

Daily Guardian.

MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1891.

The "Examiner" Again.

The Examiner probably thinks it has replied to the two questions we asked it. If quibbling is answering, it certainly has.

1. Our contemporary says Father McElmeel has not pointed out one error in its summary report of his sermon; therefore it may be accepted as substantially correct. Father McElmeel did not point out one error in our report either. Nay further, our report was quite correct. The Examiner's summary did not contain the most important statement with reference to the right of private judgment as given in THE GUARDIAN; there first it may be accepted that the Examiner left it out purposely to deceive the electors.

2. The Examiner pleads in extenuation of its contemptible position that it did not initiate the present anti-Scott Act movement and consequently is not bound to propose a substitute for the Scott Act should it be defeated. If the Examiner had initiated the movement it would have been entitled to more respect than it is today. We know of no instance in the history of journalism where a public journal has been so recalcitrant to its duties and obligations, so faithless to its readers, and so false to its motto from Euripides. While it did not initiate the anti-Scott Act movement it did that movement in its infancy, and fostered and encouraged it day after day. Its whole object has been to create contempt for the law and to further the interests of the rum-sellers. But our contemporary need not think that our insult public opinion. We believe it is the duty of every friend of temperance and fair play and honorable dealing to repudiate—yes, and boycott—a journal that has so disgraced its calling. We do not know whether the editor is responsible for its course or not. It looks more like the bungling attitude of the man who knows and cares nothing about public opinion, but who in some extraordinary way manages to compel a clergyman and an editor to be the mouthpieces of his own ideas. If, however, the editor is responsible he ought to be heartily ashamed of himself, if he is not, he is a craven of the worst kind for handing over for his living his conscience and his manly independence of thought to a party, a company, or an individual. If this is his position we pity him from the bottom of our heart. For our part we would rather beg from door to door than be the tool of anybody.

Mr. Spence.

The appearance of Mr. Spence in our midst, with his experience in temperance reform and his ability as a platform orator will be heartily welcomed by all friends of the Scott Act. His address last night was clear, argumentative and convincing. His method of showing practically how the use of alcoholic drinks is contrary to the book of God, and the book of nature, was admirable, and also his declaration that if prohibition of the liquor traffic is not found in the Bible, it is morally certain that you may as well find it from end to end and you will never find that license is there either. God never licenses an evil. His first is always "Thou shalt not." The annunciation of the terrible effects of the liquor habit, not only upon parents but upon children to the third and fourth generation, fell with startling emphasis on the ears of the audience, and it is sure that many left the hall last night filled with a determination never to follow to uphold the Scott Act in the fight. Let everybody heart Mr. Spence to-night. He has challenged the liquor party to send a representative to meet him on the platform. We hope they will. If they do not we appeal to the electors, to that cause a just one that dare not stand out boldly and assert itself.

We feel sure that the good impression created last night will bring hundreds of the indifferent to the support of the Scott Act. Victory is sure if all do their duty, and it will be a Waterloo to Napoleon for the liquor dealers in Charlottetown.

One Guarantee.

During the past nine months the Women's Christian Temperance Union have been "instant in season and out of season," doing what they could to advance the cause of temperance.

They have encountered many difficulties, and overcome many obstacles. At a recent meeting the following resolution was unanimously carried: "That during the coming year we will do all that seventy earnest temperance women can do to enforce the Canada Temperance Act."

They have one prosecutor now in the field, and if necessary are prepared to give him an assistant.

The Right Ring.

Six—Don't you think it a mistake for our papers to give so much space to long winded articles on the Scott Act from Senators and ex-M.P.s, men who are opposed to the Act and don't voice public opinion on this question? This is a progressive age. We want men who are in sympathy with temperance principles, who are now sweeping the world, and we say "stand aside" to all obstructivists. It is very well to hear both sides, but life is so short to read long winded articles foreign to the subject on the eve of battle. We have seen too much of this rum business; it has only one side in reality. Let all men who love their fellow men and consider themselves their brother's keeper rally to the polls on Thursday, trust in God and do the right.

Home vs. Saloon.

Moderation is Not Temperance.

A STIRRING ADDRESS BY MR. S. F. SPENCE.

