THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,
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Halifax Herald: In 1875 the amount of customs duties paid per head of our population was $3.95. In 1894 it was $3 86 per head. These are some of the facts out of which grit organs manufacture their "enormous increase in taxation."

Dr. J. T. Jenkins, Alexander Martin and A. A. McLean Esqrs, who had been to Ottawa interviewing the Government regarding the branch railways, returned home the latter part of the week. They report that the members of the Cabinet gave them a patient hearing, and afforded them every opportunity of presenting their arguments in favor of the project. They feel assured that the matter will receive every consideration at the hands of the Government.

Montreal Gazette: Mr. Foster made a point yesterday when he told the Liberal Opposition that to reach the goal of the treasury benches it would have to get away from the records of Liberal extravagance and mismanagement in the Provinces. As has been before remarked, there has been no Liberal Administration in Canada, federal or provincial, but has raised the expenditure, or added to the debt or increased the taxes."

Montreal Star: Mr. Laurier will hardly get the House to agree to the principle of provincial control of the franchise in its anxiety to escape woman suffrage. Above all things, we do not want a mixed suffrage, the ladies voting in some provinces and not in others. The standard of active citizenship must be the same from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island; for we are one people, and not a bundle of federated states. The Parliament of Ottawa should keep its grip on the franchise and bear the full responsibility for any innovations that may be made.

We publish on our outside pages, this week, the full text of the Apostolic letter of Pope Leo XIII. to the English people. Like every document that emenates from the present occupant of the Chair of the St. Peter, this letter of the Sovereign Pontiff is a remarkable production. Every line bears witness to the profound erudition of the author; it is rich in Scriptural and Patristic lore, and it breathes the fullness of Christian charity that wells up from the aged and saintly Pontiff's heart. It should be most carefully and studiously perused by all lovers of the good, the beatiful and the true.

—Mail and Empire: "The chief characteristic of Sir Richard's budget statements, when he held the financial portfolio, was their tone of utter despair. Never, from the moment he took office could he discern the slightest ray of hope for Canada. Nor were his melancholy forebodings at that time exclusively his possessions. There were others, members of his own party, who participated in his view that business was going from bad to worse, and who held further that it would continue so to move until measures more courageous than he was able to take had been adopted. The spirit of despair which paralyzed the Mackenzie era still dominates the financier of that period. Sir Richard has, in fact, waxed more and more doleful as time has progressed, with the result that today he sees around him nothing but the tombstones of our industries.

Straws show which way the wind blows, and the abuse heaped upon Dr. Bourinot, Sir McKenzie Bowell and Lieut. Governor Schultz, by Dalton McCarthy and other members of the Opposition regarding the Dr's opinion on the Manitoba School Question, show pretty well where these oppositionists stand. Legally and constitutionally, they find the ground taken completely from under their feet, and they try to divert public attention from their utter discomfiture by making a noise. The Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba has a perfect and inalienable right to ask and receive the opinion of the hightest constitutional authority in the country, and it is just and proper that opinion should be published for the information of the people. But this opinion is diametrically opposed to the contentions of Mr McCarthy and those who work with him in opposing the rights of the minority in Manitoba—hence this noise.

The inland revenue for April was $748,923 against $437,670 for April, 1894. The customs receipts during the same month show a considerable increase, the figures being $2,896,500, against $2,442,538 in April last year. The expenditure on account of consolidated fund during the month was $2,375,801. During April, 1894, the expenditure was $2,183,624. The surplus of expenditure over ordinary expenditure in April was $520,699; in April, 1894. the apparent surplus was $258 914. For the ten months, however, the apparent surplus was but $1,228 806, as against $4 773,003 at the corresponding date last year. The retrenchment accomplished during the month of April is practically illustrated in the comparative statement of capital expenditure. This, during April, amounted to $208,278, as compared with but $57,798 last month. If, too, the revenues have shrunk during the year the expenditure on capital account has also been kept down. To the 30th of April, 1894, the expenditure under this head was $4,060,618. At the close of the ten months of the current fiscal year it had reached but $3 330,994

