THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 13, 1891.

Electors, Attention!

THE preliminary revision of the Voters List will positively close this week. The office of John T. Mellish, Esq., will be open this evening and also to-morrow evening, when applications will be made out for electors. Our friends would do well to see that all qualified voters are requested to attend to this now, as it costs little or no trouble or loss of time.

The Plebiscite.

THE acceptance of the "City Bill" by a majority close npon three hundred is a result of the plebiscite, which is all the more gratifying from the fact it is "better than was expected." We congratulate the citizens of Charlottetown on the failure of the religious organs to make the contest an occasion for strife between Catholics and Protestants. The vote was polled in the best of good feeling, as well as in the best of good order. Indeed, there was not sufficient heat in the contest to draw forth the full electoral strength of the city. The large body of ratepayers who did not go to the polls, were, of course, restrained by various motives. A few, perhaps, were too lazy and too indifferent to take any interest in the plebiscite. But we venture the opinion that by far the greater number wished for civic reform, yet feared that the "City Bill" was not the best means of meeting the end that was desired, and so decided to be merely quiescent. If the question had been as to the abolition of the wards, and the introduction of the "collective vote," there would have been a principle to fight for, the contest would have been much more active, the result much more decided and satisfactory. It is, we think, to be regretted that the principle of "the collective vote" cannot now be submitted to the people as an alternative for the City Bill, and that all cannot—as we are sure they would if they had the chance—vote to accept it. In that case we should, forever, possess a basis of representation absolutely fair and equal. More than that, we should, forever, possess the strongest possible guarantee for the future representation of the city by the best men in the city. There would be both honor and credit attached to the office of City Councillor, if the Councillors were elected by the collective vote of the whole electorate; while property-holders and the better classes, being largely in the majority, would forever have such an overwhelming advantage in civic elections that the second-rate or third-rate civic politicians of questionable character and small ability would have no chance to succeed. In Summerside—where the collective vote is in practical operation—we see such active, respectable and prominent townsmen as Richard Hunt, David Rogers, David Montgomery, A. L. Anderson, John Sharp, Neil Sinclair, H. A. Compton, R. C. McLeod, W. T. Burrows, etc., standing for election and securing seats at the civic board. Citizens of the same class would stand for election here and be elected, beyond the peradventure of a doubt, if only we had the "collective vote." But this we cannot have. We must, for some time at least, put up with the "makeshift" which was accepted yesterday and do the best that we can under the improved conditions of civic affairs. Let the new law have a fair trial.

—The Rev. H. M. Brooks thinks that the prohibition party cannot build up a majority on the one idea, prohibition, so long as there are reform questions that have as great or greater hold on the minds of the people than the prohibition question. And he says that "so soon as we get sufficient sentiment on this question and harmonize it, all necessary laws will come. And should they come sooner they will prove a failure. Get the people right, and lawmakers must get right or get out." The Montreal Gazette remarks that there is no disputing that position. It covers the ground in Canada as well as in the United States. To Canadian prohibitionists Mr. Brooks' advice to get the people with them peculiarly applies. When the people want prohibition the parties will be scrambling over each other to give it. The politician s a business man."

Sons of the Heather.

ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE CLANS—A FINE DAY AND A LARGE ATTENDANCE.

[SPECIAL BY TELEPHONE.]

SUMMERSIDE, Aug 13.

The Scottish games are proceeding at the Trotting Park here to-day, in the presence of a very large concourse of people drawn from all parts of the Province. Summerside is full of visitors. Disappointment is felt on account of the non-attendance of Clan Cameron, of Moncton. The weather is delightful and the holiday is a great success.

NEW FRUIT.—We have just received, via S. S. Carroll, some delicious Peaches, Bartlett Pears, California Plums, Tomatoes; also, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Apples, etc. Call early and get the best.—Geo. Carter & Co., Market Square. 2i—a12

THE best possible testimony to the genuine character of the bargains that Jas Paton & Co are offering is the success which has attended this sale. Call and secure a bargain. aug11, 6i, wky 3i

CHEAP.—Bartlett pears for sale cheap at Beer & Goff's. aug 12, 2i

The wheat crop of Kansas is said to have been cornered by the Farmers' alliance.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA

THE TARTE-McGREEVY CASE

Summary of the Evidence.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EXAMINER]

