THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12th, 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION—$1.00 A YEAR,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

Enthusiasm All Along the Line.

Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Foster were tendered a splendid ovation at Summerside, on Wednesday evening last. They were escorted through the streets by bands of music and an immense procession of bicycles, carriages and pedestrians. In consequence of the tremendous throng of people, it was necessary to hold the meeting in the public park. An address of welcome was presented to the distinguished visitors and both Sir Charles and Mr. Foster delivered splendid speeches and were cheered and applauded to the echo. No auditorium in Summerside was capable of holding one half those assembled. Mr. A. A. Lefurgey, was unanimously nominated as the Conservative candidate for [illegible] Prince. The number of people present must have been between four and five thousand.

Sir Charles and Mr. Foster crossed to the mainland on Thursday and addressed a tremendous public meeting in Moncton on Thursday evening. At this meeting Sir Charles made the pleasing announcement that Hon. Hugh John McDonald, Premier of Manitoba, was a candidate for the House of Commons, having accepted the unanimous nomination tendered him by the Liberal-Conservatives of Brandon. He opposes Mr. Sifton, Minister of the Interior and may be depended upon to drive Sifton out of public life. Speeches were also made by Mr. Monck, M. P. Jacques Cartier and Mr. McInerney, M. P. for Kent, N. B. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Sir Charles, Mr Foster and Mr. Monck addressed six thousand people in St. John, on Friday night. The largest hall in the city was packed to the doors and the most unbounded enthusiasm pervaded the meeting. Sir Charles' visit to the Maritime Provinces has been a continuous ovation. Sir Charles and Mr Foster arrived in Montreal on Sunday evening, where they were met by Hon. Hugh John McDonald. On Monday evening they addressed an enormous public meeting in Montreal. It was probably the grandest success, as a public meeting, ever witnessed in Canada. Fully four thousand people were unable to obtain standing room in the Windsor Hall, where the meeting was held. Consequently an immense over-flow meeting outside was addressed by several leading public men. The reception tendered Sir Charles and Hugh John beggars description. The people were fairly beside themselves with joy and cheered themselves hoarse.

Obituaries.

It is our sad duty today to announce the death of one of the oldest inhabitants of St George's, Kings County. Elizabeth McPhee, beloved wife of Lauchlin McDonald, died at that place on the morning of Monday, September 3rd, at the advanced age of eighty three. The deceased was born at Burnt Point, near Georgetown, and was a resident of St. George's since her marriage 57 years ago. Her husband survives her at the age of ninety years. She leaves a family of five daughters and two sons to mourn the loss of a kind and loving mother. Her remains were laid to rest in St George's cemetery on Wednesday morning. The funeral procession was very large, many having come from quite a distance to pay the last tribute of respect to a good woman. May her soul rest in peace. (Boston papers please copy.)

The community of Newton was thrown into deepest sorrow when the ice-cold hand of death claimed as its victim Mrs Francis Corr.

Mrs Corr was only 43 years of age and had been in perfect health up to a few days before her sad demise. But on the morning of the 16th ult, being comforted and strengthened by the rites of the Catholic Church, of which she was a devout and consistent member, she peacefully breathed her last.

She is gone; but her memory shall never fade from all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, —kind and affectionate to every one. She instilled into the minds of the four children who survive her, that love of virtue, honesty and benevolence, which time cannot erase, which is greater than the vanity of fame or opulence. On the 18th her funeral, which was largely attended by people of all creeds, wended its way to St. Malachi's Church, Kinkora, where a Requiem High Mass was offered for the repose of her soul, by the pastor, Rev. J. J. McDonald, and afterwards all that was mortal of a kind mother and an affectionate wife was laid to rest in the church yard's little lot to await the final resurrection.

To the bereaved husband and family we extend our deepest sympathy.

THE Plant line steamer Le Grande Duchesse, when off Egg Island, about forty miles from Halifax last week lost her propollor, owing to a smash in the machinery. The damage is estimated at $5,000; the propellor alone, which was of brass, being valued at $3.000. Its recovery is out of the question as it sank in 300 feet of water. The Duchesse will run during the winter between New York and Savannah.

(Continued from fourth page.)

