THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 10, 1896.

ELECTION TACTICS EXTRAORDINARY

It appears that a mistake was made in the report of Sir Charles Tupper's majority in Cape Breton County. According to the latest advices the totals of the votes are as follows:

Sir Charles Tupper.....3809
Hon. Geo. H. Murray.....2978

Majority for Tupper..... 831

Notwithstanding the great advantage the Opposition had in a stuffed voters' list, and the powerful influence of the Provincial Government, and all the schemes and tricks, outrages and "human devices" that were resorted to, Sir Charles Tupper's majority was upwards of a hundred greater than the Liberal-Conservative majority at the general election, while the total vote polled for him was upwards of 800 larger than Mr. McKeen obtained in 1891. In these figures we have a striking illustration of the unreliability, in respect to political matters, of the honorable gentleman who, not long since, returned from a mission tour in Cape Breton and declared that "the heather is on fire"!

The rage of the Grits engaged in the contest knew no bounds. It spared neither the high nor the humble, neither minister, priest nor layman. What will be thought by the Presbyterians of Canada when they learn that the bribery oath was put by the Opposition's agents to the Rev. Dr. Murray? But this gross insult to the venerable and respected Presbyterian divine is matched by the treatment accorded to Bishop Cameron. Will it be believed that the so-called "Pastoral Letter," or "Mandement," to the clergy of Cape Breton County, an extract of which has been published far and wide for the purpose of raising the "Protestant howl," was never issued by Bishop Cameron, as alleged, and never read in any of the Roman Catholic Churches? Such is the fact. It appears that some of the Opposition workers obtained possession of a private letter from Bishop Cameron to a friend. From this they made a garbled and fraudulent quotation, which they published as an extract from an alleged "mandement" to the clergy of Cape Breton. We quote the Antigonish Casket:

"Respecting a 'pastoral letter' alleged by a despatch in the Halifax Chronicle of Tuesday to have been issued by his Lordship Bishop Cameron to the priests of the county of Cape Breton, we are authorized by His Lordship to say that no such pastoral letter or circular was ever sent. The statement of the Chronicle to the contrary is false. What he calls a pastoral letter is a garbled extract from a private letter, marked as such."

So that the whole story of Bishop Cameron's "mandament," upon which the press of Canada is now commenting in terms more or less severe, is a malicious invention. The Halifax Herald well remarks that "only men capable of putting the bribery oath to the venerable Presbyterian pastor of North Sydney could be guilty of inventing and circulating so scandalous a falsehood about the venerable Bishop of Antigonish."

That Sir Charles Tupper was victorious by the majority of 831, in spite of extraordinary methods such as these, may be accepted by the most skeptical as proof that the party of the National Policy is not likely, after the next general election, to be in a minority in these Maritime Provinces.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—In the course of his speech on the Budget, Sir Hibbert Tupper pointed out that last year the trade of Canada was $224,000,000, and in 1878 it was $175,000,000, an increase of $116,000,000. It was also pointed out that the value of goods during this period had decreased about 30 per cent. Taxing the inter-provincial and other trade not included in the trade and navigation returns, the increase in Canada's trade was $278,000,000,—that is, it doubled itself since 1878.

—The New York Marine Journal, of which Mr. Stearns, formerly of the press of Sydney, C. B., is editor, presents its readers with a portrait of Henry B. Plant, President of the Plant System of Railroads and Steamships, and also with an illustration of the new Plant Line Steamship "Grand Duchess." The vessel is built entirely of steel, of the following dimensions: 404 feet lonf over all, 390 feet between perpendiculars, 47 feet 9 inches beam, 37 feet 4 inches deep from top of deck to base line, and will be fitted with two steel masts, fore and aft rigged. She has a water bottom extending from her stuffing box bulkhead to her collision bulkhead, also numerous watertight bulkheads, and three continuous steel decks; all the houses will be of steel. The Grand Duchess is a grand vessel, with an aristocratic air about her which justifies the name, even in the Democratic States. She is the largest, fastest and finest coast-wise passenger steamer ever built in America. She is expected to go on the Halifax and Boston service next summer. We do not expect to see her in Charlottetown.