Last week witnessed the beginning of the end of the Tarte-McGreevy investigation, and I expect in my next to announce that it has concluded, though I anticipate the deliberation to a verdict will occupy some time after the evidence is all in. When I say that the Grits had condemned Sir Hector and Thomas McGreevy and the Government and all the Conservative party, before the committee was organized even, I must be understood as meaning the majority of the Grits, for I would be very sorry to write down every member of that party as unfair and unjust. John Yeo is counted as an honorable, honest man by every Islander; well, there are mighty few John Yeos among the Grit members, but—John Yeo is a poor Grit anyway. The Grits, I say, had condemmned the accused and you could see them wilt and squirm when a stray bit of evidence found its way to the surface, that favoured Sir Hector. They had it all their own way pretty much in the committee, and every thing was to their taste till about ten days ago, when old Captain Larkin was on the stand, a cold wave set in for them, which increased last week during Thomas McGreevy's investigation, until on Saturday the weather was decidedly Arctic in No. 6 (the Grit caucus room) although outside and all around, it was up in the nineties.

Captain Larkin's testimony was their first set-back. For be it known he is a hard-shell Grit, has been six years President of the Grit Association of Lincoln County, and is moreover a shareholder in the Globe. I outlined his testimony in my last, but it was as good as a circus to see the change which came over the Grit countenance when he swore that he was in the habit of subscribing largely and liberally to Grit election funds in Ontario, and how he had used his influence as a Globe shareholder with J. D. Edgar, who is a Globe director, to have the Globe reverse its policy with reference to the alterations in the Esquimault graving dock. The Globe had furiously denounced the proposed alterations, but the moment that Contractor,—Grit President and Globe shareholder Larkin put down his foot and told Globe director Edgar that that tune would not suit and that he would not stand the Globe's opposition, the Globe next week right-about-faced and warmly recommended the alterations as being in the public interest. There is the great organ of the reform party for you! There is a sample of the morality of the Grit Press! And Captain Larkin swore to this, and it was not only not contradicted but unblushingly admittted by Edgar, who was ordered to produce Larkin's letter but so far has not complied with the order. If the boot had been on the other foot, and Edgar had been the director of a "Tory rag," and had failed to produce Larkin's letter, what a Grit howl of indignation we would hear.

On Tuesday, the Committee received the evidence of Mr. E. J. Milne, one of the inspectors of dredging, who was charged with receiving moneys from the contractors in consideration of his reporting more dredging done than had actually been done. He acknowledged having been in the contractors pay for some eight years, but, on the other hand, it was proved by the engineer's evidence that he was not a regular salaried employe of the harbor commission, but was only employed for a day now and again, which puts another face on the affair altogether.

Martin Foley, a Quebec tailor, and Herbert Carbray, a Quebec merchant, to whom Mr. Murphy swore he had given large sums of money to use in the election of 1887, took the stand and emphatically contradicted Murphy's testimony. Both these men are respectable citizens of Quebec, and they unhesitatingly declared that the statement of Murphy, which he had sworn to, with great circumstantiality, were deliberate falsehoods.

Mr. Boswell, who succeeded the late J. E. Boyd, as resident engineer of the Quebec harbor works, was examined, but his testimony was largely of a dry, technical nature. He testified that he had given his assistant engineer, Charles McGreevy (son of Robert) charge of the inspectors, and it was his duty to report them if they were not doing their work faithfully. Boswell had never suspected that any improper payments had been made the inspectors, till he heard of it during the enquiry. He had never heard of the inspectors doing any work for the contractors, except during winter, when they were out of employment.

The expert engineers, employed to examine the plans, etc., of the harbor works, was presented. They stated that the plans laid before them, and said to be the original examined by intending contractors, were not so complete as should have been. They had no guarantee that the plans were the original ones, however, and they added, "we venture the opinion that, had the late engineer, Mr. Boyd, lived to see the completion of his work, matters not now clear, and especially relating to the original schedule of quantities as applied by him to the prices submitted by tenderers, would be plain." Judging from the plans laid before them, they were unable to verify Mr. Boyd's figures that Larkin, Connolly & Co. were the lowest tenderers. They add, "we may be permitted to explain that we learn from Mr. Boswell, C. E. (who was on the work from beginning to end, and who succeeded the late Mr. Boyd) that the original design of the cross wall was changed, and that other circumstances occurred during the progress of the work whereby the original quantities were largely increased in many important items.

