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TIN OF AMERICAN MUSEUM ATURAL HISTORY, 1894.

Bulletin of the American Mu-Natural History for 1894 has en received and has in it two of interest to the students of in this province. In Septemthe Museum sent an expedithis province which spent six n the Tobique region, and made tion of mammals. The party l of John and C. P. Rowley T. Adney, and the results of dition have been written well known scientist, Professor

undred and seventy-five speciwere collected, representing one species. Of these one is new to science and has ned evotomys fuscodorsalis. interesting as showing that mammals are not yet

other article Prof. Allen disthe seasonal change of color ommon rabbit, and states that er of the skins on which his based are from New Brunsn tracing the history of he neglects to refer to A. Adams, who wrote about -five years ago.

OOD PROHIBITION STORY.

Edward C. Delavan, Builder of a Hotel Recently Burned.

d Delavan house at Albany, N. Y.,

BASIS OF TAXATION. Paper by A. H. Hanington in the Y. M. C. A. Course. Nearly if Not all Taxes Should be on Real Estate.

Present System Condemned - Discussion of the Subject by Leading Citizens.

A. H. Hanington read a paper on Feb. 18 in the Y.M.C.A. hall, entitled Taxation. R. B. Emerson was elected chairman. The following is a copy of the paper: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentle-

join us.

men: It must have been in a very weak moment when I consented, inluced by my friend, Mr. Emerson, address you on this subject, of which weakness, I confess to you, I sincerely repented very often since that time, as I felt, and still feel, that I have not been able to give such time to the study of this question as ought to be devoted to it by any one who undertakes to address a public meet-ing; but, having undertaken the task, I felt compelled to carry out my agreement and enunciate to you the ideas

that I have on the subject, and I trust you will excuse me if my paper bears the mark of being hastily writ-As one studies this great question in expands before you until you are al-most lost in the breadth and depth it presents. The mantle of assessment and tax-

ation embraces within its folds as well the most simple means of collecting the ordinary expenses from the inhabitants of a village as the great and burning questions of free trade and protection, which have agitated and will continue to agitate the world.

These great battle fields of free trade and protection, no matetr how they may seem, I must attractive leave to others, at least for the pres-ent, and confine myself to the consideration of the more simple question of municipal taxation and assess-

If, as some of the ancients thought he was a dangerous man to the state who took no part in the politics of his country, certainly he should be considered a dangerous man who gives no thought to the great question of taxation in connection with the nmunity in which he lives. The principles of assessment adop ed may make or mar any city, and it is one of the most important of all subjects in connection with municipal

govermnment Some magnify themselves in their own estimation, and endeavor to do so in the judgment of others, by ting that they pay their taxes and take no interest in the question regarding the principle upon which the money is raised or how it is expended. Such an one, instead of being applauded, should be most

strongly condemned; he represents only his own conceit and selfishness; so long as he can pay out of his abun dance the taxes that are assessed upon him, he takes no interest in the estion how his fellow citizens may pay them, or how the principles upon which they are asyssed may affect the weifare of his native or adopted

