THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1895.

The remedial order, regarding the School question, made by the Dominion Privy Council on the Manitoba Government, has been duly received by the latter body. It was read in the Legislative assembly, at Winnipeg on Tuesday of last week It was expected that it would come up for discussion on Thursday, but, on that day, the Legislature adjourned till the 9th of May. Presumably, this course is pursued, in order to have ample time to consider what line of action it is best to adopt.

The annual report on the Public Schools of this Province, for the year 1894, has been submitted to the Legislature. We have only space today to note that the number of school districts in the Province during the last year was, 459, an increase of 6 over the previous year. The number of teachers employed during the year was 553, an increase of 9 over 1893. Of the teachers, 65 were of Class I., 232 of Class II., and 256 of Class III. The number of pupils enrolled in 1894 was 22,221, against 22,292 in 1893, a decrease of 71.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Merchants Bank of P E Island, held on Thursday last, William McLean, Esq., cashier for upwards of twenty years, tendered his resignation. Ill health, which, of late manifested itself in such a way, as not to be disregarded, compelled Mr McLean to take this step. The board accepted the resignation, with reluctance, and we understand, made a suitable recognition of his long and faithful service. Mr J Milton Davison has been appointed cashier in Mr McLean's place, and Mr. Charles McLean, his son, has been appointed Ledger-Keeper. Mr. McLean is a most worthy gentleman; and we deeply regret that the condition of his health compelled him to resign the position he so long and so honorably filled. We sincerely trust that rest and relaxation from the exacting duties of his office will result in his complete restoration to health.

On Friday evening last confederation delegates from Newfoundland, arrived at Halifax on their way to Ottawa, to discuss with the Federal Government, the question of Newfoundland's admission into the Dominion. The delegates said there was no foundation for the sensational despatches sent from St. John's, asking about annexation. They said there had been no movement towards annexation. Referring to confederation, they said it is impossible to say what the sentiment of the whole community may be on the question. Confederation has not been a political issue with them since 1869, and since then a new generation has grown up Much of the objection to confederation is what may be called hereditary. Many who oppose confederation do not oppose it with a full knowledge of the question. They have not the terms. The recent troubles have not altered the opinion of the people on this constitutional question. At a meeting of the Dominion Cabinet held on Saturday, at which all the ministers in town were present, Hon. Messrs Bowell, Foster, Caron, and Haggart were appointed a sub committee to meet the Newfoundland delegates and discuss the terms of union.

Some of the leading politicians in the United States have extraordinary notions concerning the Canadian Constitutional system. The Chicago Times and Herald, possibly the leading journal in the Western-middle States, is, just at present taking a great interest in the situation in Manitoba. In order that its readers may the better appreciate its editorial discussion of this important question it clears the way by an explanation of the form of Government prevailing in Manitoba, and possibly in the other Provnices of the Dominion, although it does not make the latter quite clear. The system of government, which the brillant editor evolved from his inner consciousness has, the merit of being unique. Here it is: "Manitoba has a single legislative chamber, consisting of forty members, elected by districts for four years. This chamber is presided over by the lieutenant governor and an executive council of five representing the dominion government. Four members of the local chamber are called to the Dominion senate, and five are elected by the chamber to the dominion house of commons." Here we learn for the first time, for instance that Lieut-Governor Schultz is speaker of the Manitoba Legislature; that Premier Greenway is a representative of the Dominion, and that the Minister of the Interior is elected to the House of Commons, by the Provincial Legislature. This would indicate that matters are slightly complicated. But, it appears this is not the end of the complications; for our contemporary informs us that the Dominion Government has indicated a firmness of purpose by "removing Sir Thomas Greenway, who although holding office under the Crown, has refused to comply with its orders." Well, well, we supposed matters might have been a little mixed in Manitoba; but we had no idea they were as bad as our contemporary pictures them. Complicated, very!

Provincial Finances.

