

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 4, 1895.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

In regard to the published statement that Canada has urged Great Britain not to further paralyze British industry by assenting to the enforcement of the Berlin Sea resolutions of 1895, it is officially learned that, whatever Canada may desire, the decision of the Paris arbitration will be strictly adhered to during the ensuing season and any side issue will not be allowed to affect that decision.

Montreal Gazette. The declaration to Mr. Hugh John Macdonald that the Government has taken a right attitude on the school issue should have its influence in Manitoba where Mr. Macdonald is highly respected. It is more to the point because in former utterances he has taken ground against federal interference with the Province's laws. A study of the Privy Council judgment appears to have been the main cause of his changed attitude, as it has been in the case of others who have read that document through.

The Week: The bestowal of a portfolio upon the young and energetic member of the Cabinet, Dr. Montague, will meet with general approval, at least, within the ranks of the party. There seems good reason to expect that he will make his influence felt, not only in his own department, but as an influential and aggressive member of the Government.

Professor Robertson says that the shipments of Canadian butter under Government auspices are meeting with good success, and submits the following statement from his first report: "The high color of Australian is against even the best quality. The paler the color the better the demand in this market. We are much pleased with the quality. These will sell in preference to Australian in this market, being paler in color and at least equal in flavor. For these we made \$85, 290s, which is more than the Australian brought. Most of our customers were surprised at the quality of this parcel, as they expected Canadian to be something inferior. If you can ship quality equal to 'Chiclerville' (one of the best dairies in Ontario), we can handle all you send."

From unofficial statements made by members of the British Embassy at Washington, it seems that the arbitration paragraph in the British ultimatum sent to Nicaragua has been misunderstood. The provision that the third member of the arbitration commission should "not be a citizen of an American republic" is now said to mean that he must not be a citizen of a Spanish-American republic. It is said that in ordinary diplomatic discourse, the South and Central American States are usually spoken of as American republics and the United States placed in an altogether separate category. Speaking of the matter the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, said: "While I have no official advice on the subject I imagine that the phrase meant to exclude only Spanish-Americans." The reading of the text of the British demand on Nicaragua, received here, reveals nothing new. The main points are the demand of \$75,000 for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch from Bénédict and a commission to determine damages suffered by British subjects.

Mr. D'Almeida, of Montreal, writes to the Week to point out the danger of attempting to force separate schools upon Manitoba. But, he says, the Dominion could pass an act to this effect: "That as ratepayer in Manitoba exempt from paying taxes to the public school upon establishment of a separate school, the ratepayer in the Catholic Church and (2) that he is providing for the education of his own children or of the Catholic children of his district, either by private tuition or by contribution to a separate school, it could be further provided that the Manitoba Legislature, on certain broad lines, should have a supervisory power over these private schools. This legislation, to my mind, would bring about an amicable solution of the difficulty in a very short time. It would establish it as an unalterable provision of the constitution that no Manitoba Catholic could be compelled to contribute to schools to which he would not send his children; while it would leave the Catholic who wants to send his children to the public school—and there are plenty of them who do in Winnipeg—free to do so. The act would be workable. The assessor making up the school list, say of the city of Winnipeg, would indicate those who claimed to be exempt by the terms of the act from the Public School Board could, in cases where it had reason to believe the representations were wrong, sue for the recovery of the taxes, when the defendant would have to establish his right to exemption before a court. The Manitoba Government would speedily see the wisdom of recognizing the dissentient schools by law; and we would then have an end to the whole trouble."

THE STANLEY.

Dr. Jenkins received today the following letter, which speaks for itself: "OTTAWA, 30th March, 1895. DEAR SIR,—Referring to your telegram of the 18th inst., asking that the Government steamer Stanley be allowed to try Charlottetown, I beg to inform you that Messrs. Noonan & Davies, agents of the Department at Pictou, report that Captain Finlayson has advised them that the steamer was jammed in the ice recently off Cape Bear; that the vessel was full of very heavy ice, closely packed, and that, in his opinion, it was not advisable to attempt to run to Charlottetown for some time yet, but that he would do so immediately he thought there was any chance of making successful trips. Yours faithfully, JOHN COSTIGAN."

