

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1895.
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JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

The deposits in the Dominion government savings banks during July amounted to \$360,859; withdrawals, \$355,144; leaving \$650,695 on deposit at the end of the month.

The deputy minister of agriculture, who has recently returned to Ottawa from Manitoba and the Northwest, reports great prospective profits to settlers from the cultivation of flax. It can be sown at the first ploughing of the prairie, and is worth from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter per bushel. The average this year will be twenty two bushels to the acre.

The dominion statistician has analyzed the revised voters list of 1894 for this year's book. The results show that 1,353,735 persons are entitled to vote at the next general election, a gain of 221,498 over the revision of 1891. Twenty-seven per cent. of the population of the dominion are qualified voters by revision. Ontario gains 81,222; Quebec, 49,418; Nova Scotia, 21,079; New Brunswick, 21,176; P. E. Island, 1,180; Manitoba, 19,973; Territories, 4,834; British Columbia, 23,610.

We deeply regret to record in our obituary column to-day the death of Mr. James McDonald, which occurred on Sunday afternoon last. Mr. McDonald was employed, for about ten years, in the mechanical department of the HERALD. Ten years ago, a boy of fourteen, he started to learn the printing, and worked along step by step, till he became foreman, a position he occupied for several years, and until ill health compelled him to cease work about the first of March last. From that time forward he grew gradually worse until death put an end to his sufferings. He bore his sufferings with the greatest patience, never complaining. In his last hours he had all the consolations of our holy religion, and died fortified by the last sacraments. His funeral, which was most respectable and well attended, took place yesterday morning. The funeral was under the auspices of the A. O. H., of which the deceased was a member. The members of the order turned out in a body, and presented a fine appearance. At the Cathedral a Requiem Mass was sung, and the funeral rites were performed by Rev. Father Heenan. Mr. McDonald was a young man of many excellent qualities, was industrious, quiet and unassuming, and was esteemed by all his associates. May his soul rest in peace.

The Manitoba government has published an official crop bulletin. It gives the probable yield as follows: Wheat, 30,000,000 bushels; oats, 22,000,000 bushels; barley, nearly 6,000,000; total between fifty-seven and fifty-eight million bushels. Making a liberal estimate for home consumption, there will be, on this basis about 27,000,000 bushels of wheat for export. The moving of grain is no small undertaking. The Winnipeg Nor-Wester figures it out in this way: A train is rarely composed of more than 20 cars, and 600 bushels is a full car load. That would give a maximum of 12,000 bushels to a train load. On that calculation, it would require 2,250 trains to move the wheat crop alone. As all this wheat should be shipped by the end of May at the latest, and will not begin to move in any great quantity before the first of October, the shipping season will consist of eight months, or about 208 working days. Our contemporary points out that it will, thus, be necessary to despatch 11 train loads every day for 200 days to carry the quantity of wheat that will require to be moved. Taking into account the flax and barley to be moved and reckoning on 75 or 100 train loads of cattle to be taken to Montreal, the Nor-Wester concludes that 25 trains a day would be required to accommodate the traffic awaiting the railroads. The probabilities are the capacity of the roads is not half that; consequently there is a prospect of a great blockade in the western freight traffic.

At the picnic at Little Bras d'Or, C. B., on Tuesday last week, stirring and patriotic addresses were delivered by Hon. J. J. Curran and Sir C. H. Tupper. Sir C. H. Tupper discussed the Manitoba School question in a broad statesmanlike manner. He dealt with the question on its merits, regardless of what result his advocacy of it might have on his own public career. The expediency or inexpediency of the stand he takes, matters not to him. He is prepared to grapple with the question and have it settled along the lines of the constitution, and in such manner as will restore to the minority the rights of which they have been deprived. There was no hesi-