The Provincial Auditor's report on the Public Accounts for 1894, shows the total ordinary receipts for the year to have been $282,467.98, and the total expenditure $302,632.19. This would leave an apparent deficit on the year's transaction of $20,164.21.. But this is far from being the real deficit, as we shall presently show. The receipts were as follows:

Subsidy from Dominion Government	$183,029.37
Public Lands	36,250.08
Provincial Land Tax	30,499.38
Income Tax	6,221.53
Commercial Travellers' Licenses	3,825 00
Incorporated Companies	3.900 00
Ferries	5,154 05
Prothonotary Offices	2,386.83
Registry Offices, Charlottetown and Summerside	5,281.99
County Courts	1,387.88
Provincial Secretary's Office	772 80
Peddlers' Licenses	990.00
Vendors' Licenses	500.00
Hospital for the Insane	619.47
Prince of Wales College, fees	737 00
Fines and Penalties	424.31
Casual Revenue	169 17
Paris Green	279 12
Private Bills	40,00
Total Receipts	$282,467 98

The ordinary expenditure was $280,595.90, and on capital account $22,036.29. The following are some of the principal items of expenditure:

Administration of Justice	$ 16,903.66
Elections	2,764.94
Education	122,077.40
Exhibitions	4,010.50
Hospital for Insane	17,251,28
Interest	14,813.74
Legislation	8,086 71
Miscellaneous	3,552.31
Paupers and Poor House	6,964.58
Public Lands	3,310 36
Ferries	21,069 40
Wharves	3,425.59
Roads	18,641.42
Bridges	15,614 71
New Ferry Steamer	7,584 06
Road Machines	2,173.95
Supervisors' Salaries	2,672.27

The Provincial Treasury Balance sheet is as follows:

Balance against province Dec. 31st, 1893		$163,377.91
Ordinarary Expenditure, 1894	$280,595.90	
Capital Account, 1894	22,046.29	
Unpaid Accounts	2 00	
		$302,634.19
Ordinary Receipts, 1894	$282,467 98	
Proceeds of Debentures sold in 1894	25,536.00	
Provincial Loans	40,265.50	
		$348,269.48
Bal. against Province Dec. 31st, 1894		$117,742.62
Stock Farm Balance, March, 1894		7,305.88
		$125,048,50

There are two items, among the receipts, in the treasury Balance to which we wish to direct the special attention of our readers. One is "proceeds of debentures sold in 1894 $25,536.00. This is the amount obtained from the sale of $26,600 00 worth of debentures. The other is "Provincial Loans" $40,265 50, which means that the Government borrowed from different parties, loans to the extent of $40,265.50. These two items together make $66,865.50. Now, as this amount, representing money borrowed and debentures sold, has been added to the debt of the Province, it certainly cannot be placed among the receipts of the year, but must rather be added to the deficit. The true deficit, then, for the year 1894 is not $20,164.21; but that amount increased by the $66,865.50 just mentioned, or a total of $87,029.71. Let our readers remember, now, that $87,029.71, is the amount the ordinary revenues of the Province fell short of meeting the obligations of the Province during the year 1894, notwithstanding that $44 445 91 were collected from the people in taxes. In other words the Province was sunk in debt last year, upwards of $87,000.

So much for the financial transactions of the past year. Now, let us see what the actual financial standing of the Province is, and what the record of the present Government, since their advent to power, shows. Their own organ, the Patriot, admits that the debt of the Province, on the 31st December last was as follows:

Debentures sold	$185,000.00	
Provincial loans	40 265 50	
Treasury balance	117 742.62	
Stock Farm Balance March, 1894	7 305.88	
		$350 314.00

To this amount we may, not unreasonably, add an additional $1000 for the Stock Farm account, since March 1894, and possibly $15 000, representing accounts carried over to 1895. We shall then have a debt of upwards of $366,000. If, as has been the custom with our opponents, when in opposition, we add the last quarter of the teachers' salaries, say, $30,000, we shall have in round numbers a debt of $396,000.00, or quite close to $400,000. We feel quite sure that, were all the facts known, these latter figures would fairly represent the debt of this Province.