Everybody was exhilarated! Yes, exhilarated is the word. But it was a vastly different form of exhilaration from that which a certain harmless (!) fluid is wont to produce.

It means that everybody was stimulated to renewed effort and earnestness in support of the Scott Act, and in the cause of the Home vs. the Licensed Saloon.

A large audience of ladies and gentlemen gathered in the Market hall last evening, after the close of the evening services, to hear Mr. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance on the subject of temperance.

A table was provided for the press, and the editors of the papers notified of the fact. It is significant that the Examiner was not there.

At 8.30 o'clock, Hon. D. Laird took the chair.

R. v. Mr. Reid repeated the Lord's prayer.

The chairman then arose and in a few plain words, introducing Mr. Spence, expressed his pleasure in seeing so many of the Christian people of Charlottetown present.

He said that the temperance workers were not deficient in the struggle in which they were engaged. They were simply prepared to do their duty.

Mr. Spence then came forward and delivered a ringing, stirring and practical address. He said:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FRIENDS:—One of our noblest poets has very well said that

Once to every man and nation Comes the moment to decide In the strife of truth and falsehood For the good or evil side: For that one moment comes but once To the whole of humanity, Offering each the bloom or blight, Paris the goats upon the left hand And the sheep upon the right, And the choice goes for ever 'Twixt that darkness and that light.

And it seems to me such a time has come to this people and such a choice now stands before them. It will be my duty and my privilege to address to you a few facts and remarks to guide you in choosing the right in the question at issue. Other opportunities will be given when I can speak to you of the working and effects of the Scott Act in Ontario. To-night I will deal more particularly with the general principles that underlie the two great questions that are placed before the people at this time for their decision. It is a grand thing that we can agree to a certain extent, and if I were to say to every man in this town would you be in favor of temperance. The question is what constitutes temperance? Some think temperance and moderation are synonymous terms, and logically following out that reasoning legislation should merely restrain and control the liquor traffic. In short there should be a goal control of the liquor traffic and a moderate use of liquor. On the other side we have another party who think total abstinence for the people and total prohibition for the state are the only right principles. We must consider in relation to this question what the Scriptures and the law of nature say. When I speak of the Bible we must not look upon it as a dictionary. It is not a lexicography but a book of life. We find words used so accurately as in the sacred volume I hold in my hands, and it will be found to be as strongly opposed to the liquor traffic as anything could be. The Apostle enumerates a list of common sins—adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, wrath, strife, quarrels, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, Look where drunkenness comes in—in a catalogue of the worst sins. Then the apostle enumerates a list of virtues—love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance. Temperance comes in in the moral virtues, and it is a grand thing to be able to temper that temperance is a moral virtue. What is a virtue? The word virtue is derived from the Latin vir and from it we make the adjective virtuous. "Manly" and "virtuous" are synonymous terms. Unless you can call yourself virtuous you have no right to call yourself a man. Without self-control there can be no temperance, and temperance means self-control. No man will dispute this proposition. Suppose on our way to this meeting we saw a dog gnawing a bone. And I say, "Look at that dog he is practicing temperance." "Why" you would say. "What do you mean, there is no temperance there; he is merely gratifying his appetite." Again suppose we see a boy greedily munching a sugar stick. I say again, "Look at that boy; he is practicing temperance." "No," you say, "he is practicing self-control there." But we come in to this hall and I find this glass full of beer cold water and I drink it down with no temperance there, no self-control, no virtue in that. But suppose the chairman says, "You are very hot and when you are warm it is wrong to drink cold water; wait until you are cool." "Yes," I say, "I believe you are right, I will let my will control my inclination." That is temperance. (Applause.)

Let us say that the chairman and myself go and drink a glass of beer. There is alcohol in this beer. We exercise no more temperance than the dog with the bone or the boy with the apple. Then, imagine the chairman saying to me let's have another, but I say no, we have had enough. That is will control. But remember that we only exercised temperance in letting alone the second, not in taking the first. In the first glass lies the danger; it possesses the elements of harm both moral and physical. Temperance interferes to prevent you from taking the first drink. Total abstinence is the temperance of scripture, science and common sense. What do people drink beer for? Some drink brandy and others take beer. What is the difference? Both are taken for the exhilaration they produce. The alcohol the drinkers are after, and the difference in the beverages is only the degree of quality. That is, ten glasses of beer contain about the same quantity of alcohol as one of brandy. Take away the alcohol and the worst old toper in town would not drink what remains. Here the chairman produced a bottle of alcohol and demonstrated by experiment its volatile and inflammable properties. It is also proved from the nature of the

