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The reported views of Hon. Mr. Bowell on the question of the union of Newfoundland and Canada are quite erroneous. While the Premier is a strong believer in rounding off the Dominion by bringing "the ancient colony" into confederation, yet he considers the present a very inopportune time to resume negotiations, and thinks Newfoundland should settle her internal affairs before asking Canada to assume heavy obligations.

Referring to the late Senator Tasse, the Empire says: His death comes after a lingering illness from which it was seen he could not recover. Both in politics and journalism Mr. Tasse achieved distinction. As editor of La Minerve he fully maintained the high character of that able newspaper by his vigorous writing and incisive style. As a politician Mr. Tasse fought steadily for the Conservative party, whether in defeat or victory, and his appointment to the Senate was appropriate both from his fitness for parliamentary life and his long services in public affairs. In him the French-Canadians lose a staunch champion and the press a gifted and energetic member.

As will be seen by reference to another column, an unexpected and extraordinary political crisis took place in Paris last week. The downfall of a ministry in France, since the inauguration of the present Republic, has been a matter of such common occurrence, that it came to create but little surprise; but in this case, the event was complicated by the fact that when the Premier went to hand in his resignation to the President, he found the latter had also made up his mind to resign. The Ministry could not resign without a President to receive their resignation, and, on the other hand, the President could not regularly tender his resignation unless there existed a ministry to transmit the authority resigned by him to his successor in office. In order to make matters regular, the President prevailed upon the Ministry to temporarily retain office; receive his resignation and transmit the authority to the new incumbent of the Presidential office. President Perier could not it seems, be dissuaded from his determination to resign. The Premier and members of his Cabinet exausted every argument to prevail upon him to reconsider. Even his aged mother, it appears, exerted her influence with him; but all to no avail. He complained that those who had elected him to office, without his seeking, did not support him as they should, and did not strengthen his hands as he had reason to expect they would. The assassination of President Carnot, so shocked the better element of the peoples representatives that most stringent laws were enacted against the anarchists and socialists, with President Perier's full concurrence and sanction. It was pointed out at the time that these laws were so extreme as to be likely to have the very opposite effect from that intended. And this has come to pass. Perier's intentions were the best; there is no doubt, he was desirous of seeing these sinister elements suppressed, and his country take that proud position among the civilized and enlightened nations of the world to which she is justly entitled; but he saw his best efforts thwarted, and found himself personally and officially insulted by the anarchist and socialist elements, which seem to be gaining strength. In view of these facts he seems to have lost courage, and determined to resign rather than retain his high and honorable office without being able to carry out the reforms he desired. We, at this distance, and with such evidence as we have before us, may perhaps be disposed to accuse him of weakness and petulence in resigning under the circumstances. We may be disposed to think that it would have been more patriotic to stand by his country against the assaults of those who would assail her institutions and disregard her laws. But we are not in possession of all the facts in connection with the situation Perhaps he judged, and rightly, that his resignation would allay the feelings of the unscrupulous opponents of law and order, and of himself as the official exponent of the latter, and thus prevent more serious troubles, even bloodshed. It would be unreasonable as well as unjust to assume that he did not do what he believed to be best for his beloved France. Although matters for a little while looked critical, the result has been as satisfactory, perhaps, as could reasonably be expected. M. Faure was elected President without any unnecessary loss of time and without any serious casualty. The new President has not, hitherto, been a public man of very marked prominence; still he may be the very best stamp of man for the peculiar condition of affairs that just now exists. It is a peculiarity of France that political changes, like revolutions, occur there suddenly and when least expected.

The facts disclosed concerning the operation of the tariff on bicycles are instructive. The duty is a pretty high one—thirty-five per cent. But it happens that the imported American wheels are sold in Canada at exactly the same price as in the United States. Sometimes indeed, the Canadian price, duty paid, is lower than that prevailing in the city where the bicycle is made. In this case there is no difficulty in ascertaining who pays the duty. The large amounts of revenue received last year from this was a direct contribution to the Canadian treasury by the foreign manufacturer. Wheels are not the only articles which are shipped to Canada and sold at list prices.—St. John Sun.