This, then, is the condition of the finances of the Province, after the present Government have been four years in power. When they assumed office they prepared a statement, by which they endeavored to show that we then then $171,931.97, in debt. But the true indebtedness of the Province when the McLeod Government went out of office was shown in a statement prepared for the Legislature by Mr. Arthur Newbery, Assistant Provincial Secretary. This statement proved the debt to be $102,000. The difference between that statement and $366,000, giving the Government the benefit of the quarter's teachers' salaries, represent the debt the present administration have saddled upon the Province. We have, then, the following facts: In four years, the present Liberal Government of this Province, that made such professions of economy and retrenchment, have sunk the Province in debt to the amount, in round numbers, of $264,000; or adding on the quarters teacher's salaries, $294,000. While this debt was piling up, they put in force numerous tax acts, by which last year, they wrung from the people nearly $45,000. An item of expenditure which our readers would do well to seriously consider is that of interest. They will notice that the interest paid last year amounted to $14 813.74. In all we have here written, nothing has been set down in malice; we have but set forth facts and figures as far as they can be gathered from the public records. Now, we ask, in all seriousness; is the condition of our finances, as here exhibited, such as the electorate of this Province approve of, or desire to see continued?

Manitoba School Question.

As all kinds of opinions are expressed and all kinds of comments made regarding this question, in the press of the different Provinces, we deem it well to lay before our reader what some of the leading Protestants of Winnipeg are saying about the matter. Being on the ground where the agitation is necessarily strongest, these men must be conceded to know more about and be more interested in the question than those in the other Provinces, far removed from the scene of action. We publish first an editorial from the *Nor-Wester* of the 23rd, ult., edited by Mr. Ham not unknown in this Province. It is as follows:

LET JUSTICE BE DONE.

The government of Manitoba is now face to face with the most serious question which has arisen since confederation, and one which not alone involves the immediate future of this province, but possibly that of the entire Dominion. With a gross disregard of their own personal pledges, and in defiance of a principle which underlay confederation, the Greenway-Martin government in 1890 introduced school legislation which, by the highest court of the realm, has been adjudged as an infringement of the rights of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba. There was no motive for the disturbance of the then existing state of the school law,—no pressure from the people,—on the contrary, every one was apparently perfectly satisfied that whatever may have been their desire for purely secular education, the law was fixed and unalterable, and must be accepted as such. But the mischievious spirit of Dalton McCarthy and his Satellite, Joseph Martin, disturbed the quesicence of the province and awakened the fanatical zeal of a class of men who, like the Jews, would crucify him who differed from them in religious opinion. The opening of Pandora's box worked no greater ills upon humanity than the opening of this question has worked the community of this province. Not only were Protestants arrayed against Catholics, British against French, Conservative against Conservative, brother against brother, but the spirit of persecution was aroused and the ministers of the Gospel of Peace preached war from their pulpits. And all this for what? To continue in place and power a petty provincial government which holds no faith save that of clinging to office!

Now that the crisis has come, let us not disguise the truth from ourselves. The Nor'-Wester has no end to serve,—no religious clique to satisfy,—but in the name of the truth and justice which have been violated by selfish men for selfish ends, it calls upon the people of Manitoba to right the wrong that has been perpetrated upon the Roman Catholic minority. This is the ground that has been taken by The Nor'-Wester since the first issue,—and should this be its last, it would still advocate that course of action which is implied in four words—"Let justice be done!

What we have constantly advocated, we now advocate,—and that is that the province itself shall remedy its own errors. Let us not endure the further humiliation of seeing our provincial legislation overridden by an act of the Dominion legislature at the instigation of the Imperial privy council.

The Province has been led into error,—let us repair it,—it is the only just, wise, and generous course that is open to us. In a little while it will be too late for such autonomous action, and we may bitterly regret having allowed the opportunity to slip.

What will be the effect of the provincial government's disregard of the requisition of the Dominion government?—was asked of a sound constitutional lawyer yesterday, and answered in our columns: "It will be to give the representatives of the people of Canada, instead of the representatives of the people of Manitoba jurisdiction over the question! The power to legislate upon educational matters will be reft from us, and an immutable law so fixed upon us that no pewer in Canada can alter it. And it is silly to talk of resisting the imposition of such a statute. We have been led into a wrong course,—the law and the constitution are against us. Are we prepared to defy the constitutional action of the Dominion government and of the Federal parliament? And if we do so, what then?