I took it up with all the zeal I could because I saw in it the germ of something that would make the British Empire greater and mightier than it is, (applause) which would give Canada, Australia and South Africa, the outlying portions of the Empire, such an impulse as nothing else could give; which would increase the value of every acre of land, of all the products of the soil, and give to the great agricultural industry of the country an immense impetus. I addressed a great meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in Montreal, where both French and English took up the subject with great warmth. Sir Wilfrid Laurier went up to Ontario and people at once said to him, What do you think of preferential trade. Oh, he said, I have studied that, and I have come to the conclusion that it would be a most magnificent thing if it could be done for Canada, and I am as strongly in favor of it as Sir Charles Tupper. He pledged himself solemnly. He showed what Chamberlain had said that it was perfectly practicable, and he made an eloquent speech at London, Ont., in 1896 which you will find recorded in the columns of the Globe newspaper. He proclaimed in the most eloquent manner the enormous advantage it would be [illegible] to get that policy. Then [illegible] to Westmount, near [illegible] the Province of Qu[illegible] himself solemnly that if he got a majority his first act would be to send a commission to negotiate that policy of mutual preferential trade with Lord Salisbury He got a majority, and I went in 1896 after the elections to attend to some business affairs in London. The United Empire Trade League invited me to a banquet and they expressed some regret at my defeat and the setback that this question of preferential trade would thus meet with. I said gentlemen you are entirely mistaken. I am happy to relieve your minds. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has become Prime Minister of Canada in my place is as strongly pledged to this as I am. I believe he will redeem his pledge, with the result that you will have Canada united, and I will support him as heartily in carrying it out as if I had continued in power. (Applause.) Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to England in 1897, at the time of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee when the whole heart of the Empire was open, when in Great Britain everybody was vieing with each other in doing honor to the colonies in order to increase the bonds that bound us together. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other premiers were met at Liverpool by the Duke of Devonshire, the President of the British Empire League, who made a speech telling them that England was greatly dissatisfied and disappointed at the result of free trade, and he pointed out that what Cobden had held out as the result of free trade had become completely illusory and wound up by saying that England stood alone. He pointed out that all the world has gone the other way and built up tariffs higher and higher, and he finished his speech by saying that the time had come when England must look to her colonies for extension of trade. He made no cut-and-dried proposal, he had no authority to do it, but he said everything that a man could say and invited the Premiers to meet him half way. What do you think Sir Wilfrid Laurier did, the man who, in the most solemn manner, stated to the great electorate of Canada what he would do if he gained power? Did he redeem his word; did he attempt to do it. No. On the very threshold, the day after he touched the soil of England, he turned his back upon that very preferential trade that he went there pledged to the people of Canada to do his utmost to get for them. He basely denounced it, and said that what Canada had done in reference to British trade had been done as a free gift and they wanted nothing for it; that protection was a curse to Canada and would be a curse to England, and that they did not want it and would reject it if it was offered to them. That is the position he took. There is a case of the basest betrayal of Canadian interests that ever stood against any public man in the history of Canada. (Applause.) Down to this hour, ladies and gentlemen, he has never vouchsafed any reason to justify him for that complete change of front, that turning his back upon his solemnly pledged declarations and betraying in the most vital and important manner the dearest interests of Canada. But I may say the course he pursued in this matter was the most effective means he could take to kill it. And why. You know perfectly well that if Mr. Chamberlain went to the House of Commons to advocate that mutual preferential trade policy he would point out to the artisans and to the operatives of England that if they adopted that policy the result would be that the products of England would be admitted on better terms in the colonies than before, but when that reduction is made and is given you have cut away the ground from under the feet of English statesmen who adopted and pressed that policy as it was being pressed. At the congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire I pressed that policy at great length. I moved a resolution in which I had the hearty support of Lord Strathcona, then Sir Donald Smith, as the representative of the Montreal Board of Trade. On that occasion I had the support of 34 Chambers of Commerce of the Empire amongst 55 and everyone saw that the battle was won and that all that was required was to keep our shoulders to the wheel to secure the adoption of the policy.