The members of the Oppositition in the Dominion Parliament have thus far this session, not only sustained their reputation as obstructionists and carping critics for opposition sake; but have even broken their former record in this respect. They fume and froth, try to raise a storm about matters of the smallest consequence, and drag in for discussion questions that are not properly within the purview of Parliament. In this manner of opposition warfare none excel our own Mr. L. H. Davies. The other day he worked himself into a frenzy concerning the negotiations between the Dominion and Newfoundland regarding the question of Confederation. Mr. Davies knew, or should know, that it is contrary to the spirit of diplomacy to disclose the details of negotiations of this kind, before they have been completed. He is certainly aware that in England these matters are always kept secret till the negotiations are closed. His demands were the most unreasonable possible. No civilized government could be expected to do anything like what he asked. Were such a course pursued, it would be the end of diplomatic intercourse between nations. It is needless to say that Mr. Davies was badly sat upon in the discussion which his unreasonable and impertinent questions evoked. Mr. Foster, amidst the cheers of the House, and to the chagrin of the Maritime Leader, pointed out the utter untenableness of the ground taken by Mr. Davies. Mr. Davies has been taught many lessons of this kind, still, he does not seem to profit by them, and will no doubt, again be found, when opportunity offers, pursuing these outrageous tactics.

The United States Treasury deficit for the fiscal year may be over $50,000,000, or more than twice the estimate made by the department last winter. Up to the present the deficit amounted to $45,491,393, and it is now expected that during May and June it will increase until it will exceed $50,000,000, unless large payments should be made under the income tax, which depends on the action of the Supreme court on the petitions for a rehearing of the income tax cases. Even if the court should sustain its former decision, it is not believed that any large amounts of money would be received from the tax before the first of July. Not only has the income tax, under the decision of the Supreme court, failed the Treasury department, but the sugar duties and the whiskey taxes have not yielded the revenue which was expected from them. Secretary Carlisle regards the failure of the revenues from those sources to increase as "unaccountable," for he had thought that every indication pointed to increasing importations of sugar and increasing consumption of distilled spirits. However, in spite of the discouraging dissapointments as to the revenues, Secretary Carlisle is hopeful that the Treasury will get through all right until the time, which he thinks cannot be far off, when, with the steady increase in business prosperity, there will be a steady and sufficient increase in the Treasury receipts.

Manufactured cottons have gone up 7½ per cent. in price and are still on the rise. Mr. A F Gault, in speaking about the matter said: "The statement is true, the times are improving, and manufactured cottons have been sold at too low a price. As is but natural, when an article is sold at reduced rates every one buys it and gets into the habit of using it. The result is that there is at present a greatly increased demand for cottons, and a rise in price. Sheetings have gone up 7½ per cent and yarn about 10 per cent, and another rise may be expected. Printed cottons remain about the same." The primary cause seems to be that raw cotton has gone up from five to six and seven cents per pound, not because, as it has been stated, the cotton crop has been short of late, but because the planters could not afford to grow it at five cents a pound any longer. A rise in the manufactured material in the United States was the direct cause of the rise here.

The greater New York scheme has fallen through. The people of New York, Brooklyn and most of the suburban communities voted in favor of union, but the measure was defeated in the legislature by a compact between the Tammany branch of the democratic party and one section of the republicans. As a consequence New York remains the fifth instead of becoming the second city in the world. New York now takes rank after London, Paris, Canton and Berlin, all of which cities except Canton are growing faster than New York. —St John Sun.

The Manitoba Government and the School Question.

