THE HERALD

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ON Tuesday of last week, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the Mowat Government, in Ontario, became Premier and Attorney General of the same Province, in consequence of Sir Oliver Mowat having become a member of the Dominion Government.

THE Dominion exports for 1896 total $118,140,504, an increase of $7,500,000, the highest amount in the history of the country with the exception of one year. The imports total $110,587,808, an increase of exactly $5,000,000. The customs revenue for the year reaches a total of $20,172,778, an increase of $2,250,000.

ON Thursday last, Hon. A. G. Blair resigned the Premiership of New Brunswick, in consequence of his having taken a portfolio in Mr. Laurier's cabinet. Hon. Jas. Mitchell, up to that time Provincial Secretary in Mr. Blair's Government was entrusted by the Lieutenant Governor with the formation of a new ministry. He accepted the commission taking the portfolio of Attorney General.

THE solid vote of New York is still with Mr. Laurier. The Mail and Express of that city puts it in this striking way: "Laurier will apparently give Canada one of the strongest cabinets it has ever had, cementing the loyalty of the four provinces outside of Quebec, his own, by choosing their premiers, for ministerial portfolios. We are still willing to pin our faith to Laurier and his loyalty to the supreme issue of closer relations with this nation."

A suggestion that the coming session of parliament should be adjourned after the estimates are passed instead of prorogued, does not meet with the approbation of the Liberal members, as it would mean the receipt of $1,000 instead of $2,000. Just so. The Grit members by means of obstruction, prevented the passage of the estimates last session, thus necessitating the calling of an early session of parliament. Now, that they are in power, they wish to have two sessions instead of one. That is Grit economy!

THE following extracts from leading United States newspapers—one from the New York Tribune, the other from the New York Sun—are well worthy the attention of the people of this country: "Onde let our Southern neighbours be fully convinced that they can expect none of the advantages of the American Union so long as they remain outside of that Union, and the sentiment for continental union will be immeasurably stimulated." The Sun assumes, as it is wont, an even more aggressive and authoritative tone:—"Never again shall we consent to give our English-speaking neighbours the immense boon of free access to the American markets unless they in return agree to share the responsibilities of American citizens. . . . When they are convinced by experience that the inestimable privilege is procurable only by one course, amalgamation with the United States, they will see to it that the course is taken."

AN Ottawa despatch of the 17th inst. says:—To-day Mr. Forbes, recently elected for Queen's and Shelburne, N. S., was appointed sub-collector of customs at Grand River, P. E. I., salary $120 per annum. This enables Mr. Forbes to vacate his seat for the representation of Queen's and Shelburne in favor of Hon. W. S. Fielding. Here is a pretty kettle of fish! Mr. Forbes, elected by the Grits of Queen's and Shelburne refuses to sit in Parliament as their representative; but instead accepts an office of emolument under the crown. He accepts a position with the munificent salary of one hundred and twenty dollars a year. Not satisfied with contemning the expressed wishes of the electors of Queen's and Shelburne, by depriving them of their member elect, the Government have stifled the hopes of numerous Grit aspirants to office in this Province by promoting this foreigner over their heads. That is carrying the joke a little too far!

Hon. W. S. Fielding resigned the Premiership of Nova Scotia on Saturday last, and Hon. George H Murray has formed a new Government. J. W. Longley will have back his old position of Attorney-General, which he resigned to contest Annapolis County for the House of Commons, and all the members of the former Government retain their places. It will be remembered that Mr. Murray is the man who resigned his seat in the Legislative Council and the Government last winter to oppose Sir Charles Tupper in Cape Breton. That was but one of the many times he resigned for the purpose of opposing a Conservative, always without success. Mr. Murray has run six or seven elections; but has never succeeded in obtaining a seat, either in the House of Assembly or the House of Commons. This time he is going to try his luck for the House of Assembly in Victoria County, Cape Breton, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Bethune, M. P. P., who has been elected to the House of Commons.

