THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

The West Prince Election.

THE total vote polled at the election for the House of Commons, in West Prince, on the 27th ult., was less than the vote at the general election in June, by 360. Mr. Perry's majority over Mr. Hackett is 89; but had the total vote been polled it is not impossible that the majority fully as large, would have been on the other side. It would be difficult to conjecture the causes of the reduction in the number of votes polled. No doubt, they were numerous and varied. In view of all the facts; the Grits being in power at Ottawa; the promises of lavish expenditures of public money in the riding; the influence exerted on behalf of Mr. Perry, by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and the other "human devices" to which recourse was had by the Grit emissaries who overran the riding, it is not all wonderful that Mr. Perry was elected; but his comparitively small majority shows that the Conservatives are very much alive in West Prince. Mr. A. B. Warburton, Mr. McWilliams, Mr. Rogers, of Alberton, and even Mr. Bell were relieved from attention to their duties in the Legislative Assembly, and went into the riding to exert their persuasive powers to secure votes for Mr. Perry. Nor were these all the outsiders who came to assist the Grit candidate. There was Mr. John Yeo, M. P., with his bland smile and with those persuasive arguments so well understood and so frequently exerted in the western section of our Province, and there was no less a personage than Mr. Bayfield Williams, Private Secretary to Mr. L. H. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Our Grit friends are wont to boast about Mr. Davies' being a Minister with portfolio; but in this case, it is said that his private secretary brought a *portfolio* with him when he came from Ottawa. When this important personage was journeying from the capital towards his native Province, the Minister of Marine is said to have exerted all his powers to have him carried across the straits in his favorite steamer, the *Petrel*; but the miserable tub was stuck so fast in the ice that it was impossible to start her. The consequence was that the poor little fellow and his *portfolio* were obliged to make their way across the straits as best they could. No doubt there are some electors in West Prince, as well as in other portions of the Province who need seed grain and fishing outfits at this season of the year. In such cases a *portfolio* is very convenient. In addition to the emissaries already named, there was in the riding between nomination and election day, another missionary upon whom a word should be bestowed in passing. He is no other than Mr. Bernard D. McLellan, assistant clerk of the Legislative Assembly. The Legislature was in session at the time, and one would suppose that if there are any duties at all devolving upon an sssistant clerk, that would be the time for him to perform them. The particular part of the programme assigned to the assistant clerk, seems to have been to instruct the Catholics in their conscientious duties regarding the "settlement" of the Manitoba school question. He pointed out to them that Mr. Laurier's "settlement" of this question was satisfactory to him, and that should be sufficient for anybody. When was Mr. Laurier or Mr. McLellan given authority to speak *ex cathedra* on questions affecting the conscientious convictions of Catholics? Better should be expected from one whose early environment was such as his. It is painfully evident that he has proved himself unworthy of the auspices under which he budded into manhood, and that his political aspirations are in an unenviable direction.

As stated above, it is probable that the causes contributing to Mr. Hackett's defeat were numerous and varied; and most likely misrepresentation of the Manitoba school question, wherever convenient, was worked for all it was worth. We observe that a correspondent in the Examiner of the 28th ult., referring to the election and the means by which it was won, says that "Catholic influence against the School Settlement was sadly impaired by divisions, even among the clergy." Prescinding altogether party politics, we have the best authority for believing that there were no "divisions among the clergy" of the riding on the "School Settlement." Not one of the priests in the west riding of Prince, at the time of the election on the 27th ult. approved of Laurier's "Settlement" of the Manitoba school question. Supposing, for the sake of argument, it were true that such "divisions" existed, why should the facts be blazoned forth in the Examiner? Who has appointed the Examiner arbiter in such matters? What attitude has the Examiner assumed towards this question, as its different phases presented themselves to the public? When, early in 1895, in consequence of the decision of the Imperial Privy Council, the questio was relegated to the Dominion Government, the Examiner began to shiver as if it had been struck by a cyclone. It hoped the Dominion Parliament would not undertake to assent the right vested in it in this matter lest "Manitoba should resist." It declared that "interference on the part of the Dominion Parliament would be abnormal and contrary to the spirit of the constitution," and it was appalled at the thought that the interference of Parliament would "result in divisions and contentions in both parties!" We pointed out at the time that the course of the Examiner was neither "manly nor independent." Subsequently when the question came before Parliament and before the people, the Examiner appeared to favor the contentions advanced in behalf of the minority in Manitoba. We say it "appeared" to favor these contentions; for when the "settlement" of Mr. Laurier was made public, a settlement the Manitoba minority did not accept, and which Catholics cannot accept, the Examiner expressed the hope that "the Catholics of Manitoba would acquiesce in the arrangement," and that we should hear no more about the question. We certainly think the evidence here furnished shows the Examiner's course on the Manitoba school question to have been sufficiently chameleon-like to please the most insincere. And this is the arbiter, forsooth, to whom is submitted imaginary "divisions among the clergy." We would once more point out to the Editor of the Examiner that he should rise above acting the part of the jackal to a tartuffe.