On Thursday last the Manitoba Legislature re-assembled, after the adjournment which had been taken some time ago, presumably for the purpose of considering the remedial order of the Dominion Government regarding the school question. When the House met, Premier Greenway asked for another adjournment to the 13th of June next, in order, as he said, that further consideration might be given the question. The Premier was followed by Mr. A. F. Martin and Mr. Prendergast, of the opposition, who protested against longer postponment of the matter and demanded a statement of the Government's intentions. After some remarks from the Attorney-General, the House adjourned to the date above mentioned. Speculation is rife as to the motives actuating the Manitoba Government in this course, some say that they are now disposed to offer a compromise in the matter. However this may be, certain it is that all recognized constitutional authorities in the Dominion strongly support the course pursued by the Dominion Government. Rumor has it that Lord Aberdeen has addressed a letter on the question to Premier Greenway. Whether or not this is the case, it is certain that a lengthy and exhaustive letter, treating the question, has been addressed to Lieutenant-Governor Schultz, of Manitoba by Dr. Bourinot, Clerk of the Dominion House of Commons, and author of "The Constitution of Canada." With such eminent constitutional authorities backing up the remedial order of the Dominion Government, it would certainly be an act of unusual temerity on the part of the Greenway Government to absolutely disobey the order.

Dr. Bourinot's letter to Lieut-Governor Schultz has been published in the Montreal Gazette and in the Mail and Empire. From it we quote as follows: "The whole case may then be summed up as follows: (1) That the highest court in the Empire has determined that certain rights and privileges enjoyed before the 1st of May, 1890, by the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba have been prejudicially affected by the educational act of 1890. (2) That the Governor-General-in-Council, as a legal consequence of that judicial determination, has declared what seems to him "requisite" as a remedy for judicially admitted grievances and has called upon the "proper" provincial authority to provide that remedy by its own legislative action. (3) That the Legislature of Manitoba is now constitutionally bound to decide whether it will allow the subject matter of education, so far as the circumstances of this case require, to pass out of its direct control or will, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitutional law, as judicially determined, adopt such remedial measures as will remove the admitted grievances of the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba. The constitutional law in my opinion gives them full power to deal with the whole question in its present aspect. (4) That by such course the Legislature of Manitoba will remove a difficult question from the arena of political and sectarian animosities, exhibit their desire to do full justice to every class irrespective of sectional or religious opinions and at the same time give conclusive evidence of their readiness to submit to the deliberate judgment of the courts, in every case as a principle of action best calculated to promote in the end the security and strength of a federal union whose foundation rests on a written law which must be interpreted by judicial authority. (5) That by failing to follow the course marked out for them by the law of the constitution they would assume a most serious responsibility, since it would involve necessarily the removal of the subject of education from the jurisdiction where it must and should rest under ordinary conditions, and the handing of it over in this special case to the authority of the Dominion Parliament, which is to be supreme, to meet an emergency provided for by the constitution. (6) That the question at present demanding a deliberate and calm judgment from the Legislature and Government of Manitoba is not a question of sectarian or non-sectarian schools. It is a question of restoring a right and a privilege of the Roman Catholic minority which according to the judgment of the highest judicial tribunal, has been improperly taken away by the legislative authority of the province. The constitution may be unwise or wise in its provisions in this regard, it may be the soundest principle to place the jurisdiction over education solely in the provincial authority, without any limiting provisions whatever, but that is not the question now at issue. For reasons which are well known to every student of Canadian institutions, the authors of the constitutions which govern in this particular, placed limitations on the jurisdiction of the provinces with respect to education. The occasion has risen, it appears from the legal determination so far given on the subject, for applying these limitations to the exclusive powers generally possessed under normal conditions by the Legislature of Manitoba with regard to public schools. The question now before the Legislature is this: Is it not its duty to obey the law, however objectionable it may appear to some adherents of provincial rights, who seem to forget that what is attempted is to remedy a grievance and restore a right and privilege of law-abiding citizens of the province. (7) So far it has been wisely decided to adjust such questions as this on judicial decisions and on the lines that the constitution has marked out, and it would be a serious departure from a sound principle of action were the Legislature of Manitoba now to attempt to decide the question on a less rational or deliberate basis and to be carried away by issues which should not sway them in a matter where the law of the constitution has laid down unequivocal rules for their guidance. The judicial committee do not leave them in doubt as to the proper course they should pursue. It is to pass such legislation as will "remove the grievance upon which that appeal is founded." (9). It will be seen from all that I have said I take my stand entirely on the constitutional law which governs all parties to this issue and on the opinion of the highest court of the Empire. As I commenced this memorandum so I conclude by pressing the necessity of taking in all such matters as this a strictly legal view of the whole question, I do so because it is essential to the satisfactory and efficient operation of a written constitution. I cannot do better than emphasize all I have said by quoting the language of an eminent English constitutional authority, Prof. Duey, on this very subject: "Federalism means legalism; the predominance of the judiciary in the constitution, the prevalence of a spirit of legality among the people. That a federal system can flourish only among communities embued with a legal spirit and trained to reverence the law is as certain as can be any conclusion of political speculation."

