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Never since the arch enemy perceived that redemption was to be provided for man has greater malignity been displayed than by the so-called Liberal press over the proposal to extend railway communication to the people to the south of the Hillsborough. So says a correspondent.

The final statement of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington shows the effects of the tariff tinkering. The chief of the Bureau, in giving out the final figures, said that in no single year since 1873 has there been such a sudden and marked falling in prices, export and import, as occurred during the past eighteen months. He admits that so great was the change that there was no comparison of totals. The value of exports into the United States during 1894 was $150,000,000 less than it was in 1891. Dutiable imports for 1894 were $106,000,000 less than in 1891, owing largely to uncertainty in connection with the tari fflegislation. It is well remarked by the Empire that the slight increase in Canada's trade is most encouraging when compared to these colossal figures.

Monday's Ottawa despatches bring the intelligence that Hon. J. O. Arsenault, M. P. P., has been called to the Senate. No more deserving appointment to a high and honorable position has ever been made in this Province. If appointments of this kind are made in recognition of personal worth, long and honorable public service and unswerving devotion to the principles of a political party, Mr. Arsenault has richly earned his promotion to the Senatorial chamber. There are now, in this Province but few men who have been longer in public life than Senator Arsenault, and none who have more faithfully served the Liberal Conservative cause. Through good report and evil report, Mr. Arsenault was ever found at the post of duty, doing battle for the old party and the old flag. He contested some ten or twelve elections for the House of Assembly, in the third district of Prince County, and never was defeated. For a great number of years he was a member of the Executive Council, always serving without office or emolument. As a man, as a politician, and as a worthy representative of the Acadian people he merited this honor. We congratulate Senator Arsenault on his appointment and the Government on the wisdom of their choice.

The Canada Gazette of the 9th, contains the full text of the despatch, from Lord Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Governor-General of Canada, *re* the death of Sir John Thompson. It is as follows:

MY LORD,—It was with feelings of deep sorrow and regret that I telegraphed to you yesterday announcing the death in circumstances so tragic of Sir John Thompson. The grief which you and his colleagues and the whole of the Dominion of Canada must feel at the premature close of Sir John Thompson's career which has been not only active and brilliant, but marked by solid and useful statesmanship, is shared by Her Majesty's Government and the people of this country, who feel that the loss is a national one. The deceased statesman, while a strenuous supporter of the rights, and a profound believer in the future of Canada, was at the same time a loyal and eloquent advocate of everything that tended to the unity of the Empire, to which in the recent arbitration at Paris and on other occasions he had rendered valuable service. With his personal character Your Lordship is, of course, much more familiar than myself, but even the brief acquaintance which I enjoyed with him impressed me with his genial temper and kindness of heart, his unassuming modesty, his candour and uprightness, and unflinching courage in maintaining his convictions. With Lady Thompson and her family I feel the deepest sympathy in the irreparable loss which has befallen them.

I have, &c.,
RIPON.

Governor-General
The Earl of Aberdeen.

Neither Mr. Laurier nor any one of his fellow members of the Opposition have yet told the public how a revenue, sufficient for the purposes of government, could be raised in this country if, as they pretend to desire, protection were abolished and free trade as it exists in England were established. As pointed out by the Finance Minister at Sherbrooke the other day, the public affairs of Canada cannot be conducted as they should be, on any lesser expenditure than $36,000,000 a year. Admitting that the fiscal theories of our Opposition friends came into practice, how could this revenue be raised? Mr. Foster showed, in the speech just referred to, that possibly $500,000 additional might be raised on liquors and tobaccos, but not any more, as they are taxed to the highest point, and a higher taxation would bring less money, inasmuch as it would afford an incentive to smuggling. $10,000,000 he considered the maximum that could be raised from that source. The earnings of this country he placed at $8,000,000. Then, admitting that, out of things not grown or made in the country, foreign goods of luxury, tea and coffee, etc., $4,000,000 more could be procured, which he considered the outside, there would still remain $14,000,000 more to be raised. How is this amount to be produced? Under a free trade policy, such as the Opposition talk about, there is no means of raising this money except by direct taxation. But in direct taxation the poor man suffers most. Are the people of Canada prepared for direct taxation?

