The Conservatives Feel Very Confident of Coming Victory.

They May Defeat the Government in the House—But it is in the Election They Place Their Hopes.

Lord Dunraven Going Actively into Politics Expected Return of Mr. Gladstone to the House - Lord Rosebery's Cardiff Speech.

London, Jan. 20.-Lord Rosebery addressed a political gathering at Cardiff on Friday night. The prime minister's remarks were devoted principally to an exposition of the position of the liberal party on the question of the existence of the house of lords, and were of a similar nature to his other recent deliverances on that subject. Lord Rosebery, speaking at the meeting of the National Liberal federation here yesterday morning, declared that he saw no immediate prospect of a general election. The government, he added, had a working majority, which would only be lost if its friends turned their weapons against them. The members of the governwere confident, and believed that they had a long spell of work before

LORD DUNRAVEN IN POLITICS. The many friends of Lord Dunraven interested in the fact that he has definitely decided to go into politics Not only in the United States, but even in England, where it is the most difficult thing in the world to stir up an interest in any sport which is out of season, the Earl of Dumaven has been prominently before the public as the challenger for the America's cup. Nothing daunted by his failure to obtain a match for the first Valkyrie, and in spite of the fate which overtcok the second Valkyrie at the moment when he hoped to rub out the victories scored by the Vigilant in American waters, he is going to try his luck a third time with another vessel of the same name. "But," writes a correspondent, "a long talk which I have just had with Lord Dunraven leaves no doubt upon my mind that it would be unjust to suppose that his principal interest in life lies in yachting. Lord Dunraven, like the Cormar emperor, is devoted to yachting, and so, for that matter, is Lord Rosebery, and so was Lord Randolph Churchill. with whom Lord Dunraven was long associated on the turf. But his main interest in life lies in politics, though it has only been settled within the past few days that his lordship will be candidate for the London county council, standing for Wandsworth. Lord Dunraven began political life nominally as a liberal—that is to say, he seat in the house of lords among the liberal peers, but this was a mere accident, for at the moment he took no interest in politics, and was content to sit where his father had sat before him. Nor was his father a bigoted liberal. As a member of the house of commons, the late Lord Dun-raven had been the last conservative representative of Glamorganshire, and it was only when he embraced the Roman Catholic faith that he became a liberal. The present earl, however is not a Catholic, although he has never shown any signs of Protestant bigotry. Curiously enough, Lord Dun-raven was in the United States when the blood began to course fast, so to speak, in his political veins. His patriotic instincts were outraged by the petty opportunism of the opposition offered by the liberals to Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy, and he addressed, not to any English paper, but to the New York World, an eloquent protest against the ignoble conduct, as it seemed to him, of the liberal party This letter, cabled over to England, attracted a great deal of attention in the highest quarters, and Lord Dunraven, who passed by natural process to the cross-benches and from them to the conservative side of the house of lords as soon as he began to fee his political feet, became a politician of consideration. Among the first to approach him was Lord Strathede Campbell, now dead, whose speeche in the upper house never received the attention which they deserved for their substance because his manner of delivery was inartistic in the extreme. More important was the political and personal friendship which sprang up between the comparatively young peer-Lord Dunraven was born in 1842 and Lord Beaconsfield. In Lord Salisbury's ministry of 1885-86 Lord Dunraven received recognition as parliamentary secretary of state for the colonies; but he retired from that office not long after Lord Randolph Churchill had resigned his position, because he considered that the oppo sition offered by the home government to the Newfoundland Bait bill amounted to a denial of the independence of colony. It was, however, in con nection with the committee of the nouse of lords appointed to enquire into the sweating system that Lord Dunraven made the deepest impression on the public mind. He was chairman of that committee, and among his team were some und kittle cattle to drive, the late Lord Derby being among them. Over that committee Lord Dunraven spent time, money and trouble without stint, and the result was that he was more nearly successful in tearing away the veil of mystery from the misery of the sweats than any man has been before. His success was due in part to a warmth of heart, which inds one in a manner of Charles Kingsley's Lord Scoutbush; but Lor en is a greater man in life than Scoutbush ever was on paper. Finally, he is as keen as Lord Ro bery was once in the reform of the house of lords. Indeed, Lord Rosebery's plan of 1888 was introduced only and obviously by way of dishing oLrd Dunraven; and unless it is to be decided that to keep a yacht is frivolous while to own a Ladas is state

