## THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 10, 1896.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postmaster General Mulock made an important statement at a meeting of the Canadian Press Asociation last week. On that occasion Mr. Mulock announced that the government of which he is a member was about to restore newspaper postage, Mr. Mulock declared that the general public had been taxed heavily to maintain the system of free transmission for newspapers, and that he could see no reason for its continuence. Later, in reply to a question, he stated that the existing condition could not be tolerated any longer. Before the postmaster general appeared, the association, which is made up of Ontario and Quebec newspaper men, had passed by a large majority a resolution against the imposition of newspaper postage.

The free carriage of papers mailed from the office of publication is defended on the ground that it is in the interest of public education and assists in the dispersion of knowledge. It is claimed that everybody reads the papers more or less, and that to make all newspaper readers pay postage would merely be the imposition of a universal burden that might as well be met by the regular taxes. This argument is open to criticism and does not in itself show conclusively that newspapers, which constitue the greater part of the weight of the mail. should be carried free.

But if we grant that Mr. Mulock has equity on his side, and that the post office department should collect pay for the transmission of newspa pers from the office of publication certain practical difficulties arise. A newspaper is a singularly cheap commodity. If postage were levied anything like proportionate to the rate on letters a newspaper would cost much more for postage than the original price. Mr. Mulock suggests that he ought to get \$250,000 a year for newspaper carriage. The postmaster general is apt to make deliverances without much study and he may not know that this sum is more than five times as much as was raised under the newspaper postage system which was abrogated in 1882. In 1881 the rate of one cent per pound was levied on all papers posted from the office of publication. The weight returned for the year was 4,750,000 pounds, which produced \$47,500 revenue. It is probable that the newspaper circulation has about doubled since then, and the total weight has no doubt more than doubled. On the other hand, with the re-introduction of postage will come a larger use of the express companies, and increased distribution by carrier. If we assume that double the weight of papers would be mailed it would be necessary to charge nearly three cents instead of one cent per pound to raise the amount that Mr. Mulock wants.

The president of the Canadian Press association in his opening address dealt with the proposition that a postage rate of one cent for every four pounds might be charged. This does not appear to be a high rate, though it would mean two dollars a week for each 1,000 circulation of a daily paper. But with the newspaper circulation of 1882 this rate would only produce \$12,000, or with double the circulation only \$24,000 a year. Neither amount would be worth the trouble and annoyance of the new imposition The larger sum would add less than one per cent. to the revenue and its collection would probably add nearly that proportion to the expenditure. On the other hand a heavy postage rate such as would add materially to the revenue, say three or four cents per pound, would be about equal to book

This rate of postage would be more than publishers could pay at the present price of newspapers. It will be admitted that the reader and not the publisher has received the full benefit of free transmission. The weekly papers have nearly all been reduced in price and increased in size. The pub hisher's outlay for despatches and other features has been increased. Every dollar that has been saved in postage, and many dollars more, have been given to the readers in the increased cost of the publication sent them. In whatever way Mr. Mulock should impose his newspaper postage he will impose it upon the newspaper reader, who now gets and will continue to get all that the publisher can now saved in postage is put in the paper, and what is paid in the future by the publisher must be taken out of the paper.

ONTARIO AND NEW BRUNS-WICK.

As a result of the unseating of three conservatives in close Ontario constituencies two seats have been lost to the party, and one of the ablest members in the house has been defeated. The opposition has no chance to retrieve the loss, because there are no protests against the government sup session in this city, Mr. B. Macaulay porters. It would have been as easy to made an interesting statement in re-

unseat Mr. Henry or Mr. Bennett. The iberal conservatives have allowed themselves to be placed in a position plained that in one line of goods the where they have everything to lose firm to which he belonged had inand nothing to gain. In this province creased their purchases from \$50,000 under the lead of Mr. Foster matters in 1894 to \$68,000 in 1896. He also spoke have been managed better. When Mr. of an increase of 25 per cent in the Blair and friends refused to accept the result of the New Brunswick elections and insisted on renewing the cam- five per cent in the United States paign by a series of protests they were met on their own ground. Their period. Mr. Macaulay also testified to own seats were protested. Mr. Blair the high character of Canadian goods was opposed in Queens and Sunbury and was served in the same way that he had caused the opposition members produced in this country. to be treated, though with the more reason in view of the flagrant corruption practiced on his behalf. Then the glad to see their country come to the petitions were fought inch by inch in front in all lines of honorable enterthe election courts with satisfactory prise. Mr. Macaulay evidently inresults. Some of Mr. Blair's friends tended to say a good word for the complained that he was badly treated. They would doubtless have preferred so he should pay a compliment to the that Mr. Foster had left himself as trade policy which has accomplished helpless here as his comrades did in so much for the development of Can-Ontario. The fine magnanimity which adian manufactures. But the valued in that event is demonstrated in the Ontario campaign, where no quarter is of it is given in these words: hown and where the protests against the opposition members are pressed with the greatest eagerness.

