

## THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 2, 1897.

## THE TARIFF AS CHANGED.

The second Fielding tariff is almost a new measure. Hardly an important change made in the first Fielding tariff remains as it was in the original tariff bill. Some of the alterations are corrections of blunders made in the first measure. Some are the perpetuation of blunders. And some are in the direction of sound policy. The tariff as now formed is more strongly protective in one sense than the April measure was. The protection is deeper but not so wide as formerly. When the government takes hold of an industry, as it has done with two or three in Ontario, it gives them a great lift. When it strikes one down, as it has done with the primary iron works, it strikes hard. The old policy of protection to all Canadian industries may have been open to objection from the Cobden Club point of view. But at least it was logical and aimed to give the industries of the country a fair and even chance. The system that we have now picks and chooses among industries, while in general it exposes the Canadian interests to more serious foreign competition.

The most favored nation clause now under discussion in parliament has undergone a change. Mr. Davies has propounded some astonishing theories about the weakness of the imperial power. He is sure, or professes to be sure, that no commercial treaty made by the empire binds the colonies, even when it expressly engages to do so. According to this wonderful doctrine there was never any need to denounce the German treaty in order that a preferential system should be introduced. According to this teaching, it was manifest stupidity for the plenipotentiaries who negotiated more recent treaties with the United States to make them subject to Canadian ratification, as they would be no good without such endorsement. The British statesmen of this generation have been all in the dark in supposing that in dealing with foreign nations Her Majesty had power to speak for the whole empire. The argument of Mr. Davies does not appear to satisfy his colleagues as well as it does himself. It does not quite satisfy himself, for he has braced himself with a second point in case that one fails. The finance minister has taken measures to meet the case of the failure of both arguments by placing a clause in the bill enabling the government to extend the preferential tariff to Belgium if the treaty requires it.

The constitutional argument is interesting, but is not the strongest argument against the proposed tariff. The weak point of the new system is that it is all give and no get. It does not provide a market for a single additional article of Canadian produce. With such concessions as this tariff makes, Canada should have had in return a preferred market for her wheat over United States products, a preferred market for lumber over wood from the Baltic, a preferred market for cheese and butter over the dairy produce of the United States and the European continent, a preferred market for cattle and beef over those of other American countries. The return for these concessions we are now offering for nothing. Canadian grain, cattle, dairy products, lumber, fish and other goods get no chance in England or Germany over those of countries that give no preferences.

We are depriving Canadian industries of protection and are getting no advantage for our own products.

## BATTLES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

One of the most interesting incidents which will take place during the jubilee season will be the inspection at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on July 6, by the Prince and Princess of Wales, of men who fought in every general action under the British flag since 1837. A sketch of the lives of these old warriors would almost be an epitome of British history during the most glorious reign in the annals of England. The London Telegraph says it will come as a surprise to most people to learn that there are yet on the active strength of the army, if one may apply that adjective in this regard, two veterans who enlisted, one in 1837 and the other in 1838. One of them fills the erstwhile gruesome office of Queen's executioner at the tower. Fortunately for this old hero, who fought at Guisard, in the Indian frontier war, all through the Central Indian campaign and the Indian mutiny, the office of yeoman jester, entails no lethal function, and his headman's axe rests idle by his side. His brother veteran fills a nominally more grateful office, and he still moves about hale and brisk, sporting the ribbon of the recruiting-sergeant in the Queen's good town of Woolwich. Of the first war of the reign, the Ghuzni war of 1839, only one man survives to bear its medals.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

T. S. Wilkinson is canvassing and collecting for THE SUN in Carleton County, and T. E. A. Pearson in Queens County, N. B. J. E. Austin is doing like work in Digby and Yarmouth Counties, N. S. The manager asks subscribers who are in arrears to please pay the collectors when called on.

