# THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,

Editor & Proprietor.


ACCORDING to the returns published, at Ottawa, a few days ago, the revenue for the four months of the present fiscal year, has increased $950,000, and the expenditure has decreased $437,000. The net increase is $1,300,000. That is a very respectable showing, and indicates good management of our finances.

THE fisheries department, Ottawa, has been notified of the seizure in Canada, near Amherstburg, by the cruiser Petrel, of the American fishing schooner Telephone. Reports have reached the department that latterly yankee vessels are very bold in pursuing their illegal methods on the great lakes, and it is the intention of department during the remainder of the season to maintain a sharp patrol.

As we intimated last week, the Grit leaders, for the Maritime Provinces, met at Halifax last Thursday. An inkling of what they have been doing there has leaked out, as will be seen by the following from the St. John Sun, which has been so unkind as to make the matter public: "The grits in council at Halifax have decided to send to Ottawa a liberal majority from the lower provinces to the next house of commons. A similar decision was reached about four years ago, but the party in a fit of absence of mind neglected to carry it out."

NEWFOUNDLAND advices indicate that the smuggling business has hitherto evidently been winked at by the Government. But justice is now overtaking some of the guilty, at least. Judge Conroy, the other day, delivered judgment, at St. John's, against five saloon keepers involved in these smuggling scandals. He sentenced them to varying terms of imprisonment and to pay fines of $100 to $200 each. One of the sufferers was senior government member of the Legislative Assembly for Placentia district, and one of the governors of the Savings Bank.

In summarizing the results of Mr. Laurier's tour in Ontario the Victoria Colonist, is unkind enough to express itself as follows regarding his trade policy:—"On the trade question Mr. Laurier is more at sea than ever. He is very far indeed from being an out-and-out free trader, but little is said by him now about free trade as they have it in England. The truth seems to be that Mr. Laurier is not so much a trimmer as he is a dodger, and those whose business it is to uphold the dodger find the task neither easy nor pleasant." This is almost as uncomplimentary as the character that Mr. Tarte gave him when he said:—"His polished manners, his astuteness, a certain ability in concealing his principles—not far removed from hypocrisy—have won for him the popularity in the county."

THE result of the elections held in the United States, on Tuesday of last week, was more than a repetition of the Republican success of last year. Not only did the old Republican States pile up larger majorities than before; but Republican governors and legislatures were elected in States where Democrats have previously held sway. Massachusetts reports a Republican plurality of over 60,000. New York state about doubles its Republican plurality of two years ago. In Pennsylvania, the entire Republican ticket was elected. Ohio, Iowa, and New Jersey were the scenes of Republican triumphs. In Maryland and Kentucky, also the Democrats were defeated. These sweeping victories are a strong augury for the election of a Republican President next year. They also show in a most emphatic manner that tariff tinkering is unpopular with the electorate of the United States.

## A Mischief making Adventurer.

THE City of Charlottetown is, perhaps, as free from anti-Catholic bigotry as any place in Canada of an equal population of different denominations. As a rule, our people are tolerant in their views concerning the beliefs of their neighbors, and pursue the even tenor of their way, without particularly troubling themselves about one another's religious practices. This is how matters should be in a mixed community, such as ours; and these tolerant views would find, in our midst, even a higher realization, were it not for the attempts made, from time to time, to inject the vires of anti-Catholic hate. Those who engage in this unenviable occupation are, as a rule, exotics; importations; adventurers. An instance of this kind was afforded in St. George's Loyal Orange Lodge on Tuesday evening, the 5th. inst., where a lecture was delivered entitled "What to remember on the 5th of November." There were from seventy-five to eighty persons in the hall, and the lecture lasted about half an hour. The lecturer's name is not worth mentioning; he is an imported preacher, of the kind above referred to, who seems to avail himself of every opportunity to sow the seeds of discord, and to set neighbor against neighbor.

