THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1897.

Our Claims at Ottawa.

Last week the announcement came from Ottawa that Premier Peters had addressed the Dominion Cabinet on the question of the claims of this Province against the Federal Government. We are informed by the Patriot that Mr. Peters did not "go into details or a complete enumeration of our claims, but advocated the appointment of a commission or arbitration to examine into and offer suggestions or decide upon all the Island's claims against the Dominion." The Government organ further intimates that although "the Ministers came to no immediate determination upon the application made by Premier Peters, good hopes are entertained that the request of the P. E. Island Government will be granted." It is not at all impossible that "good hopes" may be entertained that the Ottawa Government may appoint a commission; for they have promised commissions on nearly all the important questions that have been submitted to them. But it is one thing to promise a commission and quite another to satisfactorily adjust the claims of our Province against the Dominion Government. The promise of a "commission" is a convenient way of side-tracking the question. With the exception of the transmission of a blundering and misleading minute of counsel, no apparent effort has been made by Premier Peters during the six years he has been in power to push our claims against the Federal Government. It is well known that the late Conservative Government of this Province persistently advocated these claims and with such success that in 1887 an act was passed by the Dominion Parliament granting our Province an additional subsidy of $20,000 annually. The Patriot is pleased to say that by this act "the soundness of our claim was partially acknowledged." It is satisfactory to find our contemporary admitting this fact, even if the admission may have come a little late. The benefit accruing to the Province from the additional annual subsidy has been pretty well neutralized by the recklessness and extravagance of the Peters Government, as they have brought the public debt up almost to the amount of the capital representing the $20,000. The late Conservative administration at Ottawa recognized the large claims of our Province still standing against the Federal Government, and had taken practical steps to satisfy them, in some measure at least, by building the Belfast and Murray Harbor and other branch railways; but were prevented from carrying out their plans by going out of power. It is quite evident that Mr. Peters does not desire that the Laurier Government should carry out the obligations of their predecessors in office in the matter of these branch railways. Apparently he prefers to dangle before the electors something of a different character; he, no doubt, would like them to believe that his friends at Ottawa intended to give him an amount of ready cash sufficient to pay off the debt with which his Government has saddled the Province. He must soon appeal to the electors, and he well knows that his record is against him; Consequently, something must be done to divert the attention of the people from the real issues. He, doubtless, imagines that by holding before them the "good hopes" of the Dominion Government coming to the rescue he may be able to fool them once more, and obtain a snap verdict. He has good cause to dread the wrath of the electors. He knows that they most emphatically disapprove of the manner in which he has been running the country in debt, and rolling up deficits. He cannot conceal from the electors that the average annual expenditure of his Government has been nearly $32,000 in excess of that of the previous Conservative Government; that his deficits have run all the way from $14,000 up to over $119,000 a year; that he has brought the Provincial debt, on the admission of the Government's official statement, up to almost $400,000. These facts are patent to the electors and the Premier knows it, and in order to divert their minds from a too serious consideration of them, he must have recourse to some subterfuge. To meet the emergency the "good hopes" from Ottawa are to do duty in the coming campaign. Are the electors of this Province willing to drop out of sight the real issues before the people, in consideration of the Premier's alluring promises; will the drawing of this red herring across the trail cause them to forget the Government's record; will they once more allow Premier Peters to pull the wool over their eyes? These are questions deserving serious considerations.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Dominion Parliament.

Speech delivered in the House of Commons on Tuesday June 1st., during the tariff debate, by A. C. Macdonald, Esq. M. P. for Kings.

(From Hansard)

