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The *Examiner* says we have misrepresented it regarding its attitude on the Manitoba school question. We should be very sorry to do so. But, in order to afford the public an opportunity of judging whether or not we had good grounds for drawing the inference we did, we will quote its own words. After devoting a few lines to the explanation of this complicated question, and noting the fact that it was stated "that if the Dominion Parliament should dare to assert this right, Manitoba will resist," our contemporary says: "Apart from the decision of the Privy Council in this case, it is unquestionable that the Province has, under the rule of our constitution, a right to control the teaching imparted in the public schools within its borders. Interference on the part of the Dominion Parliament will, although strictly legal, be abnormal and contrary to the spirit of the constitution. Moreover, the relegation of the question to the Dominion Parliament will, of necessity, result in divisions and contentions in both parties." Then, after referring to the divergent views which different members of the respective political parties must necessarily take on the question, it says: "In view of all the facts and circumstances, it is to be hoped that a fair and amicable settlement will be arrived at within the Province of Manitoba, and the necessity of interference on the part of the Dominion Parliament thus avoided." This course on the part of the *Examiner* we regarded as neither manly nor independent, as we considered it manifested a disposition to cringe to the majority in Manitoba, rather than look the matter square in the face and discuss it on its merits. The question has been relegated by the Privy Council to the Governor-General in Council, and we take it to be the duty of every independent paper in the Dominion to pledge its moral support to the Federal Government in the just and equitable settlement of this matter, delicate and disagreeable as it may be, which has been confided to it by the highest court in the realm. Now, we ask in all sincerity, are the views expressed by the *Examiner* calculated to encourage the Dominion Government in the performance of the duty devolving upon it in this case? It is a mere waste of time to talk about "a fair and amicable settlement" being arrived at within the Province of Manitoba. The *Examiner* knows very well that every means has been exhausted to bring about a settlement of the matter within the Province of Manitoba, without avail. What the *Examiner* says, in its issue of Thursday, in answer to our criticism of its article of the 4th., still further convinces us that we were justified in drawing the inference we did. It conveniently evades the real question at issue, viz. that the matter has to be settled by the Governor-General in Council, and talks about the difficulty being "amicably and fairly adjusted in Manitoba by the Manitobans." Why lose time talking such nonsense, when it knows nothing is further from the minds of the majority in Manitoba than a disposition to "fairly and amicably" settle the matter? The *Examiner* says: "Our apprehension is that a question properly appertaining to the Province of Manitoba shall be made an occasion for religious discord throught Canada, and a cause of party divisions in Dominion politics." We are all just as desirous as the *Examiner*, that the question shall not be made "an occasion for religious discord," or the "cause of party divisions in Dominion politics." We take it that there is no one in Canada, with the exception of the Government of Manitoba, and a few fire brands throughout the country, that are always watching for "something to turn up," out of which they can make political capital, but would deeply deplore that advantage should be taken of this question to create discord and arouse bitter sectional feelings. But, at the same time, we ask is it "manly" or "independent," for fear of such consequences, to shirk the duty which devolves upon us of strengthening the hands of the Dominion Government when it grapples with this question, encouraging it to right a wrong and to deal out justice where injustice has been done? "If, says the *Examiner*, "the Manitobans are wise, the minority and the majority alike will be more ready to make such an arrangement now that they both know that the Dominion Parliament can intervene with 'remedial legislation.'" The *Examiner* has already said that it is reported the majority are prepared to "resist" in case remedial legislation is granted. As to the minority, the *Examiner* very well knows they approached the Provincial Government, representing the majority, last autumn, and asked for some modification of the law. Our contemporary knows, or ought to know, that the Government absolutely and positively refused to entertain any proposition from the minority, and that the language of their reply was not only insulting but brutal. This is the majority the *Examiner* hopes will agree to a fair and amicable adjustment of the matter. The question is now reduced to this: The Imperial Privy Council has relegated to the Federal Government the duty of granting a remedy for the wrong suffered by the minority in Manitoba. We take it to be the duty of all fair and justice-loving men and journals in Canada to stand by the Government in this matter. Is the *Examiner* prepared to do this?

