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ALFRED MARKEHAM,
Manager.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS!

NOMINATIONS:
Saturday, February 11th

POLLING:
Saturday, February 18th

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 11, 1899

(Daily Sun, February 8.)

THAT SOLID NORTH.

A sort of tradition has been circulated in other parts of the province that the lumber kings owned Northumberland and that Mr. Tweedie owned the lumber kings. Mr. Tweedie has himself rather cultivated this idea by intimating that he elected the present member for the county, and by his remarkable statement in Montreal that the termination of the Emmer-son-Tweedie coalition would destroy the credit of the lumbermen with the banks. Now the lumbermen of the Miramichi could hardly get along without either Mr. Tweedie or the present government. They lived before Mr. Blair was premier, and some of them will live longer when Mr. Tweedie becomes an ornament to private life. Moreover, Northumberland is not all in the woods. It is also a county of farmers, mechanics, fishermen, tradesmen, and men of various vocations, whose interests and opinions are worth considering. The Northumberland opposition ticket named in the despatches today is as well worthy of the support of the lumbermen as Mr. Tweedie is himself. But it seems to be a ticket of independent men, whose range of vision is not confined to one locality and one interest. There is no reason why Northumberland should stand by itself as a constituency without a thought for the general good government of the province. Mr. Tweedie and his associates have constantly put themselves forward as the special protectors of Northumberland interests, but the interests for which they seem to speak are personal rather than general even to the county. Some leading operators are concerned with stumpage, and their interests should be considered. But all the people are interested in good roads and good bridges in their play to the municipality, and in decent and honest government. While the government pays two prices for everything it buys, from bridges down to blue books and ten-penny nails, the people cannot expect good roads, or immunity from mean little taxes.

The Northumberland opposition ticket includes Donald Morrison, who with a single candidate contested the county against four government supporters three years ago. The usual failure followed the attempt to run a half ticket against a whole one, but Mr. Morrison showed that there was a strong opposition in the county, which would be heard from under better auspices. This withdrawal of Mr. James Robinson from local politics must have weakened the government ticket, and this time Mr. Morrison has three men with him.

One of these, Mr. J. L. Stewart, is well known all over the province as a keen, self-reliant and outspoken journalist. Mr. Stewart, though surrounded by an atmosphere of opportunity, has never for a moment concealed his opinion or sold the truth. He has seen in his own town a contemporary change with every change of government, always claiming and usually receiving patronage and generally holding a government office. Mr. Stewart has preferred to remain his own man, and if the people should be so fortunate as to have him for their representative, they will have a member whom no price can buy, and who will stand by the cause of the weak at the expense of offending the strong. The other two men named are described as strong candidates.

In Restigouche the government candidates had a narrow escape from defeat three years ago. Councillor Chisholm was defeated by a majority of twelve and his colleague was only a few votes behind. This time Mr. Chisholm is associated with Hon. J. C.

Barberie, who served two terms in the house of assembly and was seven years in the legislative council.

THE CLAIM ON THE DOMINION.

Two years ago the legislature of Nova Scotia dissolved and an appeal was made to the country by the liberal government. The appeal for support contained the announcement that the financial claim of the province against the Dominion in respect to the Eastern Extension railway of that province was about to be settled, and that strong assurances had been given by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Nova Scotia government was sustained. Nothing has been heard since then of these financial claims. Not a cent of money has been paid, and the local government does not appear to be expecting payment. The claim is good for another election.

Year before last the general election took place in Prince Edward Island. The liberal government made the announcement that the claim of that province arising out of wharves and railways was on the eve of settlement. Sir Wilfrid had given distinct assurance and it was only necessary to strengthen the hands of the liberal government in order to get the money. The local government was sustained. Not a dollar has been paid on account of these claims, and the matter has apparently ceased to be a live question, until the next election. The New Brunswick legislature dissolved the other day, and at the same time Mr. Emmerson announced that the Eastern Extension claims of that province were about to be settled. Mr. Tweedie told the people of Charlotte that the money was actually to be paid, but this was a slip of the tongue. Mr. Emmerson assures us in his manifesto that Sir Wilfrid has only promised to refer it to a committee. The case of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island show what we may expect from the committee.

The present claim is for interest on a payment of which the principal was received in 1884. The principal sum paid by the Macdonald government was \$150,000. This claim was first formulated when the Mackenzie government had just taken office. It was frequently pressed on that government by deputations, but payment was always refused. After the change of government the case was again put forward by the Fraser and Hamilton government, which convinced the ministry at Ottawa that it ought to be paid. The matter was the more readily adjusted at that time on account of a general rearrangement of provincial subsidies, which took place.