On Tuesday of last week Hon A R Dickey, Secretary of State, was elected by acclamation in Cumberland county, N. S. This makes the 68th bye election for the Dominion Parliament, since December 30th, 1891, and the 55th victory for the Government. This is a very respectable showing for the Conservative party, and should serve as a subject of meditation for those Grit howlers whose constant cry is that the Government is tottering. The Government and Liberal Conservative party can stand quite a lot of such tottering. The principal stock in trade of Gritism seems to be wind. When an election takes place, as in the case of the Secretary of State, no Grit can be found with sufficient temerity to stand up for the cause. By their actions you shall know them.

ABOUT a year ago a reduction was made in the salaries of teachers on account of the alteration in the supplementary clauses of the School Act. This reduction chiefly affects the teachers in the towns and villages, but more particularly those in Charlottetown and Summerside. The Trustees of the Summerside Schools promptly made up the amount deducted. In Charlottetown, there was only partial compensation for the looses on salaries, as the amount at the disposal of the Board of Trustees was limited. Now, however, there is an opportunity to restore the salaries to what they were previous to the alteration in the School Law. There is no position in which faithful service is more required than in the school room, and we may add that there is none in which a greater opportunity is presented for careless and inefficient work. The teacher who is inefficient in teaching and careless in supervision should not be employed at any, even at the lowest price. If the work is satisfactory, and the Trustees are satisfied that it is so, there should be no hesitation in restoring salaries to what they were a year ago. We believe, that not even the most parsimonious individual, if with respect to education, there is unfortunately one so afflicted amongst us, will object to the small increase in the outlay for the city.

It will be remembered that one of the questions discussed at the intercolonial conference held at Ottawa last summer, was a Pacific cable to Australia. Subsequently a commission was appointed to investigate the conditions, on the Pacific coast, for such an enterprise and determine where the most convenient landing could be effected. The cable would go by way of Hawaii, and the investigations showed that Necker Island, near that coast would be the most convenient landing place. President Dole, as soon as this became known, acquired possession of this island. In order then to effect a landing there, it became necessary to treat with the Hawaiian Government. The latter were quite willing to lease the island to Great Britain for the purposes of the cable; because it would be a great advantage to have the cable come via their territory. But, owing to treaty with the United States the Government at Honolulu could not lease the island without permission of the Government at Washington. President Cleveland, of the United States is quite willing that the cession be made, and he points out the advantage that would accrue to the United States as well as to Hawaii, by having the cable come in that direction. As an earnest of his views on the question he sent a message to Congress, recommending that the necessary permission be given the Government at Honolulu, to lease the island for the purposes named. It now came the turn of the Republicans in Congress to declare themselves on the question, and this they have done by proclaiming that the permission asked, should not be given. They do not oppose it because they are unable to perceive the advantages that might arise from the transaction, to the United States and Hawaii. Not at all, they are aware of all this; but it would seem like affording Great Britain facilities for advancing a great public work, which in their eyes is something that cannot be tolerated. But the denial of the privilege of landing on Necker Island will not prevent the building of the cable. An equally good landing can be effected on Bird Island, which is a British possession. The only difference will be the laying of a great deal more cable between that island and the mainland, than from Necker Island. The cable will be laid and completed, and the tail twisters in Congress, shall, once more, have placed themselves on record as political vipers.

A Chat with Our Subscribers.

Friends remember the winter is passing, and the amounts of your subscriptions are not growing less. Please pay while the bill is small. Do not allow it to grow.

Queen's County is making a bold dash for front place this time and if our friends in the eastern and western counties don't look sharp they will have to fall in behind at the next publication of names. There is yet time to redeem the lost ground. When we publish the next list, we would like it to be the largest yet. Will you gratify us in this? It will be a satisfaction to you to have discharged this obligation and it will be a pleasure for us to send you receipts in full. Now friends, we await your pleasure in the matter. Promptness is the secret of success in business.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The catch of seals for 1894 was the largest ever made in a single year. The total Canadian catch was 94,474, a little more than 20,000 more than the catch of 1893. The number of vessels employed was 57, four more than went out the year before. The crews contained in all 1,406 men, of whom 518 were Innians. The canoe catch by Indians alone amounted to 3,689.