Mr. T. C. Down has an article in the current number of the Nineteenth Century on the subject of the Manitoba schools questions, in which it is stated in conclusion that "the Dominion Government (i. e., the late Government) are to be congratulated on having steadfastly followed the straight line of duty—justice to the minority under the constitution." The writer traces in a concise and careful way the history of the difficulty from the beginning, his purpose being to give the people of the United States a clear understanding regarding it. That his sympathies are entirely with the Manitoba minority is apparent from the following introductory paragraph: "The history of the past six years of Protestant domination in Manitoba affords such a display of tyranny and oppression as would seem at the present time incredible. The treatment of the Roman Catholics, by which they are wholly deprived of the enjoyment of rights in the education of their children secured to them by the constitution, comes as near to persecution as can well be conceived in these days of boasted toleration and enlightenment. It is a singular fact that intolerance in matters of religion should be exhibited and carried into practical effect by Protestants in a British colony, while acts of persecution commonly supposed to be peculiar to Roman Catholics are now never heard of. The phenomenon is one well worthy of the consideration of ultra-Protestants in this country."

THE New York Herald of Saturday last had the following comments regarding the rapidity with which a change of government is made in Canada: "Now, whether the system which permits of a radical administrative change so rapidly as this be a good one or not is a point well worth considering. But what we wish to remark today is that the events in Canada are a very striking illustration of the extreme democratic character of its Government. There is a Governor-General who reigns, but does not govern. There is a Queen across the seas, whose viceroy and representative Lord Aberdeen is. There is a Privy Council and a Colonial Office in London, with a very masterful Colonial Minister, in the person of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. There is a Parliament which still, for certain purposes, has jurisdiction in the affairs of Canada. And not one of them all interferes, or dreams of interfering, in this peaceful exercise of the will of the people of Canada with respect to their rulers. Canada, in other words, though a British colony, makes her own laws, chooses her own legislature and her own ministers, and in all matters essential to liberty or to her social life is her own mistress. Is it, then, worth while to pretend that the existence of a great democracy of five millions of people on our northern borders is a menace to this Republic? Yet that is what some of the jingo papers have lately been saying. If they will simply print the facts, and show to their readers the Canadians in the act of determining their own destinies by their own votes, the spectre of monarchical menace will vanish out of sight. Canada, if not a republic, is a democracy, and her citizens contrive to get their will executed much more promptly than we do under a Republican Government."

Abrupt Changes.

(St. John Sun.)

Mr. Laurier and his friends in opposition complained that the late administrations were too large and expensive. They are beginning business with an equally large and expensive government, and have already promised to make it more costly. The new ministers and their friends have been for years denouncing protection as the sum of all the villanies. They now assure the manufacturers that no violent changes in the tariff are contemplated. The new ministers and their supporters have been for years denouncing their opponents for keeping up the high commissioner's office. They are already preparing to appoint one of their number high commissioner. They have denounced "government by commission," and have already promised a Manitoba commission, and a tariff commission. The party which is pledged to mend or end the senate is already appointing senators and promising senatorships as political rewards. The leader who denounced the increase of federal debt has called to his cabinet the provincial leaders who were most reckless in increasing the debt of the provinces. The leader who charged the late government with corrupt administration of the public works department, has appointed the notorious Mr. Tarte over the public works department. The party which has complained of extravagance and corruption in the railway department has given that department to Mr. A. G Blair. The leader who was most troubled because he considered that politicians had received the promise of judgeships not yet vacant, has given Mr. Mills the promise of a seat on the bench, not yet vacant, as a solace for the loss of an expected cabinet position. The Grit newspaper proprietors who most bitterly denounced the late government for awarding railway printing contracts to newspaper proprietors, are preparing to perform railway printing for the Government. The New Brunswick leader who, when in opposition, was intensely interested in St. John as a winter port, has not a word of encouragement to offer since the election. He finds that he cannot say anything because he has not been sworn in, though he was sufficiently sworn in for the purpose a month ago. The ministers who, when in opposition, were vehement in denouncing the use of the Governor-General's warrant to meet current expenses, are already issuing Governor-General's warrants to pay all the current bills. They used to say that these warrants could only be legally used to meet unlooked-for emergencies. They are preparing the warrants to meet the regular monthly payment of civil servants which is hardly an unexpected emergency. The absence of a money vote is not unexpected because these very leaders refused to allow the vote at the late session.

Canadians at Bisley.