The workings of the national policy affords ample evidence that [illegible] impossible, under a policy to raise, without direct taxation, sufficient money to conduct the affairs of government. In the carrying out of the protective policy, the successive Liberal-Conservative Governments have, from time to time, modified and changed the tariff rates on different articles, and in some cases—notably on the necessaries of life, tea, coffee, sugar etc.—have removed the duties altogether. In this way the tariff is so arranged that no one is, to any great extent, obliged to pay it; inasmuch as it is the luxuries of life that are taxed, and it is but reasonable that those who desire luxuries should pay for them. In their desire to arrange as equitably as might be and to make the tariff bear as lightly as possible on the poor man, the Government have sometimes applied the pruning knife to heavily, for the good of the revenue. If this happens in the case of mere readjustment of the tariff, what dire consequences might we not expect, if the tariff were entirely wiped out? This may better be illustrated by a comparison of the imports and duties collected in two different years, under a slightly changed tariff. Without going back further than four years, let us see how the case stands. In the fical year ended in June 1890, the value of imports entered for consumption in Canada was $112,765,584, and the amount of duty collected thereon was $24,014,908. In 1894, four years later, the value of imports entered for home consumption was $113,093,983; but the duty collected on this was only $19,379,822, or $4,635,086 less than had been collected on a somewhat smaller importation four years previously. This affords ample proof of the reduction made in the tariff rate between 1890 and 1894, and if the comparison were made between the tariff rate in 1889 and the new revised tariff of 1894, the reduction would be found to be fully 30 per cent. Our Grit friends are not desirous of looking at the matter in this light; but want to attribute the falling off in revenue to a reduction in the imports, instead of a lowering of the tariff. Perhaps the placing of the figures in tabular form may help to enlighten them:

Year	Imports	Duty.
1890.....	$112,765,584	$24,014,908
1894	113,093,983	19,379,822
Reduction resulting from lowering the tariff.....		$ 4,635,086

Last week we quoted from the Halifax Herald figures showing the extraordinary advance in the coal trade of Nova Scotia under the National Policy. There is another very important industry in Canada which Mr. Laurier's trade theories, should they ever be actualized, would destroy. That is the iron industry. It is in its infancy yet; but no one can overestimate its importance on the future of Canada. In order to afford some idea of the condition of this important industry, we cannot do better than quote a summary of an address recently delivered before the General Mining Association of the Province of Quebec by Mr. George E. Drummond, a gentleman thoroughly posted on the subject. It appeared in Hardware, and is as follows: "In sympathy with the condition of the iron trade elsewhere, the Canadian iron industry has felt the depression in some degree. The battle over the tariff question that was fought at Ottawa throughout the winter months all had the effect of retarding the progress of the industry, and it may be safely claimed that the first half of the year was, to a certain extent, lost in uncertainty. Happily, the Dominion Government decided that the industry should be encouraged. This restored confidence, and the iron masters took up the work promptly. The effects however, of the depression in the United States had a very marked effect on the trade of the last six months of 1894. The overstocks of the American furnaces were thrown on the Canadian market, and American pig iron found its way as far east as Montreal, at prices that, under ordinary circumstances, would be quite impossible, and that certainly did not return any profit to the American manufacturer. In many cases the bankrupt stocks held by American banks were thus unloaded, presenting a formidable competition to Canadian iron masters. Aside from this, the general depression affected the largest consumers in Canada, such as the railways, and the consumption fell short of the ordinary requirements. Under the existing circumstances, and compared with this state of the trade in the United States, Great Britain and elsewhere, the Canadian iron industry has made very good progress in 1894, at least demonstrating that those now interested in the manufacture of iron have thrown themselves heartily into the work of development, even under most adverse circumstances. In Nova Scotia the New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway company have their furnace in full blast from the beginning of the year, and their record of output for 1894 will quite likely equal (if it does not surpass) that of 1893. The affiliated company, of New Glasgow, have gone on steadily extending their operations in the steel department. The Londonderry company, who seek their principal market for pig iron in Ontario, have, perhaps, felt the American competition more keenly than the New Glasgow company, but they have done comparatively well for the times. The Pictou Charcoal Iron Company at Bridgeville were in operation for several months of the year, and although closed down at the present moment will show a fair output. The same applies to the work at Drummondville, in the Province of Quebec At Radnor forges the operations of the Canadian Iron Furnace company in all branches will surpass the record of 1893. In the charcoal iron department the output is practically the same as last year. In August last the company, after a continuous, campaign of nearly two years, found it necessary to shut down for relining of the furnace, and the campaign for 1894 was from this and similar causes reduced to a period of a little over nine months. An average of som 650 men and 300 horses were employed throughout the year, in the fields and at the works. The work of prospecting has been carried on vigorously as in the past, and the ore fields extended and perfected over a very large territory. The company have found competition very keen during the year, but the high quality of their iron has commanded a steady market for it. The auxiliary businesses in connection with the company have all shown progress, and the value of the industry to the province, and especially to the farming community, has been more than ever demonstrated." From this it will be seen that, even in the face of our present tariff, Canada became, to some extent, a slaughter market last season, for the excessive output of the United States iron works. How disastrous, then, would be the effect of the abolition of every vestige of protection to our iron industry. The millions of dollars invested in this industry would be sacrificed, and the many millions more required for its developement, would never seek investment therein. Is that the way to encourage our manufactures? Would that be good for the country.

