SIX

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THE NEWS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 7, 1906.

YOUTHFUL INDOLENCE

The complaint is common among business men that the young men and boys of the present day do not manifest the diligence and enthusiasm for their work that characterized the young men of the early days. This grumbling may be due, in some cases to the fading memory of old age, or to the gloomy outlook of a chronic dyspeptic, but so constant and general is the complaint that it may fairly be taken

to represent the fact of the case. It is true that old age often expects too much from youth. The preliminary canter often betrays a restiveness and playfulness that disappear entirely when the contestants get away. A real difficulty appears when there is no evidence of a desire to get away. The discouraging feature in many cases is the sublime self-content of some young men in their folly and inefficiency. There is some cause for thoughtfulness when it is true that many of our boys and young men grow to manhood and. assume the responsibilities of maturity without having acquired ability to do any task with a thoroughness that makes their service valuable and indispensable.

Boys are not an isolated species

latter task appeals to them as quite unimportant if not quite vulgar.

Current literature is much engaged

with the discussion of Socialism, yet a casual reader will rarely find any clean definition of the nature of this much discussed movement. Doctrines of a widely different character are properly described as Socialistic. Men of very diverse, political and economic opinions are freely called Socialists. the term to every man who is in sym-

mation the title Socialist.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

army of consumptives a very large percent. are inebriates, alcoholics and spirit and drug takers. "Bad air, laden with germs and con tact with other victims are all insig-

nificent causes, compared with the degenerations from alcohol, and the toxines from neglect of healthy living. "Tuberculosis and alcoholism are so There is a marked tendency to apply closely associated that all measures of prevention and treatment must recogpathy with any movement which looks to the betterment of the material conof them can be stamped out, the same ditions of the poor, Labor unionists as yellow or typhoid fevers, and the are often called Socialists, because they work of the future will be in this di-

contend for a largor share in the pre- rection." sent distributions of the profits of in--+-+-+-dustry. Ardent Christians receive the

REFORESTATION.

name because they look forward hope-In connection with the action of the fully to the realization of the ideal of New Brunswick government for the brotherly love, when each man shall protection and preservation of its forwork for the good of all. Political reests it is instructive to note that so formers, who advocate the use of the great has been the denudation of the owers of the state in resisting the New England watershed that the Amoppressions of wealth, are charged with erican government has recently approhaving Socialistic tendencies. To advocate the establishment of co-operational forest reserves in this region. tive enterprises, the introduction of The bill provides for the setting apart he system of profit-sharing into existof \$00,000 acres from which flow the five ing industries, the progressive taxaprincipal rivers, mamely, the Connectition of property as a safeguard against cut, the Merrimac, the Androscoggin, the accumulation of large private forthe Saco, and the Piscataqua, with tunes, the state control of national their important tributaries and enormmonopolies, is to earn in popular estious water powers; and in the Appalachian Mountains, 4,000,000 acres.situated But such a liberal use of the term

at the headwaters of the James, the has never been countenanced by thor-Roanoke, the Yadkin, the Catawba, ough-going Socialists. Whatever their the two Broads, the Saluda, and the failings they have never been guilty Chatooga: the Coosa and Chattahooof concealing their real purposes by chee, and the Kanawha and the Tenthe use of evasive language. They nessee - this watershed receiving the have invariably given emphasis to the heaviest rainfall east of the Sierras. fact that Socialism is not a vague A course similar to this was followed movement including every dream of by the French government in 1860. social betterment, but that it is a dewhen it appropriated \$15,000,000 to purfinite and radical method of remedying chase 400,000 acres of the deforested social ills. According to their oft-repeated assertions, a man is not a Socialist simply because he is dissatified for reforestation, and it must yet acwith present conditions and is an advocate of some proposed change. He must believe that the Socialistic diagnosis is correct, and that the Socialistic such expensive process is necessary, remedy is alone adequate for the case. and if the present agitation for forest Moreover, there is no indefiniteness preservation is followed by energetic went to bed hungry." in the expression of Socialists on this action we may, without any great outpoint. Their contention is that the

lay, provide for the continuance, in perpetuity, of a lumber supply sufficient for all our demands.

