THE HERALD

in this city. The time chosen were the principles of the Orange As. ed for the Legislature in 1894. sociation. These he declared to be truth, justice, equal rights, religious liberty, etc. No one will deny that fifteen, and were all made by the these are excellent principles for any Rev. Mr. Thomson. Almost, if not, association to be based upon, and, all these charges, expressly or imfor argument sake at least, we will pliedly allege that the Catholics were not dispute the Rev. Mr. Thomson's unduly favored. The very thought

his address, the Rev. Mr. Thomson, the one repeated in Charlottetown struck an attitude, and, assuming an by the Rev. Mr. Thomson, regardair of injured innocence, with vigor ing the forcing of Protestant children ous gesticulation and fiery invective, to participate in Catholic devotions. related the grievances of himself and It is number fourteen of the charges his brethren in the Province of New brought before Judge Fraser for in-Brunswick, and particularly in the vestigation, and is as follows: "That County of Gloucester and the parish in certain of the schools in the Counof Bathurst. The gravamen of his ty of Gloucester the Roman Catholic complaint was the manner in which catechism has been taught within the schools at Bathurst and vicinity school hours. That Roman Catholic were managed. He declared that in prayers have been used within such the schools conducted by the "nuns" hours in said schools. That Protesat Bathurst. Protestant children were tant children have been in the habit forced to kneel, "cross" themselves of kneeling in said schools within and take part in the recitation of said school hours and crossing them-Catholic prayers. At the time, we selves along with the Roman Catholic felt morally certain this statement pupils. That in one or more incould not be true; but we were not stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the demands of the stances Protestant children have been favor of granting the g then possessed of documentary evi- forced by their teachers in said the Manitoba minority, and that dence sufficient for its refutation. schools to so kneel and cross them. limited the Gov- leaville; Miss Lee, cook, Toronto; leville; Miss Lee appear to be an agitiator; a religious schools conducted by the "nuns" at crank, indeed, whose assertions on Bathurst. He simply says such and questions of this nature are not such things were done "in certain of likely, where he is best known, to be the schools in the County of Gloucestaken very seriously. But, in Charter." lottetown, he was addressing a strange audience, and it is not impossible that some of them may have taken what he said in good faith. Consequently it becomes necessary, in the interests of justice and truth to place before the public the facts of the case

tory of the Bathurst schools against which the Rev. gentleman so vehe teen years, from 1873 to 1890, the Catholics maintained, at their own expense, a Convent School at Bathurst Town, and also at Bathrus Village. During all this time they were assessed, like all other ratepayers for the support of the Common Schools of these districts, from which they derived very little benefit. In the school in Bathurst Town, about one hundred children were taught, while about eighty pupils were educated in the Village School. In 1890, an arrangement was made well known in the district and form matter with the Provincial Board of Education, by which these two schools were but not a word of this is heard of until it brought under the Common School law of the Province. The school rooms in the Convent building at Bathurst Town, and a certain num ber of the school rooms in the Convent building at Bathurst Town, and a certain num ber of the school rooms in the Convent building at Bathurst Town, and a certain num ber of the school rooms in the Convent building at like time to school to Phillip Bouder-eau all the time he went, as well as the two Corbett children, and that he never saw, heard or knew anything about Roughless and the school rooms in the Convention of this is heard of until it is put forward in the present complaint five years after the alleged occurrence. In addition to this there is the evidence of Elzear Godin, who states that Lyda May Ellis was going to school to Phillip Bouder-eau all the time he went, as well as the ber of the school rooms in the Convent building in the Village, were taken over by the trustees, to be used for school purposes under the Act, and several Sisters of Charity, duly licensed under the Provincial Board of Education, were engaged as teachers in these respective schools. This, in brief, is how matters stood when these schools came under the provincial States. sions of the New Brunswick School