The Charlottetown Hospital.

THIS is one of the most important institutions in the diocese of Charlottetown, and it is fitting that some account should be laid before the public of the work it is doing in our midst. During the year 1894, one hundred and fifty-five patients were admitted to the hospital. Of this number fifty-five were poor and unable to pay anything. There were fifty operations performed during the year. Besides all this one hundred and thirty-five outdoor patients received medicine gratis. The building is new, spacious and airy and is fitted up with modern improvements, heating apparatus, water, etc. The visiting physicians are the leading medical practitioners of the city, and the nursing is done by the Sisters in charge, the Grey Nuns. It will thus be seen that, so far as the management and equipment of the establishment is concerned nothing better could be desired. It will be readily understood that the running of such an institution must cost no small amount. During the year 1894, the income from all sources, amounted to $4,693.01; and the expenditure to $4,464,79, leaving a small surplus on the year's transactions. The principal sources of income were as follows: paying patients, $1,132.75; mariners $972; from sale of articles made by the Sisters, $874.09; collection in Charlottetown, $297.34; collected at South Shore, $[illegible]00; donations in cash, $[illegible]209 43. These figures show that the good sisters have no certain source of income upon which to draw; but have to depend, apart from their own industry, on circumstances, and on the charitably disposed, for sufficient means to sustain their institution, from year to year. We trust, therefore, those who have to spare will be stimulated to more generous efforts for the support of this most worthy and necessary institution. Apart from the noble work to which it is dedicated the hospital is an ornament to the city, and a credit to the diocese, and those who are able, should feel a pride in contributing, as far as possible, towards maintaining it in a becoming manner.

We are extremely thankful to the large number who responned to our call of last week, and sent in their subscriptions. All we have to say to those, who have not discharged this light obligation is: dont delay friends, dont delay. The winter is now far spent, and your last year's supscription is not yet paid. Promptness is the secret of success in business, and your dilatoriness, will not contribute to the success of either your business or ours.

Don't let a cold "take its course." Hurry it out of your system by the aid of Hawker's Balsam.

Distress in Newfoundland.

Private correspondence from business men in St. John,s, Nfld., to commercial friends in this city, throw considerable light upon the situation in the Ancient Colony. A Newfoundland corrrespondent whose communication appeared in the Examiner, yesterday, writing to a friend here on the 11th inst., says:

"Since you left St John's business has continued to grow worse, till now it is dull beyond anything I have ever experienced. There can be no doubt that there is more money in circulation than there was six weeks ago. But many people believe that we have not yet seen the worst of this crash, and there is a strong tendency on the part of the people to keep a tight grip on every cent they receive, and thus prepare themselves for the more trying times which they believe are coming. To-day Water Street seems almost deserted; one would imagine it a Sunday or public holiday. Sales in our line are very slow. We are doing no wholesaling at all. Customers of mine who in other years always laid in a winter stock are now buying "from hand to mouth." This not only applies to oats, but to all other lines as well. As regards the banks, there has been little change since you were here. The Union bank has opened its doors to collect bills, and is taking its own paper at the value guaranteed by Government—80 per cent. This, of course, is only in payment of overdrafts and other local obligations. But it is quite a help to trade, as most of the business people are more or less indebted to that bank, and its paper is now accepted at guaranteed value in some of the stores. The affairs of the Commercial Bank are just about as usual. So far little or nothing has been done with it and its paper is refused everywhere. An examiation into its affairs drags slowly along before the Supreme Court, but so far nothing of importance has transpired. Some of the insolvent houses have effected compromises with their creditors and others are trying to do so. A few failures have occured within the past few weeks, but none of any importance. It is expected that all the steamers will prosecute the seal fishery. But the real pinch will come in April and May, when the outport people come here for their outfits It is feared that many of them will be unable to go to the codfishery on account of the late failures and consequent shortage of supplies. Importations of all kinds have fallen off to about nothing, and the revenue last month was merely nominal. Unless the Government manage to float a new loan they will certainly be unable to pay the members of the Civil Service at the end of the present quarter. It is said that they can get no more from the Bank of Montreal without further security, and it is utterly impossible to borrow in London now. Under the circumstances the question is a serious one, and is the principal subject of political discussion on the streets now. There was quite a ripple of excitement caused by editorials and communications in the papers on the subject of Confederation a few weeks ago Many people were willing to bet that the Ancient Colony would be part of the Dominion in less than three months. But apparently Canada was not so ready to receive her with open arms as in the time of Sir John A. McDonald; and Sir McKenzie Bowell's declaration that he does not consider the present time opportune for the arrangement of terms rather gives the project a set back. Still there are people here who believe that next Dominion Day the Canadian ensign will float before the Colonial Building. I believe that a Confederation scheme could now be easily arrived at here, although public sentiment in the past has always been bitterly opposed to it Nothing could be much worse than the present condition of the country, and Confederation would be gladly welcomed by thousands simply because it would be a change."

Safety of Ships at Sea.

There was a lively debate in the German reichstag on Thursday last over the question of the safety of ships at sea. Herr Frese, radical unionist deputy for Bremen, alluding to the attacks made in press and elsewhere upon the North German Lloyd's steamship company and the criticisms made upon the management of its vessels, declared that the North German Lloyd's ships were built and equipped, and their crews were the best that could be found in Germany. comparing favorably with crews of first-class ships of any other country. Their men were experienced seamen and their officers trained navigators. No precautions human foresight could devise, he said, were neglected by the company, as measures ensuring the safety of the ships and the lives of passengers. Herr Bebel, social democrat, declared that it was a standing reproach to the company's management that the crews of its vessels had never been exercised in boat drill. He had conversed with sailors 18 years in the service of the company and they were unanimous in their testimony that crews were never put through boat drill. In the bulkheads of the company's ships were many doors. Here the crew had never been exercised so that they might learn to close the doors quickly in the event of emergency. He was of opinion that in no bulkhead should there be doors. Bulkheads ought to be absolutely water tight from the keel to the main deck. If there were doors in bulkheads it would only be an elementary measure of precaution to exercise the crews in drill, perfecting the men in rapidity of closing them After the disaster to the Elbe an experiment was made on board the North German Lloyd's steamer Sachsen. with the view of ascertaining the length of time necessary to close all doors and other apertures in the so called water tight compartments. The experiment proved that before the crew completed their tasks, fully nineteen minutes elapsed. The statements of Herr Babel created a profound sensation in the chamber.

The North German Lloyd's steamship company has brought action at Rotterdam against the officers of the British steamer Crathie for damages, for the loss of the Elbe.

Many settlers of the eastern part of Denver, Colorada, are destitute of food and fuel since the extremely cold weather which has been prevelant there for the last month. Much stock has already perished on the ranches. The temperature at Julensburg has ranged from 10 to 30 degrees below zero.

Imperial Parliament.

The lord mayor and high sheriff of Dublin appeared before the bar of the house of commons on the 14th and presented a petition for the release of Irish polical prisoners. Edward Heneage asked whether the government was in communication with the American or other governments in regard to the matter of gambling in agricultural commodities, or whether the ministry proposed to co-operate with the powers with a view of establishing an international entente, whereby the practice shall be suppressed. Sir William Harcourt said he was in entire sympathy with the desire to suppress such gambling, but he was afraid the point had hardly been arrived at where an international aggreement would be desirable The government, he said, had not received any communications on the subject from other countries. William Birkmire, liberal member for Ayr district, asked whether the government would insist as a condition of the assent of the crown as to the Canadian copyright act that a clause be inserted in that act enforcing the consent of the author. Mr. Buxton replied that negotiations regapding the copyright act had been stopped by the death of Sir John Thompson, and that at the present time he was unable to present a statement in regard to the matter Sir William Harcourt referring to the alleged depression in cotton trade, said the imports of raw material for 1894, amouted to 1,7878,000,000 pounds, or 374,000,000 over those of 1893, which were 18,000,000 above the average for the last fifteen years. The exports of yarns for 1894 Sir William stated, were 236,000,000 pounds or 30,000,000 over those of 1893, and the exports of cotton piece goods amounted to 5,312,000,000 yards, being 660,000,000 over those of 1893. Other data provod that the cotton trade was in a thriving condition.