The shooting contest for the Kolapore cup took place at Bisley on Friday. The event was participated in by British, Canadian, Guernsey, and Jersey teams of eight men each, each having seven shots at distances of 200, 500, 600 yards. The result of the shooting at 200 yards was as follows: Great Britain, 932; Canada, 226; Guernsey, 225; Jersey, 199. The cup was won by Canada, with the following score:

Canadian	654
Englishmen	648
Guernsey	619
Jersey	589

The individual scores of the Canadian team were as follows:

	200	500	600	Ti.
Spearing	31	27	30	88
Ross	29	29	28	86
Crowe	28	29	21	78
Lieutenant Mitchell	27	26	28	81
Campbell	25	28	21	74
Weller	26	31	25	82
Hayhurst	28	29	22	79
Ogg	30	31	27	88
	224	228	202	654

A strong wind blew across the range and greatly interfered with the accuracy of the shooting. The victory of the Canadians was loudly cheered by the large crowd of spectators present. This is the sixth time that the Canadians have won the much coveted Kolapore cup; and it is a striking fact that no colonial team, except that of Canada, have ever succeeded in capturing it. Accompanying the cup is a cash prize of £80, or £10 to each member of the Kolapore team. Even when the mother country's team wins the cup, it does not take the cash prize, that going to the colonial team making the next highest score. The mother team has the privilege of putting in one team, and one team may be sent from each colony and one from India. The ranges fired from 200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 rounds from each, making a possible aggregate of 840 points. The score made this year, therefore, which is 654, falls 186 short of the possible. From 1871 to 1883 the Snider rifle was used, and commencing in 1883 the firing was done with the Martini-Henri rifle. The Canadian team at Bisley this year includes only one Nova Scotian—Lieutenant Bent of Cumberland. The Kolapore cup is a challenge cup, valued at £110 sterling, presented by the late Rajah of Kolapore, India, for annual competition between teams of eight men, from England, India and the colonies. In addition to the cup, the sum of £80 is also given to the winners by the National rifle association of Great Britain, so that there is something substantial accompanying the honor. The cup was first competed for in 1871, when the only team which presented itself from abroad was the Cadadian team. The contest lay between the Canadian and the British teams, and the latter came off victors by 1,155 against 1,054 points. In this the first match, the whole Canadian team of twenty men competed but ever since that year, the Kolapore teams number only eight men—which accounts for the difference in the score.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Matters Political.

"To the victors belong the spoils" Saturday eighty-five employes of the public works department at Ottawa got their walking tickets. So says report.

Hon. J. I. Tarte has at last decided to contest Iberville and St. Johns, the present member, Bechard, accepting a seat in the senate for De Lorimier division.

Opinion seems to be settling down to the conclusion that Hon. Mr. Blair will not find a regular conservative to retire, but will fall back on Albert County and Dr. Lewis.

Two hundred thousand of the new magazine rifle have been received at the Ottawa militia stores from England. It is probable that an extra series match with the new weapon will be included in the D. R. A. programme in order that its capabilities may be thoroughly tested by the trained shots of the country.

Some months ago Hon. Mr. Dickey gave permission to the corresponden s of the liberal papers to procure advance copies of the militia general orders simultaneous with the correspondents of the conservative papers. On Friday last the conservative correspondents were shut off from access to the proofs of the Canada Gazette.

The civil servants at Ottawa got their pay checks on Friday under the recent governor's warrant. All authorities concur that the warrant was not legal. The act provides that the warrant can only issue in cases of unforseen expenditures. Owing to the grit opposition last session the salaries could not be voted.

Frank Forbes, M. P., has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds of Canada, a landing waitership of customs, in order to free himself from the representation of Queens and Shelburne N. S. to enable Mr. Fielding, the new minister, to run in that constituency.

Montreal advices of the 20th. say that Sir Adolphe Caron has been making a tour of the various parishes of the new constituency of St. Maurice and Three Rivers, which returned him to the house, to thank the electors. His two last meetings were held at St. Barnabe and St. Severe. Sir Adolphe is full of fight, and he is determined to do all he can to reverse the vereict of June 23rd. Sir Adolphe stated that several of Mr. Laurier's ministers are to be opposed in Ontario and the maratime provinces, and probably one or two in Quebec, including Sir Henri Joli de Lotbiniere in Portneuf.

The reconstruction of the New Brunswick local government was completed Friday at 1 o'clock, with one exception, and the members took the oath of office before the Lieutenant Governor as follows; Premier and attorney-general, Mr. Mitchell; provincial secretary, Mr. Tweedie; chief commisioner, M. Emmerson; surveyor general, Mr. Dunn; solicitor general, Mr. White; without office, Mr Labillois. The vacancy caused by Mr. Dunn's acceptance of a portfolio has not been filled, but will probably be decided upon at the next meeting. Among the names mentioned are Messrs. Allan Dibblee of Woodstock, J. E. Porter of Andover, L. P. Ferris of Queens, with the prospects of Ferris good.