Dr. J. T. Jenkins, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We, the undersigned trustees of Point Prim School, while accepting the resignation of John R. McKee, our teacher for the last three and three-quarter years, exceedingly regret the loss of so expert and faithful a servant, who is now leaving his native place. We can testify to the zeal, assiduity and care which he displayed during that time in our school. He carries with him the love and esteem of everyone in connection with the school; and in whatever sphere his lot may be cast, we cordially wish him prosperity and success. Signed on behalf of the pupils and ratepayers,—John N. Gillis, Angus M. Murchison, Trustees; Sam. MacLennan, Secretary.

The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla, once fairly tried, becomes the favorite spring medicine, speaks a volume for its excellence and merit.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

House met at 3 p. m. Mr. Warburton presented a petition from Daniel Ross, John Simpson and others asking for incorporation of "The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Stanley Bridge." It was referred to the Private Bills Committee.

Mr. Rogers (Charlottetown) moved the third reading of the Seduction Act.

M. A. Peters moved that the order for the third reading be discharged and that the bill be referred back to the committee for reconsideration.

This motion carried, and committee was resumed with Mr. Forbes in the chair.

Mr. A. Peters moved, seconded by Mr. McKinnon, that the words "has been or" be struck out of the Act, so that it shall not apply to any judgments heretofore given. The motion carried.

The bill was then reported agreed to and was ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

Mr. H. C. Macdonald presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Lots 48 and 49 praying for the passing of an act to confirm the title to lands in a certain tract owned by Alexander A. Moore, Pownal, Lot 49, of the one part, and Alfred Edward Dewar, of Lot 48, of the other part, acting for a company to be called "The Hazel Brook Dairying Company." The petition was read, and a bill in accordance therewith was submitted and referred to the Private Bills Committee.

Mr. Warburton moved the second reading of the bill entitled "The Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act, 1895." In so doing he pointed out that the difficulty which they sought to get over was one of frequent occurrence here and also in England, where several years ago they took steps in the direction of a remedy.

The bill which he promoted was a transcript of the Imperial measure. In cases of the kind to which the act had reference there is a delay which is injurious alike to the plaintiff and the defendant. In the case of a promissory note or a bill of exchange a man must know if he has a defence.

The general rule is that in the first clause, which prevents a man putting a creditor to further expense and delay if he has no defence. The bill gives a man time to show if he has a defence. The law as it exists at present is unjust to the man to whom the money is owing. In the bill before the House twelve days are given after the service of a writ for a man to come in and show defence. It also provided that if a debtor is wronged he can go into Court and have the wrong righted. Provision is also made for the doing away with the rule of the law which requires a man to sue and for welding all the actions into one suit.

The motion carried, and the House went into committee on the bill with Mr. McKinnon in the chair. Mr. Rogers (Alberton) thought that under the proposed bill a man with a note coming due might be tempted to do something which he would not do under other circumstances. A man may have a small note coming due which he is unable to pay, and which falls into the hands of a lawyer, and in order to show the Judge that he has a defence he is obliged to pay extra. It might lead to perjury.

Mr. Warburton contended that when a man gave a note he should take steps to pay it. He pointed out that under the proposed law the cost would not be one-third as large as it is at present, and the delay would not be so great. The perjury matter should not be considered in this connection.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald did not look upon the bill with any great favor. Although it was claimed that one object of the bill was to reduce legal expenses the legal gentlemen on the Government side of the House were strangely silent. He thought the bill would prove a hardship, especially in cases where machine men got notes from farmers. He instanced the case of a farmer who did not sign a note, and pointing out that the expense and trouble that would have been put to under this act would be put to proper defence the farmer would be put to great trouble and expense.

