

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26th, 1902.
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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor

The movements of the winter steamers during the past week afford a pretty fair illustration of the difficulties and uncertainty of the winter navigation of the Straits, and how largely it depends upon wind and weather conditions. On Saturday the 15th the mails were transferred from the Georgetown route to the Summerside-Tormentine route. All went well until Wednesday, when the Stanley experienced difficulty with ice in the Straits and was unable to reach Summerside. In the meantime the Minto, which had been ice-bound near Pictou Island, reached Georgetown. In consequence of this condition of affairs, the mails were sent to Georgetown on Wednesday night. The Minto made a round trip from Georgetown to Pictou and return on Thursday and also on Friday, although she experienced much heavy ice and did not reach Georgetown till near 9 o'clock. On Saturday she left Georgetown at the usual hour in the morning and reached Pictou in due time. She left on return at two o'clock, but ran into heavy ice and became fast near the Nova Scotia shore. Here she remained until Monday when the wind, which had been blowing pretty much from the east changed towards the west, when she made her way out and reached Georgetown about noon. During Thursday and Friday the Stanley, as is elsewhere stated, had a rather novel experience. She was carried down the Straits until she reached Charlottetown harbor, which she entered, coming up to the wharf, and after taking on board a coal supply started for her western station. She reached the board ice off Sea Cow Head on Saturday evening, where she remained till Sunday afternoon, when she left for Cape Tormentine, which she reached in due time; but on return she was again obliged to spend Sunday night in the board ice near Sea Cow Head. On Sunday night the special carried the mails to Summerside, where they were transferred to the Stanley by teams; but on Monday evening the mails were sent to Georgetown and put on board the Minto which crossed to Pictou on Tuesday. On Tuesday night they were transferred again to the Stanley, the steering gear of the Minto having become disabled yesterday afternoon near Pictou Island. When the steamer arrived at Georgetown the broken part was sent to the city for repairs. She will resume her sailings tomorrow.

Several persons who were guilty of personation in the Montreal municipal election have begun a long term of imprisonment. One, at least, of the other gang who, in order to elect a grig to the mayoralty of London, Ontario, resorted to personation and ballot-box stuffing, has received a heavy sentence. This particular member of the notorious Ontario machine was an election official, and took it for his job to forge names in the poll book as fast as bogus ballots could be stuffed into the box by his associates. The comrades got ahead of him, however, and the number of names on the book was several less than the number of ballots counted and allowed for the party candidate. It is supposed that several more of the London gang will go to jail. Meanwhile Mr. Bergeron is prosecuting the inquiry into similar frauds committed in the Montreal election for the House of Commons. The Rothery forgery has great reason to rejoice that they did not fall into the hands of a stern crown prosecutor.—St. John Sun.

The Poisoned Wells.

The publication of the Auditor-General's report for the past fiscal year has led the Montreal Gazette to refer to the Canadian "Hansard" of six or seven years ago. And this is what it finds that Sir Richard Cartwright, when in opposition, said about the government paying money to newspapers: "What would be said in England or the United States, if it appeared on the face of the public accounts of those countries, that in England from ten to fifteen millions of dollars, and in the United States from fifteen to twenty millions of the public funds had been spent in four or five years in subsidizing several hundred newspapers in those two countries? ... And yet re-

lately to our own population and wealth, a million and a half here is far more than fifteen or twenty millions there. Do you suppose that a government which was convicted of having done this thing would endure twenty-four hours in either of these countries? Or do you believe either that such newspapers, once the fact was established, would retain their influence or their circulation one moment either? Mr. Chairman, there is one act which even among savages and barbarians is looked upon as inhuman—not to be tolerated, even under the extreme exigencies of war, and that is the poisoning of the wells from which friend and foe alike must quench their thirst. But here in Canada we have a government which does worse—which does not hesitate deliberately to poison and corrupt the very sources of information from which alone the voter can learn how public affairs are being administered."