Our friends of the Opposition say that the National Policy has been a bane and curse to the country, and that under it trade has stagnated and the progress of the Dominion has been retarded. Well now, if these calamitous conditions have existed in our country for the past sixteen years, surely there is some way of testing just to what extent our commerce has retrograded during that time. The official figures of the imports and exports and the total trade, we take it, is a fair criterion of what has been going on in this direction. As a matter of fact these figures constitute the only reliable means of determining where we stand in the matter. These figures cannot be questioned. That being so, let us turn to them and see what they say. In 1878, the last year of Liberal rule in the Dominion, the value of Canada's imports was $93,081,787; the exports of the same year amounted to $79,323,367, and the total of imports and exports amounted to $172,405,454. In 1893 the total imports were $129,074,268, an increase over that of 1878 of $35,992,481. During the same period the value of our exports had mounted up to $118,564,352, an increase over that of 1878 of $39,240,685. The value of the total imports and exports in 1893 was $248,638,620, an increase over the total imports and exports of 1878, of $75,233,166. Now if these figures indicate the manner in which Canada has been going to ruin and her trade retrograding for the last sixteen years, all we have to say is that our country can very well stand a continuance of such demoralization.

If there is any class of our people, more than another, which, according to Mr. Laurier and his followers, has suffered to the very verge of ruination, on account of the National Policy, that class is the farming community of this Dominion. The sympathy of our Liberal friends goes out to the poor down-trodden farmer, especially at election times. To listen to the plaintive tones in which the Grit orators bewail the calamities that have overtaken our agriculturist [illegible] present tariff arrangements, one would imagine that our farmes could not dispose of anything they produced, or if they did dispose of it they had to give it away. What are the facts? Let us appeal to the records again. In the year 1878 the value of agricultural products exported from Canada was, in round numbers, $32,000,000. In 1893, fifteen years after the inauguration of the National Policy, the value of the agricultural products exported was $52,000,000, an increase of twenty millions, or 62 per cent. This is the way the agricultural industry of Canada has been going to destruction, under the National Policy. The value of agricultural exports has been increasing, on an average, at the rate of a million and a half of dollars a year. It does not seem unreasonable to suppose that our farmers can stand a little more of such destruction. These figures show the value to Canada of the foreign markets, for her agricultural products. But, as Hon Mr. Foster pointed out at Galt the other day, there is the home market, the best of all markets. Now, making use of the Finance Minister's argument, let us see what this home market amounts to. Supposing the population of Canada to be 5,000,000, and reckoning five persons to a family, we would have one million families, a very reasonable estimate. Then, granting that each family would consume two hundred dollars worth of farm products in a year, which does not seem extravagant, that would represent an annual home consumption of $200,000,000. Would it be for the benefit of Canada to place this home market at the disposal of foreign farmers, by throwing down the barriers?

Our Opposition friends are very fond of speaking of the "Tariff Burden," under which the people are groaning and of shouting "Robber Tarriff," whenever they think they can score a point by such alarmist exclamations. But do they ever give any facts and figures to show how this tariff burden touches the pockets of the people? These may be popular catch-words; but we would strongly advise those who may be approached by emissaries manifesting a desire to condole with them in their oppression, to ask all such exponents of Grit doctrine to produce the official records and to show wherein and to what extent the present tariff is a burden. Vague generalities will not suffice. It is no argument in favor of their theory to say that more money was collected in customs duties in 1893 than in 1878. The vast increase in the import trade in 1893 as compared with 1878 is sufficient to cause the increase in the amount of customs duties collected, without any increase in the tariff rate. In 1879 the imports of Canada for home consumption were $80,000,000. whereas in 1893 they were $121,000,000. From this it will readily be seen that a large increase in customs revenue, would necessarily follow, though the rate should remain the same. In view of the increased importation and the increase in population, there may be little or no increase over that of 1878 either in the rate per cent. of the tariff, or in the average amount of dutits per head of the population, notwithstanding the largely increased revenues now as compared with sixteen years ago. If this can be shown, then the Grit cry of increased tariff burden has no foundation in fact, and is nothing more than a myth.

We will now inquire into the rate per cent of the tariff and the average amount of duty per head of the population, and for this purpose will make use of the official records. The following table presents the average rate per cent of customs duty paid in the years mentioned.

PERCENTAGE OF TARIFF.