Mr. MACDONALD (King's, P. E. I.) At the risk of being accused of wasting a little more time, I will trouble the House with a very few remarks. It was not my intention to inflict a speech on the House, nor would I do so were it not that I see the debate is not likely to close for some little time. With reference to the preferential clause which is more directly under discussion, I wish to say that in my estimation it is not preferential. My idea of preferential trade is a trade that will give a preference to the manufacturers of England in our markets. This goes further, and gives a preference not only to England, but to other countries, and in that respect goes a step further than my idea of preferential trade, and it therefore ceases to be preferential so far as England is concerned. Now, we are giving this preference to England and not getting anything in exchange. I do not find so much fault with that, because if there is anything I feel inclined to favor more than another, it is the idea of preferential trade between England and her colonies, and between the colonies of England. I think, further, that this preferential clause is taking too much power from the representatives of the people and putting it into the hands of the Controller of Customs and in that respect it is much to be condemned. It would seem notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, that the position that has been taken by the Controller up to this time indicates that he is the sole judge in this matter; and that the action that has been taken with respect to the preferential clause up to the present time has been taken altogether by the Controller, and without the sanction of the Government, because, if I understand rightly, his report was not submitted to the Government until action was taken on it. A great deal has been said about this matter of preferential trade. But, so far as I can find out, there is very little in it in favor of trade with England. As an instance of that, I will give the case of an importer of goods that has come under my own observation. An invoice of English goods amounting to $281, was imported since this tariff came into operation. The duty on that invoice, at 35 per cent amounted to $98.35. Take one-eighth off as coming from England, which was $12.29 leaves the total duty under this new tariff, at $86.06. Now, applying the old tariff to that same invoice, the case would stand as follows:—Value, $281; duty under the old tariff, at 25 per cent, $70.25; 199 pounds of cloth at 5 cents a pound, $9.95. Add duty of $70.25, and you have $80.20, showing a balance of $5.86 more under the operation of the new tariff than would have been paid under the old tariff. This shows that instead of being a free trade tariff, and as carrying out the policy enunciated by the Government while in Opposition, it is taxing the people of this country to the tune of $5.86 more on that invoice than the National Policy would have done. The point in this new tariff with which I find fault more especially as regards the Province of Prince Edward Island from which I come, is the abolition of the duty on corn. This is a matter, no doubt, that affects all sections of Canada but there is no section that the repeal of the duty on corn affects so much as Prince Edward Island. We find that a large quantity of corn is grown in Canada, something like twelve or fourteen million bushels, yet we find that the people in the province of Ontario in which the most of that corn is grown, are opposed to taking the duty off. In my opinion, that has been done altogether in the interest of a few rich individual farmers, and this remark possibly applies more to large stock feeders in Ontario than to any other part of the country. Sir I do not come here to assist in legislating in the interests of the rich farmers only who are able to take care of themselves; but I come here to legislate, and to do what I can, in the interests of the poorer classes of the people, the people that really require our attention and for whom we should do everything we can. We all know very well that last fall the price of oats had gone down so low that it would not pay any man to raise them. The price was as low as 20 or 23 cents a bushel, which is, of course, below the cost of production. It is ridiculous to suppose that a poor farmer can grow oats at such a price as that, and go to the expense of marketing them, and then import corn from the United States or elsewhere to feed his stock. It is entirely out of the question. I contend that the effect of the duty being removed from corn will further depreciate the prices that it will be utterly impossible for the farmers of this country to grow oats in face of the immense quantities of corn that will be imported from the United States We find that the United States has put a duty on wool grown by the farmers of this country, and I suppose that in response to that action, this fatherly Government of ours has taken the duty off corn. It is a queer way to retaliate on them by punishing us, but that seems to be the facts of the case. Now the effect of the present tariff, if I understand it properly, will prevent the small mills of this country from utilizing our home-grown wool, and it will be, under the circumstances, next to impossible for our farmers to find a market for it. But this Government, in face of the Americans putting a heavy duty of 12 cents a pound on wool turn around and take the duty off corn. For my part, speaking for the farmers, I cannot see how it is possible that they can appreciate legislation of that kind. Then, again, while the Government take the duty off corn in the interest as they say, of free trade, I must say that I am glad to see, on the other hand, that they show their protectionist proclivities by leaving the duty on pork. We know very well that last fall as was stated by a gentleman in this House, if I mistake not, that when this tariff commission was on its rounds it was interviewed by the pork packers of this country. They wanted to find out what the Government were likely to do with respect to the protection on pork, in order that they might regulate their prices accordingly. But the tariff commission could not see its way to give any information to the pork packers in order that the farmers of this country might get better prices for their pork, and that a proper basis might be arranged by the packers on which to pay them for their pork. The commission could not