have their reward." GLADSTONE REDIVIVUS. With Lord Dunraven as a new figure in imperial politics, it is quite ble that there may also shortly a reappearance in the house of

like, there is little doubht that Lord

Dunraven's political ambitions

ons of no less a person than the Grand Old Man himself. It is stated that Mr. Gladstone has recently written letters to several of his former colleagues and followers in parliament informing them that it is his intention to make his reappearance in the house of commons and take part in its proceedings. According to these communications the ex-premier will either vote or speak upon questions of the first importance, but will otherwse remain passive. This news has been as gratifying as it has been surprising to the ministerial party, but it is not known what particular measures will call him to his seat in the house. The most reasonable surmise, however, is based upon Mr. Gladstone's answers to letters addressed to him oursuing a general line of inquiry as o what he may be relied upon to do in support of the ministry. While he is disposed to be non-committal as to his intentions, he has intimated that the Irish Land bill, the Armenian atrocities, and the anti-lords measure are the questions in the discussion of means to actively take part. If the plans already formulated by the government are carried out during the session, the proceedings will culminate in the passage of a bill depriving the upper house of the power of veto. Mr. Gladstone's open adhesion to this principle will be a tower of strength to the liberals and their allies, particularly on the eve of a general election, and it will also commit Mr. Gladstone to the resumption of his place in the front rank, and cause him to assume the guidance of the party in the direction of turning elections toward the decision of questions affecting great constitution-

Mr. Gladstone is at present in the Riviera. Before he arrived most of the Riviera people were disposed to regard him as an illustrious invalid, broken down by sixty years' hard work in the service of the state, but they have changed their views since the Grand Old Man appeared among them. His marvellous energy and comparative robustness astounded them, for they had not been used to see a man of 85 taking long walks and doing his four miles an hour with the best of the youngsters, and braving snow, rain and wind. That is what Mr. Gladstone has been doing, and already he looks ten years better for the change. If some of the tories who are worrying Lord Rosebery into premature age could see his lordship's predecessor in the premiership just now they probably would feel uncomfortable at the evident fitness of the old statesman for work, and would doubtless admit that the rumor of his intended return to active politics is not as wildly improbable as they have

NO IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION. The fact that Lord Rosebery in his circular to the liberal election agents informed them that there was no immediate prospect of a dissolution of parliament confirms the statements recently cabled in regard to the future situation, and gives assurance that none of the measures upon which the government have staked their existence will be abandoned. The probability now increases that these measures quence the leaders of the opposition appear to have abandoned the hope of being able to accomplish the overthrow of the ministry, either upon the vote on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, or upon any subsequent measures. Evidence of this is furnished by the fact that, as it has transpired, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and other tory and unionist leaders recently held a conference at Hatfield house, Lord Salisbury's residence, at which plans were discussed designed to force a dissolution. After the ground had been gone over thorougly, it was decided that the plans contemplated would not be successful, and the meeting dispersed. Next day it was given out that Lord Salisbury had made arrangements to start for the Riviera after the assembling of parliament, and would remain there until the middle of March. Assuredly he would not absent himself if he thought there was the slightest chance of upsetting the government and forcing an appeal

## THE BUDGET.

No parliamentary development is the source of so much public speculation as Sir William Harcourt's budget, but it is generally accepted as a cer tainty that the cabinet intends to spring a sensation by making proposals to throw off the taxes from tea, coffee and cocoa, and reduce the duty on tobacco. The surplus beng thus swept off, nothing will remain to meet the admitted financial requirements of the navy; consequently the government have decided upon a bold course, contemplating the raising of a loan of £25,000,000, paying in annual instalments. This fund will be employed in part in erecting permanent fort works at Gibraltar and Portsmouth, strengthening the existing coaling stations, and creating new ones. The residue will be devoted to increasing the number of warships. Mr. Labouchere and Sir Charles Dilke are in favor of this measure, and their support of it insures the adhesion of the