THE COST OF ECONOMY.

Canadian revenue for the seven months from June 30, 1895, to January 31, 1896, under tory government, \$21,

Canadian revenue for the seven nonths from June 30, 1896, to January 31, 1897, under grit government, \$20, 499.210.

Canadian expenditure on current account from June 30, 1895, to January 31, 1896, seven months under tory government. \$19,499,716.

Canadian expenditure from June 30, 896 to January 31, 1897, seven months under grit government, \$20,502,226. Decrease of revenue in seven months

under grit government, \$520,999. Increase in expenditure in seven months under grit government, \$1,-

Change for the worse under grit

government, \$1,523,509. The grit ministers keep telling the people that they are economizing. We are bound to believe them, but it is sad to think that economical government comes so high.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

Of the three by-elections held on the 4th inst. the government carried one, and the opposition one, while in the third the government is supposed to have been successful. The seats were all carried in the general election by conservatives, but the change in the vote is not so important as to give the canadian factories, we do not by any means concede that such destruction would increase the revenue of the country. On the contrary, it would make it impossible for much comfort to the ministry.

South Brant is a traditional liberal onstituency. From 1872 to 1896 Mr. Paterson never failed of election. Some changes were made in the bounds of the constituency after the last census, yet with the bounds as they are now Mr. Paterson had a majority of 542 in 1891, when the conservatives were victorious in Canada. The defeat of Mr. Paterson at the late election was at tributed by Mr. Paterson to his overconfidence on the part of himself and his friends. The seat has been won back by the party, after a splendid fight by Mr. Henry, whose defeat is a loss to the country. part of the price is the distinct promise that no injury will be done to existing industries by

tariff changes.

North Ontario has been a close constituency with conservative leanings. The late Mr. Frank Madill had a majority of 158 in 1887, and a somewhat Mr. McGillivray, conservative, was cleated in a three cornered contest in which the straight liberal was at the ected by a majority of one. It was discovered that a ballot box had been tampered with, and afterwards the liberals claimed that the majority of This point could never be determined, but it was evident that the vote was

been so close yesterday as to show very little change. East Simcoe was grit in 1887 by 74 majority. In 1891 it was grit by 207, but the member elect was unsea and then Mr. Bennett came for the first time with a ma-jority of 16. In the late general elec-tion a third candidate appeared in the patron interest. Mr. Bennett, liberal conservative, received 2,775 votes; Mr. Cook, liberal, 2,529, and Mr. Anderson, patron, 1,197. It was charged that Mr. Anderson was put up by Mr. Bennett to draw votes from the tiberals, but Mr. Cook seems to have fared no better with him out of the way.

In all three constituencies the whole

ents was thrown into the str The constituencies swarmed with On-tario government officials, for the government civil service neutrality rules do not apply against their own party. In Simcoe the liquor license officials, appointed by Sir Oliver Mowat, interrupted Mr. Bennett's meatings, making themselves as offensive as possible. The plucky yound candidate called them by name and openly defied them and their masters to do their worst to defeat him. The gov ernment "pull" turned a large lumber-ing firm against Bennett, but the free people seem to have come over to him in sufficient numbers to offset this in-

THE REVENUE AND THE TARIFF.