-+-+-+-A BUSINESS TARIFF.

existing private holdings of the few, Since 1897 Canada has grown and among the many. Such a distribulike all quick growing things, has tion would be distinctly contrary to grown unevenly. In different sections life insurance. This is false doctrine of the country different conditions and to this getting away from the first principles, and the haste for large to the socialistic tendency. Their conhave developed, in different industries, tention is that capital held for the benefit of a private individual is essendifferent conditions. The old tariff tially theft. It must even increase the garment, while still providing suffipower of the few who have, and the cient protection against the storm of helplessness of the many who have competition does not fit so well as it not. Their remedy is the plausible one did. Here and there it hampers free of the abolition of the right of private movement; here and there it is looser property and the vesting of all present than it need be. And the growth is and future holdings in the State. In continuing. To provide for these the hands of the State, capital would changes and to allow for more changes still control industry; but it would ex- inevitable in the hastening future, Mr. business. In one Canadian company last

tedious task of making wealth. It is Consumption is attracting a great deal discount of one-third, each item of small wonder that very frequently the of attention; alcoholism is neglected trade is considered separatoly. There and the preventable deaths from both are some increases and some decreases will exceed in number any estimates of but the general result is more fayou the present. Of the hundred thousand able to Britain, is calculated to coninchifates dying every year, consump- siderably increase British exportation and pneumonia are the most prom- tions to Canada, especially in lines in inent causes at the last. Of the vast which Britain competes with other

THE NEWS, ST. JOHN. N. B. FRIDAY, DECEMBER

countries. The intermediate tariff is a separate affair. It ranges about ten per cent. lower than the general tariff and is to be used as a lever to pry reciprocal treatment from other countries. It is not to go in force now, nor at any time unless after special negotiations with another country, that country Hear that robin agrees to give Canada similarly favorable terms. The changes in the iron nize this relation, if they succeed. Both and steel bounties, together with Mr. Fielding's significant warning to the quarreling Cape Breton companies, the reform, the drawback system, the abolition of the free importation of goods used by the government, the dumping clause, the sugar duties, and many other important modifications in de tail demand future consideration.

A CRUEL PRACTICE.

(Toronto Globe.)

The cruelest practice of which the daily newspaper is guilty is that of easually adding to the information about a burglary that the perpetrator overlooked a drawer containing \$350 priated \$3,000,000 to set aside to na- Can it be wondered at that the relations between the press and the "profession" are strained?

JUAN FERNANDEZ.

(Mail and Empire.) Juan Fernandez is still on the map, notwithstanding the report that it had

In.sun and sh been sunk as the result of seismic disturbance. This will be good news to Then . came the the present-day readers of Robinson With wind and Crusoe, who, let us hope, are as large Making brillian percentage of the juvenile population One ruin wide

as they were a generation ago

HOW TO LIVE. (Banger Commercial.)

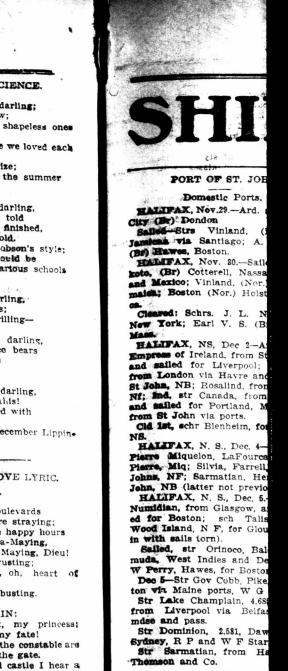
The Rev. William Howe, now dead in in Cambridge at the age of 100, was the oldest Baptist clergyman in the world. His explanation of his ability to turn a century and maintain his activity and health to the last was regular house area; it has incurred for over forty abundance of sleep and simple diet. years an annual expenditure of \$600,000 That certainly is an admirable code of rules for keeping well and living long. Anybody who conforms to those reguquire an additional tract at a cost of lations is not likely to ring the \$20,000,000. Fortunately Canada has phone night-call of the physician very awakened to its danger before any often. An old doctor once said; have been called very often to attend persons who ate a late dinner before going to bed, but never to one who

INSURANCE INVESTMENTS

(Toronto News.)