Mr. Warburton said that the bill was introduced as a reform and the interests of lawyers was not considered. The bill would be of benefit to help farmers who were paying machine notes, and the expense will be lessened. In case of forgery it is an easy matter for the farmer to go before a commissioner and make oath to that effect and the matter will be soon rectified. The bill allows four days extra for this.

Hon. Mr. Gordon asked that the Leader of the Government express his opinion respecting the measure. Hon. Mr. Peters said that the object of the bill was right. Say, for instance, that John Smith was sued on a note for \$100, which he ought to pay, but cannot. He has no defence. The note is due in August, but judgment cannot be obtained in the Supreme Court till January. In the meantime the note remains unpaid. Under this bill the man who is sued on a promissory note or a bill of exchange must go before the judges and make a good defence before he can put the plaintiff to any delay or expense. He showed how the expenses accumulated, and delays were brought about under the present law, and pointed out that under the proposed bill the maker of a note who could not pay was obliged to make oath to that effect. The proposed bill was in accord with the law on the subject which obtains in England and in the other provinces of the Dominion. Its object is to prevent a man who has a note from avoiding payment of it, and creating delay and expense against the plaintiff for which he never intends to reimburse him.

Hon. Mr. Gordon said that after hearing the Leader's explanation he was inclined to look upon the bill as a measure in the interests of the public. The costs should be reduced as far as possible.

Mr. A. Peters said the bill was similar to one that had been in force in England, and under it the costs were materially reduced. The costs of collections were reduced to a very small sum, and such would be in the interests of the public.

Mr. Rogers (Alberton) thought that all suits under \$100 or \$150 should be tried in the County Courts. In the Supreme Court the costs are enormous and cannot be reduced while such suits are disposed of there. The men who hold most of the notes are those who sell buggies, agricultural implements, sewing machines, &c. In a bad year the farmers cannot meet these notes and they fall into the hands of young lawyers who take them into the Supreme Court—as the higher the court the higher the costs—and under the bill twelve days after the note falls due his farm or other property may be sold to pay it. How, then, can it be claimed that the bill is in the interests of the farmers? He thought it was rather in the interests of the note-holders and the lawyers.

Mr. Bell referred to a case where judgment was obtained on a note for \$67 and the costs amounted to \$71. The case was not fought out in court and no defence had been set up. On a judgment by default the cost would be from \$20 to \$23, apart from sheriff's fees. This bill makes the

sollicitors' fees one-half. If the House wanted to act in the interest of the lawyers they would throw the bill out. The bill proposed to give the Judges of the Supreme Court the power to fix attorneys fees up to \$10. Is that in the interests of the legal profession? By supporting this bill the lawyers are acting against their own interests and in the interests of farmers and merchants. He showed how a man making a note could under the existing law demand a note under the existing law that is in the interest of the merchant.

Mr. A. Peters also contended that the bill was in the interests of the farmer and the merchant. It made the costs of collections less. Under the bill there would be all likelihood of an increased number of collections and this would benefit both the merchant and the lawyer. There are some merchants who run their business on credit, as well as the implement men and those who sell buggies. Personally, he did not care whether the bill passed or not. But it has been in force in England and other places for years and has been found to work satisfactorily.

Hon. Mr. Farquharson thought that if anything could be done to place merchants and farmers on a better footing in regard to the collecting of notes, it should be done. The bill is certainly a step in the right direction, as under the existing law the delay and expenses are heavy. He thought litigation necessary regarding the foreigners who come here and take notes and in many instances do not give value therefor.