—The following paragraph, clipped from the Marine Journal of New York, is interesting:

"An uncanny direlict was that recently discovered off the island of Prince Edward. There are two islands of this name, the larger and most important being a province of Canada, the smaller one, now referred to, being a speck in the ocean about a thousand miles southeast of the Cape of Good Hope. Wreckage and mangled portions of bodies had drifted ashore there, and were reported to a passing ship which the next day sighted the source of the disaster. It was a burning ship, her lower hold evidently filled with coal and petroleum and her 'tween decks with emigrants bound from Russia to Brazil. The cargo had taken fire, generating a gas that had suffocated the closely-packed passengers in the hold, and caused them to be awfully bloated. After the fire had reached a certain limit, the explosions began, following as rapidly as the gas would form, and with their terrific force, rending the bodies limb from limb. These remains had been carried along on the current which sets by Prince Edward Island, and been landed on the beach to the consternation of the inhabitants."

"I am cured since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla," is what many thousands are saying. It gives renewed vitality and vigor.

THE CHARLESTOWN TRAGEDY

Medical Examiner Harris Believes Mrs. Quinlan Guilty,

But Her Brother-in-law and Brother Are of a Different Opinion.

(Boston Post, Feb. 4)

Several startling discrepancies in the stories told by Mrs. Quinlan, her son Johnny and the waitress at John H. Cauley's restaurant were discovered yesterday by a Post reporter who had exclusive interviews with the boy and Miss Brennan.

According to her story given by the police, Mrs. Quinlan does not give any explanation of the whereabouts of her little boy until 9.30 on Saturday night, when, if her story is true, he started in his mother's company for the city, for the purpose of buying a pair of shoes, and also a pair of stockings. The boy sturdily comes to the defence of his mother, and sticks to it that he went to the city with her, and there visited a store on Causeway street, where the articles in question were purchased.

Little Johnny is a precocious lad, and is most certain that the store visited by him and his mother, and at which the shoes and stockings were bought, is upon "the same street with the Union station." The utmost efforts of the police and reporters fail to discover any place where the goods could have been bought, and which comes anywhere near tallying with the story of the little boy.

The efforts of the Post reporters have revealed the fact that Mrs. Quinlan drank considerably more liquor upon Saturday evening than has yet been admitted. It has been learned that she made two instead of one visit to the estsblishment of John H. Cauley on Main street, and that on each occasion she drank a certain amount of liquor.

This first visit to Cauley's, which, according to Maggie Brennan, was made between 8 and 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening, is something altogether new, and may throw additional light upon the case.

This establishes two very important facts: First, that Mrs. Quinlan drank considerable on Saturday night; second, that the stories told up to date are discrepant in more than one respect.

Johnny Quinlan states that immediately after supper on Saturday evening he started with his mother for a market upon Main street, where Mrs. Quinlan made several purchases and than immediately returned home to 33 Brighton street, where she left her parcels in the kitchen.

Johnny says that at that time Mrs. Grant, or "Sophie," as he called her, was sitting in the kitchen in her night gown and with a pair of slippers on her feet. She was warming her feet against the stove and reading a newspaper.

If Miss Brennan's story is true, Mrs. Quinlan left her bundles at Cauley's restaurant, and not in the kitchen, where her sister Mrs. Grant, was sitting, and enjoying a few minutes of peace and quiet.

But, it is queried, why should Mrs. Quinlan kill her sister? The police have a few ready answers. In the first place, it is said to be true that Mrs. Quinlan was of a quick-tempered and very quarrelsome disposition, which brooked little restraint.