It must not be forgotten that there But no good en is no real necessity for exceptional Success in fai profits of high interest-bearing secur-ities. The investment side of life in-New life shall s surance has been emphasized by life New from th insurance companies generally, to the -W. T. Allison, exclusion of the primal and basic idea. of indemnity, which is the essence of Husband-My insatiable man everything he profits and huge size, may be traced 39 per cent. of the abuses in the life in-Wife-Can't J ter to him? surance world. Too much attention should not be paid to certain insurance interests which betray undue anxiety for great profits. Life insurance, in its analysis, has nothing to do with these large returns. It should be said that some companies do not trouble their policyholders unduly with these profits. The management uses the profits to help pay expenses in getting new

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の書の	SOMEONE'S SUITED.	NEW VERSION OF VAMPIRE.	SPECIALIZED SCIENCE.
No. Share and	Rainin'? Well, I'm thinkin' mebbe, Someone's suited, if yon ain't; An' the grass an' trees are freshenin' So's they'd had a cost of paint, Someone didn't want the sunshine, Someone needed this same rain; We can't all be suited always,	A fool there was and he bought some stock (Even as you and I!) He was told it was strong as eternal rock (We called him a lamb of the newest flock); But the fool he wought an enormous	Three only three, my darling; Separate, solemn, slow; Not like the unexiliful shapeless We used to enow When we kissed because we loved other Heed! as of style or size; And lavished kisses as the summ
the second s	If a body frets an' scolds. Turn your mouth a lestle upward	block (Even as you and I!) Oh, the risks we take and the deals we make, And the spoil of our head and hand, Belong to the Magnate who knew too much (And now we know that he knew too much), But we didn't understand.	Lavishes flies, my darling, Is Hobsor a. We are told "Tis calm, correct and finished, Though somewhat cold." I kiss thee, dear, in Hobson's st "Tis meet hat we should be Conversant with the various sch Of kissery.
	Fairly revellin' in song, He don't care how hard it's pourin' He don't care a mite how long. Though he's gettin' wet an' soppin', He says weather all depends On the state of one's own feelin's, What is best the good Lord sends.	A fol there was and his stock he sold (Even as you and I!) And then with a bound it upward roll- ed (At the word of the Magnate who con- trolled), But the fool was scared and his feet got cold	The second kiss, my darling, Is *ndrew Carnegie's; ""s bountiful and thrilling- It seems to please. Observe, then, oh, my darling, This kiss resemblance bears To the rich osculation Of millionaires.
	One long face is worse than storm clouds 'Cause it's shut inside the door, Just be cheerful an' be happy Or pretend to, if no more. Then you'll find there ain't no weather Goin' to make you have the blues An' you'll never be a-wishin' For some other feller's shoes. National Magazine.	(Even as you and I!) Oh, the toil we lest and the spoll we lost And the exceller geans we planned Belong to the Magnute who knew too much (And now we know that he knew too much), But we didn't understand.	The last kiss-oh, my darling, I' e had enough of dds! Hereafter I'm contented with Our same old kiss. -Caroiv: Wells in December L cott's COUNT BONI'S LOVE LYRI
	THE AMBER ARMY. Red-coated, amber grey. The falling leaves today Drop in dead Jrifts within the wood, As soldiers should. In their geern, glorious prime,	A fool there was and his stock he held (Even as you and I!) And the price went down like a tree that's felled (Yet somehow the Dagnate's surplus swelled), But ruin for that same fool was spell- ed	Across the lighted boulevards The happy crowds are straying Think, counters, of the happy ho When we two went a-Maying, I When we two went a-Maying, I My creditors were trusting:
	Through the short summer time, They swung like soldiers on parade In sun and shade. Then came the stern campaign, With wind and frost and rain,	(Even as you and I!) And it isn't the dross and it isn't the loss That stings like a redhot brand. It's coming to know that we don't	For with your francs, oh, hea mine! My pocket book was busting. REFRAIN: Come back, my sweet, my pr
	Making brilliant countryside One ruin wide. As hosts so fair and fine Witness the thin red line, The sole survivors of the fray Of yesterday.	know much (Seeing at last we can never know much) And never can understand. —Van Norden Magazine.	Don't leave me to my fate! The silvery moon and the consta peering through the gate. Beyond our mortgaged castle I night bird chirp; Don't leave me, precious Ann perish like a purp!
the second s	Soon the last leaf will fall From every tree and all The leaves which drew such valiant breath Lie hushed in death. The amber army dies	A CANADIAN FOLK-SONG. William Wilfred Campbell. The doors are shut, the windows fast, Outside the gust is driving past. Outside the shivering ivy clings, While on the hob the kettle sings- Margery, Margery, make the tea,	Dear heart of gold, I kiss thee Upon each marble cheek; Fly to my arms—or mail me Ten thousand francs a week, ma Or twenty, if you can; Don't cut me off, loved Anna, Forgive your poor old man!
	Under the frosty skies; They fall by myriads in the wood, As soldiers should. Like men the leaves go down	Singeth the kettle merrily. The streams are hushed up where they flowed,	REFRAIN: Light of my Life! Adored one name I whisper low To loan sharks, lawyers, tailo
	Careless of all renown, But all are heroes, leaves and men, In God's kind ken. Life's grim courageous fight	The ponds are frozen along the road, The cattle are housed in shed and byre, While singeth the kettle on the fire; Margery, Margery, make the tea, Singeth the kettle merrily.	the harpies will not go! Beyond our mortgaged castle I night bird chirp; Don't leave me, preclous An perish like a purp!
	Rages by day and night. In forest and in city street, Charge and retreat. But no good ever dies, Success in failure lies;	The fisherman on the bay in his boat Shivers and buttons up his coat; The traveller stops at the tavern door And the kettle answers the chimney's	-W. F. K. in New York Ame
	New life shall spring from out the mold, New from the old. -W. T. Allison, in Midland Free Press.	roar, Margery, Margery, make the tea, Singsth the kettle merrily. The firelight dances upon the wall,	"I'm afraid you don't like m well, Johnnie," said the young who thought he was interest Johnnie's sigter. Johnnie's sigter.
	Husband-My colleague is the most insatiable man I ever say. He wants everything he sees. Wife-Can't you introduce our daugh- ter to him?	Footsteps are heard in the outer hall, And a kiss and a welcome that fill the room, And the kettle sings in the glimmer	"I ain't down on you," he "I ain't sorry for you 'cause yo