But we are thrown back by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's base betrayal, and every independent Liberal newspaper is bound to admit his policy of fraud against the people of this country. If I had no other question on which to ask the verdict—the unanimous verdict —of every honest, intelligent, patriotic Liberal as well as Conservative in Canada. I would confidently ask it on such a case as that. (Hear, hear.) The Minister of Finance had something to say upon this subject the other day, and while he does not undertake to question its value he has denounced my statements as to the means by which I think that great boon can still be obtained and the possibility of obtaining it as "arrant humbug." Well, I think Mr. Fielding is a little presumptuous to designate as arrant humbug a policy that only yesterday the Toronto Board of Trade passed a resolution in favor of—that that great question should be pressed and pressed now. The Ottawa and Montreal Boards of Trade are also working on the same line. I will not detain you by reading extracts because I may take up too much of your time; but if you will look at the various journals, Liberal and Conservative, you will find that at the meeting of the representatives of the Boards of Trade held at Kentville the other day—the Maritime Board of Trade of these Lower Provinces—there was passed a unanimous resolution endorsing this policy and demanding that it should be pressed. So I think Mr. Fielding will find that he has been a little presumptuous in designating that as arrant humbug. I am in a position to say to you, gentlemen, having had a good deal of experience on both sides of the Atlantic, that old and advanced in life as I am, and short as the remaining period of my life must be, I still expect to see that great question of Mutual Preferential Trade established and become the policy of the British Empire. (Applause) Why do I have that confidence? I have that confidence because I am satisfied that there never was a time in the history of this great Empire when the minds of statesmen of all classes and parties were turned more strongly to the great question of how to bind these outlying portions of the Empire more closely and more indissolubly to the Mother Country than at present. And when they have examined the question of mutual preference in trade they will find, in my judgment, that it will be the means of most effectively accomplishing this purpose, and rendering that British Empire, as I said before, mightier and greater even than it is today. That is the confidence I have, but what more. When we find that Australia, which has just been confederated under one government, which will have as its first Premier Mr. Barton, the gentleman who succeeded Mr. Reid in the only free trade colony in all Australia—New South Wales—[illegible] commonwealth of Australia united with Canada, and the provinces in South Africa, Natal, Cape Colony, etc, soon to become a solid South Africa all joining in this policy, and when we point out to England that one of the most vital questions that can ever touch the British Empire is the question of food supply, this will be the solution of the problem. This war is turning the attention of the public men and statesmen of England more strongly than perhaps ever before to the fact that great as is their progress, mighty as is their navy, enormous as is their military power—notwithstanding all that, there is the danger of the food supply running short in England. But their statesmen are realizing that here in Canada, alone, the nearest great possession of the Crown to the British Islands, we could supply under a policy of that kind six hundred millions of bushels of food for which Great Britain today has to depend upon foreign countries. Yes, today England annually imports for her own population articles from foreign countries that under the policy I propound Canada could supply. Take the question of wheat. Mr. Greenway, the defeated Premier in Manitoba, in his manifesto (he is a wealthy farmer in that Province of farmers) declared that last year Manitoba and the North West Territories had produced no less than fifty millions of bushels of the finest wheat that grows upon the earth. He pointed out that they had the soil and everything necessary, provided they had the population and the capital as he believed they would have at no distant day, to increase that ten-fold and to grow 500 millions of bushels of wheat. There would be the solution of the great question in which England is so deeply and vitally interested. I am not going to detain you on that question, great and important as it is, further than to say that it is in my judgment one of the most vitally important questions that the people of Canada have before them today—a question on which every honest, every intelligent man, Liberal or Conservative, ought to speak with no uncertain sound in view of the fact that the dearest rights and interests and the pledged word have been thrown over and the pledged word of the Prime Minister of Canada forfeited in regard to that important question.