Glasgow advices say that the construction of the new Valkyrie is proceeding in Henderson's shipyard. The length of her load water line will be 89 feet. Clyde yachtmen express the belief that the new boat will not differ much from the Britannia except that she will be improved where the Britannia is weak in running and free reaching.

While addressing a meeting in Glasgow on the evening of the 16th the Duke of Argyle suddenly fainted. He reeled while in the middle of a sentence and fell backwards into the arms of Lord Kelvin, who sprang from his seat as he saw the duke tottering. For a time it was thought the duke was dead, but he regained consciousness. There was great excitement in the hall and the meeting was dissolved.

The Canadian high commissioner has informed the interior department at Ottawa that W Weeks, one of the British tenent farmers who visited Canada in 1893, can send out to Canada some strong able-bodied young men who are willing to work as farm laborers for one year, for their board only, provided suitable places can be obtained for them. Weeks has already sent out between 40 and 50 of this class of immigrants.

In a city in the vicinity of Boston a few days ago, a man who had cruelly beaten a four-months old infant, was dismissed from the court room with no other penalty than the nominal sentence of being put upon probation. The same day in another Massachusetts city, a man who tied a tin kettle to a dog's tail was fined $25. These are the different ideas of justice in points not far apart. The dog seems to have been held better worthy of protection than the infant. And the dog was not assaulted and bruised; he was only tortured in his sense of fear.

Montreal advices of the 18th say: Senator Thibideau and C. N. Armstrong, who left for London that night, that English bankers have agreed to handle bonds of the company here that will build a bridge over the St Lawrence from Montreal to Longueuel, connecting with the Atlantic and Lake Superior railway. The structure will cost $6,000,000 and a terminus in the centre of this city $3,000,000 more. Nicholas and Michael Connolly have signed a contract to build 20 miles of the new road for the company to deep water at Paspebiac, there to connect with a line of steamers to St. John's, Nfld.

The total exports of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $11,752,494; of which $10,516,177 was the produce of Canada. The total imports in the same period amounted to $12,347,694. The total imports entered for consumption in Canada amounted to $113,093,983. The total customs duty, collected during the past twelve months amounted to $19,379,822.

Signor Celli, attorney general of the province of Milan, was stabbed to death in his office on the 17th. The assassin was captured by a policeman on guard at the door. He is an anarchist. The door-keeper says he gained admission by professing to have legal business with the attorney-general. This district has been for years a hot bed of anarchist and socialist conspiracy. There have been no end of trials for sedition. Many revolutionists are now awaiting trial. Among the agitators Celli was known as an "anarchist killer." At the opening of the judical year he delivered an address denouncing anarchists and pledging himself to bring as many as possible to justice. After making this speech he received many threatening letters.

During last week the waters of the Fraser River, in British Columbia, had risen higher, by two feet, than during the terrible flood of last June. Hot weather, seventy in the shade, brough down the snow from the mountains, swelling the unusually high tides. The chinook winds, whose peculiarity is to rush along the surface of the water, caught the swollen river and backed the water down over all the dykes which withstood the floods of June. On Lulu Island, the cattle were driven to the high knolls, and ranches have been flooded out for the second time in six months. The Government sent boats to rescue the cattle. Word was sent from Dominion and Provincial Governments that the work of building permanent dykes several feet above the high water marks will be at once proceeded with regardless of cost.

Among the budget of war news by the steamer Empress of Japan which arrived at Vancouver on the 17th, are the following: The total loss of life in the Japanese army up to December 6 is 780. Of these 430 men died of disease so that only 350 men were actually killed in battle. A despatch to the Japan-Mail from Shanghai says that although the Chinese ships were not in a condition to fight the Japanese the government at Pekin was ignorant of that fact. The latest accounts of the battle at Kang Wasa on December 19, says General Oseko's forces numbered 1,500 men, while the Chinese numbered 10,000. The ground was covered with snow and the marching very difficult and the cold was intense. The Japanese were the attacking party, and in spite of the great difference in numbers succeeded in dislodging the enemy with a loss of 54 killed and 308 wounded.