Canada And Newfoundland.

A St. John's Nfld, correspondent of the Ottowa Journal writes: "Regarding confederation in the abstract, the situation is somewhat perplexing. On the 30th day of June next, if we are not able provide to pay the intrest on our public debt of which there is no prospect at present—the colony must default and England will abrogate our constitution and run us as a crown colony. The choice, therefore, is confederation vs. a crown colony. The more intelligent classes recognize, this, and the belief is growing that union with Canada—apart from its intrinsic advantages—is become inevitable. The masses while they dislike confederation, hate a crown colony more still, and did they believe it was a choice between the two, would accept the former as the lesser evil. But just now they are being buoyed up with the arguments of the anti-confederate leaders that there is a possibility of saving the country by some other means, though what that particular means is they are careful not to say. There is a remarkable indefiniteness about their views on the subject that will prove disastrous to them when the fight is forced in a couple of weeks' time. The antipathy to confederation in this country is more an inherited unreasing prejudice than a result of any study of the merits of the question, and it is weakening daily under the powerful educational work being done by the Herald newespaper. This is one of the many contrarities of the present abnormal situation. The Herald, the organ of the Opposition party, is an uncompromeing advocate of confederation; the Telegram, the Government paper, is drifting from its allegiance and developing a strong "anti" sentiment. Similarly with the political parties themselves, the Opposition contains a goodly number of confederates, while in the government ranks the "antis" are two to one. The reason of this is that confederation has never been a live political question here since 1869. The elections always turned on local issues, and there was such a general hostility to the confederation idea that nobody in political life dared avow himself openly as favouring it. The present Opposition has hither to been regarded as the most favourable to union, but the needs of the country compelled the Whitewayites (or government party) to seek terms at Ottawa, and these same needs will force its party leaders into the field as confederate champions. Whether the balance of their party will follow them is another question. There is sufficient antagonism to the project developing everywhere to make it extremely uncertain how a contest would result and the odds are in favor of the "antis" The Whitewayites would probably decide to settle it in the legislature, without consulting the electorate, but Whiteway, Bond, Morris, Emerson, etc., are solemnly pledged to submit to a general election. So far the "antis" lack men as leaders, but the experience of recent years here proves that the possession of ability is not an essential to political success, and it is quite on the cards that an anti-confederate government may be returned. However, it is quite possible the whole situation may be altered speedily. There is no knowing what new deal may be made for there are only two months left between redemption or bankruptcy, and prompt and decisive union will be necessary to prevent the impending crash. Of course all these speculations are based on the assumption that satisfactory terms of union will be obtained. Should such not be the case then a crown colony will be the only avenue remaining to us.

THE McKay Woolen Mills you should visit when disposing of your wool. Their show of readymade Clothing and Tweeds beats them all.—May 15, 3i.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Principal Paterson, of Dundee College, has been offered the principalship of McGill University, Montreal.