When the tariff commission was in vacate government seats as it was to gard to the increased quantity of Can-

adian made goods now supplied to the trade. By way of illustration he exsales of Canadian goods, of 10 per cent in English goods, and a decrease of goods of certain classes in a given and of their constant improvement mentioning particularly the gloves

Such testimony as this gives pleasure to patriotic Canadians, who are home producer, even though in doing would have been displayed toward him Telegraph finds in Mr. Macaulay's testimony a different lesson. The point

of it is given in these words:

It is well at this time to have the testimony of a leading merchant to the fact that importations in certain lines of goods have ceased to such an extent that they practically yield no revenue. The cause of this condition of affairs is that the duties are so high that these goods cannot be imported with profit, and the Canadian manufacturer has obtained control of the market. The country has lost a large amount of revenue which must be made up in some other way, and has to come out of the pockets of the people who have already to bear the burden of the high tariff in the increased price of their goods.

The Telegraph is quite right in sayng that the increased use of goods produced in Canada tends to reduce the quantity of the same kind of goods imported, and to that extent reduces the revenue from this source. It could go on and say that such a change of tariff as would close down the Canadian factories would increase the demand for foreign or revenue paying goods. For instance, we may suppose that Mr. Macaulay was speaking of cottons. It may be conceded that if the Parks, Gibson, St. Croix, Moncton, and other cotton mills were closed down the people of Canada would import more cottons than they do now, and would pay more duty on cottons even at a lower rate. Of course if we should embrace "free trade as it is in England," cottons would produce no revenue, because they would come in free, but we may perhaps assume that the Telegraph in speaking of free trade as it is in England means a revenue tariff as it is not in England. But when we agree that more revenue can be raised from grey cottons under a duty small enough to destroy the Canadian factories, we do trary, it would make it imposs great numbers of people to contribute in any way to the revenue. The people who earn their living in Canada by making these goods would lose their job. The neighboring farmers who supply the cotton operators with food and other necessaries, would lose this much of their market. The cotton spinners who would go to New England for work would cease to be Canadian taxpayers, and on the whole the revenue would lose more than it gained.

From the point of view of the customs revenue, there is no argument in favor of shutting down the factories and destroying the condition of things to which Mr. Macaulay calls attention. And even if more revenue could be raised as a result of the carnage, arger majority in 1891. On his death it would be a cruel and disastrous polfoot of the poll. In the date general adian industry under present condi-election Mr. McGillivray was declared tions. The people generally will be adian industry under present condiglad if two years hence the dry goods dealers can point to continued progress in the same direction.

> The Telegraph, which admires Mr. Osman and supported him in the rec ent contest says that the following statement is a "fact:"

Mr. Osman, who was elected as the govern-ment candidate for Albert a few days since, is in dominion politics a supporter of the conservative party: The Moncton Transcript, which ale admires and supports Mr. Osman

The St. John Globe in giving the politics of Mr. Osman, describes him as a conservative. As to Mr. Osman's politics in the past there is little doubt, but there is doubt as to his position at the present moment. He is certainly supposed to have voted for Dr. Lewis at the general election and is not unfriendly to the present dominion government. Mr. Osman's political views are probably undergoing a change, at least it is hoped so.

The residence of John L. Harris Monoton, damaged by fire on Friday, was insured for \$5,600 as follows:
Western, \$1,800; British American, \$1,800; Northern, \$1,000; Phoenix of Hartford, \$1,000; Phoenix of London, \$1,000; adjusted for \$1,695. The insurance on furniture was: Imperial, \$1,200; Royal, \$1,800; adjusted for \$1,425.

"Mrs. O'Rooney," said the Rev Father McMurphy, "why do I never see Patrick at church?" Mrs. O'Roo-ney shook her head sadly. "Is it an-archism?" "Warse than thot, your riverence." "Is it atheism?" your riverence." "What is it, then?" "Rheumatism."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Suitor (seeing flowers on the table -May I take these as a token of your friendship? Fashionable Miss-Good Why, that's my cious, no sir!

## BOSTON LETTER.

Multitudes Starving or Suffering Dire Distress-Soup Kitchens Reopened.

Chances Seem Good for a New Trial Herbert Fuller Case-Industrial Situation Not Satisfactory.

