THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,
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Liberal-Conservative Conference.

ELSEWHERE in this issue, will be found an account of the Liberal-Conservative Conference held in this city last week, together with the resolutions, relating to both Provincial and Federal politics, passed thereat. The Conference was called principally for the purpose of organization within the party, and the plan of organization adopted is most thorough and comprehensive. It furnishes a bond of union between all sections and members of the party, from the most humble to the great Leader, Sir Charles Tupper. This manner of organization originated with Sir Charles, himself, and is now established in every Province of the Dominion. It provides for branch organizations in every electoral district and polling division throughout the land. It is a source of satisfaction to us to know that the plan of organization adopted by the Conference corresponds, in its nature and scope, with that which we had advocated in our articles on the "Provincial Political Situation." The next important step in this matter is the prompt action of the conveners, in calling together the members of the opposition in their respective districts and perfecting branch organizations. This done, we may be said to be fairly in motion, and marching on, as we have repeatedly intimated, towards victory at the polls. Too much promptitude cannot be exercised by the conveners; nor can too much care be given to the working out of the details of the branch organizations. On the thoroughness and energy with which these do their work will largely depend the success of the whole plan. The matter of a platform for Provincial purposes, also received attention, and a committee was appointed to draw up such a declaration of principles as, in view of all the facts and circumstances, will be best for the Province. This platform will be in line with the resolutions passed, condemning "the piling up of a public debt," and demanding "the most rigid economy in expenditure and the strictest honesty in administration." It is expected this committee will be ready to announce the result of their labors in the course of a month or six weeks. The Conference was very largely attended, was most representative in character, and much enthusiasm prevailed. It will be seen from what we have said, as well as from the report of the Conference that, for the time at their disposal, those assembled did considerable work. Let the rank and file of the people back up the leaders; let them organize and get themselves in readiness for the battle at the polls, which cannot be very far off. As we have frequently pointed out, the opposition will require all their available strength to overcome the machinations and "human devices" of the unscrupulous party now in charge of the Provincial administration. In union there is strength; therefore, organize, organize!

M. DOUTRE, postmaster at Beauharnois, received on January 8 a notification from the Postmaster-General that his salary had been increased for faithful service as an official, and another on January 18 intimating that he was dismissed, no reason for the dismissal being assigned. It seems that M. Doutre was, subsequent to the salary increase, discovered to have been a Conservative in his political days.—Mail and Empire.

JUDGING from the newspaper reports, our friend Mr. L. H. Davies has been throwing himself on the compassion of the United States, during his stay in Washington. "If we cannot trade with America," he said to a reporter, "we shall be compelled to trade with Great Britain, and once these intimate relations are established with the Mother Country it will be difficult to break them." Upon which the St. John Sun remarks: "The Minister of Marine appears to regard trade with Great Britain as a shocking possibility."

THE Montreal Gazette remarks that "the day that Sir Richard Cartwright was introduced to the State Department at Washington, the Ways and Means Committee resolved to double the duty on lumber made from Canadian white pine, to add 50 per cent. to the duty on Canadian clap boards, and generally to raise the protection against Canadian wood competition. Sir Richard seems more of a hoodoo than a help to his party. Commenting on this, the Halifax Herald says "there must surely be some mistake about this, and about the reported cold shoulder that has been given to Sir Richard at Washington, because everybody knows, on the authority of the grit leaders themselves, that the only reason that Tory ministers did not make a reciprocity treaty with our neighbors was because they were unfriendly and went to Washington in an unfriendly spirit, and of course, no one would accuse Sir Richard of any unfriendliness to Washington. There is certainly a mistake somewhere, and it looks as though Sir Richard would have to revise his sarcastic opinions, formerly expressed, of his predecessors.