And yet the same Richard Cartwright was and still is a member of a government that in the fiscal year ending 30th June last "poisoned the wells" to the following extent:
Montreal Herald \$51,765
Dawson Sun 12,525
St. John Telegraph 11,747
Moncton Transcript 8,139
Montreal La Patrie 6,369
Halifax Chronicle 6,129
Quebec Soleil 5,540
St. John Gazette 5,940
Halifax Recorder 4,416
St. John Globe 3,823
Quebec Telegraph 2,653
Toronto Globe 2,653
Montreal Witness 2,540
Toronto Star 1,999
Ottawa Free Press 1,650
Winnipeg Free Press 1,616
Brandon Sun 1,626
Hamilton Times 1,222
London Advertiser 968
Charlottetown Patriot 981
Quebec Mercury 780
Hamilton Herald 626

Sir Richard Cartwright spending some \$150,000 a year in doing what he has himself described as worse even than "poisoning the wells," a crime which even savages and barbarians abhor, is a fit colleague of I. William Mulock, who is now appointing members of parliament by the dozen to offices—a practice which he declared a few years ago utterly destroyed the independence of parliament. And both men are fit members of the dishonest and hypocritical combination they belong to.—Hx. Herald.

The Estimates.

As stated in our last issue, the estimates of expenditure were tabled in the Dominion House of Commons on Monday evening, the 17th. The total value to be voted is \$47,845,038, as against \$44,102,323, or an increase of three and a quarter millions over last year. The additional capital expenditure proposed is exactly three millions. We may depend the supplementary estimates will very largely increase the amount. Following are the P. E. Island items: A freight house at Morel, \$450; freight house at Mount Stewart, \$500; wharf at Georgetown, \$6,000; wharf at Summerside, \$1,500; line near Bluebank, \$1,000; Murray Harbor Branch and Hillsborough Bridge, \$500,000; five hundred dollars for the Dominion building at Charlottetown; two thousand dollars for Casumpet Harbor; five hundred dollars for Canoe Cove; Crescent timber for general repairs to wharves, piers and breakwaters, \$30,000; Georgetown Pier, work reconstructed and repairs, \$4,500; general repairs to piers and breakwaters, \$6,000; New London, repairs to breakwater, etc., \$2,750; Souris, Knight's Point, strengthening breakwater, \$20,000; Summerside Harbor Breakwater, \$35,000; Wood Islands South, Breakwater extension, \$2,000.

Dominion Parliament.

(Condensed from Halifax Herald's Report.)
There was an interesting discussion in the Commons on the 19th on the subject of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the Alaska dispute. The question was brought up by Bourassa who moved for papers bearing on the subject. These, the premier said, could not be brought down as negotiations were still pending. Bourassa then launched out into a tirade against the home government for sacrificing the interests of Canada at the time the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was abrogated. At the very least the home authorities might have insisted upon a reference of the Alaska boundary question to arbitration. Bourassa declared that Canadians received plenty of compliments from the British, but when it came to helping the Canadian case the British officials were found siding with foreign governments. The British government, like Providence, sided with the big battalions. (Laughter.) He called attention also to a remark made by Sir Louis Davies, who said that when in England he actually found British officials anxious to help the United States in this matter.

WON'T BE DRAWN OUT.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier declined to be drawn into a discussion of the question. The papers could not be brought down for the reason that negotiations are still pending. He was not, any more than Bourassa, an admirer of the British policy on the continent of America. Canada on many occasions had not received her due, but he hoped it had not yet come to a point where Canada wanted Great Britain to go to war with the United States because the negotiations happened to be a little prolonged. Canada should preserve friendly relations with the States, even though sometimes our patience was sorely tried. He hoped before parliament rose that he might be able to make some statement. At present all he could say was that the subject had been engaging the attention of the British Government and the Canadian Government as well.

BORDEN URGES ACTION.

R. L. Borden remarked that nobody had any fault to find with what the premier had said regarding the preservation of friendly relations with the United States, but the settlement of the Alaskan boundary might be postponed for an indefinite period. The government had been dealing with it for three or four years, and this time last year not the slightest progress had been made. This might continue for many years, and during the whole of that period the people of the United States would be in possession of territory which was claimed by Canada. Was the house to be kept out of the papers relating to the question of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty during the whole of that period? He saw a great deal of force in the objection which had been raised to such a course. It was true correspondence with reference to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty might include references to the settlement of the Alaskan boundary, but there could be no difficulty in eliminating this portion of the papers and bringing down the rest.

