THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1897.

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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

The Charlottetown Hospital.

Elsewhere in this issue, we publish a statement of the workings of the Charlottetown Hospital for the year 1896. A careful study of this report cannot fail to convince anyone of the great work for suffering humanity that is constantly going on in this institution, under the direction of the good Sisters of Charity. When it is remembered that eighteen years ago no hospital existed in this city, and that since the founding of this excellent institution, so many patients have been cared for and such serious surgical operations have been performed, we may very well ask ourselves what would have become of the greater number of those thus treated during those years, if the hospital did not exist. We think we have made it sufficiently clear that this institution, where patients suffering from all manner of disease are most comfortably lodged; where the best medical skill in the city is at their disposal, and where they receive the most careful nursing, is one of the most indispensable in the diocese, and is worthy the patronage of all generously disposed persons. All may rest assured that no extravagance, no carelessness will have any place in the management of the institution. All may feel satisfied that the strictest economy, the most scrupulous care will be exercised in the disposition of whatever is placed at the disposal of the good Sisters for the benefit of the hospital.

The Duty of the Hour.

THE conference of the Liberal Conservative Party, of this Province opens in this City to-day. At this conference, no doubt, such points of organization and discipline as are in the general opinion of those present, for the best interest of all opposed to the present Provincial Government, will be discussed and agreed upon. This done, the next step will be to have these regulations inculcated and adopted by branch organizations in the different electoral districts throughout the Province. Thus, with order and discipline radiating, as it were from a central authority and permeating every branch organization in the Province, may we hope for unity of thought and unanimity of political action, when a call to arms is made. Whatever may be agreed upon, at the conference, as best for the opposition as a whole, should be adhered to by all members of the opposition, and whatever is adopted as a line of action by any local organization should be vigorously and unwaveringly backed up by the rank and file of our party in each section. In this way our party will assume the form of an army arrayed for political warfare. With a good general and competent subordinate officers the different sections of the party would move in unison, and thus present a solid phalanx to the enemy. Whatever plans may be agreed upon at the conference, certain it is, the opposition to the present Local Government cannot be too well organized. The fight at the polls, when it does come, must of necessity be a bitter one, and all the available strength of the opposition will be required to win the battle. This is not because the Government have done anything that should entitle them to hope to come back to power; not because they possess the confidence of a majority of the electorate. Not at all; but because their legislation has been shaped to fortify themselves in power, and because they are most unscrupulous in their methods of political warfare. They are adepts in employing "human devices," and they will unblushingly use the money wrung from the tax payers to perpetuate a manner of political administration the worst this Province has ever been cursed with. In consideration of these facts, we say again the opposition to the present Government cannot be too well prepared for the battle at the polls.

MR. HARDY promised the Brantford people free coal. Mr. Fielding declared in Nova Scotia that there shall be no free coal. Mr. Hardy says coal is subject to duty in the interests of the New York millionaires, who own the eastern mines. As it happens the major part of the coal used is altogether free of duty. Further, the New York millionaires who own the mines were granted them under contract by Mr. Fielding, when he was Premier of Nova Scotia. If it was wrong for the millionaires to have the mines why did Mr. Fielding give them away?—Mail and Empire.

WM. B. FAUVEL, Liberal M. P., for Bonaventure, P. Q., is dead.

THE net debt of Canada last month was increased by $3,352,471. The revenue for the seven months has decreased half a million; the expenditure in the same time has increased one million—making a difference of a million and a half under Hon. Mr. Fielding's regime.

AN Ottawa despatch says that "Mr. F. C. Wade, barrister, Winnipeg, has been appointed a commissioner to investigate a number of charges of political partizanship against certain officials of the Stony Mountain penitentiary. Mr. Wade wrote a pamphlet on the school question, combatting the right of the Catholics to redress." Mr. Wade makes the 31st "commission" appointed to enquire into "charges of political partizanship" against men in the public service. He will thus obtain "relief" to the extent of $25 a day and may be able by the Torquemada methods which such "Commissions" employ to find out that some of the Stony Mountain penitentiary men have "talked politics" or "wore a Tupper button" or applauded at a tory meeting" or done some one of the many similar crimes for which public servants are being dismissed all over Canada. This will be quite in order. Mr. Wade, by his pamphlet, gave evidence of being admirably adapted for that kind of work. While the use the grits made of his pamphlet (published at the expense of the Manitoba government) fairly entitles him to all the "relief" he can get out of the job.—Halifax Herald.

