

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 28, 1893.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

The Dominion statistician, Mr. Johnston, has issued a bulletin concerning the occupations of the people of Canada. It sets forth that the persons whose occupations were given to the enumerators in the census of 1891 numbered 1,659,355 against 1,390,694 in 1881. This is an increase of 19.3 per cent. The population increased at the rate of 11.75. Occupations, therefore, have increased faster than population, indicating that a larger proportion of our people are engaged in gainful pursuits. As the statistician remarks, "we are busier, more bustling than we were in 1881."

The classes of the occupations are divided as follows: Engaged in agriculture, mining and fishing..... 796,210 Engaged in trade and transportation..... 186,695 Engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits..... 320,000 Engaged in domestic and personal services..... 246,183 Engaged in professional avocations..... 67,280 Non-productive class..... 57,986

Total..... 1,659,355 Engaged in agriculture there are 755,297; in fishing, 27,919; in lumbering, 12,756; in mining, 15,168. Engaged in transportation by Canadian vessels are 13,228 sailors, 1,743 longshoremen and stevedores; 525 pilots and 757 boatmen and canal men. Engaged in transportation by railways are 25,552 railway employees, and 2,175 foremen and overseers of transport. The expressmen, teamsters and draymen who convey goods to and from warehouses, vessels and railways number 17,499; and these are assisted by 1,073 porters and other helpers. There are in Canada 12,558 clerks and copyists, 3,674 telegraph and telephone operators, 10,244 accountants and book-keepers, 1,319 stenographers and typewriters, 33,928 salesmen and saleswomen, 1,965 messengers and office boys, 465 auctioneers, 753 packers and shippers, 1,508 wholesale merchants, and 294 wholesale liquor dealers.

There is one medical man to each group of 1,087 patients, the physicians and surgeons numbering 4,445, of whom 90 practice in P. E. Island. The farmers and fishermen living in this Province number 22,873, the farmers alone standing at 20,227.

In every Province, with the exception of New Brunswick, there has been an increase in the number of miners employed. The miners who in 1881 numbered 6,541 increased in 1891 to 13,417—that is to say, the number is more than doubled. The greatest increase is shown in Nova Scotia, where 2,932 additional miners are employed; but British Columbia and Quebec show large increases.

Quebec excepted, there has also been an increase in the number of fishermen in each of the Provinces; the increase in P. E. Island being from 791 in 1881 to 914 in 1891. In British Columbia this increase was from 1,850 to 2,798, or 105.3 per cent.

Taking some of the representative occupations we find that architects in the ten years increased from 249 to 580; clergymen from 6,229 to 14,232; dentists from 410 to 753; teachers from 12,320 to 21,851, with a decrease of 269 in male teachers and an increase of 2,679 in female teachers. Nurses and midwives increased from 932 to 2,157; lumbermen and raftsmen from 8,094 to 12,318; grocers from 3,182 to 6,900; printers from 5,227 to 6,995; servants from 62,813 to 96,280, of which increase of female servants was from 49,345 to 77,644, and of male from 13,468 to 18,636. Butchers have increased from 5,888 to 7,288; bakers from 4,013 to 5,161; boot and shoemakers have decreased from 17,423 to 16,119; chemists and druggists from 1,794 to 2,049, and confectioners from 860 to 1,499.

The occupied women in Canada number 214,948, together with 7,345 girls under fifteen years of age. Taking the record by provinces and comparing the total number of women over 10 years of age in each province with the number of women giving themselves occupations we have the following result:

In every 1,000 females over 10 years in British Columbia, 122 have occupations. In every 1,000 females over 10 years in Manitoba, 96 have occupations. In every 1,000 females over 10 years in New Brunswick, 118 have occupations. In every 1,000 females over 10 years in Nova Scotia, 137 have occupations. In every 1,000 females over 10 in Ontario, 124 have occupations. In every 1,000 females over 10 years in Prince Edward Island, 100 have occupations. In every 1,000 females over 10 years in Quebec, 120 have occupations. In every 1,000 females over 10 years in the Northwest Territories, 48 have occupations.