On Wednesday Hon. Thomas McGreevy took the stand, and the whole day was occupied in his examination. Mr. McGreevy is a gentleman of medium stature, about 65 years of age, I should think, smooth face, and quiet, unassuming manner. He has represented Quebec West in Parliament continuously since Confederation. His business is a contractor for railways, buildings and large works, and he is also interested in banks and shipping. His brother Robert worked with him as foreman, for many years, and then when Robert went into contracting on his own account, Thomas backed him. Robert was not very successful, or it may be that he was not very honest—anyway Thomas swears that Robert stuck him for $400,000, first and last, and is his debtor now to that amount. During all this time Thomas was on very close terms with Robert, and trusted him implicitly. He did everything he could for him and assisted him in his contracts. Robert managed his private affairs and his political relations with his constituents. This continued until two years ago, when Thomas discovered that Robert had deceived him and had robbed him not only of money, but of important letters and documents to which he had access. That there is strong reason for the truth of this latter accusation, may be judged from the fact that Tarte, Murphy and Robert McGreevy produced numbers of Thomas McGreevy's private letters and papers before the Committee.

I can assure you that I am not going into Thomas McGreevy's evidence in detail. Your readers must be satisfied to be told that Thomas specifically contradicted every statement of Murphy and Robert McGreevy, as to his corrupt dealings with Larkin, Connolly & Co., and with Sir Hector Langevin. Answer after answer of these worthies was read to Thomas McGreevy, and he was asked if it was true—without hesitation, without warmth of feeling, without the slightest excitement, he replied simply, it is not true—there is not a word of truth in it. He knew nothing of Robert's connection with the firm of contractors for years, and not until Michael Connolly told him. He had given the contractors no improper information; he had received no share of the contracts or the profits; he had not received any moneys from the contractors except in the way of subscriptions to election funds. It will be remembered that Murphy and Robert had sworn to Thomas demanding $25,000 from Larkin, Connolly & Co., and that he had been paid in the firm's promissory notes. There was very strong ground for suspecting, during the cross-examination of Murphy and Robert, and from the appearance of the notes themselves, that at least $10,000 had gone no further than Murphy's and Robert's pockets, and now this suspicion is strengthened by Thomas McGreevy's evidence. He explains the transaction thus: McCarron and Cameron were contractors on the North Shore Railway. McCarron was Robert's brother-in-law. They took a sub-contract from Thomas on Robert's recommendation. The result of Thomas' dealings with them was a law suit, in which Thomas was condemned to pay $17,000. Thomas, having no cash available at the time, without disposing of securities at a loss, asked Robert, who was then largely indebted to him, if he could not provide the amount. Robert said he could, that he had some accommodation notes he could use. Thomas was going away and instructed his bookkeeper, Challoner, that Robert was going to provide for the judgment, or, at least, part of it, and he (Thomas) gave Robert a note for $3,000 towards it. Thomas went away, and while he was away, Robert fixed up the judgment, and it was not till a year afterwards that he knew it was by means of $15,000 of Larkin, Connolly & Co's. notes that Robert had satisfied the judgment. Robert had never told him it was Larkin & Connolly's notes, but led Thomas to believe it was some notes of Murphy's he was going to use. A year afterwards Robert told him the notes had belonged to the firm and had to be paid. Thomas had spoken to Robert about some money being wanted for a political purpose and Robert told him he might apply the $15,000 (which Robert had asked for to recoup the firm) to that purpose. Up to that time he understood that Robert had paid the $15,000 for him, on account of the large amount which he (Robert) owed him. As for himself (Thomas) he did not benefit one cent by the transaction, and that was the whole story. The other $10,000 of the $25,000 he never saw or heard tell of, and your readers can form their own conclusions, as did the audience in the committee room, of where that amount went.