Let us disabuse our minds of the consequences of coercion, however, and fairly consider the matter as though it were not a question in which Catholic and Protestant were engaged. Let us divest ourselves of all the prejudices created and fostered by the wicked words that have fallen from the lips of so-called religious teachers who allow bigotry and prejudice to bias their teachings. Let us forget the fulminations of political demagogues who seek only to retain the spoils of office, to whom honor and truth are idle words, and self-seeking their only object. Let us calmly and judicially review the situation, and where we have done wrong, in God's name,—in the interests of peace,—in the cause of common humanity,—let us repair it ere it is too late, and before we plunge into religious strife the body politic of the Dominion. Shall the prosperity of this province be checked and the future of the Dominion clouded to suit the ends of petty political tricksters; or shall we rise superior as a people, subdue all prejudice, and deliver our mandate: "Let justice be done!"

The same paper publishes the following report of an interview with Mr. Hugh J. McDonald, son of the late Sir John A. McDonald, who, it will be remembered, was elected to the House of Commons, from Winnipeg, at the last general election; but who does not seem to be as fond of politics as his distinguished father, and as a consequence, resigned his seat nearly two years ago. This is what he has to say:

"The Nor'-Wester would like to know your opinion on the present position of the Manitoba school question," said a representative of this paper to Mr. Hugh John McDonald this morning.

"I am out of politics for good and all, and consequently it can be of no importance to anyone what my opinion is," was the reply; but the Nor'-Wester insisted that its readers would like to have it any way. And Mr. McDonald, consenting, said: "Well, I need scarcely tell you that I have always been strongly in favor of national as opposed to separate schools. I may add, too, that in this respect my opinion remains unchanged.

"When you were in the house you expressed yourself very strongly on the shool question, did you not?"

"I most certainly did, in fact I even went so far as to state that if any remedial legislation were attempted I would carry my opposition to the extent of voting want of confidence in the government I was elected to support and whose general policy I approved, and in this speech I expressed my honest sentiments."

"Has the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council changed your opinion in any respect."

"No, not in so far as the religious merits of national and separate schools are concerned, but I must confess that it has totally altered my position. When I read the telegraphic report of the judicial committee of the privy council I considered that there was nothing in it at all to alter my position, but when I read the full report of the judgment I was compelled, most unwillingly, to admit that the ground had sunk from under me leaving me no foothold. It is only fair to myself to say that when I was in the house of commons, and in fact up to the time that I read the verbatim account of what took place before the privy council I was under the impression that the bill passed on Mr. Blake's resolution giving the government of the day power to refer educational questions to the court for decision referred only to questions of law, and I thought that no matter what the judgement of the privy council might be on the question of law, the governor-general-in-council had to determine the question of fact. On reading the judgment of the judicial committee, however, and on referring to Hansard I found that the act went much further than I believed and gave the government power to refer questions, not only of law, but also of fact, to the courts; that in pursuance of this power they had actually referred the whole matter to the courts for decision and that the judicial committee in their judgment had found not only that the Roman Catholic minority had a right, under the terms of the British North America act, to apply to the governor-general-in council for remedial legislation, but also that they, the Roman Catholic minority, had sustained a serious injury by the passage of the Manitoba school act of 1890. Such being the case I do not see what course was open to the government of Canada, composed as it is of honorable men, than to carry out the judgment of the court, unless indeed they were willing to violate the constitution and to take the position of saying to the Roman Catholics: It is very true that the highest court of appeal to which a British colonist can go has decided that you have sustained an injury of a grave nature and that you have a right to redress, but notwithstanding this we intend to go on the principle that "might is right," and to refuse to make any move in the matter at all. As I have stated before, I have arrived at this conclusion most unwillingly and with great hesitation, but as a loyal British subject I see no course open to me but to bow to the constition, and to take my medicine like a man no matter how unpalatable it may be When the earlier decision—I mean that in Barrett vs. the City of Winnipeg—was given I took the ground that our Roman Catholic citizens were bound to abide faithfully by it, and now that the boot is on the other leg and that they have come out victorious I am certainly not going to whine about it or refuse to recognize the force of a judgement which I would have insisted to the utmost of my power on their recognizing, had it been in favor of the views which I have always upheld."