Before the matter had been settled the Hamilton government was defeated, and Mr. Blair had come in. The Dominion government did not on that account suspend proceedings. The concession was ordered, and the money was paid, without regard to the political hostility of Mr. Blair.

We commend that example to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the present minister of railways. If they find that the province is entitled to the \$250,000 let them go on and pay it whatever may be the result of the pending elections.

If they are satisfied that the claim is just and that the \$250,000 belongs to the people, and yet refuse to pay it, unless the people vote as they order, these custodians of money and power are self-confessed brigands, "holding up" the province in the orthodox style of the highwayman.

THE PREMIER'S BRIDGES.

The bridge question has been much simplified. It is no longer necessary to prove that the government is paying 61-2 cents per pound for bridges. The chief commissioner admits that this is the regular price at the works. It is also proved that the cost of the bridges when erected and completed, has in some cases been 15 and 18 cents per pound. That is to say, Mr. Emmerson has never paid less than double the market price, and has sometimes paid three, four and five prices. The one plea left for Mr. Emmerson to make is that he gets bridges that are two, three, four, or five times as good as those made anywhere in the world outside the Record shops. That plea may as well be abandoned. No one accepts it.

See how absurd it is. The Record company, the Dominion Bridge company, and a New Glasgow firm, send to the same Pennsylvania works for bridge material. They all get it alike, ready rolled into shape, cut to required lengths. It is necessary to make some eyeballs, to tore some holes, and to perform other services necessary to fit the work together. The Record shop has no plant that is not found in the other shops and has less experience than the others. The Record company takes Mr. Wetmore's specifications and out of the Pennsylvania material produces an ordinary bridge for which it charges 61-2 cents per pound at the shop. All the other concerns, working on similar specifications with the same machinery in the same way, also produce from the like material an ordinary bridge which they deliver for three cents or less per pound. The men who build and own railways, the engineers and inspectors of other

provincial governments, and municipalities do not value the Record bridges higher than the other. Mr. Emmerson alone makes the discovery that the Record bridge is worth from two to five times the market price.

Observe how the thing is worked out. The material costs all the contractors alike less than 11-2 cents per pound at the bridge shops. The work on it is done at all the other shops for another one and a half cents per pound. Mr. Emmerson pays the Record company five cents in excess of the price of the material—that is when he does not pay ten or fifteen cents.

And here again is a phenomenon, a large part of the heavy forging, that is the eye bars, for which the Record company claims so handsome a price because of the excellence of the work, is done in Nova Scotia for the Record company. The like work for some of the Nova Scotia bridges is made in the same Nova Scotia shops, in the same way, and at the same price. The queer feature of the case is that when the Nova Scotia bridge goes to a New Brunswick bridge they are worth two, three or four times as much as when they go to a Nova Scotia bridge. Not only has the same man's work suddenly acquired two-fold, three-fold or four-fold value the moment it goes to the Record shop, but it has also doubled, tripled or quadrupled the value of the raw material.

There are other mysteries. For the Saunders Bridge, for instance, three prices were paid. There is practically no work at all on this structure. It is simply a floor made of beams and a few bars. A few holes were bored and a few rivets made. It is the simplest and crudest form of work and may have cost \$10 to \$50. Yet the mere inspiration of contract with the Record company raised the value of those beams and bars to three times the price that would have been charged for them by another builder.

COUNSEL FROM OTTAWA.

A marked copy of "United Canada as an Independent Weekly Catholic Journal," to quote from the editorial headed, published at Ottawa, has been received at this office. It is said that a rather large distribution of this particular number has been made in the province. The marked article, headed "Was Declared in New Brunswick," refers to the provincial contest. United Canada does not appear to be very well informed on the political issues in New Brunswick, and is not even acquainted with the name of the opposition leader, whom it repeatedly calls "Dr. Hockton." Yet it accuses him of making "base appeals" to Protestants, and of other imaginary offences. Editor Foran makes severe reflections on "the Hocktons, Posters, Weldons and Co.," whom he describes as "demagogues and political fire eaters," which latter may be a misprint for fire eaters. To wind up United Canada says: "We ask all our friends and readers in New Brunswick—whether 'grits or Tories—to stand by Emmerson and Coetigan.'"

UNITED STATES TREATY WITH SPAIN.