tancy, no vacillation in his expression of opinion on this important question. His declaration was straightforward and unmistakable, and such as could be understood by nobody. "He was speaking," he said, "perhaps to an audience almost entirely Catholic. He was proud to boast that he was a Protestant. He has never wished to be considered otherwise. The question, however, which he regarded as so important, which was directly interesting to Catholics, he approached solely as a Canadian. When the constitution of Manitoba was adopted the clause for the protection of minorities concerned the Protestants chiefly. They were then in the minority, and it was for their protection that the education clauses had been framed. Had the population remained with a Protestant minority the Protestants would wish their brethren in that province to be protected under the constitution. Things had changed, and, Protestant though he was, he desired that the minority differing from him in faith should get the treatment that he would wish to see meted out to a Protestant minority. The same question affected our Protestant friends in Quebec, who were exactly in the same position as the Catholics of Manitoba. Whether Catholic or Protestant interests were involved, this he believed that the good name of Canada for fair play and keeping a compact would be adhered to. Representing a Protestant constituency, he would fight for good faith, no matter what the results might be, even if he were to be driven from public life."

These are the words of a statesman, prepared to stake his political existence on what he believes to be just, right and constitutional. Men of this kind contribute to a country's greatness. Their utterances give weight to and challenge respect for the enunciations of the Governments to which they belong. The *Moniteur*, a French paper, of Montreal, referring to Sir Charles Hibbert's utterances on this occasion says: "The contrast between the firm, energetic declarations of Sir Charles H. Tupper on the Manitoba school law and those of Mr. Laurier are most striking. The declarations of the former, who is a Protestant and a member of the Federal Cabinet, and the vague hesitations of Mr. Laurier, a Catholic, and the leader of the Liberal party, will not be overlooked by anyone. The one is clear, frank, determined; the other is obscure, cowardly, and dissimulating. He is afraid of his shadow. Sir Charles H. Tupper does not allow himself to be influenced in his attitude by the rights of the Catholic minority of Manitoba, neither by the opinions of his friends nor by the risk of seeing a brilliant and promising political career suddenly interrupted. He is at heart with the Premier on this question, and he seizes the first opportunity which offers itself among his own people to make a solemn declaration to that effect. At St. John's Laurier was with his own people. A meeting of two thousand of his supporters listened to his address, and his friends said that he would speak in such a way as to astonish the country and clearly indicate his attitude." *La Minerve* then adds: "All that Mr. Laurier then said was to disapprove of the remedial order."

Mr. Charles Langellier, who was Provincial Secretary of Quebec, in the Mercier Government, was interviewed by a reporter, in Boston, the other day, when he gave expression to some rather extraordinary sentiments regarding the political situation. Mr. Langellier seems to derive much satisfaction from the thought that the school question may seriously embarrass the Federal Government; for he says, in his interview, that "the political situation in Canada, at the present time is in a state of chaos. Judging from popular sentiments, expressed by the people, the Conservative party is on the eve of an overthrow, and the general election, which must come off within the next six months, will most certainly end in the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier assuming the reins of power." These statements are on a par with what Mr. Langellier and his friends have been saying for the last seven years, whenever an election was in view. No doubt the ex-Provincial Secretary would be pleased to see his compatriots forever deprived of their constitutional rights if only thereby the Conservative Government at Ottawa could be overthrown. He will likely have to curb his ambition a while longer. But listen to what follows. Mr. Langellier says that "if the truth were known or openly expressed, the electors would demonstrate by a large majority that they would willingly change their British connection for annexation to the United States. When a change of Government does take place there is not the least doubt that the Hon. Mr. Laurier will endeavor to bring about a commercial union with the United States satisfactory to all concerned on either side of the border." Ah, ha! So Mr. Lange-

lier and our other Grit friends have not yet abandoned their treasonable notions. Mr. Langellier, it will be remembered, is one of the endorsees of the notes that were retired with the funds acquired from the Baie du Chaleur steal, and is, no doubt, well qualified to speak for his co-workers. As he is one of Mr. Laurier's right hand men, and as Mr. Laurier has not made any declaration of principles, we may reasonably assume he speaks with authority. Well, all there is about it is that Mr. Langellier and Mr. Laurier will find, as they have found before, that Canada has no use for traitors.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