(From our own correspondent.) Boston, Feb. 6 -Many newspapers of his side of the line comment favorby on the action of Canadians raising a fund for the famine victims in India. Several ministers from the pulpit have also called attention the matter. There is little prospect of any great amount being raised here for the afflicted residents of India, although a feeble attempt has been made, as there are plenty of people in this country either starving or great distress, who need assistance as ad as anybody. According to authentic reports there are 100,000 people in Louisiana starving, nearly half many in the city of Chicago in a like oredicament, not to mention houswho are destitute. Free soup kitchens in Boston, Chelsea and other places have been opened, and in many Rhode operatives are supported by the overseers of the poor.

plication of Thomas M. Bram, former mate of the Herbert Fuller, for a new rial, will be given here about Wednesday next. The chances for a new trial seem good. If the decision is against Bram next week the case will be carried to the full bench of the sucreme court of the United States. The industrial situation is at a very ow ebb just now. Cotton mills in Nev England, employing 18,000 people, began this week on a four days a week schedule. This will be continued two months, or until the market improves. The rubber trust has ordered its principal mills in New England, with the exception of the Malden and Woonsocket mills to shut down tonight for an indefinite period. Some of woollen mills are resuming in the expectation that the duty on wool will be restored. The shoe war between the nions and manufacturers in Brockton and Stoneham has hurt business in those places, but a truce has been dedared in the former place and an early 3.35; Alaska salmon, \$1.30 to 1.35. settlement is looked for. In this city

It is expected a decision on the ap-

plicants for every place that happens o fall vacant. The Maritime Provinces association of Worcester will hold a big reunion Feb. 25th. Among the guests invited is John V. Ellis, M. P.

work is scarce and there are ten ap-

The new Episcopal church organizamy, has invaded this city. The army ans Episcopalians who drink in oxicating beverages of any descrip-

will visit the pri ncluding St. John and Halifax. John Griffin, a Prince Edward Is ice station this week. He was without

money and was suffering from a crushed hand, which was jammed beween two logs in the lumber woods. There was a reception at the residence of Mrs. M. E. Rourke, 35 St. Botolph street, Thursday evening in honor of Miss Winnifred Williams of Moncton, daughter of T. W. Williams, I. C. R. reasurer. Miss Williams left for home

Gen Russell A. Alger, McKinley's ecretary of war, has purchased a cupied by Donald Morison; furniture controlling interest in the Laurentide company of Grand Mere, near Three eral thousand acres of valuable timber and pulp lands.

Capt. E. O. Smith, commander of Publishing Co's office; fire engine house. the Yarmouth liner Boston, was ten-dered a rousing banquet by his friends on his last trip here. A. Langstroth, John Allen, D. C. Hopkins, F. R. Robbins. H. F. Hammond and W. L. Mac Laren were among those present. and G. S. Campba'l of Halifax were here recently.

this week: Mrs. John H. Pineo of Canning, N. S., at Cambridge; Mrs. Margaret Agnes Porter, wife of R. B. Porter; formerly of St. John, at Cambridge; Jane Rayner, 75 years, native of Prince Edward Island, at South oston; Mrs. Catherine Villaine, for merly of Antigonish; Alexander Finayson, infant son of A. C. Finlayson Laughlan, 48 years old, former residen of St. John; James H. Nugent, 65 years, native of St. John.

A case was tried in the United States circuit court at Portland yes-terday before Judge Webb, which is pers. Last October, Wnithrop Rob-inson, station agent of the Maine Cen-2,925 cases of blueberries from Loggie Bros. of Loggieville, N., B., and the shippers said the cases were \$106 each. The berries were signed to Chicago, Boston and other places. Mr. Robinson received orders from Bangor that the cases were worth at least \$123. Duty was lected on the rating of \$113, and the treasury officials upheld this action at time, but later they asked that \$2,100 more should be paid. The dispute is over this amount, and a decision will be given in a few days. The lumber trade is still quiet, and spruce frames are weaker if anything.

Spruce matched boards continu steady, with the demand only fair Considerable lumber will start from eastern points about March lst. Pine is selling slowly, and prices remain practically unchanged. hemlock trade is also moderate. dealers and others are prospecting on the probable time the new tariff will go into effect. Quotations of leading

stocks are as follows:

Spruce—Cargo lumber, 2x8 in. and up, \$12.50 to 13; random do, \$12 to 13; boards, planed one side, \$11 and 12; do. planed one side and matched, \$13 to 13.50; laths, \$1.60 to 1.75; shingles,

\$1.40 to 1.50; frames, 10 inches and under, ordered, by car, \$14 to 14.50;

yard orders, cut to lengths, \$14.50; 12in frames, \$15 to 15.50: 14-in, frames, \$16.50; matched boards, 6, 7 and 8in. \$13.50 to 14; boards, 8-in. and up, \$14 to 14.50; No. 1 floor boards, air dried. clipped, \$20; shingles, \$1.50; laths, 1 5-8 in., \$2 to 2.10; do., 1 1-2 in., \$1.60 to 1.75; 4 ft. extra clapboards, \$30; clear, \$28; second clear, \$25.