"What course do you think will be adopted by the provincial government?"

"I really am not in confidence with Mr. Greenway or his colleagues, but I trust that in this matter they will be actuated by the spirit of patriotism and will as far as they conscientiously can meet the judgment of the judicial committee. I have no doubt that they may score a party triumph by appealing to the religious bigotry and to the very strong feelings in favor of national school which undoubtedly prevails in this province, but knowing several of them intimately as I do I am by no means without hope that they will on this occasion rise superior to the temptation to adopt this course and will take steps which will not render it necessary for the parliament of Canada to enact remedial legislation and by so doing take the control of educational matters to a certain extent at least, out of the hands of the provincial assembly."

"What changes in the School act will satisfy the Dominion government?"

"I have had no communication on the subject with the premier or any member of the Dominion cabinet and consequently cannot pretend to speak with authority. My own opinion is however, that all they would require would be that the mandate of the judicial committee of the privy council should be carried out and the Roman Catholics of Manitoba placed in the position which they occupied before the School act of 1890 was passed, and I am sure that no objections would be raised to the provincial authorities insisting upon a rigid inspection of separate as well as public shools and on the qualification of the teachers in the separate schools, so that there could be no doubt of their being as efficient and afford as good a chance of acquiring a liberal education as the public schools did."

"Do you think the action of the Government will be popular or unpopular in this province?"

"It will be decidely on unpopular at first. No one who knows anything of Manitoba can doubt that for a moment, but I believe that this opinion will be changed by the sober second thought to which our people are inclined for I feel sure as soon as they realize that the action of the Dominion Government amounts to nothing more than carrying out the mandate of the highest court in the realm and restoring to the Roman Catholics of this province what that court, which is certainly impartial, has decided to be their constitutional right they will cease their hostility and accept the inevitable particularly as an opportunity will now be offered to introduce a certain amount of elementary religious instruction in the public schools, a thing desired by many of the best men in the several denominations of Protestants. but which was an impossibility as long as the children of Roman Catholics were compelled to attend our public schools. Of course, personally, I think that religious education ought to be left to the Sunday school and the home, but I know that many people differ from me totally on this point and it is to this class that my last remarks refers."

Big Fire at Summerside.

About twenty minutes past four on Saturday morning last, the fire bell at Summerside rang out an alarm, and the excited residents, thus suddenly roused from their slumbers, soon found that a big fire was raging in the town. It was soon discovered that the Journal office was burning fiercely and that the wind blowing from the north-east was carrying the flames across the street, and placing the buildings opposite in great danger. Before the arrival of the fire engine the Journal building was hopelessly doomed, and the efforts of the firemen were directed towards saving the adjoining and opposite buildings. In spite of their hard work, however, the wooden building adjoining the Journal office, owned by the Tryon Woolen Co and occupied by J A Sharp as a store-house and agricultural implement show room was soon destroyed. Then the flames crossed the street and laid hold of the grocery store of Capt. Dan McKinnon. By this time the engines were throwing half a dozen streams into the blaze, but so furious was the fire that the water hardly checked its headway. The heat at this time was so great that it was feared the buildings on the opposite side of Water Street would catch fire. Following McKinnon's store the Hotel McIntyre buildings, occupied by J A Gourlie, George Muttart, Dr McIntyre and Frank Perry, was the next to suffer. This building was consumed but fortuntately the spread of the flames was here stopped. By this time R C McLeod's building on the other side of the Journal office had caught, and shortly after the bank of Nova Scotia in which was also the law office of Mr. J E Wyatt, took fire. Both of these buildings were entirely consumed. About 8 o'clock the fire was got under control.