radicals to the plan. There was much weeping and wailing in Fleet street last we k over a matter which will likely come before nent for explanation. The reporting of parliamentary debates, efficiently done last session by the old Hansard staff, engaged by Eyre and Spottiswoode, Queen's printers, has en taken from that firm and given to a rival house, and the actual reporting will be done by the Times staff. The old reporters were kept in ignorance of what was being done, with the result that they find themselves without work, and unable to get it, because all newspapers have already made their arrangements for the coming session, and the Times will not require an increase of its staff, which is always very strong. In the gallery the unemployed reporters have plenty of influence, and their friends will do their best for them. The Irish members may be trusted to have nething to say about a scheme which places the official reporting of their speeches in the hands of their implacable foe. Furthermore, there has been an element of mystery about

will find it necessary to explain. The Earl of Durham and Baron Churchill have been added to the number of aristocratic candidates for seats in the county councils, and it is understood that there are many other titled aspirants to the same dignity:

A PRACTICAL PROGRAMME. New York, Jan 20.-The New York Tribune has the following cable let-

London, Jan. 19.-Lord Rosebery's appearance at the annual conference of the National Liberal Federation was not calculated to contribute to the cheerful spirit of the advanced section of his followers. He indicated all through that the coming session was the last before a dissolution, and warned his hearers to expect a practical programme for parliament which could not possibly include the unwieldy suggestions to which many of them attached vital importance. The cabinot were still engaged in the proof winnowing the Newcastle and all other proposals, but had decided adhere to their promise to give Welsh disestablishment the first Mr. Cameron's Scotch bill would have a show by being brought in before dissolution, but he clearly not expect it to pass. He one more developed his notions about de volution being the secret of the future working of the empire. Ireland's claims stood fast, but the lords blocked the way. The other items of the sessional programme were surely sufficient for the whole year: Control of the liquor traffic, payment of mem bers in order that workingmen mem bers might be sent in abundance to parliament, and "One man, one vote," without which democratic suffrage was a sham. The long expected thun derous resolution against the lords was introduced as a last proposal before dissolution. While he was thus speaking at Cardiff, the Duke of Deshire, at Ulverston, was descant ing upon Lord Rosebery's unsatiate appetite for failures, and supporting Mr. Chamberlain's social reforms.

LIBERAL DEFEAT PREDICTED.

Sun, in a cable despatch to his paper,

The London corespondent of the

predicts the defeat of the liberal party at the next electoral contest. He says The Lancashire members have made arrangements to raise the question of the Indian duties on imported cotton goods at an early period in the ses Some people are inclined to be lieve that this business may provoke a political crisis of a serious character, as even the local libera members are pledged to vote agains the government should the minister fail to give satisfactory assurances. The feeling is naturally very strong in Lancashire, where the question is eminently a practical one of bread and butter, and the liberal members of that important county have to think of the safety of their seats. Moreover, other liberal members of a philanthropic turn of mind may be induced to vote, say, for a motion calling upon the imperial government to compel the Indian government to place the cotton mills in India under Factory acts as strong as those prevailing in this country; and if the government oppose such a proposal. defeat is quite on the cards. But, after all, the decisive battle may be fought long before the cotton people get their chance. If, as it is probable, the Queen's speech contains a reference to a government scheme for reducing the powers of the house of lords, or if the speech makes no mention of that subject, the tories will endeavor to force the ministry's hands by insisting upon a full explanation of their intentions, and upon that issue a critical division may be taken Such a strategy would appear to outside observers sheer folly, for it would stake the opposition's fortunes on the very question upon which they appear to be weakest. But it is a question by which they are loudly proclaiming their intention to stand or fall. They assert that they are assured of the support of the Parnellites, which is probably correct enough, for John Redmond, who has just re turned from Cape Town in full health and exuberant spirits, is understood to be of the opinion that any stick is good enough to beat the government dog with. He has gone to Ireland to devote his time between now and the opening of the session to the work of persuading Irishmen that their salvation depends upon kicking out Lord Rosebery and his colleagues at the earliest possible moment, and upon any pretext whatsoever. What that pretext will be was probably decided last Sunday, for Joseph Chamberlain and Arthur Balfour were guests of Lord Salisbury at Hatfield from Saturday to Monday, and it has leaked out that they devoted the greater part of their time to the consideration of the opposition tactics of the coming