MR. TARTE, Minister of Public Works, says the big fire in the western departmental block at Ottawa, means "a loss of at least one million dollars." This is just an instalment of what the tax payers of Canada shall be called upon to pay in consequence of the spoils system introduced by the present Grit Government. Had not the spoils system been inaugurated the fire in question never would have been permitted to do much damage. The care of the hydrants in the parliament grounds, devolves upon the Department of Public Works. But the men who had charge of them under the late Government had all been replaced by new men since the Grits took office, and these latter had either never been instructed about the care of the hydrants, or paid no attention to the instructions they had received. The consequence was that when the fire was discovered the hydrants were frozen and there was no water supply. Before the flames were subdued, damages that will cost the country one million dollars was done. This is a sample of the careful and economical administration we were to be blessed with under Grit rule. But then, one million dollars will be quite a sop for Mr. Tarte's hungry friends. "Business is business," you know.

OUR Grit friends are evidently very much displeased because the Liberal Conservatives in conference assembled, adopted resolutions, pledging themselves to put a stop to the present reckless and extravagant manner of conducting the business of the Province. Because the Conservatives placed on record a resolution condemning the piling up of a public debt, and in favor of the most rigid economy in the public service, the Grit newspapers hurl the bitterest invectives against them. No stronger proof could be given that the resolutions passed by the Conservatives are in line with the feelings of the electors, and sound the key note of the policy that must be pursued in future, if our Province is to escape financial ruin and maintain its autonomy as a member of the confederation. The dog that is struck is the one that howls, and judging by the howling of the Grit press, our friends, the enemy, are badly hurt. In their desperation, they rake up all kinds of old sores. That will not avail them; the people of the Province are too well aware of the lamentable condition to which our finances have been reduced by the Government, and they will scarcely allow the real issue to be obscured by any red herring the Grit press may draw across the trail.

THE St. John Sun gives the following as a sample of purity in Grit elections: The election of Mr. Laurier's friend, Mr. Heyd, in South Brant is to be investigated. Toward evening on election day a briber and a personator were arrested. One of them had disappeared and it was only after a diligent search that he was found by the officers. Then he was discovered concealed, appropriately enough, in the liberal committee room. A liberal magistrate subsequently released the operators, some liberal committeemen having offered bail in small sums. The culprits got away as fast as they could and now they cannot be found. They are not the only men wanted however, as will be seen by this despatch: London, Ont., Feb. 10—Sergeant Adams and Constable Donnelly of Brantford were in the city yesterday with a warrant for the arrest of six young men, who are alleged to have visited Brantford on Thursday last and assisted by bonding and personation to increase Mr. C. F. Heyd's (liberal) majority in South Brant. The names given in the warrants are those of well known young liberals, and all of them have figured in the London election protest trial, now going on here. Up to a late hour last night none of the parties had been arrested, and it is thought that they have been advised in some way and are keeping quiet for a while.

WHEN the Dominion tariff Commissioners were in Winnipeg, about a week ago, nearly all their time was occupied hearing the testimony of farmers, who represented all sections of the western country. These farmers delegations presented memorials in favor of free trade, and the immediate abandonment of a protective tariff. Many representative farmers made speeches, and they intimated that if the Laurier Government did not at once inaugurate a free trade policy they would be heard from. A Mr. Fleming, who was chosen as chief spokesman for the farmers' delegation, said that for seventeen years he had fought in the ranks of liberals, believing they were sincere. Now he declared he was disappointed and disgusted to hear liberal cabinet ministers assuring protected eastern manufacturers they would not be disturbed. He was disappointed to hear Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Mowat now saying that the tariff changes must be made slowly and gradually. Hon. Mr. Laurier before election had declared the high protective tariff was legalized robbery, and now did he propose to continue that legalized robbery? Messrs. Laurier and Mowat reminded him of new and nervous surgeons about to amputate a man's injured limb. They knew the limb must come off, but as the man was halloaing a good deal, and declaring he would die under the operation, they decided to take it off gradually, first by cutting off a toe. The fear was, he said, they would not cut off more than the toes before the next general election, and if that proved the case, the chances were that new doctors would be called in. If Messrs. Laurier and Mowat persisted in such a policy, the speaker could see little difference between it and the Conservative policy. Nearly all the farmers present were liberals, and they vigorously applauded the utterances of their spokesman. The trouble with Mr. Fleming and his friends seems to be that they have hitherto taken Mr. Laurier and his friends seriously; that they believed they meant what they said when they spoke about introducing free trade when ever they would reach power. But these western people are only beginning to discover Mr. Laurier's duplicity. They will very soon be convinced that Grit platforms are similar to the car platforms, which the conductor said were not to stand on; but simply to get in on.

