

THE HERALD

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We publish on our front page a letter regarding the leper missions in Japan. Accompanying the letter came a photograph of three lepers, one female and two males, showing the dreadful deformities, and indicating the terrible suffering of these wretched people. It is a story of awful misery.

Hoffman's Catholic Directory, Almanac and Clergy list quarterly, for 1895, came to hand some time ago. This is the tenth volume of this valuable work of reference, and contains nearly one thousand pages. It contains full reports of the dioceses in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland; the Vicariate-apostolic of the Sandwich Islands, and the Hierarchies in Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain and Oceania. In addition to all this it contains an outline map of the Provinces of the Catholic Church in the United States. It is published by Hoffman Brothers Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

This is the way a writer in the New York Sun looks upon the "Forest wealth of Canada," as exhibited in the volume lately issued on that subject by the department of agriculture: "One hundred million dollars of capital is invested in Canada in industries which use forest products as a raw material. One-fifth of the railway and two-fifths of the canal freights are from such products. The total value of these products in 1891 exceeded \$80,000,000. The value of the exports of lumber was \$27,000,000. The Dominion has 300,000,000 acres of forest area, of which one-half is now valuable for conversion into lumber. At a valuation of only \$10 per acre, her desirable timber lands are worth \$1,500,000,000, or five times her debt. What will it be worth fifty years hence, with deep sea canals between the lakes and Atlantic seaboard via the Hudson and St. Lawrence? Five billion dollars would not be an extravagant estimate, if the whole continent is one vast republic." The Halifax Herald remarks that it will be well for the people of Canada to regard this forest wealth with a gaze as covetous as this Yankee writer, and to remember that in future it will be worth every dollar as much to the Dominion of Canada as it would be if "the whole continent were one vast republic," and probably a few dollars more.

Our correspondent in this day's issue, takes proper ground on the question of the Belfast and Murray Harbor Railway. It is rather cool for our Grit friends to talk so complacently, at this stage, regarding this branch railway, when everybody knows that it is only a month or two since they were making the welkin ring with the cry that any reference to it was nothing more or less than an attempt to bribe the electors. But when they found the Liberal-Conservative party were not to be deterred from their advocacy of this much needed public work, by a few irresponsible howlers, and that the electors manifested their appreciation of the course pursued by our party, they concluded their only course was to fall into line, and to be not in earnest in the matter, and that they would wish something to turn up to prevent its success. Following out this idea, Mr. Benjamin Davies writes a letter to the press, on the subject, expressing apparent satisfaction with the project; but, at the same time, advising agitation for a bridge across the Hillsborough. Now as our correspondent points out, it is not wise to agitate for too many things at once, or we may lose all. Can it be that Mr. Davies and his friends are desirous of killing the branch railway agitation by tacking onto it the bridge agitation? Electors beware of those men who pretend to be your friends; but are unquestionably laboring to nullify any efforts the Liberal-Conservative may make to obtain for you the branch railway, to which you are entitled.

A short time ago it was rumored that the Dominion Government would not take charge of any new cheese factories started in this Province, and would reduce the rent that has hitherto been paid to the factories already established. As might be expected, our Grit friends endeavored to make a lot of political capital out of the matter. Ottawa advices of the 25th ult., however, contain the information that the Dairy Commissioner and Superintendent Dillon will, during 1895, manage the factories, old and new, on similar terms to those of 1894, with the difference that the rents paid shall not exceed five per cent. of the cost of the factories. This arrangement will absorb one-fifth of the

total amount appropriated for dairying services in the Dominion. The Federal Government has fostered the cheese industry in this Province; but lost money in the business, sinking as much as \$4,000. This loss it appears was caused principally by having factories too close together in some places, the milk supply to each being small, in consequence. In this way the hands employed could not be kept constantly at work. In view of these facts, it should be the duty of those organizing companies to see that a sufficient supply of milk is guaranteed to keep the factories running and the hands constantly employed, during reasonable working hours, throughout the season. In this way the business will be more profitable to themselves, and will encourage the Government to greater efforts in their behalf.

