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to v. SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM.

THE WEEKLY SUN

7 ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 8, 1997.

POLITICS AND PLUNDER.

A lawyer residing in one of the large towns of this province writes the Sun concerning the influence of money and monied men in politics. Our cor respondent remarks on the cost of fing elections and observes that men with axes to grind monopolize the legislative influence in the country. He finds that good men with strong convictions are withdrawing mot afford to remain there. Our kept out of it by fear of the en expense imposed upon a candidate," so that "men with money or the nom-Inces of men with money are the only men available as candidates in the local field," while "politics generally are controlled by professional politiclans, who enter politics to make

This correspondent does not agree with the Sun on most political ques tions, but to his reflections on provincial politics we can take little exception. The recent tendency in provincial politics has been toward the elimination of the legislature. The presence of wealthy men in the provincial legislature is not so obvious. The house of assem bly is not a body of rich people though most of the members are the ansat considerable expense to themselves

The worst feature in the provincial many people who, as cur correspond-ent says, are there to make money or to earn a living." There is little in provincial politics to induce a man of means to spend his money to less influence than some other m not abanden for office or patronage politics in disgust or enters into comtition with the opportunist member

The balance of power in our legislature has too often been held by unprinciples and apparently without concience in public affairs have been able and once there have simply made their course the government, having control is the highest bidder. But no one doubts for a moment that several sent ministry would have supported E Stockton government with the same

How is this to be remedied? By

und remain. The opportu stedges his lifetp to every local scheme, who trims his sails to suit every favoring wind, who agrees with everytize the votes of the brethren, will still have an advantage over a man who has some beliefs and who not fie.

face before we get to the root of this matter. Money has influence on elections because a large number of voters lemand pay for their votes. That demand will continue until the supply is known to be cut off. Candidates do not want to spend money and the subscribers of the party do not want to provide it. At present, however, they feel that they must do it or be beaten. The evil will go on so long as the madagers of the two parties permit it. It cannot be stopped by laws which both parties from the first ntend to violate: laws which are only put into operation when party purposes seem to require it, and which at offer times are made a nullity by a deliberate agreement of the principal statesmen in the country. When the serious public men of the country give up pretence and decide that in the interest of both parties and of the state corrupt expenditure in elections shall stop, it will stop.

In the meantime there is one course open to the men who control or influce the choice of candidates. If these men think of nothing but the p ssibility of electing the ticket, there is no help in them. But in the interes of the country-or even of their party they ought to choose men who have ideas on public matters and who can be relied upon to stand by their convictions. The conventions should consider that it is no better than a de feat to elect a candidate who will go over to the other side of the other side

What is true of the convention is true of the electorate. The people are ot often deceived by men in whose integrity they have confidence. The political adventurer who is in politics for gain is usually known beforehund or at least strongly suspected to be such. If the man who is continually trimming between parties for his own advantage is trusted by either, that ranty deserves to be betraved.

provide a remedy for the evil that has efallen our provincial politics. But the beginning of the cure will be found when people of both parties who have no selfish purpose to serve, refuse fo cenaries. Let the two parties drive he opportunists out of their own front ranks, and then they will be in Mr. Blair has not much reason for a better position to deal with the cor-

## ANOTHER MUDDLE

The London Draper's Record, which claims the largest circulation of any the Canadian differential tariff contains a serious blemish. Since the publication of the article, which we reproduce today, certain orders-incouncil have been passed which apply the minimum tariff to articles imported from the continent by way of Great Britain It is still required that the goods shall be kept in the original package, and other conditions are in-posed to guard against the application of the preference to countries that do not deserve it. These regulations may be found necessary in the future, if only one or two countries are to enjoy the most favored nation privilege. But it is hard to see any ecessity for them now. Germany, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and in fact nearly all the countries of Europe are now entitled to the sam tariff preference as Great Britain What does It matter then whether the law is applied only to goods which come direct, or to those which comis in earnest in desiring to increase Canadian trade with another country the regulations should encourag rather than discourage the trade by way of English houses.