He fought in that campaign, and also at Maharajapore in 1843. At Allwal three years later he was wounded severely and proudly wears the medal with the Sobranje clasp. In all about 300 old soldiers will be inspected on this occasion, and it is proposed to give each veteran a jubilee pipe and a present of tobacco. The pipes are being made to a special design and will form a handsome and interesting souvenir to these survivors of Ghuzni, Maharajapore, Allwal, Sobranje, the Crimean battles, the Indian mutiny, the two China wars, and more recent campaigns.

## THE STEAMSHIP CONTRACT.

The fast line steamship contract is on the face of it a much better one for the country than the one proposed with the Huddarts or the one made by the late government with the Allans. This much may be freely conceded. The subsidy is much lower than it was to pay the Allan firm, and the class of ships to be provided is better than has hitherto been proposed. It is proposed by the contractors to furnish four ships as large as the Campania and Lucania, which are recognized as the finest passenger ships on the Atlantic.

The cost of such a fleet will be enormous, and the expense of maintenance will be very large. Some doubt has been expressed whether the contractors have or can get capital and credit sufficient for such a magnificent enterprise. The Allan company and other steamship men have declared that it is impossible to carry on such a service for such a sum of money, and it has been pointed out that the contracting firm is without experience in this class of steamship operation. But until information to the contrary is at hand, we may perhaps assume that the government of Canada and the government of Great Britain have satisfied themselves as to the capacity of the contractors. The imperial government may perhaps have accepted the fact of the Canadian provisional contract as proof of a careful enquiry at Ottawa. Mr. Dobbie, who is a successful businessman, had his special mission to England to enquire into the position and prospects of Messrs. Petersen and Tait. It would be a remarkable thing if, after all this delay and enquiry, a contract had been made with irresponsible or incapable parties.

The country has only the standing and responsibility of the contractors to depend upon, for the former appears to be only ten thousand pounds down and a guarantee of an equal amount, whatever that may be worth. The whole one hundred thousand dollars would not be over one per cent on the cost of the plant required, which cannot be provided much under \$10,000,000. If, as some seem to think, the contract is taken \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 a year too low, it would be an easier thing to lose the forfeit than to run the ships for three or four trips at the prospective loss. But it may prove that the Petersens, who seem to have more enterprise than the Allans, have as much sagacity, and that both the contractors and the government have considered all the circumstances. Assuming that the company is able to carry out the obligations, the government has driven a good bargain.

The contractors have the option of choosing their winter port. We have an idea that the company and government understand each other pretty well on that point, the more so as Sir Richard Cartwright a month after the contract was signed, informed the house that Halifax would be the winter port. The contract was signed March 18th and on April 14th Sir Richard said in regard to the fast steamship ports: "The understanding with the house which we did not feel justified in departing from, the understanding which his (Sir Charles Tupper's) government had, and which is virtually the understanding on both sides, was that 'this service was to be from Quebec in summer and Halifax in winter.' The option seems, therefore, to have been declared to the government's satisfaction some time ago. Nevertheless the company is still, under the written contract, free to choose, and if the understanding is anything less than a compact legally or morally binding, it may be changed. It will at least be the duty of the St. John people to look after their own interests and see that the government in taking over that part of the old programme, which provided for a fast line service to Halifax, does not fall to carry out the other part, which includes the fast freight line from the port of St. John.

A year ago Mr. Hatheway and

some other citizens agitated for the mention of St. John as an optional port in the fast line contract. They may perhaps be satisfied with the result. The option is written down there plain enough, with two years for the uncertainty to continue. It remains to be seen how much good St. John will get out of it. The late government programme offered a certainty of a weekly fast freight service, every ship of which would probably have carried four or five times the freight of the Petersen ships. The thing to do now is to get the best possible out of the Petersen contract as it is.