1873	10.20 p c.
1874	11.32 p c.
1875	12 83 p c.
1876	13.44 p c.
1877	13.03 p c.
1878	14.03 p c.
1890	21.21 p c.
1891	20.06 p c.
1892	17.56 p c.
1893	17.38 p c
1894	17.04 p c.
1894-95	15.83 p c.

From this table it will readily be seen that during the first six years the tariff rate regularly increased, while during the last six years it as rapidly decreased till the present, when it is but a shade higher than it was in 1878. This, then, is the way in which the "horrid tories" have increased the tariff burden. It is true that, some years ago, the tariff rate was high; but it was high for the very best of reasons; for the purpose of developing the country by building and promoting vast public works. But as soon as the requirements of the country permitted, the Government reduced the tariff rate, as set forth in the above table. Was not that a reasonable and business-like manner of procedure? Who is there to take exception to such a course?

Let us now compare the amounts of the customs duties paid per head of the population during these years, and see what light that will throw on the question of the "tariff burden."

CUSTOMS DUTIES PER HEAD.

1873	$3 55
1874	3 77
1875	3 95
1893	4 26
1894	3 85
1894-95	3 42

From this comparison, it will be seen that the per capita taxation is less today than it was twenty years ago. Consequently, on that head, there is no foundation for the cry of "tariff burden," raised by our friends of the opposition. Summing up the arguments adduced in this enquiry, the conclusion forces itself upon us that there is but little difference between the tariff rate of today and that which existed under the Grit regime, while the payment of customs duties per head is even less. In consequence of these facts, it must be plain to any reasonable man, that the ground taken by the Grits is wholly untenable, and that their cry of "tariff burden" has no foundation in fact.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Following is the speech, from the throne, read at the opening of the Imperial Parliament, on Wednesday last:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

My relations with foreign Powers remain friendly and upon a satisfactory feeling. An agreement has been concluded, after protracted negotiations, between my Government and the French Republic for a settlement of the frontier between the colony of Sierra Leone and the neighboring French possessions.

I regret to say that the war between China and Japan continues. I have maintained

A CLOSE AND CORDIAL UNDERSTANDING

with the Powers interested in those regions, and shall lose no favorable opportunity of prompting a peaceful termination of the contest.

In consequence of the reports which have reached my government of excesses committed by Turkish troops, regular and irregular, upon Armenians in a district of Asia Minor, I have thought it right, in conjunction with other Powers, to make representations to the Porte. The Sultan has declraed his intention of punishing any of his officers and soldiers who are found guilty of such acts, and has sent a commission to conduct an investigation on the spot Delegations from the Powers, which have Consuls at Erzeroum, accompany the commission.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The estimates of the year will be laid before you without delay.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I am happy to observe the striking fact that in Ireland offences of all kinds against the law have sunk during the past year to the lowest level which has hitherto been marked in official records. Proposals will be submitted to you for remedying the defects, which experience has brought to light in the working of the law governing the landlords and the tenants in Ireland and dealing with the cases of certain evicted tenants, whose situation still constitutes a peril to social order.

A bill will be presented dealing with

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT

in Wales, and the bills will be laid before you, having for their object popular control of the liquor traffic, the abolition of the system of plural voting and a provision for the payment of charges of returning officers at elections.

The commission issued in 1893, to report as to the best means of unifying the Government of the metropolis, has presented its report and a bill will be laid before you founded upon its recommendations.

The National Policy and our Coal Industry.

(From the Halifax Herald).

In 1878 the total sales of Nova Scotia coal were 693,511 tons. In 1894 the total sales, mostly in the Dominion, amounted to 2,055,114 tons or three times what they were sixteen years previously. In 1878 our shipments to Quebec had dwindled down to 83,710 tons. By 1894 our coal trade with Montreal and other St. Lawrence ports had reached fully 1,000,000 tons, or over twelve times what it was sixteen years ago. These few, but to us in this province most important, facts demonstrate two things: (1) The great growth of manufacturing and coal using industries in Eastern Canada under the National Policy; and (2) The vast market which that policy has secured for Nova Scotia coal in Montreal and other parts of Quebec,—a market that has grown up from the dying residue of 83,000 tons in the last year of free trade to be now over one and a half times as much as the entire output in 1878, and about one half our entire output of last year. If already half our greatly increased sales of coal goes to one single other province of the Dominion, what will be the market secured to us when by the completion of the canals beyond Montreal we are enabled to supply coal at cheap rates to the great manufacturing province of Ontario?