Now I am almost ashamed to look at my watch because I have behind me one of the most able and eloquent public speakers in Canada, a man who has no rival on the floor of parliament as a debater and when you have heard him here you will agree with me, I refer to the Honorable George E. Foster. (Applause.) I am anxious that you should hear him; but I should fail in my duty to you and to the public if I did not just for a few moments turn your attention to the actions of Sir Louis Davies in politics. I have already shown you that on the great question of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that everybody now admits is so vitally important, he took the strongest possible ground and had he possessed the power to carry out his views and opinions we would have had no great inter-oceanic line of railway binding our country together today. I want to turn your attention to his position on the question of treaties. I dare say you know that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has issued—I will not sby has issued, but has authorized the issue of Pointers No 2—and among these he has, I think, very unfairly garbled some speeches of mine, among others those upon the question of the fiscal policy. They state that in 1897 I objected to the tariff, and now that I say they have taken our policy and that it is unobjectionable. Both statements are untrue. In 1897 the tariff that I objected to was a tariff not giving a preference in England although they said that it would have that effect, but giving a reduction —a large reduction to all the countries in the world, that would reciprocate. Now, what did that mean. It meant this, that as stated by them it was the entering wedge of the destruction of the National Policy, and I denounced that tariff. And after my denunciation the government came down and changed in twenty important particulars the tariff that I had then denounced. The year afterwards they changed totally the fundamental principle of the policy of 1897, because they repealed the Act under which all the countries in the world could come in and confine their preference absolutely to England. I had a somewhat warm controversy with my friend, Sir Louis Davies, who treated with great flippancy my want of knowledge of constitutional law when I told them that what they proposed could not be done, that it was unconstitutional, and in violation of the treaties, and that they did not know what they were talking about. Sir Louis Davies made his usual vehement speech and denounced my want of knowledge of law as utterly puerile, and said that the merest tyro in law knew that my views were altogether at fault. As I am not a lawyer, I did not feel particularly hurt at having my opinions on legal points criticised, but on the question of constitutional law, to which I had paid some attention, I took the liberty of telling Sir Louis Davies that I thought he would find himself very much mistaken. What happened. He went to England and was going to instruct the law officers of the Crown. (Laughter.) But he came back with the admission that his party were all wrong and I was all right, and that the Attorney General and Solicitor General of England stood by my law and had thrown his overboard. (Laughter and applause.) He reminded me very much of a little story which I dare say many of you have heard, but which I think will bear repetition on the present occasion. An American gentleman had a lawsuit, and some legal transactions he wanted attended to in Canada. He went to a friend and said, "Whom do you recommend me to employ?" He said, "I recommend you to employ Mr So and So." The American employed him, and the suit was tried but the American lost it. He went back to his friend and said, "What do you mean by recommending such a lawyer as that; he has lost the case, does not understand it at all, does not know anything about law." Oh, said the other "he is a Queen's Counsel." "Well," said the American if he is a Queen's Counsel for the first time in my life I say from the bottom of my heart "God Save the Queen" (Laughter and applause.) Your representative did not cover himself with any glory or credit in reference to that matter.

But there is another question. He is the Leader as I suppose you know (or was the leader at that time) of the Liberal party in the Maritime Provinces. I need not tell you that in 1891 these loyal gentlemen who are now shouting their loyalty were advocating the policy of unrestricted reciprocity. What did that mean? It meant that Canada would turn its back on England and take the tariff of the United States of America made at Washington against not only the world but England included. Why? The Liberal Conservative party rose in its might and they fought a great battle. The great leader they then possessed led the forces—the Right Hon. Sir John A McDonald (Cheers) We denounced their policy as disloyal —a policy that would deprive Canada of British institutions and lead to the annexation of our country to the United States of America. We won the battle and what happened. Edward Blake, a man who towered head and shoulders about these pigmies who sit on the Treasury Benches now, came out and over his own signature in the London Times newspaper gave his reason for refusing to go into that fight with his old friends. He said he would not contest the constituency, have nothing to with them, and he went into private life. Why? Because he said he would not fight under false colors, and because he believed that their policy would result in the destruction of British institutions in Canada. But these gentlemen are always willing if you can show them the path to office, the path to salary— to adopt a suggestion, and they came to the conclusion that they must take a different path from that of Unrestricted Reciprocity. They held a great convention, and the upshot of it was that they got rid of that incumbus of Unrestricted Reciprocity which had ruined all their prospects. Sir Louis Davies was instructed to use his great eloquence in informing the people of the Maritime Provinces what that policy was, and he went down to that convention and stated to the people at Annapolis something which is so important that I must first venture to read a half dozen lines. This is the speech as you will find it reported in the press at Annapolis in 1893, after the convention defining the policy of the Liberal party:—

"Well, gentlemen, I say no more. Whatever doubts and difficulties there may have been about our trade policy in times past there is none now. Our platform is clear and definite. Today the people stand face to face with such an issue and the next contest is to be one between free trade and protection. A 17 or 20 per cent. tariff was high enough to give protection to the manufacturer. If it were not, the manufacturers should go down."