Hemlock, etc.-Eastern planed and butted hemlock boards, by car, \$11 to 11.50; random, \$10.50 to 11; rough provincial cargo boards, \$8.50 to 9; planed one side, \$9 to 9.50; extra standard cedar shingles, \$2.65 and 2.75; clears \$2.25 to 2.40; second clears, \$1.65 to 1.75; extra No. 1, \$1.40 to 1.50; No. 1, \$1.20 to 1.25.

Pine.-Eastern pine, coarse No. 2 stock, \$16 to 17; refuse, \$13; outs, \$9 to in 9.50; box boards, rough edge etc., \$8.50 to \$9.50; matched boards \$16 to 21; extra eastern clapboards,

\$45; clears, \$40; second clears, \$35.

The fish trade is improving, and owing to the rough weather fresh fish are higher. Box herring are firm at 10 to 12c, for medium scaled and 8 to 10c. for No. 1. There is also a good are well maintained. Sardines tinue firm, and a very good business out of the market, and line fish are also scarce. Mackerel and cod are in fair demand. Quotations at first hands Salt fish,-Extra No. 1 mackerel, \$16

to 18 per bbl.; No. 1, \$15; No. 2, large, \$14; No. 2, \$12 to 13; No. 3 large, new, Island manufacturing villages the mill \$11; No. 3, rimmed, \$10; large Georges cod, new, \$5.75 per qtl; medium, \$4.50; large shore, new, \$5.25; medium, \$3 to 3.50; large dry bank, \$4 to 4.50; medium, \$3 to 3.50; large pickled bank, \$3.75 to 4; medium, \$3; hake, \$1.50; naddock, \$2; pollock, \$1.62; N. S. split herring, \$4 per bbl; Scatteri, \$5.75 to 6.75; round shore herring, \$3; Newfoundland salmon, No. 1, \$20; No. 2, \$18:

Fresh fish.-White halibut, 13 to 15c. per lb; gray, 10 to 11c.; chicken, 15c.; frozen mackerel, 18c; small, 8 to 10c. eastern smelts, medium, 6c.; extra, 8 to 10c; bluefish, 8c.; frozen salmon, 9 to 10c; lake trout, 7 to 8c; herring, 75c to \$1.25; live lobsters, 14 to 15c.; boiled, 16c.; market cod, 3 to 4c; large cod. 4 1-2 to 5 1-2c; steak, 6 to 7c; haddock 3 1-2 to 4 1-2c; large hake, 3 1-2 to 4c; medium, 2 1-2 to 3c; pollock, 2 to 2 1-2c. Canned fish.—Canned lobsters, talls, \$2.40 to 2.50: flats. \$2.50 to 2.60: mack erel, one-lb. ovals, \$1,35 to 1.40; 2-lb. do., \$2.25; 3-lb. do., \$2.75; native sardines, quarter oils, \$2.50 to 2.75; three quarter mustards, \$2 to 2.30; half oils. \$4.75 to 5; quarter mustards, \$2.50 to

## SERIOUS NEWCASTLE FIRE

## Ten Buildings Destroyed at an Early Hour Monday Morning.

Chatham, N. B., Feb. 8.-A serious ire occurred at Newcastle this morn About 1 a. m. fire was discovered in the rear of Mrs. Wheeler's store on Castle street. The flames spread rap-The Volunteers of America, which idly. Owing to inismanagement the was formed by Ballington Booth and steam fire engine was blown up short-the bolters from the Salvation Army, ly after the fire began. The hand enwill shortly begin a crusade in Can-ada. Commander Booth announces that without protection, and with the engine to stay the progress of the flames. Store after store took fire, and so rapidly did the fire spread that the merchants could not remove anything

from the stores. The following buildings were des troyed: Harness shop belonging to Jas. Robinson, M. P., and occupied by John Clark; millinery store owned by Jas. Robinson, M. P., and occupied by Mrs. Demers; house, store and barn owned and occupied by Mrs. Wheeler; lockup house: store owned and occupied by Haley Phinney, tinsmith; dry goods store owned by James Doyle and ocstore owned by James Doyle and occupled by Donald Morrison; saloo owned and occupied by Patrick Regan; warehouse owned by James Doyle The property and stock destroyed are valued at \$20,000 and the steam fire ongine at \$5,000; insurance about \$5,000.

