THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

A Word to Our Subscribers.

OUR bills for subscription to the HERALD, for the past year, have been sent out, and we are pleased to state that several of our friends have responded most promptly, and sent in the amounts due. We should be most happy if all others would profit by the good example thus set them, and promptly remit. Now friends, we want to take you into our confidence. We have worked hard during the year, and have given you the best paper possible, under the circumstances. At the same time we did not say very much to you about paying amounts due. Is it too much, now, to ask you to be so kind as to avail yourselves of the conveniences we have placed at your disposal for remitting your subscriptions, without trouble or expense? We would wish to still further improve our paper, and to enlarge it; but in order to do this, we must have your co-operation. Do you wish to place any obstacles in the way of these improvements? If not, then, let each one make up his mind that, so far as his dollar is concerned, there shall be no unnecessary delay. We are extremely thankful for your kindness and support in the past and, while availing ourselves of this opportunity to solicit a continuation of that support, we hope to have the extreme pleasure of hearing from you without delay.

The "Reverend Ranter" Heard From.

THE Guardian of Monday last contains a letter from Rev. A. F. Thomson, in reply to an editorial, under the caption, "A Reverand Ranter," which appeared in the HERALD of October the 16th. In an introductory note, the writer says a copy of the letter was sent to the Editor of the HERALD "two weeks ago." Now, the letter in the Guardian is only a portion of the letter first sent to the HERALD; as the Rev. gentleman, a few days after sending the letter, telegraphed us to withold publication, till we should hear from him, and subsequently sent a second letter withdrawing a portion of the first. He certainly exercised a wise discretion in withdrawing from publication that portion of his letter. He says "some kind friend" had forwarded him a copy of the HERALD containing the editorial in question. We may say that the copy of the HERALD was sent from this office, as we wished the Rev. gentleman to be fully cognizant of what we had to say about him. In our editorial we wrote: "He declared that in the schools conducted by the Nuns at Bathurst Protestant children were forced to kneel, cross themselves and take part in the recitation of Catholic prayers." Rev. Mr. Thomson quotes this sentence for the purpose of denying it; but he does not quote it fully, as he leaves out the word "Protestant," which omission, as will be readily seen, only makes him appear much more ridiculous than before; for if he did not wish to show that Protestant children were thus treated, the question will naturally suggest itself, is it any of his particular business what religious exercises other children participated in? But the Rev. gentleman denies that he made the statement above quoted. Well, under ordinary circumstances, such a denial would surprise us; but in this case it creates no surprise; for we have very little doubt that Rev. Mr. Thomson would deny or affirm almost anything, if by that means he might hope to cover up his tracks. We made the statement convinced, by the testimony of our senses and the corroborative evidence of a half a dozen others who were present, that it was unequivocally true, and that position we maintain. The Rev. gentleman divides his denial into two parts. First, he says, he did not make use of the word "Nuns." Now, if there was one word more than another used by him, in such a way as not to be misunderstood, it was the word "Nuns." It was repeated with sneering emphasis. But it is most amusing to notice how he trys to get out of the difficulty. He says the religious teachers at Bathurst are "Sisters," not "Nuns." We are afraid the Rev. gentleman is not a good authority on such matters. All religious women who live in community are called Nuns, consequently "Sisters" are Nuns. The Sisters of Charity of Montreal, for instance, are called Gray Nuns, from the color of their robes. Shakespeare speaks of a "Sisterhood of holy Nuns." From this it will be clear that Rev. Mr. Thomson endeavors to make a distinction without a difference. In the next place, he says his reference was not to the Bathurst schools; but to schools in outside districts in the County of Gloucester. Supposing, for argument sake, we were to admit this (which we do not), how much better would his position be? We showed most conclusively, from Judge Fraser's report that the only case of this kind attempted to be established was positively disproved. Does he imagine that a fair-minded public would believe him in preference to Judge Fraser; an interested and disappointed litigant in preference to a disinterested arbitrator; an unsuccessful party to a suit in preference to the trial judge, who calmly weighs and reviews the evidence? The remainder of the letter is little else than silly twaddle altogether unworthy of a man claiming to be a minister of the Gospel and to be actuated by "truth, equal rights and religious liberty."

Free Trade and English Husbandry.