The Canadian American, of Chicago, knows a good thing when it sees it. Regarding Canadian affairs, it expresses itself openly and fearlessly, and its opinions, as a rule, are correct. The following regarding the Maritime representation in the Dominion Parliament shows that it is capable of appreciating talent and its application to statecraft: The Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, will lead the Dominion House of Commons. This announcement comes from Ottawa and is apparently fresh from the inner councils. Mr. Foster is an able man, the brainiest of a brainy contingent from the Maritime Provinces. Since Confederation was accomplished the people have been without representatives at Ottawa who commanded national recognition. Howe, Tilley, Charles Tupper, Jones, Burpee, McLennan, Peter Mitchell, Thompson, Davies, Hibbert/Tupper, Fraser, Adams and Foster form a part of their contribution to their Federal arena. Others like Dickey and Weldon are coming up. Other provinces, such as Quebec and Ontario, may stagger a little when a good man passes away, leaving them with a vacant chair a little too large for material at hand, but the Maritime Provinces just keep men in training for leadership, and gaps are filled so naturally and easily in their ranks that the rest of Canada has come to expect something good from there after every election. So far the Maritime Provinces have not disappointed their western sisters; and what is more to the point, they do not intend to for years to come, to judge by the condition of their Training School for Politicians and Statesmen. That institution is full almost to overflowing with as bright a set of platform speakers and debaters as ever kicked up their heels and threw up their caps before a presiding officer. But to return to George E. Foster. The choice of leadership has fallen upon a man who has proved his mettle, whose industry is prodigious, and whose Conservatism cannot be questioned. It is safe to predict that the House of Commons will be skillfully led during the coming session, which by reason of the Manitoba School Question, will be an epoch maker.

Our Ottawa letter in this day's issue contains a report of Sir McKenzie Bowell's utterances on the Manitoba School question, during the course of his speech on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The Premier's remarks in this connection are most important, and deserve to be carefully weighed. The outspoken candor with which he outlines the course the Government is prepared to pursue on this important matter deserves the unqualified approval of all honest and patriotic Canadians. He frankly tells the public that he is not impelled to this course of action by any personal preference; but because it is a question of upholding the constitution as interpreted by the highest court in the realm, and of meeting out justice to a section of the community, whose grievance has been established beyond the possibility of doubt. This outspoken and manly pronouncement of the Premier is such as should win for him, and will win for him, the commendation of all impartial minds in the Dominion.

This question so far as the Dominion Government or the Federal Parliament may have to do with it, is not one of separate or against national schools; but rather a question as to whether or not an agreement, entered into between the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Manitoba, shall be adhered to. As to the determination of Sir McKenzie Bowell's Government to carry out this agreement, the Premier speaks with no uncertain sound. When the decision of the Judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council was first announced, we expressed the opinion that the proper course to be pursued by all loyal and unprejudiced men in Canada was to give the Dominion Government their moral support in grappling with the question. The action of the Government regarding the matter shows our opinion was correct, and that they deserved to have

their hands strengthened by the people. Some have manifested a great dread of the question. They are afraid to touch it, for fear the whole country should go on fire. There is not the slightest danger. The more the subject is discussed, the more will the Government's course meet with the approval of the people. Others have kept continually harping that a question for Manitoba to settle and that it should be kept clear of Federal politics. Exactly that is what the Premier would wish; that is what all fair-minded men would wish. But, up to the present, the Government of Manitoba has not manifested any disposition to right the wrong it has perpetrated, and the only way we may hope for any redress in that direction, is by the course pursued by the Federal Government. Unless forced, Manitoba will do nothing to repair the injury done to the minority. Failing to obey the remedial order made upon them by the Federal Government, the question reverts to the latter to be dealt with.