Board of Education, seem scarcely to the Lyda May Ellis gave her evidence. It so happened, however, the principal Liberal journal in if not altogether, by the Rev. A. F. hearing what had been said about Laurier's declaration in Parliathe provisions of the School Act were prepared to deny the statements, on upon to deal with this vexed contravened in the schools presided oath. Consequently Judge Fraser over by the Sisters. The agitation beginning to the schools presided oath. over by the Sisters. The agitation went on, not losing anything, we may witness, at Fredericton, on the 19th. with the province, beyond makdepend, for about three years. Fin- of August. Of the evidence of this ing a request for the fairest of ally, in 1893, the Government, under witness and his own judgment of fair treatment of the minority

tegrity. Hon. Mr. Fraser commenced was most opportune, as the Presby- his inquiry at Bathurst, on the 30th. terian Synod of the Maritime Prov- of May, 1893, having previously givinces was then holding its sessions en public notice that all charges to here, and advantage was evidently be investigated should be formulated taken of the presence in our midst of and delivered to him previous to that such a large number of clergymen, date. All the parties to the inquiry for the greater success of the meet-were represented by counsel, the ing; as several members of the Synod most ample opportunity for the prooccupied seats on the platform and curing of evidence was allowed and took part in the proceedings, the widest possible latitude was per-Among the speakers was the Rev. A. mitted for a thorough investigation. F. Thomson, of Bathurst, N. B. When the evidence was all taken This Rev. gentleman began his ad- and counsel were heard. Judge Fradress by enunciating what, he said, ser made his report, which was print-

application of them. Assuming, of Catholics or the Catholic Church then, that these are the basic prin seems to have the same effect on the ciples of the Orange Association, let Rev. gentleman that the proverbial us see how the subsequent portion of red rag has on a bull. The report the Rev. gentleman's discourse har shows that the charges fell to the monizes with "truth" and those ground; that practically nothing was other principles enumerated by him. proved. We are not called upon in this connection to make any remarks After the explanatory portion of about any of those charges, except

vague charge was sustained at the in- for these meetings to commence vestigation. On pages 54 and 55 of and his voice was returning, it his report Judge Fraser says: before the public the facts of the case under discussion.

For the better understanding of this question, it will be necessary to relate, as briefly as possible, the histit Rocher, Elm Tree School, taught by Phillip Boudereau, about five years ago, (which would be about 1888,) that she

that she was told by Mr Phillip Boudereau
the teacher, to kneel, and also to cross
herself. ** * She said in her direct examination that the teacher told her how to
make the sign of the cross; but on cross
examination she completely broke down,
and stated that the teacher did not teach
her how to cross herself, but that she
simply learned it from seeing the other
children do it. * ** The cross-examination of this witness was a mass of contradictions which it would take up too much
time to refer to. * * * Could anything
more absurd be imagined than that a
Roman Catholic teacher with ordinary
common sense would, in open school in the
presence of the scholars, threaten to punish a Protestant pupil by beating her because such pupil would not cross herself—
at least if he did so it could not but be
well known in the district and form matter

teacher above mentioned had gone These arrangements, with the to the United States and was absent tion regarding the conduct of these that he returned to New Brunswick Manitoba, the organ of the Greenschools was set on foot, principally, on the 8th. of August, 1893, and way/Government, said; "Mr Thomson. Charges were made that him at the investigation, said he was ment on Monday is that if called

the Great Seal of the Province, ap- the matter, Hon. Mr. Fraser under the circumstances. We are ointed Hon. John James Fraser, thus expresses himself, on pages sure Mr. Laurier does not believe Judge of the Supreme Court, a Com- 55 and 56 of his report : in Separate schools; he is too adtrue it might have been corroborated by witnesses—the Corbetts and others who attended school with her, and who the complainant knew were in the school with her, while her own brother, Henry M. Ellis, and Elzear Godin, who went to school with her at the time, state they never saw or heard of the occurrence; and Mr. Boudereau, the teacher, jositively swears nothing of the kind ever took place. I, therefore, express as my opinion that the evidence does not warrant the statement that Protestant children in any of the schools in Gloucester County were forced by the teachers in the schools to kneel or to cross themselves." The charges formulated numbere

foregoing facts, it will be abundantly evident to any unbiased mind that it equired no little temerity on the part of a gentleman, with the prefix Reverend to his name, to emphatically repeat, as Rev. Mr. Thomson did, on the 3rd. inst., a statement, much more indefinitely made and positively disproved over two years previously. It will now be in order for the Loyal Orange Association, claiming to be based on "truth, equa rights and religious liberty," to take the earliest opportunity of purging its ranks of such false witnesses as the Rev. A. F. Thomson.