THREE by-elections for the House of Commons were held in Ontario on Thursday, and there is ample evidence to show that the National Policy was the chief factor in determining the results. The three constituencies contested are, South Brant, North Ontario and East Simcoe. South Brant is a traditional Grit constituency. From 1872 to 1896 Hon. Mr. Paterson never failed of election there, carrying it with large majorities. In 1891, his majority was 542, and in 1887, it was 574. At the general election in June last he lost his election; because, as he says himself, he and his friends were over confident. A Conservative was elected by 81 votes. At the election on Thursday it went back to the Grits with a majority greatly reduced from that of former years. The majority of the Grit candidate was 399. It seems altogether likely the Government candidate would have been defeated, had not Mr. Laurier and Mr. Paterson gone into the constituency and emphatically assured the electors that no tarift changes would be made that would interfere with established industries. Score one for the National Policy. East Simcoe is an old Liberal constituency. In 1891 the Grit candidate was elected by a majority of 207. He was unseated and the present Conservative member elect, Mr. Bennet, was elected by a majority of 16. At the general election in June, in a three-cornered fight, Mr. Bennet was returned by a majority of 246. At the election on Thursday he was again elected by a majority of 183. During the election campaign, Mr. Cook the Grit candidate made Free Trade his shibboleth. He announced himself in favor of wiping out every vestige of protection. The consequence was that the people rejected him, and elected the supporter of the National Policy; and this, notwithstanding that he goes into Parliament to oppose a Government that has not yet had sufficient time to do anything to make it unpopular. Score two for the National Policy; North Ontario has been a close constituency. It was grit in 1874 1878 and 1882. It went Conservative in 1887, by a majority of 158, and the same candidate carried it by a somewhat increased majority in 1891. About a year ago, in consequence of the death of the sitting member, the constituency was thrown open, and Mr. McGillivray, Conservative, was elected, in a three-cornered contest. At the general election in June last Mr. McGillivray was declared elected by a majority of one. It was discovered that a ballot box had been tampered with. Mr. McGillivray resigned and went out of politics. In the contest of Thursday last it went Grit by a majority of 32. The Government candidate was a trimmer and had the support of Grits and Patrons. In all three constituencies the whole force of the Dominion and Ontario Governments were thrown into the struggle in favor of the Grit candidates. Notwithstanding all this, the results show that the Conservative party is wonderfully alive in the Province of Ontario, and that opposition to the National policy makes no progress.

THE United States warships, New York, Maine Columbia, Amphitrete and Marblehead had a terrible experience recently in the storm off the North Carolina coast. Four lives were lost, eight injured, and much damage to the ships is reported.

A Maine View of Reciprocity.

Halifax Herald.