Secondly she is said to have often been at cross purposes with her sister, Mrs. Grant. The neighbors say that the two women often quarrelled, and seemed to get along ill, although there is no record of a quarrel between them on the night in question.

Mrs. Quinlan's readiness to strike was well illustrated when, about four months ago, she went down stairs and engaged in a quarrel with Mrs. Dillingham, who rented the tenement on the lower floor, subsequently knocking that woman down.

Thirdly, Mr. McNabb, the agent of the house at 23 Brighton street, states that Mrs. Quinlan was in a very excited condition when she came to the door for the keys that night, and that she spoke in such an unusually loud voice as to awaken everybody in the house.

There are two stories given of Mrs. Quinlan's movements and the way she spent her time on Saturday night, both compiled from the tales told by Mrs. Quinlan herself, her son Johnny, a precocious youth, who at present seems an important witness, and Maggie Brennan, who will also bear an important part in the case.

According to Johnny, Mrs. Quinlan left the house at 33 Brighton street at shortly after 7 o'clock to start for the market. She did not spend much time shopping, but came right back and subsequently started for the city to make the purchases of shoes and stockings. She did not return until after 11 o'clock from the city. She stopped at Cauley's and had some liquor.

The other story is that shortly after 8 o'clock she stopped at Cauley's without Johnny and had some liquor, and left her bundles there. If she started for home on leaving Cauley's after this first visit, she would have reached there not much after 8.30 o'clock at the latest, and this would have given her an extra hour.

John F. Quinlan, of New Hampshire, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Quinlan, arrived in the city last evening. "I can never believe," said he to a Post reporter, "that Ida committed that murder, and her husband and I intend to defend her regardless of cost, with the best legal talent obtainable. I am familiar with the McLeod household, having stayed there on several occasions when I was in the city. I never saw any manifestations of bad feeling between the brothers and sisters, and I never saw anything out of the ordinary going on in the house.

"Sophia was always a good, quiet woman, with no enemies, who liked Ida, who returned this affection. Ida often came up to our house in Rochester in the summer, and from what I saw of her I believe her to be incapable of committing the deed. She had no motive, and I don't think she had the ability.

"She is not a strong-minded woman at all. She used to drink, but not to such an excess that she would get delirium tremens, as the doctor says.

"The detectives are weaving a line of action pursued by her that would indicate that she was both wonderfully cool and shrewd, and when brought in and examined by the doctor she is pronounced to be bordering on delirium tremens.

"I think that the doctor and the police conflict. If the papers are true, the only man that has any motive for getting Sophia out of the way is Grant. He has the motive and ability. As yet, the public are ignorant of his whereabouts on Saturday night. I don't think that the little boy could tell that story so straight if it were not true.

"Ida had other disagreements with her neighbors, and had many enemies, and the blow might have been intended for her instead of Sophia. I think that the blow on the side of the head was the blow that was struck first.

"What makes me think this is that that blow was a clean blow, evidently the only blow which fell on that place, while the back of the head might have been hit by many blows.

"My theory of the whole matter is that my sister-in-law was sitting at the table reading, as was her custom. She heard some strange noise behind and turned suddenly, just in time to receive the fatal blow on the side of her head. Then the murderer, in order to make sure of the work, hit her again in the back of the head. This seems to me to be the most tenable theory. If she received the blow in the back of her head first the murderer would have had to walk around the table in order to inflict the second one. It is useless for McLeod to say that he did not know his sister was married, for all of us knew that. It has never been denied by my brother that the money Ida has was given her by him, as was stated in an afternoon paper yesterday."

Angus McLeod, the prisoner's oldest brother, is vehement in his protestations that Mrs. Quinlan is guiltless of her sister's blood.

"Talk about bloodstains on her dress," said he, "what does that show? Why she was foolish with grief, and went out into the kitchen and tried to help clean up the blood on the floor. That is how she got the bloodstains on her dress, if there are any on her dress. Why should she kill her sister? No, she was too fond of her for that; besides, it would only mean that she would lose her home.