give them any information with respect to the duty on pork, while at the same time the finance Minister and other members of the Cabinet and the Leader of the Government could give large corporations, the large coal corporations of this country, a tip with respect to the duty on coal, while the farmer must be left out in the cold without any consideration. The consequence was that the price of pork never went so low in this country, because the pork packers had to guard themselves against the possible removal of the duty under the so-called free trade policy of the Government, and therefore had to pay a price that would protect them, providing the protection was taken off pork altogether. The result was that 3 or 4 cents a pound was the price paid in my province for pork that would have commanded a much higher price had it been known that protection was likely to be left on by the Government. One reform promised by my hon. friend, the present Leader of the Government in 1895 was that if he were elected to power, he would remove the duty on pork. I am glad to say he has not carried his free trade principles to such an extent as to remove that duty, and that the protection given to pork by the Liberal-Conservative party has been retained at the same rate as it was levied under the late Government. We were told by our opponents that the National Policy was "the robbery of the many for the enrichment of the few." I suppose on that principle the protection on pork has been retained for the benefit of certain classes of people, and that the Government have thereby placed themselves in the category of robbers. We were told that the National Policy was "the robbery of the many for the enrichment of the few." The Government have retained the protection on pork, at which I feel very much pleased; but they have stultified themselves and placed themselves in a very awkward position in view of their previous statements. Another change that is going to be detrimental to some of the interests of this country is the removal of the iron duties. If there was any duty or protection that interested the people of the lower provinces it was covered by the iron duties. What was their effect? Their effect was to give employment to a very large number of people who became consumers of the farm produce of Prince Edward Island, and the small towns built around the iron centres also became large consumers of our farm produce, and we thus possessed the very best market that our people could desire, namely, a home market within easy reach. If those iron industries should be shut down under the present tariff, which is more than probable, this home market will disapper, and we will be thrown back into the position occupied by us in 1878, when the present party was in power. If there was one cry we had to face during the last election campaign more than another, it was the injury done to the farmers by the excessive protection placed on farm machinery, it being asserted that every farmer had to pay an excessive price for his thresher or self-binder, even in face of the fact that the late Government lowered the duties from 35 to 25 per cent before they went out of power. Since the elections, however, hon. gentlemen opposite, instead of removing the duties which the Conservative party left on agricultural implements when they went out of power, have given this industry increased protection by reducing the duty on iron used in manufacturing these machines, and have left the duty on the machines as it was before. Another accusation we can fairly bring against the Government in connection with their new tariff is that they appear to have sought to punish the poor man while allowing the more wealthy classes to go free. We can all look on tobacco as a luxury, but it is one of the poor man's luxuries. The duty comes home to every poor man; he takes as much solace out of his pipe of tobacco as the more wealthy man does in drinking costly wines. It is a source of comfort to him, and the Government have made a mistake in increasing the duties to such a large extent. It will undoubtedly lead to increased smuggling. Not only so, but tobacco was one of the few articles manufactured in Prince Edward Island. Two small factories established there have been gradually increasing their trade; they manufacture a good article at a reasonable price, and it is appreciated by the people of the island as a whole. I saw in the newspapers the other day that these factories were about to close down under the new tariff; and this is another example of the effect of the tariff on the island. Then again there is the poor man's grog. We only wish the poor man would not drink any spirits, but unfortunately such is not the case; and when the Government were altering the duties on wines and liquors they should not have placed increased duties on the poor man's grog without increasing the duties on the rich man's wines We were told by the hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) that "the protective policy was deliberate and organized robbery." The Liberal-Conservatives never believed that such was the fact. It remained for the present Government to carry out a system which they themselves called "deliberate and organized robbery." They also said that protection was a villainous system. We believed it was a system necessary for the purpose of building up the manufactures of this country. While hon. gentlemen opposite believed it was "a villainous system," they still continue it. We were also told that the tariff would be reduced so as "to eliminate every vestige of protection." Yet we find they are continuing protection to almost the same extent as before, and in some articles to a greater extent. We are also told by the hon. member for South Oxford that the Liberal Conservative party of that time were "in league with scoundrels great and scoundrels small" to rob the people of this country under the system of protection. These gentlemen still continue this system of protection. We did not believe that we were either scoundrels great or scoundrels small, or that we were robbing the people of this country, and if hon. gentlemen on the Treasury benches believed their own utterances, then they are the very people who are "in league with scoundrels great and scoundrels small" to carry out what they believe to be this villainous protective system. On the 26th April, 1897, the Toronto "Globe," the organ of the Liberal party wrote as follows:—