Liberal-Conservative Conference.

A general conference of the Liberal-Conservative Party for organization in this Province was opened on Tuesday afternoon of last week in the Masonic Temple. Consideration was first given to Provincial affairs. The Honorable Daniel Gordon, Leader of the Provincial Opposition, was called to the chair. After a general discussion of the Provincial situation, a committee was appointed to draw up a resolution or declaration embodying the views and opinions expressed, and the meeting adjourned until 11 o'clock Wednesday. The conference was accordingly renewed Wednesday forenoon, and the following declaration was adopted:—

This conference of the Liberal-Conservative party, today assembled, deplores the financial crisis impending over this Province, and views with alarm the steadily but rapidly increasing public debt.

In the name of the people we denounce, in the strongest terms, the deceit and corruption by which he present administration obtained a continuance of power at the last election, and the unscrupulous waste and extravagance which it has since practised in every branch of the public service.

We unreservedly condemn the annually recurring deficits, and in order to arrest the alarming increase of the Provincial debt we demand the most rigid economy in expenditure and the strictest honesty in administration.

This Conference firmly pledges itself to the pursuit of a policy which shall put a stop to the vicious practice of piling up a public debt and to that end we call upon electors, irrespective of party, to join in an effort to secure for the people an honest and economical administration of public affairs.

We heartily approve and commend the able, patriotic and manly course pursued by the Hon. Daniel Gordon and his supporters in the Legislature in exposing and denouncing in the interest of the country, the reckless and unscrupulous management of our affairs.

After the passage of this resolution, the Chairman briefly adressed the meeting thanking the conference for its resoltion of confidence in the Opposition of which he was the leader and expressing his appreciation of the services rendered the country by his colleagues in the Legislature. A unanimous vote of thanks was then tendered Mr. Gordon for his able and impartial conduct as chairman.

The Conference then began the main business of organization, and after a short discussion the conference adjourned, to meet at three o'clock in the afternoon. The attendance was large, the room in which its was held being overcrowded. All the great sections of the country are well represented.

Having resumed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the report of the organization committee was submitted by Hon. Senator Prowse, and the constitution as proposed by the committee was adopted with some amendments.

The Conference then proceeded to the election of officers as follows:

Honorary President—Hon. Daniel Gordon.

President—Hon. Donald Ferguson.

Vice President—Alexander Martin, M. P.

Secretary—C. R. Smallwood.

Executive Committee—Richard Hunt, Edward Hackett, John McLean, A. A. Macdonald, A. P. Prowse, Patrick Blake, William Campbell, J. O. Arsenault, Cyrus Shaw, W. D. McKay, S. W. Crabbe, James Nicholson, Donald E. Campbell, Arch. McInnis, Thomas P. Doyle (Lot 7), A. B. McNeill, John C. Underhay, D. Sinnott, James J. Beaton, D. B. McLeod, John T. Mellish, J. B. Dawson, Dr. J. T. Jenkins, John R. Larkins, H. A. McDonald, T. A. McLean, T. Handrahan.

Representatives on Dominion Executive: The President and A. C. McDonald, M. P.

Conveners for the organization of the different ridings and electoral districts:

West Riding, Prince—John T. Weeks. East Riding, Prince—Neil McQuarrie.

West Riding, Queen's—Patrick Blake. East Riding Queen's—James Clow.

King's—Daniel Gordon.

Prince, First District—Edward Hackett. Second District—Thomas P. Doyle. Third District—John A. McDonald. Fourth District—Major Wright. Fifth District—A. J. McLellan.

Queen's, First District—John Forristal Second—Donald E. Campbell. Third—Frederick Horne. Fourth—A. A. McLean.

Charlottetown and Royalty—W. D. McKay.

King's, First District—John McLean. Second District—John Sullivan. Third District—Cyrus Shaw. Fourth District—A. P. Prowse. Fifth District—Arch. J. McDonald.

The following resolutions were adopted, after discussion:

1. That this Conference places on record its strong condemnation of the double dealing whereby the Laurier administration gained power at the late elections, as well as their open violation, at even this early period of their administration, of the most solemn pre-election promises made by their party candidates.