The liberal organ in Ottawa, the Free Press, is quite in line on the "Spoils to the victors" theory. In its issue recently it says; "The liberal ministers are bound to clear out abuses that they criticized when in opposition. The government workshop on Wellington street was one of the first of these things that has been thought worth looking after and eighty-five of the hands who did carpentering and general work will not be required after today. The government printing bureau has been one of the institutions that never came up to their expectations. A great deal of money was sunk in it when the government decided on doing its own printing and since then it has been pointed out that it scarcely filled the bill as had been intended. The new administration are bound to keep down the expenditure and it is heard in some quarters that they may see fit to get the bureau off their hands."

The trade returns for the last fiscal year of conservative administration are now complete. They show that the exports for 1895—96 aggregated $118,140-504, and the imports $110,587,808. To illustrate the development of our trade since the adoption of the protection policy, it is only necessary to point out that in 1879 the exports were $71,491-255, and the imports $81,964,427. The aggregate trade of the past fiscal year was $228,728,312, whereas the aggregate trade in the first year of conservative rule was $153,455,682. The export trade for 1895—96 was better than in any year since confedration except 1893, when the exports reached $118,-504,352. As compared with the preceding year, 1896 shows an improvement. We exported $110,716,737 in 1895, and $118,140,504 in 1896. The imports for 1895 were $105,557,092, whereas those for 1896 were $110,587,808. The customs revenue also shows a betterment for the past year. The revenue was $20,172,778, as against $17,-880,622 for the preceding year. The improvement has been sustained to the [illegible] as the figures for the month very last, [illegible] June 1896, the [illegible] of June will show. For [illegible] exports were $11,931,081, as against $10,-509,272 in 1895. Likewise the exports which were $8,770,839 in June, 1895 were $9,083,550 in 1896. The revenue for the month showed a slight depreciation. It was $1,610 541 in June of last year, and $1,572,589 in June of this year. This completes the trade record of the conservative administration, and leaves a state of affairs which the liberals will find it hard to improve upon. The figures for this year are subject to revision, which may alter them slightly.

Great Britain and United States.

The correspondence which has passed between the governments of the United States and Great Britain respecting the establishment of a general system of arbitration for the settlement of any disputes which might arise between the two countries, and also for the settlement of the Venezuelan dispute, has been made public in a dozen letters which have been exchanged this year between Secretary Olney, Lord Salisbury, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Ambassador Bayard. The correspondence is of great interest as marking a sensible advance towards the adoption by the two English speaking nations to the principle of arbitration as the means of settling disputes between themselves, but the persons who have looked forward with hope and expectation to the speedy conclusion of treaties embodying the arbitration principle for the settlement of either or both of the two great open issues between the two nations are doomed to disappointment, for at the date of exchange of the last note, one from Secretary Olney to the British ambassador, dated within a month past, points out a vital nature in the case not only of the Venezuelan conspiracy, but of the general arbitration proposition as well, are still the subject of discussion without much expectation of an early adjustment. The notable features of the correspondence are the fact that whereas Mr. Bayard, by instruction of Secretary Olney, proposes negotiations at Washington respecting the Venezuelan boundary dispute, Lord Salisbury broadened it into a general arbitration scheme, following a lead set by the late Secretary Gresham in 1895; that Secretary Olney later insisted upon dis-associating the two subjects, evidently fearing an entangling alliance otherwise; that as to general arbitration. The issues which still prevent an agreement are the indisposition of the British government to include territorial disputes save with the addition of provisions that, in the estimation of Secretary Olney will render the attempt at arbitration negatory because there are no means of making the findings of the arbitrtor binding upon the parties or of removing them from the possibility of infinite appeals. As to the Venezuelan matter, specifically the difficulty that cannot be overcome is the refusal of the British to subject to the action of arbitration the territory upon which British subjects have actually settled. "Imitation arbitration" is what Secretary Olney designates Lord Salisbury's project, while the British premier criticizes Secretary Olney's plan as calculated to result in evils worse than war in the institution of innumerable suits to recover claimed territory.