WOULD GO INTO TRENCHES.

Gourley (Conservative) declared that never until this afternoon had he agreed with a single word uttered by Bourassa. (Hear, hear.) He thought the Alaskan boundary matter should be dealt with this session in some substantial manner. Whenever any difficulty had arisen between Canada and the United States, cowardly diplomats had been sent over from England to sell out the people of Canada for what they supposed were imperial interests. (Hear, hear.) For his own part, he would go into the trenches to-morrow and take his wife and family and spend two years fighting those who had not treated Canada honestly. (Applause.) Older men of the house might be afraid of war, but the younger breed were not. (Hear, hear.) He would face war to-morrow rather than feel his spirits crushed by unmanly concessions. (Great applause.) The commons of Canada had as much right to discuss the foreign policy of England as the little people gathered in the House of Commons in England. He hoped that in ten years the House of Commons of Africa and Australia and Canada would control the little blockheads who sat in the great hall of St. Stephen's when they went wrong. (Hear, hear.) He wanted the ministry to know that the time had come when if they sacrificed one foot of Canadian soil, "We will hang them as high as Haman." (Applause.) Haggard said he thought that the remarks made by the secretary of the joint high commission, Bourassa, called for some explanation from the government. The motion was then withdrawn.

WHAT ABOUT CABINET CHANGES?

R. L. Borden, inquired when the house might expect some explanation of the changes which had taken place in the cabinet, and the reason why the well-known meritorious claims of Mr. Charlton had been again overlooked. (Laughter.) Borden also gave notice that he proposed bringing forward the question of the advisability of passing some resolution with respect to the baseless charges made against British forces in South Africa. He would take another opportunity of urging reasons why such a resolution should be passed, and he believed that one could be framed which would meet with the unanimous support of the house. Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised to take an early opportunity of settling what he described as Borden's rather fastidious curiosity with regard to changes in the cabinet. As to the suggested resolution it had been desired to have unanimous action thereon it had been the custom so far as he could recollect for the leader of the opposition to bring the matter to the attention of the prime minister before it was brought before the house. Hon. Mr. Sifton, who has been up in Manitoba attending to the Ligar by-election, entered the house on the 20th for the first time this session. The Liberal backbenchers gave him an enthusiastic greeting. Hon. Mr. Henderson asked what discriminating duties were imposed by the Germans upon the number of Canadian imports. Hon. Mr. Fielding replied that the expression "discriminating duties," used in the question was not accurate. There were no discriminating duties in Germany, against Canadian products. Germany had two tariffs. One was imposed on the products of countries having treaties with her, the other on the products of countries with which she had no treaties. Canada having no treaty with Germany her products were made subject to higher tariffs but there was no specific discriminating duty against Canada. Mr. J. Monk, was informed by the premier that the number of persons employed in the government printing bureau is 442. Hon. Mr. Fielding, answering the

question regarding the giving of government printing to outside offices,

said it was not always possible to do the work required by the government promptly in the bureau and a portion of it to be sent outside. The house went into committee of supplies for the first time this session. On the vote for expenses in connection with the issue and redemption of Dominion notes, Hon. Mr. Fielding explained that the vote had been increased by \$10,000 in order to supply new notes in reference to the growing popular desire that the old notes should be destroyed instead of being kept in circulation. Mr. Spruce called attention to the number of statutory increases made this year in the salaries of civil servants. He wanted to know whether the government had gone back on its former declaration that such increases were discretionary. Hon. Mr. Fielding said: The payment is discretionary, but discretion is being very liberally exercised this year. The item of \$13,450 for the department of labor provoked discussion. Complaint was made that the Labor Gazette, which is published by the department, is altogether too expensive. Mr. Pottle expressed surprise that more work was not done in the directions desired by labor organizations. Bennett suggested that part of money be used to enforce alien law better than at present. Item passed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

There have been wild times in Spain during the past week caused by strikers and political rioters. A fierce battle is reported to have taken place between the troops and the rioters in the suburb of Barcelona, known as Sona. Artillery was brought into action and red street after street. The rioters engaged the batteries at close range, but were finally driven off. Exaggerated reports say 500 were killed, and the strikers attacked the jail but were repulsed. At Bilbao a number of Anarchists have been arrested, charged with inciting the strike. The whole Province of Saragossa is under Military Government and greater trouble is feared.