A Protean Politician.

addressed a series of public meet

Naturally, the Manitoba Schoo

are informed by his party organs in that Province that he, amidst "indescribable enthusiasm" emphatically declared himself in After these Quebec meetings were over, the Hon. gentleman "lost nothing was heard from him. During this interval of cilence, the reports of his speeches which had appeared in his organs were circulated broadcast over Quebec But Mr. Laurier had arranged to address public meetings in On-Let us now see how, even this tario, and as the time approached occurred to him that, as he had to ride a different chorse in On-The only instance in which this was tario, from the one he rode in Quebec, it would be necessary to quiet down his Quebec steed Consequently he wrote to a prominent official of the Ontario Liberal organization, that he did not make use, at the Quebec meetings, of the expressions attributed to him; that these expressions were altogether different from his accustomed manner of speech. He did not, however, ask the papers which published his Quebec speeches to contradict or deny the speeches to contradict or deny the tion, "locofoco," which originated in New York somewhere during the thirway for his entrance into the ties, and was given to a particular Province of Ontario, and having party faction, but came to be applied to completely recovered his voice, he the whole Democratic party in 1840. sets forth for that Province. He Log cabins and hard cider was the opened his campaign at Morris- popular cry in that year, but no one burg on the 7th. inst. In his de- can tell how many people were driven iverance, on the School question, from the support of Van Buren he said the Government had act-through fear of being nicknamed ed harshly with Manitoba; that it "locofocos." The name "mugwump, had, so to say, taken Manitoba by which came into use in the first the throat, and commanded her Cleveland campaign, was of Indian to redress the grievance of the origin, and means "Big Chief," or minority. As regarded his opin- one big and wise in his own conceit ion on the matter, he said he The latest addition to the vocabulary could not be expected to offer an is the name "goo-goo," which, accordopinion; but he would be disposed ing to a Chicago paper, originated in to have a commission of inquiry, and he would like to see griev- of persons, or a party, whose object ances redressed wherever he is good government, without respect thought a gaievance might exist. In this vague indefinite way, he talked round the question, for some time. It will thus be seen Mr. Laurier has, on this question, as we have all along contended, one story to tell his Quebec auditors and quite another for his friends in Ontario. That Mr. Laurier's double game is un. derstood by his followers is apparent from the declarations of his party press, from the very time the question came up in Parliament. Regarding his speech at

sure Mr. Laurier does not believe in Separate schools; he is too advanced and liberal a thinker to wanced and liberal a thinker to the past summer Hon. J. G. Ward, of last month. He was an old and much of last month. He was an old and much of last month. He was an old and much of last month. told her she must cross herself, nor did he ever show her how to cross herself or in any way threaten to beat her if she did not cross herself. It seems unnecessary to pursue the inquiry of this charge further. I will merely say that Miss Lyda May Ellis' statement as to what she says occurred in the school cannot be accepted as true; she having on cross examination distinctly contradicted herself; and I the more incline to this view, as the occurrence seems so improbable in itself—besides if true it might have been corroborated by witnesses—the Corbetts and others who of Hansard and reads as follows: The Order in-Council is termed a decision. I do not understand that term exactly. As I read it, and I read it pretty carefully, it can hardly be called a decision; it s simply an invitation to Government of Manitoba to deal with that question, and to leave them to apply the remedy to the their own legislation, an invitation say, though I am sorry to say it is couched in most unfortunate language." From all this it certainly must be admitted that M1 Laurier's declarations on this question manifest the greatest possible variety. They have been varied to suit time, place and circumstances. He seems to be acting on the principle of the circus man "You pays your money and takes your choice."

DURING last week, His Hon Lieutenant Governor Howlan and Dairy Superintendent Dillon visited most of the dairy stations in the eastern section of the Province, held meetings and addressed large audiences. At Red House and St. Peter's complimentary adresses of welcome were presented to the Lieut. Governor to which SEVERAL weeks ago, Hon. Mr. he replied in excellent speeches Laurier, Leader of the Opposition mbracing the whole range of farming; but particularly refer ings in the Province of Quebec. ring to the dairying and fruitgrowing industries. On Saturquestion constituted the principal theme of his discourses, and we enthusiastic meeting at Marsh-Lieut. Governor surpassed himand quoted figures to show what as rapid. Mr. Dillon also delivered a most practical speech on our the best class of cheese and butter. Certainly these visits to the dairying centres and these practical addresses cannot fail to be of great advantage to our