It appears, therefore, that Nova Scotia leads in the number of women who have found means to secure livelihood by engaging in one or other of the classes into which occupations have been divided. With respect to the employment of girls under 15 years of age the records show that in British Columbia in every ten thousand girls under 15 years, 132 have definite occupations; in Manitoba 46; in New Brunswick 63; in Nova Scotia 94; in Ontario 93; in Prince Edward Island 40 and in Quebec 84. Female child labour is employed more in British Columbia than in any other province; Nova Scotia coming next with Ontario a close third. The statistician institutes a number of comparisons between Canada and other countries, and draws the following deductions:

1st. That the domestic and personal service class in Canada is as fully supplied as conditions warrant. 2nd. That there is room for a good many more in the professional class before that class reaches in Canada the condition of fulness of the other countries. 3rd. That the commercial class has attained about the proportion justified by the wants of the country. 4th. That the agricultural class, especially in the older provinces, will attain a good deal of depletion before being unduly reduced. 5th. That the industrial class will stand large additions to its numbers before reaching the proportions attained by other countries.

The export of eggs to England has fallen off this year. Hard times in the old country tend to restrict the sale and keep prices down.

USE SKOLA'S DISCOVERY, the great Blood and Nerve Remedy.

VISIT TO THE NORTHWEST.

Another Interesting Letter from Alexander Horne, Esq.

His Impressions of the Country and Its Resources.

A Few Words of Advice to Those who Intend Leaving their Homes.

Sir,—We left Maple Creek on September 29th, at 2 a. m., for Calgary, 265 miles distant. Calgary is 3,388 feet higher than Charlottetown. The population is 4,500. It is the most important as well as the handsomest town between Brandon and Vancouver. It is the centre of the great ranching country, and the chief source of supply for the mining districts in the mountains beyond. From Calgary a branch line is now running north to Edmonton and south to McLeod, thus throwing open a new and vast country. Calgary is an important station of the mounted police and a post of the Hudson Bay Company. We met some Islanders here. We saw an old friend—John Henry. He started farming here, but for two years he did not make much headway as Calgary is not a farming district—it is more for ranching. He has turned his attention to ranching and is on a fair way to make money. We also met Frederick Biggs and Isaac Saunders, from Charlottetown, and others—I cannot just now recall their names. They are all doing well and like the country.

We next started for Edmonton, 260 miles from Calgary. The first station on this line of any note is Innisfail, 77 miles from Calgary. This is a very pretty place and bids well as a thriving place. There are good farming lands on every side. Two years ago there was not a store there. Now there are several. George West, an Islander, started the first store there two years ago. There are also several good dwelling houses there. The next station is Red Deer, 22 miles further on. The train stops here half an hour for dinner. This seems to be the largest and the oldest farming district on the line. The land is good for farming and ranching. It is met Robert Beer, son of Dr. Beer, here. He is ranching and store keeping. The next station is Lacombe, 14 miles further on. The land is the same here as at Red Deer. Robert Cairns, from Free-town, is farming here. A other Islanders settled out here farming are doing well. The next station is Wainwright, 14 miles south of Edmonton. Our old friend, John West, was the first to build a shop here, just one year ago. He planted the first store; now there are several, as well as a large hotel and a lot of small dwelling houses. This is a good district for farming and ranching.

The next stop off was at Edmonton, the land flowing with coal, gold, beef, mutton, pork and grain. This is the best part of the Northwest Territories we have struck yet for mixed farming. There is plenty of coal in this district. You can get all the slack coal you want for hauling, and good lump coal is only \$2 per ton. It is just as good coal for burning as we get from Pictou. There is quite a lot of money made here by washing gold on the river bank. Some men have made from \$4 to \$10 per day. There seems to be gold on the river bank for miles. The town of Edmonton is on the bank of the River Saskatchewan. Its population is 1,500. This town is only about two years old. Two years ago there was only the Hudson Bay Company's store and a few houses. The first day after we arrived at Edmonton we drove out in the country about ten miles. We visited a large farm on the Sturgeon River, called High Bank Farm. It is for sale. There are 1040 acres in this farm, of which about 350 acres are cleared. The balance is covered with small and large trees, some fit for scolding and some larger. We measured some oats and wheat that grew on this farm. The straw measured 4 feet 9 inches to 5 feet long, and well headed. This is the fourteenth crop without any manure, and the average yield of wheat is 40 bushels, and of oats 80 bushels per acre. This farm is adjoining those of Malcolm and Daniel McKinley (formerly of Rose Valley), and the brother-in-law, Alexander Sutherland, Mr. Maxfield, formerly with Beer & Sons, is quite near here; and Mr. Squarbrigs, formerly of New London, has a saw mill, grist mill, and sawing mill, and is also farming and ranching. The second day we hitched up a team of four horses in a cab that carried eighteen of us, borrowed some guns, and drove out about twenty miles in another direction, where we shot quite a lot of chickens and saw a number of good farms. One farmer offered to let us any amount of money that his 90-acre field of wheat would yield 80 bushels to the acre. Some of our party doubted his veracity, but would not take him up, all the same.