After the House of Commons re-assembled on Thursday last, the members were summoned to the House of Lords with the usual formalities, where the Queen's Speech was read, by the Lord Chancellor, Baron Halsbury. The Speech was as follows:—My Lords and Gentlemen: The communications which I receive from foreign powers assure me of the continuance of their good will. I am happy to say that no international complication has arisen in any quarter calculated to endanger the peace of Europe. The war between China and Japan, which was in progress at the opening of the last session, has been brought to a conclusion by a peace which I trust will endure. I observed strict neutrality during the war, and have taken no action in respect thereto, except such as appeared to me likely to be favorable to a termination of hostilities. I deeply regret to say that the most atrocious outrages are reported from the Province of Tsien, in China. In reply to earnest representations addressed to the Chinese Government by my direction, active measures, which I trust will prove effective, are being taken for the punishment of the murderers and all persons in any degree responsible for these crimes. The internal troubles which have broken out in the Armenian districts of Asiatic Turkey have been attended with horrors which have moved to indignation the Christian nations of Europe generally, and my people especially. My Ambassador and the Ambassador of the Emperor of Russia and the President of the French Republic, acting together, have suggested to the Government of the Sultan reforms which in their opinion are necessary to prevent a recurrence of this constant disorder. These proposals are now being considered by the Sultan, and I am anxiously awaiting his decision. A resolution has been passed by both Houses of Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope, proposing that the adjacent Crown Colony of Bechuanaland should be incorporated with Cape Colony. I identified that I was willing to consider favorably the Act for that purpose, providing it contained proper safeguards to my interests and those of my native subjects, especially as regards their lands, the liquor traffic, and the maintenance of law and order. I received satisfactory assurances on these matters, and an Act has been passed by the Cape Parliament which I have every reason to expect will fulfil my requirements. Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for the service year, which were voted by the last Parliament, will be laid before you. My Lords and Gentlemen: At this session of the year it will probably be more convenient to defer until another session the consideration of any important legislative matters, except those necessary to provide for the administrative charges of the year.

After adjournment, the House of Commons met on Friday afternoon, of Thursday, when the formal business was disposed of. Then Sir Richard Webster, Conservative M. P. for the Isle of Wight division of Hampshire, and formerly attorney general, moved that a certified copy for the trial and conviction of Michael Daly, the dynamiter, who was recently elected to Parliament representing Limerick, although he was convicted in 1884 of having been engaged in a dynamite conspiracy, be furnished to the house, and that the governor of Portland prison present a certificate to the effect that Daly is still a prisoner of the prison. John Redmond, member for Waterford city, Parrellite, protested against the motion and insisted upon a division. Sir Richard Webster's motion was finally carried by a vote of 314 to 77. Then Dr. Tanner, member for the middle division of Cork, anti-Parrellite, moved a resolution, the object of which was to intensify the excitement, and said that before a decision in the Daly matter was arrived at he would call the attention of the house to the indecorous behavior of the gentleman who sits beside him (Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury). Continuing, Dr. Tanner remarked that when he saw the manner in which the gentleman who sits beside him (Dr. Tanner) behaved to a poor man who is in prison, there is no reason why the gentleman sitting on the treasury benches should anger and sneer in a way becoming of gentlemen or of members of the house. Dr. Tanner's remarks were interrupted by loud cries of "Order." Thomas Woodhouse Leigh, member for the southwest division of Lancashire, conservative, moved the reply to the Queen's speech, saying there was not much to criticize in it. Herbert Robertson, member for Hackney, conservative, seconded the motion. Previous to the debate on the Queen's speech, however, consideration of the Daly matter was made the order of the day for Monday. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the leader of the opposition, congratulated Mr. Leigh for touching upon Armenia, and said he trusted the question would not be allowed to slip, and that the government would be firm in insisting upon reform. The opposition leader then said he wished to know whether the government in-