The Telegraph now has a foe man worthy of its steel. Mr. Dawson says, and Hon. Mr. Davies allows him to say it in the report of the marine department, that there are currents around the mouth of the Bay of Fundy which require investigation in the interest of steamships coming to St. John. The Sun some time since noted the fact that such currents were alleged by shipmasters to exist, and argued that competent enquiry should be made. The valued Telegraph assailed this journal very vigorously and at great length. The Sun was declared to be an enemy of St. John, and working in the interests of Halifax. Now let the Telegraph draw its trusty blade and annihilate these other foes of our port.

## THE BACK-DOWN ON THE COMBINES CLAUSE.

The valued Telegraph and most of the other government organs rushed at once to the support of the combines clause of the Fielding tariff. When this journal maintained that the proposed law gave the government powers that no ministry should ask or receive the Telegraph poured a torrent of invectives in this direction. The government policy was perfectly suited to the Telegraph, and in its opinion was exactly what was needed. So the Sun's suggestion that some better court and one less partisan than a critic cabinet should decide on the facts in cases such as the combines clause was meant to meet, was rather fiercely assailed by the esteemed Telegraph.

Nevertheless the suggestion was a good one, and no one will admit it now more readily than the Telegraph itself. It will be admitted because the Telegraph declares everything to be right that the government does, and the government has adopted the suggestion that the facts about combines shall be determined by judges of the law, instead of by ministers. So far at least has an outraged public opinion constrained the ministers in the direction of decency. There is room for more progress on that road, but we welcome even one step. The Telegraph will now join the government in the banquet of crow. The diet is more familiar than welcome to our contemporary, but a dinner of crow with the party that has power and patronage is sweeter to the Telegraph than canvass-back with no minister of the crown in the party.

The "new woman" does not use her finger nails when she wants to disfigure a rival's face. She knows a trick worth two of that. In Chicago a few days ago a woman with a curvy comb in her hand and her skirts gathered up ran across Fifth avenue and attacked another woman who was talking to a man. Before the woman could be separated by the policeman who guards the crossing, the curvy comb had been used with disastrous effect on the features of the second woman, and blood streamed from a dozen wounds on her face. The man ran away.

Madame Albani recently scored a great success at the Royal Albert Hall, London, when, at an hour's notice she took the place of Madame Patti, who was kept away by a slight accident to one of her eyes. There was no response to the manager's offer to return the money taken for seats, and, to quote the London Telegraph, "the Canadian contralto was enthusiastically greeted. Her voice proved to be in excellent order and she exercised complete charm over her hearers."

The New York state legislature has appropriated \$25,000 to stimulate the cultivation of the sugar beet. Experimental stations will be located in Binghamton, Buffalo, Arcade, Brockport, Rochester, Syracuse, Hamilton, Chatham, Altamont, Cobleskill, Lowville, and points on Long Island and in Lewis county. In each place half an acre of ground will be selected and cultivated at the expense of the state.

## SUNBURY CO.

Blissville, May 28.—Wm. Kirkpatrick died at the residence of his son, Wesley Kirkpatrick of Patterson Settlement, at the advanced age of 86 years. Deceased was born at Ballyshannon, Ireland, and came to this country sixty years ago and since that time has carried on farming at Patterson Settlement. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church, and was much respected by all classes of people. Six sons and four daughters survive him. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. A. D. McCully.

Very little cropping has been done in this section on account of the continued wet weather. Some farmers have not grain sown as yet.

## DANIEL AND ROBERTSON, ST. JOHN.

Last week we called attention to our perfected system of sending samples of Dress Materials, Silks, Cottons, Linens, Woollens, etc. by mail.

The object of this splendid system is to enable people living at a distance to have laid before them a sample representing goods from the best makers of Great Britain, France and Germany.

As stated before, we do not sell cheap, shoddy goods.

Our stock is made up of medium and fine qualities, which we sell at closest prices for cash only.

Possibly your own local stores do not keep as nice goods as you wish, consequently you are compelled to send away for them.

This is just where our system will serve you and do it well.

## Black Dress Materials.

We have over a hundred styles and qualities of Black Goods to show, ranging in prices from 30c. to \$2.00 a yard.