WHILE Mr. Laurier and his friends are advocating, wherever they hope to gain a vote, "free trade as it is in England," events are transpiring in England that go far to prove that "free trade" is, to say the least, not an unmixed blessing. In fact evidence seems to be accumulating that the burden pressing on the agriculturist in England has become next to unbearable. A short time ago, a Kent Stewart forwarded to the London Times the following letter, received from one of the best tenants on his estate: DEAR SIR,—It is with extreme regret that I send you the enclosed notice to quit the occupation of this farm, feeling that the choice for me lies between two evils—either to lose all the ready cash I possess or to leave my old home; for the sake of my children I choose the latter. There is nothing you can do for me that will enable me to stop in the face of these ruinous prices, my rent is moderate, I am perfectly satisfied with you as steward. I do not wish for a better landlord, but bad luck has attended me for the last few years—this year worse than all. Unless a change takes place in the hop market soon my loss on the year will be £1,000. The Times. correspondent adds: "'Bear ye one another's burden,' is an old text, and unless the nation is prepared in some way to lighten those of agriculture it must fall. I do not doubt that the trade at present lost to this country by its present deplorable condition would exceed tenfold any amount paid in duties upon foreign agriculture produce." Close on the heels of this comes the speech of Lord Salisbury, delivered at Walford, on the 30th ult. Referring to the agricultural question, the Premier said: "Since the repeal of the corn laws we have had the strongest cause to lament that, though the protectionists resisted, their warnings had not been listened to more carefully. The repealers laughed at the idea of injuring husbandry; but, a lowering of prices resulted and free trade has almost killed husbandry in several districts." From this it will be seen that Lord Salisbury is not incognizant of the gravity of the situation and, from his remarks, it may reasonably be inferred that he thinks the time opportune for a reconsideration of the trade and tariff policy of the country. His present attitude would seem to suggest that the Government should lessen the taxation of the farmer, rather than give him any special advantage in the market. The tenor of this whole speech and others recently delivered by him plainly show that free trade and protection are now regarded as questions open for discussion in England. This, in itself, is a great advance over ten years ago, when it would be considered rank political heresy to utter a word against the doctrine of free trade. Free trade was adopted a half-century ago, because it was then considered best for the commerce of the country. But great changes have since taken place; new regions, then scarcely heard of, have become enormous producers; and the matter of transportation has been revolutionized; consequently what was best adapted to the then existing condition of affairs, falls far short of the requirements of our day. The leading statesmen of England are not slow to perceive this, and, no doubt the next few years, will see a vast change in the tariff laws of the mother country.

PARIS advices of the 1st. inst. state that Mr. Bourgeois has formed a cabinet. The defeated Ribot Ministry held office for seven months, an unusually long life for a French Ministry. The defeat was due to a scandal with which some of the former participants in the Panama scandals were connected.

RECENT Ottawa advices say over two million salmon eggs have been collected in the pound attached to the St. John River hatchery. This is far in excess of previous years, and more than the hatchery will be able to handle. The surplus ova will therefore be distributed among other hatcheries in the Maritime Provinces.

THE financial returns for the first three months of the present fiscal year show an improvement in Dominion finances on both sides of the account. The revenue is $587,000 more than for the first quarter of last year, and the current expenditure is $228,000, less than for the same period of 1894. The balance is therefore better by $815,000 than that of the months of July, August and September last year. Besides this there is a decrease of $100,000 in capital expenditure. Mr. Foster is likely to have a good budget when he reports the result of the current year's business.

WE observe by the Grit papers, that Mr. L. H. Davies, Liberal Leader for the Maritime Provinces, has called a general meeting of the executive committee of the Maritime Liberal Association to meet at Halifax tomorrow. We cannot say, whether or not this step is taken, by the Maritime Leader, in consequence of the advice we tendered him last week. After taking council with his lieutenants, surely we shall hear what the present policy of the Grits in the Maritime Provinces is.