Donald Morrison lost a stock of dry goods valued at \$4,000 and furniture at \$1,000. He had \$2,000 insurance. Jas. Rundle lost only a part of his stock, consisting of flour, tea, sugar and meal. He was moving to a new store and the greater part of the stock was removed; he carried insurance. Haley stock of stoves and furnaces, hardware and tinware and carried no neurance. The town has lost a lock-up ouse, an engine house, a steam fire engine and fittings for fire purposes.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Martins board of trade was h in their rooms Saturday evening. The question of the county councillors applying to the local legislature for a change in the law respecting the term of office for councillors of the municipality of the city and county of St. John to serve two years instead of one, was fully discussed. On motion of F. M. Cochran, seconded by M. rdered to be sent to the governor in council and the legislature in session

request the government not to make any change in the law regarding the emality of the city and county of St. John, in so far as the length of term of office is concerned, as the board does not consider it would be in the interest of the parish to make any

A committee was appointed to interview the owners of the land lying along the railroad between Beach street and Mosber's crossing, with a view to open a new street. This would be a great advantage to the residents of West Quaco, and would make level road between West Quaco and the harbor. The committee on freight and trans-

portation reported that negotiations were going on with the Central railway and I. C. R. with a view to getting a reduced rate from the city of St. John for all freight coming over these lines.

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

Subscriber.-I have a twelve-yearold mare lame with a large ringbone. She has been fired and blistered without doing any good. Is there any other reatment you could advise?

Ans.-You might have the animal nerved. If properly done this would ikely remove the lameness for some time and might give relief for years. The operation, however, would require an expert, so you had better consult your nearest veterinary surgeon.

M. T.-I have a young driving mare that a few weeks ago broke out on one side of face and neck with running sores. She is getting worse rapidly. Kindly advise me through the columns of the Weekly Sun.

Ans.-Wash the afflicted parts daily with carbolic soap and water, and then dress with a weak solution of cupri sulphate. Give in food one ounce of soda sulphite daily, also in drinking water one ounce of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic. If the bowels are costive give sufficient raw linseed oil to pro-

Warmer.-I have only farmed for a few months. I do not know much about proper treatment of stock yet. lumps about half the size of a walnut on their backs. What had I better do about them? They seem in good health otherwise. I find the Sun's Veterinary Column very useful and interesting.

Ans.-The lumps are due to the presnce in the skin of a parasite. Lance them freely and press the contents out

Farmer.-What is a good medicine or pin-worms in horses? I have several horses and colts and all seem to be troubled with them, and do not appear to thrive as well as I think they

Ans.-Injection of a weak solution of Barbadoes aloes or infusion of quassia per rectum, followed by general tonic nedicine, will be found satisfactory.

Farmer.-I have a pure blood Jersey cow that some four weeks ago broke her fore leg below the knee. I bandaged it up and the bones seemed to unite, but on looking at the leg a few days ago I found an opening from suffering lately and is losing flesh. What would you advise?

Ans.—The only thing of any u would probably save her life, but would not pay you unless you wished to keep her for breeding purpo

A. B. W .- A mare due to foal in three weeks is swelled in the legs and under the belly. What is the treatment? Ans.—The swelling will disappear after foaling. Feed well and give

Subscriber.-I have a five-year-old black mare that has some blood disease. A few months ago she broke I am not able to work her, she is so bad. What had I better do for her. Ans.-Give a sharp purgative of aloes Barb. Then give daily for some weeks one tablespoonful of soda sul-phite and one dram daily of potash

doses, given once daily, of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic. James T .- Your case is a very peculiar one. I would not like to give an opinion without seeing the case. Under the circumstances you had better consult your nearest veterinary surgeon. Let him examine the horse and then follow his advice.