liquid that it never was intended for use by man either as food, drink or stimulant. In fact alcohol is a narcotic poison, and there is no medicinal man in this city who has any reputation to sustain who will not pronounce it a deadly poison. Mr. Spence also showed by experiment the action of alcohol upon an egg, by putting the substance of the egg in some of the liquid and leaving it remain a few minutes. When the substance was taken from the glass it was seen to be quite hard. The effect is the same upon the brain and body when taken into the system, producing incalculable injury to the same.

The alcohol in a short time changes the egg, making it quite hard and tough. The three properties, then, of alcohol are acid, narcotic and astringent. Now, let us see what alcohol does. There are sometimes made off as regarded as a food. People thought that alcohol was an excellent thing to brace them up for an extra effort. Now food does two things. It is conveyed through the blood to the different parts of the body, and builds up the system, replacing the worn out and broken down particles of sinew, muscle, nerve and tissue, and it also creates warmth. Heat is produced by the combination of carbon and oxygen, which in chemically uniting gives forth heat and the resulting compound is a poisonous gas known as carbonic acid gas. The heat of the body is produced by the union of the carbon of the food with the oxygen of the air we breathe. In other words you observe we use food containing a larger amount of carbon than what we use in summer. And the Indians of the arctic regions use a fat and blubber, as these contain much carbon.

Science has shown that in alcohol there is nothing to build up bone, muscle, or nerve, and it also proves that it is not a warmth producing food. But the truth is said to be that alcohol does not warm up the stomach. This also has been proved to be a mistake. By the accidental discharge of a gun a man was wounded in such a way that a hole was made directly into his stomach. This wound healed around but did not close, so that it was possible to take out food in different stages of digestion, and physicians made off tests in his case of the process of digestion when alcohol was taken in the stomach. It was observed that it inflamed the stomach, hardened the food and hardened the nerves. The nerves convey information to the brain, and when anything is wrong they soon make it known. Some men when they eat a more than heavy dinner think that a glass of brandy or wine does them much good, helps to digest their dinner. What does it do in reality? It silences the nerves so that they cannot convey the wrongs of the abused stomach to the seat of intellect in the brain. If your house were on fire and some one came in to inform you of the fact, it would be very wise to move to the street, but for you to strike him a blow with your fist might silence him and prevent him from bringing such news to you again, but it would not prevent your house from being destroyed. So by deadening the nerve messengers does not save the stomach, but on the contrary exposes it to greater abuse.

Leaving the stomach we come to the blood. When a glass of liquor is taken the circulation is increased, the heart beats faster. Beer does the same thing. Suppose the chairman takes out his watch and counts the pulse beats in my wrist. He counts 75 to the minute. Now I sit down; he only counts 70. Next I lie down and the pulse only beats 65. Another wonderful wise provision of the wonderful loving Father by which we live is that the heart beats faster when we lie down to rest at night; the heart slacks 10 beats per minute, and the tired body relaxes its labors. But some of you take a "night cap" before you go to bed. What is the result? Your heart beats going at the rate of 75 all night through—at a rate that lifts 20 lbs. of blood per minute, 1440 pounds in 24 hours. 9,600 pounds each night or nearly 5 tons of lifting is done, because of the liquor that God never intended to be consumed. Then you wake up and feel seedy and stupid and cannot tell what is the matter. But you say liquor often builds a man up. Never. The first thing the alcohol did when it got into the blood was to harden the arteries and when the alcohol did the blood began to fill up with these particles that should have been used and eliminated from the system. You all know what fatty degeneration of the heart or the liver, etc., is. Well the next time the doctors tell you a man dies of any such disease just go back and enquire about his habits and you will find nine cases out of ten he had been using alcoholic liquors. The alcohol simply hardens and retains the fat, and if you would carry that fat about you it would pay far better for you to go down to the butcher and fill your pockets with fat and carry it around with you. It certainly would pay you better to look for a man who is stout from drinking. There is nothing healthy about him. The blood is fatty and unhealthy, the skin is coarse and unhealthy. The blood carries the particles of fat which should have been used. Preserved in spirits, pickled in alcohol. You point further and I am done with whisky. Every poison a man takes into his system goes to his liver, but it attacks a certain part in particular. Tobacco affects the heart; lead poisoning the hand; and so on. The particular point which alcohol touches is always the brain. This is a scientific fact. Medical men tell me they can go into a hospital and in the darkness, with a single stroke of the scalpel can distinguish the brain of a drunkard from the brain of a sober man. It has the same effect on the brain as you saw it had on the white of an egg. Of course one glass of liquor does not affect the brain so quickly as the alcohol affected the egg. In the liquor the poison is diluted and hence the process is slower.