## A PATHETIC APPRAL FROM

MONTREAL ----No Canadian journal speaks in inder way of Sir Wilfred Laurier in his day of glory than the Montreal Star. But the warm and almost effusive welcome of the Star has with it a note of admonition. Following the words of greeting we read the followng more anxious language:

revoit among his own follows try simply cannot stand a politic and no one sees this more clean patron-liberals who have cried ale my for years. Sir Wilfred must us my for years. Sir Wilfred must us de life must stand with the liber of with him, or surrender to the clich boasts that elections are lith prayers."

the premier. We shall see how they result. Even if it were true that Sir Wilfred Laurier is "easily the strongest man in his party" it would not be certain that he would take the reins fron "Tarte and Blair." But the premier has given no sign of the possession of great strength. In the days of Mr. rcier Sir Wilfred was his most subservient follower, and whatever policy the Quebec leader laid down that the federal leader adopted. Since the fate of Mr. Mercier Sir Wilfred Laurier has been the much obliged and most obedient humble servant of Mr. Tarte. The tariff policy of the ministry was not of Sir Wilfred's manufacture. Three who saw the leader in the louse when the tariff resolutions were inder discussion easily discovered that he did not devise it. He did not ever nderstand the resolutions. In fact he did not appear to have read them. Sir Wilfred Laurier has not been able to control his colleagues even to the extent of causing them to respect the solemn pledge he gave parliament about dismissals from office.

Moreover, there is nothing in Sir Wilfred's career to show that he would suppress Mr. Tarte and Mr. Blair if he had the power. The Drummond deal was negotiated before Sin Wilfred went to the jubilee. Sir Wilfred seems to have known about Mr. eenshield's contributions to the party funds, and it would appear from Mr. Tarte's own statements that the premier understood about the share Mr. Greenshields had in the purchase of La Patrie for the benefit of the liberal party and of Mr. Tarte's sons. When the exposure of the Bale des Chaleur steal was announced Sir Wilfred Laurier expressed no regret. He has never to this day severed his intimacy with the politicians who negotiated that deal, and never suggested the return to the treasury of the stolen money, a great part of which was spent for Sir Wilfred Laurier's political benefit. As soon as an opportunity came to him the libera leader placed at the head of a great spending department one of the mer proceeds of the Bale des Chale steal and called another beneficiary to an important public position.

may take the reins from the hands of Mr. Blair has not much reason for exprotests of some of his New Bru wick supporters in parliament, told him what manner of public man the leader of the government in this province had been. The leader passed over members who had no stain on their record and took Mr. Blair because the latter had achieved success. Sir Wilfred knew how this success had been achieved and at what a price. When he took into his cabinet the element represented by Mr. Blair and Mr. Tarte he showed that this was the material he wanted. Nothing has happened since inconsistent with the previous character and conduct of these ministers, and the reasonable conclusion is that if Sir Wilfred liked Mr. Tarte and Mr. Blair in July 1886 he is still better pleased with them has changed his view on matters of administration, as he has in questions

## A PARALLEL

Canada is giving Sir Whired Lau tier a fine reception. The province of the return of the late Count Mercie from his spectacular European tout The associations of Sir Wilfred Lau rier and Count Mercier are the same The present premier was the ally and nstrument of the late premier of Quebec. The worst influence about Mr. Mercier was that of Mr. Tarte and his associates, and these are the in-fluences that surround Sir Wilfred Laurier.