parliamentary session. There is also reason to believe that other decisions of vital moment to the immediate future of British politics were taken at that remarkable gatheron the assumption that the .iberals will be defeated at the next election. The tories, in fact, are so con fident of victory that they are already allotting the spoils. It seems pretty clear that Lord Salisbury and Mr Chamberlain agreed on Sunday that a coalition ministry would be necessary and that the Duke of Devonshi should preside over it, with Lord Salisbury as foreign minister, Chamberlain as chancellor of the exchequer, and Mr. Balfour as leader of the house of commons. Premature counting of chickens is proverbially unwise, but it is at least a sign of confidence, and it is significant that it is now confined to the tory side. Sign accumulate, in fact, that the liberal will go into the coming fight with little hope of winning, and this feeling of discouragement will have an im portant practical effect upon the re

Lord Rosebery's speech at Cardiff on Friday night was the speech of a man with little heart for the work leafere him, and it will certainly encourage the opposition to force the pace from the very commencement of the session. The short speech which he delivered yesterday was not a bit better, for it consisted mostly of needless asseverations that the ministers would not resign or dissolve parliament except at their own time, and of exhortations to his followers not to rethe business which the government lax their discipline or lose heart.

THE TORIES CONFIDENT.

The World correspondent says: In Erglish politics the tories seem so con-Contributed by Rev. J. de Soyres. fident of winning the coming elections that their leaders are parcelling cut the spoils already, and an interesting comes to me that Lord Salisbury has had to intervene in a bitter contest between Mr. Chamberiain and Mr. Goschen as to who shall be chancellor of the exchequer. The place has been promised the Birmingham gentleman, and Mr. Goschen is to go to the house of lords.

#### A WOMAN'S HEART.

One Disease That Baffles the Physician

The Story of a Woman Who Suffered for Nine Years-How She Was Cured.

(From the Newark News.) Valvular disease of the heart has always been considered incurable. The following interview, therefore, will interest the medical profession, since it describes the successful use of a new treatment for the disease. The patient is Mrs. George Archer, of Clifton, N. J. All physicians consulted pronounced the patient suffering from valvuar disease of the heart and treated her without the slightest relief Mrs Archer said: "I could not walk across the floor; neither could I go up stairs without stopping to let the pain in my chest and left arm I felt an awful constriction about my arms and chest as though I were tied with ropes. Then there was a terrible noise in my right ear like the labored breathing of some great animal. I have often turned expecting to see some creature at my side

"Last July," continued Mrs. Archr. "I was at Springfield, Mass., visiting, and my mother showed me an ecount in the Springfield Examiner telling of the wonderful cures effectted by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My mother urged me to try the pills and on November 25th last I bought a box and began taking them, and I have taken them ever since except for a short interval. After beginning on the second oox, to my wonder, the noise in my ear ceased entirely. I kept right on and the distress that I used to feel in my chest and arms gradually disap-The blood has returned to my face, lips and ears, which were entirely devoid of color and I feel well

and strong again.
"My son, too, had been troubled with gastritis and I induced him to try the Pink Pills with great benefit. feel that everybody ought to know of my wonderful cure, and I bless God that I have found something that has given me this great relief.'

IMPROVEMENT IN KNITTING MA-CHINES.

struction of warp knitting machines is likely to be regarded with considerable favor-its practicability, at least, being no slight consideration in its behalf-consisting simply in the application of tension rollers mounted on the traverse carriages of the machine; that is, the threads are caused to pass from the ordinary bobbin on the traverse carriages of the machine beneath the tension roller, which is of such weight as to be raised by the the frame of the traverse cariages are formed arms or brackets which are provided with slots, and act as supports for the tension rollers, allowing them to be suddenly raised as the threa'ds are drawn on the needles, and then to remain temporarily suspended on the threads for the purpose of taking up the looseness of the latter. Thus the irregular impulses given to the threads are compensated by the tension roller instead of occasioning sudden, intermittent drawing off from the hobbins .- New York Sun.