If we give our market to the manufacturers of the United States and allow American goods to come in at the flood many of our factories must be swept away in the deluge, and widespread commercial disaster would be the result.

Why, Sir, you would imagine that this was the utterance of a Liberal-Conservative National Policy newspaper It seems, that the party which denounced protection from one end of Canada to the other, and got into power on that cry, are now compelled to continue the system that they have for years past decried. The "Globe" continued:

To reduce our tariff to a free trade tariff in the face of the high tariff of the United States and the low freight charges across the border into Canada, would be to doom even the most deserving of Canadian industries to decay and to send our young men in ever increasing droves to the United States. We assert as strongly as ever the advantage of free trade with the neighboring countries, but we must consider self-preservation, and we must have national self respect.

After eighteen years of denunciation of this system by the Liberal party, we today find their newspaper organ writing in favor of the very principles they have denounced. Sir, if there was one thing more than another which the present Government when in Opposition promised, it was that they would confer great benefits upon the farmers of Canada. Can hon. gentlemen opposite tell me what their tariff has done for the farmers? Does it give them an increased market for a bushel of oats, or does it compensate them in any way for the duty that has been taken off corn?

MR. COWAN. Do you raise corn down there in Prince Edward Island?

Mr. MACDONALD (P. E. I.) I think the hon. gentleman must be [illegible] the present tariff give the farmer an increased market for a pound of butter, does it give him an increased market for his cheese, does it give him an increased market for his beef or his pork? No, Sir, it does not; and the Liberal party have failed to fulfil any one of the promises they have made to the agriculturists of Canada. Not only that, Sir, but the Government by the present tariff, are doing all they can to destroy the farmers home market by allowing corn in free to take the place of the coarse grains produced in this country. I remember that the leader of the government during the ante-election canvass, spoke of protection as slavery. Well, then, he and his friends are in favour of slavery, because they have continued protection in nearly every item of the tariff as they found it when they came into power.

My hon. friend the Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Mr. Davies) then stated that the system of protection was a system "accursed of God and man;" and yet, Sir, he sits there as complacently as you please, continuing this accursed system. Perhaps the hon. gentleman did not believe what he was saying, at that time—I doubt very much whether he always believes what he is saying, but I will not chide him with that failing on this occasion. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Davies) also said, that "protection was the bane and curse of Canada," yet he continues protection, and therefore according to his own view he perpetuates the bane and curse of Canada. The hon. gentleman also told us that "every dollar of protection must be taken off." Has he carried out that promise. Most decidedly not. We were also told that "for every dollar that went into the treasury two dollars went into the pockets of the manufacturers." If such is the case it is an extraordinary thing if the people of the country will continue to have faith in men who perpetuate a system, which they believe that for every dollar it puts in the public treasury, puts two dollars into the pockets of our manufacturers. Protection was denounced by hon. gentlemen opposite as "legalized robbery!" and yet they continue this system of legalized robbery. They talked a great deal about the oil robbery, and that more than anything else was used as an election cry in our province. The hon. the Minister of Marine (Mr. Davies) placed the protection duty on oil at 170 per cent, and we find that when he comes into power he continues that robbery, by only taking off one-sixth of the duty. Sir, I shall refer for a moment to some of the planks of the Liberal platform as promulgated at the Ottawa convention. One of these planks was, "that protection had decreased the value of farm products." But these gentlemen in power continue to depreciate farm property by continuing the system of protection. Protection was denounced in the Ottawa convention, because "it oppressed the masses for the enrichment of the few," and protection with a Liberal Government in power continues to do that. So I might take every plank in their Ottawa platform, and make the same remarks concerning it. The coal and iron industries were particularly obnoxious forms of protection to the Liberals in opposition, and yet in power they continue the duty on coal. Well, Sir, from my point of view, that is a very proper thing for the Government to do. It was one of the principles upon which the National Policy was founded, and it should be continued with every other good feature of the National Policy.

The Minister of Finance told us in his Budget Speech that protection "had been shorn of its enormities." For my part, I cannot see where it has been shorn to any great extent. In some things, such as colored cottons, etc., the [illegible] been increased; on mowing [illegible] binders the protection ha[illegible] creased. This is what the [illegible] protection of its enormities. [illegible] see how they shear it of its [illegible] according to the principles [illegible] them, the whole system of [illegible] an enormity that, if they w[illegible] principles, they should [illegible] out altogether. But fortu[illegible] country they have not done [illegible]

Now, Sir, if I remember [illegible] hon. Minister of Trade a[illegible] (Sir Richard Cartwright) sa[illegible] nothing against the Patrons o[illegible] and in this connection, I m[illegible] few moments to the Patron [illegible] cording to that platform, "[illegible] Parliament should receive a [illegible] that been carried out? W[illegible] not. "Government Hou[illegible] abolished;" but Governmen[illegible] to the fore." The Mounted [illegible] be abolished;" but, fortun[illegible] country, we have still got [illegible] Military College was to be ab[illegible] have that still, and we are li[illegible] continued. "Railway subs[illegible] be abolished;" yet I expect t[illegible] Patron friends voting for rai[illegible] before the close of this Parlia[illegible]

