the night on board the Stanley. The ribald talk was intermitted by snatches of song. Little, if any, respect was paid to the presence of Bishop Macdonald or the ladies; and few, if any, of those who occupied the berths were permitted to sleep. Mr. Smith and his assistants endeavored to persuade the devotees of Bacchus to the more distant parts of the ship and be quiet. But reasoning with ill-bred, tipsy young men was of little use in the absence of force. They had paid for their passage, and they fancied in their ignorance that they had a right to their "fun." It is needless to say that misconduct such as theirs reflects disgrace upon the Province, particularly in view of the fact that the Canada Temperance Act is supposed to be in operation. More than that, it is lamentable when we reflect that the young men who were guilty of it are the "finished" products of our free schools. We ought to look and strive for better fruits than these.

Some idea of the difficulty of winter navigation was afforded by the trip. In winter the different kinds of weather may be classified as (1) clear and frosty—the frost generating vapor upon the face of the water; (2) stormy, with snow, and (3) wet and misty. We experienced a combination of the two latter. At first the atmosphere was so thick with snow that Captain Finlayson deemed it impossible to cross. But after about an hour it cleared a little and the wind moderated. Then the steamer started and soon was at full speed. This was kept up for two hours or more, when, within a mile or two of the entrance of Pictou, she was stopped, the lead thrown and the eyes of all on deck were strained to make the land, which was hidden behind a dense bank of vapor. Three times the vessel was stopped to take soundings and make out the headlands, and "stakes" indicating the channel. A person walking on the deck without a path to follow, can imagine the care and skill exercised by Captain Finlayson while feeling his way into harbor when the land is hidden by the mists that prevail at this season and where a very slight deviation from the true course may, in a minute or two, land his vessel upon the rocks. A service to which such difficulties and risks are attached, ought to be amply rewarded. It is to be hoped, too, that the Government will soon see their way clear to the supply of a second winter steamer to take the place of the Stanley in case of accident or emergency.

All the hotels are crowded and train loads of people are still arriving. The hospitality of Halifax is being tested to the utmost. Will it stand the strain?

CHEESE IN SUMMER AND BUTTER IN WINTER.

Sir,—Replying to Mr. Simpson's letter in your issue of the 28th ultimo, I would say that we have always recommended the manufacture of cheese in summer and butter during the fall and winter months. Every new factory in this Province has been started with that object in view. It is a well known fact that the quality of Canadian cheese is rated very high throughout the world and especially in Great Britain, which is our principal market. This has not always been so.

Mr. Jas. L. Grant, of Liverpool, England, a very extensive dealer in cheese and provisions, speaking at Ingersoll, Ontario, lately, said there had been a great change in the cheese trade since he commenced business there as a cheese buyer 21 years ago. At that time, unless we could buy at 1½ cents per lb. less than Utica and Little Falls, N. Y. prices, it was no go. That is not the basis we buy on now. Notwithstanding nearly every commodity has felt the depression, cheese has held its ground well and prices have been maintained. Your co-operative system and plan of cold storage has had a great deal to do with this; but the main reason is the quality has been kept uniformly good and to-day beats even English makes on the whole.

The people of this Province have the facilities and should take advantage of the opportunity this excellent reputation gives them.

Canadian butter has a bad reputation which will take some time to overcome. I know of no reason why it cannot be made as fine as any imported into Great Britain except that the length of time which must necessarily elapse before it reaches the consumer would rob it of that peculiarly fine flavor belonging to fresh butter. Flavor counts for nearly half in the quality of butter. In order to obtain good flavored butter it is necessaary to have at all times the milk of some fresh calved cows. The cows, too, need to be fed on good milk-producing food. No wooden or galvanized iron pails should be used, and the utmost cleanliness should be observed in milking and caring for the milk. When all these points are carefully attended to I have no doubt we shall be able to establish a reputation for our butter. The creameries now in operation have built refrigerators and will be better prepared next year than they were this, and in my opinion it would be well to let them get fairly started before opening any more. A large quantity of the butter manufactured by them has been sold in the local markets at from 20 to 22 cents per lb. I do not suppose as good prices would have been realized in any other market. Three hundred and eighty six large tubs of August, September and October butter have been shipped to England. When the returns for it are received we will be in a better position to say whether it would be advisable to give more attention to butter making or not.