British Ports. ious Anna, to CAPE RACE, N. F. No Tunisian, Liverpool for St.Jo communication with the Ma tion 70 miles east of this point iss thee was given. was given. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.-Baltic, New York via Quee QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 29.-Sid. str. Celtic, from Liver week, ma chere, Anna, d man! London LIZARD, Nov. 29.-Passe dored one! Thy rinian, Montreal and Quebec and London. vers, tailors-but FASTNET, Nov. 29.-P not go! I castle I hear a Montcalm, Montreal and G LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.-Tritonia, (Br) Abernethy, ious Anna, to and Quebec LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.-Sa ork American. Cymric, Boston; Empress c St. John N. B. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 30.-PROMOTER. Carthagenian, Glasgow via for Halifax and Philadelphis a't like me very LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.he young man, interesting to Bristol. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.- 1 Laurentian, from Glasgow, f w," he replied. and St. John. N. B. TORR HEAD, Dec 1-Pa Cunaxa, from St John for B 'cause you ain't is money on sis BRISTOL, Dec 1-Ard, str ith her. See?"from Montreal and Quebe **D00** AVONMOUTH, Dec 1-Ard an, from Montreal an FALMOUTH, Dec. 1-Ard, ax City, from London for H St John. NORFOLK, Dec 1-Sld, str on, for Hallfax, NS.

FALMOUTH, Dec 1-Sld, si from London for Halifax an LIVERPOOL, Dec 1-Ard, trian, from Boston; 2nd, from Halifax. BRISTOL, Dec. 2-Sld, str for St John, NB. SCILLY, Dec 2-Passed, and, from St John, NB, a for London. KINSALE, Dec 2-Passed tome, from Halifax for Li LIZARD, Dec 2-Passed, London, Dec 2-Ard, strs Montreal; Sardinian, from BELFAST, Dec 1-Ard, st from St John; 2nd, Bray Montreal and Quebec. LIVERPOOL, Dec 3-Ard ia, from Montreal. MANCHESTER, Dec Coronet, from Chatham, NE urst. GREENOCK, Dec 2-Arabia, from Dalhousie. LIVERPOOL, Dec 3-Ar ome, from Halifax and St KINSALE, Dec 5-Pass FASTNET, Dec 3-Passed Head, from Chatham, NB, CAPD TOWN, Dec 2-Ar ville, from Montreal via Halifar. CAPE SPARTEL, Dec bark Jeanne, from Bango ST JOHNS, NF. Dec 3-LONDON, Dec. 3-Ard, ian, from Montreal. GLASGOW, Dec. 4-Ard, from Montreal and Quebec. SCILLY, Dec. 4-Passed, ranian, from Montreal and Havre and London. LONDON, Dec 4.-Ard, ana, from St. John and Ha BELFAST, Dec. 4.-Ard, Head, from Chatham, NH LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5-SI Brie for St John, N B. BEACH HEAD, Dec. 5-London Montreal and