We drove through St. Albert. This is a district that was set up a few years ago by some French priests intending to found a French colony. They have chosen quite a nice situation. It is good land and they are farming it in good style. They are trying to train and educate the young Indians and Squaws. But they are having a hard time of it. They will teach them to work, read and write. It is a matter how long you keep them in these schools, when they are let loose the most of them are still Indian, and will go back to their old habits. There are large tracts of prime land in and around here that can be had for \$3, \$5, \$8 or \$10 per acre, according to the quality of the land and the situation. The greater part of these lands can be broken with a prairie plough and four horses. We measured some of the soil where they had been digging, and it was five to six feet deep—a rich black, loamy soil. We were five days in and around Edmonton. It is a fine, healthy climate. There is one drawback to the town, that is, all the land around it eight to ten miles out is held by speculators from Ontario and England. So you can see but a odd horse for 10 miles out. It makes the town look dull on account of all the woods near it. We were informed that they have placed the land in the hands of brokers to sell. So we expect to see it all taken up and settled in a few years, when they will be a pretty place if it were once cleared up and settled. I could give you the names of men who had made money out here in a few years. They have made it by land work and they like to rough it. There are others who have been out here for several years and are not worth a cent to-day. We met two young Englishmen who have been out here out our years. They have received from their people up to the time we met them \$27,000; today they are not worth that many cents.

There is no use for any person to go out West unless he is prepared to rough it for the first few years. Farmers do not have to work so hard out West the whole year round as they have on the Island after the first few years. There is no labour in collecting lime, muskeg and manure, the same as they have here. It is no use for a man to go out West with kid gloves and white collars; he must take them off and go to work, or leave the country.

We found quite a lot of young men out there, that were, or was at home. Their fathers sent them out West, starting them on a farm or ranch. That is a great mistake. If a young man cannot make a living on the Island, it is no use to send him out West. There is another great mistake men make out West. They do not understand the climate or the soil. We have met men out there trying to ranch on farming lands, and others trying to farm on ranching lands. By so doing, they miss it three times out of five. They

they will give up and leave and curse the country.

There is a fine tract of land west of Edmonton about 20 miles, called Bruce Lake. Quite a lot of Ontario and Nova Scotia farmers have taken up land there. We met some who have located out there and they are all quite satisfied with the land. There have been about 400 farmers settled in this district from Washington Territory this season and 50 who have taken up lands are going to move up next spring. We met another party of delegates from Michigan who were authorized to take up land for quite a number of their neighbors. They have taken land near Lacombe. They speak well of the country and say that there is no doubt there will be quite a lot of immigrants from Michigan next summer.

I am satisfied that any man who is willing to take off his coat and go to work, and willing to rough it, will in two or three years, can make money much quicker than on the Island. He must first understand farming and be able to handle horses and cattle of all kinds; if not, it is no use for him to go there. There are a few Islanders in Edmonton. They all speak well of the country and are doing fairly well. We notice that our Islanders make their mark wherever they go, if they have anything of a start and were inclined to work before they left the Island. But if they are not inclined to push ahead, it is no use for them to go out West, unless they people out there will soon "spot" them.

On Tuesday morning, Oct. 5th, we left Edmonton for Calgary. On our way down we called at some of the principal stations, and had a friendly chat with some of our Islanders, as there are some at nearly every station.

We omitted to mention that our friends Charles Morris and Wallace McLeod have gone into partnership, and are building a store at Lacombe Station. They expect to start business some time in November. We met McLeod in Winnipeg on his way to secure their stock of goods.