The Examiner has already given the probable value of the by-products; so I need not touch upon that.

Considering, then, that we have to depend largely on the British market for the sale of our cheese and butter, and that our cheese is more eagerly sought after in these markets than our butter, we are of the opinion that it would be well to manufacture the more-readily-sold article, at least during the summer months.

Of course we hope to see butter made during the winter in nearly all the factories before long.

Thos. J. Dillon,
Dairy Sup't.

Ch'town, Jan. 2, 1895.

The Modern Mother

Has found her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

London, Jan, 1.—A despatch to the Times from Cape Town says it is reported from Delagoa Bay that rebellious natives attacked two Portuguese gunboats on the Sincomati river, arrested, their progress, and killed the officers in command.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a constitutional remedy. It cures catarrh. Give it a trial.

APPLES, FURNITURE, &c.

By Auction, to-morrow, Friday, Jan. 4th, at 11 o'clock:—

50 barrels Winter-keeping Apples,
1 Fairbanks Scales (1,000 lbs),
1 Counter Scales.

Chairs, Tables, Stoves, Fire Irons and Stand, Umbrella Stand, Carpets, Pictures, Looking Glass, Crockeryware, etc., and a lot of other articles.

A. McNEILL,
jan3 Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

See Goff Bros.- women's boots only $1. Jan 3 4in.

Get quick to Goff Bros as we have made only a certain quantity of grain boots for $1. Jan 3 4in.

Real grain boots $1 at Goff Bros. Jan 3 4in.

It wont bother you much to call and see what Prowse Bros are selling dry goods and clothing for. The big discounts are making them move off lively. You may as well call.—Prowse Bros.

30 days clearance sale. Everything has got to go. Cost is no object. This sale for cost only.—Prowse Bros.

"On with the dance, let joy be unconfined." The classes at Terpsichore Hall will be re-opened for the remainder of the season on Monday the 7th inst., at the usual hour. Miss Barris' classes in music for piano and violin will be opened same day. Jan. 3 2i.

Look This Way.

We have decided to sell at a rattling discount the balance of our heavy goods in Meltons, Naps and Friezes. We are bound to sell these all this season.

NOTE.—We have marked those goods down to the lowest possible cash prices, and we do a strictly cash business, as we find it the only sure road to trade.

Call at our store when up town.

S. A. McDONALD,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
Successor to A. J. Murphy, Queen Street.
dec31

REDDIN BROS.

Will Sell Stock of

CALENDERS

WORTH $1.00 AND $1.25,

FOR 65 CENTS.

Ladies' Pocket Books, Card Cases, and all fancy Plush and Leather Cases at cost until January 1st

REDDIN BROS.

Harper's Bazar IN 1895.

Elegant and exclusive designs for Outdoor and Indoor Toilettes, drawn from Worth models by Sendoz and Charuis, are an important feature. These appear every week accompanied by minute descriptions and details. Our Paris Letter, by Katharine de Forest, is a weekly transcript of the latest styles and caprices in the mode. Under the head of New York Fashions, plain directions and full particulars are given as to shapes, fabrics, trimmings and accessories of the costumes of well-dressed women. Children's clothing receives practical attention. A fortnightly Pattern-sheet Supplement enables readers to cut and make their own gowns. The woman who takes Harper's Bazar is prepared for every occasion in life, ceremonious or informal, where beautiful dress is requisite.

An American Serial, "Doctor Warrick's Daughter," by Rebecca Harding Davis, a strong novel of American life, partly laid in Pennsylvania and partly in the far South, will occupy the last half of the year.

"My Lady Nobody," an intensely exciting novel, by Maarten Maartens (author of "God's Fool," "The Greater Glory" etc., will begin the year.

Essays and Social Chats. To this department Spectator will contribute her charming causeries on "What We Are Doing" in New York society.

Answers to Correspondents. Questions receive the personal attention of the editor, and are answered at the earliest possible date after their receipt.