Now, I will just refer for [illegible] matter of tweeds. There is [illegible] tity of tweeds made in the s[illegible] this country. These tweeds [illegible] which the farming population [illegible] try use. Their own domestic [illegible] in its manufacture. The effe[illegible] sent tariff will be, I fear, to c[illegible] these small mills, and in that [illegible] with the manufacture of the[illegible] the home market for our w[illegible] consequence, the employme[illegible] given to our own people in an[illegible] mills will be to a greater o[illegible] wiped out.

The Liberal party, from o[illegible] country to the other, denoun[illegible] tem of giving bounties; yet [illegible] going back on their principle[illegible] specials, for they favor giv[illegible] for the production of iron. A[illegible] that was denounced by the L[illegible] from one end of the country [illegible] previous to the last election [illegible] tem of specific duties; and [illegible] them bringing down a tariff [illegible] away with some of these spe[illegible] and afterwards bringing dow[illegible] tariff and going back to that s[illegible] my part, I cannot see on wh[illegible] they can, as a free trade party [illegible] of 15 or 20 per cent. on one a[illegible] duty of 30 or 35 per cent. on a[illegible] they were true to their princi[illegible] trade, I think they would mak[illegible] as nearly level as possible, putti[illegible] duty on one article as on anoth[illegible] what principle they can put [illegible] on blankets, 25 per cent. on [illegible] shoes, and 15 per cent. on som[illegible] I cannot for the life of me se[illegible] goes to show that they have th[illegible] principles to the winds, and a[illegible] the principles of the Liberal-C[illegible] party, which they have been [illegible] for the last eighteen years.

I must say again, with resp[illegible] preferential clauses at present [illegible] House, that I am sorry that t[illegible] in a strict sense preferential [illegible] they were, I would, even if I s[illegible] so far as my party is concerne[illegible] much pleased to support them.

Bankrupt Clothing

A Shade over half-price Now is your chance to buy Clothing cheap.

Eleven Hundred (1100) Pairs of Pants,

75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1,75, $2.00.

All Good Honest Goods and well made.

Eight Hundred (800) Men's Suits,

$2.75, $3.75, $4.75, $5.00 $6.00, $7.00, $8.00. Those Goods cannot be bought in the city for anything like the price.

Five Hundred (500) Youths' Suits from

$2.25, to $6.00, (Size 30 to 35), to fit young men from 13 to 18.

Five Hundred (500) Children's Suits,

50cts, 75cts, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.00, You need to see our Clothing to appreciate the value. All of this tremendous stock is **NEW** and made of good strong Tweed.

We will take wool or cash in exchange.

See our Overalls, 20 to 25 per cent. less than other places.

Thousands of yards of **Dress Goods** at Bankrupt Prices.

Ginghams, Tickings, Table Linen, Toweling, Towels, Print, White and Grey Cottons, cheaper than ever.

PROWSE BROS,

The Farmers Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men

THE

Jubilee Tea.

THE Ladies of the Presbyterian Congregation of

East St. Peter's

intend celebrating the

Queen's Jubilee

year by holding a Public Tea on

Dominion Day, July 1st,

at the Head of the Bay. The sight selected is well worth seeing, as it commands a grand view of the placid waters of the Bay, which can be seen to the harbor's mouth, a distance of 9 miles, and pronounced by tourists and others to be by far the most picturesque portion of our fair Isle. It certainly ought to be seen to be appreciated, clothed, as it now is, in its mantle of green on both sides for the entire distance above named. The Ladies at this time not only intend to maintain their former reputation for first class teas, but if possible to make this THE Jubilee Tea, and as they never failed before, the word fail is now out of the question, backed as they are by a strong and active committee, who mean business, and intend to carry out all they advertise, to the letter. There will be a refreshment booth on the ground loaded with all the delicacies of the season, and also a variety of cooling and strictly temperate drinks. The Sourts Band will be on the ground on the arrival of the Eastern express, and the sound of the "pibroch" will be heard to enliven the scene, and cheer the hearts of all lovers of music. The amusements will include the Merry-go-round and phonograph, and prizes will be given for the following: Wheelbarrow races, egg races for little girls, foot races for boys, tug-of-war for men, married against single, and pipe music. Persons found selling intoxicating liquors on the grounds, or intoxicated on the ground, will be vigorously dealt with. Should the day prove unfavorable, the Tea will be held the first fine day following.