When we arrived at Calgary, Mr. Haslam had an answer from Montreal to his telegram, stating that they would change tickets for all those who wished to go to the World's Fair. We had only forty minutes to get ready to go, and had to move lively. We came back on the C. P. R. as far as Moosejaw, where we were branched off on the Soo line. After we had left the Canadian soil we struck into North Dakota, thence through Minnesota to Minneapolis and St. Paul, the twin sisters of the States, and through to Chicago. We travelled hundreds of miles through Dakota and Minnesota, but we saw no land in those States that could compare with the Canadian lands. They have not got the soil or the climate. The wheat this season in those States only averaged six bushels per acre and a poor quality of that. They were only offered 37 cents a bushel for it. Several fields of wheat were only partly cut—it was so short that the binder could not pick it up.

Our party was more taken up with the Canadian Northwest than ever, after what they saw through the Western States. My opinion is that any young man who has a notion of seeing the world, should go to the Canadian Northwest, especially if he has a little capital. A sober young man who is willing to work, with \$1,000, can do more out West than he can with \$5,000 on the Island. But any man who has a good farm on the Island, is out of debt and doing fairly well, let him stay where he is.

We do not mean to say that there is no poor land out West. There are thousands of acres that are comparatively no good. But there are thousands of acres of prime land to be had—we think the sooner the better for any one who has a notion to settle out West, as all the best lands near the towns and stations will soon be taken up. The Government has done a good deal for this country so far as roads and schools are concerned. They have the roads laid off in sections, the roads running north and south are two miles apart; the roads running east and west are laid off four miles apart, all at right angles, and the average width of the roads is 160 feet. It is no trouble for a stranger to travel through the country. The Government has given a quarter section of land to each school district, every three miles. When the roads are twenty miles apart in a district the Government will build a school house and pay two-thirds of the teacher's salary. The trustees have full control of these 160 acres of land to rent or sell and use the proceeds towards school purposes. My advice to any person who has a notion of settling out West is to go and see for himself, and let him also visit some of the Western States and compare them both together. Then I am sure he will be more pleased with the Canadian Northwest than ever.

ALEXANDER HORNE.

Two More Gold Medals.

It must be gratifying to the manufacturers of "Sunlight" Soap to find their goods so speedily appreciated in the Canadian market, and it must also be pleasing to them to receive the highest recognition at Canadian exhibitions for the superior quality of their soap. At the recent Fall Show held at London and Ottawa, "Sunlight" Soap was awarded a Gold Medal, which their gold medal list up to 14. Added to this grand record is the important fact that "Sunlight" is used in the Windsor Car Co. and in the Royal Laundry, and owing to the excellence of their soap, the manufacturers have been specially appointed soap makers to the Queen.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Saturday—Boots and Shoes at extraordinary low prices this evening at J. B. Macdonald & Co's. Try us for Clothing. No one can under sell us.—J. B. Macdonald & Co. Go to Paton's discount sale for shirts, underwear and ready made clothing. Fall in Furs—A big fall in prices on fur goods at Paton's discount sale. Ladies' dress costumes half price at Paton's to-night. Fur collars and linings 25 per cent. off at Paton's. Ladies' fur capes 33 1-3 per cent. off at Paton's. Discounts off maniles, millinery and dress goods at Paton & Co's discount sale. Now is the time to get cheap dinner, tea and chamber sets, as we are offering those goods cheaper than ever at the Cheap Crockery Store.—W. P. Colwill. Oct 28—2w dkw

Call and get some of those cheap goods that are being sold so cheap at W. P. Colwill's. 2w dkw—Oct 28

Now in stock and to arrive, a very large assortment of china, glass and earthenware. Something new in water sets. Those goods must be sold.—W. P. Colwill. 2w dkw—Oct 28

OIL PORTRAITS.

Ornamental Painting and Preserving.

MR. P. H. TRAINOR is now prepared to receive orders for Oil Paintings, either portrait or ornamental. Clergymen and others are invited to inspect this work and to send in their orders. All work guaranteed equal to and cheaper than same class work done abroad. Churches will receive special attention, and the utmost care. Rates on application.

MR. P. H. TRAINOR, Kent Street, Opp. Rocklin House. Oct 27—dy 4t

DIED.