Dolltical Vicknames constantly being coined in the United States, and are generally of an offen-"Democrat" origin Then there was that offensive degigna New York, and "is applied to a class to political affiliation. These people and not to be catalogued among virile men." Its derivation seems to be shronded in mystery.-Mail and



Canada and New Zealand

7—Wool and manufactures composed wholly or in part thereof, viz: blankets, lannels, tweeds and rugs. 8-Flax (phormium)

10-Oats. 11-Wheat and wheat flour. 12—ceeds. 13—Coal. 14—Kerosene oil (petroleum) 15—Safes. 16—Organs and pianofortes.

2—Twines of all kinds, ropes and cordage, a rate equal to 2½ per cent. ad valorum less than the general tariff rates current at date of importation.

3—Leather, a rate equal to 10 per cent. off the rate current, at date of importation.

are homeless on account of the fire, and the larger portion of the number are in a state of destitution. The curlers rink has been opened to receive the homeless. Much sympathy is manifested throughout town, and as its coming on winter season importation.

Marine Disaster.

A special to the Detroit Free Press from Stoke's Bay, Ont., dated the 10th, reports indications that the steamer Africa, of Owen Sound, is day evening, they attended a most lost with all on board. The following is a complete list:-Captain H P field. On this occasion, the Larsen, Toronto; Mate, William Anderson, Owen Sound; Chief Engineer self and dealt in a most thorough Matt Hayes, Toronto; Second Enernment for not having redressed agriculture. He pointed out the two firemen, two deck-hands, names We have taken the trouble, however, selves." It will be noticed that the ernment for not having redressed the selves. It will be noticed that the those grievances without delay, great advantages our Province schooner Severe of Toronto; were on Lake Huron, bound up, with coal, from Owen Sound, last Monday night. that the Rev. Mr. Thomson would that what is charged took place in the his voice", and, for quite a while extraordinary advances had been When 20 miles off Cove Island Light made in the manufacture of but both boats were making bad weather ter and cheese in the Province of in the heavy north-wester raging, and Quebec, in a few years. Quebec the steamer let go of her consort. was not as highly favored as this When last seen from the Severn, the Province, and there was no good Africa was rolling heavily, and sudden eason why our progress in this iy disappeared from view. The line should not be proportionally Severn finally fetched up on the beach five miles north of Loyal Island. She became a total loss. The crew were capabilities for the production of saved by some fishermen, after being in the rigging 28 hours. The Africa's lifeboats and life preservers have been picked up on Loyal Island. So far, there has been no additional news with regard to the fate of the Africa, but the impression of everybody is that there is very slight hope of her having weathered the terrific gale of Monday night. In passing to-day, Captain Silversides, of the barge Severn, stated that the Africa and her consort, the Severn, left Ashtabula on Friday evening, bound for Owen Sound. There was a very strong wind, which gradual'y increased in and rails. There is a good barn on the land light, the severity of the gale became so great that the Africa, which was towing the Severn, was obliged to

let go the tow line, owing to the nountainous waves and the trenendous rolling of the two vessels. We watched our consort for a short while," said the captain, "although we had all we could do ourselves to manage our own vessel, and it was not long before she disappeared. Whether she sank or not I cannot say for certain, but the general impression among the crew of my boat was that she had gone down. If she did, as I very much fear, it is almost impossible that any of the crew could have escaped, sor terrific was the gale. I have been sailing the lakes for many years, and I have seldom encountered wilder storm." Captain Silversides spoke in the warmest terms of Capt. Larsen, as a man thoroughly trusted

by his employers, a capable seaman, and popular with all with whom he had come in contact. "If the worst has happened," he said, "I have ost a good friend, and the lake service has lost one of the best captains Silversides will proceed at once to Toronto to communicate with the owners of the two vessels. No further news with regard to the disaster has been received by Mrs. Christie. owner of the Africa and the Severn, and the arrival of Captain Silversides of the Severn, has been anxiously expected, in order that fuller details may be obtained. Mrs. Ohristie has not given up hope that the Africa may have weathered the gale, or have been beached in some spot where communication by telegraph was un-

WATER-TIGHT Roots for fall at GOFF BROS.