2. That this Conference strongly condemns the terrorizing of officials, inspired by the numerous dismissals of efficient officers for political reasons, whereby the efficiency of our Railway and iceboat service is seriously impaired, and the lives of the travelling public jeopardized, and also the system of espionage introduced by the appointment of so-called commissons to ferret out charges against public servants with the ill-concealed purpose of obtaining places as rewards for violent partizans of the administration.

3. That this conference expresses its high appreciation of the eminent services rendered by Sir Charles Tupper, Baronet as leader of the present Opposition in the House of Commons, as well as the beneficial effects of his labors in behalf of the people of Canada as High Commissioner and former Minister of the Crown.

4. That in the opinion of this Conference the early construction of the Belfast and Murray Harbor Railway is of paramount importance to the Province, and is highly necessary for the development of that large section of country south of the Hillsborough River, and we firmly believe that the just claims of Prince Edward Island for public works should not be bartered away for an increase in the Provincial subsidies in which other Provinces would participate, or for any other equivalent, but should be devoted to railway extension in this Province, as outlined in the policy announced by the late Government led by Sir Charles Tupper, whereby the sum of $250,000 was to be applied during the current fiscal year towards the construction of the Belfast and Elmira branches and the construction of branch lines to West Cape, Richmond Bay, New London, Crapaud and Rustico were to be proceeded with during the present parliamentary term.

5. That this Conference condemns and denounce in the strongest terms the corrupt use of liquor and money for the purpose of influencing a portion of the Electorate, and calls upon all candidates and agents of the Liberal Conservative party to respect the law of the land in this regard.

The President, upon taking the chair, delivered a short address in the course of which he thanked the Conference for the honor conferred upon him, and referred to the duties and prospects of the organization and the necessity for union and activity in the interests of the country.

The Honarary President also delivered a short and stirring address, thanking the Conference and complimenting it upon the ability displayed and the pratical unanimity and successful issue of the first meeting.

The meeting adjourned with cheers for the Queen, cheers for the party, cheers for Sir Charles Tupper and cheers for Hon. D. Ferguson.

DIED.

At Emyvale on Thursday morning, February 4th, entered peacefully into rest, Patrick Shannon, aged 68 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At Point De Roche, on January the 31st ult, John J. McCormack, aged 78 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At Augustine Cove, on the 1st inst., after a lingering illness of consumption Mrs Catherine A. Morris, aged 30 years and 10 months. R. I. P.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 8th Feb. inst., William Cuming, aged 42 years. The Deceased formerly resided in Charlottetown, and the news of his death will be heard with regret by his relatives and many friends.

On Friday, February 12th, at Tracadie Cross, Johanna Lacey, beloved wife of Thomas Lacey, aged 65 years. R. I. P.

You will save at least from 15 to 20 per cent. by buying your Boots and Shoes and Readymade Clothing at the Great Bankrupt Slaughter Sale. J B. McDonald's Old Stand opposite the Market.

Startling NEWS

Now is the time for the buying public. Thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of

READY-TO-WEAR

CLOTHING

For Men & Boys & Youths.

If ever times were hard Prowse Bros. are trying to make them easy by giving such tremendous bargains in

OVERCOATS, Reefers and Suits,

FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

Ulsters worth $5.50 for $3.95. Ulsters $7.50 for $5.00, Ulsters worth $9.00 for $6.75, and hundreds of other bargains for the people.

Don't let the golden opportunity go by. If you do don't blame Prowse Bros., for they are doing all they can for the people of this their native province.

Now for Prowse Bros with all speed, and if you don't find prices as stated, then you don't need to buy.

PROWSE BROS,

The Farmers Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men

Mr. Blake's Opinion.

Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick must be set down for a less clever man than he has generally been counted if he expects the opinion he has obtained from Mr. Edward Blake to have any effect in the Government's favor among those who feel aggrieved at the outcome of the Manitoba school dispute. Mr. Blake expresses the opinion, it appears, that it "is a complete misapprehension to think that the Privy council ordered the discontinued schools to be restored," and he is further of the opinion that "the Federal Government have no power whatever to deal with the taxes of Manitoba or to allocate any money to Catholic or separate schools." It is a complete misapprehension on Mr. Blake's part to think that any one in Canada who has followed the school issue through its various phases imagines that the Privy Council did or could order the Canadian Parliament to restore separate schools in Manitoba, or that it was imagined that the Federal Government or Parliament could control the Province's expenditure, for education or anything else. What the Privy Council said was that Manitoba's provincial legislation of 1890 had taken away from the Roman Catholics certain school privileges enjoyed by them from the time the Province was created, that the Governor-General in Council had power to make the declarations or remedial orders sought by the Roman Catholic complaintants, but that the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it had been committed by the statute. When the Manitoba Legislature, at the instance of Mr. Laurier's present Minister of the Interior, refused to heed this decision, it became the duty of Parliament to say whether it would secure obedience to its own statutes, made in the interest of the minority in Manitoba, or leave the minority to its fate. Everyone who discussed the matter in Parliament knew all that Mr. Blake has declared. They knew as well as he does what the Privy Council opinion said could be done, and that Mr. Laurier's six months' hoist motion was just as constitutional as was the Remedial Bill it was destined to kill. In so far as the first part of Mr. Blake's opinion goes he could have saved his ink and strengthened his reputation as a man of common sense. The second part, advising the Roman Catholics to accept the situation Mr. Laurier and his political friends created for them, is nothing but a partisan's effort to help fellow partisans. Its only effect will be to help Catholic friends of separate school education to understand, what most of them understand already, that their cause in Manitoba was lost when a Liberal majority was elected to the House of Commons on the 23rd. of June last.—Montreal Gazette.

Turkey and Greece Angry.

Late advices from Athens indicate that the greatest excitement prevail there. The newspapers issued midnight editions, containing the report that the Vali of Smyrna has chartered a steamer for the purpose of transporting troops to Crete, in the face of assurances given the powers by the Porte that Turkey would not send reinforcements to the island. Newspapers and crowds in the street declare the action of the Vali is taken with full cognizance of the Porte, which has again proved, if proof is necessary, that not the slightest confidence can be placed in its assurances or promises. Hearty denunciations of the Turkish government are heard on every hand. The city is excited and the principal streets are filled with Greeks who demand the Grecian warships shall prevent the landing of further troops in Crete. It is believed that orders to that effect have been given by Prince George. There is no doubt he will fully carry out his instructions. In that case war with Turkey would probably result, unless diplomatic or superior force should be employed to divert Greece from the determination to protect Cretan Christians, and also, perhaps, to bring about the annexation of the island.

The London Morning Post published a news agency statement that the powers are unanimous in condemnation of the attitude of Greece, and that they will not allow her to continue her present course. She must, it is added, abandon the idea of commencing war with Turkey. The Athens correspondent of the London Daily News telegraphs that Turkey is forming marauding bands of Albanians that will be employed to invade Thessalonia. The Greek government is fully alive to danger in this direction, and is hastening troops to the frontier to repel any attempted invasion of Grecian territory. It is reported a collision has occurred between the troops and Albanians on the frontier.

The Cretans and foreign consuls at Canea have agreed that Haleps shall be regarded as a neutral territory until an attack shall be made on Canea. In the event of such attack being decided upon the consuls shall have 24 hours notice. The commander of Greek warships there has promised the commanders of other war vessels to give them forty hours notice in the event of his attacking the town.

The Post, of Berlin, publishes an article in which it says war between Greece and Turkey is almost inevitable. The paper adds, that Turkey is entitled to allow her troops to cross the Thessalian frontier in view of the action of Greece.

A semi-official note is issued stating that Italy will not oppose Greece in any action the latter may take on the Cretan question. It is added that Italy does not wish to serve Turkey in any way.

It is reported at Vienna that a blockade of Crete by European powers will be established shortly.

Big Fire at Ottawa.