The steamer Aurora, the last of the sealing fleet to return, arrived at St. John's Nfld on Friday last from her second trip with four thousand seals. Her return ends one of the most successful catches on record.

Mr Taylor has given notice in Parliament of a resolution in favor of reserving the large islands in the River St Lawrence which are yet undisposed of, for the purpose of forming a public park for the Dominion.

A great demonstration was held in Phœnix park Dublin, on Sunday last in favor of amnesty to Irish political prisoners. A resolution was adopted by the meeting to the effect that the further detention of the prisoners is vindictive and revengeful cruelty unworthy of a civilized government.

It is said that seeding is practically completed all over the Province of Manitoba. Reports indicate that the rains of the latter portion of the week before last were general and sufficient to give the growing grain a splendid start. Just at present the outlook could not be more favorable than it is for a bountiful harvest.

The Imperial House of Commons on Friday last adopted the proposal made by the chancellor of the exchequer. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, when he presented the budget on May 2nd reimposing a duty of sixpence per gallon on beer which will convert the estimated deficit of £319,000 in the surplus of $181,000. The vote stood 230 to 206.

In reply to Colonal Prior, Hon Mr. Costigan stated on Tuesday of last week, that no answer had yet been received from the British government to the request forwarded on behalf of the British Columbia sealers asking the Imperial authorities to advance them the sum of $425,000, as the American government had not paid the amount.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper introduced a Bill in the House of Commons to amend the Penitentiaries Act, the object of which is to enable the government to transfer insane convicts from the penitentiaries to provincial asylums, to make arrangements for that purpose with the provincial authorities, and to take back the patients should they be restored to sanity.

Hon Dr Montague introduced two bills on Thursday last, one to amend the Dominion Elections Act which provides for holding of elections on the same day in Yale and Cariboo, which are united into one constituency under the Redistribution Act; and the other to amend the Act relating to Electoral Lists which provides that no revision of the lists shall take place this year.

A Winnipeg despatch of the 8th says: On Wednesday night the city and entire Province received a strange visitation of a large species of flying ant. They came up in large clouds from the south about seven o'clock in the evening, and fell on the streets and sidewalks in countless millions. The strange insects divested themselves of their wings as soon as they touched the earth, and yesterday they were crawling on the ground in great numbers.

According to the story told in a dispatch from Winnipeg, Joseph McMillan; a C P R fireman, is a hero. Recently as the engine on which he works was crossing a trestle-bridge near Norman, he perceived immediately ahead on the centre of the bridge a young woman, who appeared to be bewildered by the immediate danger in which she stood. There was no means if escape as the trestle is about the width of the train. McMillan rushed out on the engine pilot and cauget her up in his arms at the risk of his own life, for had he failed in taking a secure hold of woman and engine nothing could have prevented death for both.

Representatives of large Canadian interests who had occasion recently to test the feeling of American capitalists unite in bearing witness to the fact that the panic across the line has revolutionized the opinion of United States investors regarding Canada. Canada, standing solid through the storms that shook every financial institution in the United States, was an object lesson not altogether wasted on American capalists. They inferred from our survival of the crisis that Canadian enterprises are honestly managed. A good Canadian investment can now be offered in New York with far greater chances of success than in the days before the panic roused the Americans from their self-satisfied dreaming.—Toronto Telegram.

The pearl necklace of the late Duchess of Montrose, which was sold at auction the other day for the benefit of the poor at London for $92,000 is said to be almost unrivalled. It is composed of seven rows containg 362 finely graduated pearls, with a diamond tablet snap. It is understood that the pearls had been collected with the utmost care, so that the like of such a necklace, for size, color and faultless matching, can hardly be found. Expert in the jewellery business have declared that only three necklaces exist that can be compared for the splendor of symmetry and dimensions with these seven rows. It was knocked down at auction amidst an excited crowd of would-be buyers. Two of those three necklaces mentioned as possible rivals belong to queens. The third is the property of a wealthy family.