The Journal building and its contents were completely destroyed. Mr Brennan had a very valuable plant, which together with the building and supplies makes his loss a heavy one. He had $8,000 insurance. Mr J A Gourlie lost about $800 worth of stock, covered by insurance; loss on building $2,600, insured for $1 000. Geo Muttart's loss on building is estimated at $2,000, no insurance. Daniel McKinnon's store and buildings belonged to the Schurman estate; the estimated loss is $1 500, insurance for $600. The bank building, valued at $ 6000, insurance $4 000. Warehouse owned by Tryon Woolen Co, insured in the "Queen" for $700. The total loss is estimated to be somewhere about $50,000, with $20,000 insurance.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Imperial House of Commons has passed the Welsh disestablishment bill through its second reading, the vote being 304 to 2 0:

David Creighton, late manager of the Empire, has been appointed Assistant Receiver General at Toronto, vice Campbell, superannuated.

The schooner Mary S. Montvet, which sailed from Gloucester, Mass, on January 30th on a fishing trip, has been given up as lost. Among the crew was Abraham Stewart, of P. E. Island.

Sir C. H. Tupper left Ottawa for Nova Scotia yesterday. He will visit Halifax and other points, and before returning he will address meetings in Antigonish county in the interests of Mr. Chisholm, the liberal conservative candidate.

A new vein of coal has been struck in the Eureka Coal Company's mine at Cumberland, Washington nine feet thick altogether, with five feet three inches of clean, burning to a white ash and looking well. There is said to be 600,000 tons above water level.

The Council of the Dominion Rifle Association met on Monday last and arranged for the departure of the Bisley team Each man is required to send a medical certificate that he is in good health. Major Markham, of St. John, has been appointed Commandant, and Capt Coulson Mitchell, of Winnipeg, Adjutant.

The schooner Samuel Colby of Gloucester Mass, which sailed from Fortune Bay, Nfld, with a cargo of frozen herring on February 2nd, is now given up as lost with John Vibbert commander, and a crew of six, one of whom was Harry McIntosh, of P. E Island, unmarried. This makes four vessels lost in the herring fishing during winter, but the crews of the others were saved.

Mr. J. W. Dykeman
St. George, New Brunswick.

After the Grip

No Strength, No Ambition

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

afflictions caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them." J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

At Kelly's Cross, on Thursday, 7th ult., Mr. John Hanghey. Sr. in the 87th year of his age, a native of Ireland.

At Mount Stewart, March 19th, 1895, Frank Cheverie, aged 23 years. R I P.

In this city, March 31st, Michael Doyle, aged 45 years. R. I. P.

At Marie, March 29th, Johanna Ruth, widow of the late W. A. Murray, aged 79 years.

At Covehead on the 29th ult, Mrs Cornelius Higgins, widow of the late Cornelius Higgins, Esq., aged 76 years.

CH'TOWN PRICES, APRIL. 2.

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.06 to $0 07
Beef (small) per lb	0.08 to 0.12
Butter, (fresh)	0.16 to 0.18
Butter (tub)	0.18 to 0.20
Celery, per bunch	0.06 to 0.08
Chickens	0.35 to 0.00
Cabbage, per head	0.02 to 0 05
Carrots	0.25 to 0.30
Calf skins (trimmed)	0.06 to 0.00
Ducks, per pair	0.50 to 0 55
Eggs, per doz	0.14 to 0.15
Flour, per cwt	1.75 to 1 80
Fowls, per pair	0.50 to 0.55
Ham, per lb	.15 to 0.16
Hay, per 100 lbs	.25 to 0 30
Hides	0.02 to 0.03
Lard	0.14 to 0.16
Lamb skins	0.20 to 0.25
Mutton, per lb	0.06 to 0 08
Mutton, carcass	0.05 to 0.06
Mangles	0 16 to 0.18
Oatmeal (black oats) per cwt	2 40 to 2.50
Oatmeal (white oats) per cwt	3.00 to 0.00
Oats	0.30 to 0.32
Pork, carcass	0 5¼ to 0.5¼
Potatoes	0 20 to 0.22
Sheep pelts	0 35 to 0 40
Straw (per load)	1.50 to 2 00
Turnips	0 20 to 0.25

Farm for Sale

The Subscriber offers for sale his Freehold Property, containing

100 ACRES OF LAND,

in a high state of cultivation, well fenced and watered and wooded, and good buildings. It is within 1½ miles of Tignish Station and 2 miles of Tignish breakwater. If not disposed of before

The 1st of October,

it will then be offered at Public Auction, also all the

Farming Utensils, Stock, &c.