A DESPATCH to London from Yokohama announces the arrival of the steamship Empress of India, adding: "Hawaiian minister, S. M. Damon, sends a message reporting the royalist revolt, which has been finally suppressed. Communication among the islands is finally restored."

The Lieut. Governor Speaks.

On Saturday forenoon last, His Honor Lieut. Governor Howlan visited the Charlottetown Business College, when he was presented with an address by the Principal. In reply, His Honor said: At the request of your Principal, Mr. Miller, I have come here this morning to say a few words on the great work on which you are engaged in the Charlottetown Business College. It is of the greatest possible moment to this community that we should have an institution like this in Charlottetown. The result of its work is manifested throughout banks and public offices, as well as in the counting rooms of our merchants. The contrast of the present state of affairs with that of the past, presents itself to me when I remember how different all this was in my early days. Then, book-keeping, for example, was only obtainable by several years of hard and patient toil in a mercantile office. The standard for penmanship was then much lower than now, and indeed such business handwriting as I observe in this college could scarcely be found anywhere, while typewriting was as unknown as the Egyptian art of embalming or the plastic cement of the round towers of the past ages. In nearly the same category may be placed shorthand telegraphy, banking and the science of navigation. As the result of the teaching of this College we now have many expert bankers, accountants, telegraph operators, shorthand and typewriters and navigators. In this connection might also be mentioned the great advantage offered by this institution to those who wish to prepare themselves for the examination for the civil service of Canada. In this "Canada of Ours," with its steady development and progress, great resources and many industries, it is most necessary that you should be well equipped to take an active part in its busy life. Canada is yet but a young country, as a glance at its history will prove. In 1774 its population was but 90,000; in 1806 it was 430,000; in 1840, 1,534,000; and at Confederation (1867) it had reached 3,500,000. At the declaration of independence the population of United States was forty times larger than that of Canada; it is now only twelve and a half times as large. The increase of population has been in the case of the United States, nineteenfold, and in the case of Canada fifty-fivefold. The railway system of Canada, which was only 2,067 miles in 1867, rose to 12,163 miles in 1888, and 15,020 miles in 1893. The total imports into Canada have risen from $73,459,644 in 1868, to $129,074,238 in 1893; the exports from $57,567,888 to $118,564,352, and the aggregate trade from $131,027,532 to $247,638,620. The volume of trade in 1893 was considerably in excess of that of any year since confederation. Those of you who have read the newspapers of the past year or two, will no doubt remember the great financial embarrassments which have occurred in the great republic to the south of us, where, in the year 1893, over two hundred national banks closed their doors, or, including state and private banks, savings banks and loan societies, over six hundred financial institutions succumbed. Early in the past year the well-known American economist, Mr. D A Wells, wrote in the Forum: In the Dominion of Canada, separated territorially from us on the north by an imaginary line, there has been no panic, no unusual demand for money, no stoppage of industries, no restriction of trade, no increased rates of interest—in short, nothing beyond the ordinary course of events, except so far as these events may have been influenced by contiguity to what may be termed a financial cyclone, whose pathway of destruction was contiguous to but not within Canadian territory." I have presented to you these new figures to show you what an amount of careful banking management, book-keeping, etc, was necessary to bring about such good results, as well as to bring to your notice the solidity of our banks and banking system, and to present to your minds an idea of the greatness of your country. There never was a time in the history of Canada when she wanted able, energetic, experienced and loyal hearted men more than at present. You are now, or will shortly be, stepping out on the great platform of her busy life, and I hope that you will make such use of your time here as will enable you to confer honor and dignity on yourselves and credit on your alma mater. Within the past few weeks you have read of the funeral of the late Right Honorable Sir John Thompson, and also of the great kindness bestowed on him and his family by our royal mother Queen Victoria. He was one of the noblest sons of Canada. He has left behind him a character, a study of which will reveal to you the vision of a great and good man who gave to his Queen and country his talents and the best years of his life. His opportunities were no better than ours. He has opened the way to the highest position in the gift of the Crown, which like him you may attain by assiduity, perseverence and industry. There is room enough in this great dominion for all those who will make a proper use of their opportunities and abilities; your opportunities are great, and I am sure you will fully value them, so that you may become worthy sons and daughters of your beautiful Island home.