Mr. Davies introduced a bill to amend the Election Act, by providing that only such ballots shall be counted as are marked on the white disc. This legislation is intended to prevent the repetition of the ruling of the judge in the recent recount in Quebec West, who admitted enough ballots marked in the blank white space under McGreevy's name to return that gentleman. On Monday Mr. Davies asked the Leader of the House if the Government had been informed that Mr. Bond had left Newfoundland for Ottawa, and did not come by their invitation. Hon. Mr. Foster replied that the Government had no official information on the subject. (Laughter.) Mr. Davies (with astonishment) "None, none at all?" And then the House roared at his evident discomfiture. Mr. Davies asked and got information respecting T. J. Watts, late Assistant Commissioner of Customs. The House adjourned at 11.25, after several members had spoken on the Budget.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

EXCURSION Return Tickets at First-class fare will be issued to and from all Stations on the 23rd and 24th May, good for return up to and including the 27th May, 1895.

Tickets not good for going journey after May 24th, 1895.

A. McDONALD, Superintendent. D. POTTINGER, Gen. Man. Gov't Ry's
Railway Office, Charlottetown,
May 15th, 1895—2i.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received until May 24th, for painting outside St. Teresa's Church. Parish will furnish material. Specification and any other information can be obtained by applying at Parochial House. The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ROBERT CURRAN,
Secretary of Committee.
St. Teresa's, May 15th, 1895.—2i

DIED.

At Emerald, on Friday, May 3rd, Mary Ann, beloved wife of Edward Mulligan, in the 62nd year of her age. May her soul rest peace.

At Kinross, on the 13th April, Flora Ross, relict of the late Donald Ross, of Uigg, in the 87th year of her age.

At South Vancouver, B. C., on May 6, of consumption, aged 13 years, Elsie Margaret, eldest child of Malcolm R. and Jessie J. Wells, formerly of Alberton, P. E. Island.

At Montrose on the 6th inst, Robert Hawkins, Esq., deeply regretted.

At North River, on April 11th, Conrade Younker, only son of John and Hariet Younker, aged 44, leaving a father and mother, two sisters and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their sad loss.

At Wood Islands, on April 29th, after a severe illness, borne with patience and resignation to the Divine Will, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. John Macdonald, in the 58th year of her age.

At Blooming Point, Lot 36, on the 1st inst., of heart disease, Margaret Milrinna, daughter of Malcolm and Margaret O'Hanley, in the 18th year of her age, leaving parents, three brothers and one sister to mourn their loss. May her soul rest in peace.

At Morell, on the 9th instant, Joseph Murphy, a native of county Wexford, Ireland, in the 86th year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

(Patriot please copy.)

In Woburn, Mass, Ethel, beloved child of Samuel and Martha Penny, aged 13 years, 9 months, and 11 days.

At Alberton on the 7th inst. of paralysis, Mary McDonald, beloved wife of Joseph Leonard, aged 70 years. R. I. P.

W. A. WEEKS & CO., Wholesale and Retail,

Is the Cheapest Store in Charlottetown for Mantles, Capes and Jackets, Millinery and Dress Goods.

We have just opened our immense New Spring Stock of Dry Goods, which is one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods in Charlottetown, and ask you to call and see same, whether you intend buying or not. The Immense Quantity of DRY GOODS we handle in our Wholesale and Retail Stores enables us to buy much cheaper than other stores, and sell goods at the following prices:—Dress Goods at 20 c., worth 32c. All Wool Dress Serge 25c., worth 34c. Best Black Cashmere at 50c., worth 75c. Ladies Stockings, 5c. pair, worth 10c. Ladies' Cotton Linders, 5c. each, worth 10c. Everything cheap at the Peoples' Store.

☞ CALL AND SEE WHEN IN TOWN. ☜

W. A. WEEKS & CO., Wholesale and Retail.

Lower Prices Than Ever.