With only one vote to spare the United States senate has ratified the treaty with Spain which was signed a few weeks ago at Paris. It is hardly likely that the instrument would have been ratified but for the attack made by the Philippine insurgents, so called, on the United States forces. What was the disposition there may have been to leave the natives in the possession and government of the islands would have been weakened by the appeal to force. It is not so easy to yield to a body of men who have just been killing United States soldiers as it would have been before the event. Now the work of conquest on which Spain failed, must be undertaken by the United States army and navy over that of Spain. It is manifest, but the Philippine islands include a large territory which is rough, and the fight with wild men in a wild country may be long and severe. But long or short, the subjugation or pacification of the country will be accomplished for the United States government no more than that of Great Britain is likely to undertake a contract like that and not complete it.

MR. ARCHIBALD AND MR. EMMERSON.

The chief commissioner of public works has seen fit to drag the name of Mr. P. S. Archibald into the campaign. Mr. Emmerson is not even satisfied with his usual rather rude style of political talk, but has made criticisms upon Mr. Archibald's personal and professional character. While submitting this part of Mr. Emmerson's speech to another tribunal, Mr. Archibald takes up Mr. Emmerson's challenge to discuss the bridge question in some of its bearings. Speaking as an engineer of large experience, Mr. Archibald places before the public some facts which are well worthy of attention.

IN KINGS.

During the next ten days Attorney General White will not wander around the province to any great extent. His opponents are meeting him at his own gate. The people of Kings are waking up to the fact that the government is on the run. The opposition candidates are meeting with splendid success in their personal canvasses, and have started out with most encouraging public meetings. Mr. Fowler is known as a good speaker, and Mr. Campbell does not have to make the acquaintance of the people. Dr. Morrison is rapidly making the acquaintance of the electors. He speaks well, is aggressive, well informed, and proves to be a good personal canvasser. Though not a resident of the county, it is evident that he will poll the full strength of the ticket.

HIGH PRICED BRIDGES.

	Cost the Province	Market Price	Loss to Province
Kelburn bridge	\$15,200	\$7,120	\$8,080
Blackburn bridge	10,400	5,152	5,248
Campbell bridge	10,400	4,528	5,872
Petrolia bridge	5,172	1,500	3,672
Port Blain bridge	5,500	1,000	4,500
Saunders' Bk bridge	448	144	304
Dunlop bridge	1,136	508	628
Grand Manan bridge	1,232	312	920
Hill Cove bridge	1,280	268	1,012
Total	\$51,632	\$20,776	\$30,856

Computing on the basis of the cost that are known the following payments have been made:

	Cost	Loss to Province
Badminton bridge	\$7,120	\$7,120
Tahara bridge	1,500	1,500
Cusack's bridge	1,500	1,500
Hutchison bridge	1,000	1,000
Ball Creek bridge	1,000	1,000
Total	\$10,120	\$10,120

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The Annual Meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association.

Wants the Militia Drill Extended to Sixteen Days—Getting Ready for Meeting of Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 7.—Militia general orders issued today contain the following items: A board will assemble at Stanley barracks, Toronto, on the 2nd proximo for the purpose of drawing up regulations for the wearing and maintenance of the new Oliver equipment about to be issued for general use. The principles which the board general orders to be carried out in regional, brigade and division drill and manoeuvres during the ensuing drill season for cavalry and infantry will be explained at Stanley barracks on March 3rd. The following non-commissioned officers of the permanent corps will embark on the Vancouver from Halifax for England on the 6th inst. to undergo a course of instruction in the medical staff corps duties at the royal medical corps at Aldershot hospital. Sergeant J. A. Hagan of 'A' field battery, R. C. A., Hospital Sergeant John Adair, Royal Canadian Artillery, Quebec; Hospital Sergeant Ernest Copeman, No. 1 Regimental depot, R. C. A., and Hospital Sergeant J. B. Lemon, No. 2 Regimental depot, R. C. A. While undergoing instruction in England, these non-commissioned officers will be treated to all respects as soldiers of the regular force for the purpose of discipline, duties, instructions and examinations, as well as for quarters and rations.

The resignation of Major Talbot, 3th Battalion, of the position of paymaster of the Yukon field force, has been accepted.

Capt. Carpenter has been transferred from No. 1 to No. 4 regulation depot. Several other officers of the permanent corps have changed depots. Surgeon J. A. Col. Nelson, director general of the medical staff, has taken up his duties as general of the medical staff.