They belong to the human order. They reflect very largely the spirit of the day. Abnormal symptoms among boys indicate an unhealthy condition in the community as a whole. If the boys and young men of the day in any considerable numbers lack the industry and earnestness that their fathers displayed when they were young, it is an indication of general social ill-health.

The incentive to effort is the desire for life. The strength of the incentive will be measured by the intensity of the desire; the character of the effort will be determined by the nature of the life desired. Desire is a matter of individual taste; but individual taste, in this respect, shows a marked tendency to follow the fashion. Young men do not make the fashions, they follow thodoxy of tomorrow. them. They in common with other peo-

ple lay a good deal of stress on what they eat and drink and on what they wear. They are apt to recognize the worldly wisdom of the words, "Eat, drink, and be merry." In seeking these things they do not display any marked originality.

Young folk will follow the fashion. A nation of crusaders will beget a nation of crusaders, a church of martyrs will foster the spirit of martyrs. A day of chivalry will develop chivalrous men. When industry, integrity, ability and manhood are more highly valued than eating and drinking and merriment, and daintiness, then we will witness a radical change in the present Indolence.

We are reminded that it ought to be evident to any man of average intellince that the enjoyment of the material comforts of life is not possible without hard work. It ought to be evident, but it is not. It is true that the existence of material wealth is dependent upon the toil of some one but not necessarily the toil of the man who possesses and enjoys it. A good deal of prominence is given in the life of today to those persons who outshine the lilies of the field in their raiment, and utterly outclass them in their innocence of toil. Indeed we have quite forgotten to emphasize the fact that wealth is derived from the dominations of the crude and worthless forces of man. We educate our young people in the gentle art of spending wealth and with diligence to the very arduous and

ercise that control in the interests of Fielding has altered and remodeled the all the people. Wages paid labor tariff that has served so well for ten would not be the result of the unyears. The alterations are numerequal contest of capital and labor, ous, though none of them are radcal. but in accordance with the will of the Room is given for free play and deomnipotent State, which, supposedly velopment. The garment is cut to fit would be exercised in the interests of the Canada of 1906, and the style is modernized. But the substance is the all. Interest paid capital would not be for the benefit of the few, but for same. the benefit of the many.

private ownership of capital is the

cause of all important social difficul-

ties. They do not denounce capital.

They recognize that labor without

capital is absolutely helpless. They do

not, therefore, seek to distribute the

Between the extremes of free trade and protection the new tariff follows Whatever temporary affiliations Soabout the same lines as the old. Mr. cialists may have made with other reforming parties, they have never con-Fielding in his lucid and admirable cealed their real purpose. They do brief speech yesterday did not attempt not profess to be politically or econom to discuss the question theoretically. cally orthodox. They are avowed How much he has been influenced by heretics. Their heresy is their unbethe Canadian Manufacturers' Associalief in the right of private property. tion, and how much by the element They purpose to gain their boint by represented by the Toronto Globe, can making their heresy of today the oronly be determined by careful study of the detailed increases and decreases

in the duties. Casual survey conveys ALCOHOL AND CONSUMPTION.

The change in attitude of physicians workingman rather than the capitaltoward alcohol as a medicine is strik-