He was not long speaking before he demonstrated what manner of man he was. He made frequent use of the words "Romanism" and "Romanists-" It is well known that no gentleman, nor any one having the slightest pretense to scholarship or good breeding, now-adays, makes use of these terms. The account of the "Gun Powder Plot," and an endeavor to create in the minds of his hearers a hatred of Catholics, in consequence of this plot, constituted the principal portion of what he had to say. Now, the "Gun Powder Plot" was a most atrocious affair, inexcusable on any ground whatever; it was the desperate resolve of men driven to desperation by penal enactments. But why should the Catholic Church; why should the Catholics of England; why should any one, except the actual conspirators be held responsible for it; or why should they be persecuted on account of it? With just as good reason might the Catholics hold the Protestant body responsible for the "Rye House Plot," in the reign of Charles II.: but such a thing is never heard of. It is nearly three hundred years since the discovery of the gunpowder plot, and why should it be resuscitated now, and made use of to incite one portion of the community to take the other by the throat? Wiser councils now prevail, and people have learned to become more tolerant of each other's religious views. Why, then, should this attempt be made to reproduce the feuds of centuries ago, by appealing to the baser passions of the rabble? The origin and history of this execrable conspiracy are, in a few words; as follows: Shortly after James I., came to the throne of England, he, as head of the church, had a decree promulgated that all the Puritan clergy should conform to the ritual of the Church of England. The Puritans took umbrage at this, and accused the King of "Papistry." But James, desirous of proving that the impeachment was not well founded, had all the penal laws enforced against the Catholics. Not satisfied with this, he enacted against them other and more severe laws. The result was that, in consequence of the heavy fines and severe penalties enforced against Catholics, on account of their religion, a great number of them were reduced to beggary. One of the greatest sufferers in this respect was Robert Catesby. He, goaded to desperation, in consequence of this persecution, formed the dreadful resolve of destroying King, Lords and Commons, by blowing up the Houses of Parliament with gun powder. He communicated his plan to some associates, the number altogether being twelve or thirteen; hence the origin of the gun powder plot. Like all conspirators, they bound themselves to secrecy by an oath. Fortunately the plot was discovered before it was executed. But it should not be forgotten that it was a Catholic, Lord Mounteagle, who laid the matter before the King. He had received warning from one of the conspirators, a friend of his, to absent himself from Parliament on the 5th. of November, as a terrible explosion was likely to take place. This was all he knew; but having laid this information before the proper authorities, search was made and Guy Faukes was caught, prepared to fire the mine.

These facts are well known to all students of history; and an individual who would endeavor to distort them, for a base purpose, as was done in the case under review, is deserving of the execration of all right thinking men. In this connection, the speaker made a most astounding declaration. He said a "Roman Catholic was able to obtain permission to break any law, human or divine." He certainly must have presumed, to an extraordinary extent, on the ignorance and credulity of his hearers in making this statement; for he made it with as much deliberation and coolness as if he were telling the truth. Towards the close he quoted figures from the London Tablet, an excellent authority, to show the rapid advances the Catholic Church was making in England. This he most deeply deplored, and he warned his hearers that they should forget any little differences among themselves and combine to check the onward march of "Romanism." Next he quoted the words of Gavazzi to the English people. Gavazzi was an apostate Italian priest, a revolutionist, and follower of Garibaldi. He subsequently came to England and took up the employment of denouncing "Romanism." The late Cardinal Newman, having occasion to refer to him, pointed him out as a man of most dissolute life, guilty of the most revolting immoralities. He received the warmest commendation from the speaker under review. We leave our readers to draw their inference. Is it because he was a man after his own heart, a congenial spirit, that this apostate is so warmly commended? The absence from the meeting in question, of respectable Protestants, and the fact that neither of the evening papers referred to the matter, at all, shows that there is a spirit of fair play among our people, and that the mischief maker receives but little encouragement. Judging from these facts, it is altogether likely this adventurer will, in the near future, be obliged he seek fresh fields and pastures new.

## A Word to Our Subscribers.

In another column will be found the names of those who have lately paid their subscriptions. These have our sincere thanks, and we shall esteem it a pleasure, if those who have not yet paid will kindly remit at once; so that, next week, we shall even have a much longer list than we publish to-day. Between the lines you may read: "Go thou and do likewise."