Send for Illustrated Prospectus.

The Volumes of the BAZAR begin with the first Numbers for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Cloth Cases for each Volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid on receipt of $1.00 each. Title page and Index sent on application.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine,	one year,	$4 00
Harper's Weekly	"	4 00
Harper's Bazar	"	4 00
Harper's Young People	"	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Address
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jan3

CLEARANCE SALE.

ST. GEORGE PHARMACY.

All our splendid stock must be cleared out before the end of January at 10, 20 and 35 per cent. discount, FOR CASH ONLY.

Accounts due us must be paid in before the end of January.

DAVIES' DRUG STORE.
jan2—dy & wky

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Despatches to the Examiner

THE STATE FUNERAL TO-DAY

Pontifical Mass of Requiem at St. Mary's Cathedral.

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN'S ABLE SERMON

Upwards of Ten Thousand Strangers Said to be in Halifax.

Halifax, Jan. 3.

The weather to-day was most favorable for the funeral of the late Premier. The body was removed from the mortuary chamber to St. Mary's Cathedral early this morning, and shortly after nine o'clock the church was crowded to the doors. Requiem Mass was conducted with all the pomp and splendor of the Roman Catholic Church. Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish, was the celebrant, and Archbishop O'Brien delivered an eloquent and appropriate sermon from the text, "Having conversed with you from my youth until this day, behold here I am, speak of me before the Lord and before His anointed, whether I have taken any man's ox or ass, if I have wronged any man, if I have oppressed any man, if I have taken a bribe at any man's hand, and I will despise it this day and will restore it to you. And they said, Thou hast not wronged us, nor oppressed us, nor taken aught at any man's hands." The music was finely rendered by a very large choir composed of Catholics and Protestants. At the conclusion of the services, the funeral procession was formed and proceeded to Holy Cross Cemetery. The pageant was the most imposing ever witnessed in Canada. The streets through which the procession passed were densely packed with people. It is estimated that upwards of ten thousand strangers are in the city.

Senator Ferguson Sworn In.

Halifax, Jan. 3.

Hon. Donald Ferguson was sworn in a member of the Cabinet yesterday at Government House, in the presence of Lord Aberdeen, by J. J. McGee, official of the Privy Council, and is receiving the congratulations of the distinguished people in the city.

Committed Suicide.

Halifax, Jan. 3.

Dr. W. A. Payzant, of Wolfville, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid at his cousin's residence here last night.

Sir Charles Improving.

London, Jan. 3.

Sir Charles Tupper is improving in health.

Boots, Boots—Look at our boots this evening. Special low prices.—J B Macdonald & Co.

Buy your boots at J. B. Macdonald & Co's.

Now comes the winter of cold made glorious summer by Goff Bros. boots and overshoes. From January 1 to 15 we will sell our new line of women's grain laced boots for $1.00 cash.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

In reply to a late advertisement of the Grand Trunk Railway, signed "R. F. Armstrong," we have to say that we are not in the habit of making statements without good authority for so doing; and we consider Mr. Armstrong's would-be sarcastic remarks in reference to our business, and his insinuations in regard to "ticket dickering," etc., as entirely uncalled for. He has evidently "woke up the wrong passenger."

We have conducted business here since 1879. Our record is well known. We are still to the front with a large and growing business, in the conducting of which, while always endeavoring to be fair to competitors, our chief aim has been to give our patrons as much as possible for their money.

Now we have to say that just as some merchants, through exceptional facilities, can offer special inducements to customers, so can some railway lines do better than others. This is the position which the Canadian Pacific Railway occupies in relation to the travelling public of P. E. Island. THE OWNERSHIP OF THE SHORT LINE enables the C. P. R. to shorten the time, distance and expense of all westward travel. As the sole authorized agents for P. E. Island of the Canadian Pacific Railway, we can offer inducements such as no other ticket agent in the Province can do. Further particulars are unnecessary here. All interested are invited to call on us personally at our place of business or write us. Address:

G. O. CARTER & CO.,
Ticket Agent of the Canadian Pacific Ry.,
187 Queen Square,
jan3 Charlottetown, P. E. I.

CANNED GOODS.