Provincial Legislature.

(Held over from last week.)

Mr. Blanchard followed Mr. Gordon. He pointed out that the Pioneer newspaper reported the Leader of the Government as saying in his Lyceum speech in 1893 that he would not attempt to impose taxation until he consulted the people at the polls. He showed the rediculousness of the Premier's boast about certain reductions in expenditures when his average annual expenditure was far in excess of that under Conservative rule. Where then had the money gone? On the question of abolishing the Legislative Council, he showed that the Premier need not claim much credit; for had the Grit members of that body permitted the Conservatives to abolish it, not $15,000 as Mr. Peters claimed, but $60,000 would have been saved to the Province. After some further remarks Mr. Blanchard moved the adjournment of the debate and the remainder of Thursday's sitting was devoted to other matters.

After routine on Friday Mr. Blanchard completed his remarks on the budget. It was, no doubt, the intention of other members of the Opposition to speak before Mr. Speaker left the chair and score the Government for the manner in which they have mismanaged our public affairs; through some misunderstanding the motion to go into committee was now put and carried. In committee, as the different items came up for consideration, onslaughts were made on the Government,s position, and their conduct was severly criticised by Hon. Mr. Gordon, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Campbell and other members of the Opposition. The most amusing feature of the afternoon's debate was an admission made by Mr. Sinclair. The expenditure for ferries was under consideration, and the members of the Opposition took strong ground against the extravagance and wrecklessness which characterized the management of the Southport ferry. Mr. Sinclair rose to defend the Govern- He admitted that the expenditure was large; but he thought it would be difficult to lessen it in justice to the people. There were, he said, six members in the House whose seats depended on this expenditure and the accomodation furnished in consequence. This admission by Mr. Sinclair was hailed by the Opposition as "letting the cat out of the bag." They knew all along, they said, that the Premier, and Mr. Cummiskey; Mr. Forbes and Mr. Hector C. McDonald; Mr. Farquharson and Mr. Wise owed their seats in the House to the expenditure and boodling in connection with the Southport and Rocky Point ferries; but they had hardly been prepared to hear a member of the Government admit this fact point blank, as Mr. Sinclair had done. He must have made the admission either in "a moment of weakness" or in a moment of political honesty. Mr. Sinclair rose to his feet more than once and tried to explain away his unfortunate admission; but like Banco's ghost it would not down.

The debate in committee of supply was continued Friday evening and Saturday forenoon. Finally the committee rose, the Speaker took the chair and chairman Robertson reported 38 resolutions of supply agreed to. The report was adopted and the resolutions submitted to a special committee to prepare a bill in accordance therewith. The House then adjourned till Monday 26th.

The proceedings of the House on Monday, the 26th, were for the most part of a routine character. Some bills were advanced a stage; but no debate of a very exciting nature took place. Tuesday's proceedings also were quite moderate. The following resolution, moved by the Premier, elicited considerable discussion. It was, however, of a comparatively friendly nature, both sides of the House agreeing with the general scope of the resolution:

Whereas the Dominion Government has proposed to survey the Hillsborough River with the object of building a bridge to connect the contemplated Belfast and Murray Harbor railway direct with Charlottetown.

And Whereas, it is desirable, in order to save the cost of the ferries and to better accommodate the travelling public, that the bridge be constructed so as to be suitable for passenger and carriage traffic across the said river as well as for the railway.

Therefore Resolved, that in the opinion of the Legislative Assembly the Government of Prince Edward Island should co-operate with the Dominion Government in arranging for the construction of a bridge for the purpose aforesaid at as early a time as possible upon such terms as may be agreeable to both governments.

As soon as the sitting was fairly started on Wednesday, Mr. Shaw, in accordance with notice previously given, moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole on the following resolution:

Whereas, the present Government gained power at the election of 1893 by leading the people to believe that the days of taxation were far off, and by promising through economy and reform to make revenue and expenditure meet.