Hundreds of well satisfied customers from all parts of P. E. Island trade with us, and every one pleased.

We Want Your Trade

AND OFFER YOU PRICES

The Cheapest on P. E. I.

Tickings from 8c. yard up.
~~Grey Cottons 2½, 3, 4 and 6c.~~ yard.
White Cotton 4½ and 6c., one yd. wide, 7c.
Heavy Ginghams 5, 6 and 7c. yd.
All Wool Dress Goods, 25c. yd. up.
Ladies' Vests 5c. each.
Prints 5, 7 and 8c. up.

STANLEY BROS.,
BROWN'S BLOCK.

TRULY
Remarkable.

The other day a wagon maker, who had been dumb for years, picked up a hub and spoke; and a blind carpenter reached out for his plane and saw; and a deaf sheep ranch man went out with his dog and herd; and a noseless fisherman caught a barrel of herring and smelt; and a forty-ton elephant inserted his trunk into a grate and flue; and a sleepless man bought a new Nickle Spring Mattress and slept.

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in memory's gallery this fact: That our stock of PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS is unusually large, and that we have a large portion of a Bankrupt Stock of Mouldings to sell at big discounts of regular prices.

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Never Mind

What other people say,
We say that the

CITY HARDWARE STORE

is on the top for Good Goods at right prices.

Jewel Stoves,
General Hardware,
Lobster Packers Supplies

Carriage Builders, Painters, House Builders, Farmers and others, will find us right here every time.

R. B. NORTON & CO.

MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO.

It is an old saying, so everybody wants to make money, or at least wants to know how to make it. You will save 15c. on every hat you buy from Jas. Paton & Co. from that 8 doz. lot. They are well worth 40c. Our price is only 25c. We will only sell two to each customer.

JAS. PATON & Co.

I.
When Nature is clad in her Mantle of Spring,
Our old winter "duds" to the winds we should fling,
And learn a new lesson from Nature's array—
That our dress should be tasteful, and handsome, and gay.
Paton provides, with his usual care,
A splendid assortment of what you should wear.

II.
The birds sing a welcome, and many will flock
To sing in the praise of Paton's New Stock.
He has been in the markets, and Charlottetown will tell
That Paton & Co. have bought very well.
They will suit every fancy and taste "to a hair,"
And show all their customers what they should wear.

III.
New Costumes and Dresses, a splendid selection,
The fabrics are rich and the style is perfection.
The best and brightest that ever you wore
Are daily on sale at Paton's Big Store.
The prices are such as the people can spare,
And also secure them the right thing to wear.

IV.
Paton has studied the Milliner's art,
His artists are winning the popular heart.
'Twould need all the power of Tennyson's sonnets
To recite all the charms of his Hats and his Bonnets;
His customers walk "with their heads in the air,"
And gladly will tell you of what you should wear.

V.
The heavy departments are heavily laden
For Man and for Woman, for Matron and Maiden;
The best of all goods, which will stand every test,
And surely no better can be than the best.
You will get at Paton's a bountiful share
Of every identical thing you should wear.

VI.
Paton has also remembered mankind,
Their wants and their wishes are not left behind.
His new styles in Clothing are bound to be best,
They cannot be matched from the east to the west.
The wonderful prices will cause you to stare,
And Paton will show you the things you should wear.

LISTEN AND WE WILL TELL YOU ABOUT 100 PIECES OF 30 INCH COTTON THAT WE INTEND OFFERING TO-MORROW.

English Print made to sell at 12., 13c., and 14c. Our one price to clear, 9c. only. There are about 25 to 30 pieces, 750 yds. in all. All fast colors, guaranteed to wash. 12 pieces of dark colored Sateen usually sold at 22c., to-morrow only 16c. Call and inspect this lot. You cannot duplicate this lot at the price. Try it.

JAS. PATON & Co.