WE notice that the Patriot and other Grit organs, so fond of describing imaginary troubles in the ranks of the Conservative Party, are silent about the nice little quarrel between Mr. Laurier and the newspaper *La Patrie*. Mr. Laurier wrote to Mr. Beaugrand, proprietor of *La Patrie*, stating that he repudiated it as the organ of the Liberal Party. In answer to this, Mr. Beaugrand, in studiously polite, but scornful phrases asks when *La Patrie* ever posed as Mr. Laurier's organ, "or as the mouthpiece of his surroundings." Continuing, Mr. Beaugrand asks the opposition leader: "By whom can you, today, replace a name like that of your protector, your friend and your leader of the olden time, Jean Baptiste Eric Dorion? Would it be Mr. Tarte, for instance? By whom will you replace Louis Desaulles? By Ernest Pacaud? By whom would you replace Rodolphe Laflamme, your old friend and colleague? By the Hon. Horace Archambault? and Labreche Viger; would he be happy if he were to come back to earth and see himself replaced by Alderman Beausoliel in the counsels of the party? And Charles Laberge, of whom Mr. Mercier spoke so eloquently in La Patrie hall and whose mantle you would let fall upon Lomer Gouin or upon Gustave Drolet? And Joseph Papin, the great orator? And Jos. Doutre, the great lawyer, and the man who never flinched before the enemy? And Charles Daoust and the Papineaus? And Sir Charles Aime and Wilfred Dorion?" It will be noticed that, in thus mentioning Mr. Laurier's present political right-hand men, Mr. Beaugrand has most accurately indicated the men who, when Mr. Mercier was at the zenith of his power, "gravitated around the treasury of Quebec."

MR. SNIDER, the Liberal candidate for North Waterloo, Ont., who made the protectionist speech at Elmira, the other day, and who was patted on the back, by Mr. Laurier, for doing so, will no doubt endorse the views expressed by the Berlin News, on the subject of trade policy, with special reference to Berlin. Berlin is a manufacturing town, and Mr. Snider and his friends would like to get some votes there; hence his anxiety to impress upon the electorate that he would not, if elected, favor any change that would remove the protection which these manufacturers now enjoy. It is the same old Grit trick, to suit the speech to the audience, to change the policy according to locality. This is how the News describes what would be the inevitable result of the operation of Mr. Laurier's trade policy: "Instead of a population of nearly nine thousand in Berlin, we would soon have less than five, for the men who now help to manufacture goods for the Canadian market will have to go to the States to make furniture, shirts, gloves, brushes, boots and shoes, pianos and organs, buttons, and other things which now give work to our people. When these factory people have to go, our building operations will also cease, and the four or five hundred bricklayers, masons, tenders, carpenters, painters, plumbers, etc., who are now employed would also have to leave for some country where working people are properly protected. A calamity worse than a Chicago fire would fall on Berlin if Laurier and Cartwright should become our rulers. The loss from a big fire may be restored when people have good business prospects ahead, but the loss from a change of tariffs and destruction of our factories will be permanent. Let every man, woman, and child even, in Berlin pray earnestly that such a sad fate may never befall us."

A SEAMAN named Paul Carr was knocked from on board the schooner Annie F. McKie, by being struck by the main sail, while entering Summerside harbor last evening. A boat was sent from the schooner to search for him; but he could not be found.

Professor Robertson Speaks.

Sir,—May I beg the courtesy of your columns for this open letter to the cheese factories and creameries of Prince Edward Island. I thank you in anticipation for this additional favor and desire to renew my acknowledgment for the generous assistance which your paper has given to the dairying service and the farmers in our united efforts to promote the well-being of the Province through the succesfull establishment and extension of co-operative dairying.

J. W. ROBERTSON

To the Patrons of the Cheese Factories and Creameries of P. E. Island.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have examined carefully a large part of the cheese manufactured during the season of 1895. On the whole, I found the quality very good. In a few lots from several of the factories there is an undesirable flavor, which, I think, comes from milk handled in wooden pails or in other vessels which have not been kept perfectly clean. This flavor complained of is not the "local flavor" peculiar to Prince Edward Island cheese which has been talked of in language unfair to the Island by a few noisy but unimportant and ignorant persons elsewhere. The "local flavor" in both cheese and butter, peculiar to P. E. Island, is one highly agreeable to the taste. In my opinion, when it is fairly recognized in the markets, it will give additional value to your dairy products. In the meantime it does not detract from their value. Particular care should be taken hereafter by all the patrons to supply milk free from taint and impurities, in order to maintain the high standard which has been reached. During this season the proportion of cheese of faulty flavor from the causes mentioned is not greater than I found in other Provinces. I am gratified by the increase in the quantity produced during the summer. At current market prices, the value of the output of cheese from the 28 factories is estimated at $157,000.00; and the value of the butter from the two creameries at $11,000. By the increase in the quantity of milk supplied, the revenue from the manufacturing charge of 1½ cents per pound of cheese, and 3½ cents per pound of butter, will be almost, is not wholly, sufficient to pay all expenses of operation and management. This, I am sure, will be gratifying to you. I have not yet sold the cheese. The butter has been sold at prices from 18 to 20 cents per pound. With the improvement recently in the markets for cheese, I look for prices which will be satisfactory to you. Need I say that I would be glad to escape from the wearying responsibility of being salesman for the products belonging to so many people; all I can promise is that I shall do the best I can for your interests. As several weeks must elapse after the selling of all the cheese before a final settlement with the Patrons can be made, advance payments as usual will be made to the patrons for milk supplied in September and October as soon as the accounts can be made up. The milk drawers who have fulfilled their contracts to the satisfaction of the directors of the several companies will be paid in full. As the time of the superintendent and the office staff will be largely occupied in shipping cheese during the next ten days, the cheques for advance payments on September and October milk account are not to be looked for until about 20th November.