It is not just for the pleasure of the thing, but as a matter of duty that we, from week to week, address you thus. We know that you intend to pay; but we wish to point out to you the satisfaction to yourselves as well as the advantage to us, of paying promptly. We feel sure, too, that in very many cases the delay is caused in consequence of the matter slipping your memory; but by bringing it before you in this way, we have no doubt you will be inclined to strike the iron while it is hot.

We have authorized Mr. John T. O'Brien to act as our agent; to collect amounts due, and to solicit new subscriptions. His present field of operations is in the eastern section of the Island. This need not deter anyone from remitting by mail. You need not wait till he calls, as his territory is extensive. The fact of your sending in your money by letter will not interfere with his duties Now friends, we say once more, make no delay; please remit now.

## A Boundary Yarn.

The Alaskan boundary is a topic to which United States newspapers have lately invited a good deal of the attention of their readers. At the outset the subject was somewhat dull. If appreciated at all, it had to be solely for its intrinsic worth; adventitious features it had none to offer. An imaginary line running through a rugged, distant, and previously unexplored part of the continent was all there was for popular interest to take a firm grasp of. This was too little, and the Alaskan boundary question had all but slipped out of public notice when it was suddenly brought back again by astonishing news from the disputed territory. The bearers of this news were a party of adventurers who had returned to Tacoma from the country of the Yukon. Though these bronzed and bearded men were simple and unlettered miners, they told a tale that was calculated to set up the back of the whole United States. The hitherto naked boundary line they fringed with circumstances that at once made it a subject of lively interest, and no doubt brought forth many an ejaculation against Canada from the spellbound listeners. Their story was taken up by the United States press. Despatches from Tacoma told how Canada had disposed a large force along the debatable territory, how breastworks were constructed, every point of vantage seized, barracks erected, stores of provisions laid in, reconnoitring parties kept on the move, pack trains brought in, etc. And the tale ran on to relate how Canadians, while strengthening their position by men and forts, were making themselves solid with the unsuspecting American miners. They made it a point to befriend these miners in every way, their evident object being, according to the credible reporters, to draw the wool over the miners' eyes. Nor was this all. British warships were dropping one after another along the coast, and standing off to co-operate with the Canadian force on land. The American newspapers tell the tale as 'twas told to them, and though in by-gone times stranger ones may have been told by veracious travellers from the Southern seas, we have had nothing from the Northern seas to rival this. British cannon frowning seaward from the bluffs ten leagues from the coast, British forts barring the passes of that range of mountains "parallel to the shore, British regiments lying behind breastworks day and night at Fort Cudahy, cannot but impart a strong element of human interest to the boundary question. But, of course, we know it is a fairy tale, and so now do the people of the Pacific States, who were well-nigh maddened when they first heard it. There are twenty mounted policemen in the Yukon district. Their business there is to keep order among the turbulent miners, and to support the authority of the Collector of Customs. And they were sent at the request of the miners there, American as well as Canadian. As the New York Tribune points out, there is no question of our right to the part of the territory on which the police are stationed. The same paper declares that the police are rendering valuable protective service to settlers on what is agreed is the American side of the line. For this service, it adds, Great Britain and Canada deserve the thanks of the United States.—Mail and Empire.