Representatives of the Japan Tea Traders' Association will leave here this week to interview the minister of commerce in reference to the tea standards. Only seven maritime province cases are inscribed for hearing at the supreme court term, which commences on February 21st. They are:

Burris v. Ridd; Zwicker v. Ferda; Zwicker v. Zwicker; Atlas v. Brown; Union v. Lebel; Thompson v. St. John; Ben. Russell, M. P., and Richard Dwyer, ex-president of the Halifax Board of Trade, were here today seeing Mr. Blair about the new conditions under which the Canadian Pacific shall run over the Intercolonial line to Halifax.

ROBONTO, Feb. 7.—The tobacco growers of Essex and Kent counties are asking the government to increase the duty on tobacco imported from the United States to 50 cents per pound. Nearly ten million pounds of tobacco were grown in these two counties last summer.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7.—Agonizing, the Filipino representative is still here. He now refuses to speak to strangers. He has taken up the study of the Canadian constitution under the guidance of Hon. Peter Mitchell.

TORONTO, Feb. 7.—Peter Ringhart, the missionary reported killed in Tibet, was well known here. His wife comes from Newbury, Ont. Ringhart started for Tibet seven years ago, his expenses being paid by Chicago people. He is said to have penetrated further into the interior of Tibet than any other man.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—Henry Dalby, conservative organizer for Quebec, arrived in town today, and will be here for a couple of days. Discussing the proposed plan of campaign with Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Dalby says the recent move made by Sir Charles towards strengthening the party in Quebec has, judging from communications received from all parts of Canada, had a most encouraging effect on the party generally. Naturally, Dalby declines to discuss for publication the questions relating to organization.

The ministers in town do not expect their colleagues to return from Washington before Saturday week, and it may be later. If they return during the last of the week, a month's notice will immediately go out calling parliament for 15th March.

It is not likely that the estimates will be ready then, but as a lengthy debate on the address is anticipated, and explanations about the new strategy will be demanded by the opposition, the ministers think they will be able to have the estimates ready by the time this preliminary business is disposed of.

Dates for Sir Charles Tupper's meetings in West Huron have been arranged. He speaks at Clinton 15th and Goderich 16th.

The minister of justice has been advised that Thor. Avery, deputy collector of customs at Port Huron, who formerly deported a Canadian named

DR. SPROULE'S AMBITION

TO BE A PUBLIC BENEFACITOR AND
REDUCE CANADA'S DEATH RATE.



DR. SPROULE, B. A.

When practicing in Toronto I found that there was one prevailing disease from which nearly one-half of the people of Ontario suffered—Catarrh. That people had come to recognize it almost as a necessary evil and that a large proportion of the people had the firm conviction that catarrh was something that could not be cured, and I don't wonder at such an idea being prevalent, judging from the poor results obtained by the local doctors' treatment, and the other remedies in common use.

Catarrh being so rife in Ontario it of course follows that consumption (which might be called catarrh's elder brother) is equally prevalent and is increasing very

rapidly. The statistics of the Ontario Board of Health show this increase to be alarming and consumption has now been christened the White Plague in Canada.

I have right before me the government reports for the months of March and April, 1898. Total number of deaths in Ontario during the month of March, 129, of these 77 being due to consumption. In April there were 173 deaths from the same disease, out of a total number of 219 for the province, or over 70 percent on the average. Think of it, more than twice as many people die in Ontario every year from consumption than from all other diseases combined. It is these

Dr. Bryce, the very efficient secretary of the Board of Health, is adopting rules and formulating regulations by which he hopes to check the spread of the terrible plague.

Now, my ambition is to do some good in the world, to be, if only in a small way, a benefactor to my fellow-beings, I am going to radically reduce the terrible mortality from consumption, by curing catarrh, its forerunner.

Reader, give me the opportunity, you may think it a trivial matter now, but remember the proverbial "stick in time." Even if you don't mind for yourself, you owe it to those who love you, or those who may be dependent upon you, to get your disease cured before it gets a strong hold on the system, and perhaps develops into consumption.

Send for my symptom blank, and I will explain the method of home treatment with which I cured so many catarrh patients at far distant points all over Canada. Dr. Sproule, B. A. (graduate Dublin University, Formerly Surgeon British Naval Royal Mail Service), Catarrh Specialist, 7 Doane street, Boston.

Meagre from Port Lambton, Ont., last September, has been dismissed by the United States government.

The Sun Oil Refining Co. of Hamilton has appealed to the railway committee against the discrimination of the railway companies in the carriage of Canadian oil.

The minister of the interior desires that English settlers are to be evicted from townships to make way for Doukhobors, but notices to this effect have actually been served upon some settlers.

The small fishing season has been extended to April 25th.