At Pinette, Belfast, on the 14th instant, Flora A., aged 27 years, daughter of Chas. and Catherine McWilliams.

AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE

to take orders. Salary or Commission; steady work, prompt pay. Mt. Hope Nurseries. Established 1840. Most complete in the world. Write ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y. Oct 25—dy 11 w 5t

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS of Canada (Limited), MONTREAL.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - \$100,000.

A Society established with a view to disseminate the taste for arts, to encourage and help artists.

Incorporated by Letters Patent of the Government of Canada, the 27th February, 1893.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

Nos. 1666 and 1668 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

EXHIBITION AND SALE.

ADMISSION FREE, from 10 o'clock, a. m., to 4 p. m.

The only chance in this country to purchase works of masters.

All the Paintings are originals, mostly from the French School, the leading modern school. Eminent Artists, such as Francis, Rochegrosse, Aublet, Barau, Pesant, Petitjean, Marinus Roy, Scherer, Sauzay and a great many others, are members of this Society.

Ask for our Catalogues and Circulars. H. A. A. BRAULT, Director. Oct 26

'TERPSICHORE HALL' TO THE FRONT AGAIN!

The usual winter terms for recreation, instruction and amusement will open for the season at the above Hall, Grand George Street, on TUESDAY, 31st inst., at 8 p. m., during great winter and social evenings, and fashionable dances and movements in dancing known and practiced in polite society. All those who wish to become members are invited to apply on or before the evening of opening.

E. BURRIS, Oct 26—dy 4t

Black Diamond Line.

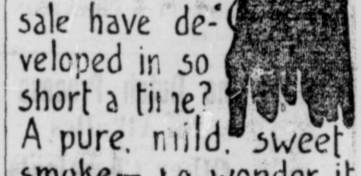
The S. S. BEN AVISTA, due here from Montreal on MONDAY MORNING, the 28th inst., will sell for St. John's, Nfld., carrying Provisions, under deck, and Horses, Cattle and Sheep on deck.

Particulars as to Freight and Passage apply to PEAKE BROS. & CO., Agents. Oct 27

PURE-MILD-SWEET IF MASTIFF PLUG CUT

was not all that is claimed for it, how else could so great a business and sale have developed in so short a time? A pure, mild, sweet smoke—no wonder it does. All live stores keep it.

J. B. Pace Tobacco Co., Richmond, Virginia, and Montreal, Canada.



THE FLOWERS THAT bloom in the spring, tra la, Have nothing to do with the case; 'Tis the soft summer showers that spoil the fine goods, Then the ladies give Rightly first place.

Probably no invention of the present century has contributed so much to the comfort and convenience of the public as the Rightly process of rendering ordinary cloth waterproof without affecting the porosity, texture, feeling or appearance of the fabric in any way.

RUBBER COATS

are a thing of the past, and Umbrellas are gradually going into disuse. Men and women can now walk the streets in their Rightly Coats or Wraps during the heaviest rainstorm without the least discomfort, and the beauty of a Rightly is that it is just as good for fine weather as any other coat.

Nearly everyone you see wears a "Rightly," but you would not know it was waterproof from its appearance.

Be sure you ask for "Rightly." Write the name down in your hat, so that you won't forget it. Every dealer handles "RIGHTLY." Oct 16—16, 18, 21, 24, 26, 28, 31 & nov 2

TELEGRAPHIC.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST AT ST. JOHN.

It is a Case of Tit for Tat.

St. John, Oct. 28.

In the Royal Hotel last night Deputy Sheriff Rankine made an arrest which caused some stir. Armed with the papers issued by Judge Palmer, and in company with W. Robert May, he proceeded to the room of J. Converse Smith, special treasurer agent of the treasury department of the United States for Boston. The charge is that Smith did on July 26th, 1892, assault, arrest and imprison W. Robert May without just cause, and caused him much inconvenience and harm, and injured his credit. Smith asked to be taken to the United States' consul, and he asked that that official report the case to his government, and also desired to be admitted to bail. But the consul not being a freeholder, could not go his bail. The action will be for some \$10,000 damages. May was sent to Eastport, July 20th, 1892, and there arrested by Smith and brought to Boston on a charge of smuggling. After various attempts to bring the case to court the authorities practically threw up the sponge and May was set at liberty. Smith was released about midnight on bail furnished by ex-United States' Consul Warner.