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## Lord Salisbury Speaks.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet in London on Saturday last, Lord Salisbury, Premier of Great Britain, spoke in part as follows: "Depend upon it," he said, "whatever may happen in that region, be it in the way of war or in the way of commerce, we are equal to any competition that may be opposed to us, and may look with equal absolute equanimity on the action of persons who think to exclude us from that fertile and commercial region, or who imagine if we are admitted that they can best us in the markets of the world. I should be sorry if we felt undue sensitiveness in the matter." Continuing, he said: "There is another part of the world where matters are not so peaceful as he hoped they are in the far east." He recalled the action in May last of the British, French and Russian ambassadors at Constantinople, and declared that it was designed to protect Armenians, whose terrible and deplorable sufferings had moved the feelings of the British nation to their base. He paid a tribute to the skill of the ambassadors, especially Sir Philip Currie, British representative. The demands made on Turkey by the three powers had been substantially accepted by the sultan. He had seen somewhere under a great name the assertion that the sultan had won a great victory over the British. It could not be called a victory, Lord Salisbury declared, because he had given the British all they wanted. There has been an impression abroad that he himself had added demands to these made in May requiring something in the nature of an international commission. That was a great mistake. He did offer a substitute demand as a simpler way of obtaining the same, and that, if it was preferred, the present Mohammedan machinery should continue and be supervised by a mixed commission. The demands of the embassies were substantially that a proportional number of Christian employes should be added to the executive of the provinces containing a large number of Armenians. He did not contend that his proposal was better. The sultan preferred the other proposal, and this naturally fell to the ground. The reason he preferred to be rid of his proposal to substitute Christian for Moslem officers was his great horror of the powers appearing in these cases as partizans of one religion rather than of another. If the reforms are carried into effect they would give Armenians every prospect the nation could desire, prosperity, peace, justice and safety to life and property. But will they be carried out? If the sultan can be persuaded to give justice to the Armenians, it will not signify what the exact nature of the undertaking may be. If he will not heartily resolve to do justice to them, the most ingenious constitution that can be framed will not avail to protect or assist the Armenians. Only through the sultan can any real permanent blessing be conferred on his subjects What if the sultan be not pursued? I am bound to say the news reaching us from Constantinople does not give much cheerfulness in that respect. You will readily understand that I can only speak briefly on such matters. It would be dangerous to express the opinions that are on my lips lest they injure the cause of peace and good order, which, above all things, I have at heart, But supposing the sultan will not give these reforms, what is to follow? The first answer I should give is that above all treaties, all combinations of powers in the nature of things, is Providence, God, if you please to put it so, has determined that persistent and constant mis-government must lead the government which follows it to its doom. While I readily admit that it is quite possible that this sultan, if he likes, can govern with justice and can be persuaded, he is not exempt any more than any other potentate from the law that injustice will bring the highest one on earth to ruin. It is not only the necessary action of the law of which I speak on which we may rely. There is the authority of the great powers. There is the remarkable position that she has now stood for half a century, mainly because the powers resolved that for the peace of Christendom it was necessary she should stand. The danger is that if the Ottoman empire falls, it would not be merely the danger that would threaten its territory; it would be danger that the fire there lit would spread to other nations, involving all, that is the most powerful and civilized in Europe, in a dangerous conflict. Lord Salisbury depreciated indulging in the illusion that some single power would escape the treaty and try to settle the question in its own way. He believed the powers were never more disposed than now to stand to-gether by the European system they had themselves devised. The danger existed that the Sultan should imagine that under the pressure of necessity the adhesion of the powers was such that no abuses in the Ottoman Empire would ever receive punishment. It was a great dilusion. Lord Salisbury declared that he believed the powers were thoroughly resolved to co-operate in everytning concerning Turkey. How they would act was not for him to prophesy. In conclusion Lord Salisbury said: "Throughout, the negotiations nothing was impressed more strongly upon my mind than the disposition of the powers to act together, and their profound sense of the appalling danger any reparation in their action might produce. Those among them popularly reputed restless have vied with the others in their anxiety to conduct the difficulty to a favorable issue, and have conducted themselves in a manner that should better bring all the powers into line, moved by common ambition and noble aim of preserving the peace of christendom. This is a very cheering sympton. I hope it may be the foundation of a system of action that will last many years to come, and that in this sense of necessary co-operation, imposed by the dangers and exigencies of our time, we shall find the solution of some of the formidable problems that oppress us, and shall in due time be able to put a stop to that exhibition of armed peace which presses now on the industries of the world."