LOW PRICES.

WE QUOTE:

Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Wax Beans,	9 cents per can	
Apples, 3 lb.	10	" "
" 1 gal.	23	" "
Pears, 2 lb.	15	" "
" 3 lb.	22	" "
Damson Plums, Raspberries, Blueberries, Pitted Cherries,	15 cents per can	
Peaches, 2 lb.	18	" "
" 3 lb.	25	" "
Strawberries, 2 lb	18	" "
Tomato Catsup, 2 lb.	9	" "
Asstd. Jams, 1 lb jars	20	" "
" Jellies, "	20	" "
" Jams, 7 lb pails	75	" "
" " 14 lb "	$1.45	" "

Every Can warranted fresh.
For Cash only.

SANDERSON & CO.
jan2

You Catch the Bird!

We'll Furnish the Nest!

In other words, you get married and we will furnish your home, and do it to suit your pocket.

BIG DOLLARS are what you will save if you buy your Carpets from us.

JAMES PATON & CO.

SHOES FREE

from shoddy, but with lots of Fit, Style and Wear in them. Such are

J. M. McLeod & Co's

Also Rubbers and Overshoes

of the same high standard. Hundreds of Cases must go at once.

J. M. McLeod & Co.

Money Not Wanted

until the above statements are proven.

J. M. McLeod & Co.

Charlottetown, January 2, 1895—ly

TO YOU, DEAR READER,

—WE WISH—

A Happy and Prosperous New Year!

Begin it well by saving money. You wear Shoes, of course! Become a customer of ours, and see what money you will have saved by the end of 1895.

Yours for Footwear,

A. E. McEACHEN,
dec29 THE SHOE MAN.

THE NEW

DONAHOE'S

is combating Religious Prejudice and Economic Injustice, and helping Catholics and Protestants to understand each other better.

THE NEW

DONAHOE'S

is brilliant without being superficial, instructive without being heavy, popular without being trivial.

THE NEW

DONAHOE'S

will delight every American Catholic and interest every thoughtful Protestant.

Only $2.00 a year.

Write for sample copy.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE CO.,
611 Washington Street,
jan3 Boston, Mass.

You Need Accident Insurance.

In a STRONG OFFICE,
a LIBERAL OFFICE,
a MODEL OFFICE.

The Canada Accident Ass. Co. has these three essential requirements.

E. R. BROW,
Agent for P. E. Island.

Charlottetown, January 3, 1895.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to thank our many friends and customers for the very liberal patronage given us during the past year, and especially during the Xmas season. The year's trade has been one of the best in our experience, and we hope that by fair dealing and prompt attention to meet a continuance of the same.

Wishing you the compliments of the season, we are, yours truly,

BAZAAR COMPANY,
Charlottetown, December 27, 1894—dy PER A. FULTON.

GROCERIES

—HAVE STRUCK—

Rock Bottom

—AT—

BEER & COFF'S.

For the Christmas trade we have marked our stock of Groceries away down. Read this list:—

5 lbs new Raisins	30c
5 " Layer Valencias,	40c
5 " California Muscatels,	45c
5 " good Currants,	30c
3 " pure Candy,	25c
10 bars Dainty Soap,	20c
10 " Surprise Soap,	50c
10 " Seafoam Soap,	60c
10 lbs. Raw Sugar,	35c
4 gals. Canadian Oil,	64c

BEER & COFF.
dec20—tu thu sat

Genuine Sensation

Our whole stock of Ladies' Jackets and Mantles at the following prices to clear.

STANLEY BROTHERS.

$16.00	GARMENTS FOR	$11.00	$7.25	GARMENTS FOR	$5.25
15.00	" "	10.50	6.75	" "	4.75
12.50	" "	9.00	6.00	" "	4.25
10.75	" "	7.75	5.00	" "	3.50
9.75	" "	6.75	4.10	" "	3.00
8.25	" "	6.00			

ALL NEW AND FASHIONABLE,

This Year's Importations.

The lot includes all sizes in Browns and Blacks.

STANLEY BROTHERS.