During the session of the house of commons on the 15th, a member asked whether the government were aware that Mussulmen in the Pashalic of Marash were terrorizing the Armenians of that district. Sir Edward Grey, the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, answering said the government had received reports of the existence of anti-Christian feeling among the Mussulmen of Marash. The attention of the porte has been called by Sir Philip Currie, her majesty's ambassador to Constantinople, to the state of affairs there and in other parts of the Vilayet of Aleppo. The porte has promised Sir Philip to have an inquiry made into the condition of affairs in the Vilayet. On the resumption of the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech at the opening of the session, Joseph Chamberlain offered an amendment declaring it was contrary to the public interests for the time of parliament to be occupied in the discussion of measure which, according to the minister's statements had no prospect of passing into law, while proposals involving grave constitutional changes had been announced, on which the judgment of parliament should be taken without delay. In speaking to his amendment, Mr. Chamberlain said the unionists in the house desired to impugn the latest electoral device, consisting of wasting time of the house in the discussion of measures which were not expected to pass, but had been introduced in order to confuse the issues now before the people and delay the inevitable condemnation which awaited the primary policy of the government. The refusal of the government, declared Mr Chamberlain, to disclose the terms of their proposed resolution against the house of lords was disrespectful to the house of lords The government was tottering and could no longer represent the interests of Great Britain in the counsels of Europe. Neither could it enact measures for the enfranchisement of its domestic Policy. The Right Hon. Herbert Asquith, the home secretary, in reply to Mr Chamberlain, said that it would not be the government's fault, but the fault of the house of lords, if the measure did not become a law. Mr. Labouchere, the radical leader, said that the members of his party were dissatisfied because a leader (Lord Roseberry) who was a member of the house of lords, had been planked upon them. Mr Labouchere blamed Lord Roseberry for pandering to the "Jingo" party. Continuing, he said there had undoubtedly been a change in the attitude of liberal officialdom since the retirement of Mr Gladstone, both in regard to home rule and the position of the house of lords. The change was due to the influence of Lord Roseberry. Mr. Labouchere warned the government that the country had not changed its views of the question, but demanded the abolition of the house of lords. He urged the government not to pursue a course which would only lead to disaster. In reply to questions asked on the subject, the Right Hon James Bryce, president of the board of trade, said that the report of the floating derelicts committee, shows the fruitlessness of any attempt to search for derelicts on the well defined Atlantic ocean routes. Sir Edward Gray, in response to an inquiry as to the condition of affairs in Hawaii, said that Mr Hawes, the British commissioner, had been instructed to cable to ask for the delay of the execution of the Englishman, Rickard, who had been condemned to death by court martial, if he had been convicted of complicity only in the rising, or of the actual participation, without having had a fair and open trial. with full opportunity to defend himself against the accusations made against him. In either case, the evidence on which the sentence of Rickard is based, is to be sent home, and Mr. Hawes has been directed to act in concert with his United States collesague, who has received similar instructions from his government, in the case of the American who was also condemned to death.

OBITUARY.

By reference to our death notices, it will be seen that one of Souris' respected and familiar figures, D A McDonald has recently passed away. Deceased was attacked by Cancer in the cheek about a year ago, and it was not considered of a dangerous type, till about six months ago, when developements became such as to place his case as one beyond recovery. Possessed of an unusual amount of courage and pluck the patient never gave up hopes of recovery till within two or three weeks of the end, although the ravages of the fell disease were such as to strike terror into an ordinary observer He grew up with Souris, and might be termed one of that town's pioneers. The sea had a fascination for him all through life, and with the late Messrs Knight and the Hon D Beaton in their day he sailed their vessels as master, to the Labrador and other ports which a few years ago afforded so much employment to the island shipping. In his capacity as master he was familiarly known as "Capt. Donnie Neil.' To have known him, was to have been acquainted with one of Prince Edward Island's honest men.