THAT CENSUS.

An Ottawa despatch says: Evidence accumulates that the census enumeration in the Dominion of Canada, of Vancouver, has arrived here and reported to the department that the district of Cumberland, numbering 730 souls, has been entirely omitted from the count of the population. Hon. Mr. Fisher is in a blue funk over the matter, and is disposed to bounce everybody connected with the census work.

AT LAST.

A Constantinople despatch of the 24th says: Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, and Mrs. Talqi, captured by brigands on September 3rd last, have been released, and arrived at Strumitza, Macedonia, yesterday morning. Nobody was at Strumitza to meet Miss Stone, as the brigands had given no indication where they proposed to release the prisoners.

PRINCE HENRY IN NEW YORK.

Prince Henry of Prussia, the representative of his brother the Emperor of Germany at the launching of the latter's American built yacht, reached New York on Sunday, and was cordially welcomed as the guest of the nation. The laid batteries that guard the outer harbor sounded the first greeting in a ponderous salute of twenty-one guns. The rites of the Special Rites and eight squadrons assembled in his honor, echoed the sentiment. There were verbal greetings from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the Army and Navy and City of New York, and a great crowd lined the way into the city to see and cheer the sailor Prince of Germany. A great storm against which the Royal yacht had struggled for days, and which had gazed the Atlantic coast in an armory of ice had lost its force and resigned itself to warm sunshine and cheery blue skies, so there were no regrets that the Royal guest was a full day late for the entertainment provided him.

The High Grade Art Parlour.

The High Grade Art Parlour, is the most reliable place to have your order to have photos or tintypes enlarged to life size, in crayon, sepia, or water-color. Natural colors and any subject may be separated from a group with any change made in the dress or hair that may be required. Remember, there is no second or third man to deal with as generally the case with other portrait houses. The work is all guaranteed to be as represented. I also carry a large assortment of over forty different styles of picture moulding. Call and see us in our new stand directly opposite J. T. McKenna's the tailor Queen Street, or address, S. F. Tarbutt, High Grade Art Parlour, Charlottetown.—Hx.

DIED.

In this city, on Feb. 22nd, 1902, John Fontana, aged 88 years. R. I. P. At Big Bay, on the 28th. ult., James McVahish, in the 85th year of his age. R. I. P. At Bear River, Little Road, on the 14th inst., Mrs. John MacIsaac, aged 81 years. R. I. P. At the Charlottetown Hospital on the 19th inst., Rev. Robert Frederick Brian, B. A., aged 85 years. At Balderina Road on Thursday, the 20th Feb., 1902, after a short illness, P. J. Baldwin in the 40th year of his age. R. I. P. At his late residence, Bellevue House Fitzroy St. Charlottetown on the 18th inst., Fleet paymaster Charles Leigh, R. N. in his 60th year. At Farmington, Lot 42, on Tuesday the 4th, Feb. inst., Margaret daughter of James Walsh, in the 21st year of her age. Deceased was a bright and cheerful young woman, and a general favorite with all her acquaintances. She had enjoyed the best of health until about six months ago when she began to fail and despite the best of medical skill and kind nursing she gradually sank until death put an end to her sufferings. She died fortified by the last Sacraments and all the rites of our holy religion. Her mortal remains were interred in the Cemetery at St. Peter's on Thursday the 5th. A Requiem High Mass was celebrated by the pastor Rev. R. J. Gillis, who also performed the funeral ceremonies. She was laid to rest surrounded by her relatives and friends and a large concourse of neighbors. May her soul rest in peace.

The Herald's Scoop-Net.

CONDUCTED BY TOM A. HAWKE.
Strange, isn't it? Nutmegs never grow so large that there is not a nutmeg grater.

