THE POPULAR CANDIDATES

KING'S:
A. C. Macdonald.
WEST QUEEN'S:
Dr. Jenkins.
East QUEEN'S:
Alexander Martin.
WEST PRINCE:
Edward Hackett
EAST PRINCE:
Richard Hunt.

SOLID GROUND.

Those who say "pass at the earliest "opportunity a remedial bill for the min "ority of Manitoba," have the solid ground "of the constitution under their feet. They "likewise have the best evidence for be- "lieving that Mr. Greenway's government "has no intention of yielding in any way "to the just demands of the minority. "This assumes Mr. Greenway to be "honest.—Rev. E. M. Saunders D. D,

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JUNE 6, 1896.

THE GUARDIAN AND THE COMPACT

We understood the Guardian to admit, a few days ago, that there had been a Parliamentary compact. Now it contradicts The Examiner and says that "the Lords of the Privy Council have *not* declared that any Parliamentary or other compact has been violated, and they have *not* declared that it is the duty of the Dominion Government to remedy that or any grievance in connection with the Manitoba schools." The Lords of the Privy Council have, at all events, stated that the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act is, in truth, "a Parliamentary compact," and they say:

"(5) In answer to the fifth question:—That the Governor General in Council has jurisdiction *and the appeal is well founded*, but that the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it has been committed by the Statute; that the general character of the steps *to be taken* is sufficiently defined by subsection 3 of of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, 1870.

"(6) In answer to the sixth question:—That the acts of Manitoba relating to education passed prior to the session of 1890 did confer on the minority a right or privilege in relation to education within the meaning of subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, which alone applies; that the two Acts of 1890 complained of did affect a right or privilege of the minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor General in Council."

And in view of the above,—

"Her Majesty having taken the said report into consideration, was pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to approve thereof and to order as it is hereby ordered that the recommendations and directions therein contained be punctually observed, obeyed, and carried into effect in each and every particular. Where- of the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada for the time being, and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly"

Remembering that the appeal, which is declared to be "well founded," set forth that the compact had been violated, everyone must admit that these words are, *de facto*, a declaration to the effect that there was a Parliamentary compact and that it has been broken.

As to the course to be pursued by the Governor-General in Council, in view of the violation of compact thus declared, the Lords of the Privy Council refer to Section 22 of the Manitoba Act, which directs that an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council, and in case "any decision of the Governor-General in Council is not duly executed" by the provincial authorities, "then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each require, the Parliament of Canada may (shall) make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section." If this is not declaring the duty of the Dominion Government to remedy the grievance, there is no meaning in language.

CHANGE OF TIME

The railway time table, which goes into operation on Monday next, is an improvement on that of last year. This is admitted by the Guardian, which says:

"The Eastern trains leave this city at 7.45 a. m., accommodation, and 4 p. m. Express, and arrive at 10.15 a. m. and 6.45 p. m. The Western express leaves at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Summerside at 9.45 a. m., where it changes to an accommodation, leaving at 11 a. m, and reaching Tignish at 4 p. m. The Western accommodation leaves here at 5 p. m., arriving at Summerside at 8.25, and after changing to express, leaves there at 9.10 p. m., reaching Tignish at 12.20 a. m. An express leaves Tignish at 6 a. m, arriving at Summerside at 9.10, changes to an accommodation and leaves again at 9.45, arriving here at 1.10 p. m. An accommodation leaves Tignish at 3 p. m., arrives at Summerside at 8 p. m., leaving again at 9 p. m. as express and arriving here at 11.15 p. m., bringing the foreign mails and passengers. All trains west of Charlottetown make close connection with the SS. Northumberland. West of Summerside this year's time-table is a decided improvement on that of last year in that the accommodation leaves Summerside at 11 a. m., instead of 12.40 p. m., and the accommodation leaves Tignish at 3 p. m. instead of 10.40 a. m., thus enabling business men here to go as far west as Alberton, remain an hour and return home same day, whereas last year they could but go to Port Hill Station, returning at once, which was practically no advantage. Apart from this the new arrangement is almost the same as last year, except that the Western Express leaves here fifteen minutes earlier, the morning accommodation from Summerside arrives fifteen minutes earlier, and the express reaches Tignish fifteen minutes earlier."