But every man who makes an acquaintance with the egg a hard-boiled egg, and so the brain is after it is drunk. The effects may pass off, but the brain will be a weaker one than before, and if the habit of drinking is continued, the time will come when it will present him with the horror of delirium tremens, and later he will be an inmate of a lunatic asylum.

But stop, I must refer to another point. Of all the things one poor, weak human being can commit the most disgraceful than the sins of the fathers that are visited upon the children to the third and fourth generation. In the Insane Asylum in Massachusetts the doctor informed me, there are 300 inmates, of whom 145 are children—not children who went silly—but who were born silly, because their fathers were born silly. In one case where both father and mother were drunkards, a whole family of seven children were insane. Haven't I said enough to show that total abstinence and total prohibition are the principles of Scripture and of common sense. God has written two books, the Bible and the book of nature, and you are as manly bound to obey the one as the other. And you are bound as the command, speaks to the tradesmen here and see if

THE MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT WE HAVE MADE FOR YEARS. —ALL GOODS ON— 2nd FLOOR To be closed out at once. BEER BROS.

For a Limited Time Only. Mantles, Millinery, Carpets, Oilcloth, Blankets, Etc., Etc. AT A POSITIVE SACRIFICE. PRICES ALMOST CUT IN TWO. BEER BROS.

CALL AT ONCE. Room must be made for plasterers, carpenters and painters, as we purpose making extensive changes in our 2nd Story. THIS is the greatest Sacrifice Sale we have ever made, and our prices should cause a RUSH to secure the Goods. Call at once. You cannot afford to miss this extraordinary sale. BEER BROS.

TERMS CASH. Dolmans worth up to \$5 for \$3. Ulsters worth up to \$5 for \$2. Ladies' Felt and Straw Hats slaughtered at half price. Carpets worth \$1.50 for \$1.20; worth \$1.30 for 90c. Tapestry Carpet 30c. Every line of Carpets cheap, cheap, cheap. Brussels Carpet 75c. Rather than have these goods damaged by the tearing down of plaster, we give them to you now at a great sacrifice. CALL AT ONCE.

"Thou shalt not steal" is the one "Thou shalt not use exhilarating spirits." If you do not use exhilarating spirits, if you do not use liquor, you will not be punished for it. You come to this hall to-night from your churches which are comfortable and hand some edifices. Now, suppose that before next Sunday some wretch defiled and polluted the sacred precincts of those places? You would have him punished with the full penalty of the law. Yes, you built the church, but there is another building not made with hands and any body who defile the temple of God, will God destroy. Now, look at the effect of the liquor traffic upon the national as well as the physical life of a community. Liquor weakens my stomach, and liquor paralyzes the productive powers of the state. Alcohol takes hold of my body and causes distress and pain thereby. It also takes hold of the state and results in social disorders, strikes, poverty, etc., etc. It numbs my brain and many things are done in our legislative halls and by our governmental bodies which go to show that it has a stupefying effect there also. Keep out of the body and out of the community by total prohibition of the state and total abstinence for the people. We strive to model our laws after the laws given by God, and in fact nearly all those upon our statute books are based upon those of the Holy Bible. We read the commands which set forth in unmistakable language what we shall not do. Some one might enquire, "where is total prohibition commanded in the Bible?" and I might reply, "where is license justified?" The Bible was intended to give details of our daily life, but is one of grand principles for us to live up to. No principle is more inculcated by the teaching of the Bible than total prohibition for all evil. What kind of prohibition would that be framed according to license. Just imagine if the commandments from the Lord be said when given the command, "Thou shalt not steal." But, Lord, that won't work. Make it read, "Thou shalt not steal unless you pay a license fee." He would be ordered to stand aside and somebody more fitted would give the laws. The lesson learned from this, never degraded the laws to the moral degradation of the people.