READ the advertisement of James Paton & Co. They have inaugurated the one price system in their business. This is a sound basis on which to conduct business, and we have no doubt their example will be followed by others in the trade.

THE London Standard says: "Unless the Hawaiians show more spirit than in the last two years, that country is certain to share the fate of the short-lived Texan republic, if the American constitution can be stretched far enough to permit possession beyond the sea." The London Daily News, on the same same subject, says: "Despite Mr. Cleveland the new party in Hawaii still believe they have the United States at their back. We do not wonder some persons in the States think the whole thing a shameful scandal and fear for their own liberties if such outrages can be carried out under the guns of ships flying the American flag."

THE clergy of St. John's, Nfld., of all denominations took concerted action on Sunday night last in what they considered the undue license of the local press in its criticisms of public men and measures. Resolutions condemning the press, protesting against its abuse, recrimination and falsehood, and advising the people to unite in discountenacing such conduct was read from all the pulpits by prior arrangement. The newspapers were handled unsparingly, every one of them being treated alike. The comments of the clergymen after reading the resolutions were also denunciatory. It was rumored that certain customers of the Commercial bank would be arrested on Monday for fraudulent transactions.

A special to New York from Oaxaco, Mex., says: "Mexicans living on the Guatemala side of the border are being subjected to such outrageous treatment at the hands of native Guatemalans that they are crossing over into Mexico by thousands and seeking military protection Mexican military forts along the border are strengthened daily and active preparations for the war, which is believed to be inevitable, continue to be made. Several ranches alleged to be on the Mexican side of the border have been attacked and murders committed by roving bands of Guatemalans. The feeling against the latter is very bitter among the Mexicans.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be quickly cured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Price 25c.

France Excited.

PRESIDENT PERIER RESIGNS.

On Monday of last week, the French Ministry was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies Paris. Thereupon Premier Dupuy and the other members of the Cabinet proceeded to the Palace of the Elysee and tendered their resignations to M. Casimir Perier, President of the Republic They found that the President himself had taken a resolution to resign his official function. The proceedings and vote in the chamber of Deputies seemed to him but secondary incidents of the struggle commenced against parliamentary regime and public liberty. He had hoped, he said, that the president of the republic, being unprovided with means of action, would remain outside the lines of party struggles, and that the political confidence of all parties would give him necessary force and authority. He had hoped those, who, in spite of himself, had placed him in a position where he cannot defend himself would undertake the defence of the first magistrate of the state. He requested the ministers to withdraw their resignations provisionally to assume the regular transmission of his powers to his successor. M. Charles Dupuy informed the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies of the decision of the president and they convoked parliament with urgency. M. Casimir-Perier's reference to inability to defend himself in the presidency, may, according to trustworthy information, be explained by this act, that as he was sub-secretary of state in the cabinet which concluded the railway conventions in 1883 he regarded the adverse vote on the subject in the chamber as a personal reflection upon himself. The message of M. Casimir Perier to the senate and chamber of deputies resigning the office of president of the republic of France, read in those chambers on the 16th., is as follows: "I never dissimulated from myself the difficulties of the task which the national assembly imposed upon me. I had forseen them, but, although one does not refuse a post in a moment of danger, one only retains the position with dignity under the conviction that he is serving the country. The president of the republic, deprived of the means of acting, can only find confidence in reliance upon the nation. Without this his situation is powerless. I do not doubt the good sense and justice of France. Public opinion has been misled.