from our ports, but in many foreign When men were few on the earth seas. Shall we by our assessment laws so tax them so as to drive them and mostly following pastoral pursuits, it was open to each to act acout of the city? There can be but rding to his own free will; what he one answer to these questions: No, such things would be foolishness, yea, desired to satisfy his own personal wants he took from nature, and he wants he took from nature, and he was free from all restraint of civil law in his natural savage liberty: but every man who enters society and which I have gives up part of his natural liberty. gives up part of his natural liberty, shown to you to be entirely absurd, is of living with us, and too irksome to the system of taxation adopted by the be continually endeavoring to hide so valuable a purchase," and in concity of St. John in which we live. sideration of the advantages he re-Previous to taking up the consideraconform to the laws which may be adopted, but also to de what he can to advance the common interest; on these well understood alliestication and New Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have found these well understood obligations rest wealthy men, who counted their money the foundations of human society. Every community must have laws which, if prudently framed, while up in the hundreds of thousands, in places that could scarce be called more than villages in comparison to they diminish the natural liberty, will increase the civil liberty of mankind, John, men who accumulated and are not subversive of but rather introductive of true liberty. And, as wealth there, and after retiring from business lived and spent the remain-der of their days in their native place; stated before, one of the obligatio but when I looked around St. John to which every man assumes when he find the same class of men, I found mes part of the community, is to that the citizens here, upon becoming see that the laws which govern it are prudently framed for the benefit sufficiently wealthy to retire business, almost immediately retire from the city. I blamed this to the of the whole. suppose that we are about to estabclimate, to the want of attractive lish a city, such a one as our own, and amusement and to numerous other wish to adopt such a system of laws things, and was really puzzled to aras shall in the best way advance the rive at the right conclusion of the mmon interest. It would be necesmatter until I took up the subject of ong other things to have laws assessment. This exodus of wealth with reference to taxation and assesswas not confined to any one particunent and we would be brought face lar business, but to men of all classes to face with the question as to what immediately upon accumulating any ystem of law we would adopt. amount of wealth. Let us try to look at the question If you will consider with me the rom a business standpoint. If a merprinciples upon which it is founded, chant wishes to conduct a succ usiness he gets a shop in a good sitand the natural results of the mode uation, fits it up with walnut counters of taxation adopted by the city of St. John, you will not be surprised that plate glass windows and all the modmany have left, but you will be more improvements and appliances for surprised that any remain. With the result of all the different methods of exhibiting his goods and for the comfort and convenience of his cust taxation, from that one practiced by King John and his successors of exers: he trims his windows with his nost beautiful articles and awaits the tracting teeth from the Jews until results, which are what he anticipatthey contributed to the amount ed. Ils store is the place where peomanded, down to the Maryland tax ple fleck to buy what they need, and he reaps the reward of his foresight. on bachelors over twenty-five years of age, and the New York tax on the and eare. Had he followed a different wearer of wigs, with all these dif-ferent systems of taxation and benefit policy and kept his store in bad order, his windows dirty, his goods hidof experience of hundreds of years his commodities might be the bulk of the trade would pass to his more en-terprising meighbor; and though he might stand in his door and complain and sall apon Hercules all would be of no avail. Taking then our business men as as example let us endeavor to ien, or charged an admission fee to no avail. Taking then our business that the more you improve it the worse men as an example let us endeavor to it becomes." And he again quotes follow the principles which should con-the mayor of New York as saying trol all men of enterprise in the regu- that all attempts to enforce the sys lations of our city: 1. Suppose that we have a scapert town with a commodious harbor, one of the first things which we would re-town with a commodious harbor, one of the first things which we would re-town with a commodious harbor, one of the first things which we would re-town with a commodious harbor, one of the first things which we would re-town with a commodious harbor, one of the first things which we would require would be trade with the adjacent countries by water; for that purpose we must prepare for shipping to en-taxing it." In Connecticut, the taxe-

ter our port; wharves must be built tion of personal property has been practically abandoned. In Massachu-setts it is condemned in an almost and every convenience arranged for the receiving and shipping of goods, and we would encourage in every way unqualified manner; but a means of our citizens not only to own ships, but evading it in that country exists which enables wealthy people to escape and leave the whole burden on others who to build them in our vicinity. 2. We need capital; we must encour-

age our citizens who accumulate wealth to remain with us, and others are not so fortunate. A friend of mine travelling-in the states wrote that he had just dined, who have made wealth elsewhere to with a very wealthy man, who inform-