The report that Howland's term of office as lieutenant governor of P. E. I. has been extended three months lacks official confirmation.

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—The public accounts and estimates were brought down in the legislature today. The receipts for the year amount to \$3,243,191, and the expenditure to \$3,305,481, an increase over last year of \$36,401. The fall in receipts is due to a decrease in the crown lands department owing to the embargo put on the export of logs to the United States.

The Telegram's London cable says: The London Times, discussing the probability of Edward Blake's succeeding to the Irish leadership, thinks they are not good. Judging by his career in Canada, Blake is not likely to be selected to hold together a party in danger of breaking up.

Smallpox is still spreading in Eastern Ontario. New cases are reported from Ayrshire and Williamsburg townships today.

MONTREAL, Feb. 8.—The Star's London correspondent cables: Lord Strathcona, who has almost entirely recovered from his influenza, will preside tonight at the banquet at the Chateau Club, at which Lord Aberdeen will render an account of his governorship. Blake will also be present.

Lord Strathcona's letter to the press regarding Canadiana openings for immigrants and capitalists, has brought a remarkable number of responses to the high commissioner's office. The Canadian Gazette today emphasizes Lord Strathcona's promise that immigrants will be cordially welcomed, not by an alien race, but by their kith and kin. Canada is clearly still the theme of great interest to large numbers of Englishmen.

Lord Mount Stephen has sent a thousand pounds to the Prince of Wales hospital fund, and says he intends to contribute a like sum annually.

The latest Klondyke flotation is Bennet Lake and Klondyke Navigation company, with a capital of one hundred thousand pounds. Mr. Lowie, M. P., is chairman. The flotation excites some adverse comment. The Western Star Gazette says the new shareholders will be left to gamblers, who have underwritten them upon terms the directors do not find convenient to disclose, making use of the obnoxious waiver clause to hide contracts from those whose money they seek.

MONTREAL, Feb. 8.—The late Sir John Abbott's residence on Sherbrooke street, was purchased by a number of gentlemen and will be converted into a club house.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—There was only a small attendance at the annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery association held here today. The governor general was present and made a felicitous speech. Lt. Col. Irwin was elected president for the ensuing year. The vice-presidents are: Lt. Col. King, 7th B. F.; Lt. Col. Longworth, 4th; Lt. Col. Coules, 2nd; Lt. Col. G. W. Jones, 3rd. The auditors are: Lt. Col. Jones, Lt. Col. Macpherson and Lt. P. E. Knight. The members of council are: Lt. Col. H. A. Macdonald, Lt. Col. Crawford-Lindsay and Lt. Col. J. B. Armstrong.

Major General Hutton said the suggestions made last year had his support, and he would have much pleasure in supporting them. These suggestions referred to mobilizing, shed accommodation, dress, etc. With respect to dress it was important, but the particular thing was efficiency. Touching upon the important question of a garrison artillery arm, he said that it was extraordinary to see the interest the artillery had taken in their work under such trying circumstances. With the exception of the 1st Halifax and 5th British Columbia, the guns were all obsolete, and it was a marvel to him how under such circumstances they were able to

keep together. The country is on the eve of receiving movable guns for two battalions. In respect to having a team visit Canada from Great Britain, he thought it would be best to leave it for another year, owing to the changes that he referred to. He had recommended to the government to extend the drill from twelve to sixteen days, twelve days was altogether too short. Proceeding, the general said he was very much astonished when he came to this country to see the low standard of scientific attainments in Canada. This was not due to the officers, but to circumstances. There was not a single officer in Canada who had any technical or scientific training as an artilleryman. There was not a single officer in the country who was technically qualified to put himself at the head of a school of gunnery. To meet this difficulty he had been able to get the minister of militia to send two officers to Woolwich and afterwards to go to Shoeburyness to get the necessary instruction.

The Governor General's Foot Guards have sent out a circular to all corps to bring pressure on the government to fix a day on Monday for the full moon within three days of the full moon.

The officers of parliament have been ordered to send everything in readiness for March 3rd for the meeting, which may be either then or the 10th.

Sir Charles Tupper's grandson, the son of Stewart Tupper, named of his farm at Harrow school.

Representatives of the Japan Tea Traders' association, were here today interviewing the minister of commerce about tea standards.

THE SUN HOLIDAY ISSUE. Times, published in copious photographs of son of W. F. years ago.

THE DEATH OF A PUBLIC MAN. A public man, who had been a member of the House of Commons, died yesterday of aged 50 years. Good health when he was in the prime of life, which developed into a fatal result, placing this case of W. F. service.

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