And Whereas, that by certain resolutions submitted during the several sessions of the Legislature, and by the declarations of Liberal speakers at the late elections, both Federal and Local, the people were given to understand that Free Trade with the United States in the products of the soil would be obtained by the return of the Liberals to power at Ottawa.

And Whereas, that notwithstanding the enormous amount collected in taxes during the past 3 years, the yearly receipts have not been equal to the expenditure, and as a consequence a public debt of an alarming magnitude has been rolled up that threatens to jeopardize the future interests and well-being of this province.

Therefore Resolved, That the present Government having violated the pledges made to the people previous to the election of 1893, and by their extravagant and reckless expenditure largely increased the burdens of the people, have therefore forfeited the confidence of the electorate of this province.

This was the signal for a wordy combat. Mr. Speaker's prayers, at the opening, for wisdom and moderation in the deliberations of the assemblod legislators, were evidently lost sight of. The Premier contended that the resolution was out of order at that stage according to the usages of Parliament. Other members of the Government took the same ground. Mr. Shaw, Mr. Campbell, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. J A. McDonald, and other members of the Opposition argued that the resolution was in order. For a short while the scene was extremely lively; both sides appealing to Mr. Speaker for his ruling. The latter took time to consider, and in the afternoon decided against Mr. Shaw. The member for New Perth was not to be outdone, however, so he put a notice on the order book that he would, on the following day, bring the matter up again, by simply moving the resolution without asking the House to go into committee on it.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Shaw moved his resolution and followed it with a speech of over three hours duration, in which he severely scored the Government for their many and glaring shortcomings. The Leader of the Government, he pointed out, had spoken for about three hours in his budget speech but it was a speech of the greatest weakness. It was an apology for the Government's shortcomings. He went on to show how vain was the boasting of the Premier regarding the economies of the administration. For instance the savings effected in the Justice Department. It is well known that the Sullivan administration had reduced the number of jurors. In 1893 the expenditure in that department had reached $19,000. This year, the expenditure of the department of justice would, on the Premier's admission, be larger than for some years past, ostensiby on account of the McGowan murder trial; but really on account of fees paid to the lawyers who were performing the Attorney-General's duties, when the latter was earning $75 a day before the Behring Sea arbitration. At this point, Mr. Shaw referred to the contradictory statements on the expenditure for the administration of justice, and Mr. H. C. McDonald, rose to a point of order. This created quite a lively discussion across the floor of the House. The point was that Mr. Shaw should not quote from the report of the Premier's budget speech as reported in the Patriot. The statements made by the Leader of the Government relative to savings in the Land Office, Mr. Shaw said were fallacious and dishonest The Premier quoted the expenditure in the Land Office under the late Government, during years when that expenditure was unusually heavy; but when he referred to the receipts in the same office, the Leader took altogether different years, when the receipts were unusually small. Mr. Shaw here enumerated the average expenditure per year under the respective Governments. He next referred to the Registry office, and refuted the extravagant boasting of the Government regarding their economies and excellent management in that office. During the last five years the present Government paid, in that office, $2,500 more than the late Government paid during their last five years of office. The matter of discounts in the Land Office next came in for criticism. In three years from 1892, according to the Land Office reports; thus showing that $95,035.73 was given in discounts. He said that, according to his own accounts, the commissioner was like clay in the land of the potter, in his relations to the Leader of the Government. What justification had the Government to make for this condition of things? As to the matter of printing, he said the saving would appear to have been effected in consequence of not three contracts in ten being now let by public contract. Then there was the expenditure for type writers. Taking these facts into consideration, practically no saving had been effected by the present Government under this head. Regarding the expenditure for education, the Government deserve no particular credit, in as much as this expenditure is to a great extent uncontrollable. It was the duty of whatever Government was in power to afford the best education possible to the youth of our Province. He said the teachers' salaries should be paid from the public treasury of the Province. Rich and poor should be treated alike, in the matter of education. What is the Government doing for the education of those whose calling is that of agriculturists? They abolished the chair of agriculture in the Prince of Wales College. If the Government had effected saving in different departments as claimed by the Leader of the Government, where has the money gone? The annual expenditure of the Government has been nearly $29,000 more than that of their predecessors in the same number of years. Only in 1893 was there more money spent on the roads by the present Government than by their predecessors in office. But that was election year; hence we must conclude the increased expenditure was for the purpose of obtaining votes. Mr. Shaw then showed how Mr. Farquharson, when acting Premier, refused to pay road orders given in October, November, and December; but carried them over to be charged to the present year. The excuse given was that the money had not been voted by the Legislature; but no sooner had the new year come in than these orders were paid, notwithstanding the money had not