Should the Government of Manitoba refuse to grant the required redress, then the Federal Government shall have to act. As to the nature of its action the Premier leaves no doubt. Judging by the manner in which the Dominion Government has already dealt with the question, we may depend that when it is obliged, should it be obliged, to take final action, it will do so with as little delay as possible. The course pursued by the Government in the matter is in striking contrast with that of the Opposition. From Mr. Laurier down, with one or two exceptions, all have contented themselves with expressions of vague indefiniteness. We notice that our evening contemporary, the Patriot, manifests no little unrest when referring to the Premier's speech on the matter. It does not make any great effort to place itself on one side or the other; but says just enough to show that it is in a squirming mood. Why does it not have the manliness to come out boldly and give the public the benefit of its matured convictions regarding this important question? It is not satisfied with what the Premier has said; yet it will not vouchsafe to tell the public what it would like to see done. It is true the Government would be under no obligation to take the Premier's advice; but we think that our contemporary owes it to its readers, and to the political party for which it speaks, to let them know its policy on the Manitoba School question. It is the same old story. The Government has placed itself on record; has enunciated an undoubted course of action regarding the matter. The Opposition, as in every other question, deal in non-committal, glittering generalities. They are waiting, McCarbony like, for something to turn up, that may assist them in making trouble for the Government. The Government is prepared to uphold the constitution; to give to all sections the rights which the constitution guarantees, in order that harmony and the greatest good to the greatest number may ensue. The Opposition manifest a wish to hamper the Government and prevent it from consummating this laudable undertaking.

Fire in Montreal.

Shortly after five o'clock on Thursday afternoon last W. C. MacDonald's immense tobacco factory, employing eight hundred hands and over, was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time it became certain that the great fire industry was doomed to destruction. The fire caught in one of the upper stories, and it worked down so rapidly that death came to a few in the attempt to escape. The firemen were soon on the spot, and all efforts were made to save human life. The fire engines were defective, if not altogether useless, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the disaster was prevented from being even more appalling. Windows were broken, and men, women and young girls sprang for their lives. About a dozen were injured so badly that they had to be taken to hospitals with broken heads, arms and ankles. Two girls, named Fortin and before, jumped out a window, and were killed. A sad fate, as they died from injuries received. The five story brick factory, built at a cost of \$350,000, is a complete wreck, and the machinery and stock pretty well destroyed. The loss is estimated at the way from half to three-quarters of a million. From inquiries at the hospitals concerning the condition of the girls injured by jumping from the windows of the burning building it was learned that hope is entertained for the recovery of at least five. The first girl to make a terrible leap from the fourth story to the warehouse roof was Marie Gagnon, who was picked up in an infeasible condition with her back broken. She did not live many hours. Although W. C. MacDonald will not speak, it is generally known that there was not a cent of insurance on his factory. This loss is placed as before estimated, at \$400,000, although there are strong assertions to the contrary. Besides the previous deaths reported at half-past eleven Friday morning Miss Alphonsine Thibaudon, aged thirty-one years, died at a general hospital from the injuries received at the fire. She had jumped from one of the windows and had broken her back and sustained severe internal injuries, besides having several ribs fractured.

Our Ottawa Letter.