We invite our readers to examine the following table, showing the total sales of Nova Scotia coal in every year from 1873 to 1894, remembering at the same time the years of free trade and the years of protection,—in other words the years of famine amd the years of plenty,—and to note well the lesson which those figures teach

TOTAL SALES NOVA SCOTIA COAL.

YEAR.	TONS.
1873	881,106
1874	749,127
1875	706,795
1876	634,207
1877	697,065
1878	693,511
1879	688,626
1880	954,659
1881	1,035,014
1882	1,250,172
1883	1,297,513
1884	1,261 650
1885	1,254,510
1886	1,373,666
1887	1,519,684
1888	1,576 692
1889	1,755,107
1890	1,786,111
1891	1,849,945
1892	1,752 934
1893	1,968,613
1894	2,055,144

Though the protective tariff was passed in 1879 it was too late to affect the total coal sales of that year, but in the very next year, 1880, the total coal sales took a leap forward 40 per cent, and have continued advancing year by year ever since. It will be noted that in the last seven years of free trade our coal industry actually declined by over 20 per cent, but in the first seven years under protection it increased by over 100 per cent, and in fifteen years it trebled itself. This is a record which teaches a lesson as to the value of protection so plain that no one can mistake it or deny it.

But instructive as is this record of our total coal trade, still more instructive, if possible, is the record of our coal shipments to Montreal and other St. Lawrence ports. Let the reader still remember the years of free trade and the years of protection and read the following statistics of our Nova Scotia coal.

SHIPMENTS UP THE ST. LAWRENCE.

YEAR.	TONS
1873	187,059
1874	162,269
1875	189,754
1876	117,303
1877	95,418
1878	83,710
1879	154,118
1880	239,091
1881	268,626
1882	383,031
1883	410,605
1884	396,7?5
1885	493,917
1886	538,762
1887	658,858
1888	678,321
1889	631,796
1890	751,932
1891	775,286
1892	746,037
1893 (about)	900,000
1894 (about)	1,000,000

In the last six years under free trade, our coal shipment to Quebec declined by nearly 60 per cent, but the beneficial effect of the protective tariff on the St Lawrence trade, was immediately felt at the Cape Breton ports, because vessels from British ports to Montreal could no longer bring over British coal to Canada at a profit, and consequently the very first summer, under the tariff, our coal shipments up the St. Lawrence increased by nearly 90 per cent; by the next year they had trebled; in seven years, under protection, they were over six times what they were in 1878, and in eight years more amounted to over twelve times what they were in the last year of free trade. That is, indeed, a most gratifying record of rapid progress in internal Canadian trade. The whole record of the coal industry in this province under the National Policy is a most gratifying one. The importance of this industry to our people and Province cannot be over-estimated. It is an industry which affords a vast amount of employment and wages in proportion to the output. It is a great and indispensable source of provincial revenue. But momentuous as is this industry to our people and province; great as has been its progress under the National Policy; large and growing as our St. Lawrence trade which was then rescued from destruction and brought to its present proportions by that policy; and promising as is the outlook for a still greater trade with the great province of Ontario, when the canals are so completed as to admit of it,—notwithstanding all these things, it is upon this great industry that Mr. Laurier, according to his declaration at Montreal, is prepared to lay his destroying hand with most deadly effect. Not only would he abolish the coal duties, thus destroying our St Lawrence trade at a stroke, and rendering useless to our coal industry the Canadian canals upon which millions have been already expended that the different parts of the Dominion might become more and more industrially helpful to each other; but he would also abolish all protective duties, and thus cripple and close the iron works, the sugar refineries and other factories which for years past have afforded us our increased markets in those provinces for the output of our coal mines. Mr. Laurier's policy of destruction is far-reaching, but in no part of the Dominion perhaps would its effects be so keenly and bitterly felt as in the Province of Nova Scotia. Our people, however, have no notion of going back to the wretched conditions of 1878, while their determined and united stand and solid vote can stop it.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A wealthy timber merchant, living near Stockholm, was murdered and robbed on a railway train on Friday last, while on his way to Boden. The robbers beat him to death with a sandbag.

Siberian newspapers announce the discovery of rich and extensive gold fields along the upper reaches of the Rivers Beya, Newa and Ulbat, in the Province of Yeniseisk, East Siberia.