3. We need manufacturers; we must ed him that his taxes were only \$200 also give them the necessary encour-agement. a year; my friend inquired how such could be the case? when he was worth 4. We desire our city to become a several hundreds of thousands of dolcommercial centre; we must encourage in every way wholesale merchants, who traffic in all kinds of goods, to perty? But he replied that was easy

enough, that under the federal laws there were certain securities issued do business among us, and as other branches of business present them-selves to the minds of the citizens as by the general government which beneficial to the city, these several were not subject to taxation, and branches must each and all be en- that shortly before the time for pre-How then is this to be done and what bearing has it on the ques-tion of assessment? In order to prepare

for these different persons to do busiments, showing that all their perness among us it will be necessary, as sonal property, or the greatest part stated above, to build wharves for the of it, was invested in such securities, shipping, to supply water for the man- and thereby escaped taxation. A few weeks afterwards the securities would be handed back to the banks with ufactures, to provide protection from fire, to give protection for life and property by the police, to lay out, open whom the transaction was made and a charge of a very small percentage up and grade our streets, to provide facilities for sewerage, and a thousand

paid therefor. In Ohio the same thing occurs. I other things incidental to a well govwill give you a quotation from Pro-fessor Ely, as follows: "A lawyer of erned city; and as the annual expenditure of money for these purposes so an annual supply of money must standing in Columbus, who holds the estates in trust for several parties, any person having ascertained or estates in trust for several parties, says that whenever he goes to the tax office to pay taxes he feels capable of lished, should go ahead and purchase be provided, and the question of how is this to be done is the one before us. We have provided streets. Shall we committing robbery, arson and murestablish toll gates at each corner der, because he is obliged to pay taxes and compel the payment of toll by evon the full value of the estates of eryone using these streets? Surely not, as this would defeat the very object two, three and four thousand dollars not, neither does it spin, and why belonging to little orphan children, we had in view when we laid them whereas he says wealthy clients pay on only 10 or 15 per cent. of what he man who acquires a lot of land in a

We have a commodious harbor and knows they are worth." From every one of the states or we have erected wharves and all the necessary appliances, and are in read-iness to receive shipping in our port, and are anxiously awaiting its appear-ance. Shall we immediately when the anchor is cast step on board with a tax bill and ask for anchorage dues, wealthy either evade it in the way above mentioned or other similar other citizens, and receiving profits harbor dues, top wharfage and side wharfage, or any of them? No, certainly not; this would, as in the case of paradise in the suburbs. the streets, destroy the very object we

have in view in erecting our wharves continent, but it was abandoned then and supplying the accommodations. On the contrary we would gladly welcome the shipping, free from all char-ges, and by so doing would make our port one to be desired. By supplying a cheap rate of freight for our merchants receiving goods, and a cheap rate of freight for our merchants sending goods away, our port would become a most popular one. Our ship chandlers sall makers, block makers, ship smiths, and all the other numerous artisans who assist in the repairing and conlish or other business house can emstruction of the different parts of a essel would become wealthy, and we would congratulate ourselves upon our success in the shipping interest.

We need, as I stated, capitalists. Shall we as soon as one arrives tax him on all the capital he has brought to invest among us, although for the travellers have equal rights with time being, while awaiting invest-ment, he may receive but a small amount of income from it, and so drive him from the city? Certainly not. kinds.

Then consider our shipping: A per-Our city needs manufacturers and wholesale merchants; shall we tax son residing anywhere else may hold shipping, which may come back and forth and trade with us and pay only wharfage and harbor dues; but let a them on all their plant and personal property which they possess, and which they find necessary in carrying on their work or business, and so poor unfortunate citizen own an in-terest in shipping, and though his drive them from us? Certainly not. Some of our citizens undertake to ship may sail in foreign waters entirely and never enter our port. we build-ships, which sail not only to and immediately pounce upon him as if he was a criminal and tax him 11-2 per cent. on the whole value of his

shipping. Then, again, a business man acquires wealth among us and retires, who would like to live here the rest

cean of systems to choose from.it fished its tax bill from an old leaky "Yank-ee bucket." Let us then above all things in our model city keep clear of adopting a system of taxation such as we have in St. John. To return to our proposed model city,

you will ask what system shall we adopt? It must be one which will invite, not repel capitalists. One which will encourage ship owners: which will upper waters, "the snow lay a foot attract wholesale merchants and manufacturers. If you can attract and hold these classes you will have no trouble in 20 composing the crew arrived and bringing all the people who will profit

by the business they carry on, value of real estate will increase, and men of all ranks in life will flock to become citizens. It is even possible that a lawyer or two will stray in our direction. In order then to attract these classes you cannot, as we have seen, assess the money and bonds of the capitalists.