WHERE THE SUN GETS ITS HEAT. Why the sun continues to give forth light why the sun condimes to give forth light and heat in undiminished quantities and unvarying intensity after having been in a state of combustion for untold ages, has long been a puzzle to the astronomers, as well as to the thoughtful observer in the lower rank of the star gazers. Thus learned in sun fore tell us that for every second of time the sun emits as much heat as would result from the instant combustion of 11,600,000,000,000 tons of emits as much heat as would result from the instant combustion of 11,600,000,000,000 tons of coal. Calculating from these figures it is easily shown that if the sun's entire mass consisted of first quality of coal in a state of combustion and that it could burn until the very last ton were consumed (maintaining until then the rate of heat emission now kept up) the supply could not possibly last over 5,000 years. But it is celleved that the sun has been in existence for hundreds of thousands and probably millions of years, and that since the "ages of man" dawned the quantity of heat emitted has not perceptibly diminished. This being the case, there is but one conclusion as to how its supply of heat is kept up, viz., that it has an outside store of fuel to draw upon. The latest theory is that the immense regions of space are occupied by untold myriads of minature bodies, known as meteors, meteorites and aerolites, which are being constantly drawn to the sun, and that these, constantly plowing its atmosphere, evolve numerous streams of both heat and light. its atmosphere, evolution both heat and light.

HOW A MAN CAN BE HIS OWN GRAND-

I married a widow who had a grown-up stepdaughter. My father came to see me, of course, and, being a widow it, he fell in love with my stepdaughter and married her. My father, therefore, became my son-in-law, and my stepdaughter became my mother, because she had married my father.

In due time my wife had a son, who was, of course, my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he was the brother of my stepdaughter. My father's wife, who was my stepdaughter, remember, also had a son, who was my brother and at the same time my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. daughter.

Now, my wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was, therefore, my wife's husband and grandchild, and, as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather.—Texas Siftings.

KEEPING THEM MARRIED

Stranger—I am told that it is easy for a woman to get a divorce in this state, but ifficult for a man to get one.

Citizen—Yes, we made it difficult for the men so as to discourage them when they thought about it, and we made it easy for the women so they wouldn't care about it.

English typewriter girls are called typists

Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills Small, vegetable, Sugar Coated.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND NOTES.

According to his annual custom, the Archbishop of Canterbury has put forth a message to his diocese in the Canterbury Gazette:

MOTTO FOR 1895. Mundet ac Muniat. "Cleanse and defend." Were there no Offence There would need no Defence. Upon all the Glory shall be a Defence;" Purity and Security walk together.

Pray ye that He will cleanse His Clergy and His People from haste and remissness, from laxity and uncharitableness, from selfishness,

from all things that do offend, and give all Courage and Obedience. Pray ye that He will defend the Church's from the sin of hindering the cleansing

from the sin of mindown she desires.

Pray ye that as her Day is so may her Strength be, that she may renew her youth, that she may live in her first love.

Mundet ac Muniat EDW. CANTUAR.

The Diocesan Synod of Montreal, which met last week, had some important work before it. Dr. Norton's motion for transferring to the Synod his privileges as Rector of Montreal was finally accepted after some vigorous debate, and the defeat of amendments. The rectory of Montreal, like some town-parishes in England, embraces the whole city, and no new parochial district can be set off, nor church-building erected, without the consent of the rector. Norton showed much wisdom in desiring to transfer a somewhat burthensome and invidious privilege to a more appropriate authority. amendment was proposed which declared that the Bishop, and not the Synod, should receive the power. But while acknowledging their perfect confidence in Bishop Bond's adequate wisdom and judgment, the supporters of the motion declined to entrust such large powers to the discretion of some future occupant of the See, who might be less remarkable for these qualities. This wise view was adopted by the Synod. A Bishop's functions are essentially spiritual, and his usefulness is injured if his time is taken up by duties much better performed by deliberative bodies, or by qualified laymen, and he is thus hindered from doing his proper work of ordaining, confirming, teaching, and "driving away all erroneous and strange doctrine contrary to God's