"They tell about her drinking, too. What if she did take a glass of beer now and then! She never abused it."

(Boston Standard, Feb. 5.)

Within the next 24 hours the mystery surrounding the killing of Mrs. Grant will be entirely cleared up. This is the opinion of the police and those intimate with the Charlestown murder case.

Many new facts have developed since yesterday afternoon, and the story of Mrs. Quinlan does not seem to hold water quite as well as when she first told it.

Great importance is attached to what she said yesterday afternoon, in an interview that the three superior officers who are in charge of the case held with her at Charles street jail. They refused, however, when questioned to say whether they had learned anything new.

A grand roundup of all the parties concerned in the case was made at police headquarters, in the office of Chief Inspector Watts, and a rigid examination of all took place, the answers being taken down by stenographer Brown of headquarters. The points which were obtained will be used later in conducting the case for the government, so the officers say.

Mr. Dogherty sticks to his story that he saw little Johnny Quinlan in front of his shop at about 9.10 o'clock the night of the murder. He says he spoke to Johnny, who replied, and he fixes the time by his clock, which he glanced at as he entered the shop. His word is pitted against that of Johnny Quinlan, whose story alone, if substantiated, will save his mother's life. No one else who was about at that time remembers seeing the boy, so that Mr. Dougherty has no one to corroborate his statement. He is positive, however, as to the time and the relative position of the boy with regard to the house.

All the other members of the family and the boarders as well, are said to have accounted satisfactorily for their whereabouts on the night in question. However, one important witness has turned up, who tells what he saw on that night about 9 o'clock. He is the driver of a beer wagon. He says he left a half case at the house about 9 o'clock, and that after ringing four times the bell was answered by Ida Quinlan, who wanted him to leave basket and all. He was present at the star chamber session.

At the Charles street jail interview yesterday afternoon, Deputy Pierce, Capt. Dugan and Capt. White, of station 15, were with Mrs. Quinlan for over an hour. On their return, when asked by a reporter regarding the matter, they absolutely refused to say what the nature of the interview was, or what she disclosed in the conversation.

A curious fact in connection with the interview was that it took place right in plain sight of the grewsome-looking scaffold which the deputies of Sheriff O'Brien are testing and getting ready for the execution of Gilbert, the murderer of little Alice Sterling, which occurs at the jail Feb. 21.

As Mrs. Quinlan sat talking to the officers this horribly suggestive sight, as it must have been, was in plain view, and it must have awakened fears and dread in her heart if she is guilty. If not guilty, it would surely have a most depressing effect upon her.

Medical Examiner Harris has completed his report and handed it to the police. He was seen by a reporter yesterday afternoon and questioned in regard to the case.

The immediate cause of death, he said, was the severing of several arteries in the head, caused by the blows received. Besides this, great pieces of the skull were driven in against the brain. These wounds in time would have caused death. No wounds or dislocations were found except on the head. One was found on the right side, near the eye, with a mark in the middle of it, that may have been made by a ring on the middle finger of one's hand. Five cuts were found on the back of the head, and a small portion of the right ear was severed.

In reply to questions, the medical examiner replied that the blows were made by a blunt instrument, not an axe or a sharp-edged weapon. Such a weapon as the stove-lifter, he said, would have made such wounds.

The blows were evidently inflicted, he added, in a maniacal fury, the blow on the face coming first, and then, as the woman toppled over, the fury of the murderer spent itself in the crushing blows rained upon the defenceless head of the unconscious woman.

Mrs. Grant had been drinking during the evening, for the examiner found the odor of alcohol still strong about her.

"The police have the right party now, in my opinion, and events in the next 24 hours will bear me out in this assertion."