the spacious range duly set up in th You cannot load the ship owners, the cook's house. But for that crowning merchant or manufacturer with taxes. dish Income tax might do, in case of a tax baked pork and beans, nothing by a central government, but in the do but the time-honored method of the case of a city I should look upon income tax with disfavor, because it beanhole. A suitable spot near th cook house having been selected, and would have the same tendency to keep capitalists away. Remember I am dealthe snow shoveled away, a fire was built. ing with a new city that we are sup-posed to be about to establish (and bowl-shaped hole was dug in the cen tre and filled with hot embers. The not an old one). And I contend in such a case that nearly if not the whole of cook had already prepared the beans by first soaking them in cold water, the taxes should be levied upon real then parboiling them until the skins wrinkled and would easily rub off. In estate,

the bottom of a large earthen pot, which, miraculously as it seemed, survived the jolting of the long trin over through wood roads, an onion was placed, and the beans were then lots of land and then hold them until we make them valuable, and so reap the reward of our labor. Land sows turned in, filling the vessel to within six inches of the rim. Upon the beans abundant thick strips of salt pork, slashed with a knife, were laid, and should its owner obtain the benefit of on these was poured a half pint of molasses. An earthen cover was set growing city and holds it until other people by building round it, or by on the pot, and the beans were in readiness for the baking. cities where this mode of taxation is in force the same complaint comes; ate vicinity, make it. valuable, exthe widows and orphans and small cepting to the extent of the interest capitalists are ruined by it, and the on the amount of the capital invested, aside, the pot was set in the excavation and the ashes packed solidly

about it and above the cover to the ground level. Then the fire was remeans, or move to the tax payers' for which he pays nothing and to paradise in the suburbs. built above them and kept slowly burning by adding now and then This taxation was in force a cen-tury or more ago in England and the the taxes of a city should be paid. fresh log. After 24 hours the coal were raked away, the pot taken out In a new city it might be best for

by them as useless and unjust. Let us see how it affects St. John: Under this system we compel our wholesale merchants to pay taxes on the whole Montreal or England can compete regard to its present value and its with him without any such payment. future increased value, would be used For instance, say our wholesale mer-for the payment of all the civic charchant has three hundred thousand ges; but whether this was thought dollars' worth of stock, and is taxed best or not, I have no doubt that land on this 11-2 per cent., which would should be the central source of taxaamount to \$4,500 per annum. An Eng- tion for civic purposes. And remember that in referring to land in a new ploy an agent here, with a store full city I mean land alone, and not the of samples, valued at say \$5,000, and buildings upon it. as buildings in a pay a tax of \$75 per year, and have sense represent the labor and capital all the rights and privileges of the as fully as the property of the capit-other; or even without that tax his alist invested in bonds or securities. If you could incorporate as a city the land lying on the further side of those of our busines houses to sell the land lying on the further side of goods in competition with them. It is the same with manufactures of all land now vacant along the railway

on this side, and make a canal com the Marsh Bridge to Indiantown, so as to give connection with the main river, and manage the new city thus created on the basis of no taxes ex-cepting on land, I would not be cepting on land, I would not be Later in the season, when the snow afraid to say that in ten years not a is deep and a crust has formed that wholesale house, manufacturer or ship owner would remain in the pres-would have an easy time in procuring ent city. In an older city, as I intimated be-

A WAIL FROM WOODSTOCK.

inces. Butter, eggs, oats and hay are

(The Dispatch.)

tations of produce from upp

GRANGER

POWDER

CONDITION

In an older city, as I intimated be-fore, modification of this system of taxation of real estate might be rounding snow. As the close time for taxation of real estate might be necessary. Still I fully believe that big game begins on January 1, I woneven in old cities the principle is the der not a little at this calm defiance correct one, of making real estate the central source of taxation, bringing seems to be winked at, or which warcentral source of taxation, bringing to its assistance such other amounts dens cannot prevent in the case of