OTTAWA, April 23.—The centre of attraction on Monday was transferred from the Commons to the Senate, where the address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by the Hon. Mr. Prior and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Armand. Both gentlemen acquitted themselves well. Hon. W. E. Scott, the leader of the Opposition in the Senate delivered the usual criticism of the Government's policy generally. After blaming the Government for the delay in calling Parliament, he devoted himself principally to the Manitoba School question, and condemned the Government for, as he expressed it, taking five years to do out that a wrong had been done to the minority, when that was perfectly clear to everybody long ago. He contended that the question was not one of Provincial rights at all. That the compact made with the minority by the Manitoba Act of 1870, had been violated and that the Provincial Act of 1890 should have been disallowed. Mr. Scott is a Catholic, and his line of argument was similar to that followed by him every time the Manitoba School question has come up for discussion in the Senate.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who was received with great applause on rising in reply to Mr. Scott, delivered a very able and forcible speech, which was a model of sound sense and calm dispassionate judgment. He briefly thanked the leader of the Opposition for the personal compliments contained in his speech, and paid an eloquent and feeling tribute to the memory of the men who had preceded him in the high office of Premier of Canada. He referred in touching terms to the late Premier, Sir John Thompson, and declared that he had never met a more noble, honest or fair-minded man. After knocking the dust off the trade depression, the admission of Newfoundland, (which he believed would soon be accomplished), the French Treaty, and other matters mentioned in the address, he came to Manitoba School question, and clearly and ably defined the policy of the Government. He deprecated the tone adopted by the leader of the Opposition, and pointed out that in treating it as he had done, that gentleman had placed himself in antagonism to the opinions of some of the best lawyers and judges in both Canada and the United Kingdom. The question was not one to be so easily and summarily settled as the leader of the Opposition seemed to suppose. The case had been for five years before the Courts in various phases, and when the leader of the Opposition said that there should have been no difference of opinion as to the powers of the Government of Manitoba, he forgot that that was the very question on which there had been differences of opinion in the highest courts of the land. He took up the broad question introduced in the House of Commons in 1890 by the Hon. Mr. Blake, under which the reference of the constitutional point involved in the case was made to the Supreme Court, and pointed out that the whole object of the resolution, which was unanimously adopted by both houses, was to remove questions of this nature from the arena of politics and leave them to the calm and deliberate consideration of the courts. He twitted the leader of the Opposition in the Senate with being at variance with the leader of the Opposition in the Commons on the question of Provincial rights, and that the Government was prepared to treat educational and constitutional questions from a judicial and not from a political standpoint.

He contended that the Government in its action on the Manitoba school question was exactly the course laid down for it by the constitution. In defining this course he said: "It is a matter of satisfaction to me to know that the Conservative party, in 1871 were in power in Manitoba, and that they were desirous of maintaining intact the obligations into which they had entered when they accepted the Manitoba Confederation. And it may also be a satisfaction to the hon. gentleman to know that it was his party that was in power in 1890, when they violated the agreement into which they had entered when Manitoba became a province of the Confederation. So it has been from the beginning with that party. If the minority by any previous action had their rights reserved, whether that minority be Roman Catholic or Protestant, it will have to look to the Conservative body which has controlled Canada since Confederation, with the exception of five years. (Cheers.) Although I am not an advocate, as far as the Manitoba School, yet I hold that the word of the sovereign when pledged, no matter whether it is in accord with my particular sentiment or not, should be held inviolate in the governing of the country. The hon. gentleman referred to the debate which took place in 1871, and stated quite correctly the opinion then held by the members of the House of Commons. I remember the discussion very well, and I took the same position then that I take to-day and the same position that I maintained in 1890, when I was defeated in my own country. I stated then to my constituents that if the question was whether we should establish Separate Schools in this country or not, I should vote against them; but Separate Schools having been established, I would not be a party to deprive the minority of rights that they had acquired under the constitution which governed them. (Applause.) I expected that the hon. gentleman would do as Mr. McCarbony did, when he argued the question before the Privy Council, point out how I had voted on that question. I stated that that debate. Mr. McDonald's remark would be unjust, even if they were wrong, with that amendment would be a perpetuation of the Separate School system in Manitoba. Mr. Cheveau, Mr. Cauchon, and others took the same line, and it proves to my mind, and it must prove to every reader of that debate, this important fact that when

the resolutions were introduced admitting Manitoba into Confederation, it was decided we were granting the same rights and privileges to the Roman Catholics of Manitoba that had been granted to the minority in Quebec, and to the minority in Ontario in relation to schools. It was for that reason, believing that we were conceding to that province what they did not then have, that I recorded my vote as I then did; but I trust the day will never arrive when the party with which I am connected will violate any agreement into which they have entered."