Berlin advices say that allowing for depreciation, the lost steamer "Elbe" was worth $300,000. She cost $725,000. The North German Lloyd Company insures itself. The London underwriters are heavy losers on the cargo.

The California express on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, was held up at midnight on Wednesday last near Sylva, Reno county, Cal. The gang were unable to break into the express car, but robbed every passenger on the train. A posse went in pursuit of them.

The captain of the steamship El Dorado, which arrived at New Orleans on Monday of last week, reported that his vessel encountered in the Florida Straits, on Jan. 24th, an electrical storm which lasted for twelve hours. Noiseless sheet lightning played from a gloomy bank of clouds, and an hour later the heavens were lit by a constant blaze of lightning.

The hotel-keepers of Toronto are conducting an agitation for the abolition from the charters of all clubs, social or otherwise, of the clause permitting the sale of liquor. It is declared that the clubs are merely drinking resorts, and the evil of club life is dwelt upon. A memorial is being prepared, and will be submitted to the Government.

Oaxaca, Mexico, advices say that severe earthquake shocks have been felt in the district of Tuxtepec, in that state, almost daily for the past four weeks, and are becoming more frequent and severe. Almost every house in the town of Tuxtepec is in ruins, and the damage done will amount to many thousand dollars. There is smoke pouring from the crater of an extinct volcano near the town.

According to a late despatch from the city of Mexico a well planned attempt at a wholesale delivery has been thwarted by Col. Santaela, warden of Belem prison Discovery was made of a monster tunnel close by which would have released three thousand prisoners, as it had been planned to pass under all the departments of the prison and could have been reached by digging a few feet beneath the floors of the various wards.

The people of Linwood village, near Berlin, Ont., are excited over a crime that is believed to have been committed on Saturday afternoon. Two strangers, a man and woman, were seen going into the woods near there with a child. They lighted a fire, and when they departed no child was with them. What is supposed to be human bones were found among the ashes afterwards. Acting on this circumstantial evidence, a constable is now looking for the two people.

The New York Times' London cable says: I hear a report, apparently on perfect authority, that great new gold deposits have been found in New South Wales. There have been paying mines there for some years, but not much more than paying. Stories brought to me now are of veins which make everybody connected with them millionaires. The details are promised me in a few weeks time Nothing really definite has yet been heard from Coolgardie, in which a good deal of British money is already invested. But reports of actual workings are expected in a week or two.

A New York Herald special from San Francisco says: The rifles carried by the Hawaiian rebels from America and the bullet which killed Commissioner Carter were shipped from San Francisco. According to the statement of the Englishman, Captain Davis, who landed the arms in Hawaii, they were loaded in a sailing vessel here and subsequently transferred to his craft. This statement, made under oath, was received by a resident by the last steamer, but kept secret until yesterday. The arms were landed on the Island by Captain William Davis, master of the ship Waimanallo; which curiously enough, was mortgaged by R. W. Castle, the Hawaiian Commissioner.

Experience has always shown that every great railway strike always leads to violence. There has been a large number of such strikes during the past ten years, but not one in which the strikers and their sympathizers did not speedily resort to force. It is, therefore, as well settled as anything can be, that a strike of 6,000 railway employees, like that which began in Brooklyn, on Monday of last week, will result in violence. The lesson should be taken to heart in every city of the country. A great strike means an appeal to violence, and the forces of law and order should therefore take the field the moment a strike breaks out —Evening Post.

In addition to the 1,835 daily newspapers published in the United States on the 1st January, 1894, there were 31 papers published every other day, 235 published twice a week, 14,017 published every week, 85 every two weeks 349 twice a month, 3,125 every month, 307 every two months. Altogether there were 20.006 papers in existence on that day in the United States, against about 150 in 1880. Of the daily newspapers, the first of which was printed in this country in the year 1782, not more than four are in existence today of those which saw the beginning of the present century, and of these the oldest is The North American, of Philadelphia. The total issue of the publications of the present day in this country is probably not far from 4,000,000,000 copies a year, and of this amount New York city probably furnishes nearly one-fifth.—Chautauquan.