Neither my twenty years devotion to democracy nor my deep attachment to the republic sufficed to convince all Republicans of the sincerity and ardor of my political faith, nor disabused my adversaries, who believe or affect to believe that I will make myself the instrument of their passions and hopes. During the past six months a campaign has been conducted of defamation and insults against the army, magistrate (here the socialists shouted "and rightly") parliament and the irresponsible chief of the state. This liberty of fomenting social hatred continues to be called liberty of thought. The respect and ambition I have for the country will not permit me to allow certain men men every day to insult the best servants of the fatherland (at this point the reading was interrupted by loud noises among socialist deputies) and he who represents France in the eyes of foreign nations. I cannot resign myself to compare the weight of moral responsibility resting upon me with the importance which I condemned? Perhaps I shall be understood if I affirm that constitutional fictions cannot silence the demands of political conscience. Perhaps by abandoning my functions I shall have traced their duty to those who are still preoccupied with the dignity of office and who have care for the good name of France before the world. Unchangingly faithful to myself, I remain convinced that reforms can be carried out with the active concurrence of the government, resolved to assure respect for laws and determined to ensure the obedience of their subordinates, and group them all in common action for a common aim. I have faith, despite the sadness of the present moment, in France's future progress and in the future of social justice. I lay upon the table of the senate and chamber of deputies my resignation of the functions of president of the French Republic."

At the conclusion of the reading there arose a babel of comments, among which M Fabre was heard to exclaim "so much the worse fog him." M Garron de Balseau shouted: "It is desertion of the Republic." Members of the left cried in chorus "Vive la republic." The message was variously criticized in the lobbies after adjournment of the senate and chamber, and the opinion was generally expressed that M. Casimir Perier had given a coup de grace to the present system whereby the president of the republic is made irresponsible.

The members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies met in joint assembly at Versailles, on the purpose of electing a President of France, in succession to M. Casimer Perier, resigned. The open advocacy of the candidacy for President, of M. Brisson, by the socialists hurt that gentleman's chances considerably. Over one hundred conservatives Senators and Deputies divided their votes between Faure and Waldace Rousseau, rather than cast them with the socialists, whereas their votes might, for the greater part, have gone to M. Brisson. Scattering votes on the first ballat included six for M. Meline, four for M. Dupuy, two for M. Cavaignac, two for M. Loubet, one for Henri Rochefort. After the first ballat M. Rousseau resigned in favor of Faure. The second ballet was taken in semi-darkness. In consequence, the galleries were almost emptied. The vote stood: Faure, 430 votes; Brisson 361. Faure was consequently declared elected President of the Republic.

M. Francois Felix Faure was born in Paris, January 30th, 1841. He was under-secretary of state for the colonies in the ministries of Gambetta, Ferry, Brisson and Tirard. He was one of the vice-presidents of the chamber of deputies, preceding the present one. He has been a republican deputy about fourteen years, and served in several of the most important committees of the chamber. M. Faure made a legislative specialty of business questions, particularly those concerning French merchant marine and foreign commerce. He served in the Franco-Prussian war as chief battalion of the garde mobile, and was made a chevalier of the legion of honor on May 31, 1871.

Glengary Examination.

The half-yearly examination of Glengarry School, Lot 7, took place on Friday, December 21st., in the presence of a number of parents and visitors. The examinations were conducted by Mr. A. J. Barry the present teacher's predecessor. The pupils were examined in all the different branches and showed great thoroughness in their studies and elicited great praise from all present. The teacher Miss Annie B. Fraser, was heartily congratulated for the rapid advancement of the school since she took charge. Immediatly after the examination Mr. Barry presented prizes in punctuality and writing. The first prize in punctuality was awarded to Winnie Butler, the second to Stephen O'Halloran and the third to Ida May Waldron. In writing the prizes were awarded to the two who made the most improvement during the term, the first won by Ida May Waldron and the second by Eddy Griffin.

COM.

[This communication reached us a few days ago from the dead letter office Ottawa.—Ed. Herald]

READ Beer & Goff's advertisement.