The correspondence begins with a note dated February 27th last, from Mr. Bayard to the Marquis of Salisbury, in which he says that "In order to reach a well defined agreement for the arbitration of the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela, which seems to be almost unanimously desired in both the United States and Great Britain," his instructions continue to indicate an urgent desire to have the question removed as soon as practicable from the atmosphere of possible controversy. Therefore, he proposed to enter into negotiations with Washington to effect this purpose. He also asked for a clear definition of the "settlements" by individuals in the territory in dispute which Great Britain desired should be excluded from arbitration. Lord Salisbury made reply, readily concurring in the suggestion to begin negotiations, and noting the desire of the British government to bring the difference between themselves and Venezuela to an equitable settlement. He states that the determination of facts is a suitable matter to be considered by a properly constituted tribunal, and while it might be more difficult to arrive at an agreement as to the law which should govern, the possibility of being compelled to argue that question later should not deter the governments from setting in motion that part of the procedure on which they already agreed. March 5th, Lord Salisbury addressed a letter to Sir Julian Pauncefote, in which he refers to the exchange of communications in the proceedings between the ambassador and the late Secretary Gresham upon the establishment of a system of international arbitration for the adjustment of disputes between the two governments, "the further consideration of which at that time was prevented by circumstances to which it was unnecessary to refer." Lord Salisbury added: "But it has again been brought into prominence by the controversy which has arisen upon the Venezuelan boundary. Without touching upon the matters raised by that dispute, it appears to me that the occasion is favorable for renewing the general discussion upon a subject in which both nations feel a strong interest, without having been up to this time able to arrive at a common ground of agreement." Lord Salisbury proceeded to discourse as follows: "The obstacle which separated them (the two governments) has been the difficulty of deciding how far the undertakings to refer all matters in dispute is to be carried. On both sides it is admitted that some exception must be made. Neither government is willing to accept arbitration upon issues in which the national honor of integrity is involved. But in the wide region that lies within this boundary the United States desires to go further than Great Britain. "For the view entertained by Her Majesty's Government there is this consideration to be pleaded, that a system of arbitration is an entirely novel arrangement, and the conditions under which it should be adopted are not likely to be ascertained antecedently. In the interests of the idea and of the pacific results which are expected from it, it would be wise to commence with a modest beginning." Says Lord Salisbury in conclusion; "The plan which is suggested in the appended draft treaty would give a court of appeals from the single voice of the foreign judges. Its operation in arresting faulty and doubtful judgment would make it possible to refer great issues to arbitration without the risk of a disastrous miscarriage of justice." The draft treaty is composed of six articles. The first provides for the appointment by the United States and Great Britain of two more permanent judicial officers, one of whom is to be designated by his own nation to act as an arbitrator with one named by the other side on the appearance of any difference which cannot be settled by negotiations The second article provides for the selection by the two arbitrators of an umpire to act between them.

3. Complaints made by the nationals of one power against the officers of the other, all pecuniary claims amounting to not more than £100,000, made on either power by the nationals of the other, all claims for damages or indemnity under the said amounts; all questions affecting diplomatic or consular privileges; all alleged rights of fishery, access, navigation or commercial privilege, and all questions referred by special agreement between the two parties, shall be referred to arbitration, and the award shall be final.

4. Any difference in respect to a question of fact, or of international law involving territorial rights, sovereignty, or jurisdiction of either power, or any pecuniary claim or group of claims of any kind, involving a sum larger than £100,000, shall be referred to arbitration under the treaty But if in any such case, within three months after the award has been reported, either power protests that such award is erroneous in respect to some issue of fact or some issue of international law, the award shall be reviewed by a court composed of three judges of the Supreme Court of Great Britain, and three judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and if the said court shall determine by a majority of not less than five to one that the said issue has been rightly determined, the award shall be final, but in default of such determination it shall not be valid. If no protest is entered by either power against the award within the limited time, it shall be final.

5. Any difference which, in the judgment of either power materially affects its honor or the integrity of its territory, shall not be referred to arbitration except by special agreement.

6. Any difference whatever by agreement between the two powers may be referred for decision by arbitration, as herein provided, with the stipulation that, unless accepted by both powers, the decision shall not be valid.