Wednesday afternoon Thomas McGreevy continued his evidence, specifically denying, one after another, the statements of Murphy and his brother Robert. By the way, the old gentleman will not permit anyone to speak of Robert McGreevy as his brother—"I beg your pardon; do not call him my brother please; speak of him as Robert McGreevy." He never recollected writing a letter to Mr. Perley in his life, or receiving one from him, nor had he ever authorized Charles McGreevy or anyone else to write in his name to Mr. Perley. Murphy's statement that, at the time the Esquimault dock was awarded, the sum of $5,000 was paid him in promissory notes, he declared to be untrue. Robert never spoke to him of any bargain by which, if the Esquimault dock was lengthened, he (Thomas) was to get a sum of money. As to Murphy's assertion that he had promised to pay Thomas McGreevy all over $50,000 in the claim for extras in the British Columbia dock, no such bargain was ever made. He never received any money from Murphy for any purpose, political or otherwise. No irregular or improper transactions had taken place with regard to the opening of tenders, as sworn to by Murphy and Robert.

But Mr. McGreevy made the admission that he had received and expended the sum of $55,000 for political purposes—$15,000 of which was in the prommissory notes of Larkin, Connolly & Co., already referred to. This is a very large sum of money "for political purposes," and what these purposes were we are not fully enlightened. But he stated that $35,000 went for the purchase of the LeMonde newspaper, of Montreal. The other $20,000 he positively refused to say how he disposed of, and his refusal is to be reported to the House to day.

Mr. McGreevy also admitted that he was the real and actual owner of the steamer Admiral, although that vessel was registered in the name of Julien Chabot. He explained how he came in possession of the steamer as follows: The Richelieu Steam Navigation Co., of which he was a director, had a contract with the Government for carrying mails, etc., down on the St. Lawrence, and the steamer they used having been condemned by the inspector, it became necessary to procure another boat to take her place. Chabot and Thos. McGreevy went to New York and purchased the Admiral, but the company's funds were low, and Thomas had to advance the money for the purchase of the steamer, and she was registered in Chabot's name, who was president of the company. Thomas had also to advance a large amount for fitting her up and repairing her, she having been nearly wrecked on the Halifax coast. The subsidies earned were paid to Thomas. The subsidies earned were paid to Thomas, to recoup him, and later on she passed entirely out of his hands. This was his explanation, but the fact remains that, while Thomas was a member of Parliament he was actually the owner of this steamer which was under contract with the Government, in contravention of the Independence of Parliament Act. It is also true that when he was chargrd with this two years ago, he authorized Mr. Curran, M. P., to make a denial of it in the House, and his explanation or excuse is that Chabot was the registered owner of the Admiral then, and fully controlled her, and could have done with her as he pleased. It is a distinction without a difference.

Mr. McGreevy's examination was continued on Thursday, when he explained sundry letters to his brother, showing, apparently, a deep interest in the affairs of Larkin & Connolly, by saying that, as a director of the Union Bank, which had advanced large sums to the firm, he had to look after the bank's interests. All the information he had was available to anyone, and he simply used it in the interest of the bank he represented. The Grits tried very hard to implicate Sir Hector, but they failed. Thomas McGreevy having denied ever writing any letter to Mr. Perley, declared any such letter was a forgery. Counsel on the other side tried very hard to get him to say there were other forged letters, but he persisted in replying that that would be shown in due time. So that we shall probably hear of other forgeries. In the evening session Mr. Edmond Giroux, Chairman of the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, and Mr. Rae, of the firm of Allan, Rae & Co., and Mr. Forsyth, two others of the Harbor Commissioners, were examined. These gentlemen all scouted the idea of any improper dealings with the contractors or of any improper influence being used with them by Thomas McGreevy. They all testified to Thomas McGreevy's high standing and integrity, and that he had never imposed himself upon the Board as the mouthpiece of Sir Hector, which was one of the charges made by Tarte. Maurice Flynn, another witness, while testifying that Murphy's record in Quebec was not very creditable, refused to say whether or not he would believe him on his oath.

On Friday, Hon. John Hearn, a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, was examined. He testified to discounting, or procuring the discount of the notes of Larkin and Connolly, which Robert McGreevy paid Thomas. Money was scarce at the time, the banks were not discounting, and he was led to believe by whoever presented him the notes, either Robert McGreevy or Challoner (Thomas McGreevy's book-keeper) that he would be obliging Thomas by discounting them. He denied that any such conversation took place between him and Robert, as the latter reported. Mr. Hearn further declared that he would believe nothing that Robert McGreevy might say or swear to just now. Mr. Choquette, immediately jumped up in a very excited state and exclaimed, "Robert might say the same of you," to which Mr. Hearn quietly replied, "I should be very sorry if he would have the same cause to say of me what the world has reason for thinking and saying of him."