ingly illustrated by a paper read a few In the British preference particulardays ago before the American International Congress on Tuberculosis, by an but it is apparent that the revisers expert in the treatment of that disease. have bothered their heads little with Dr. T. D. Crothers of Hartford, Conn. theories. They made a comprehensive A few years ago it was believed that survey of Canadian conditions, heard whiskey was a palliative and in some representatives of every interest in cases a cure for consumption. Dr. every section of the country, digested Crothers states, and he is backed by the mass of information and applied the consensus of modern medical opinthe result. Business methods, applied ion, that the two are twin sisters, that by practical business men to busialcohol is not only a poison to conconditions, that is the ness sumptives but it is one of the most of the last tariff revision story fruitful causes of tubercular affections. in a nutshell. The national result is The excessive drinker of spirits whose breath gives evidence of alcohol being a business tariff, a tariff heavy enough thrown off is, he says, permanently to protect, but not heavy enough to injuring his lungs and inviting con- hamper. A tariff of sufficient elastisumption. Alcoholic parents are folcity to cover efficiently and comfortlowed by consumptive children, and ably the varying conditions of a wide consumptive parents have alcoholic and varied country; a tariff easy to children. Statistics show that at least apply, easy to calculate, easy to una third of the descendants of inebriates derstand. A discussion of the detailed changes is at this time impossible. have consumption, and fully a fourth of the children of consumptives become Speaking generally, the greatest change is the division of the tariff spirit drinkers and those who seek in alcohol a remedy for disease already into three groups exclusive of the Gerexisting only make cure impossible and | man surtax, which remains until Gerhasten their death. many grants Canada better tariff

"Both alcoholism and tuberculosis, one terms. These are, a general tariff, the Great White Plague and the other based on the lines of the present tariff. nature by the intelligent labor of a the Great Black One, are a menace to with modifications in detail to suit decivilization," says Dr. C. hers, "and a tailed growth, the British preference, reflection on the failure o nedical men and the intermediate tariff. The Britthen expect them to apply themselves to permit them to grow and develop ish preference is maintained upon the without the most strenuous protest. same principle, but instead of a flat

year, over \$330,000 of the profits was thus taken from policyholders and used for the extension of the business.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION

This perhaps is a fitting place to explain my own connection with these matters as explanatory of my present attitude. As a member of the Newfoundland legislature until recently, I have always contended that the grant

by Newfoundland of baiting and other privileges to American fishermen was too great a price to pay for free entry for Newfoundland fish into your markets, for, I have said, "the consumer pays the duty and free entry will not give the Newfoundland fish a larger market American fishermen will continue to hold the American market." The policy of Newfoundiand was in my opinion too liberal to your fishermon, When in 1905 the government of the colony went to the other extreme and not only prohibited the sale of bait, but attempted to interfere with the in the duties. Casual survey conveys the idea that the slight change is fav-orable to the consumer rather than the manufacturer, to the farmer and the policy it was indefensible as a mere exhibition of a ger, and that interference with the herring fishery was sholly unjustifiable and calculated to

do great harm to Newfoundland itself, ly the tendency is towards freer trade, as well as embroil the empire. The old policy I thought 'oo liberal, the new policy too drastic and unfair.

This explanation will pave the way for my remark that in my opinion the policy of this country towards Newfoundland has not been tactful, and that there is real ground for the annoyance felt by the government of the colony. This I say without approving in any degree the policy that govern-ment has pursued. Newfoundland is prepared to pay a price too great in my opinion for the concessions you can make to her. The majority of Newfoundlanders think otherwis parently, and your hargain should have been made while they held out their offer. Is it yet too late? Consideration convinces that there is in this matter no substantial reason why con-cord should not be speedily restored. A continuance of discord will prove both dangerous and damaging. Free bait for free entry was Newfoundland's offer, and that it was a fair one cannot be denied. Nor can it be denied that the fishery interests of this country are acting within their rights, and in consonance with the policy which has helped to make this country successful, when they refused to accept that offer, and demanded continued protection. But are those interests not too fearful? With their yested inter-ests can they not afford to grant free entry to Newfoundiand fish and still control the trade. Why should they not invest money in the ancient colony itself, to their profit and its good, and carry on a great fishery from the best the world now affords .- Hon. A. B. Morine, in December Inter-Nation.

UAILT JUN FUN DI.UU **BIGGEST NEWSPAPER VALUE** EVER OFFERED IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

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EXETER, Dec. 4-Ard, so t Johns, N F. CAPE RACE, N. F., Dec. press of Britain, from Live ohn, N B, in communicati Marconi station, 176 miles

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HULL, Dec. 4.-Ard, st Montresl. QUEIENSTOWN, Dec. Ivernia, from Boston for

and proceeded). **GUM**

Foreign Ports CITY ISLAND, Nov. South-str. Veritas, Amb schrs Myrtie Leaf, Apple J Margaret G., Advocate, N. Rule, Tusket, N. S. Sallie, Advocate, N. S., Geneviev N. B., Emily F. Northam, Winnifred, Bridgewate PORTLAND, Me. Nov. 2