been voted. He pointed out how Supervisors returns for 1893, after having been removed from the table of the House, had been tampered with, and additional certificates of expenditure attached to them. During 1893, the sum of $15,000, nearly one third of the expenditure for roads, had been expended in the Fort Augustus and West River districts. This shows that the members from these districts are very expensive. The expenditure on wharves by the present Government, was on an average, $2,000 a year less than by the Conservative Government. Of $1,556.61 spent on wharves in 1896, only $33.75 in Prince County, and $206.45 in King's County. Nearly all the remaining $1,250 was spent in the Fort Augustus and West River Districts. The same argument held good regarding bridges. On an average $5,195.26 less per year were spent on bridges by the present Government, than by the Conservative Government. Neither was the money spent on the Provincial Building. A portion of the $185,000 of debentures asked for by Premier Peters, was said to be for repairing the Provincial Building. But he did not spend the $9,000, or $10,000 asked for, for that purpose. He only spent $1,342 altogether on the building in the last five years. Therefore, notwithstanding the $29,000 spent annually by the present Government over and above their predecessors, the money had not been spent in the public works enumerated. Where did the money go? A great portion went for ferries. The gross deficit on the ferries since the present Government came into power reached $75,000 The opposition claimed this service could be performed for much less. He here referred to the statement of Mr. Sinclair as to the six members who owed their seats in the House to the ferry expenditure. These six men were very expensive luxuries. It was rather hard for the farmers, when they paid their taxes to understand that for every dollar, fifty cents went to keep these six men in the House. The steamer Hillsborough next came under consideration. $13,500 was the contract price of the steamer. The Leader gave his word in the House that no extras would be allowed. But the returns showed that $4,265.40 had been paid in extras. A great portion of these extras were paid to "other persons," according to the statements in the public accounts. Who were these "other persons?" He next showed how the interest had increased. The present Government paid $8,741.78 in interest on an average each year more than their predecessors. For every dollar the late Government drew from Ottawa they put a good two dollar bill in lieu thereof. What did the present Government ever add to our capital at Ottawa? Absolutely nothing. Under the head of miscellaneous expenditure, the money of the Province was spent to a large extent. There were two gentlemen named McKenzie in the public service, and they could not be located. Their salaries were charged to a certain office; but when that office was reached, neither of these men would be found there. There was a Mr. Colin McNeill, who was also "miscellaneous." This was contrary to the policy laid down by Mr. Peters in 1891. Last year Mr. W. C. White received $233.36 in extras. Last year Mr. James H. Good received $200, as law clerk of the House, when it was well known he had been in the Province only three days during the first part of the session. Last year an amount of $100 was placed in the accounts for "detective service." What was that for? It must have been paid to find out who stole the old Lunatic Asylum. He had asked last year, what had become of the bricks that were in that building. The Leader of the Government said the bricks were sold and would be accounted for this year. But no such information has been given. He (Mr. Shaw) could conduct any member of the House to a warehouse in this town, owned by a member of the Legislature, and built with the bricks from the old asylum. In 1891 the Premier said he would not likely have more than $2000 of a deficit notwithstanding that he had to pay some bills contracted by the Tories. But when the account came down, the deficit was $30,439. In 1892 the deficit 37,651. For 1893 the deficit was $119,942. 1894 produced a deficit of $20,166. In 1895 $32,862, and in 1895, $14,135. The Premier's declaration in 1893 relative to taxation was next referred to. The Leader's words were here quoted by Mr. Shaw. He claimed the Premier had deceived the people by putting on the taxes in 1894 without consulting the people. The taxes collected each year were then referred to. These taxes amounted in the aggregate to $139,059.16 and still we are in debt to the tune of about $400,000. The Premier's statement relative to our Provincial debt and capital at Ottawa; next came under review. Mr. Shaw pointed out that the Premier's position in this particular, was untenable. Another statement of the Premier's that came in for severe criticism, was the matter of the new wing of the Lunatic Asylum. The Premier intimated the $20,500 for that building should not be charged to current expenditure, because the money was to be furnished by means of a loan. That made no difference it was increasing the debt of the province. What will be our condition when our debt will reach three quarters of a million dollars, or a round million? The position of a government was the same as a private individual. If the latter from year to year, sells a portion of his farm, how long will it take before he will have no farm at all? The debt of the Province he computed to be $489,415.81. Last year the Government exceeded, to the extent of over $2000, the authority given them by the Legislature in the loan act. It was never before known that any government in this Province, at least, advertised in the newspapers for money lenders to come in and make loans to the Government. He showed that the taxes did not bear equally on the capitalists as compared with the formers. But the Government were not satisfied with the taxes now paid by the farmers, they have, this year, amended the land tax act, in such a way as to raise more taxes from the farmers. The farmer was taxed on his capital, but the income tax-payer only paid on his income, and $850 of that was exempted. This he considered was decidedly unfair. He contended the Credit Foncier and other parties leaning money in this Province should pay a considerable tax for the security and privileges they enjoy. We