PATRICK KENNEDY.

Tignish, March 13, 1895 -4i

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

DR LOW'S WORM SYRUP
DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD

"No Funds"

Take care that your drafts on your physical endurance don't come back to you some day marked "no funds." Take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil & Hypophosphites *to increase your energy and so make good your account at the bank of health.*

IT CURES
CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS *and all forms of Wasting Diseases.*

Almost as Palatable as Milk. Be sure you get the genuine as there are poor imitations.

Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

For your Benefit Here's what we offer:

34 inch Grey Cotton, Strong, worth 5c., Our price, 3c. per yard,

STANLEY BROS.

26 inch Sheeting Gingham, Fast Colors, worth 7c., Our price, 5c. per yard,

STANLEY BROS.

27 inch Fancy Dress Ginghams, worth 7c., Our price, 5c. per yard.

STANLEY BROS.

27 inch Extra Heavy Ginghams, worth 8c., Our price, 6c. yard.

STANLEY BROS.

All Wool French Dress Serge, 36 inch wide, Our price, 25c., worth 32c.

STANLEY BROS.,

BROWN'S BLOCK.

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.

WE HAVE 54 PIECES —OF— FURNITURE COVERINGS, THE NEWEST OUT,

Somewhere between Pictou and Charlottetown Railway Station.

We tell you this with your Spring Re-upholstering in view.

We are in a position to show you large varieties of Covers, and can do this work for you as—and when—you want it.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Who sell at Selling Prices.

WE EXTRACT AND FILE TEETH WITHOUT PAIN!

Circular Saw Teeth, of course.

We also have a painless method of SELLING FURNITURE, painless because we do not dip as deep into your pockets as we might.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Who sell at Selling Prices

SOUND LOGIC!

Statements founded on facts need no pillars of support. It is an open secret that we can and do sell cheaper than any other grocery house in the city. We are caterers for all kinds of trades, and we warrant every article we sell. We have a large stock of Flour, Kerosene Oil and Tea, which we bought at the lowest figures touched this season, and we intend giving our customers the benefit of those low figures. Flour from $3.00 per barrel up. 4 gallons, imperial measure, best American Kerosene Oil, with heavy tin, for $1.00. 5 pounds choice blended Tea for $1.10.

Eggs and Butter taken in exchange for cash or goods. Parcels delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.

Wm. Grant & Co's.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

FARMERS! Call on the "One Price Reliable Men," JAS. PATON & CO.

MONEY TALKS!—Our cold, hard cash talked to the manufacturer of this 5,000 yards of Shirting Gingham. It will talk to you, The price is only 5, 6 and 7 cents. Flannelettes!—Scotch, English and Canadian Flannelettes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 cents. Extra heavy quality for Shirting at 14, 15 and 16 cents, well worth 20 and 22 cents. Some of them are last year's goods; that won't hurt, for they are all fast colors. Do you realize what this means? 25 per cent; discount means 33⅓ per cent, put on. We don't do business that way. One price suits you better--no two prices allowed, Goods sold only at advertised prices. 5,000 yards Cashmerett double width, worth 16c in any other store in town, our price only 10c.

7,000 yards good strong Grey Cotton for 3, 4 and 5 cents, worth 25 per cent more; 5,000 yards Gingham Cotton at 4 cents; 500 yards good strong Towelling at 3 cents; 2,000 yards good Hooking Canvas at 7 cents; 700 yards strong Quilting Cotton at 9 cents; 1,000 lbs. Patchwork Cotton, 16, 18 and 20 cents; Cotton Spools, 30c per dozen; 500 ends White and Grey Cotton, at 7 and 8 cents, worth 12c anywhere else; Print Cottons, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 cents worth double the money.

JAS. PATON & CO., The One Price Reliable Men.