This leaves nothing to be added except our congratulations to the railway department and the country. We cannot now see how our summer time table could be improved.

THE FARMER AND THE TARIFF.

It is presumed by Opposition writers and speakers that if a duty be imposed, a tax must necessarily be paid. This presumption is evidently wrong. There is, for instance, a duty of fifteen cents a bushel on potatoes. Does that fact imply a tax upon our people? Our people know that it does not. They know that the duty merely preserves the Canadian market all along the line for Canadian potato producers; and they know that as it is in respect to potatoes so it is in respect to hundreds of articles of food, clothing and general use, upon which duties are levied when they are imported. The Patriot points to the iron duties as an evidence of "how the tariff bleeds the farmer." For the nails, and horseshoes, and steel to mend his plough needed by the farmer, the "bleeding" cannot, in any case, be very exhaustive. Indeed, it is not worth talking about. If it were, we may be sure that so shrewd a politician as Sir Oliver Mowat would not have added to all the exactions of the Dominion Government in respect to iron a bounty of $1.00 for every ton of Canadian pig mined in Ontario. It is to be remembered that iron ores have been found in all parts of Canada, and that when these are developed a little more than they are we shall have iron as practically free of duty as we have potatoes. According to the statistics, the total production of iron ore in Canada in 1891 was 68,379 tons, valued at $152,005; while in 1893 it was 124,702, valued at $298,018. A very considerable development! In Nova Scotia alone, the quantity of iron ore produced was 57,311 tons in 1891, and in 1894, 83,512 tons. This is a fair increase, and shows that the process of our iron development is surely going on under our National Policy. There was also produced in Canada in 1894 17,032 net tons of steel. Of course, every iron and steel worker in Nova Scotia is a consumer of the farmers' products; and an enlargement of our iron industries involves an enlargement of our farmers' markets. So that, all things considered, we do not think that our farmers have much to complain about in the iron duties.

A WEIGHTY OPINION.

Few men in these Maritime Provinces are more highly respected than Israel Longworth, Esq. As an honest man, as a judicious and prudent man, and as a sound Protestant, Mr. Longworth stands high in the estimation of our people. A few days ago Mr. Longworth addressed a letter to the editor of the Truro Sun, in which he quotes a number of authorities concerning the constitutional obligation of the people of Canada to maintain schools for the minority in Manitoba, and says:

"In further support of the only view that seems capable of being entertained on this question, may be added the opinion of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, the father of Confederation, who had far the greatest share in the framing of this piece of legislation, and perhaps, better than any other public man, was in a position to know all about its scope and effect. Before this question was launched upon the stormy sea of parliamentary discussion under a remedial bill, at the very beginning of the agitation for repeal in Manitoba, he thus addressed a member of the local legislature, who had applied to him for counsel:—

You ask me for advice as to the course you should take on the vexed question of Separate Schools in your province. There is, it seems to me, but one course open to you. By the Manitoba Act, the provisions of the B. N. A. Act (sec 93) respecting laws passed for the protection of minorities in educational matters are made applicable to Manitoba, and cannot be changed for by the Imperial Act confirming the establishment of the new provinces, 34 and 35 Vict., C 28, sec. 6, it is provided that it shall not be competent for the Parliament of Canada to alter the provisions of the Manitoba Act in so far as it relates to the province of Manitoba. Obviously, therefore, the Separate School system in Manitoba is beyond the reach of the Legislature of the Dominion Parliament.

"The opinion of Canada's first Premier, who was her leading statesman and constitutional lawyer at the time of Confederation, is entitled to great consideration. Doubtless, Sir John A. Macdonald never contemplated that the Legislature of Manitoba would lay violent hands upon the Ark of the liberties of the people, and remove therefrom the principle of separate schools assured to them under Confederation. If the veteran statesman and jurist were alive to-day, who does not believe but he would be the first person in Canada to raise his voice for redressing the manifest injustice done to a portion of the people of Manitoba by the passage of such remedial legislation by the Dominion Parliament as is provided in the premises under the constitution creating the Confederacy? and which, it would appear, any Government of Canada, working under the provisions of the Constitution, and cognizant of the terms under which Manitoba entered the Dominion, must see the propriety of enacting as a matter of pure constitutional justice, irrespective altogether of what its members or supporters may think of the merits and advantages of separate schools when compared with national schools."