tended to permanently occupy Chitral, and challenged the government to say whether it was prepared to extend the boundaries of the empire without informing Parliament. In regard to Ireland, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt remarked that the late government unfortunately, was unable to settle the great question in connection with that country. Ireland, he added, never was more peaceful than now, and was the government wise in adjoining for six months without action, Sir Balfour, the conservative leader agreed with the opposition leader's remarks in regard to Armenia, and said the government was doing its best to carry out the policy of the Earl of Kimberley. As to Chitral, Mr. Balfour remarked that the right hon. gentleman's criticisms of the course of the government in this connection were not well founded. The government had not extended the boundaries of the empire, but Chitral being within its boundaries, England could not permit any lodgment of a foreign power in that quarter. In regard to Ireland, Mr. Balfour said there did not appear to be any pressing anxiety to bring forward legislation before next session. Mr. Redmond moved an amendment to the address, inviting the government to declare that there would be no delay in the Irish policy. Five-sixths of the electors of Ireland had declared in favor of home rule, and he protested that the verdict of the election was not against home rule. He could not be satisfactorily governed from Westminster, and that the only remedy for his ills was national self-government. Timothy Harrington, in the course of some remarks, declared that the liberal party had fled from home rule, whereupon Dr. Charles K. Tanner, who created a scene in the house earlier in the day, shouted out, "A lie!" Lord and indignation cries "Order" were heard from both sides of the house. Dr. Tanner declining to withdraw the expression, the speaker named him. The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, moved that Dr. Tanner be suspended. A division was called for, but Dr. Tanner failed to find a teller, and the speaker declared the motion carried. Dr. Tanner was thereupon permitted to withdraw, but he arose and addressed the speaker amidst loud cries for order. The sergeant-at-arms walked up the floor of the house to where Dr. Tanner stood. Dr. Tanner then quitted the house, accompanied by the sergeant-at-arms, shouting all the way, "Judas." The house then adjourned.

In the house of Lords, Lord Rosebery, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Spencer and Lord Tweeddale were present when the Duke of Marlborough moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech, approving of its contents. He said he hoped Earl Cadogan, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, would continue that firm policy which was carried out by the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour when the latter was chief secretary of Ireland. He also remarked that he trusted the government, for reasons, would consider the question of home rule, and make a serious attempt to solve the distress existing. Baron Amphil, seconded the motion and said he was confident that there would be a master hand at the helm, and he was sure the government would do justice to Ireland. Lord Rosebery introduced the Duke of Marlborough and Baron Amphil on the able manner in which they had fulfilled their task. Referring to the Queen's speech, he asked what measures were intended respecting China and wanted details as to how the massacre had occurred. The ex-premier also expressed himself as being certain that the government would do its best to secure a guarantee from the Sultan of Turkey against a recurrence of the atrocities in Armenia. Reviewing the elections just held, Lord Rosebery dwelt upon the fickleness of electoral results. The ex-premier also said that though the policy of the liberals must be altered, their principles were unaltered. He was not prepared to adopt the view that the elections settled the Irish question. The acrimony existing among the Irish parties were regrettable, but he would not prevent the question of self-government for Ireland, which would have to be granted. The government, Lord Rosebery continued, would be forced in time to acknowledge that the best means of conducting Irish business is through the Irish. "I am convinced," he concluded, "that you will see home rule extended not only to Ireland, but possibly to Scotland, and I do not even limit the evolution there. The Marquis of Salisbury, the prime minister, then rose to reply. He said: "The noble lord complains of the brevity of the Queen's speech. Where there is not much to be done it is not necessary to spend many words describing what is to be undertaken at this session. The government holds that the abandonment of Chitral is as grave as the question of home rule is a physical strategy. But when we introduce bills touching these matters it would be time enough to discuss them. Regarding the massacre of missionaries at Ku Chong Lod Salisbury said: "There is every reason to believe that the Chinese government is sincerely desirous of punishing the perpetrators of the outrage and those who connived at it. Should any lukewarmness become discernible it will become our duty to supply its defect. With respect to Armenia we have accepted the policy which our predecessors initiated, and our efforts will be directed to obtaining an adequate guarantee for the carrying out of reform. We have received the most loyal support from both France and Russia. The permanence of the sultan's rule is involved in the conduct he pursues. If the crisis of misery continue, the government must raise the question of home rule, and a tiger for Lieutenant-Governor Howland."