Foreman-Was Smith's threat of nching the Editor carried out? Devil no has been watching the row)—No, t Smith was.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1895.

WIssoria of the Supreme Court, a Commissioner to inquire into all charges made concerning these schools, as well as any other schools in the County of Gloucester; to institute a thorough investigation and report thereon to the Government. It may be remarked that the Hon. Mr. Fraser, who is at present Lieuteant Government. It may be remarked that the Hon. Mr. Fraser, who is at present Lieuteant Government. It may be remarked that the Hon. Mr. Fraser, who is at present Lieuteant Government. It may be remarked that the Hon. Mr. Fraser, who is at present Lieuteant Government. It may be remarked that the Hon. Mr. Fraser, who is at present Lieuteant Government sized that the Hon. Mr. Fraser, who is at present Lieuteant Government sized that the Hon. Mr. Fraser, who is at present Lieuteant Government sized that the Hon. Mr. Fraser, who is at present Lieuteant Government sized that the Hon. Mr. Fraser, who is at present Lieuteant Government sized that the Hon. Mr. Fraser, who is at present Lieuteant Government sized that the Hon. Mr. Fraser, who is at present Lieuteant Government sized that the Hon. Mr. Fraser, who is at present Lieuteant Government sized that the Hon. Mr. Fraser, who is at present Lieuteant Government sized that the school; but also who is at present Lieuteant Government sized that the school in the counter of the Soparate schools in Manual Translation and reciprocal and intervent the past summer Hon. J. G. Ward, reasurer and postmaster general of the years and of late teach of the past summer Hon. J. G. Ward, reasurer and postmaster general of the year. He was an old and much respected man, having lived to the advanced that the postmaster and postmaster general of the Zealand, visited Canada and on the heart of the Zealand, visited Canada and on the Lieu Lauchlin Gillis of Grand River. Lot the was an old and much respected man, having lived to the advan the school, he induced the trustees to permit her to attend the school; but she was never enrolled as a pupil, and she was only at his school for a few weeks. Mr. Boudereau emphatically contradicted the statements of Lyda May Ellis, that he statements of Lyda May Ellis, that he ever required her to kneel, that he ever required her to kneel, that he ever told her she must cross herself, nor did he or a threat after roundly abusing or a threat after roundly abusing direct the school; but he determined that of the government of the government so of the was always a welcome guest at every so-cial gathering that would take place. He was one of the earliest subscribers to the Charlottetown Herald; when under the Charlottetown Herald; when under the management of Edward Riely, with this gentleman he was very intimate, and had continued it ever since. He discussed politics freely and had a prodigious memory, which will always remain perpetual by his numerous friends and acquaintances in various parts of this island. Knowing him to be such an old subscriber to the Herald, it would be only doing him justice to devote this short Obituary in your very valuable paper, and a tribute to your very valuable paper, and a tribu his memory.

Ohatham Visited by a Terrible Genflagration.

A sixty thousand dollar fire swept or ten acres of Chatham, N. B., Thursday It broke out in the rear of the store of I 16—Organs and pianofortes.
17—Tallow.
18—Lumber and timber, planks, boards and dimension stuffs, rough or manufactured, including doors, sashes and blinds.
19—Binder twine.
The following articles when imported under like conditions and in like manner is to receive in both countries preferential tariff treatment as follows, viz:

1—Agricultural implements, including also axes, hatchets, scythes, forks, rakes, hoes, shovels and spades, if made dutiable under a New Zealand general tariff, to be free.
2—Twines of all kinds, ropes and cordage, a rate equal to 2½ per cent. additional time are terribly scorched. Fully 50 families are homeless on account of the number are in a the larger portion of the number are in a importation.

4—Boots and shoes, harness and sad-losses sustained by most of these people are very great. Sixty-five buildings in 4—Boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, at 17½ per cent. ad valorum, or in case the general tariff rate in both countries be 25 per cent. the preferential rate to be 20 per cent.

5—Furniture at 20 per cent. ad valorum.

10 countries be 25 per cent. ad valorum.

10 countries be 25 per cent. ad valorum.

11 countries be 26 per cent. ad valorum.

12 countries be 27 per cent. ad valorum.