The selection of important Diocesan committees gave the usual list of names familiar to Canadian Churchmen. For the General Synod, the four clergy chosen were the Dean, Archdeacons Evans and Lindsay, and Canon Mills, Mr Troop's name being first among the four substitutes. The four laymen chosen were Messrs Strachan Bethune, Bond, Davidson, and Johnson. Another topic of importance was the question of the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Court of Appeal. It was proposed by Dr. Norton that a stronger lay element should be infused into it, but the motion was visorously opposed by Dean Carmichael and finally lost. This result many persons will regret. An Ecclesiastical Court which may be composed of clergymen utterly unskilled in the law of evidence, and possibly with strong prepossessions would be much less liable to render a just verdict than one in which educated laymen accustomed to special-jury work questions, should have the predomi-

A pleasing feature of the Synod was the presentation of an address to the Governor General. Lord Aberdeen replied with his customary geniality, and then asked permission to remain as a listener to an address then to be delivered by the Bishop of Moosonee. Dr. Newnham followed with an account of his labors, which St. John readers will have an opportunity of hearing at first hand next week. At its close the Dean of Montreal paid an eloquent tribute to the worth and piety of the Bishop. The diocese of Montreal looked upon him as a worthy son and brother in the faith, and it could consistently be said of him that he was bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh. Elevated to his present high office he had well maintained those virtues which character ized his ministry in Montreal. When the voice of duty called it had found him ready and willing to obey. The late Poet Laureate, in welcom fairest princess that ever landed on English soil, had said:

Saxon and Norman and Dane are we, But all of us Danes in our welcon

and we might say in paraphrase: High Church, Low Church, Broad Church

are we. But all of us one in our welcome of thee. Lord Aperdeen expressed the pleasure he had felt in listening to the address. The Bishop had not told the story of those privations, which His Excellency deemed to be of unusual severity. The life of the missionary was a hard one: Christian people should see to it that the burdens are made as light as possible for them to hear.

The Primate of Canada, writing to

the Rector of St. John's church, with cordial reference to a recent parochial event, deplores the virulence with which certain members of our Church in this city continue to assail the Conference of last year. As the Archbishop is still confined to house by illness, and has many important matters connected with his wn province and diocese to deal with, such persistence of party aninosity is as regrettable as it is futile. It is with deep sorrow that we learn that one whom his Evangelical brethren have always highly esteemed for his long experience and remarkable business aptitude, should have stooped to follow in the track of two of his clerical colleagues whose machinations in the same direction had already failed in their discreditable object. Everyone is perfectly aware that these attacks, ostensibly rected against one speaker at the late Conference, in reality are the outpouring of hostility against that Evangelical cause which the Conference so successfully vindicated and pro-

D. ATHERTON, Trainer and Driver, writes:---

I would advise every one to try Manchester's Tonic Condition Powders and Lini-

St. Martins, N. B. I. W. MANCHESTER & Co:

Sirs-Please send me by stage, with bill, one-half dozen bags of Marsellaise Poultry Food. It is a splendid thing for poultry, the increased production of eggs being very marked.

R. McD. Murray.

claimed .nts lack courage to ente blicly; they know their own the real forces. are not proclaim their own opinions and their ultimate aims. It is sad enough to witness the action of those who have always been hostile to Evangelical Churchmanship; but sadder still when those who gained their position by the strongest Protestant pledges, exhibit later the proverbial bitterness of the pervert.

A Cardinal Newman departed far away in later life from those first truths he learned from Scott's Commentary on the Bible, but readers of the 'Apologia' recollect how tenderly he refers to opinions which be came far distant at the last. Unhappy must a person be who is led into that company and those beliefs, where the 'doctrine of reserve' is the principle of propaganda, and the end is held to justify the means.

The Bishop of Huron, sending a warm congratulation upon a recent congregational event, says: "In these days of the 'Apostasy,' those who love the truth feel their deepest sympathies going out towards those whom they regard as faithful to primitive Christianity." Let not Evangelicals be discouraged. There are great leaders on our side, and abundant, if as yet unorganized, forces. All that is needed is courage, hope, and continuous prayer for that protection without which 'nothing is strong, and nothing holy.'

THERE'S A DIFFERENCE IN DOLLARS.