Cheap fares from all Railway Stations. Train arrangements will be published later on.

By order of Committee.

F. H. SANDERSON, Secretary.

June 9, '97,—3i.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of resolutions passed at the Liberal Conservative Conference, I hereby call a meeting of ten delegates from each polling district of the second Provincial Electoral District of King's County, and all friendly to the Liberal-Conservative Party, to be held at Hd. St. Peter's Bay, on Thursday, the 17th day of June, inst., at two o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organizing a Liberal-Conservative Association for the said Electoral District.

JOHN P. SULLIVAN, Convener.

St. Peter's Bay, June 7th, 1897.

June 9,—2i.

Dress Goods Bargains

—AT—

STANLEY BROS

The Always Busy Store.

Colored and Black, stylish, seasonable and desirable, of which it were but faint praise to say that they are good, but low priced; Hard to match, impossible to beat.

—:o:—

At 15c and 16c per yd. Double width Tweed effects in light and dark colors, medium and light weights; good lookers, good wearers, and good value at 22c. per yard; our price only 15c. and 16c.

At 25c 29c and 35c per yd. These popular prices represent a collection of novelties in all the latest and most fashionable goods. Plain and figured Lustres, Tweeds, Shot Goods, Wool Serges, Black Cashmeres, English, German and French Goods, and these at prices that you only have to see to buy.

These are Rare Bargains.

Call in and cast your critical eye over the lot. You will be sure to see something you want. If higher priced goods are wanted, we have them in endless variety of color and kind.

—:o:—

STANLEY BROS,

THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE.

PERKINS,

STERNS & TURNER

ARE NOW SHOWING GOOD RANGE OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR MEN & BOYS.

Suits, Pants, Coats & Vests

All New Goods, and pricest the lowest. If you are looking for good value and A 1 goods it will pay you to look at our stock.

—:x:—

200 Pieces of the Celebrated Moncton Tweeds Now in Stock.

—:o:—

Tailors Trimmings and all kinds of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, at the

Sunnyside Dry Goods Store.

HIGH GRADE

English Manures

—:o:—

Superphosphate, Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, Kainit, Bone and Meal, etc., etc., etc.

These we guarantee to be the BEST and MUCH THE CHEAPEST FERTILIZERS on the market, and challenge competitors to a test.

Pamphlet, "Food for Plants," and "Principals of Profitable Farming" free on application.

April 28, '97—2m **AULD BROS.**

Fine Baby Days

These June days your doctor will tell you that it's wrong to keep the little folks indoors this kind of weather. The spring air will make baby plump and healthy. See that yours gets it. No need to worry about how to do it. We have the Carriages, and as the season is getting late, we will make the prices interesting on the few remaining in stock.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

THE HOME MAKERS.

There is a Great Differnce in Furniture

Values can't be told in advertisements. In our own case it's the best result of putting together good lumber and skilled workmanship. Increasing sales prove the value of our goods. Comparison with any other in the market will show our Furniture worth much more, although we sell for much less.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

THE HOME MAKERS.

NEW STORE!

—:o:—

Farm Seed & Implements.

—:o:—

CLOVERS—Early Red, Mammoth, Alsike and White Dutch.

TIMOTHY—Island and Best Canadian.

VETCHES—Corn, Peas, Flax, Buckwheat, Barley, etc., etc.

—ALSO—

HARROWS—Spring Tooth and Disc, Seed Sowers, all Steel Feed and Seed Boxes, to fit any Ethica Rake.

Finlayson & McKinnon

TERLIZZICK'S CORNER, Queen and Kent Sts.

Charlottetown, April 14, 1897.

MEN'S SUITS $5.00
MEN'S SUITS $6.00
MEN'S SUITS $8.00

Bring WOOL WOOL WOOL To Paton & Co.

54 inch Dress Goods worth 50 cents for 35 cents

GREAT DRESS GOODS SALE

AT JAMES PATON & CO'S.

10,000 Dollars Worth of Ready-Made Clothing

Suits $2.75, Suits $3.50, Suits $4.50. On Sale at PATON & CO'S.

BRING YOUR WOOL TO PATON & CO.

18c. Crepon Cotton for 12c.

CHILDREN'S SUITS 75c. $1, $1.25, $1.50.

BRING YOUR WOOL

Bring WOOL WOOL WOOL To Paton & Co.