The achievement of Star Pointer, who has brought the pacing record within two minutes, is not a cause of onishment. The events of the last two seasons foreshadowed this final triumph. Two other pacers have ome very close to two minutes, each naking the third or last quarter at a two minute gait. It will therefore be no surprising thing if one of the offiner pacers should match the per-formance of Star Pointer before the season ends. Meanwhile the two min-

The doctrine than the pen is mightier than the sword is explained. sent a telegram to Sir Wilfred Laurier summoning him to open the St. John Colonel Tucker is by trade a fighter. He charged on the prime minister, and succeeded in surrounding him in the first campaign. Sir Wilfred surrendered at discretion, and the colonel will drag him in triumph at his charlot wheels on opening day.

MURPHY'S COW AND KILLAM'S cows.

Things have changed since the death of Mrs. Murphy's cow. When Mr. Mackenzle was premier and in charge of the rail ways and other public works. Hon. Peter Mitchell succeeded in obtaining an allowance of \$40 to Mrs. Murphy for a cow which had been killed by the train. It is a matter of history that Mr. Mackenzie resisted the payment to the last extremity, helding that it was a case in which the government was not justly liable. The only way by which Mr. Mitchell could secure the payment of the claim was by obstructing the business of parliament with long and frequent discussion of the wrong done the owner of the cow. Finally the minister concluded that it would be cheaper and more convenient to pay the bill than to have hanging over him the daily fear of a fresh oration on the

Murphy cow question. What would Mr. Mackenzie have thought and said if he had been asked to pay \$150 each for several cows, not killed by the train, but by the fall of a bridge that the owner had placed across a railway cutting for his own onvenience? What would the sturdy Scotchman who resisted the Murphy claim so long have thought of the Killam scheme? Mr. Killam was told that his bridge was rotten, but he continued to use it. The structure went down, as the railway men said It would. And some of his cows were killed. Mr. Killam calmly asked the late government to pay for them. He was then professedly a good supporter of the ministry, but the department could see no reason why he should be

paid for his own neglect. It has not taken Mr. Blair long to see reasons why Mr. Killam should be paid at a rate several times higher than the price of the widow Murphy's cow. Evidently things are not the same as when Mr. Mackenzie, gun in hand, stood guard over the federal treasury. Yet the need of an honest armed man to stand guard day and night where the public money is kept was never so great as it is now.

### SOME GRAVE ISSUES

The troubles in the government party continue and at some points feeling runs high. Beginning in the west, the Aberul organ at Winnipeg cannot find language too strong to denounce Mr. Sifton for appointing Mr. F. C. Wade, the pamphleteer, to a good position in the Yukon country. Mr. Wade is the author of the work on the Manitoba school question, which was used everywhere campaign literature. The Manitoba government gave him a grant for pay and an office too. But the chief, trouble seems to be that Mr. Wade, though a good liberal, did not assist Mr. Richardson, M. P. for Lisgar, in his campaign. Mr. Wale it seems has no confidence in Mr. Richardson, and the member calls his minister all sorts of bad names for appointing Mr. Wade to office.

Then we have the great Cameron question. The Gaderich editor says that Cameron, M. P., is a Har, a coward; an office seeker and a nepotist. Mr. Cameron, M. P., says the grit editor vacated the office that Cameron got for his own son-in-law and that's all the matter.

In the far east we see the same trouble. The Monoton Transcript complains of "Hessians" who want all the good offices.

The Truro Guardian is furious because the liberals of that town are protesting against the dismissal of the efficient and popular collector for that port. The Guardian will consent to a grievance meeting of the party in the county if liberals are base enough to object to the spoils system.

And now here comes the New Glasgow Evening Chronicle, which says: "It looks as though the New Brunswick politicians will not be content with anything or any person until they fill all the public offices along the line of L. C. R. as much as possible with New Brunswick men. Everything points that way since minister of railways, Mr. Blair, as-sumed control, and the hon, min-ister would do well to check the flow of furor officio which seems to exist in New Brunswick."

The era of high statesmanship has surley come at last.

The present democratic government of Canala includes the following

Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Richard Cartwright. Sir Oliver Mowat.

Sir Henry Joly. Sir Louis Davies. And there are more to follow. AUGUST WEATHER.