GRUB IN A LUMBER CAMP. For 20 Years Observations of a New York Sports the formula for making Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by physicians of the whole world. No "About the logging camp which was secret about it. This is one of its my headquarters for three weeks," said a New Yorker just returned from strongest endorsements. But the strongest endorsement possible is a hunting trip among the Penobso

man Lately Home from the Maine Woods.

deep on the ground for the last fort-

night of my stay. I found two men

in charge of the camp, and the other

began work on the first day that snow

along the Penobscot river, and native

state of Maine men in about equal

numbers. Dried apple sauce, potatoes, onions, gingerbread and flapjacks

were constant elements in the bill of fare, and all the cooking, with one

exception, was done and well done on

of the lumberman's daily fare,

When it died down, a deep

"In the hole the embers, when re

duced to hot ashes, were scraped

and its contents were revealed as

those delicious brown, thoroughly

coked beans that to the man who

knows what is good fully justify the

encomiums the true New Englander is ever ready to bestow upon his fa-

orite and characteristic dish. When

of the men were not contend

the beans were served Lobserved that

with the enrichment imparted to the

dish by the sweetening put in before

the baking, and poured molasses on

their beans at the table, a common

custom among Maine lumbermen whose diet must be one to enable then

to withstand severe cold as well as

evidently a native of the region.

to supply the camp with fresh moose and deer meat throughout the winter.

"One feature of the food supply of

ong hours of hard work.

They were French-Canadians,

from Bangor and town

fell.

Trishn



nourishes. It does more for weak Babies and Growing Children than any other kind of nourishment. It strengthens Weak Mothers and restores health to all suffering from Emaciation and General Debility. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bron-chitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Blood Diseases and Loss of Flesh.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 60c. & \$1.

HUMPHREYS

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil as a curative and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding-Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate-cure certain.

Relief immediate—cure certain. It Cures BURNS, Scalds and Ulceration and

It Cures BORNS, Scales and Occaration and Contraction from Burns. Relief instant. It Cures TORN, Cut and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises. It Cures BOILS, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

It Cures INFLAMED OF CARED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable. It Cures SALT RHEUM, Tetters, Scurfy

Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects. and \$1.00.

Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and \$1. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt HUMPHREYS' MED. 00., 111 & 113 William St., N WITCH HAZEL OIL

PROFITABLE PUBLICITY.

THE GOOD OLD STYLE, AND THE SUCCESSFUL NEW STYLE.

BY NATH'L C. FOWLER, JR., DOCTOR OF PUBLICITY.

(Copyright, 1895, by The Trade Company, Boston.)

NEW DRY GOODS STORE, No. 283 Broadway, opposite Washington Hall.

A. T. STEWART informs his friends

and the public that he has taken the above store, where he offers for sale, the Maine logging camp I could not quite approve. The day before I wholesale and retail, a general assortment of fresh and seasonable DRY started to leave the woods, a hunter, GOODS: a choice assortment of brought to the camp on a hand sled the hindquarters of a moose, and I learned, though not from him, you may be sure, that he was relied on Irish Linens, Lawns, French Cam-

brics, Damask, Diaper, etc. N. B.- The above goods have been carefully selected and bought for cash, and will be sold on reasonable terms to those who will please favor