13 countries be 28 per cent. ad valorum.

14 countries be 28 per cent. ad valorum.

15 countries be 27 per cent. ad valorum.

16 countries be 28 per cent. ad valorum.

17 countries be 28 per cent. ad valorum.

18 countries be 29 per cent. ad valorum.

19 countries be 29 per cent. ad valorum.

10 countries be 20 per cent. ad valorum.

10 countries be 20 per cent. ad valorum.

10 countries be 27 per cent. ad valorum.

10 countries be 28 per cent. ad valorum.

11 countries be 29 per cent. ad valorum.

12 countries be 28 per cent. ad valorum.

13 countries be 28 per cent. ad valorum.

14 countries be 28 per cent. ad valorum.

15 countries be 28 per cent. ad valorum.

16 countries be 28 per cent. ad valorum.

17 countries be 28 per cent. ad valorum. and Imperial. Among the buildings destroyed were: Robinson's Carriage and Sleigh Works, Gillespie's Foundry Works.—six buildings. Gillespie's loss is \$12,000; insurance \$2,675.

CH'TOWN PRICES, OCT., 15: Dalf skins (trimmer)..... 0.25 to 0.30 raw(per load).....

FARM FOR SALE

A acres of land, convenient to Wisner's Mills, Lot 48. 80 acres are cleared, and the remainder is covered with wood Terms easy. Apply to ÆNEAS A. McDONALD,

JAMES WISNER,

Mortgage Sale

TO be sold by Public Auction, on THURS-DAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of November, A. D., 1855. at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty-second day of July, A. D., 1886, and made between John D McPhee, of Souris Line Road, Lot or Township number Forty-Five in King's County, Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Matilda McPhee his wife, of the one part, and John Appollonarius McDonell, of Charlottetown, of the other part.

of the one part, and John Appollonarius McDonell, of Charlottetown, of the other part.

All that tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and heing on Township number Forty-Eive, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake set in the west side of the Souris Line Road, and in the north-east angle of land in the possession of Edward Grinsell, and thence (according to the magnetic meridian of the year 1764) running west one hundred and thirty chains and fifty-six links to the east boundary of Township number Forty-four; thence north six chains and seventy links, thence east to the said road; thence along the same south to the place of commencement, and being the squatern half part or moiety of one hundred and seventy acres of land, conveyed by Emanuel McEschern, the then Commissioner of Public Lands to Joseph McPhee, and the said John McPhee by Indenture bearing date the twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and containing by estimation eighty-six acres of land, a little more or less Also all that other tract pleee or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township number Forty-Five, aforesaid, hounded and escribed as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a stake set in the west side of the Souris Line Road, aforesaid; thence south one chain and sixty-seven links; thence west sixty-five chains, or to the division line between Townships number Forty-five and Forty-four; thence south five chains; thence east to the road, aforesaid; thence south five chains; thence east to the road, aforesaid; thence north along the same six chains and sixty-seven links; thence morth and a less and sixty-seven links, thence morth and a less and sixty-seven links and sixty-seven links.

Many claim to have the Greatest Show of Mantles

lackets and Furs. We claim to show as fine an assortment of Latest Styles, Best Goods and Lowest Prices as any firm on P. E. Island.



STANLEY BROS.

P. S .- You do yourself an injustice if you do not see our goods and prices.

Sets

If any one doubts, watch our delivery teams, ask at the Railway Station if we ship any Furniture. Watch our workmen come and go from our factory. The facts are, the people want home-made FURNITURE and we supply it.

Who sell at Selling Prices

NEAS A. McDONALD,
Barrister, Ch'town, or to Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. Who sell at Selling Prices.

the MAKERS.

That are so handsome

you feel proud to own

them; so comfortable you

would not part with

them; so cheap everyone

can afford them. Now

is your time! Buy of

Bedroom

SEVENTY-FIVE

Every One Giving Satisfaction.

SOLD WITHIN THE YEAR,

Highland Ranges Fully Warranted,

ELL & CHANDLER.

Overcoats and Reefers.

The Finest, Best, at the Cheapest Possible Honest Price. No put on to take off. See our \$5.25 Reefers. Big Profit Stores ask \$8.00 for no better. See our \$5.25 Storm Ulsters.

JAMES PATON & CO.