A large quantity of milk will be available for the making of butter after the close of the cheese-making season. It would be wasteful beyond excuse not to turn it to the most profitable use. There is an active demand for fresh-made creamery butter for export at from 22 to 23 cents per pound here; and I think the market is more likely to advance than to decline. I think $25,000 worth of creamery butter can be made and sold from P. E. Island during the coming winter. The dairying companies at the factories at Vernon River Bridge, Kensington and Dunk River are putting in centrifugal cream separators for the service of their patrons and others. A cream separator will be run also at New Perth factory. After the end of November the creameries at Crapaud and Tryon are to be taken charge of by the companies owning them. Doubtless one or both of them will be kept open to receive milk all winter. A cream separator will be run and butter will be made during the winter at the warehouse occupied by the Dairying Service in Charlottetown. Patrons may deliver milk at all the places where cream separators are to be run, twice or three times a week. Notice will be given of the days and times. The skim milk can be carried home in the same cans in which the whole milk is brought. The detention of the milk drawer at the factory need not be more than from a quarter to half an hour. For a charge of 3½ cents per lb. of butter, I shall meet all expenses of (1) separating the cream, (2) conveying the cream to the central butter factory, (3) making the butter, (4) providing packages, (5) marketing the butter, and (6) keeping the accounts. The buttermilk will be sold or returned to the patrons. The whole of the net proceeds from sales of butter and butter-milk—after deducting the manufacturing charge of 3½ cents per lb.,—will be paid to the patrons in proportion to the quantity of butter-fat, supplied by each. An advance payment on account will be made after the end of every month. Milk from cows fed on turnips will not be received. Carrots and mangels may be fed without imparting any flavor to lessen the value of the butter. I invite your hearty support of this winter-dairying movement. The market outlook for butter and cheese of fine quality is good; and there is nothing to prevent the farmers of Prince Edward Island from getting $25,000 of English gold for gilt-edged butter this winter, $300,000 for cheese next summer, and $50,000 for butter next winter. This is more within the limits of probable fulfilment than other statements which I have believed in for you and which you are making come true more largely and quickly than any of you expected a year ago. I thank you for the cordial help extended to Mr. Dillon, Dairy Superintendent, and to the whole staff in the Dairying Service in Prince Edward Island; and you will permit me to say I am proud of the characters and labors of the men who have served at the factories and in the office. I perceive the stress of keen competitions which are yearly making it harder to make a good living on farms by the old methods; and I am confident that co-operative dairying—summer and winter—an extension of swine raising, and an increase in poultry will enable you to meet the most fierce of merciless competitions successfully for yourselves, and through such productive, profitable and reasonably pleasant labor, to keep on this beautiful Island the wholesome and sturdy boys who deserve at least this opportunity at your hands as they grow up.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Dairy Commissioner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov, 4th, 1895.

IT was a somewhat remarkable coincidence, that last week witnessed the termination of three trials for murders of a character as atrocious as known on this continent. On Friday, at San Francisco, Henry Theodore Durant, whose trial had lasted for upwards of three months, was convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont. He is still to be tried for the murder of Minnie Williams. On Saturday, Herman Mudget, alias Henry H. Holmes, the multi-murderer was convicted in Philadelphia, of the murder of Benj. F. Pietzel; and on the same day C. V. Shortis was convicted at Beauharnois P. Q. for murdering three employes of thee Valleyfield Cotton Mills.