This would be a better world if people would take their own advice instead of giving it to others.
This is an age of trusts, but most of the women of this city know their husbands too well to trust them.

The charity of a man gives more pleasure to a generous impulse to give away something they have no further use for.

A certain citizen of this town says his son would certainly make a good policeman, from the fact that he never can find him when he wants him.

We're bound to have rain one of these days and some one is sure to come around trying to borrow your umbrella. Just tell them it's Lent.

"How to Travel," is the title of a little book just out. How to get the money to travel on is the most serious question with the most of the people.

Saturday was Washington's birthday anniversary. It is said that George never told a lie in his life, but he never attempted to run a column like this in a paper.

"Gossip is a good deal like butter," remarked the observer of events and things. "A woman never stops to count the cost when she starts in to spread it."

The good ship Stanley bobbed up on our harbor on Friday morning and took the natives by surprise. The Stanley is a great boat yet and nobody can say she cuts no ice.

The best graduating course a girl can take after receiving a common school education is a thorough course in roasting, botany, stitching, darning, patching, and general domesticology.

A number of men belonging to the Scotch Greys were killed by the Boers the other day at Klip Dam. The name of the self is enough to kill anybody. They should keep Klip Dam out of it and it would sound nicer.

A rural correspondent in one of the daily papers who signs himself "Peck," writes that it took him almost a fortnight to write his batch of "notes." The name suits him, for he indeed seems to have had a "peck" of trouble. That poor chap ought to retire.

Miss Stone, the American missionary lady has been released at last so it seems—without any jaking. The next question that will probably be occupying the minds of the American people, now that they feel relieved, and Miss Stone is relieved, will be how to relieve the brigands of that little sum which was paid as a ransom.

ADVICE TO WRITERS.

If you've got a thought that's happy,
Boil it down;
Make it short and crisp and snappy,
Boil it down;
When your brain its coin has minted,
Down the page your pen has sprinted,
If you want your effort printed,
Boil it down.
Take out every surplus letter,
Boil it down;
Fewer syllables the better;
Boil it down;
Make your meaning plain—express it
So we'll know, not merely guess it;
Then my friend, ere you address it,
Boil it down.

Even a pugilist can give good advice.

Bob Fitzsimmons gives the following advice to young "would-be's." "We don't want to encourage prize fighting or see any of our young men turn out to be champions at smashing noses or cracking ribs; but if they follow this advice given by 'Bob' they'll be able to take care of themselves and it will do them no harm:—
"Do not drink. Do not smoke. Do not chew. Get all the sleep you can. Get wholesome food and plenty of it. Adhere to the pure, fresh air you can. Adhere to these rules and gradually but surely you will find yourself getting stronger and stronger. Finally, the day will come when you will never know a sick moment. Then is the time to commence your exercising. At this stage another duty presents itself. You must find out your weakest physical points. These must be weakest points so that they will correspond with the rest of your body."

FATHER O'SHEA AND FATHER McCREA.

You might search the world's ends,
But you'd find no such friends
As Father O'Shea and Father McCrea.
Very caustic in wit
Was Father O'Shea,
But as droll every bit
Was Father McCrea.
And O! such a volley of fun they were pokin'
The one at the other, as good as a play.
With their ready replies at their innocent jokin'
When Father O'Shea met with Father McCrea.
Now, upon a March Sunday it came for to pass
Good Father McCrea
Preached a very fine sermon, and then after Mass,
Met Father O'Shea.
"Twas a very appropriate sermon for Lent,
You delivered this minute,
For the season of fasting 'twas very well meant—
I could find no meat in it!"
Said Father O'Shea.
Then, as quick as the laughter that gleamed in his eye,
Good Father McCrea
Raised a hand disapprovin' and made his reply
To Father O'Shea.
"Faith, I'll have to be working a miracle next
To comply with your wishes.
Dare you ask me for meat, my dear sir, when the text
Was the 'leaves and the fishes'?"
Said Father McCrea.

Very caustic in wit
Was Father O'Shea.
But as droll every bit
Was Father McCrea.
Though you'd search the world's ends
You would find no such friends
As Father O'Shea and Father McCrea.
— Standard & Times.