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

Dress Goods Bargains

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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.

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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.

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STANLEY BROS,

THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE.

Successfully Launched.

Our Opening on Saturday, the 17th was a Success in every Respect.

Now we are giving special attention to Millinery, Capes and Dry Goods.

Miss Mutch has taken a great number of orders for **HATS** and **BONNETS**. Should you want any work done by the end of this week, kindly leave your order early.

Our Capes and Dress Goods taking well; it could not be otherwise seeing the Goods are **NEW** and Prices right.

Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Table Linen, Towels, Flannelettes, Corsets and all other Goods Cheap.

READY MADE CLOTHING—EXTRA VALUE.

Perkins, Sterns & Turner.

April 28, 1897.

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.**

A By-Law for allowing a Rate of Discount on the assessments on Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of Charlottetown for general civic purposes for the current year ending the thirty first day of December, A. D. 1897,

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:—

1st. A discount at the rate of two and one-half per cent shall be allowed to all taxpayers who shall, on or before the Fifteenth day of July next, A. D. 1897, pay to the City Clerk, at his office, the taxes severally due by them for the current year on Real Estate and Personal Property for civic purposes.

(Sgd) W. E. DAWSON,
Mayor of the City of Ch'town.
H. M. DAVISON,
April 21.—3i. City Clerk.

A By-Law for levying and specifying the rate of assessment on Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of Charlottetown for general civic purposes under Statute 51, Victoria, Chapter 12.

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:—

1st. The rate of assessment on Real Estate for general civic purposes under said Statute, for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1897, and ending the thirty-first day of December, 1897, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Real Estate, as assessed by the Assessors of the said City of Charlottetown in the General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll of all Real Estate and Personal Property liable to taxation in said City, and of all persons liable to pay Poll Tax therein, made and duly returned by them on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1897.

2nd. The rate of assessment on Personal Property for such general Civic purposes, for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1897, and ending the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1897, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Personal Property as assessed by the Assessors of the said City in the said general Assessment Book and Valuation Roll, made and duly returned by them as aforesaid.

(Sgd.) W. E. DAWSON,
Mayor of the City of Ch'town.
H. M. DAVISON
April 21—3i. City Clerk

A By-Law for levying and specifying the Rate of Assessment on Real Estate and Personal Property and poll in the City of Charlottetown for a Waterworks Fund, under Statute 50th, Victoria, Chapter 8.

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:—

1st. The rate of Assessment on Real Estate for a Waterworks Fund under said Statute for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1897, and ending the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1897, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one-eight of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Real Estate as assessed by the Assessors of the said City of Charlottetown in the General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll of all Real Estate and Personal Property liable to taxation in said City, and all persons liable to pay Poll Tax therein, made and duly returned by them on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1897.

2nd. The rate of Assessment on Personal Property for such Water Works Fund for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1897, and ending the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1897, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one-eighth of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Personal Property as assessed by the Assessors of the said City in the said General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll, made and duly returned by them as aforesaid.

3rd. The amount of Poll Tax to be paid by every person returned by the said Assessors in said General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll as liable thereto for such Water works Fund uner said Statute for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1897, and ending the 31st day of December, A. D. 1897, is hereby specified and fixed at the sum of Ten Cents (10c.) on the poll of every person so assessed and returned as aforesaid.

(Sgd.) W. E. DAWSON,
Mayor of the City of Ch'town.
H. M. DAVISON,
City Clerk,

City Clerk's Office, Ch'town, April 21, 1897—3i.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will take place at the Gas Works, on Tuesday, the 11th day of May, 1897, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electng directors and the general transaction of business.

LEMUEL McKAY,
Secretary.

April 28, '97—2i

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.