He reviewed at some length the course which events had followed, pointing out how the question of the right of the minority to appeal had been decided in the Courts, and how that decision had been set on by the Government, the result being the transmission of the remedial order to the Manitoba Government. He referred to the differences of opinion which as he stated existed in the Liberal party, upon the tone and spirit of that order, how the Government was blamed by the Opposition in one place, because the order did not go far enough and in another because it was too drastic in its terms, while it was also commending his very able address to the Government of Manitoba. "I hope sincerely with the mover and seconder of the Address that the people of Manitoba may see their way clear to settle this question among themselves, to relieve the Parliament of Canada from the serious obligation which will devolve upon them otherwise. It is a very grave matter for the Government of the Dominion to undertake to deal with a question which only affects any one section of the country. If the people of Manitoba are patriotic they will keep this question out of the arena of Dominion politics, but if they desire to continue flinging fire brands among the electors of this country, (who I am sure are desirous of living in peace and harmony) they will reject all overtures and act upon the suggestion of those who are leading the opposition in this country. I can only say that when the time comes if it should come, for action by this government, the people of Canada will find that the present administration are quite prepared to assume the responsibility which may fall upon them no matter what the results may be." (Cheers.)

P. E. Island's Day in Parliament.

Friday last was Prince Edward Island's day in the House of Commons and Senate. Hon. Mr. Foster in reply to Mr. Davies said that the time was not opportune to discuss the telegrams from the Premier of the Newfoundland negotiations, but the Government would be taken into the Government's confidence as soon as the Newfoundland government had communicated the facts to their legislature. Mr. Perry made his usual complaint of the treatment extended to P. E. Island, in the matter of winter communication with the mainland, and predicted a rebellion there unless justice was done. He said that the Government was a failure, and pitched into the Government for its delay in completing the borings in connection with the tunnel route, and for not ascertaining where is the best point for the boat crossing in winter, which, in his opinion, was not between Georgetown and Pictou. Mr. Yule followed in the same strain. Hon. Mr. Foster said that when the returns now asked for were brought down he would be delighted to discuss the matter. He showed that the contractors for the boring had not finished their work, although they tried it all one summer, and had not been paid one cent. A new contract had been made and the Government expected that a practical result would follow this summer. Mr. MacDonald, of Nova Scotia, said that the Stanley was too expensive a boat, and was not properly "strengthened for shoal water, but she was wigwagged and well managed. He vigorously defended the George-Townley route, on which the Stanley had given much satisfaction, and which so far is the only practical one operated in winter by the steamer. Commodore Welsh endorsed the Stanley and also the Pictou route, but he had no objection to the Government trying an experiment with a tug boat between Summerside and Shediac, as the latter place did not have a winter wharf. The Stanley, Mr. Wood, of Westmorland, N. B., defended the road from Sackville to Cape Tormentine. He said that observation and information favored an experiment between the Capes with a suitable boat in winter, and he was satisfied that the Stanley could make daily trips between the capes as solid ice jams never form there. On this latter point he spoke from careful observation. Mr. Davies said that it would be unjust to build the Cape Tormentine railway and not building one on the P. E. Island side, and asserted that the Cabinet are not likely to be of any practical benefit to P. E. Island. Senator Ferguson is evidently a strong supporter of the Stanley, and the Senate passed the address Friday evening, Hon. D. Ferguson closing the debate in a powerful speech.

The Government to Economize.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, tabled in the House of Commons on Monday, show the following among the decreases in the departments: Civil service examiners' salaries, \$2,000; and in consequence of civil government, \$9,200. In the expenses of the Privy Council there is a net reduction of \$100,000 in the Department of Secretary of State; \$2,500 in the Interior Department; \$900 in the Militia Department; \$500 in the Indian Department; \$500 in the Auditor General's office; \$700 in the Finance Department; \$1,300 in the Customs Department; \$750 in the Inland Revenue

Department; \$900 in the Post Office Department; \$2,000 in the Agriculture office; \$500 in the Department of Marine, and \$200 in the Printing Bureau. The total saving under the head of civil government is \$30,154. The penitentiaries grants show a decrease of \$36,289; legislation shows a reduction of \$22,000; arts and agriculture, \$3,400; quarantines, \$33,745; immigration, \$72,433; Pensions, \$145; Militia, \$20,230; and the West Indies and South America is reduced from \$103,000 to \$80,000, while that for the St. Lawrence Navigation Company of P. E. Island is cut down \$2,000. The total decrease under the ocean and river service is \$37,100. The lighthouse and coast service is cut down by almost \$48,000. There is a saving of \$20,157 in the amount to be voted for the fisheries, the reduction in New Brunswick and P. E. Island being \$1,000 for each province; \$15,129 are lopped out of the Geological Survey; \$35,325 is off the Department of Indian Affairs, and \$155,000 of the Northwest Mounted Police. In the collection of customs expenses there is cut off over \$50,000; \$25,000 in cutting timber; \$21,737 in excise, and \$300 in weights and measures. In the post office service the decrease is large, the figures for the Charlottetown office being \$2,181. The total cut for salaries in the post office salary list is \$17,965. A little over \$20,000 is lopped off the grant for Dominion lands chargeable to income, and \$2,000 from the Dominion lands chargeable to capital.