This opinion of Israel Longworth, Esq., is worthy of the highest consideration.

AN INDEPENDENT OPINION

The Montreal Star, which has been carefully watching the progress of the campaign, remarks that Mr. Laurier, "left unsupported for the moment by his familiar spirit, the demon of indefiniteness, roundly declares and stakes the fortunes of the present electoral campaign upon the declaration that he will substitute for the protective tariff which now exists a tariff for revenue only." The Star then compares, with crushing effect, the conditions which existed in Montreal under a tariff for revenue only and those which exist now, and concludes:

"There is plenty in Canada to reform; in economy and purity of administration there is room for improvement; in the tariff there is room for improvement, and nobody has demanded these improvements more persistently than the Star; but one of Canada's misfortunes is that the fatuous devotion of the Liberal leaders to a series of fiscal fads renders Her Majesty's loyal opposition hopeless as an alternative to the party in power, and therefore comparatively useless as a check to unsatisfactory administration. We cannot believe that the people of Canada will be willing to venture upon experiments in tariff reform and government reform at the expense of the almost certain destruction of the magnificent industries which have taken so many years, so much toil, and so much public spirit to build up."

This independent opinion of an independent journal may well be considered by independent voters who care nothing for parties but only that the country may go on to prosper.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

Mr Burwash on the Question

The Rights of the State and the Rights of the Parents Defined.

A few days ago The Examiner gave currency to a telegraphic report that the Rev. Dr. Burwash had made certain statements concerning the Manitoba Question. This was an error which we hasten to correct. It was Dr. Burwash's brother who made the statement. The statement, in extenso, is as follows.

"In the heat of an election contest there is great danger that this question of education will not receive from the general public that calm and dispassionate consideration that its nature and importance demand. It would be unfortunate if the desire for party ascendancy should have more influence in shaping public opinion and action on this question than the principles of sound statesmanship. I am strongly in favor of the principle of "equal rights," that is, that the rights of every religious denomination shall receive due consideration from the state. The question is, what are the "rights" involved in this matter of separate schools? There are two sets of rights—the rights of the state, and those of the parents of the children to be educated; and it is the part of good statesmanship to hold such a just balance between these that neither shall unjustly infringe on the other.

RIGHTS OF THE STATE

The whole of our system of free public schools is based on the position that it is the right and duty of the state to provide for and require a certain amount of secular education for every child within its territory. In pursuance of this right, it taxes property to maintain schools, and makes attendance on them compulsory.

It is not the duty or right of the state to provide for religious instruction, and though some moral or ethical instruction may be given, it must necessarily be very imperfect, for no complete system of morals can ignore man's duty to God, or, in other words, religion. The rights of the state in regard to secular education must then necessarily be limited by this, that it should not make such demands on the time and energies of the child, that no proper opportunity will be given for moral and religious instruction.

RIGHTS OF PARENTS.

It is the undoubted duty and right of a parent to say how much and what kind of religious instruction his children shall receive.

The only limits of this right are that the parent shall not teach his child immorality or disloyalty, and that he shall not so occupy his child's time and energies in religious instruction as to prevent his receiving that amount of secular training which it is the duty and right of the state to require. Our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens claim in their plea for separate schools: firstly, that in the ordinary public school so much time and energy are employed in secular training that proper religious instruction is impossible; secondly, that the atmosphere and general influence of a national school are unfavorable to the development of a proper religious spirit; thirdly; that in a separate school the circumstances are favorable to such a development, and that while children there receive that amount of religious training imperatively demanded by conscience, they may also receive such secular instruction as fully to meet all the just requirements of the state.

Separate schools are not an ideal arrangement. It would be better if all parties and religious denominations could agree on the kind and amount of religious instruction to be given in the schools, so that those who are to be one in the duties and responsibilities of governing the state might grow up together under the same system of ethical training, and so unite in a harmonious and loyal citizen-ship. But this desirable result cannot be brought about by any kind of legislative "coercion" that interferes with cherished religious convictions. Such action, instead of drawing the different religious sects together, only drives them further apart when any "minority" is led to regard the majority, not only as different in creed, but as an oppressor. I believe that the national system of schools would be better for Manitoba than any system of separate schools; but to try and force it on them on the plea that I think it better, would be to use the same plea that was made to justify the most monstrous persecutions of a past age.