Prof. Wood, who made a chemical examination of the dress worn by Ida Quinlan on the night of the murder, as well as of the stove lifter and heavy metal lemon squeezer, thought to have been used as weapons, has made a report to the police. And this report, damaging as it appears to Mrs. Quinlan's safety, has caused the police to strain every nerve to draw the case to a speedy close.

The professor says that blood was found upon the dress which Mrs. Quinlan wore on the night of the murder, and on the strength of this the police feel sure that they will be able to bring her to trial and put in strong evidence against her. Not only does Prof. Wood say that there is blood on the dress, but he tells just how the blood came there. It was not, he says, from mere contact with the bleeding body of the dead woman, as both sides of the dress were spattered with the crimson tide in such a manner as might result had the person been close to the murdered woman when the blows were struck. Blows made by such an instrument as was used in killing Mrs. Grant would cause the blood to spatter in every direction, all over the floor and on the clothing of the person dealing the blows.

So far, this is only a preliminary report from Dr. Wood of his examination, he not having completed his investigation.

It has not been claimed that there were spatters of blood on the floor and around the house, although there were tracks leading out of the kitchen and on either side of the body when the police arrived. This may be accounted for by the pool of blood in which Mrs. Quinlan may have inadvertently stepped, as the prints are just the size of her shoe.

It is claimed by the police that the Quinlan boy has told different stories since he was first examined on the matter the night the murder was discovered. On that occasion, the sergeant says, the boy said Mrs. Quinlan told him to wait outside after coming back from the market, and he waited quite a while before she again appeared. The boy's latest story does not agree with this.

In the event of Mrs. Quinlan being proved to be the guilty party, the police are likely to change their complaint to that of manslaughter. The evidence of Prof. Wood and other witnesses points to the cause of the murder as that of an insane quarrel between the two persons, in which case the charge would naturally be manslaughter.

(Boston Standard, Feb. 7).

Senator J. J. Corbett has been chosen by Mrs. Ida Quinlan to conduct her defence when the case comes up for trial next week. Now that she has counsel, Sheriff O'Brien, who really has charge of the prisoner, and not the Boston police, says he will not permit her to be bothered, as she has rights that even the police cannot controvert, and he purposes to see that they are regarded. Mrs. Quinlan has now absolutely refused to talk any further with the police, saying that she does not wish to have anything to say to them.

The latter are still confident that they can secure the conviction of Mrs. Quinlan on the charge of manslaughter at least, if not that of murder, and their whole effort seems to be directed toward bringing about her conviction, regardless of any other theories that may be presented.

It is claimed by Mrs. Quinlan's friends and counsel that there is a good chance of acquitting her of the charge, and now that she is in the hands of counsel, the police will have to act very much differently than they have been doing.

She was in consultation with her lawyer for the first time yesterday afternoon, at the Charles street jail, Senator Corbett going there in company with Mr. Quinlan. The latter left soon, and the prisoner and her counsel were left alone.

What passed between them the senator refused to say, but it is understood that Mrs. Quinlan vehemently protested her innocence, and not even the secrecy she knew her counsel was sworn to, made her admit anything different. Her cellmate whom many suspected of being a spy in the employ of the police, is Mrs. Lizzie Storey, who is awaiting trial for alleged violation of the liquor laws, and who is confined in the jail pending an appeal to a higher court.

Information given at the jail shows that Mrs. Quinlan gave a very circumstantial account of her movements on the night of the murder to her counsel and told everything without reserve. She is a bright, though not very well educated, woman, and she will be able to make a strong fight for her life, with the assistance of her lawyer, when her case comes to trial.

From all that can be learned from the reticent police and from other sources, there is very little tangible evidence against the prisoner, aside from the bloody dress. Little Johnny Quinlan still maintains his assertions about being constantly with his mother on the night of the murder, and nothing seems to shake him in it. William Doughty, the tailor, and Sergt. Fessenden will contradict his statements, the tailor with the statement that he saw Johnny alone, and the Sergeant with the statement that Johnny did not tell the same straightforward tale to him on the occasion of the first interview on the subject.