WALTER SIMPSON, Secretary.
August 16 1895.

to accept the advice of the European powers, relating the elections." The house of lords adopted the address in reply to the royal speech.

A question of great interest to Canada was asked in the house of Commons on Friday by Mr. Price, who inquired if the government was aware that the present excretion of Canadian store cattle had caused and was causing severe loss in some of the agricultural districts and whether the restriction can be removed. The president of the board of agriculture, Walter Long, replied that as late as July 1st, cases of cattle suffering from pleuro-pneumonia had been found among the cargoes coming from Canada, and the government, in consequence, must maintain the restrictions placed upon such cattle. Mr. Long added that the government was communicating with the government of the dominion of Canada on the subject. The under secretary of foreign office, George N. Curzon, replying to a question put by Edward Pearson, said that the government had not deemed it advisable to raise the question of monetary compensation for the relief of the victims of the Chinese massacre until the criminal had been punished. Thos. Long, liberal member for the west division of Lincoln, resumed the debate on John Dillon's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, declaring the necessity of immediate legislation on the land question in Ireland, in accordance with the recommendations of last year's committee. Mr. Long said it was a great mistake upon the part of successive governments to ignore the poverty in Ireland when taxation had been increased and one-half at times during the last half century. T. M. Healy criticised the action of Gerald Balfour in obtaining an engagement from Bowley, one of the land commissioners, to defer judgments in the land cases before him pending the governments Irish land legislation. Mr. Healy said that the English judge would have been removed from the bench for making such an agreement, and described the subland commissioners as not being judges but day laborers. The speaker was compelled frequently to call Mr. Healy to order. The latter concluded with remarking that the big government majority represented the permanent element of the Irish nationality. M. Dillon's amendment was finally negatived by a vote of 257 to 142. Mr. Dillon then moved a resolution calling upon the government to declare their policy in regard to home rule, the reform of the land law, the compulsory purchase of land, evicted tenants and the industrial condition of Ireland, was rejected by a vote of 243 to 113. J. J. Clancy, the Irish nationalist member for Dublin county, north, moved an amendment in favor of reconsidering the sentence of the Irish political prisoners. He hoped the government would do something to close this old score, and to promote a better feeling between the two countries by granting them amnesty. Sir Matthew White Ridley, secretary of state for home affairs, said in reply that it was his duty to satisfy himself whether there had been any miscarriage of justice. At present he was engaged in a research to ascertain this. Mr. Clancy then withdrew his amendment.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of farmers and others interested in central creamery and cold storage was held on Friday afternoon last, in M. E. Hether's building. Lord Rosebery introduced the Duke of Marlborough and Baron Amphil on the able manner in which they had fulfilled their task. Referring to the Queen's speech, he asked what measures were intended respecting China and wanted details as to how the massacre had occurred. The ex-premier also expressed himself as being certain that the government would do its best to secure a guarantee from the Sultan of Turkey against a recurrence of the atrocities in Armenia. Reviewing the elections just held, Lord Rosebery dwelt upon the fickleness of electoral results. The ex-premier also said that though the policy of the liberals must be altered, their principles were unaltered. He was not prepared to adopt the view that the elections settled the Irish question. The acrimony existing among the Irish parties were regrettable, but he would not prevent the question of self-government for Ireland, which would have to be granted. The government, Lord Rosebery continued, would be forced in time to acknowledge that the best means of conducting Irish business is through the Irish. "I am convinced," he concluded, "that you will see home rule extended not only to Ireland, but possibly to Scotland, and I do not even limit the evolution there. The Marquis of Salisbury, the prime minister, then rose to reply. He said: "The noble lord complains of the brevity of the Queen's speech. Where there is not much to be done it is not necessary to spend many words describing what is to be undertaken at this session. The government holds that the abandonment of Chitral is as grave as the question of home rule is a physical strategy. But when we introduce bills touching these matters it would be time enough to discuss them. Regarding the massacre of missionaries at Ku Chong Lod Salisbury said: "There is every reason to believe that the Chinese government is sincerely desirous of punishing the perpetrators of the outrage and those who connived at it. Should any lukewarmness become discernible it will become our duty to supply its defect. With respect to Armenia we have accepted the policy which our predecessors initiated, and our efforts will be directed to obtaining an adequate guarantee for the carrying out of reform. We have received the most loyal support from both France and Russia. The permanence of the sultan's rule is involved in the conduct he pursues. If the crisis of misery continue, the government must raise the question of home rule, and a tiger for Lieutenant-Governor Howland."