Supreme Court.

The Michaelmas Term, 1895, of Supreme Court met at 11 o'lock yesterday. Present, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Hodgson, and Mr. Justic Fitzgerald. James Ferguson vs. Elijah McKay, (2 cases)—Appeal heard at Georgetown. Mr. Justice Hodgson gave judgment dismissing appeal of offence committed on 2nd June without costs — and dismissing appeal of offence committed on 2nd June without costs. In the matter of Alfred A. Lefurgey for admission as an Attorney. This matter stands over till Hilary Term. In re Reginald Stewart for admission as a student in the office of A. B. Warburton. Mr. A. Peters read certificate of examination of the applicant of having passed the necessary examinations. The court makes the usual order for admission. Albert P. Prowse and another, plaintiff, vs. Isaac Giddings, defendant vs Edgar Giddings claimant. Mr Matheson reads affidavit of H. V. McKinnon and J. A. Mattieson and on motion the court made the order for payment by the claimant of costs a rule of court. James Clow, plaintiff, vs Isaac Giddings, defendant, vs. Edgar Giddings, claimant. Same order in this case. In re Park Readway, special case Mr. F. L. Haszard moves for an extension or renewal of time f r giving notice of appeal from decision of Judges. The court will consider the matter. Martin W. Martin, applt, vs. John R. McLeod respt. An appeal from conviction of Donald McLeod and David Ross, J. P's for Queen's County, for malicious injury to property. D. Finlayson applt., vs John R. McLeod, respt. Appeal allowed, conviction, qualified with costs. Crabbe vs. Carson, motion for a new trial, judgment reserved. The court adjourned until 20th November.

Local and Special News.

AN IMPORTANT OFFICE,

To properly fill its offices and functions, it is important that the blood be pure. When it is in such a condition, the body is almost certain to be healthy. A complaint at this time is catarrh in one of its various forms. A slight cold developes the disease in the head. Droppings of corruption passing into the lungs bring on consumption. The only way to cure this disease is to purify the blood. The most obstinate cases of catarrh yield to the medicinal powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla as if by magic, simply because it reaches the seat of the disease, and by purifing and vitalizing the blood, removes the cause. Not only does Hood's Sarsaparilla do this but it gives renewed vigor to the whole system, making it possible for good health to reign supreme

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds hoarseness, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, etc.

Doctors recommend Norway Pine Syrup because it is the best cure for coughs and colds. Price 25 c. and 50c. at druggists.

For Spasmodic Coughs—Minard's Honey Balsam.

HANDSOME FEATURES.

Sometimes unsightly blotches, pimples, or sallow opaque skin, destroys the attractiveness of handsome features. In all such cases Scott's Emulsion will build up the system and impart freshness and beauty.

DISTRESSING PAIN CURE

DEAR SIRS,—I can reccommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil for pain of any kind. It cured me of distressing pain that the doctor could not cure, and my doctor is a good one, too.

MRS. DAVID LABOR,
Waterford, Ont.

For spasmodic coughs—Minard's Honey Balsam.

ACTS LIKE MAGIC.

DEAR SIRS,—I can truly say that Burdock Blood Bitters acts like magic. It drove all the pimples and blothes out of my face cleansed my blood and increased my weight by simply using one bottle.

J. E. EDWARDS, Arnprior, Ont.

For bilousness—Minard's Family Pills.

PLEASANT AS SYRUP.

Mr. Douglass Ford, Tor Ont., states that Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry Bark, is free from objectionable taste being almost as pleasant as syrup, while for coughs and colds it gives complete satisfaction, acting promptly even in obstinate cases

For worms in children—Cherokee Vermifuge.

ONE BOTTLE CURES.

DEAR SIRS,—This winter I was troubled with a severe cold, I tried several remedies but without avail. On the advice of a friend I bought a bottle of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which completely cured me.

ROB. B. STAPLES,
Holland, Man.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Rev. Wm. Brown.

I was cured of a bad case of carache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Mrs. S. Kaulback.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Mrs. S. Masters.

TO DESTROY WORMS and expel them from Children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm syrup.

BURDOCK PILLS do not gripe or sicken They cure constipation and sick headache.

Coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, and all lung troubles are quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

All infections of the blood are removed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

Exposure to cold, damp winds, may result in pneumonia unless the system is kept invigorated with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MAKE YOUR STRONG

If you would resist pneumonia, bronchitis, typhod fever, and persistent coughs and colds These ills attack the weak and run down system. They can find no foothold where the blood is kept pure, rich and full of vitality the appetite good and digestion vigorous, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, billousness, jaunnice and sick headache.

For the cure of colds, coughs, and lung difficulties, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is unequaled.

For croupy children—Minard's Honey Balsam.

BORN.

In this city on the 1st. inst., Mrs. John A. McInnis, of a daughter. Mother and child are doing well.

DIED.

At Goose River, Lot 42, on the 27th. Sept., Mary Ann, daughter of Michael McLellan, aged 19 years. May her soul rest in peace.

At Little Pond, Lot 56, on Oct. 15, Peter Joseph McDonald, aged 26 years. Deceased was a general favorite with all who had formed his acquaintance. He leaves two sisters and five brothers to mourn his early demise. May his soul rest in peace.

In this city, on the 30th inst., Helen Josephine, dearly beloved daughter of Henry and Margaret L. Fitzgerald, aged 3 years, 6 months and 15 days.

At Savage Harbor, Oct. 1st., after a brief illness, Victoria McPhee, youngest daughter of the late Hugh McPhee, leaving a mother, three sisters and one brother to mourn their irreparable loss. May her soul rest in peace.

The Prince Edward Island

Commercial College.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Commercial College and Shorthand Institution is now open. Young men and women desirous of acquiring a Business Education should embrace this opportunity.

Subjects taught include Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business and Legal Forms, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, Shorthand and Typewriting.

Students admitted at any time.

We guarantee attention to business.

S. F. HODGSON,
Principal.

Box 242, Charlottetown.

Oct. 23, 1895—3m.

What's the Matter with it?

If you think there's anything the matter with your watch, let us take a look at it. A few particles of dust will, in a week, do more damage than the ordinary wear and tear of a whole year of keeping time. Any watch is well worth taking care of; the more your watch is worth, the better worth taking care of it is. Of that kind of thing, we make a specialty, and our charges are moderate. If you want a New Watch, we can from our large stock, supply to suit in time-keeping, style and price.

E W TAYLOR,

CAMERON BLOCK

COAL!

Afloat, Loading, and to Arrive

2,000 TONS COAL.

Per steamer Coila,—

300 Tons Old Sydney Mines, Round Coal,

Per brig Aquila,—

300 TONS ACADIA NUT

Per schooners Spring Bird, May Queen, Emma B., Margaret Ann, Henry Philips, A. S. Townshend, Etoile du Matin, Day Spring, Tarquin and Olivia,—

1,400 TONS COAL,

—IN—

Run of Mines,

INTERCOLONIAL NUT,

VALE NUT

—AND—

Sydney Slack.

All the above vessels will be here in a few days.

C. LYONS & Co.

Oct. 23.

TWO STARTLING BARGAINS.

Ladies' Ulsters

At half to one-third of the regular price.

LOT 1.—15 good heavy Ulsters, with and without Capes, marked $4.00, $4.50 and $5.50, you can have them for less than the cloth alone is worth, $2.56 each. $2.50 each

LOT 2.—25 heavy Cloth Ulsters, marked from $8.50 to $16.00, you can have your choice of the lot for less than the making and trimming would cost, viz., $4.90. $4.90 each

These are two of the Greatest Bargains ever offered the public.

STANLEY BROS.,

Our Prices Are Dwarfs, Our Values Are Giants,

Compared with a year or two ago. When or where the end will be we know not. Never a better time to buy FURNITURE than now—provided you come to our store for it.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Who sell at Selling Prices.

The Comforts & Discomforts Of the Winter Season

Are foremost in the minds of men and women to-day—for winter is coming—coming fast — there are only days between us and the icy breath of the north winds. Above all things needed in winter — good, warm, comfortable bedding is most important. Nowhere can you find, better or cheaper, than at our store.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Who sell at Selling Prices

SEVENTY-FIVE American Ranges SOLD WITHIN THE YEAR, Every One Giving Satisfaction.

:o:

Highland Ranges Fully Warranted.

:o:

FENNELL & CHANDLER.

Charlottetown, Sept. 18, 1895.

Overcoats and Reefers.

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

JAMES PATON & CO.