D. L. Hutchinson, director of D. L. Hutchinson, director of the St. John Observatory, reports the average temperature for the past month 62.5; highest temperature, 76.5, on the 5th, and lowest, 48, on the 24th; local amount of rainfall, 3.885 inches; of this amount 1 inch fell on the 11th and upwards of halt an inch fell on each of the following days, viz., the 1st, 4th, 16th and 25th. The only thunder storm of impontance occurred on the afternoon of the 1st, but thunder was recorded on the 4th, 6th, 8th, 15th and 17th.

THE THREE AGES OF MAN.

He swore that for true love he's marry; In a cottage he'd much rather tarry, With his love by his side. Than take for his bride A girl who had millions to carry. He was twenty.

Ш. rears passed; he was thirty and single in society's gay world he'd mingle,
He had loved haif a score;
He was loving once more.
Less? No. Her cin's golden jingte.
He was thirty.

III. A bachelor still, the old sinner,
Met a malden and tried hard to win her;
Not because she we's fair,
Or had money to spare,
But—because she could order a dinner,
He was forty.

## YOUNG DOC'S WAGER

The real beginning of this story was at about midsummer some 15 years ago. Melville Opdyke, who was reading medicine here with old Doc Thomas, had been driving over the hill to the Wilsey settlement pretty regular for some time. One afternoon he started rather earlier than common, and as usual drove straight to Gavin Ingram's. "Young Doc," as we all called Melville then, got to Ingram's just as the ald man had comfortably seated himself on his front stoop to enjoy his after-supper pipe. Opdyke tied his horse in front of the house and went and sat down by Ingram, and told him why he had driven over Ingram smoked hard while the young man was talking. When he had finished the older man took his pipe out of his mouth, threw back his shaggy head and laughed till his big chest heaved like a blacksmith's bellows. When he had got his breath he looked the young man over with great care.

"I declare, Young Doc," he said at last, in his strong north of Ireland way of talking, which I can't quite reproduce, "the very notion is enough to make Old Bald Hill turn over between the valleys and snicker. To think of my Meg a-marryin' with a slim young chap like you, that don't do enough work from one year's end to another to make water bisters come in the palms of his hands.

"Nny, nay! No young bill roller with

ands.
"Nay, nay! No young pill roller with
off paddies and lace shoes, who wears
whate collar all the time as if every
lay was the Sabbath, can have my lass.
t would be as easy for the knatics
hat are hankerin' to see the cars here
in this valley get the line of the new
ailroad changed as for the likes of you
o win Meg.
"Take no offence, had," Gavin Ingram
went on commiseratingly. "I don't dis-

"Take no offence, lad," Gavin Ingram went on commiseratingly. "I don't dislike ye—not I—you can't help it that ye were born to tend sick folk instead of doing good, honest, hard work, and of course ye can't help being taken up with Meg, but you must surely get that foolish notion out of your boy's head."

"Young Doc" heard Gavin through as patiently as Gavin had listened to him. Just as the older man finished the younger one looked up and saw Meg, oale and with blazing eyes, standing in the doorway. She put her finger on her lips and stepped softly back into the house.

"Well, Gavin Ingram," said Melville, as calmly as he could, "I'm right sorry you feel that way. But I'll tell you one thing. I'll marry Meg and you'll see the railroad trains running through this vafley and sight across your own flats."

This seemed to amuse Gavin more than ever, and again he kughed long and hearty.

"Well, well," he said after a while,

ell, well, he said after a while, lesee. And I'll make a bangwin you right now, my fine fellow. It alroad is ever built through this you shall have Meg and welcome, ding she'll have you, unless in the

in's next move.

"Now," said the old man, "we'll call the lass and explain it all to her so that everything 'll be fair and above

came out.