him with their command The above advertisement, greatly re-duced from the original, appeared in the New York Daily Advertiser, on meat, it was said, for the deer and September 22, 1323. It represents the initial business announcement of the greatest merchant of his time, or of any other time, and it presents a style three-quarters of a century old, when advertising was a luxury, and not indulged in by more than one merchant out of a half a dozen. There is no re-cord to prove that this advertisement was successful in the day of it. It was certainly better than the majority, and the best, however poor, generally suc ceeds. Half the advertisements, even in our progressive cities, are close copies of this old style. Merchants who believe in progressive methods of ousiness don't always realize the necessity of modernism in advertising. The world moves, and business with it. However successful our grand-fathers' advertisers may have been, their method cannot, in the nature of things, be profitable today. The man who follows old styles of advertising is as feellall as he who tries to sell hoopskirts to Fifth Avenue women The successful merchant is he who adapts his business and advertising to the times, allowing his advertisements to contain all the good of the old style and all the good of the new style, a happy compromise between present over-originality and former over-conventionality. I present the advertisement, rewritten and reset, following a style of modern success. OIOBOI and defence. Like most of the other changes that have taken place in the My new store is open past few years, it bears the impress of the energetic general officer com- everybody is convenient to of the energetic general officer com-manding. In both form and matter the list for '56 is a decided inprove-ment upon its predecessors. Some er-rors are observed, but no doubt in a work of this nature an entire absence of such is next to an impossibility, and they are not of a sufficiently seri-ous nature or number to detract from the general value of the work. Some of our contraction of the work. A. T. STEWART. west are agitating for a more fre-quent edition than oneo a year of the TERMS BASON.

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 27, 1895.

3

Id Delavan house at Albany, N. Y., destroyed by fire, with serieus loss was built by that intense and carnest ionist, Edward C. Delavan, nearly ars ago and was started as a tem-house. It was not so large them by hans as it was st the time of the t it had a wide reputation as a first otel. The builder, Mr. Delavan, sin-believed in prohibition and lost no nity to impress his views upon those hom he was brought in contact. It d of him that on one occasion he said If known local statesman that prohibi-ould in the end work a moral and prosperous. The local statesman Mr. Delavan: "What would you say mmunity where nearly 1,000 men are to every day, receiving no wares, ask-ne, and expecting none, working to-day by day, and sleeping peacefully r by night-a community in which no ever enters and none is ever permit-sight?" "Why," exclaimed the pro-list, enthusiastically, "you cannot find place in the country; it doesn't exist of heaven!" Rejoined the local an, "Oh, yes, it does; you can find it it no the hill here in Albany at the t heaven!" Rejoined the local , "Oh, yes, it does; you can find it on the hill here in Albany at the ry." For several weeks after this is said that Mr. Delavan per-efused to be drawn into a discus-temperance question.

SAFETY AT SEA.

sson of the Loss of the Elbe as It ould be Learned by Shipowners.

action of the second of the se and man them? What is the use of light compartments and builkheads pen doors? In a word, what safety is for human life in the supreme hour rich all the costly and cumbrous ap-a of safety is designed. All these ands sound well in the advertisements, hat are they worth when neglect at a point or delay for a single minute death to hundreds? t we want to learn from the Hibe dis-is how to prevent, it possible, a repe-of such a horror in the future. The inquiry ought to throw new light on roblem.-New York World. New York World.

KWHEAT STRAW FOR FOD-DER.

many of our breeders have confidence in buckwheat straw food for prize animals. Yet heasts will thrive well on buck straw-and what they can pick the barn yard, if given Dick's Purifier, because it gives good , good appetite, good dig hox on your horse which is not

exports of rye from the United during 1894 were only 8,674 bushainst 763,796 in 1893.

and dollars a year for the privilege his property or evade his taxes; so he moves either entirely away from the city or to the tax payers' paradise in the suburbs.

I need not enumerate cases that have occurred within your own knowledge of our capitalists being driven from our city; you know many of them, and in the last fifty years no St. doubt millions of capital have been drawn from our city on account of their taxation. But we are not yet done. A man dies and leaves his widow and children two or three thousand dollars' life insurance; they widow manages to put it in the savings bank and receive \$1-2 per cent. This on a thousand dollars would amount from to the very large income of \$35 a year, sidering but the assessors are on her track and invite her to hand over to the city 11-2 per cent., taking \$15 out of the income for each thousand dollars. The same applies to an artizan or small trader who has acquired a few right solution of the difficulty in thousand dollars. Whether it is a building a new city. small or large capitalist the flat has gone forth: Leave our city and find some other place to dwell; we do not