## CH'TOWN PRICES, NOV. 12.

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| Beef (quarter) per lb..... | $0.05 to $0.07 |
| Beef (small) per lb..... | 0.05 to 0.10 |
| Butter, (fresh)..... | 0.20 to 0.21 |
| Butter (tub)..... | 0.17 to 0.18 |
| Celery, per bunch..... | 0.05 to 0.07 |
| Chickens ..... | 0.35 to 0.00 |
| Cabbage, per head..... | 0.04 to 0 06 |
| Calf skins (trimmed)..... | 0.07 to 0.00 |
| Ducks, per pair..... | 0.50 to 0 55 |
| Eggs, per doz..... | .13 to 0.15 |
| Flour, per cwt..... | 0.00 to 2.00 |
| Fowls, per pair..... | 0.40 to 0.45 |
| Ham, per lb..... .. | .15 to 0.16 |
| Hay, per 100 lbs..... | .30 to 0.40 |
| Hides..... | .04 to 0.5 |
| Lard..... | 0.14 to 0.16 |
| Lamb skins..... | 0.20 to 0.20 |
| Mutton, per lb..... | 0.06 to 0.00 |
| Mutton, carcass..... | 0.05 to 0.05 |
| Mangles..... | 0 16 to 0.16 |
| Oatmeal (black oats) per cwt | 2.75 to 3.08 |
| Oatmeal (white oats) per cwt | 3.00 to 0.00 |
| Oats..... | 0.00 to 0.28 |
| Pork, carcass..... | 0.05 to 0.5½ |
| Potatoes..... | 0.16 to 0.18 |
| Sheep pelts..... | 0.40 to 0.50 |
| Straw (per load)..... | 1.50 to 2.00 |
| Turnips..... | 0.10 to 0.12 |


Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds hoarseness, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, etc.


## DIED.

At her residence, Dorchester Street, on the 11th inst., of pneumonia, Abbie A., relict of the late John Mooney, aged 59 years. She leaves o son and daughter to mourn the loss of a kind and loving mother. R. I. P.

At his home in Emyvale, on the 25th ult, John McGinn, aged 67 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At Grand River, Lot 55, on Tuesday October 29th., John Banks, aged 77 years. He leaves a sorrowing widow, five sons and three daughters, to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and father. R. I. P.

At the residence of her son, at Cherry Valley, on the 7th inst., Marjory, relict of the late Michael McInniss; Gallas Point, and daughter of the late Roderick McNeil, (Rory Og) of Vernon River, in the 79th year of her age. May her soul rest in peace.

At Little Pond, Lot 56, on the 2nd inst., after an illness of ten days borne with Christian patience and resignation to the Divine Will, Mary, beloved wife of Alexander McDonald, aged 60 years, leaving a sorrowing husband, five daughters and one son to mourn their loss. On the morning of the 4th, her mortal remains, followed by her relatives and friends and a large concourse of people, were borne to the church, where a Requiem Mass was sung by Rev. Father McLean, after which they were laid to rest in the cemetery. The deceased will be long remembered for her many good qualities, and will be much missed in the community in which she lived. May her soul rest in peace.

(Patriot and other papers please copy.)

## Local and Special News.


Doctors recommend Norway Pine Syrup because it is the best cure for coughs and colds. Price 25 c. and 50c. at druggists.

For Spasmodic Coughs—Minard's Honey Balsam.

HANDSOME FEATURES.

Sometimes unsightly blotches, pimples, or sallow opaque skin, destroys the attractiveness of handsome features. In all such cases Scott's Emulsion will build up the system and impart freshness and beauty.

DISTRESSING PAIN CURE

DEAR SIRS,—I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil for pain of any kind. It cured me of distressing pain that the doctor could not cure, and my doctor is a good one, too.
MRS. DAVID LABOR, Waterford, Ont.

For spasmodic coughs—Minard's Honey Balsam.

If your hair is thinning and fading, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It restores cold and vitality.

ACTS LIKE MAGIC.

DEAR SIRS,—I can truly say that Burdock Blood Bitters acts like magic, It drove all the pimples and blothes out of my face cleansed my blood and increased my weight by simply using one bottle.
J. E. EDWARDS, Arnprior, Ont.

For bilousness—Minard's Family Pills.

PLEASANT AS SYRUP.

Mr. Douglass Ford, Tor Ont., states that Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry Bark, is free from objectionable taste being almost as pleasant as syrup, while for coughs and colds it gives complete satisfaction, acting promptly even in obstinate cases

For worms in children—Cherokee Vermifuge.