Chief Watts is alleged to have said: "If we can get an indictment for manslaughter from the grand jury, it will be all we can expect."

A Man Drowned.

HALIFAX, Feb. 10.

Thomas Chambers, keeper of the county jail, fell over the wharf on Saturday night and was drowned.

One Hundred Novels.—We will clear out this lot at six for 25 cents. One thousand Novels at from 10 to 50 cents each at Carter's Bookstore. 61

The British Government has received a despatch stating that the British have won two victories over slave traders in Central Africa, and that 14 Arab chiefs have been taken prisoners.

Your Dressmaker

can't do better than use what Redfern and the other noted New York costumers find best to support their most stylish creations. They use

Fibre Chamois

in everything, because it always gives graceful and lasting stiffness and style, and is so smooth and pliable in finish that it is easy to sew by hand or machine. But find the name on every yard.

Always Cut Across the Goods.

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Don't Get Vexed

because you break your comb. We sell combs and guarantee them against breakage. A large stock to select from.

A. W. REDDIN, Phm. B.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

North Side of Queen Square.

feb10

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL BILL.

Comments of the Politicians.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.

Considerable discussion is going on among the members of the House of Commons respecting the provisions of the remedial bill. Certain Grits of the Joe Martin stamp affect to believe that the conciliatory tone of the measure will have the effect of killing it. But the more reasonable minded legislators do not hesitate to affirm that in the moderation of the bill lies its strength.

The Grits are disappointed that there are no coercive provisions. They had calculated upon making this their great rallying cry on the hustings, and they do not hesitate to manifest their chagrin that this ground has been cut from under their feet.

With reference to the creation of Separate School Districts, under the act, it appears that provision is made whereby in country districts, at any rate, separate and public schools cannot exist side by side. That is, the school districts will not have the same boundaries. For instance, a Catholic school district may be created out of portions of four public school districts, and in this way there will be no weakening of public school support. Were the boundary lines to run coterminously it is likely that two weak school corporations would be created.

Martin and other grits declare that Manitoba will never give effect to the provisions of the bill or afford any financial assistance to the Catholic school. While there is no provision for granting financial aid by the province, should the legislature fail to do its duty in this respect, power is reserved by the bill to the Parliament of Canada to pass any other remedial laws that may be required for the purposes of meeting the just claims of the Catholics of Manitoba. It seems likely, therefore, that the present session will not see the last of this trouble over the School Question.

Sir Charles in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.

Sir Charles Tupper addressed a mass meeting here on Saturday night. He reaffirmed his position on the School Question, and paid a tribute to the honesty and firmness of Sir McKenzie Bowell.

Wheeler Committed.

HALIFAX, Feb. 10.

Peter Wheeler, charged with the murder of Annie Kempton at Bear River, has been committed to the Supreme Court for trial.

Fire in Antigonish.

ANTIGONISH, Feb. 10.

W. R. Cunningham, boots and shoes was burned out yesterday. Loss $6,000,

The Merry-Go-Round Burned.

HALIFAX, Feb. 10.

The north end rink, in which the merry-go-round, run by Mr. Muttart and another, of P. E. Island, was operated, was burned last night.

Editorship of the Guardian.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 10.

Mr. J. E. B. McCready, of this city, has accepted the editorship of the Charlottetown Guardian.

Carter's "Tested" Seeds.

You can buy Seeds at almost any price, **BUT**—they are **not CARTER'S SEEDS.**

We seek the trade of merchants, farmers and gardeners who appreciate the value of **First Class Seeds,** and supply (wholesale and retail) the high quality of goods which has built up for us **the largest seed trade in the Maritime Provinces.**

Our prices are fair—as low as you can buy good seeds for—higher than you should pay for poor.

It is not their cost, number, how they are put up, or how advertised, that makes good seeds—it's what the seeds themselves are.

Our best customers are those who know us best.