The Portland Me., Press, the leading republican newspaper in Maine—the state from which Mr. Dingley comes,—regards reciprocity with Canada as wholly impossible. It reasons in this way: "Judging from Mr. Dingley's utterances there is very small chance of any closer commercial relations between the Unitsd States and the Dominion than exist at present, unless (1) the Canadians are willing to make a tariff that shall discriminate against English goods and in favor of American and (2) the English government is willing for them to do so. Neither of these things however is likely to happen. There is a very strong feeling of loyalty to the British Crown among the Canadians which of itself would be likely to be sufficient to deter them from discriminating in our favor, but if that would be overcome there would still be the consent of the British government to be obtained, and the chance of obtaining that would be exceedingly small. Real reciprocity between this country and Canada could hardly be obtained short of the adoption of the scheme which was championed by Mr. Erastus Wiman, which was the extension of the American tariff so as to take in Canada as well as the United States. That scheme, however, found very little favor in Canada, when Mr. Wiman was advocating it and would find just as little now. It was looked upon then by the Canadians as almost paramount to annexation to this country, and Mr. Wiman was accused of disloyalty to Canada for proposing it. But any less general reciprocity than this is not likely to find much favor in this country. A reciprocity in agricultural products has been suggested, but the American farmers living along the border would very strenously object to that. Reciprocity in manufactured goods, without discrimination against England, would surely furnish a means of getting British goods into this country without paying the duties, and would practically abrogate our protective tariff as far as England is concerned. There are certain interests which would profit undoubtedly from even a limited reciprocity with Canada, but taking the country over and having due regard to all its interests no limited reciprocity that could be arranged would be likely to be profitable to us." This is but a milder way of saying what Blaine told us nine years ago, that so long as we are British subjects we need not expect reciprocity with the United States. And, we take it, that this is the attitude of the great bulk of the United States people. In many cases it is prompted by pure jingoism, but in others, it is due to the reason set forth in the article quoted above. Our neighbors, even such of them as are not hostile to us, do not see how it is possible to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with us that will be of any particular use to them unless they are prepared to accept Mr. Wiman's scheme of commercial vassalage which they know the great majority of the Canadian people are not prepared to do. It is just at this point that Messrs. Charlton and Farrer got in their abominable work. They go to Washington and whisper in the ears of the United States politicians that it is time pressure was brought to bear on Canada to make her accept the Wiman scheme of commercial vassalage. "Offer it to her," they say, "accompanied with the alternative of the worst you can do her, and thus give your friends in Canada a chance to see what they can do to accomplish her destruction." And if the United States politicians remark that the first proposals should come from Canada, and that Canada seems slow about making them these emissaries of the grit party (and of the evil one) suggest that a sharp tarift "pinch" here and there, might perhaps hurry up such proposals. And then follow such tariff "pinches" as we have witnessed of recent years. Our worst enemies are people of our own Canadian household. Our U. S. neighbors, if left to themselves, would probably leave us alone. They might not be willing to conclude a reciprocity treaty with us, for reasons such as our Portland contemporary sets forth, but they would not disfigure their tariff in order to injure us. Whenever they have done that, it has been at the suggestion of some ambassador of the grit party of Canada.

Imperial Parliament.

Some important statements were made on the 5th in the Imperial House of Commons on the vote of $3,994,010 for the expense of the recent Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile to Dongola. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, referred to the decision of the Egyptian mixed court of appeal in refusing to allow the funds of the Caisse of the Egyptian debt to be used to defray the expenses referred to, thus compelling Great Britain to advance the money required. The chancellor of the exchequer declared that the court of appeals had thus created an "almost absurd position," adding: "And next year a grave question will arise regarding the court's powers and authority, and whether it should be allowed to thus interfere in affairs. "The main cause of the prolonged British occupation is that France especially never allowed Great Britain a free and in Egypt. Involuntarily retiring from that country, France thereby threw upon Great Britain the whole responsibility for the safety of Egypt, and Great Britain may fairly demand a free hand in the performance of her responsibilities. The government believes that their policy in Egypt is right and will not be worried out of it by hindrances and difficulties such as the refusal of money. The next advance will be to Abu Hamis, and by the advance later will go further, but how far it is impolitic to say. John Morley, who was chief secretary for Ireland in Lord Rosebery's administration, commented upon the gravity of the statements made by the chancellor of the exchequer, especially in regard to the action of France and Russia in the matter of the Caisse, 'which,' Mr. Morley declared, 'is a direct and most imprudent challenge to those powers, who questioned the sincerity of British policy.' 'The government has now avowed,' continued Mr. Morley, 'that the expedition was the first step in prolonged, costly and dangerous operations, which is nothing nothing short of madness for the government to gratuitously jump into. Mr. Morley concluded with dwelling upon the locking up of great bodies of troops, at a time 'when we are within measurable distance of new conditions of sea power and the balance of power in levant.' Sir William Harcourt, the liberal leader in the House of Commons, described the references of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to France and Russia as 'mischievious and dangerous.' Sir Geo. N. Curzon, parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, protested against the 'unwarranted interruptions.' Vezy Knox, member for Londonderry city, moved to reduce the vote by the amount of England's share. The motion was rejected by a vote of 139 to 129. John Dillon, M. P., anti-Parnellite, of East Mayo, opposed the vote. The vote was adopted by 169 to 57.