Mr. McKinnon took exception to the matter in which the first section of the bill was drawn, and did not think it ought to apply to notes under \$50.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Warburton, Bell and Rogers (Alberton), J. A. Macdonald, Peters, Sinclair, Robertson and Warburton. The last speaker, in order to give the members of the House time for the further consideration of the bill, moved that progress be reported. The motion carried.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Peters the bill respecting cheese and butter associations was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Peters submitted the estimates for 1895. We quote as follows:

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE: Salary of Attorney General, \$1,200; Clerk of the Crown, 450; Prothonotary, 800; Three deputy do, a total of, 800; Chief Justice, 6,000; Fees and disbursements of Supreme Court, 2,700; Printing and stationery, 100; Clerks' wages, 400; Rates Courts, 700; Stipendiary Magistrates salaries, 600; Queen's County jail, 2,147; King's County jail, 1,215; M. W. Williams, 320; Law Courts, Charlottetown, 1,214; Court House, Georgetown, 160; County Courts, 2,775; Miscellaneous, 100; Total, \$16,241.

PUBLIC WORKS, &c.: Board of Health, 200; Coroners' Inquests, 250; Dairy Associations, 200; Executive Council, 350; Elections, 225; Education, 121,250; Exhibitions, 6,025; Hospital for Insane, 17,550; Interest to Banks, 13,500; Legislation, 7,900; Legislative Library, 40; Miscellaneous grants, 2,525; Miscellaneous expenditure, 1,900; Miscellaneous Licenses for each County at \$200, 600; Paupers, 3,350; Poor House, 3,750; Postage and rent of Post Office boxes, 50; Public Lands Department, 3,120; Salary Prov. Secy. of Trade and Commerce, 1,200; Commissioner of Public Lands, 1,000; Assistant do., 600; Printing, stationery, etc., 600; Provincial Auditor's salary, printing, stationery, etc., 1,080; Provincial Building, 1,825; Registry offices, 4,845; Telegrams, 15; Public Works Department, 4,150; Queen's County ferries, 19,694; Prince County ferries, 1,615; King's County ferries, 2,945; Wharves, Queen's, King's and Prince, 3,900; Rights of way, 2,875; Supervisors' salaries, commission, postage, etc., 7,000; Bridges, 12,900; Roads, 3,500; Hillsboro, 3,500; Bushing ice, 725; Telephones for public offices, 209; Miscellaneous public works, 2,600; Debenture Sinking Fund, 2,775; Total, \$279,270.

Hon. Mr. Peters moved that the House to-morrow resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the granting of supply to Her Majesty.

House adjourned until Thursday at ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

No session this forenoon.

25 CENTS vs. Kidney Trouble.

For 2 years I was weak, pilled, and plastered for back-ache, scaling, urine and constipation, without benefit. One box of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills relieved, 3 boxes cured. R. J. Smith, Toronto.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Advertisements under this heading charge at the rate of five cents per line.

See the Brantford's before buying a wheel. Expected daily—Fennell & Chandler.

Now is the time to get cheap bargains at the Bazaar Store. The cheap sale closes on the 10th inst.

The auction sale on Monday, April 16th, as advertised in THE WEEKLY EXAMINER, of Mr. Andrew Coody's valuable freehold farm, offers an exceptional opportunity to secure at a bargain one of the best farms on the north side of the West River—A. McNeill, Auctioneer.

Value proven. How? By the quantity sold. To-day we opened another case of those cheap sheetings and pillow cases—Stanley Bros. 43¢

New Hats—Six cases new hats opening to-day direct from Christy & Co., London, containing all the very latest styles.—Provise Bros., the stylish hatters.

Good Boneless Fish, only 4 cents per pound, at Beer & Goff's. ap21

Children's clothing—We have just opened up an elegant range of children's suits to fit boys from 4 to 12 years of age.—Men. Provise Bros., the Wonderful Cheap 2¢. ap22

MASSACRE OF THE ASIANS.

The Daily News publishes a four-column account of Samsoussier as narrated to its special correspondent by a Turkish soldier who shares it. The soldier gloried in his deed and laughed over the worst acts of brutality. He was utterly untroubled by remorse and he would be delighted to join in a similar expedition. The News respondent writes: "The Daily News is not a fact-fewer than five thousand Asiatics were slain, and but for the comit Mushir to stop the slaughter, the news would have destroyed every Christian village in Samsou district, and not a Christian would have been left."