It is our business to sell **the best seeds that grow.** This has been our business during the past sixteen years. We can safely claim that **we know seeds.**

We are now registering applications for our **Illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1896**—ready in February Free to all. Address

GEO. CARTER & CO.,

SEEDSMEN,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

THE WHEELBARROW

Is not for sale, but the DRESS GOODS ENDS are—all Half Price.

150 SHORT REMNANTS

Bring a wheelbarrow—they are cheap.

JAS. PATON & CO.

CARRYING FIRE INSURANCE

is like putting $1,000 of another man's money into the bank to your credit for a contingency. Failing to carry it is like staking your whole business on an uncertain game.

E. R. BROW,
Insurance Agent.
Office, Brown's Block

500
Slater's
Skating Boots
$5.00 just arrived by express. $5.00
J. M. McLeod & Co.
Black or Tan,
See window.
$5.00.

WATSON'S BALSAMIC SYRUP

WILL CURE ANY ORDINARY COUGH,

and will greatly relieve incurable cases. A good large bottle for 25 cents at

WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

Charlottetown, February 8, 1896.

Preparing for Spring.

We have received samples of our NEW SPRING SUITINGS and TROUSERINGS from LONDON. They are, without doubt, the finest selection of goods we have ever had the good fortune to place before our customers. Some who have seen them pronounce them fine, and have already selected their Spring Suit.

☞ They are the newest Colorings and Designs now on the European market. Those wishing to see the newest things made should call and see them.

JOHN MACLEOD & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

Charlottetown, February 8, 1896.

Robin Hood.

Enormously the largest sale of any Cigar in the city.

Try 'em—5 cents.

REDDIN BROS
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

feb8

Lobster Packers' Supplies!

20,000 Lbs Manilla Rope,
1,000 " " Marline,
2,000 " Cotton Twine,
2,000 " Hemp,
500 Boxes Charcoal Tin Plates,
3,000 Lbs Ingot Tin,
3,000 Lbs Pig Lead,
300 Bundles Sheet Iron,
100 Kegs Box Nails,
50 Kegs Trap Nails,
200 Gallons Copper Paint,
20 Bars Copper.

At Lowest Market Prices

Dodd & Rogers.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1896—135

BIG DISCOUNT SALE NOW ON!

SKATING BOOTS at 20 per cent. discount Now is your time to buy a pair.
Our $2 50 Boots now $2.00.
Our $2.00 Boots now $1.60.
Our $1.50 Boots now $1.26.

LADIES, do not let this opportunity pass to secure a pair of good Boots cheap.

A. E. McEACHEN,
jan23 THE SHOE MAN.

Pratt's Astral Kerosene Oil.

A few days ago we received a quantity of the above Oil from New York, and after giving it a thorough good trial we have no hesitation in recommending it to our customers and friends. It does not smoke the chimney, and will burn bright and clear until the last drop is out of the lamp. If you want the best satisfaction buy PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL from

BEER & GOFF.

ATLANTIC SHEETINGS

At Stanley Bros'. White Goods Sale.

These goods are absolutely pure, fine and heavy, made in 72, 81 and 90 inch. We offer them at extraordinarily low prices for this sale.

STANLEY BROTHERS.

Atlantic Sheetings.

72 inch 20 cents per yard.
81 inch 24 cents per yard.
90 inch 28 cents per yard.

Stanley Brothers

Pillow Cottons.

Best makes in Plain and Circular, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches wide—12 cents per yard and upwards.

Stanley Brothers

WHITE UNDERWEAR.

Night Dresses,
Skirts,
Drawer,
Corset Covers.

Never have we shown such an assortment. Prices and descriptions later.

STANLEY BROTHERS.

LIMITED SPACE

makes it impossible for us to show anything like half of our assortment of White Goods, but we have the stock. If you don't see what you want in any line, please ask for it.

STANLEY BROTHERS.