The worst fire which the capital has had for many a long day occurred on Thursday night, and as a result thereof taxpayers of the dominion will eventually have to meet a bill of a million dollars. At midnight the entire roof of the western departmental building and the offices on the fourth floor were in flames, the efforts of the Ottawa brigade being directed towards keeping the flames from descending to the lower story of the building. The only portion of the building which has escaped, with the exception of some water in the offices, is the Mackenzie wing, from the big tower northerly. In this portion of the building are the offices of the departments of railways and canals and inland revenue. The rooms burned out are those occupied by the engineering and architects' staff of the public works department, which rooms contain hundreds of valuable plans and records, certain offices occupied by some of the clerks of the marine and fisheries establishment, and the entire offices of the mounted police department. All the offices below those which are occupied by the department of public works, marine and fisheries, militia, trade and commerce, and customs, are deluged with water. The fire was first discovered in the fourth flat of the public works department and is supposed to have been caused by the carlessness of one of the clerks, who had been smoking. For a long time a smell of smoke could be detected before its origin was discovered. It unfortunately happened that the conflagration broke out in the most vulnerable point of the building, as the whole of the top story was a veritable fire trap. The roof was of wood, the partitions were of wood, and the floors were of wood. To add to the disaster, this portion of the building is, with the exception of the tower of parliament, situated on the highest level of the parliament buildings, and at first the water supply was not of the best. As soon as two steamers got to work, however, there was good pressure, but owing to the inflammable nature of this portion of the building it was practically impossible to stay the progress of the flames. From the west side they worked round to the northern facade, licked their way along to the eastern front, and then moved round to the east side, facing on Parliament square and only stopped short at the tower over Mr. Davies office, which is at the extreme north east end of the building. One hundred thousand dollars may cover the actual loss, but the general opinion is that a new roof of iron and copper similar to that of the Langevin block will be necessary, thereby largely increasing the cost, probably to the figure already mentioned. The government carries no insurance on its buildings in Ottawa. All hydrants on Parliament hill, with one exception, were found to be frozen hard.

The Washington Mission.

Sir Richard Cartwright's trip to Washington so far as the despatches inform us, is not bearing good fruit. When the late government sent delegates south to discuss reciprocity, and was compelled to report that no result had been reached, it was really thwarted, as it turned out, by the circumstance that its parliamentary opponents had been there before it, offering better terms. Sir Richard did not confess to this at the time, but declared that the Government had failed because the deportment of the negotiators was not good, because there had been a breach of faith somewhere, and because the Administration really did not want to come to terms. If, so Sir Richard intimated, he were only in a position to go, reciprocity would be secured in short order. He would hypnotize the Washington statesmen and compel them to agree to something. The people have given Sir Richard the opportunity, yet all the reports from Washington serve to show that he is making no headway. No doubt he is confronted by his previous offer, his loud assertions that without reciprocity Canada cannot live, and that reciprocity ought not to be agreed to save in a form most objectionable to us. If Sir Richard is unable to reach an arrangement it will be because he has told the United States to expect a very great deal from him. It is a circumstance worthy of note that during the life of the Conservative Government, the Government which refused to yield everything, the McKinley duties gave way to the more moderate imposts of the Wilson or Gorman Act, the first thing that should happen under the Laurier Government should be a stiffening of all the adverse duties levied upon our produce—a return to the McKinley schedules. We must, of course, govern ourselves according to the circumstances as they develop; but let no one forget that Sir Richard and Mr. Laurier promised our farmers admission to the United States market, and that what is really coming, now that they are in power, is a higher tariff wall against us. Sir Richard is not performing his duty, or else when announcing it he never seriously intended to attend to it.—Mail and Empire.

THE strike at Springhill N. S. has at last been settled by mutual compromise between the managers and the men.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP heals the lungs.

The motion for a new trial for Thomas M. Bram, the convicted murderer of Capt. Nash, of the Barkentine Herbert Fuller, was denied in the United States court at Boston on Friday last, the judges holding that the alleged newly discovered evidence was merely cumulative. Appeal will now be made to the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction on THURSDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of MARCH A. D. 1897. at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the ninth day of October, A. D. 1883, and made between John Carroll of Scotchfort, Lot or Township Number Thirty-six, in Queen's County in Prince Edward Island, farmer, of the one part and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien of the other part.