The Times prints the first of a special report from Armenia, the details are gathered at the scene of the massacre. In commenting on the report the Times says: "When the Indians have made of contentions against atrocity stories, there remains a mass evidence that cannot be explained away showing on the part of the Turkish officials, fiendish cruelty and violence which misconduct on the part of the goned can excuse."

A representation of the Armenian Association called upon the Earl Kimberley and urged that action taken by the government dealing thoroughly with the matter of the Armenian races and foreigners who come here and take notes and in many instances do not give value therefor.

Mr. Warburton moved the second reading of the bill entitled "The Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act, 1895." In so doing he pointed out that the difficulty which they sought to get over was one of frequent occurrence here and also in England, where several years ago they took steps in the direction of a remedy.

The bill which he promoted was a transcript of the Imperial measure. In cases of the kind to which the act had reference there is a delay which is injurious alike to the plaintiff and the defendant. In the case of a promissory note or a bill of exchange a man must know if he has a defence.

The general rule is that in the first clause, which prevents a man putting a creditor to further expense and delay if he has no defence. The bill gives a man time to show if he has a defence. The law as it exists at present is unjust to the man to whom the money is owing. In the bill before the House twelve days are given after the service of a writ for a man to come in and show defence. It also provided that if a debtor is wronged he can go into Court and have the wrong righted. Provision is also made for the doing away with the rule of the law which requires a man to sue and for welding all the actions into one suit.

The motion carried, and the House went into committee on the bill with Mr. McKinnon in the chair. Mr. Rogers (Alberton) thought that under the proposed bill a man with a note coming due might be tempted to do something which he would not do under other circumstances. A man may have a small note coming due which he is unable to pay, and which falls into the hands of a lawyer, and in order to show the Judge that he has a defence he is obliged to pay extra. It might lead to perjury.

Mr. Warburton contended that when a man gave a note he should take steps to pay it. He pointed out that under the proposed law the cost would not be one-third as large as it is at present, and the delay would not be so great. The perjury matter should not be considered in this connection.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald did not look upon the bill with any great favor. Although it was claimed that one object of the bill was to reduce legal expenses the legal gentlemen on the Government side of the House were strangely silent. He thought the bill would prove a hardship, especially in cases where machine men got notes from farmers. He instanced the case of a farmer who did not sign a note, and pointing out that the expense and trouble that would have been put to under this act would be put to proper defence the farmer would be put to great trouble and expense.

Mr. Warburton said that the bill was introduced as a reform and the interests of lawyers was not considered. The bill would be of benefit to help farmers who were paying machine notes, and the expense will be lessened. In case of forgery it is an easy matter for the farmer to go before a commissioner and make oath to that effect and the matter will be soon rectified. The bill allows four days extra for this.

Hon. Mr. Gordon asked that the Leader of the Government express his opinion respecting the measure. Hon. Mr. Peters said that the object of the bill was right. Say, for instance, that John Smith was sued on a note for \$100, which he ought to pay, but cannot. He has no defence. The note is due in August, but judgment cannot be obtained in the Supreme Court till January. In the meantime the note remains unpaid. Under this bill the man who is sued on a promissory note or a bill of exchange must go before the judges and make a good defence before he can put the plaintiff to any delay or expense. He showed how the expenses accumulated, and delays were brought about under the present law, and pointed out that under the proposed bill the maker of a note who could not pay was obliged to make oath to that effect. The proposed bill was in accord with the law on the subject which obtains in England and in the other provinces of the Dominion. Its object is to prevent a man who has a note from avoiding payment of it, and creating delay and expense against the plaintiff for which he never intends to reimburse him.

Hon. Mr. Gordon said that after hearing the Leader's explanation he was inclined to look upon the bill as a measure in the interests of the public. The costs should be reduced as far as possible.

Mr. A. Peters said the bill was similar to one that had been in force in England, and under it the costs were materially reduced. The costs of collections were reduced to a very small sum, and such would be in the interests of the public.