There is the policy of the Liberal party at the mouth of their leader in the Maritime Provinces, Sir Louis Davies. Where is he now? Why, gentlemen, can you credit it that the man who delivered that as the policy of the Liberal party in dealing afterwards with the fiscal policy of the Conservative party that they had denounced for 18 years as the most vile robbery that was ever inflicted upon an honest and confiding people, as his very first act sat down and increased the tariff over, and above any that had ever existed in Canada by a very considerable amount. He now stands convicted out of his own mouth of having at the last general election entirely misled and deceived the people of this country as to what he would do if he was entrusted with power. He has been a member of a government that I say has continued and endorsed the National Policy in all its essential features. I do not blame them for that: it is the only redeeming feature in their last four years of public life. Their only redeeming feature is to be found in the fact that when they came face to face with the full responsibility of carying out their delusive fallacies, or take the policy of the Liberal Conservative party that for 18 years they had denounced, they gave the lie to all their past 18 years declarations and saved the country, and I give them credit for it. (Applause) The imputation upon their character was a small matter compared with the stopping of the progress and prosperity that we now enjoy and in which we all rejoice. Sir Louis Davies has not only failed in law, on the floor of Parliament, but he failed in understanding the first principles of the tariff that he has adopted and that his party have committed themselves to. He denounced the Liberal-conservative party in London for having had a discriminat tariff against England, and he said we intend to change all that. But where did they change it? They changed it by increasing that discrimination (if any existed, which was not the case) in the most marked degree. Here is the statement of matters as they stand: He said we ('the Conservatives) sent a large amount of exports to England and we took a comparatively small return. He said we sent a small amount of exports to the United States and they sent back to us an overwhelming supply in return. He was going to correct all that, and I will show you how he has done it.

While our export to Great Britain have increased over 50 per cent from 1895 to 1899 our exports to the United States have increased less than 10 per cent.

For the same period our imports from the United States have increased about 70 per cent and our imports from Great Britain have increased less than 20 per cent.

Our imports from all other countries for the last five years show a greater percentage of increase than those from Great Britain.

I do not intend to keep you longer on that but I shall close by making a few observations (and they shall be very few) on the present position of the parties in Canada. I have given you the reason why an independent electorate should on the present occasion pronounce with no uncertain sound in favor of the great Liberal Conservative party; and I am able to tell you that I stand here tonight in your presence having in my judgment seen with my own eyes and heard with my own ears the evidence that leaves me no room whatever to doubt that when the coming battle is fought we shall win. (Applause) When the battle is concluded I entertain no doubt that a good working majority will be found standing behind the Liberal-Conservative Party and enable them to form a Liberal-Conservative Government from that day. If you want the evidence look at what occured in the province of Manitoba—a province where they could only elect six men out of forty four years ago. Hugh John Macdonald, the worthy son of a worthy sire (great applause), a man who has attained a high position in the estimation of all right thinking men in this country whatever party they may belong to, has carried that Province by a handsome majority and the doom of the Liberal party in Manitoba is sealed. I held 57 great meetings, starting in Nova Scotia and the eastern provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, the northwest territories, and British columbia last year. I held these meetings where the capacity of the buildings alone limited the audiences, and met an enormous body of the electors, Liberal and Conservative. I came back from the west with the conviction forced upon my mind that the moment there was a general election it is doubtful if the Liberal party could elect one man from Ontario to the shores of the Pacific. (Hear, hear). We came down to the province of Quebec, and after the defeat in Manitoba the Liberal party staked their existence upon carrying the city of Sherbrooke. Mr. Ives, the former representative, had suddenly died and an election was held, Notwithstanding that in the province of Quebec the majority of the electors are French and Catholic; notwithstanding that Sir Wilfrid Laurier went there and used all his elequence, that four of his ministers went there, and that the Government of Quebec sent their ministers to fight the battle' notwithstanding that they put some two hundred men all

Take That Skeleton Out of Your Closet

If you haven't got one, come at once and get one of our Skeleton Coats made for warm weather.

Luster Coats,
Russel Cord Coats,
Linen Coats
Linen Hats and Caps,
Unlined Tweed Coats,
Lined Tweed Coats,
Fancy Vests,
White Vests,

If you want to find every word in the English Language you go to an Unabridged Dictionary.

If you want to find all the types of the latest summer clothing come to our unabridged stocks.

Coats $1.25, Coats $2.25, Coats $3.25, Vests $1.00, Vests $1.50, both together $3.50 and $4.50.