When, therefore, so large a proportion of the population of any province demand as a right the privilege of educating their children under direct religious supervision the wisest course for a government is to accede to their request, insisting on those separate schools being placed under proper supervision and maintained in such a degree of efficiency that the rights of the state in regard to general education shall be conserved.

This educational policy is the only one that has been practically successful in the Dominion.

The national schools of the eastern provinces have been quoted in contravention of this last statement, but the fact is that what was there refused in legislation has been practically granted in administration, so that in all the larger places there exist separate schools, schools whose essential features are the same as those of the separate schools of Ontario, the only important difference being that while the Ontario separate schools are supported by the Roman Catholic denomination, and are called by their true name, these others are supported under the name of public schools by the general public funds.

Whichever of the two great political parties is successful and assumes the reins of Government, or whatever may be the facts of the remedial bill, the only practical peaceable settlement of this question will be to restore to the minority in Manitoba, under proper safeguards, their privilege of separate schools. That this will be the final outcome is evident from the fact that Mr. Laurier, although he speaks of further investigation and inquiry, has not given a hint of the possibility of any other arrangement. I may be allowed to express the hope that time is not distant when separate schools will be neither necessary nor expedient.

THE GRIT PLATFORM.

An exchange says the Grit platform contains a plank for every day in the year. How would this do:

Sunday—Free Trade.
Monday—Commercial Union.
Tuesday—Unrestricted Reciprocity.
Wednesday—Revenue Tariff.
Thursday—Incidental Protection.
Friday—Free Trade as it is in England.
Saturday—School Question Football.

OPERA HOUSE.

To-night.

RETURN OF THE FAVOURITES.

HARRY LINDLEY
And his big Company, on
Saturday Evening,
in the 4 act play entitled
The Gold King.

The Child Wonder,
LITTLE ETHEL,
Will Appear Every Evening.

CHANGE OF ALL NIGHTLY.

Admission 25 and 35c.
Plan of Orchestra chairs at Dodd's Drug Store. Balcony at Rankin's Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED.

500 lbs. Fresh Salmon.

Shad, Mackerel, Halibut, Codfish, Haddock and Haddies selling low at the Fish Market.

J. H. MYRICK.

june6—3in

The Better Makes in
Combs.

We Keep, besides the cheaper kinds, a full line of the best grades in large combs in a variety of styles. The prices are also various, but all low considering quality.

A. W. REDDIN, Phm. B.

The "Square Druggist."
Sunnyside.

MAKE A BEE LINE

for Boots and Shoes to McEachen, the Shoe man, if you want them now. Enough said.

A. E. McEACHEN,
THE SHOE MAN

BANANAS.

20 bunches Bananas at 20c. a dozen to-night at

W. A. HUTCHESON'S.

June 6 1896.

P. E. Island Railway

On and after MONDAY, 8th June, 1896 the trains of this Railway will run daily, Sundays excepted) as follows.—

Trains Outward. Read down.		STATIONS.		Trains Inward. Read up.	
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
4 00	6 30	..Charlottetown ...		10 15	12 10
4 22	6 44	..Royalty Junction.		10 01	11 48
5 12	7 18	..North Wiltshire..		9 28	10 58
5 28	7 28	..Hunter River....		9 18	10 43
6 01	7 52	..Bradalbane.....		8 54	10 07
6 14	7 58	..Emerald.....		8 48	9 57
6 29	8 08	..Freetown		8 38	9 42
6 50	8 22	..Kensington		8 23	9 20
7 25	8 45	Ar. S'Side Lv.		8 00	8 45
8 10	10 00	Lv. S'Side Ar.		7 09	8 10
8 25	10 22	..Miscouche		6 57	7 56
8 42	10 49	..Wellington		6 11	7 38
9 10	11 32	..Port Hill		5 28	7 11
10 00	11 50	..O'Leary.....		4 10	6 20
10 16	1 15	..Bloomfield		3 45	6 01
10 40	2 03	..Alberton.....		3 07	5 40
11 20	3 09	..Tignish		2 00	5 00
P. M.	P. M.			P. M.	A. M.
A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.
6 45	3 00	..Charlottetown ...		9 15	5 40
7 05	3 14	..Royalty Junction		9 01	5 20
7 38	3 37	..Bedford		8 37	4 47
8 10	4 00	Ar. MtStew't Lv.		8 15	4 15
8 20	4 05	Lv. MtStew't Ar.		8 10	4 00
9 00	4 38	..Morell		7 42	3 20
9 20	4 54	..St. Peters		7 25	2 50
10 16	5 28	..Bear River		6 40	2 03
11 00	6 00	..Souris.....		6 15	1 20
A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.
8 25	4 05	..Mt. Stewart ...		8 10	3 50
9 37	4 58	..Cardigan.....		7 17	2 38
10 00	5 13	..Georgetown		7 00	2 15
A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.
	P. M.			A. M.	
	8 50	..Emerald		7 50	
	9 40	..Cape Traverse ..		7 00	
	P. M.			A. M.	