Concerning the fighting between Portuguese and Kaffirs at Laurenzo Marquez, a despatch to the London Times from Cape Town says that advices received there from the seat of war are to the effect that the rebellious Kaffirs entered the Portuguese camp at Maraqueen by the treacherous use of a flag of truce and the password which they had by some means obtained. Once in the camp, the Kaffirs fiercely attacked the sleeping Portuguese, who were unable to get at their big guns. Lieutenant Antonio rallied his men and kept fighting after his body had been pierced by an assegai. Independent reports have it that from 50 to 70 of the Portuguese were killed and wounded. British and German men-of-war are in readiness to protect these subjects of their respective countries, should such protection become necessary.

Sign the Petition.

The Montreal Gazette of the 7th, copies the following well-written article on the Manitoba school question from La Presse, of the previous day:

"With about one exception, the Opposition newspapers are on the warpath against the Dominion Government on the school question, the ministry being threatened with the people's wrath if immediate relief be not granted our compatriots of the province of Manitoba. It is doubtful, however, if their denunciations prevail against the sentiments expressed by the newspaper which constitutes the exception in this chorus of Liberal opinion. The Ottawa Free Press states that it is impossible to discuss the judgment of the Privy Council until the official text has been communicated to the public," and La Press continues: "This is the language of common sense and all of these appeals to race and religious prejudice will never prevent its acceptance by all well balanced minds, and after all said and done the latter compose the large majority of the people of this country. If, however, the threats that are daily addressed to the Government at Ottawa by the Liberal organs of public opinion are absurd, it is very different in the case of the petitions now being signed all over the country in view of future action by the federal authorities. The right of petition is the first of all those that are inherent to the quality of a British subject and those in which the Canadian episcopacy has taken the initiative are inasmuch justifiable as they constitute a defensive rather than an aggressive act. What is their object, in fact, if not to repel the false imputation made by the Hon. Mr. Greenway respecting the Roman Catholics of the Dominion when he represented them favorable rather than hostile to the system of common schools? These petitions should on this account bear the signature of every Catholic in the Dominion, Hon. Mr Laurier among the rest. In order, in fact to bring a complete vindication of religious liberty these petitions should contain the names of all broadminded men, irrespective of creed. There is also another consideration in favor of the movement suggested by the Canadian prelates, and that is because it is the only one that can be reasonably brought to the attention of the federal authorities. It is necesary, in fact, that the general public should understand the true bearing of the question, viz., that in the present circumstance, as far as a definite solution is concerned, the Government can do nothing, and the Parliament little more. The Manitoba school question has come to us from the Privy council absolutely in the same condition as when it was sent before that tribunal, with the difference that the federal authorities are authorized to remedy the situation in the province of Manitoba. Although the grievances of our compatriots in that province may be patent to all, it is of necessity that they shall be regularly proved and established. When this is done —and it will not take long— an order-in council will emanate from Ottawa enjoining upon the Government of Manitoba to expunge from the Provincial statute book the law that for too long a time has violated the liberty of conscience of Roman Catholics. In case of a refusal on the part of the Government of Manitoba to comply with this request, the federal Parliament could and should adopt a measure of remedial legislation. This is what the constitution demands, and the false ardour of the Liberal organs in favor of an immediate solution of the question is inspired only by ignorance and bad faith. It appears to us that we have had in the past enough of sterile conflicts engaged in, on behalf of race and of creed, by politicians who had only their own personal advancements in view.

"In these matters the surest guide we have to follow are those whom God has selected to conduct the church. The bishops, therefore, invite us to sign petitions to the federal Government in order to inform the latter as to the views of the nation and to assist the executive in its task of remedying the situation in the Northwest. Let us, therefore, sign these documents with all possible speed, but let us not be made the dupes of these politicians, who care no more for the schools of Manitoba than for the moon, and who only see in this question a stepping stone upon which they may reach place and power."

We received among our letters containing remitances, one, bearing the Montague Bridge Post Office mark, without a name or other indication as to who sent it. It would be a satisfaction to us to know to whom we should credit this money.

We know that the late storms, causing such interruptions and irregularity in the mails, have prevented may of our subscribers from making remittances. Now, however, that the tracks are clear and mail communication once more regulary established, we trust they will not forget this matter. We shall be most pleased to hear from them at their very earliest convenience.

A despatch from Perth, West Australia, says that seven men have been arrested in Colcardie for massacring an entire native tribe, including the women and children.