We mention a few leading makes, all 42 and 45 inches wide Black Broadened Lustre, 30, 40, 50, 65c.

Black Figured Mohairs, 50, 65, 75, 90c.

Black Plain Mohairs, 50, 60, 75c.

Black Cheviot Serges, 30, 40, 50, 65c.

Black Coating Serges, 50, 60, 68, 75c.

Black Satin Cloth, 60, 75, 90c.

Black Satin Soleil, 75, 80, 90c.

Black Figured Serges, 37, 50, 65, 75, 90c.

## Colored Dress Materials.

At 38c.—All wool French Cashmires, in light and dark shades.

At 50c.—Shot Brocade Repp, showing shades of Greens, Blues, Browns, etc.

At 65c.—Glistering Boucle, a very stylish mixture in Pink with Green, Blue with Green, Blue with Gold, etc.

At 75c.—Rainbow Boucle, another popular weave, shown in above colorings.

At 85c.—Crystal Poplin, a Silk and Wool material, specially suitable for Waists or whole Costumes.

All the above and dozens of other styles are included in the samples we send out.

Drop us a post card if you wish to see what a great variety of Dress Materials, etc. we have—samples will go by return mail.

We prepay express charges on parcels of \$5.00 and upwards, thus landing the goods at your door free of charge.

## "LONDON HOUSE RETAIL."

Charlotte Street, Corner Union.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

And mention particularly "Weekly Sun."

## ST. ANDREWS.

St. Andrews, N. B., May 29.—J. T. Lithgow of the assistant receiver general's office, Halifax, and N. D. Chesley of the post office department, Ottawa, are registered at Kennedy's hotel. They are here to transfer the Dominion Savings Bank from the Custom house to the post office.

W. D. Hartt, Mrs. Hartt, Miss Maid Hartt and her sister, Mrs. Grace Paten and daughter, arrived here yesterday by steamer from Tallahassee, Florida. Mrs. Hartt is in very poor health, resulting from an attack of la grippe, but it is hoped that a period of absolute rest, and the air of this, his native province, will build him up again.

Vernon Clark, student at the Columbia college of physicians and surgeons, New York, has arrived to spend his vacation with his mother, Mrs. Nelson Clarke.

"What a firm, manly tread that young Simmonds has." "Yes, he's commenced using a higher gear."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**MANCHESTER'S TONIC Condition Powder.**  
A Preparation put up by qualified Veterinary Surgeons and compounded from the purest drugs and Medicines to be obtained, is without doubt the most popular and useful horse medicine of the day, it not only  
**Cures Distemper, Swelled Legs, Hides, Bots and Worms,**  
but by thoroughly purifying the blood, it allows the horse to carry out his work with every part of his body, making  
The Old Horse Stronger and The Young Horse Fatter.  
Do not be put off with an inferior powder.  
Demand the Best.  
Sold by Druggists and Chemists.  
Single Packages for Sale.  
A. W. MANCHESTER & Co., St. John, N. B., and Agents, N. B.

## BROKE THE RECORD.

The Rainfall in May Was 9.72 Inches.

Rain Fell on 22 Days of the Month—The Figures Tell the Story.

A trip along the I. C. R. from St. John to Sussex gives one a very clear idea of the backwardness of the season so far as farm operations are concerned. There has been so much wet weather that the ground everywhere is soaked full, and each new shower runs off to swell the already over-flowing brooks and river. The Bloomfield marshes are overflowed, and on all low lying lands are pools of water. The Kennebecasis is still at freshet height. Very little farming has been done. The ground is too wet. It will take quite a time for the intervals to dry up, even if the weather should now be fine. The grass has had a chance to get a good start on high ground, and there should be a good hay crop. The cherry trees and honeysuckle are putting forth their blossoms in a doubtful kind of way, as if uncertain about the season. A few days of hot sunshine would make a wonderful change in the appearance of the country.