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time

A. McDONALD, Superintendent, Charlottetown.
D. POTTINGER, Gen. Mgr Govt. Rys, Moncton, N B.

Railway Office, June 5, 1896.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Despatches to the Examiner

PROSPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN

A Bright Outlook for the Liberal-Conservatives.

A Probable Majority of Fifty for Sir Charles.

Montreal, June 6.

Sir Charles Tupper met his colleagues in council here yesterday. The Premier is delighted with the outlook in Nova Scotia, and states that Kings and Antigonish and Guysboro will surely be redeemed. He also adds that there is a settled feeling in Prince Edward Island that the Government will carry three out of the five seats and offer a splendid fight with a good chance to win in Davies' and Yeo's districts. Your correspondent understands that the reports submitted to the chieftain yesterday by the Conservative leaders from Ontario were of the most encouraging nature and rejoiced the heart of the Cumberland war-horse.

It is stated that Robert Birmingham was asked by a member of the Cabinet to furnish a prudent estimate of the Government's prospects on the 23rd, in the premier province of Confederation. The Conservative organizer replied that Ontario would send at least 54 straight Government supporters, and this calculation did not include men like McNeill, Sproule and one or two others, kickers of the last session. "If Ontario will do this," said Sir Charles Tupper, "I will have over 50 of a majority at my back in the House of Commons when Parliament meets."

Sir Charles Tupper was asked what he thought of the alliance between the Patrons and the Ontario Liberals. "The exposure," replied Sir Charles, "took place while I was in Nova Scotia. But as far as I can learn it was one of the most corrupt and disgraceful alliances ever before made in any part of Canada, and if I know anything about public sentiment in Ontario it will certainly teach a lesson to the Liberal and Patron leaders.

THE ONTARIO CAMPAIGN.

Sir Charles in Ottawa.

Ottawa, June 6.

Sir Charles Tupper will open his Ontario campaign by a great political meeting in this city on Monday evening.

Hon. Dr. Montague and Mr. Desjardins will also speak.

Change of Candidates.

St. John, June 6.

La t year when the Conservative candidates were selected for Queen's and Sunbury, Mr. Baird the previous representative of Queen's declined the nomination. Mr. Wilmot, who had represented Sunbury, then said that he would not see the constituency without a candidate and accepted the nomination. Yesterday Mr. Wilmot announced that he had secured the consent of Mr. Baird to be the candidate and that he proposes now to withdraw and give Mr. Baird all the support he can.

For tonight we've put in our window a special line of parasols—your choice 75c. —Moore & McLeod.

More Wall Paper

350 ROLLS
Received To-day!

Call and get first choice from this new stock of carefully selected and artistic Wall Paper. You will be

More Than Pleased.

GEO. CARTER & Co.
Wall Paper Dealers.
June28 '96

TRY JOST'S FOR
Boots and Shoes this evening.

R. K. JOST,
STAMPER'S CORNER
may30

Sea Trout at Blockhouse.

We have the fly.
Large Iris Wing. Yellow Body.
Three for 20 cents.

REDDIN BROS.

Ch'town, June 3, 1896.

Our Ready-mades.

Wear well, look well, and cost little.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR TO-NIGHT.

Ladies' Waists, 36c, 50c. 75, 85c, $1.00.

Ladies' Laced Kid Gloves, special only 85c.

Children's Kid Gloves in Tans only.

Two pairs Children's Hose for 5c.