Mr. Rogers (Alberton) thought that all suits under \$100 or \$150 should be tried in the County Courts. In the Supreme Court the costs are enormous and cannot be reduced while such suits are disposed of there. The men who hold most of the notes are those who sell buggies, agricultural implements, sewing machines, &c. In a bad year the farmers cannot meet these notes and they fall into the hands of young lawyers who take them into the Supreme Court—as the higher the court the higher the costs—and under the bill twelve days after the note falls due his farm or other property may be sold to pay it. How, then, can it be claimed that the bill is in the interests of the farmers? He thought it was rather in the interests of the note-holders and the lawyers.

Mr. Bell referred to a case where judgment was obtained on a note for \$67 and the costs amounted to \$71. The case was not fought out in court and no defence had been set up. On a judgment by default the cost would be from \$20 to \$23, apart from sheriff's fees. This bill makes the

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

Newfoundland Delegate at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, April 4. The Newfoundland delegates arrived here yesterday and were cordially received. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. Mr. Haggart met them and the delegates were formally notified that a sub-committee of the council had been appointed to meet with them to discuss terms of union. The first meeting was held to-day.

Death of a Society Leader.

New York, April 4. Mrs. Paran Stevens, a well known society leader, is dead of pneumonia. She died at her home here this afternoon.

Come to us for clothing and hats, we will give you low prices for cash.—J. B. Macdonald & Co.

Misses and children's boots, very low for cash this evening.—J. B. Macdonald & Co.

Purchase and Removal.

WE have purchased the STOCK-IN-TRADE and GOOD WILL of the BAZAAR STORE of this city, and will remove our business to that Store about 10th April. We are now having the Bazaar Store enlarged and fitted up in the best style to accommodate the different branches of our business, viz:

Seeds, Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Room Paper.

In all these lines we are direct importers, and will always aim to have the best and newest goods and sell at lowest cash prices. We continue all the lines of business lately conducted by the Bazaar Store (except picture framing and window furnishings), and respectfully invite the patronage of all customers of that store.

For TEN DAYS from April 1st, we will hold a Grand Cheap Sale in the Bazaar Store, and sell Books, Fancy Goods, Toys, Chinaware, Pictures, Artists' Materials, &c., at large discounts. This affords an opportunity to all to buy good, serviceable goods, much below their market value.

GEO. CARTER & CO., Seedsmen and Bookellers. Charlottetown, April 4, 1895.—d

METHODIST TUNE BOOKS!

Big Stock of the New Hymn and Tune Books now open, price \$1.00.

HASZARD & MOORE, feb22—dy

It is your own fault if you are shaking. Remember, we predicted "lots of cold weather yet," at the same time calling your attention to our LARGE LINE OF COAL.

We can sell you a 2,000 lb. lot of ROUND COAL at \$2.80, but we would not advise you to place too much faith in it. It's the kind you generally hear so much blowing about. In fact, it's the kind the runners get their 10 to 15 per cent. for selling you.

Give me a call when you are in want. I'll serve you right.

R. McMILLAN, Charlottetown, April 3, 1895.—dy

IT IS A FACT AND YOU KNOW that we can show you the Largest and Best Assortment of Goods in our line in the city.

that we buy in large quantities and at jobbing rates, and can sell low.

As the McKay Woolen Co. require the Store now occupied by us in their corner building for their Tailoring business, we have decided to close out our Grocery business there, and next week will move all the stock, etc., to Messrs. Beer & Goff's Store, Queen Street, where Mr. Enman will be pleased to see all his present customers and continue his business relations with them. All accounts due the firm of S. B. Enman & Co. can be settled with Mr. Enman at Beer & Goff's store. We take this opportunity of thanking our many friends for their kind patronage in the past, assuring them that it has been appreciated by us.