THE Gloucester fishing schooner Clara F Friend, the loss of which with her crew of sixteen men was chronicled in our telegraphic despatches of yesterday, was well known here. She was captured by a British man-of-war, a number of years ago, for fishing within the three-mile limit, and towed into this port, where she was stripped, her sails stowed on board, and put in charge of two watchmen. One night shorly afterwards her former crew boarded her and compelled the watchmen to help them bend the sails on the vessel. They then put to sea, after landing the watchmen on St. Peter's Island. She was recaptured a couple of days afterwards and towed back to Charlottetown, where the crew were tried in the police court. The affair caused a great deal of excitement in this city at the time.—Ex.

Great Mark Down Sale of Ladies Jackets and Mantles

$4.10	GARMENTS	FOR	$3.00
5.00	"	"	3.50
6.00	"	"	4.25
6.75	"	"	4.75
7.25	"	"	5.25
8.25	"	"	6.00
9.75	"	"	6.75

STANLEY BROS.

Employment for Thousands.

We want this year

20,000	People to sit on our Chairs.
2,000	Do. to sleep in our Beadsteads.
300	Do. to care for our Bedroom Suites.
200	Do. to use our Parlor Suites.
200	Babies to rock in our Cradles.
100	Children to sleep in our Cots.

and THOUSANDS of others to take advantage of the values we offer.

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

THERE is generally only one BEST of anything. In Charlottetown there is only one "best" place to buy anything you want to put in your house and keep there. There is only one thoroughly alive, up-to-date FURNITURE establishment. There are other places, but——

But there is one place where the stock is new, fresh, and of the current style, where the price is right and the business is run on the principle of your-money-back-if-you-want-it. Find this place and stick to it.

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

Famine in Wisconsin.

From the town of Rusk in Burnett county, Wisconsin, comes the story of terrible suffering and starvation. The country is just opening up and many of the settlers are recent arrivals. Most of them came from Pierce county and were about starved out there. Those who came last spring opened small clearings and tried to raise a few vegetables to live on. Most of them put up rough log-houses and chinked up the sides. Had they succeeded in raising anything matters might have been different, but crops were an absolute failure. And then came the forest fires. Many families lost the little hay they had gathered from the marshes, and in some cases buildings were destroyed. Notwithstanding there were no prospects of anything better before them, and not knowing which way to turn, the settlers were determined to hang on. Last fall the people of this city sent some of the fire relief goods to them, and the donations were gratefully received. Recently appeals had been made to the local town authorities for relief, and the town board did what it could to relieve the misery But now the money has all been drained from the poor fund and twenty or more families are destitute. They have almost nothing to eat and very little to wear. A prominent farmer of the town of Rusk says that one-fifth of the people of the entire town are without proper food, a great many of them not having a pound of flour in their houses. A Cornelison, the town chairman, says that all local means of relief are exhausted, and he has appealed to Governor Upham for aid. Mr. Cornelison tells of terrible sufferings and privation and says something in the way of rendering relief must be done at once.

DIED.

At Lot 14, on the 30th ult., Alexander McIntyre, in the 70th year of his age. R. I. P.

In this City on the 9th inst., Patrick Walsh, aged 94 years. May his soul rest in peace.

In this city on the 11th inst, Angelina, youngest and dearly beloved daughter of Edward and Bridget Coady, in the 16th year of her age. R. I. P.

Funeral will leave her father's residence Dorchester St. on Thursday at 8.45 a. m. thence to Catholic Cemetery.

At Malpeque, on the 1st inst., James Dempsey, in the 73rd year of his age, leaving a wife and six sons to mourn their loss. The deceased was one of the best known and most highly respected and esteemed residents of Malpeque, and his death is much regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. His funeral took place Sunday morning, to St. Mary's Church, Indian River, and, considering the almost impassible condition of the roads, was largely attended. R. I. P.

Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Arlington, Lot 14, on the 22nd ult., James L. Gillis, in the 68th year of his age. He leaves a wife, four daughters, and a very large number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. Deceased was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His remains were followed to St. Patrick's Church by a long procession of relatives and friends of all denominations. A Requiem Mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev L J. Macdonald, assisted by Rev. J. A. Macdonald, of Miscouche.