Four pairs Ladies' Hose for 25cts.

600 yards fine Plaid Goods just the thing for Blouses, only 19c. per yard.

Mens' Underclothing. See our natural color at 50c.

Men's Hats, nothing to beat them in the city, 50c, 75c, and $1.00

Buy the best—a Benson hat will wear well and keep its color.

Gent's silk Scarfs and Ties, good styles and good value.

Gent's Socks from 7c. a pair Our 35c. Tan Socks are the best value in the city. See them before you buy elsewhere.

Our Counters are loaded with goods at prices to suit everyone.

JAMES PATON & CO.

EVERYBODY
SURPRISED!
OVER OUR FRESH ARRIVALS
—OF—
FOOTWEAR.

Surprised first at the Large Assortment,
Surprised, second at the Superior Quality,
Surprised, Third at the Immense Variety,
Surprised, Fourth at the Low Prices.

We have been Sometime in getting the "Surprises" all here and ready for you but at last are able to anounce

Bargains all Through the House

We solicit a comparison of Goods and Prices, knowing you will find that our new stock is the Best and Cheapest.

J. M. McLEOD & Co.

N. B.—We have received Slater's Dressing made especially for the Slater shoe—finest in the market.

COAL.

The following vessels have arrived in port, coal laden for Clarkin Bros,

The Nellie Reid from New York, with hard coal, egg and nut; The Kohinoor, from Pictou, with Acadia round and nut; the Blondel, from Sydney, with run of mines, the Hariza, with Sidney slack, and other vessels arriving daily from all the leading mines in Pictou and Cape Breton.

Patrons can be supplied with any quantity they may require, at the lowest possible prices.

Clarkin Bros.

june6—sat.,tues.,fri.

We Rely

Upon your judgment to judge between poor and good work. We believe any person with ordinary intelligence will lay his finger at once on the garment with most style and finish about. will pay you in the long run to get the best, as they will wear longer, give more satisfaction every way. We are with you when you want goods of this kind.

JOHN T. McKENZIE.

"Half our knowledge we must snatch, not take."—Pope.

Snatch This

bit of knowledge as you go through this paper.

There's one store in Charlottetown that has exactly the

Wall Paper

you want at just the price you want to pay

Here it is.

Moore & McLeod

The Wall Paper Men.
Ch'town, june 3, 1895.

GREAT FOLLY

paying your Grocer 3 cents for Soap and 2 cents for freight and importing charges thereon. Buy ROYAL OAK—made here. Every fraction of your money goes for Soap. No importing charges. No charges of any kind. Not even boxes required. Pure, unadulterated, local Tallow Soap, made right here.

Charlottetown Soap Works.
ap28

GYPSUM.

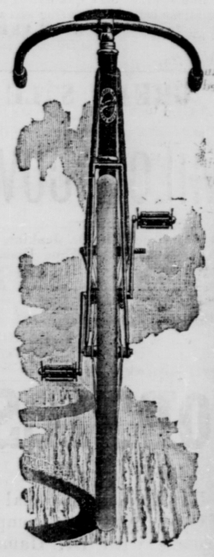
2 carloads in 100 lb. bags
CARVELL BROS.
June 6—2 wks sat wed mon thur—Guard.

Old St. Paul's Church.

The interior furnishing of Old St. Paul's Church, consisting in part of Two Robb Hot air furnaces in good order, one very large Carron stove and a small one, a quantity of gas fittings, seats, pews, and other articles suitable for Churches, are offered for sale. Also the Brick and Stone Chancel and the wooden building attached. Tenders for the above or any part will be received at the office of the undersigned, up to Wednesday, 17th June next. Further particulars can be had on application at the office of

H. J. CUNDALL,
On behalf of the Committee.

A FEW
BICYCLES
LEFT
which we will sell cheap for cash or on time.



An 'Elegant' line of Sundries

DODD & ROGERS

ONYX FAST BLACK HOSIERY

THE BEST

Its record speaks for itself. Over thirteen million, (13,000,000) pairs of this brand have been sold.

STANLEY BROS. Sole Agents for Chtown.

We keep "Onyx" in Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's sizes

SPECIAL SHOW TOMORROW

STANLEY BROS.

Apply to JENKINS

three boxes cured. R. J. S. One pill a dose, price 25 cents.