Mr. Thomas McGreevy's cross-examination was continued by Mr. Davies, who worked himself up to a feverish state of excitement, while the old gentleman took things remarkably coolly. It came out during the examination that Mr. Tarte himself received over $15,000 from Mr. McGreevy, a few years ago, for his paper "Le Canadien," of which he is the registered owner. Mr. Tarte admitted having received the money, but immediately tried to change the drift of the questioning by asking Mr. McGreevy if he had not been in the habit of endorsing notes for Sir Hector.

Mr. William Baskerville was the next witness, and he developed a veritable mare's nest for the grits. He testified to his firm having tendered for the Esquimault Dock in 1884, but there was trouble about some of the quantities or items and he did not get the contract. Mr. Perley had recommended that they make certain changes in their tender and Alderman John Heney, another government contractor, had quietly told him that if he would give him an accepted cheque for $10,000, he (Baskerville) would get the contract. He had at first regarded Heney's offer as a joke, but afterwards began to think there was something in it. How the grits rubbed their hands and smiled and cackled and grinned all over as they heard this evidence. Heney was ordered to attend on Saturday morning, and he was on hand to the minute. Now John Heney is an Irishman, a dealer in wood and coal, and furnished the Government buildings these supplies for many years. He is getting up for 70 years of age, wears a long red beard turning grey, sat in the Ottawa City Council for 35 years, and was a candidate for mayor at the last election. He is known popularly as "Honest John,"—he is a life-long temperance man and addresses temperance meetings Sunday and two or three times a week, and for his devotion in the good cause was made a knight of the Holy Sepulchre by His Holiness the Pope, a few years ago. John Heney is a good living Irish Catholic, but he is an inveterate joker, and when Baskerville was going about Ottawa feeling bad and growling because he did not get the Esquimault contract, the temptation to put up a joke on him was too strong for Honest John, and he made him the offer referred to, and repeated it several times. Baskerville nearly swallowed the bait. This is the explanation of the whole story as sworn to by John Heney last Saturday, and you never saw a more miserably disappointed set of men than the grits that morning, slinking away like a lot of whipped curs with their tails between their legs.

I am afraid I have made this story so long that you will have room for nothing else. So far the evidence amounts to this: The Quebec Harbor Commissioners contracted with Larkin, Connolly & Co., to build docks, dredge basins, etc. They did the work well, that is attested to, but like everybody else, they wanted to get all they could for it, and were not particularly nice how they got it. Anyway, Murphy and Robert McGreevy did their dirty work, and feathered their own nests pretty well. It is charged that the contractors made large profits That is true, but contractors are not in the habit of taking contracts at a loss, not even on P. E. Island; and furthermore, it has not been proved that they received any favors or that lower tenders were passed over. It may be that they were paid for more dredging than was actually done, but that was through fraud concocted by Murphy with the aid of dishonest inspectors. The story of Owen Murphy and Robert McGreevy has been emphatically denied by Thomas McGreevy, a man whose record in Quebec is exceptionally high, and whose word is unimpeachable with the business community in that city. Murphy's and Robert McGreevy's statements have also been contradicted by other trustworthy witnesses. Murphy's record in New York and his position in Canada as a fugitive from justice is admitted by himself. Robert McGreevy, I myself heard admit that he had purjured himself some years ago. These are the men who come forward to swear away the reputation of the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, a man who has raised himself by hard work and honest labor to a position second to none in the city of Quebec, and a man who for 24 consecutive years has represented the same constituency in Parliament. These are the men who ask us to convict Sir Hector Langevin of malfeasance in office, of corruption and of allowing the treasury to be robbed and putting the money in his pocket. We have heard Thomas McGreevy's fearless and explicit denial of these charges; we have heard him admit complicity in one or two transactions which are not altogether defensible. To-morrow we shall hear what Sir Hector Langevin has to say, and I have little fear of what the result will be.

W. C. D.

FOR AUGUST.

RICINOL, containing 50 per cent. of the finest Italian Castor Oil in a perfectly disguised condition—palatable as milk. Children take it readily. Used in the first stages of summer complaint instead of Castor Oil, or whenever that valuable but nauseous medicine is indicated. Price 20 cents per bottle.

Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, Johnson's Diarrhœa Cordial, Nurse's Treasure, etc., etc.

Lime Juice, Sticky Fly Paper, Fly Poison, Pads, etc., etc.

A. S. JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE,

Ch'town, August 13, 1891. Corner Kent and Prince Streets.

VALUABLE

Freehold Farm and Stock

FOR SALE.

MR. GEORGE MUTCH having removed to Charlottetown, offers for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 26th of August, instant, A. D. 1891,

The FREEHOLD FARM of 100 Acres situated on the East River, Lot 35, about one mile and a half distant from Apple tree Wharf, 95 acres of which are clear and 5 acres are under wood and scantling. Two story Mansard roof Brick Residence and large and commodious Barns and Outhouses on the premises.

ALSO—A Leasehold Farm of about 40 acres, adjoining the above Farm, 35 acres of which are clear, the rest under longers.

This Farm has a front of 18 chains on the St. Peter's Road, and with the one above offered makes one continuous tract of land, running from the St. Peter's Road to the Hillsborough River, and puts the Farm within half a mile of Bedford Station.

Farms will be sold separately or together, as purchasers desire.

ALSO All the STOCK and CROP on the premises, consisting in part of:

HORSES—1 Brown Stout Mare, 7 years old, with Barrister foal at foot; 1 Horse (Frank), 1 Mare from French Lion, 1 two-year-old colt from Lincoln, 1 two-year-old colt from Apothecary, out of French Lion mare.

COWS—1 pure-bred Shorthorn Cow, 7 years old (registered), 1 pure-bred Shorthorn Cow, 6 years old (registered), 1 Heifer, 2nd prize last Provincial Exhibition (registered), 1 Bull Calf, 6 months old (registered), 1 Heifer Calf, 5 months old (registered), 1 Bull, "Buffalo Bill" (registered).

All the above pure-bred Stock are of the "Gwynne" family, and are in first-class order.

ALSO—8 Milch Cows and 3 Heifers.

SHEEP—25 head and a lot of Fowls and 2 Pigs.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS—1 Self Binder, new, cut two harvests only; 1 horse-power Threshing Mill and Shaker, 1 set Separators (Gregor), 1 Hay Cutter (Anson Wood), 1 Reaper (do), 1 Truck, 1 Express Wagon, 1 light Driving Wagon, 1 Buggy and Pole (new), 1 Box Sleigh, 1 Jaunting Sleigh, 3 Ploughs, set Spring Tooth Harrows, set Iron Harrows and set Wooden Harrows, 1 set Wheel Harrows and Pulverizer with Pole, 1 Hay Rake, 1 Seed Sower, 1 new Scow, 2 Boats, 1 set Fairbanks' Scales, 1 Hall Stove and 1 Dining Room Stove.

ALSO—A lot of other Farming Implements, Machinery, Cart and Wagon Harness, etc.

CROP—22 acres of standing Oats, to be sold in fields to suit customers.

6 acres standing Wheat (White Russian),
2 " " Barley (two-rowed),
7 " " Potatoes (McIntyres),
1¼ " Turnips,

Quantity of Hay, in stacks of from 2 to 3 tons each. Also, Straw.

Everything offered for sale is in first-class condition.

Auction Sale will begin at Eleven o'clock, a. m., sharp.

Farms will be sold first and other things in order as advertised.

TERMS OF SALE—Half of purchase money of Farms may remain on mortgage of premises at 6 per cent. All amounts for Stock and Implements under $10, cash; under $50, four months; over $50, six months—in both cases secured by note with approved security.

For further particulars apply to R. R. Fitzgeaald, Solicitor, or to owner,

GEORGE MUTCH,
Charlottetown.

aug13—dy 1i wy 2i jour 1i

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

TEACHERS not having received our Circular respecting Canadian Readers, can do so by addressing J. D. Seaman, Charlottetown.

W. J. GAGE & CO.

aug12—dy 2i wy 1i

ALTERATION

—AND—

Extension Sale!

JAS. PATON & CO.