SAN FRANCISCO advices of the 21st., say the worst storm for five years is raging in the Sierras. Packed snow lies from 30 to 50 feet deep in the railroad cuts while on the level at the summit of the Sierras it measures 20 feet. Several trains had to be dug out. Trains are moving slowly but a blockade may occur any moment.

THE Liverpool Journal of Commerce asserts that two of the leading steamship companies running ships between Liverpool and New York are negotiating with a view of concluding a working arrangement in connection with Southampton steamers. It is stated the arrangement will go into effect in the spring.

THE Supreme Court is at present engaged in the conduct of the libel case of Hon D Ferguson vs. the *Patriot* Publishing Co. The case is tried before Mr. Justice Hodgson and a jury. M. McLeod, Q C, and W S Stewart, Q C, are the counsel for the prosecution, and L H Davies, Q C., and A B Warburion are engaged for the defense. A number of witnesses have already been examined, and the case is likely to occupy considerable time yet.

THE ladies of the congregation of All Saints Church, Cardigan Bridge, intend having a basket social in their new hall, at that place, on Thursday evening, February 7th. A first class programme is in course of preparation, and a most enjoyable entertainment is expected. The baskets will be sold by auction at the close of the entertainment. Excellent tea will be furnished to those who shall be fortunate enough to procure a basket.

MR. F. H. Arnaud for many years manager in this city of the merchants Bank of Halifax, has been detailed to proceed to Newfoundland to look into matters financial in St. John, and perhaps ultimately to establish a branch of the bank there. Mr. M. J. Johnson teller of the same bank has been transferred to the Summerside branch, where he takes the position of accountant. Mr Oswald Hornsby succeeds Mr. Arnaud as manager, and F. C. Cotton becomes teller.

Hon. Mr. Laurier has informed the Gaspe Liberals that they will have to look out for another standard bearer. He will not accept nomination in that county. It is also said Charles N Armstrong of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway, will oppose Fauvel, the Liberal M. P. for Bonaventure.

P. O'Neil, a clerk in the despatch department of the post office, Montreal was badly injured by an elevator Saturday morning He had gone up to the registry office with letters and on returning to the elevator he looked to see where it was, and was struck on the back of the head and pitched down the shaft. He was removed to Notre Dame hospital in a very precarious condition. He is about 50 years old.

On Saturday says a despatch from St. Stephens, N. B., the Bridge connecting that town with Calais, Me., was formally opened. The expense is borne half by the New Brunswick government and half by the town of Calais. The speeches were made by Emmerson and Mitchell of the New Brunswick government; Mayor Murchie of Calais, Speaker Powers of the Maine Legislature. Mr. Powers quoted Goldwin Smith, who said Canada was rich in resources but poor in policy. He denied that the policy of Canada, with its network of railways, could be otherwise than good. Later on, he observed that the Canadian form of government was more elastic than that of the United States and more susceptible to the popular will. The American form needed redical revision. Referring to the playful remark of Mr. Emmerson, about the annexation of Maine to Canada, he said this change would at least enable the people of Main to escape some heavy taxes. A Calais despatch gives this account of the affair: Calais and St Stephen celebrated the opening of the new steel bridge connecting the two places yesterday afternoon. Speeches were made by Commissioner Public Works Emmerson, who accepted the bridge on behalf of New Brunswick; Mayor Murchie who performed the same office for Calais. Speaker Powers of the Maine House, and Provincial Secretary Mitchell, all united in praising the structure and complimenting the Boston Bridge works, the builders. They also congratulated the two places upon the possession of the bridge, insuring freedom from the toll gatherer forever The bridge was prettily decorated, and a large crowd was present notwithstanding the extreme cold.

DR. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP removes worms of all kinds from children or adults.

Taken after dinner, Ayer's Pills promote easy digestion. Have you seen Ayer's Almanac?

For Croupy children—MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM.

Best iodides and vegetable alternatives make Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best blood medicine.