There is no license but has proved itself a curse. I have come from the Province of Ontario. If there is a country on the face of the globe that has a better license law than any other, it is Ontario. Before leaving Toronto I called at the office of the Chief of Police and of the Inspector of jails, and I found that out of a population of about 2,000,000, during last year 12,631 persons had been locked up in jail; 1,732 of those were women; and 4,777 were put in for being drunkards; 4,544 were Catholics and 7,987 were Protestants. I am not here to denounce any man, not even the liquor men of Ontario. Some of them are personal friends of mine. Many of them are highly respectable men, and men who do a great deal of good if only they were in some better business.

As long as the people of any province license the traffic to get a revenue out of it, they are as really responsible as the men who are conducting the business, the difference is only one of degree. I don't want the newspaper men to put in law as saying that liquor dealers are British Consul, or murderers? I do not say that. But will the question in which does his neighbor the greater harm, the thief or the rum-seller? Go if you do not know to the wife who is waiting for her husband to come home from the saloon and dressing his return. What would it be in comparison to her misery of her husband being robbed of his money and his senses and of his regard for wife and family, he should have been met by a highway man that took all his wages from him. She will tell you which is most cruel. Would not the mother prefer that her darling had fallen by the bullet of the assassin than that he had fallen a victim to the cup that kills both body and soul.

In Ontario the number of boys that are among the criminals is something appalling. In the city of Toronto during the four months of August, September, October, and November, there were 213 felonies, and of these only 82 were over 25 years of age; 26 were between 21 and 25, and 75 were between 7 and 15. We have a reformatory and an industrial school in Ontario. Into the former during last year 85 boys were admitted, 51 of them were placed there for being common thieves. Among the number only 1 was over 21 years of age, and of these were 15 years. Not one of these boys was brought there through the neglect of drunken parents.

If it is no use telling your boy that liquor is bad, even the liquor seller does not wish his own boy to touch it. If you license the traffic, allow saloon keepers to play in their windows, and putting "licensed to sell" over their doors, it is no use to tell the boys it is a bad business. You cannot make them believe it. Before I come in with me I asked into the return a man from the length and breadth of the land. British Columbia has the freest liquor traffic in Canada. Ontario is wholly under the most rigid kind of a license law, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are partly under license and partly under the Scott Act, and P. E. Island is completely under the Scott Act.

And I said, let me look at the records, not of the drinks, nor the returns of summary convictions, which the government statisticians says are not correct; but let me take the records for indictable offences committed by juveniles under 16 years of age. What did I find? In Ontario, with its rigid license law, in 1888 there were 410 such crimes arrested; in Quebec 150, in Manitoba 13, in New Brunswick 9, in Nova Scotia 8, and in Prince Edward Island not one. (Applause.) And I said in my heart, "Thank God, there is some place where they give protection to the girls and boys." Can you change your mind and license a traffic at the expense of immortal souls? There is not the first element of "trade" in the liquor traffic. Let me speak to the tradesmen here and see if

you are willing to have the liquor traffic classed with your calling as a trade. Let us take a reporter. He purchases his raw material and he puts his labor on it and manufactures an article worth, say \$4, and he has made money by it and the community is benefited. So with every other trade, and the more of this the better. But no business that will not raise the value of its raw material can be classed as a trade. Apply this to the selling of liquor, which they want you to license. It takes the grain intended for food for man and beast and destroys it altogether. There is no trade in that. There is a peculiarity about this audience that encourages me more than anything. It is the remarkable number of young men who are here. Whatever may be done at the polls this week, it argues well for the future to see here these young men, who will soon be voters. And every one of them is dear to some one's heart. Every one of them has a future of happiness in store if they are true to their duty. But, sir, I cannot look at them with out feeling that they are the rum-seller's raw material. What is he going to do with it? Come down with me with hardly a look of intelligence in his face, going down to the drunkard's den, and a druggist's hell—that is the finished article and he'll have the audacity to call that a trade that the people should sanction by law and protect. God help us till we drive it out of our midst forever.