want you. I know men who have accumulated a moderate competence who are now contemplating leaving the city, and I know several who would come to or city but for our system of taxation. to our Those who do remain are enabled to do so because the assessors have not yet had sufficient information about their estates to be able to tax them on the full amount of their per-sonal property. Professor Ely in his report to the general assembly of Maryland, speaking of this system says: "The system of taxation originated in a very early date and has been abandoned in all countries excepting the United States; the characteristic of this system is the more you perfect it the worse you make it. As stated be-fore, from New York, from Massachusetts, from Ohio, and from every other place where this principle of taxation has been adopted comes the same cry; long before it was adopted here it was abandoned everywhere excepting in some of the states, and intelligent statesmen were then asking for its repeal.

We have all read the aursery rhyme respecting "Simple Simon," but he per-haps might have had some reason for looking in his mother's pail for suffe-lent water for his purpose, but his simplicity was wisdom compared with the city of St. John, when, with an

further into the details of this ques- ing of 60 deer after close time last tion at present, as, having been apwinter in the township of Bowerbank, pointed by the Board of Trade on a Me.

"In the way of a queer forest dainty committee with other 'members of I was taken aback by a performan board to consider this question, I saw one day where the men were it would not be proper for me to express my views more fully at this working. One of the swampers, cutting a road for the hauling of logs meeting.

There was a free discussion. The to the runway, felled a dead beech speakers were Jas. F. Robertson, Joseph Allison, Robert Ewing, Dr. tree, which, breaking as it struck the ground, revealed a colony of large black ants lying torpid within its W. S. Morrison, J. Clawson, Mr. Hardollow trunk. He began to pick up ing, Mr. Armstrong, Secretary Wilthe apparently frozen insects and eat liams and others. Mr. Robertson said he agreed with Mr. Hanington, eshem as one might eat a choice co pecially with reference to what he fection

"'What are you doing that for?' I had said about taxing shipping. Mr. asked rather inconsequently, as soon Allison thought perhaps Mr. Haning as I could find speech. "'What for?' he said, as if amazed ton's views were somewhat revolu tionary, but agreed that the paper at my question. "They're good. Good as the nicest candy. Just you try contained much that was worth concarefully. Mr. Harding thought the system of taxation laid

'em,' and he offered some. "Some of his comrades, who soon out by the reader of the paper would joined us, fell to eating the frozen be difficult to carry out in St. John. Mr. Clawson said he thought Mr. ants likewise, with a relish. The ants, they informed me, were crisp and del-icate to the taste, possessing a pleas-Hanington had struck the key to the

ant acid flavor. Despite my asump-tion of woodsmanship, I did not have the courage to venture upon the eat-ing of this appalling dainty, but man

is an imitative creature, and I don't know what I might have done in that way if I had stayed another fortnight in the backwoods." It is a deplorable fact that Carleton county farmers are having their St. John market badly cut by large impor-

THE MILITIA LIST.

being poured into St. John from Q bec and Ontario and in a market which The militia list, corrected to tst our farmers formerly had pretty much January, 1895, has just been issued and reflects, in its new form, great to themselves, they are compelled to compete with produce raised under credit upon the department of n fully as good conditions, and prices are consequently down in the mouth. They have not come up as it was hoped they would at this time of year. Hay, loose, \$6; oats, \$20. to \$3c.; butter, 16. to 17c.; oggs, 15c. to 16c.; beans, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Some of our contemporaries in the list. In this the Sun entirely condurs.

For Impure Blood, Rough Hair. Lost Appetite, Swellings, Thick Water, Worms, Stoppage of Wat-er and Bowels, Colds, Coughs, It is a handy book of reference to journalists and public men, as well as to the militia force, and if it is to be of any practical use it should be &c. Removes all Fever, Inflamssued promptly at least half yearly.

THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 . year.

He-But they say yourself your stap-father to get you off his

hands. She That's why I am atraid the wen't Balad to yo