Skeletons generally make men unhappy, ours are sure to make men happy.

—:o:—

PROWSE BROS.

What Trade We Have We'll Hold,

What We Haven't We're After.

New Fall Goods

—:x:—

F. PERKINS & CO.

Are now receiving New Fall Goods in great variety. Notwithstanding the advance in price of all kinds of Dry Goods we are able to sell the greater part of our stock at old prices. You will not get better value than we can give you. In some cases we will do better for you than you can do elsewhere.

New Dress Goods 10c., 12c., 15c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 and 1.50 per yard.

New Cloth Jackets $2.00 to 2.50

Tailor Made Costumes $8.00 to 25.00.

Newest, best and cheapest Millinery in the city. Big stock Furs.

Men's Underclothing, 35c. a suit up to $5. 24,000 yds. Flannelette 5c and up. Gloves, Hosiery and Corsets. 3,000 yds Moncton Tweeds, Moncton Blanketing and Flannels.

Perkins & Co.

Herring, Herring.

—:o:—

We have just received 100 bbls. large fat July Herring. We warrant these Herring extra choice, and can supply them in the following size prckages; ½ bbls. at $2.75, ¼ bbls. at $1.50, pails 80c. If you are too busy to come to town remit us the amount by mail, and if you do not receive your freight at a Booking Station, or can't pay at place of landing, remit the amount of freight also. On receipt of the fish, if you do not find them up to our recommendation ship them back at our expense and your money will be promptly returned.

—:o:—

To Householders.

We can also offer good value in all lines of staple Groceries. "SATISFACTION TO OUR CUSTOMERS" is our motto. We aim to supply the best class of Groceries at the lowest possible prices. There is no one article in the Grocery line so hard to please the majority of people with as Tea, so we pay special attention to selecting our TEAS to suit the many different tastes of our customers. We call your special attention to the following grades;

PERFECTION BLEND at 25 cents per lb.
HASZARD'S BRAHMIN at 25 cents per lb.
ORANGE PEKOE at 28 cents per lb.

Highest Market Prices in Cash or Groceries for EGGS, BUTTER and WOOL.

We are Agents for Mill View Carding Mills.

MAIL ORDERS.—Mail orders will receive our prompt attention Write us for prices or anything you may want. Free delivery of goods to all parts of the city. Telephone connection.

R. F. MADDIGAN & CO.

Lower Queen St. Successors to W. Grant & Co.

THE OPENING OF NEW FALL GOODS

At Stanley Bros.

Never before have we shown such an assortment of

Ladies' Jackets, Dress Goods and Furs.

LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN and NEW YORK, all have sent their quota to make this stock one of the **BEST EVER SHOWN HERE.**

Ladies' Cloth Jackets

Well made and finished, perfect fitting, all sizes, 34 to 40 inch,

$2.50, 3.50, 4.25, 5.25 and up.

Heavy Winter Dress Tweeds

the very latest and best thing in the market,

25c., 35c, 48c. and 65c. per yard.

FURS of all kinds in immense assortment

COLLARS, RUFFS, CAPES, MUFFS, CAPS AND COATS.

ASK TO SEE OUR

$25 Astrakan Jacket.

STANLEY BROS.

Look Around!

YOU WILL SEE OUR

Ready-to-Wear CLOTHING

Worn by a great number of people in this province.

Our prices are so low that you will save many dollars.

We are having a great

CLEARANCE SALE

just now, and you can buy

$6.00 Suits for $4.00
7.50 Suits for 5.00
10.00 Suits for 7.50
15.00 Suits for 10.00

300 pairs Men's Pants, 75c., $1.00, 1.50, 2.00, worth 35 per cent. more.

A Slaughter Sale of Men's Summer Underclothing, a Shirt at your own price. Come at once, it will pay you.

—:o:—

J. B. McDonald & Co.,

Where worth and low prices meet.

FOR HAYING SEASON 1900.

Deering Ideal Mowers,

With roller and ball bearings, single gears, adjustable drag bar and shear cut knives.

Deering Hay Rakes

Last longest and get every whisp of hay.

Deering Harvest Oil

Never thickens in any climate. Free from adulteration.

A full line of Extras and Haying Tools.

W. GRANT & CO.

LePage's Old Stand, Queen Street.