"Young Doc" did not have a long conversation with Meg that evening. There were still traces of tears on her fact when he drove away, but her last word to him showed that she was not alto

were still traces of tears on her face when he drove away, but her last words to him showed that she was not altogether sure her lover had the worst end of the bargain.

"Well, Melville," she said, "maybe you're right, but suppose you should be wrong? You wouldn't dare break you word to Gavin Ingram!"

"I'll not have to, Meg. never fear, but even if I'm wrong we'll find some way to change his mind."

It was not over the hill and towards the Corners that Melville turned his horse's head when he drove away from Gavin Ingram's that night, but in the direction of Slatertown, where he knew the chief engineer of the new railroad was staying for a few days. The young medical student had chanced to make himself of some service in dressing a sprained ankle for this great personage a few days previous, and therefore had no difficulty in getting him to listen to his story. It was long past midnight when they parted, and the "Young Doc" whistled confidently to himself as he drove over Bald Hill back to the Corners.

Webe all's goin' to speep as fast as we can here, and the Barkley Conners folks as crowin' over us in great style."

Gavin was so mad about it that he could hardly talk. Finally he found usice enough to swear he'd never go to the meeting, and then he drove away in a high state of indignation.

Well the meeting was a great success. Gavin tried to stay away, but he couldn't though when he got there he did his best first to work up a strong no-railroad sentiment, and then to break up the gathering. But a master all about the natural advantages of their valley. Then he pictured the discrease it would be to such an enterprising lot of citizens if the road were to be gobbled up by such a backwood and behind-hand settlement as Barkley's Corners. He had himself left the Corners because of the superior attractions of their township, and he was personally so much interested that he would start the subscription with \$200, nearly his entire savings from his wages as a school teacher before he had begun to read medicine. If the others would properly follow suit and then vote the bonds at a special town meeting, to be called some time the next week, the prize would be farmers before the meeting, as well as in his speech, for the needed subscriptions were all made, and a resolution in favor of bonding at a special town meeting, to be held the next month was passed without a dissenting voice. Gavin being too enraged for vote at all. Although Gavin had been the only one present at the meeting who was opposed to the railroad, there were several others in the township, and they and lugram strained every nerve to frustrate Young Doc's plan. Gavin did most, of course, for he had a double motive. He hardly slept until the day of the special meeting, and he called on admost every voter in the settlement. Of course Young Doc don't rest a minute, and Miss Meg wanted to help, but Gavin, in a voice of thunder, forbade her going out of the house or seeing Opdyke till after the fight was over, and both she and her lover thought it best to

summer the construction train actually crossed the flat lands of Gavin's farm, and the engine seemed to toot a laugh at the old Londonderry man every time the engineer pulled the whistle cord. Gavin made a great stand against the men when they got ready to go to work on his land, taking up his position right in the middle of the line as surveyed, but a dozen of the men picked him up bodily and carried him away roaring with rage, in spite of his frantic struggles. It was a great lesson to him, and he took it to heart most pitifully. For a month or two he managed to avoid Young Doc, but the meeting o ald not be put off for ever, and one day they ran against one another at Graham's store at Slatertown. Young Doc held out his hand, but for a minute langram refused to see it. Then he suddenly changed his mind, and gripped Opdyke's hand till the bones crucked.

"You're a fine lad, Young Doc," said Gavin, "and I'd be pleased to welcome ye at the house whenever ye're minded to come up and set the day. "Ye're

Gavin, "and I'd be pleased to welcome ye at the house whenever ye're minded to come up and set the day. 'Ye've won yer point, and I'll not gainsay ye yer reward."

It was not tidl after that that any outsider knew why Young Doc had taken up the railroad fight, but when it got noised abroad it made him more popular than ever, for everybody then thought the building of the railroad would make good-sized towns spring up at every crossroad. Whether it did or not is neither here nor there. For years nobody knew, either, that the Opdyke went to see the engineer, and that the latter always looked upon Young Doe's bargain with Gavin as an especial dispensation of providence in tavor of the railroad company. It's only fair to say, though, that Young Doc didn't know this either.