ONE BOTTLE CURES.

DEAR SIRS,—This winter I was troubled with a severe cold, I tried several remedies but without avail. On the advice of a friend I bought a bottle of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which completely cured me.
ROB. B. STAPLES, Holland, Man.

I was cured of painful Goitre by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Byard McMullen. Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of Inflamation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Mrs. W. W. Johnson. Walsh, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
J, H. Bailey. Parkdale, ont.

**TO DESTROY WORMS and expel them from Children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm syrup.**

Hall's Hair renewer enjoys the confidence and patronage of people all over the civilized world, who use it to restore and keep the hair a natural color.

Coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, and all lung troubles are quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

THE PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

THE FINEST TEA IN THE WORLD

FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

"Monsoon" Tea is packed under the supervision of the Tea growers, and is advertised and sold by them as a sample of the best qualities of Indian and Ceylon Teas. For that reason they see that none but the very fresh leaves go into Monsoon packages.

That is why "Monsoon," the perfect Tea, can be sold at the same price as inferior tea.

It is put up in sealed caddies of ¼ lb., 1 lb. and ½ lb., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c. and 60c.

If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write STEEL HAYTER & CO., 11 and 13 Front St east, Toronto

ALL MOTHERS WHO HAVE USED PALMO-TAR SOAP KNOW THAT IT IS THE BEST BABY'S SOAP for healing the Delicate Skin of Sores.

ONLY 25¢ BIG CAKE

Baby was troubled with sores on head and legs. I tried "Palmo-Tar Soap." In a very short time the sores disappeared, skin became smooth and white, and the child got perfectly well.
MRS. HOLTZMAN, Crediton

Only 25c. Big Cake.

# TWO STARTLING BARGAINS.

## Ladies' Ulsters

At half to one-third of the regular price.

**LOT 1.**—15 good heavy Ulsters, with and without Capes, marked $4.00, $4.50 and $5.50, you can have them for less than the cloth alone is worth, $2.50 each. **$2.50 each**

**LOT 2.**—25 heavy Cloth Ulsters, marked from $8.50 to $16.00, you can have your choice of the lot for less than the making and trimming would cost, viz., $4 90. **$4.90 each**

These are two of the Greatest Bargains ever offered the public.

**STANLEY BROS.,**

## It's no Secret

This Furniture Store is always the Cheapest.

We have the largest outlet, and make and handle more goods than any in the business. How much cheaper we sell is forcibly demonstrated in the large sales we make—the many customers who buy from us.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Who sell at Selling Prices

## An All-Important Question.

GIVEN:
Pretty Maid
And ardent youth—
Both afraid
To learn the truth.

ADDED:
Falls soft glow
From fire cosy—
Question low
Makes cheeks rosy.

RESULT:
Story's done—
The lover keen
Maid has won
A pretty scene.

With the leading question disposed of, later on the other important question must be decided. None more so than FURNITURE. Without QUESTION we can serve you better than anyone anywhere. Anyway try us.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Who sell at Selling Prices.

**SEVENTY-FIVE**

# American Ranges

**SOLD WITHIN THE YEAR,**

**Every One Giving Satisfaction.**

:o:

## Highland Ranges

**Fully Warranted.**

:o:

**FENNELL & CHANDLER.**

Charlottetown, Sept. 18, 1895.

# Paton & Co's Low Prices Knock them all Out.

REEFERS, Heavy and Warm, only $3.00.
Reefers, a little better, $3.75, $4.50 and $5.00.
Extra Value at $6.50, $7.00 and $8.00.

**JAMES PATON & CO.**

SUITS—Men's All Wool Suits, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00.
Heavy Ulster Serge Suits, $7.00, $8.00 and $10.00.
Boys' and Youths' Suits, lowest in Charlottetown.
MEN'S PANTS, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.35.

**JAMES PATON & CO.**

ULSTERS—Storm Ulsters, $4.75, $5.50, $6.50 and $7.50. A few of last years' about one-third off regular prices.
Remember, one price to all at the One price Store.
LADIES' JACKETS, the best goods in this city for the money.

**JAMES PATON & CO.**