A. B.-I have a seven-year-old mare that has blotches under the skin on top of her neck. They vary from one-half to one and one-half inches in size, and are about as thick as a piece of seems in fine condition, but am afraid when she commences to work the Ans. Give the following: Aloes one ounce; calomel, one dram; soda

bicarb, one ounce. Mix in a pint of cold water and give as a drench. Als give daily in food half an ownce of sulphur, one dram tartar emetic and ten grains of arsenious acid.

Thomas Flaherty lost his life in Fleming's foundry on Pond street about 5.30 o'clock last evening. He, in some way, got caught between a shaft which runs along the shop about two feet above the floor and a beam. Hi head was crushed to a jelly and life was extinct when another employe in the foundry, W. H. Stackhouse, picked him up. Coroner Berryman was sent for and gave permission for the 2e-moval of the body to the residence of deceased's mother on Middle street. Flaherty, who was about fiftythree years two children. the employ of the Fleming concern nearly all his life. How the poor fellow happened to be in the position he was when the shaft ran back to the such change; and beam is a mystery. Coroner Berry man has not yet decided whether or this resolution be sent to the Daily beam is a mystery. Coroner Berry-

WILL CARRY THE SCARS TO HER GRAVE.

Spent Thousands for Health, But Did Not Obtain This Greatest of all Blessings Until She Used the Great South American Rheu-matic Cure Suffered Intensely for 12 Years.

matic Cure Suffered Intensely for 12 Years,
Mrs. F. Brawley of Tottenham, Ont.,
states: "I suffered almost continually for
twelve years with rheumatism, the effects of
which I will carry to my grave, and while
the joints at my elbows and wrists are yet
stiff I am entirely freed from pain in the use
of South American Rheumatic Cure. It has
indeed proved a wonderful cure in my case.
I have spent thousands of dollars in doctors'
bills and medicines without avail. Five bottles of this wonder-worker has cured all pain.
I am better in health generally than I have
been for ten years."

CITY NE The Chief Eve Week in St

Together With Co from Correspon Exchang

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to be the NAME of the P which the paper is that of the office to it sent. Remember! The N

ensure prompt comp

NOTICE TO CORRI News correspond mailed in time to r not later than Satu to ensure insertion is

S. S. Palentino ha load here for Liverpo and timber at 19s. The Sissiboo Pulp

carloade of pulp for via Halifax last week It has been definite the Post, to have Me Crossley in Sackville

The death occurr on Wednesday of G resident of St. John one years.

The Bank of New B ceived a subscription W. Turnbull for the lief of distress in Inc Rev. Mr. and Mrs.

erville are being consinteresting domestic The little stranger day, January 31st. A large barn at V by G. W. Ross, was

by fire Wednesday ni horses, some sleighs were saved with gre F. H. Risteen has l er of the 71st Batt Risteen is an excelle is quite capable of

tion to which he has -Gleaner. When Hanson Bro waak returned home bering operations the had with them the and three live cubs.

small, but they are d At a meeting of the liberal conservative on the 3rd inst., th were elected: W. H. Dr. Wm. Christie, V A. C. Smith, vice-I Hartt, secretary.

Wm. Cathers, the for J. M. Humphrey returned from a tr Shore. Mr. Cathers er in his experience ter He secured me

at the baggage room pot by which stora on all parcels and for within twenty-fi time it arrives. Ten is the rate charged. A few weeks ago

A regulation has

Clements visited th tholomew and Low ers and preached in six camps collection the Methodist chu and \$60 were raised The Weymouth Fr sternation has been

anti-temperate in I

Bride, late editor a

Digby Telegram, to

of Scott act inspe-suit against three vi Word reached he death at Little Ro William Theal, son Theal of River He was a married man

had been living at

A correspondent of Feb. 1st: The two ations at Upper G continuing their u persons were recei paptism into the f gular Baptist chi Rev. Charles H. He

A. W. McLeod. secretary of the Y. city, but is now s land, Oregon, is do among the Morm for three months friend in this city membered to all hi

On Saturday, 23r Mrs. Ferdinand R surrounded by their brated the 25th ar marriage in a fit five to eight o'clock tion in their parlo and beautifully illi casion.-Post.

WORTH ITS W Is the Testimony of Alvinston. Ont.,— Kidney Cure Saved I Six Hours.

"For two years I kidney disease. I suf-frequently was unable at intervals, but got it gan to grow worse as quent and intense. A South American Kidn a speedy relief for purchased a bottle, at ful relief in a few hou ly, and after taking