The funeral was one of the largest that ever took place in Souris. His remains were conveyed from the family residence, Norris Pond to St Mary's Church, where the Rev Donald Francis McDonald chanted a requiem, after which they were transferred to their final resting place. Deceased was never married and leaves behind a large circle of brothers, sisters, relatives and friends, who should not forget to recite from time to time a *Pater* and *Ave*. Slowly but surely we are gathered to our fathers.—Com.

Timothy Lynch, a market gardner, was found dead at Toronto on the 12th inst. He was eighty years of age, and lived alone. Lynch had been dead in his house two days before he was found His dog stood guard at the door and had to be shot before anyone could enter,

CORRESPONDENCE.

Belfast and Murray Harbor Railway.

To the Editor of the Herald:

DEAR SIR,—The Grit Press imagine they are able to gag Belfast and Murray Harbor. They must not even hold a public meeting without calling down the indignation of the *Patriot*, *Guardian*, and the whole Grit faction: I thought this was a free country, and the people could assemble to discuss public questions—and questions of local importance without calling down on their devoted heads, the ire, spleen and venom of the Grit party. As suits the necessities, this so called Literal Party will warm up eloquently for the liberty of the Press, etc. Whilst they do so will they deny that the subject, the people has any right at all? Can they assemble to discuss public questions? I fear they could not if the *Patriot* and *Guardian* had their own way.

What is all this display of wrath for? Because Belfast and Murray Harbor choose to say we are going to agitate for a railway, and I do hope they will fight it out till they get it, notwithstanding the opposition of the Grit Press. It will not do for the *Guardian* to pose as a moralist. His motive is too transparent. Belfast and Murray Harbor will give himself and his theories a very wide berth, if they are to accomplish anything in the way of railway communication. After all those papers quietly ignored the lavish expenditure of money on opening new roads, repairing and building new bridges, etc., by their local Grit friends in the midst of a political contest in the fall of 1893, is it not the veriest or sheerest hypocrisy to pretend that they are scandalized, because a meeting is held at Eldon and that the people are making a demand for a railway? Could "organized hypocrisy" do more? The Grit party in this as well as in many other ways are determined to show they are entitled to the name.

Did the Grit press give any alarm when Mr L H. Davies in the House of Commons in 1890 just before the election of 1891, spoke in favor of a railway? Did they give any alarm when Mr L H Davies attended a meeting and advocated a railway to Belfast, at Caledonia in February, 1891, just one month before the election? Did the Grit Party then cry out deception? Yet deception it was as neither Mr L H Davies nor any of the party said anything in favor of the Railway ever since, either in the House of Commons or out of it.

Let the people of Belfast and Murray Harbor note this Let them not be deceived by the Grit party or their organs; but let them assert their rights in an independent manner and their success is sure. Let the maudlin, squeamish morality of the *Guardian* be a fitting guide for himself, it is no guide for an intelligent people. Let the *Patriot* continue to proclaim itself (meek and lowly) what it is not—but let the people to the south of the Hillsborough be manly, reliant, faithful and true to their trust and they will certainly rejoice in having the desired railway communication notwithstanding the efforts of the Guardian and the Patriot to defeat them.

Yours, etc.,
Railway.

Belfast, Feb. 14th, 1895

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A parafine lamp was overturned on board the Flushing mail steamer, Princess Elizabeth, in Queenaboro Harbor, England on the 13th inst, setting fire to the vessel and killing two persons. The flames were extinguished before much damage to the ship.

Schooner N. C. Symonds, of Bucksport, Maine, which arrived at Gloucester, Mass., on the 14th, from Newfoundland reports that two seamen Neil Compbell, aged 27, and Lochly Campbell, aged 41, both of Cape Breton, were washed overboard Saturday, January 16.

The opening of bids for three seagoing torpedo boats brought many American shipbuilders to Washington during the past week It is understood that the competition will be very keen and that one of the great firms that have built warships will submit propositions of a startling character. The specifications call for boats able to make 24½ knots per hour.

Lates advices from Ottawa say that the lowest tender for the Pacific cable via the all British route, Vancouver to Fanning Island, Fiji, Norfolk Island, and Australia is £1.517.000, just about half the estimate of the British postal authorities. When the question of state ownership, which Mr. Fleming has suggested to the government to ask the views of the different colonies and the imperial government is decided, a commission can meet to discuss details.