All that tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Thirty-six, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing on the north bank of the Black Brook and at the southwest angle of land conveyed to Patrick Smith; thence north one hundred chains; thence west ten chains; thence south to the aforesaid brook; and thence easterly along the same to the place of commencement, being thus described in a deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands to the said Mortgagor, bearing date the twenty-third day of August, A. D. 1883 and containing one hundred acres of land, a little more or less, and is known and distinguished as farm Lots numbers one hundred and eight and one hundred and nine.

If the said property is not sold at the time and place aforesaid the same will thereafter be sold by private sale.

For further particulars apply at the office of Ennis & Macdonald, Solicitor, Charlottetown.

Dated this sixteenth day of February, A. D. 1897.

CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN, Mortgagees.

Feb. 17.—51.

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction at Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in front of the Law Courts Building, on TUESDAY the SIXTEENTH day of MARCH next, A. D. 1897, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon: All that tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot Twenty-four, in Queen's County, aforesaid, bounded as follows that is to say:—Commencing on the south side of Rustico Bay in the northeast angle of land in the possession of Jerome Doiron; running thence south to the northern boundary of farms fronting on the Wheatley River; thence running east to the western boundary of land conveyed by the said Jerome Doiron to one Celestin Doiron, thence north along the western boundary of said Celestin Doiron's land to the Rustico Bay, aforesaid; and thence west along the course of Rustico Bay to the place of commencement, containing Thirty-five acres of land, a little more or less. The above sale is made under a power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage, dated the first day of May A. D. 1883, and made between Adolphe Doiron and Eugenie Doiron, his wife of the one part, and Edward Bayfield of the other part, default having been made in the payment of principal and interest due thereon.

For further particulars apply at the office of Bayfield & Blanchard, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this third day of February, A. D. 1897.

EDWARD BAYFIELD, Mortgagee.

Feb. 10—4i.

39 CENTS. 39c. PER YARD. 39 CENTS.

This Is One Of The Greatest Dress Goods Bargains Ever Offered The Buying Public.

OUR 5th Annual 39c. DRESS GOODS SALE IS NOW ON.

The lot comprises Black and Colored Serges, Black Fancy Goods, Navy Blue Serges, Plaids, Mohair, Stripes, etc.

60 pieces in all, worth from 50c. to 75c. per yard, now all at the one low price of

39c. PER YARD.

If You Cannot Come Yourself Send for Samples Send A Postal Card. One Cent Will Do If It Is Worth Your While.

39 CENTS. Stanley Bros. 39 CENTS.

The Greatest Cloak Attraction.

Women's Jackets.

A price marvel, indeed—50 women's fine fashionable Jackets at about the cost of the Cloth—materials are Boucle and other rough goods—Kersey Cloth, Irish Frieze, Box Cloth in Black, fitted with large buttons, new doucet collars, full backs and slashed backs, twenty different styles. There is no possibility of competition on these lines at our popular price of five dollars—$5.00

100 Jackets,

Worth from $3.50 to $8.00, no two alike. Call them manufacturer's mistakes, samples, or pattern jackets, we care not what. All we know is that you cannot duplicate them wholesale or retail. You can have your choice for to-day at $2.50, $3.90 and $5.00.

All our Felt Hats,

Ladies' and Misses' that we have too many of, your choice for 25c.

Another lot, worth from 75c. to $1.75, yours for 50c.

Real Ostrich Feather Boas

100 to Choose From.

Ladies' Fancy Neck Dressing fresh from Paris. All the latest creations for Fall. Also 3 designs in Black Chiffon for the neck. Best show of these goods in town.—JAS. PATON & CO.

SNAPS For Ladies.

Grey Flannel, 16c. quality for 24½c., 25c. quality for 19c., 36c. quality for 30c.

Ticking, 22c. quality for 25c.

Linen Towels, 10c., 12c. and 14c. at Paton & Co's.

PATON'S CORSETS—About 40 pairs for 25c., odly 18, 19 and 20, worth double the money.

Feather Boas, Wool Boas and Ladies' Lace Collarettes at clearing prices for Cash—J. P. & Co.

Ladies' Underclothing at Prices that will sell.

Mid-Season Prices on FURS.

Long Capes, Short Capes, Astrachan Capes, Greenland Seal Capes, Collars and Collarettes and Jackets—JAMES PATON & CO.

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