Claude N. Bennett says he went to the mint in the city of Mexico and asked to have a United States dollar weighed and compared with a Mexican standard dollar. The Mexican dollar went down in the balance, and the United States went up, showing the Mexican dollar to contain more silver. A little latter Bennett went into a restaurant. The dinner cost \$\overline{1}{1}\$. He paid with a United States silver dollar. The restaurant cashier took his United States coin and handed him back ter Bennett went into a restaurant. The dinner cost \$1. He paid with a United States
silver dollar. The restaurant cashier took
his United States coin and handed him back
a Mexican dollar. Although the Mexican
dollar was heavier than that from the United States it was worth only half as much.
In Texas at the railway eating houses a
meal costs 50 cents. Cross the border into
Mexico and you are charged \$1 for the same
kind of meal, though if you tender a United
States dollar in payment you will get back
a Mexican dollar. The price is just the same
practically. It does look as if the able financiers of the civilized nations had muddled
things somehow when of two coins made of
the same metal the heavier one is worth
only half as much as the lighter one. Mercantile and Financial Times.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE. Six Packages Guara



effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Worry, excessive use Of Tobacco, Opium or Skimu Of Tobacco, Opium or Skimu lants, which soon lead to In-

firmity, Insanity, Consumption and an early grave.
Has been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Psice, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company,

Sold in St. John by Parker Bros., Market Square, and G. W. Hoben, Union Hall, Main St., N.E., druggists. Orders by mail prompt by filled.

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## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having legal claims against the estate of the Late Samuel V. White, late of White's Cove, Queens County, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to his estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at White's Cove, Queens Co., this 22nd of December, 1894.

CHARLES W. WHITE, LAUCHLAN P. FARRIS,

CROWS HA

Sad Fate of Jabe

He Incurred the Hat ered Birds and sued Him until Him by I

"I read a story in Jersey," said a it reminded me crows. When I road I had what always called It included all southern villages when a man sta didn't generally tion for six m elling was over strike a railroad In my rides acre had plenty of cor-generally lots of i Now the settlers told bear stories story was a rar But they could beat the land. "I had been o

settlement and v next village, son tant, by 4 o'cloo The man with informed me that ing five miles in t to take, and he give me a lift. So of Ike and found he would give me incidentally that, 'obliged' to him, a him to spend or really doing me judiciously inves started, and for Ike discussed crothat hadn't the me. As we roun I noticed a smal about a hundred ''Hello,' I exe here?

"My companion me, but looked str kept muttering bez, poor Jabez!' tion, but he nev me. I sat patier incessant 'poor stand it no longe him in the side ar of Jabez? Who v 'We were dire

cabin by this ti up his horse, turn looking me over, s druv a man arou of Jabez Bumtre an't tryin' ter josh "I assured hir whereupon he res

wife 'Mandy, and bez junior, did so 'em for life. They ter place fer ten cum ter this ole the enemy w'at h for ten years sm that they coudn' stayed, and Jab 'Mandy, and the like they might if they hadn't t

the dodgin' racke
"'Dear me,' sai
them like that fo
"'Go an' throw hut,' said my my is the most seen, an' they s'
"'Aha!' I exc from the wagon

stone. 'More th "'A million h the house. It n it went through glass and slami inside. The next terrific squawkin began to fly out seemed to me sands of them, a black. They fle house, but didn'

"'Crows, by ji I wish I had a g "Shut up! endion. "That's the them ter this the fate of Jab then this countr tree family. "'Jabez Bumt

blooded colt, an' ant of the Bum wasn't nuthin' nuthin', an' wh 'Mandy Huckle and the Huckle the Bumtrees, livin' 'bout a hu ere spot when foolishness. The years old then. the Bumtree ba place of all the c an' while Jabez he jes' got huff was a pickin' a night he goes an' stones in the crows hadn't no roost. Their fa and great-grand there 'fore ever a they'd be dinged "The king cr warn't right to an' they didn't

warn't mat Ja was a " od d started ter driv he meant ter night the fight ter stones Jabez night. But still went an' tried him: but Cy 'lo fellers hadn't r barm, an' he gu racks his head rid e t'.em cr the durn foo settled him. I t