Find it absolutely necessary, in order to meet the growing requirements of their business, to rebuild their Show Rooms on a greatly extended scale. This will provide improved facilities for displaying Goods, and at the same time minister to the comfort and convenience of the public. It involves, however, the handing over most of their present space to workmen for about One Month, thus compelling them to offer for Immediate Sale their Large and Valuable Stock of DRAPERY GOODS. To make a Thorough Clearance they have resolved on such Important Reductions as will most certainly effect their purpose; and when it is remembered that the Stock is HIGH-CLASS, FRESH AND FASHIONABLE, and bought on the best terms, it will be apparent that an opportunity such as rarely occurs is presented of securing Bargains of a genuine character. It is impossible to enumerate all the Lots that will be offered, but the following list will give some idea of the Leading Fashionable Lines:

Black Silks of the Best Makes.

Every yard guaranteed. Our regular prices are from 90c to $3.50 per yard. They consist of the following makes:—Gro Grains, Mascottes, Satin Marvelaux, Bengaline; also the beautiful make known as the Perfection of Silk. The manufacturers guarantee every yard, "that's good." We guarantee them, "that's better." Alteration Sale price of the above goods from 50c. to $2.75. Special Bargains in Black Striped Bengaline Silk, suitable for Dresses, Capes, Mantles, etc. Good value at $2.75. Will clear this lot at $1.80. (No goods bought for sale purposes).

IF YOU ARE GETTING MARRIED, you will find it to your advantage to take this hint:—"Reliable Goods at Lowest Cash Prices" should ever be the motto in purchasing Marriage Outfits. JAMES PATON & CO. will make the supply (at minimum charges) of the various articles of apparel and furnishings required by young housekeepers.

DRESS GOODS.

BLACK DRESS STUFFS, including Standard Cloths, such as French Merinos, Cashmeres, Henriettas and all the latest novelties. Merinos—regular prices from 55c. to $1.25, now from 35c. to 95c. Cashmeres—regular prices from 35. to $1.25, now 20c. to 85c. Grenadines from 20c to 65c, sale price from 12c to 50c. The latter goods will make up a beautiful Dress for summer wear.

One lot special double-width Black Embroidered Cloth, suitable for Mantles, Capes, etc., regular price 35c to $1.25; sale price 20c to 85c Do not miss this lot.

A big lot of Single-Width Goods, consisting of Browns, Blues, Garnets, etc, for the nominal sum of 8c a yard.

Single-width Goods, all-wool, in Greys, Browns, Blues, Greens, etc. Must be cleared regardless of cost.

Six pieces light shades of Brilliantines, double widths, regular price 40c, clear at 25c.

Stripe Goods in all the latest shades from 8c to 18c.

One lot of double width Mohair Goods, mottled in Drabs, Greys, Browns, Blues, etc. Our price was 40c per yard, now half price.

Dress Robes! Dress Robes!

About 45 in stock, all new goods, pretty shades in Plains, Spots, etc. Regular price from $8 to $16, now for $4 to $10.

Extraordinary value in Black Silk Warp Henrietta Cloth. Six pieces left of that beautiful goods, ranging from 85c to $1.15 (The above goods make a stylish and ladylike Dress). To clear the above we will make a special reduction on our already low prices—65c per yard.

One lot of Serges in all the different makes, and at surprising prices.

SUNSHADES! SUNSHADES!—25c to $2.00. Ladies' White and Cream, regular prices from $.50 to $2.90, now for 75c.

Five Hundred Yards BRAIDS for Trimmings, from 40c to 60c. Will clear the lot at 20c per yard.

PRINTS! PRINTS!

The Balance of our Large Stock of Zephyrs, Ginghams, Cambrics, Satines, etc, at 15 per cent discount.

SILK AND VELVET RIBBONS at low prices to clear.

Ladies' Underclothing.

The whole of our choice stock of this Department is being offered at never-to-be-forgotten prices, and is a rare chance for Ladies to buy the best English Goods of every description. The stock includes Cotton, Woolen, etc. Also, one lot of Ladies' White Skirts in endless variety at low prices.

Mantles! Mantles! Mantles!

Capes, Jet Capes, Silk and Lace Dolmans, Silk and Jet Vigogne and other light summer textures in Ladies' Shoulder Capes, Silk Blouses. Also, large selection of new Tennis Blouses in fast colors, in all the latest patterns; regular prices from 60c to $2.45, clear at 40c to $1.95.

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JAMES PATON & CO.

Charlottetown, July 24, 1891.