The Grifts and the Southern Railway.

To the Editor of the Herald: Dear Sir,—The sudden conversion of the Grit Friends in favor of the Belfast Railway is nearly as remarkable as that of Paul Tarsus, when on his way to Damascus to persecute the early Christians in the first century. We can only hope that it may be as sincere and lasting. The signs portend that they are serious in their purpose to change their policy of obstruction. It is encouraging to see the members of the Local Legislature from Belfast and Murray Harbour set a better example than their leaders on the question. It is to be hoped they will continue in the right path, —not looking either to the right or the left, even at the bidding of their political enemies, who may still attempt to avert them back to their old party doctrine. It is rather amusing, however, to hear those new railway converts congratulating each other and making believe that the Grit (weekly) contains a letter from Mr. Benj. Davies, with the most fulsome congratulations on account of their paper changing its attitude on the Belfast Railway. Mr. Benj. Davies gives what he supposes were good reasons why our representatives in the Dominion House of Commons for Queen's County had not hitherto advocated the measure, and complacently crowding the real movers in this matter. The way some people attempt to take credit for what was done by others was never more clearly shown. After his party had opposed the agitation for this railway, and his letter opens with the most fulsome congratulations on the recent conversion of his friends, he coolly goes on as follows: "I rejoice to learn that the supporters of the Government have joined hands with the Opposition and I am glad to see that the case will end in the Government sanctioning the measure. How is that for cheek? If any one can read that for coolness, I would certainly wish to know his name and where he lives. You will see by reading the above extract from Mr. Benj. Davies' letter that he does not believe that the Grit Party after first acknowledging their recent conversion, were in some manner to be taken into consideration as real-movers. Then in the same mysterious way the Government having joined hands with the Opposition, the Grit Party will build it if only the Dominion Government will sanction it. Of course Mr. Davies would imagine in the same mysterious way that the road was built, but like Mr. Benj. Davies he would be deluded." In this mood Mr. Davies, having to his own satisfaction transferred his Party from being mostly followers into solid leaders of the Belfast enterprise, well pleased that the railway is to traverse Lot 49 and 50, Belfast, &c., from Southport to Murray Harbour, which he has recently obtained from the Government, and the fact that the only road his party ever said about it was over two years ago, and that it was built by the Government, touching in a zig-zag forked-lightning manner at Belfast, Gaspesia and Woodville, which is a fact which he has not mentioned since. Again I will quote his own words and show what that something else is. He says: "I have waited for a long time to see if any one directly associated with public affairs would see the necessity of this connection (a bridge) with the capital. I wish the electors to note that, that an unusual way with some is to ask for too much at once, and Mr. Benj. Davies is evidently suggesting a platform for some of his friends, via a bridge across the Hillsborough, and I wish to warn the electors that advocacy of a railway and a bridge at once would likely endanger the success of both. We had an instance of that in the House of Commons when the case of the last year was said by Mr. H. Davies to be \$20,000,000. It is to be hoped that Mr. Benj. Davies is going to give the Belfast Railway the same amount of help, we can easily dispense with it. It is no harm for the electors to watch the movements of the Grit Party on the railway question. It shows how the wind blows and I am inclined to think an attempt will yet be made to divide the people on this railway question. Let us watch developments and be prepared to meet them. Yours, &c. RAILWAY SUPPORTER

CHARTER PRICES, APRIL 30.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Beef (quarter per lb.), Beef (small per lb.), Butter (sub.), Calf, Chickens, Cabbages, Carrots, Corn, Ducks, Eggs, Fat, Flour, Ham, Honey, Lard, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Sheep, Turkeys, etc.