To-morrow (Monday) night, I will deal specifically with what the Scott Act does in your and my country. Next night (Tuesday) I want the ladies to stay at home, and I invite any man who has anything to say in favor of the liquor traffic to come to the meeting and state his case. It is well to hear both sides of the question. Before I give there is one thing I want to reiterate and that is, the liquor traffic is after you boys. Come to Toronto and Halifax and see the distilleries and breweries going up. They are substantially and strongly built. The owners are laying their plans for days to come—for the boys now in your homes and arms. Those men want license because it gives them a better chance at the boys. Soon your boy will be leaving his home to travel the road of life. That road, as you know well, is a very rough one, and you want it clear for the boy. Now he is stripped for the race—it is his one and only chance, and he must get these or miss you. You want no impediment put in his way. But men say they will put one in his course and they will defy you. To defy the law is on your side, but they are trying hard to put it on the other. Will you let them succeed? On the west coast of South America some American sailors went ashore one night to see the town. One of them got intoxicated and committed a crime, was arrested and lodged in jail. The military held possession of the country at that time, and next morning the sailor was tried by court martial, and without trial by any defence was sentenced to be shot. In spite of the protection of the American Consul preparations were made for the execution which was to take place the same afternoon. When the time arrived and all was ready the officer in command of the firing party was about to give the word to fire when the British Consul rushed forward, wrapped the unfortunate sailor, then turned to the firing party and said: "Fire if you dare." They dare not because the man was protected by the majesty of British law. Now the whole of Canada is watching the little province of P. E. Island in this struggle, and on Thursday next you should see the flag of British law around the sanctity of your homes and thus protected you can say to the liquor traffic do it if you dare.

The chairman announced that on Monday night Mr. Spence would address a meeting open to all, on Tuesday night a meeting for men only, and an open meeting again on Wednesday night. Meetings will be held in the Market hall and begin at 8 o'clock. The national anthem was then sung and the meeting closed with benediction by Rev. Mr. Sutherland.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Municipal Work" will be received until Friday the 10th day of January next, inclusively, for erecting and strengthening the Sewer Pipe and Big Millinery, Prince County, P. E. I. according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to William Callaghan, Municipal Engineer, Lot 3, and at the Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signature of the tenderer. An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to the amount of the tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the tenderer declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order: A. GOBELL, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, Dec. 19, 1890. Jan. 2-21

CROWN CONFECTIONERY will sell off Men's and Boys' Winter Clothing, Overcoats, Reefers and Suits. Will clear out Balance of Stock of Ladies' Mantle and Ulster Cloths. Will sell off cheap Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles. All Goods at Cheapest Prices during the Month of January. J. B. MACDONALD. Jan. 5.

W.A. HUTCHESON Manufacturer of and Jobber in CHOICE CONFECTIONERY Syrups, etc., Fruits in Season. North Side Queen Square, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

1891.-JANUARY-1891. STANLEY BROS. ULSTER CLOTHS. The balance of our Stock, good patterns and colors, at BIG REDUCTIONS to clear. FUR GOODS. We have sold more Fur Goods this season than ever before. We still have in stock a few Astrakan Jackets, Muffs, Boas and Caps, and are prepared to give you bargains. Blankets & Bachelor Quilts. We have left of our large stock 30 Bachelor Quilts and 15 pairs Blankets, which we are offering at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. STANLEY BROTHERS, Brown's Block. Jan. 1, 1891.

Jas. Paton & Co. WINTER GOODS AT LOW PRICES. To add still more to our fame, as the Keenest Cutting Firm in the trade, we offer Winter Goods at wonderful low prices. James Paton & Co. MARKET SQUARE. Charlottetown, Jan. 5, 1891.

1891.-JANUARY.-1891. BARGAINS BEFORE STOCK-TAKING. In order to reduce Stock before Stock-taking J. B. MACDONALD will sell off Men's and Boys' Winter Clothing, Overcoats, Reefers and Suits. Will clear out Balance of Stock of Ladies' Mantle and Ulster Cloths. Will sell off cheap Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles. All Goods at Cheapest Prices during the Month of January. J. B. MACDONALD. Jan. 5.