Discipline Maintained.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, published on the 2th. ult., furnishes particulars of the loss of the British Indian troopship, Warren Hastings, which was wrecked off the Island of Reunion on Friday, January 14. The troopship ran ashore at 2.20 A. M. The shock was severe. It was very dark, and torrents of rain were falling. She had on board soldiers and crew to the number of 1,122 men, besides a number of women and children, the families of the married men of the military force. When the ship struck the troops were ordered to retire from the upper deck, to which they had flocked on the first alarm, and to fall in below. This they did promptly with perfect discipline, although the men were fully conscious of the danger they were in. They were quietly mustered between decks. Owing to the fact that the surf boats could not be used in landing the troops, two officers of the Warren Hastings were lowered from the ship's bow to the rocks, and when it was found that a landing could be effected in this way the disembarkation of the soldiers was begun at four o'clock in the morning, Commander Holland hoping it was safe to retain the women, children and sick on board until daylight. But the steamship was soon found to be heeling over so rapidly that everyone was ordered to the upper deck, the danger of capsizing being eminent. Therefore Commander Holland ordered the landing of troops to be stopped so that the women, children and the sick could be landed first. This order was obeyed with admirable discipline. By five o'clock the decks had heeled over to an angle of fifty degrees to starboard and the boats were all swept away. The good swimmers were then permitted to swim ashore, carrying ropes. By these means many others were landed and the disembarkation of all on board was completed with the loss of only two native servants. Many acts of personal bravery were recorded. The French officials and inhabitants of the Island of Reunion gave the shipwrecked people every assistance possible.

Lumber Goes Up.

The members of the Washington ways and means committee devoted their attention on the 5th. inst to the schedule of wood and manufactures of wood and decided to restore the McKinley rates practically in full with the exception of white pine. In response to the general demand of the representatives of the lumber interests, who complained that the Canadians were capturing the American markets for white pine, this wood was raised to its old rate in the act of 1883, which is $2 per 1,000 feet sawed. The manufactures of pine, clapboards and shingles are raised correspondingly so that all forms of pine will pay the same duties as spruce. Pine was dutiable at $2 under the law of 1883, but when the McKinley bill was framed the rate was reduced to $1, so that in the new bill it will pay twice the rates of the McKinley act. The Wilson act placed lumber and nearly all forms of wood on the free list. Under the revived McKinley schedule, timber, squared or sided, will pay ½ cent a cubic foot, sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore and basswood, $1 per 1,000 feet board measure, and other sawed lumber $2 per 1,000 feet. Lumber planed or finished will pay 50 cents a thousand feet in addition for each side, planed or finished, and 50 cents more per 1,000 feet when tongued and grooved. Cedar posts, ties, telegraph and telephone poles paid 20 per cent. ad valorem under the McKinley law, sawed boards and planks, and all forms of sawed cedar, ebony, mahogany and other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed, paid 20 per cent. ad valorem, casks, barrels, empty boxes, etc., 30 per cent., and furniture 35 per cent.

Don't be misled with great promises and big advertisements about Boots, Shoes and Readymade Clothing. We don't care for what others promise, we will do better for you every time, it will pay you not to forget this when you want to buy. Go direct to the Great Slaughter Sale at J. B. McDonald's Old Stand

Startling NEWS

Now is the time for the buying public. Thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of

READY-TO-WEAR

CLOTHING

For Men & Boys & Youths.

If ever times were hard Prowse Bros, are trying to make them easy by giving such tremendous bargains in

OVERCOATS,

Reefers

and Suits,

FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

Ulsters worth $5.50 for $3.95, Ulsters $7.50 for $5.00, Ulsters worth $9.00 for $6.75, and hundreds of other bargains for the people.

Don't let the golden opportunity go by. If you do don't blame Prowse Bros., for they are doing all they can for the people of this their native province.

Now for Prowse Bros. with all speed, and if you don't find prices as stated, then you don't need to buy.

PROWSE BROS,

The Farmers Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men

Report of the Charlottetown Hospital for the year 1896.

Patients admitted during the year,	140
Paying patients,	60
Non-paying patients,	80
Surgical operations,	75
Outdoor patients, gratis,	70
Discharged cured,	110
" incurable,	19
Deaths,	11
Still in hospital,	18

CARD OF THANKS.

The Mother Superior desires to return her sincerest thanks to all who have contributed towards the hospital during the past year. She tenders her special thanks to Mrs. S. R. Jenkins, M. D., who collected the sum of fifty dollars, sufficient to pay for putting in the electric light fixtures. She also avails herself of this occasion to thank most heartily those who promoted and those who took part in the concert held for the benefit of the hospital on Monday evening last, as well as all who assisted thereat.

DIED.