Secretary Olney directs attention to the fact that Lord Salisbury excludes from consideration the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

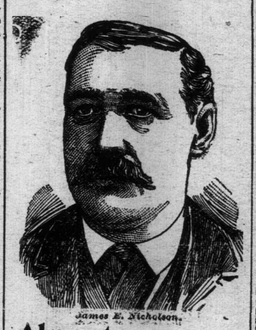
The Secretary says that if Lord Salisbury had stopped in article three no criticism could have been made except that the subjects to be arbitrated are so cautiously restricted as to hardly cover other than controversies which could almost endanger future relations. Further, article four is open to serious objection as not securing an end of a controversy unless an award is concurred in by at least five out of the six appellate arbiters. By direction of the President, Secretary Olney proposes a substitute for articles 4 and 5, that either congress or parliament at any time before the arbitral tribunal shall have convened may by act withdraw particular subject matter from arbitration as involving the national honor or integrity, and providing that the award shall be final if concurred in by all the arbitrators. If assented to by a majority only, the award shall be final unless one of the parties within three months shall protest in writing that the award is erroneous in respect to some issue or fact of law. In such case the award shall be reviewed by a court composed of three United States supreme justices and three British supreme justices shall agree upon three impartial jurists to be added to their body in case they shall be equally divided. The award of this court, whether unanimous, or by majority vote shall be final. Secretary Olney points out in support of his amendments that they make all disputes prima facie arbitrable. He shows that the awards if unanimous should be final equally with those of the appellate tribunal. He points out that his amendment meets Lord Salisbury's objection to the foreign arbitrator, and adds that if bias on the part of foreign jurists is to be feared, the United States being without alliance with any countries of Europe, is certainly not the party to expect any advantage from that source. In concluding, he says: "It would seem to be the part of wisdom to establish the principle of general arbitration, even at the risk of the development of defects in the scheme originally adopted. The affirmation of the principle would of itself tend to greatly diminish the chances of a resort to war; while the imperfections of the scheme as disclosed by its actual working would be remediable at any time by the consent of the parties."

IN the Imperial House of Commons on Monday, A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, movep the suspension of the midnight rule for the remainder of the session, and also that government business may be taken up at any hour though opposed.

WHILST Mr. John McDonald, of Pownal Street, was making some repairs to the end of his house, near the gable, on Monday last, a board gave way and he fell to the ground, a distance of about 30 feet, sustaining serious internal injuries and breaking the heel bones of both feet.

THE ship Herbert Fuller, from Boston for Rosario, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. There had been mutiny on board during the night, and while the captain, his wife and the second mate were asleep in the cabin some of the crew murdered them with axes. The bodies were brought to Halifax in the ship and are terribly mutilated. The whole crew have been arrested and are now in the police station. Thomas Brown, a Nova Scotian, but a naturalized United States citizen, is believed to be the murderer. He is in irons.

A FEW days ago, several parishioners representing the congregation of St. Joachim, Vernon River, waited on Rev. Agustine McDonald, recently ordained, and presented him with a complimentary address, accompanied by a purse containing $75. The address enumerated the many good qualities they had had noticed in him as a member of the congregation before his advancement to the holy priesthood, and congratulated him on being the first parishioner of Vernon River to be ordained to the priesthood. Father Agustine, who was taken by surprise, made a suitable reply, heartily thanking the good parishioners and their esteemed pastor for their dindness to him.



James E. Nicholson.

Almost Passes Belief

Mr. Jas. E. Nicholson, Florenceville, N. B., Struggles for Seven Long Years with

CANCER ON THE LIP,

AND IS CURED BY

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Mr. Nicholson says: "I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose; the cancer began to

Eat into the Flesh,

spread to my chin, and I suffered in agony for seven long years. Finally, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed a

Decided Improvement.

Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the sore under my chin began to heal. In three months my lip began to heal, and, after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared."

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels.

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Think Well!

Has there been any money in it for you?

READ OUR OFFER.

For the paultry sum of $1.25 we will sell you a handsomer picture, size 42 by 32 inches, with a heavy gilt frame, 7 inches wide. You are not obliged to buy anything else with it; but we will sell you Dry Goods as cheap as any firm in P. E. Island; any amount from one cent to $50.000

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Who sell at Selling Prices

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Who sell at Selling Prices.

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5 tons F. & C. do.
12 tons American Barb Wire,
10 tons Combination Wire,

Wholesale & Retail

FENNELL & CHANDLER.

WOOL WOOL WOOL

Farmers, bring us your Wool. We have the best Dry Goods, the best Ready-made Clothing, all in exchange for wool or cash. Farmers, call at the one price store and best. Be sure you will get the goods for wool.

JAMES PATON & CO.

WOOL WOOL WOOL