(From Tuesday's Daily Sun.)

The weather is always a current topic, but never was it discussed with more general interest than now. That is because a record has been broken. The month of May just closed was the wettest May since 1874, and that is as far as the available record goes.

The average rain fall in May since 1874 has been 3.54 inches. This year the fall was 9.72 inches, or 6.18 above the average for 24 years.

The average number of days on which rain fell during May since 1874 was 13; this year it was 22 days, or 9 days more than the average for 24 years.

The temperature on the 7th and 8th of last month went below freezing, and snow fell quite freely on the night of the 7th and early morning of the 8th, covering the ground.

The month of May 1880, with 8.66 inches, was the nearest in rainfall to last month, but rain fell on only 15 days, compared with 22 last month.

The above facts and the following tabulated statement were taken from the observatory records by the director, D. L. Hutchinson, who kindly looked the matter up in response to the Sun's enquiry.

Rainfall and number of days rain fell in measurable quantities at St. John for the month of May since 1874:

Year.	No. of days.	T. inches.
1874	10	2.77
1875	10	3.73
1876	10	2.42
1877	17	2.73
1878	11	2.63
1879	12	2.83
1880	15	8.66
1881	15	6.90
1882	15	2.77
1883	16	5.32
1884	18	4.87
1885	16	5.00
1886	16	4.68
1887	10	1.56
1888	16	2.59
1889	12	1.32
1890	15	5.06
1891	16	2.39
1892	16	3.46
1893	11	2.81
1894	10	1.38
1895	13	3.79
1896	8	0.92
1897	22	9.72

Reference was made in Monday's Sun to the backwardness of the season, and the fact that farmers have got very little seedling done as yet. From all parts of the province comes the same complaint. Newspaper exchanges, for instance, from Amherst, Moncton, Carleton county and other places contain paragraphs telling of the almost incessant rains, flooded intervals, and swollen streams. The grass has had a great start, however, and a big hay crop is predicted. But seedling operations will be later this year than for a quarter of a century.

## LIFE INSURANCE POINT.

New York, May 27.—The Journal and Advertiser tomorrow will publish the following: Mrs. Hermann, wife of the dead magician, has been unable to collect the \$10,000 insurance policy on her husband's life from the Connecticut Indemnity Association, and her attorneys have transmitted the matter for investigation to the state department of insurance. "My husband died suddenly in a sleeping car," said Mrs. Hermann, yesterday. "The company demands a certificate of death from the attending physician. There was no physician in attendance and such a certificate is out of the question."

## CANADA'S GOVERNOR GENERAL.

London, May 31.—The Morning Post says to day: "We are requested to contradict the rumor that the Duke of Leeds will succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as governor general of Canada."

M. Pierre Leffitt, who for the forty years since Auguste Comte died has been acting director of the Positivistic school, being now 74 years of age, has selected a successor to lead the Comtists after his death.

## VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Conducted By J. W. Manchester, V. S., St. John, N. B.

THE WEEKLY SUN takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of THE SUN.

All enquiries must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

M. B.—A horse eleven years old has a lump, quite large, round, and seems loose in the skin. It is on side of the gullet near the jaw. What is the trouble and what had I better do for it?

Ans.—The trouble is known as enlargement of the thyroid gland. It is not likely to cause much trouble but you might use iodine ointment on it. The best way is to have the gland removed surgically.

B. B.—A collic dog nine years old has a raw looking sore in one of his ears that discharges matter and blood. He seems in great misery. Advise.

Ans.—Destroy the dog. The trouble is cancer of the ear.

R. M.—I have a horse six years old that ran a spike in the sole of his foot about four months ago. The opening in the sole has closed and he seems to be getting better of his lameness. Lately I noticed a lump coming on the quarter just above the hoof. It is hard, hot and painful.

Ans.—It probably results from the injury by the spike. Poultice it and if it gets soft lance freely.