S. B. ENMAN & CO. ap3—dy if wy 11

REMOVAL NOTICE

As the McKay Woolen Co. require the Store now occupied by us in their corner building for their Tailoring business, we have decided to close out our Grocery business there, and next week will move all the stock, etc., to Messrs. Beer & Goff's Store, Queen Street, where Mr. Enman will be pleased to see all his present customers and continue his business relations with them. All accounts due the firm of S. B. Enman & Co. can be settled with Mr. Enman at Beer & Goff's store. We take this opportunity of thanking our many friends for their kind patronage in the past, assuring them that it has been appreciated by us.

S. B. ENMAN & CO. ap3—dy if wy 11

SHAKE NOT!

It is your own fault if you are shaking. Remember, we predicted "lots of cold weather yet," at the same time calling your attention to our LARGE LINE OF COAL.

We can sell you a 2,000 lb. lot of ROUND COAL at \$2.80, but we would not advise you to place too much faith in it. It's the kind you generally hear so much blowing about. In fact, it's the kind the runners get their 10 to 15 per cent. for selling you.

Give me a call when you are in want. I'll serve you right.

R. McMILLAN, Charlottetown, April 3, 1895.—dy

IT IS A FACT AND YOU KNOW that we can show you the Largest and Best Assortment of Goods in our line in the city.

that we buy in large quantities and at jobbing rates, and can sell low.

As the McKay Woolen Co. require the Store now occupied by us in their corner building for their Tailoring business, we have decided to close out our Grocery business there, and next week will move all the stock, etc., to Messrs. Beer & Goff's Store, Queen Street, where Mr. Enman will be pleased to see all his present customers and continue his business relations with them. All accounts due the firm of S. B. Enman & Co. can be settled with Mr. Enman at Beer & Goff's store. We take this opportunity of thanking our many friends for their kind patronage in the past, assuring them that it has been appreciated by us.

S. B. ENMAN & CO. ap3—dy if wy 11

REMOVAL NOTICE

As the McKay Woolen Co. require the Store now occupied by us in their corner building for their Tailoring business, we have decided to close out our Grocery business there, and next week will move all the stock, etc., to Messrs. Beer & Goff's Store, Queen Street, where Mr. Enman will be pleased to see all his present customers and continue his business relations with them. All accounts due the firm of S. B. Enman & Co. can be settled with Mr. Enman at Beer & Goff's store. We take this opportunity of thanking our many friends for their kind patronage in the past, assuring them that it has been appreciated by us.

S. B. ENMAN & CO. ap3—dy if wy 11

REMOVAL NOTICE

As the McKay Woolen Co. require the Store now occupied by us in their corner building for their Tailoring business, we have decided to close out our Grocery business there, and next week will move all the stock, etc., to Messrs. Beer & Goff's Store, Queen Street, where Mr. Enman will be pleased to see all his present customers and continue his business relations with them. All accounts due the firm of S. B. Enman & Co. can be settled with Mr. Enman at Beer & Goff's store. We take this opportunity of thanking our many friends for their kind patronage in the past, assuring them that it has been appreciated by us.

S. B. ENMAN & CO. ap3—dy if wy 11

What a Woman Can Do.

She can buy a Carpet that won't fade at Paton's.

She can buy a Carpet that will wear well at Paton's.

She can buy from an assortment of Sixty Rainproof Garments, ranging in price from \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

See window this p. m.

JAS. PATON & CO.

is the Accident Policy issued by the CANADA ACCIDENT ASS. CO.

E. R. BROW, Insurance Agent

CLARKIN BROS., Steam Nav. Co's Wharf. Ch'town, March 16, 1895—1m d&w

GOAL! GOAL!

Depot and get any quality of Coal you require at prices away below any yet offered to the public. We employ no runners; we give our patrons the benefit of the cut prices.

Telephone connection.

CLARKIN BROS., Steam Nav. Co's Wharf. Ch'town, March 16, 1895—1m d&w

CLARKIN BROS., Steam Nav. Co's Wharf. Ch'town, March 16, 1895—1m d&w

The Best Policy