WALTER SIMPSON, Secretary.
August 16 1895.

Suddenly Attacked.

Children are often attacked by painful and dangerous colic, cramps, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt and sure cure which should always be kept in the house.

Dr. Fowler's

Extract of Wild Strawberry is a reliable remedy that can always be depended on to cure cholera, cholera infantum, colic, cramp, diarrhoea, dysentery and all looseness of the bowels. It never fails.

Rheumatism cannot resist the purifying powers of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.

HAGARD'S PECTORAL BALM

Cures Coughs, Colds, asthma, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

Headache, costiveness, and piles are thoroughly cured by a judicious use of Ayer's Pills.

IN YOUR BLOOD

Is the cause of that tired, languid feeling which afflicts you at this season. The blood is impure and has become thin and poor. That is why you have no strength, no appetite, cannot sleep. Purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you an appetite, tone your stomach, and invigorate your nerves.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin.

Hall's Hair Restorer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

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ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd.

A thorough course is given in all the branches belonging to the Classical, Commercial and Scientific Departments. The various classes are so arranged as to afford opportunities for the study of special branches. For further information send for "Prospectus," or apply to the Rector of the College.

Aug. 21, 1895—21

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Final Notice.

MESSRS. CAIRNS & McLEAN having disposed of their stock-in-trade and retired from business, hereby notify their debtors that all debts due or to become due to them must be paid to Mr. Henry Smith, Clerk of the County Court, Charlottetown, who is authorized to receive and grant discharges for the same.

MALCOLM McLEAN, ANNIE CAIRNS.

August 21, 1895—1m

Short & Penmanship.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY the undersigned will give to those taking up his shorthand course by mail (costing only \$6 in advance, including text book, etc.) a free course in Penmanship by mail according to the "Master Movement" system, of which a rapid and beautiful handwriting can be acquired. Fee refunded in 3 months time, if progress is not satisfactory. Write to

W. H. CROSKILL, stenographer, Charlottetown.

June 4th, 1894—17

BURDOCK'S PILLS

A SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, PLEASANT AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BUNDOCK'S BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

THE PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

THE PERFECT TEA IN THE WORLD FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

The Monsoon Tea is packed under the supervision of the tea growers, and is delivered and sold by them as a sample of the best quality of Indian and Ceylon Teas. For that reason they use that name but the very fresh leaves go into Monsoon packages.

This is why "Monsoon" is the perfect Tea, and can be sold at the same price as inferior tea.

It is put up in sealed tins of 5 lb., 1 lb., and 1/2 lb., and sold in three favours at 25c., 50c., and 75c. If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to STELL & CO., 11 and 13 Front St. East, Toronto.

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FENNELL & CHANDLER.

WE CARRY THE

Largest Stock of

Black Goods

In the City.

Per 36 inch Black French 25c. Serge, every thread wool, very fine, summer weight.

Per 44 inch Black French 36c. Serge, every thread wool, very fine, summer weight.

Per 45 inch all wool Black 49c. French Merino, made of the best wool, fine finish.

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