TORTURE UNTOLD WAS SUFFERED.

A well-known Gentleman in the district of Algona writes about his sufferings. He says: "About three months ago I was seized with Rheumatism, suffering more than torture from it frequently. I took three bottles of your valuable medicine, Burdock Blood Purifier, and now feel all O.K. again. Some six years ago I took a few bottles of B.B.B. and found it the best medicine I had ever used. I had the very best of health until this attack of Rheumatism, but now I am glad to say that B.B.B. has made me as sound as a dollar. A. McCORMICK, Kenabutch, P.O., Ont.

For your Benefit Here's what we offer:

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

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

27 inch Fancy Dress Gingham, worth 7c., Our price, 5c. per yard. STANLEY BROS.

27 inch Extra Heavy Gingham, worth 8c., Our price, 6c. yard. STANLEY BROS.

All Wool French Dress Serge, 36 inch wide, Our price, 25c., worth 32c. STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK.

TRULY Remarkable. PICTURE FRAME to yourself and then in memory gallery this fact: That our stock of PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS is unusually large, and that we have a large portion of a Bankrupt Stock of Mouldings to sell at big discounts of regular prices. Bring your Pictures to us and see what we can do for you.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. Who sell at Selling Prices. Who sell at Selling Prices.

AMERICAN BARB WIRE At Lowest Prices. Fennell & Chandler.

Never Mind What other people say, We say that the CITY HARDWARE STORE is on the top for Good Goods at right prices. Jewel Stoves, General Hardware, Lobster Packers Supplies, Carriage Builders, Painters, House Builders, Farmers and others, will find us right here every time. R. B. NORTON & CO.

MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO. It is an old saying, so everybody wants to make money, or at least wants to know how to make it. You will save 15c. on every hat you buy from Jas. Paton & Co. from that \$2.00 lot. They are well worth 40c. Our price is only 25c. We will only sell two to each customer. JAS. PATON & Co.

I. When Nature is clad in her Mantle of Spring, Our old winter "duds" to the winds we should fling, And learn a new lesson from Nature's array. That our dress should be tasteful, and handsome, and gay. Paton provides, with his usual care, A splendid assortment of what you should wear.

II. The birds sing a welcome, and many will flock To sing in the praise of Paton's New Stock. He has been in the markets, and Charlottetown will tell That Paton & Co. have bought very well. They will suit every fancy and taste to a hair, And show all their customers what they should wear.

III. New Costumes and Dresses, a splendid selection, The fabrics are rich and the style is perfection. The best and brightest that ever you wore Are daily on sale at Paton's Big Store. The prices are such as the people can spare, And also secure them the right thing to wear.

IV. Paton has studied the Milliner's art, His artists are winning the popular heart. Would you need all the power of Tennyson's sonnets To recite all the charms of his Hats and his Bonnets? His customers walk "with their heads in the air," And gladly will tell you of what you should wear.

V. The heavy departments are heavily laden For Man and for Woman, for Matron and Maiden; The best of all goods, which will stand every test, And surely go better can be than the best. You will get at Paton's a bountiful share And gladly will tell you of what you should wear.

VI. Paton has also remembered mankind, Their wants and their wishes are not left behind. His new styles in Clothing are bound to be best. They cannot be matched from the east to the west. The wonderful prices will cause you to stare, And Paton will show you the things you should wear.

VII. LISTEN AND WE WILL TELL YOU ABOUT 100 PIECES OF 30 INCH COTTON THAT WE INTEND OFFERING TO-MORROW. English Print made to sell at 12c., and 15c. Our own price to clear, 9c. only. There are about 25 to 30 pieces, 750 yds. in all. Fast colors, guaranteed to wash—12 pieces of dark colored Satens usually sold at 25c., to-morrow only 15c. Call and inspect this lot. You cannot duplicate this lot at the price. Try it. JAS. PATON & Co.