FIRST-CLASS FARM FENCING ONLY

30 cts. per ROD

FOR SALE BY THE ONLY WIRE FENCING CO., Limited.

PICOT, ONT. Feb. 12, 1902-101

The Prices.

There was a good attendance at the market yesterday. The quantity of hay on sale was very large and was selling from 45 to 55c. per cwt. Dealers were paying from \$10.50 to \$10.75 a ton for pressed, and \$7.50 for straw. Pork was plentiful and the all-round price was 78c. Data are down to 42c. Potatoes bring from 8 to 35c. beef by the carcass 55 to 60.
Butter (fresh) 0.22 to 0.25
Butter (sub) 0.21 to 0.22
Beef (quarter) per lb. 0.05 to 0.06
Calf skins 0.08 to 0.09
Ducks 0.50 to 0.70
Eggs, per doz. 0.18 to 0.20
Fowls 0.40 to 0.60
Geese 0.50 to 1.00
Hides 0.05 to 0.06
Hay, per 100 lbs. 4.50 to 5.50
Lamb 0.40 to 0.60
Lamb (carcass) 0.41 to 0.63
Mutton, per lb. 0.05 to 0.06
Oats 0.42 to 0.42
Oatmeal 3.00 to 3.25
Potatoes (buyers price) 0.28 to 0.30
Pork (small) 0.10 to 0.15
Pork (carcass) 0.71 to 0.74
Sheep pelts 0.40 to 0.45
Turkeys 0.60 to 0.12

Dyspepsia

From foreign words meaning bad cook, has come rather to signify bad stomach; for the most common cause of the disease is a predisposing want of vigor and tone in that organ.
No disease makes life more miserable. Its sufferers certainly do not live to eat; they sometimes wonder if they should eat to live.
Dr. J. C. Bellville, Ont., was greatly troubled with it for years; and Peter R. Gault, Esq., Chgo., Ill., who was afflicted with it that he was nervous, sleepless, and actually sick most of the time, obtained no relief from medicines professionally prescribed.
They were completely cured, as others have been, by Hood's Sarsaparilla according to their own statement voluntarily made. This great medicine strengthens the stomach and the whole digestive system. Be sure to get Hood's.

BARLEY! BARLEY!

WANTED—One thousand bushels Two-Rowed Barley.

LYONS & CO.

Feb. 12, 1902—17

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, in front of the Law Court Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Thursday, the 28th day of March, 1902, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot Eleven, in the Township of St. Lawrence, in the County of Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows: Commencing in the Southwest corner of the north boundary line of the said James Kilbride, thence north along the east boundary thereof to Patrick Kilbride's land, thence east along the south boundary thereof to the said James Kilbride, thence south along the same to the Luke Road, aforesaid, and thence west along the same to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less. Also all that other piece of land on Lot Eleven, aforesaid, bounded as follows: Commencing on the north side of the Luke Road, in the southeast angle of land in possession of Cornelius Kilbride, thence east along the east boundary thereof to land owned by the said Cornelius Kilbride, thence east along the same to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less. Also all that other piece of land on Lot Eleven, aforesaid, bounded as follows: Commencing in the Southwest corner of the north boundary line of the Luke Road, in the southeast angle of land in possession of Cornelius Kilbride, thence east along the east boundary thereof to Patrick Kilbride's land, thence east along the same to the Luke Road, aforesaid, and thence west along the same to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less. Also all that other piece of land on Lot Eleven, aforesaid, bounded as follows: Commencing in the Southwest corner of the north boundary line of the Luke Road, in the southeast angle of land in possession of Cornelius Kilbride, thence east along the east boundary thereof to Patrick Kilbride's land, thence east along the same to the Luke Road, aforesaid, and thence west along the same to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less.

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Every one interlined, Every one selected skins, Every one guaranteed.

Sizes 36 to 44 inch.

Prices \$25 to \$45

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So said a lady visitor at our Cotton Goods Counter the other day. We felt sorry for placing her in a predicament, but we consider it a good fault—this having an assortment that is bewildering. You will be delighted with the showing.

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SUNNYSIDE.