For Biliousness—MINARD'S FAMILY PILLS.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

A GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY SAYS:

"My children have been treated with Scott's Emulsion from their earliest years! Our physician first recommended it and now whenever a child takes cold my wife immediately resorts to this remedy, which always effects a cure."

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system,

Good Coffee.

It is asserted by men of high professional standing that when the system needs a stimulant, nothing equals a cup of good coffee. It is also affirmed by eminent physicians that Ayers Sarsaparilla braces up the system quickens flagging energies, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, and for all the purposes of a blood purifier is the most reliable, the most powerful as well as the cheapest medicine ever advised.

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5.00	"	"	3.50
6.00	"	"	4.25
6.75	"	"	4.75
7.25	"	"	5.25
8.25	"	"	6.00
9.75	"	"	6.75

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THE NEW METHOD DID IT.
Did What
INCREASED OUR FURNITURE BUSINESS IN 1894—i. e., selling Furniture at selling prices: in other words, taking prices, pleasing prices. That's not all either—the goods fit the prices. It's the Chair we sell for 30 cents, the Bedstead we sell for $1.50, the Lounge we sell for $3.75., &c., &c.
Given the customers with a want, a sale is the resnlt.
Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.
Who sell at Selling Prices.

Furniture
We sell it.
We make it.
We understand it.
We are expert in it.
You will be delighted with results.
Prices low.
Mark Wright & o., Ltd.
Who sell at Selling Prices.

LONDON HOUSE
NEW FALL GOODS.
We are now showing a fine stock of Ladies Jackets, Fall Hats, Feathers, Trimmings, and have a first-class Milliner on the premises.
Piles of beautiful Dress Goods and Braid Trimmings.
Fur Capes, Jackets, Muffs, at prices lower than ever.
HARRIS & STEWART
LONDON HOUSE.

Public Political Meeting,

under the auspices of the East Queen's Liberal-Conservative Association, will be held at ELDON, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January, instant, at the hour of 6 o'clock, p. m.

Addresses on the questions of the day will be delivered by the Hon. Messrs. Ferguson, P. C., the Hon. Senator Prowse and Alexander Martin, Esq., as well as other prominent Liberal-Conservatives.

A. P. PROWSE,
Sec'y. Liberal-Conservative Assoc'n of East Queen's.

Murray Harbor South, Jan. 19th, 1895.
Jan. 23.—1i.

Rub your rheumatic joints with Dr. Manning's german remedy. The universal pain cure.

The above is a sketch of one of a number of Coasting Vessels that coast along the Atlantic sea-board, and who carry on their sails the Glad Tidings to mariner and landsman alike, that
HAWKER'S CATARRH CURE
is a POSITIVE CURE for
CATARRH
With all its Attendant Evils of
Bad Breath, Nausea, Headache, Deafness, Rumbling in the Head, Etc.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Hawker Medicine Co. L'td.
ST. JOHN, N.B.
M. J. Henry, of Toronto, Ont., says: I have been a great sufferer for years with Catarrh, and have tried every remedy I heard of without obtaining relief, until I tried Hawker's Catarrh Cure, which gave me immediate relief and made a permanent cure.

Blood Poison
THE BANE OF HUMAN LIFE,
Driven Out of the System by the Use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For five years, I was a great sufferer from a most persistent blood disease, none of the various medicines I took being of any help whatever. Hoping that change of climate would benefit me, I went to Cuba, to Florida, and then to Saratoga Springs, where I remained some time drinking the waters. But all was no use. At last, being advised by several friends to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I began taking it, and very soon favorable results were manifest. To-day I consider myself a perfectly healthy man, with a good appetite and not the least trace of my former complaint. To all my friends, and especially young men like myself, I recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla, if in need of a perfectly reliable blood-purifier." — JOHN A. ESCOBAR, proprietor Hotel Victoria, Key West, Fla.; residence, 352 W. 16th St., New York.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla
Admitted for Exhibition
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

These burdens of life, palpitation of the heart, nervousness, headache, and gloomy forebodings, will quickly disappear if you use K. D. C. The Greatest Cure of the Age for all forms of Indigestion.

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

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

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

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

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