In this city, on the 8th inst., John Metron, a native of Syria, aged 30 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At Launching, Lot 55, on the 23rd of Jan., after a short illness of inflammation of the lungs, Daniel McDonald, in the 64th year of his age. R. I. P.

At St Peter's Bay on Jan. 8th Matilda, relict of the late John Steele, aged 79 years, Deceased was an intelligent, amiable and virtuous woman and posessed many excellent qualities which rendered her very popular and caused her to be highly esteemed by her numerous friends and acquaintances. R. I. P.

At St Peter's Bay on Jan. 5th Mary, relict of the late Ronald McLean aged 93 years. R. I. P.

At her residence, Farmington, on Friday 29th ult. after a short illness, Margaret Walsh, beloved wife of Thomas Burge, and daughter of the late James Walsh of Morell, in the 38th year of her age, leaving a sorrowing husband and six children to mourn the loss of a kind and virtuous mother. The funeral took place on Saturday and was largely and influentially attended, showing the high esteem in which the deceased was held by all classes in the community. Her remains were conveyed to the Catholic Church at St. Peter's Bay where the last sad rites were performed by Rev. Father Gillis thence to the cemetary and laid to rest. May her soul rest in peace.

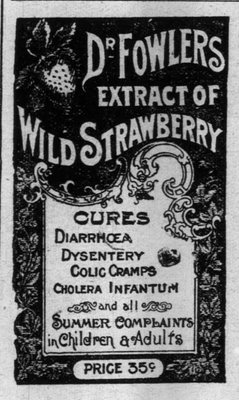
WEEK'S Annual White Goods Sale and display all week. Messrs Weeks & Co's clerks were very busy opening up and arranging the White Goods. They will make an extra large display this year of all kinds of White Goods and household Goods, such as pillow cottons and sheetings, table linens and napkins, towels and towelings satin and honeycomb counterpanes rich Swiss embroideries, lawns, handkerchiefs, lace curtains, ladies underwear men's white shirts, collars and cuffs, etc. Special sale prices in all goods.
—W. A. Weeks & Co.—White Goods Sale.

You will save at least from 15 to 20 per cent, by buying your Boots and Shoes and Readymade Clothing at the Great Bankrupt Slaughter Sale, J. B. McDonald's Old Stand, opposite the Market.

In the Imperial House of Lords on the 4th, Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, explained the government's scheme for reorganization of the army with the view of bringing the battalions at home to a higher state of efficiency and augmenting those abroad in respect of fulness of ranks and numbers of organizations. The scheme the government had formulated, he said, included among other changes the addition of two battalions of the guards, making nine battalions in all, and the employment of three of them abroad. It was intended to add one battalion each to the Highland, Malta and West India regiments and 3,600 men to the garrison artillery.

The presence of posters in the lobby of the Harlem N. Y. Opera House, announcing a coming lecture by Robert Ingersoll caused trouble a few evenings ago at an entertainment given for the Catholic Church of St. Thomas and Apostle, at 18th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Many prominent Catholics gathered in front of the Opera House and refused to have the entertainment begun until the objectionable posters were removed. Finally the bills were torn down and thrown into an alley in the rear of the theatre by order of Mr. Blumenthal, the manager, and the entertainment proceeded. Mr. Ingersoll had engaged the Opera House for the next Sunday night, when he is to deliver a lecture on the "The Bible."

A Washington despatch of the 4th. says: Sir Richard J. Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce of the Dominion of Canada, and Hon. L. H. Davies, minister of marine and fisheries, the commission sent by the liberal government of Canada to Washington to sound the republican leaders on the subject of reciprocity, arrived in the city today. The two commissioners declined to see visitors during the evening. Their object in coming to Washington and what they expect to do is set forth in the following official statement issued by the commissioners and forwarded to the press. Our object in coming to Washington is in the first place to see Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and to confer with him on several important matters affecting Canada and the United States. While here, we propose to take advantage of the opportunity to see as many of the public men as possible and discuss with them the existing trade relations between Canada and the United States, and the possibility of making these trade relations broader and freer. The liberal party, which came into power in Canada last June, has always favored the freest possible trade relations between the two countries, consistent, of course, with their own fiscal independence, and before introducing their tariff at the next session of parliament, we desire to ascertain as far as possible the views of the American people, through their representatives, with respect to these trade relations. We propose to discuss the matter with them very frankly and very fully, because we believe it is a matter which should be approached and disposed of in the best way. We see no reason why the difficulties which heretofore stood in the way should not be overcome, nor why the discussion should not embrace such questions as the coast trade and Canadian fisheries."



Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction at Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in front of the Law Courts Building, on TUESDAY the SIXTEENTH day of MARCH next, A. D. 1897, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon: All that tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot Twenty-four, in Queen's County, aforesaid, bounded as follows that is to say:—Commencing on the south side of Rustico Bay in the northeast angle of land in the possession of Jerome Doiron; running thence south to the northern boundary of farms fronting on the Wheatley River; thence running east to the western boundary of land conveyed by the said Jerome Doiron to one Celestin Doiron, thence north along the western boundary of said Celestin Doiron's land to the Rustico Bay, aforesaid; and thence west along the course of Rustico Bay to the place of commencement, containing Thirty-five acres of land, a little more or less. The above sale is made under a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the first day of May A. D. 1885, and made between Adolphe Doiron and Eugenie Doiron, his wife of the one part, and Edward Bayfield of the other part, default having been made in the payment of principal and interest due thereon.

For further particulars apply at the office of Bayfield & Blanchard, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this third day of February, A. D. 1897.

EDWARD BAYFIELD,
Mortgagee.

Feb. 10—4i.

BURDOCK PILLS, small, safe, and sure, regulate the liver and cure Constipation.

HALF PRICE.

:o:

A grand chance to buy

Ladies' Jackets

—AND—

CLOAKS

Cheap at Stanley Bros.

30 Last Years' Jackets

AT HALF PRICE.

Easy to cut a piece off the bottom and make them in the top notch of style.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

A Jacket worth $2.50 for $1.25
A Jacket worth $4.00 for $2.00
A Jacket worth $6.00 for $3.00
A Jacket worth $8.00 for $4.00

HALF PRICE AGAIN.

20 Heavy All-wool Cloaks,

Suitable for middle-aged Ladies at Half Price.

A Chance of a Life-time. See them!

STANLEY BROS.

Just Received,

Another shipment of the celebrated Cross-Cut Saws, made by Hy. Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Penn., U. S.

FENNELL & CHANDLER

FARMERS,

Before buying see our stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' STRONG BOOTS

FOR FALL.

PRICES LOW,
BEST GOODS.

W. H. STEWART & CO.,
London House Building.

July 29, 1896—y

The Greatest Cloak Attraction.

Women's Jackets.

A price marvel, indeed—50 women's fine fashionable Jackets at about the cost of the Cloth—materials are Boucle and other rough goods—Kersey Cloth, Irish Frieze, Box Cloth in Black, fitted with large buttons, new doucet collars, full backs and slashed backs, twenty different styles. There is no possibility of competition on these lines at our popular price of five dollars—$5.00

100 Jackets,

Worth from $3.50 to $8.00, no two alike. Call them manufacturer's mistakes, samples, or pattern Jackets, we care not what. All we know is that you cannot duplicate them wholesale or retail. You can have your choice for to-day at $2.50, $3.90 and $5.00.

All our Felt Hats,

Ladies' and Misses' that we have too many of, your choice for 25c.

Another lot, worth from 75c. to $1.75, yours for 50c.

Real Ostrich Feather Boas

100 to Choose From.

Ladies' Fancy Neck Dressing fresh from Paris. All the latest creations for Fall. Also 3 designs in Black Chiffon for the neck. Best show of these goods in town.—JAS. PATON & CO.

SNAPS For Ladies.

Grey Flannel, 16c. quality for 24½c., 25c. quality for 19c., 36c. quality for 30c.
Ticking, 22c. quality for 25c.
Linen Towels, 10c., 12c. and 14c. at Paton & Co's.
PATON'S CORSETS—About 40 pairs for 25c., odly 18, 19 and 20, worth double the money.
Feather Boas, Wool Boas and Ladies' Lace Collarettes at clearing prices for Cash—J. P. & Co.
Ladies' Underclothing at Prices that will sell.

Mid-Season Prices on FURS.

Long Capes, Short Capes, Astrachan Capes, Greenland Seal Capes, Collars and Collarettes and Jackets—JAMES PATON & CO.

JAS. PATON & CO.

That Low Prices and High Quality can produce will be put forward at this sale.

JAS. PATON & CO.

JAMES PATON & CO