Gavin Ingram was a great success in his defeat, for he gave his lass and Young Doc such a wedding as the valley had never seen before or since. He insisted on their being married right away after the rails were laid across his farm, and then he forced Young Doc to take enough money to carry him through his course at one of the big medical colleges, for Gavin was well heeled as to the dollars.

That's all there is to the story, but it isn't likely many folks outside the Corners and the Valley have ever before heard that he sought to change the route of a railroad to get his wife.

How to Be Happy.

Dr. Depew's directions for being happy are published for the comfort of those who are despondent. "My recipe for happiness is to keep in touch with the young. Join in their games, be a partner in their dance, romp the fastest and turn the quickest in the Virginia reel of the country dance, go up to the old college and sit down and light your pipe and sing college songs, take the children to the theatre and howl with them at the roaring farce, and laugh with them at the comedy, and cry with them at the tragedy; be their confident in their love affairs, and, if they are not equal to it, write their love letters, and never stop writing some for yourself." How to Be Happy.

A Long Telegraph Line. The longest telegraph line in the world above ground and without a break has just been completed in Australia. The line runs from Rockhampton, in Queensland, to Broome, in Western Australia, and crosses about two-thirds of the entire continent. The total length is something over 6000 miles.—Philadel-

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# PROVINCI

ALBER Hopewell Hill, All The remains of the ore, who was ki mill on Thursday I tion Bay, Newfoun ment, in accordance instructions receive man's sister.

The funeral of th of Waterside took p and was very largel I. B. Colwell conduct Miss Sara Rogers, Rogers, has returned ed trip to Halifax a Mrs. T. B. Moore of ing at the Hill.

The ladies of the at Albert gave a s open air concert on O. Barber on the et day of this week. realized. Potato rust has fields hereabout. At the crops will be ba Mrs A. C. M. Lan

day from St .John, undergoing treatm of the eyes.
John C. Tingley, known resident at the age of 75 y was a large farmer years was proprie works at the Cape management of his He leaves a wife, Mrs. Morley W. Pyo Mrs. Herbert Con ape—and one son Mrs. W. R. Stiles lington, Mass., who home by this morni laden, passed dow outward bound.

Hopewell Hill, Al The funeral of the ley of Hopewell Ca terday and was ver The services were I. B. Colwell, pasto Baptist church. The the Calkin's cemeter The sch. Wawbe topsides replanked and stern put in, Misses Mamie St McGorman left by for Fredericton, to ormal school. A large quantity housed the last fer

dition. The crop g ior one. CHARLO

St. Andrews, Aug. daughter of Hugh Montreal Star, while a field near the Alor tripped, fell, and fr nn. The arm was Graham with the ton via the C. P. R where she will me ire the neo

was played on He Saturday afternoon that the Algonqu forced by St. John H. H. Hansard, the rested with the First innnings, second innings 28. innings, 24 runs, wickets to fall. H. John and J. A. We bowlers for the

The railway stat sented a very anim que scene yesterda as it was by grou of the Algonquit see them off. The rying to and fro, checked, hand shak Station Master I pressed, was eq

getting through

Rev. Alexander

mington, Delaware ng service in Gr day last. The reader and forcib W. Mahon, the J evening diet of w Grand Manan, W. H. Perry's pu liest., while Rev. at Campobello. Mrs. G. H. Per H. Perry of St. Jo Rev. W. H. Perr Patrick Dooley was recently cor

gett. It is rumored t w in the field A. Fraser of W charles Dixon of sympathy is expr der, who is the p the office, as he of Officials of the sury department the boats and a herrings from Gra port and Lubec eign waters. The always enjoyed i rings imported of sarknes and ling purposes, their cargoes he but taking the port, Gloucester

to pay duty on United States cu the law and co result in a lar otherwise comi

the purchase of