Bradstreet's Trade Returns.

New York, Oct. 28. Bradstreet says that the volume of trade at Montreal is smaller than at this time last year. At Halifax collections are slowly improving with general trade unchanged. The bank clearings at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax, aggregate \$18,394,000 this week, a decrease of 6 per cent. from the total in the same week last year. Eight failures are reported in Canada this week, against 30 in the same week last year.

Grand Trunk Meeting.

LONDON, Oct. 28. The regular half yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk shareholders, presided over by Sir Henry Tyler, took up in disorder over a discussion on the removal of Mr. Household, one of the auditors. Sir Henry defended the action of the board in confirming the new auditors, and he was greeted with cries of "ouster" and "resign"—then the meeting broke up.

A Poisoner in the Penitentiary.

St. Andrews, N. B., Oct. 28. The jury gave Donald McDonald one hundred dollars damages for damage to a horse in a veterinary opinion. John Conroy has been sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary for poisoning his neighbor's horse and cattle.

A Mark of Blood.

St. John's, Oct. 28. Mr. Best, the analyst, gave evidence yesterday at Fredericton in the Wheary murder case. He gave the opinion that the stains on the garments of the prisoner were human blood.

The Bicycle Record.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 28. H. C. Tyler lowered Zimmerman's year-old record of 6 seconds for 100 yards, flying start, to 5 4-5 seconds. He established a new record of 13 1-5 seconds for one-eighth of a mile, flying start.

Ministers Coming East.

OTTAWA, Oct. 28. Sir John Thompson and Sir C. H. Tupper will address public meetings in the Maritime Provinces next month.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

We aim to make our Store attractive all the time, but especially so on Saturday evenings. To-day we have added two new tables and loaded them with new and attractive goods at low prices for this night only.

A BOOKSTORE

is always an attractive place when well conducted. Always something new coming in by mail, freight or express, and NOTHING SO CHEAP AS READING MATTER. A big Newspaper for a few cents, a paper-bound Book for 10 to 25 cents, the best Periodicals for the price of a bottle of patent medicine, and good bound Books from 25 cents upwards.

Come in to-night, if only to look on or feast your eyes with the sight of beautiful goods. Music to delight the ear is part of the programme to-night at

CARTER'S BOOKSTORE.

Oct 28

SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. Paul's Church.—Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock. Children's Service at 3 p. m.

St. Peter's Cathedral.—Holy Communion at 8 o'clock, a. m. Matins and Litany at 11 a. m. Children's Service at 2.30 p. m. Evensong at 8 o'clock.

St. Dunstan's Cathedral.—First Mass at 7.30 a. m. Children's Mass at 8.30 a. m. High Mass and Sermon at 10 a. m. Vespers and Benediction at 7 p. m.

First Methodist Church.—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Wm. Harrison, of Sackville, and at 7 p. m. by Dr. David Allison. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 7.30.

Second Methodist Church.—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Wm. Harrison, and at 7 p. m. by Rev. T. F. Fullerton.

Zion Church.—Morning prayer meeting at 10.15. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by Rev. D. Sutherland. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2.30.

Baptist Church.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by Rev. G. W. Corey. Sunday School and pastor's Bible Class at 2.30.

Meeting House, Upper Great George Street.—Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Bible Class and Sunday School at 2.30.

Kensington Hall.—Sunday School and Bible Class at 2.30 p. m. Evangelistic Service conducted by Mr. D. W. Scott, opening with a song service from 7 to 7.15 p. m.

Gospel Meeting.—Remember the Gospel Meeting in the Athenaeum on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, conducted by the Railway men. Preachers always welcome. Lesson: Isaiah 12, 13.—Therefore with joy shall ye draw water out of the well of salvation.

A few odd pairs of chenille curtains selling at half original price—Moore & McLeod.

Just opened—one case new English goods, including—shot silks, corsets, veilings and braids—Moore & McLeod. Oct 28—16, 18, 21, 24, 26, 28, 31 & nov 2

Only Thirty-five Days.

JAMES PATON & CO'S.

WALK IN AND SEE OUR Great Stock CLOTHING!



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