Advices from Athens state, that in consequence of cholera having broken out at Constantinople, all vessels arriving at the first named city from the latter, are subjected to five days detention in quarantine.

BILIOUSNESS and LIVER COMPLAINT, Headache, etc., are cured by BURDOCK PILLS.

PUBLICITY WANTED. The K. D. C., Company wishes the public in general to know, and dyspeptics in particular to test the wonderful merits of K. D C.

All sufferers from blood disorders can use Ayer's Sarsaparilla with assurance of cure.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Neglected colds cause coughs, throat troubles, bronchitis and consumption. These troubles can only be cured by the prompt use of Norway Pine Syrup, the best throat and lung remedy in the world.

To create an appetite, and give tone to the digestive apparatus, use Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

The only way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.

The only way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is a popular preparation in one bottle, and colors evenly a brown or black. Any person can easily apply it at home.

TESTING HIS HONESTY.

Your druggist is honest if when you ask him for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion he gives you just what you ask for. He knows this is the best form in which to take Cod Liver Oil.

CHEROKEE VERMIFUGE kills worms every time.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL.

Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the shattered system by giving vigorous action to the digestive organs, creating an appetite and purifying the blood. It is prepared by modern methods, possesses the greatest curative powers, and has the most wonderful record of actual cures of any medicine in existence. Take only Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. 25c.

If you only knew what was in the air; health? Yes! but also colds, coughs, influenza and bronchitis for those of weak throat and lungs at this season of the year. Have a bottle of Hawker's balsam of Tolu and wild Cherry always on hand. It is a sure cure for all forms of throat and lung troubles.

MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM, once tried, always used.

In a bad case of catarrh the nasal organs become diseased, producing disagreeable discharges. Hawker's Catarrh Cure will positively cure the most aggravated cases. Only 25c.

Don't take whiskey to warm you up and break a cold. A little of Dr Manning's German remedy diluted in hot water is much better and is not intoxicating.

To allay the inflamation and soothe pain there is no remedy to equal Hawker's pile cure.

WHY HOOD'S WINS.

President Lincoln said: "You cannot fool the people a second time." They are too quick to recognize real merit or lack of it, and cling only to those things which they find to be what is claimed for them. It is especially gratifying that the sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla increases most rapidly in those sections where it is best known.

The inference is plain. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven that it possesses genuine merit. It maintains a high standard, which others cannot even approach. It is the peoples' favorite blood-purifying and building up medicine, and is more popular this year than before. All this because Hood's Cures.

Healthy digestion is one of the most important functions in the human economy. K. D. C. restores the stomach to healthy action and promotes healthy digestion. Try K. D. C.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, sore throat and diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25 and 50 cents.

MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM is a sure cure.

Doctors recommend Norway Pine Syrup because it is the best cure for coughs and colds. Price 25c and 50c at druggists.

JAMES PATON & CO. Have Great Pleasure in Making a Most Important Announcement.

The Pulpit; the Press and the intelligent Public have long deplored certain evils existing in the Dry Goods trade—evils which have brought times of anxiety, have demoralized trade generally, and have contributed materially to the depression which is being complained of everywhere. We refer principally to the **Unfair System of Selling Same Goods at Different Prices to Different People**. This system is being denounced everywhere, It is unfair to make one customer, who will not "beat the price down," pay for the discount given to the customer who drives a hard bargain. For this reason Messrs. James Paton & Company have decided to adopt **THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM,** which commends itself to every right-minded person. Briefly it is this:—

1.—We have marked all goods in plain figures, from which we make an allowance of 5 per cent. discount for cash. 2.—The price will be strictly adhered to. No clerk will be allowed to sell lower than the MARKED PRICE, and it will be IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANYONE TO BUY AT LOWER PRICE THAN HIS NEIGHBOR. 3.—Our price will be as low as possible, consistent with legitimate business principles. We can buy as cheaply as any other house in the trade. This fact and long experience, and our reputation of eighteen years of honest dealing are a guarantee that our prices will be so low that the public will readily discern between one price and the two or three price system. 4.—We have a full line in all departments; prices so low that comparison will prove that our ONE REGULAR PRICE cannot be legitimately bettered.

In this our venture of ONE PRICE, we confidently expect the full appreciation and approval of the public.

Over 1,000 ends, consisting of Dress Goods, Prints and White Cottons, for the 15th, at one low price for cash.