L. C.—What dose of tincture of iron would be suitable for a horse, that is, daily. The Montreal Star recommends two ounces.

Ans.—Half an ounce is plenty. It is waste to give more as the horse cannot make use of it.

Farmer—A Jersey calf six months old has seemed weakly since its birth. It keeps thin in flesh and has a choking cough at times. What is the trouble?

Ans.—Probably tuberculosis. Let your nearest veterinary surgeon subject it to the tuberculin test.

## MARINE MATTERS.

Brigit, Mercury Belle is coming here to load piling for Boston.

The new steamer Anceps, Capt. Robinson, arrived at Miramichi from the Clyde.

S. S. Garton will sail for London today and the Carham probably tomorrow.

Bark Landakrona, which arrived yesterday from Boston, will carry a cargo of 2000 lumber for the River Plate.

S. S. Fenella will load at Grandisford Island for W. C. English and London at 27th.

S. S. Parklands, Capt. Carter, arrived at the Island yesterday from New York. She will come up to the government pier this morning to take in her cargo.

Coastwise freighters are loading. Two or three vessels were fixed for New York yesterday at \$2.75, an advance of 25 cents over recent figures.

Sch. Gladya made the run down from New York in four days.

S. S. Fenella is anchored at the head of the harbor, where she will load.

Sch. Patriot, with shingles from Bay Chaleur for Boston, is at Port Hawkesbury waiting favorable wind.

Sch. Minnie, Capt. Porlier, loaded with cattle for St. John, N. B., arrived at Bristol from St. John, N. B., reports grounded in River Avon May 13th, while in tow, remaining fast for about 10 minutes, believed making water.

Capt. Philip Ferguson is to take command of the four masted schooner, 2122 tons, now loading at Barry for Santos. She is one of Messrs. Stevens' fleet.

Work on the bridge, which is being repaired at Kilian Bros' slip, Yarmouth, is being rapidly pushed. The spars which were lost outside of the bridge are being placed in position.

Sch. Sabrina, Capt. McDonald, arrived at Port Hawkesbury from Wallace. She is loaded with stone for New York. This schooner was at Port Hawkesbury all last winter loaded with stone for Charlottetown.

Capt. McDonald says the cargo was landed at Charlottetown in very good condition considering the time it was in the schooner's hold. The Sabrina is taking a dockload of sleepers.

The Norwegian bark Fraterkens arrived yesterday from Liverpool with salt, after a long and tedious passage of 30 days. Capt. Nielsen reports during the first part of the voyage he had continuous seas with heavy seas. One monstrous sea 100 feet high and drove the vessel over the bows.

On the starboard side, as well as doing some other damage. The sea was so high that it went over the lower topsail. During one night a heavy squall struck the bark and carried away jibboom and gaff. For the past month the bark had light winds and calm. Plenty of ice was seen in the vicinity of the Banks.

The following paragraph is from Saturday's Montreal Gazette: "It is learned from Nova Scotia sources that a peculiar situation of affairs exists there, no buoy having been placed in the harbors along the western coast from Miramichi to Yarmouth. One case the Pickford & Black steamer Fastnet lay outside Isaac's harbor, a place about 15 miles from Antigonish a day, being unable to enter on account of the fog and the absence of buoys. There are dangerous shoals there. The Fastnet had to proceed to Prince Edward Island, thus causing loss and annoyance to many persons. The people are actually in being unable to get the goods they have ordered. This condition of affairs prevailed up to May 24 at least. It is said that there are other ports besides those on the west coast in the same position."

Stiching, Burying Skin Diseases Cured for Thirty Five Cents.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Barbers' Itch, Ulcers, Blisters and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors, 35 cents.

## CIT

The Chief

Week

Together

from C

When order WEEKLY SUN the NAME of which the p that of the it sent.

Remember Office must ensure prompt request.

## NOTICE

News co mailed in not later than to ensure in SUN of the

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