In the Imperial House of Commons on the 13th, William Birkmire, M. P., (Ayr-district, liberal), desired the government to promise to refuse to assent to the Canadian copyright act and request Canada to insert a clause making the assent of an author a condition precedent to an appropriation of his copyright by a Canadian publisher, Sydney Buxton, parliamentary secretary, replying, said the secretary of state for the colonies was now considering the correspondence. He could make no statement at present.

The Dominion government have approved of the proposal of Prof. Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, to make advances to the dairy men equivalent to 20 cents per pound to enable them to place winter creamery made butter on the English market This action is taken as a temporary experiment in order to give an impetus to the export butter trade. Any amount over the government advance will be paid to dairymen when all returns are in. Cold storage will be provided for the product while in transit, and at the termini in Great Britain until such time as the butter reaches the hand of the retail dealer

On the evening of December 5th last, a man snatched a hand-bag from a lady in Berkeley street, Boston, and ran up the street with a companion. They were intercepted by two coachmen, named James Slamin and John Lorden, but drew revolvers and shot the two men and made their escape. Slamin died from his wounds and Lorden barely recovered. Shortly afterwards Robert F. West, of Charlestown, was arrested on suspicion and implicated Walter Scott, of Weston, who, he alleges was his accomplice. Scott was arrested the other day and made a full confession to the police He claims that West did the shooting.

London advices of the 13th say that Professor Nochard, an eminent French expert, has examined pieces of the lungs of a Canadian animal landed at Antwerp, and upon which the Belgian government placed Canada upon the cattle schedule. The professor is unable to say that the disease is really pleuro pneumonia. Indeed he throws much doubt upon the assertion that it is. This report, in connection with the absence of disease among recent arrivals of Canadian cattle there, should strengthen the Scottish demand which farmers and shipmen are making for the removal of the British embargo. In the house of commons on the 13th. Right Honorable Herbert Gardner, replying to John Ellis, M. P., said there were three cases of suspected Canadian cattle discovered at Antwerp from the ships Hispania and Sicilia. He added that one of these was a bad case. His authority for saying this was the fact that a large number of the most experienced experts were consulted, and they were unanimous in the conclusion that the disease was contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

A Bargain Without a Parallel

39c. 58 Pieces All Wool Plain AND FANCY DRESS GOODS—goods that are actually worth 55c. to 88c. per yard for 39c. per yard.

Your Dollars do double and treble duty at this great sale; see that you don't miss it. Dresses for yourself and the children at, in lots of cases, less than half price.

STANLEY BROS.

Just Think What a chance this is. Think of buying seasonable goods that are regularly sold at from 55c to 88c. per yd. for 39c. per yard. **There's no exaggeration in this statement, and you will agree with us when you see the goods.**

STANLEY BROS.

CRADLES, COTS, CRIBS, CHAIRS, **For Children.**

A Large Variety in Stock.

Many's the newly married couple we've started housekeeping, and many's the cradle, cot, crib and baby carriage we've added to their belongings in the aftertime.

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

AN ENTERPRISE

Once begun, should not be left until all that ought is won.—SHAKESPEARE.

Our business is not a war of extermination, but having invested our money in buildings and plant, we are well within our rights to push for all the trade we can get. Therefore we meet you with new goods, and the best values we have ever offered. We court your trade with value—value—value.

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POLITICAL MEETING

A Convention of Delegates, under the auspices of the Liberal-Conservative Association, will be held at the Hall, Cardigan Bridge, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, prox., at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for King's County at the coming election for Members of the Commons at Ottawa.

D. GORDON,
Prest. Lib.-Conservative Ass'n for King's Co.
Georgetown, Feb 19, 1895—2i.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a reliable remedy that can always be depended on to cure cholera, cholera infantum, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, dysentery, and all looseness of the bowels. It is a pure **Extract** containing all the virtues of Wild Strawberry, one of the safest and surest cures for all summer complaints, combined with other harmless yet prompt curative agents, well known to medical science. The leaves **of Wild** Strawberry were known by the Indians to be an excellent remedy for diarrhœa, dysentery and looseness of the bowels; but medical science has placed before the public in Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild **Strawberry** a complete and effectual cure for all those distressing and often dangerous complaints so common in this changeable climate.

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