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SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ALFRED MARKHAM,

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAT 19, 1699.

THEN AND NOW.

The Toronto (Hobe is not only able to endorse the whole grat scheme of extravagance in expenditure and an increasing debt, but has discovered that the liberal conservatives are and have been "restrictionals," standing in the way of national development. On the aparent assumption that the Canadian people have lest the power of memory, the Globe separ.

The iberal party is operation cate the effect that every legitimate industry of the country would be benefited by abandoning in a policy of restriction and substituting for it a policy that removed the weights from the heel of enterprise. The issue was made distinct enough. That a beauty declared that to do this would run the country. The electorate gave in white Laurier and his friends the specialty of pultiling their views into prantee. After two years' trial Mr. Fielding reads the results as they are engraved on the results as they are engraved on the results of the country, and he is able for that the views of liberals are consisted by figures that transcend even the minute towards of their faith. The liberal wards have set or and first, but are they not entitled to the creak of having suicken the shades, from it and set it free to do the best for itself in the world?

What really happened was after years of advocacy of disrestricted reciprocity, free trade, revenue tariff, and various other policies, and one of which would have ruined the country; and after opposing railway development and the opening of the Northwest, and condemning the whole progressive course pursued by the lifeeral conservative party, the liberals got into power and shandoned alf sin former pretensions. They have not destroyed the national policy, and therefore have not given up the policy of what they formerly termed restriction. The Globe's talk about striking shackles from activity and thrift is ridiculous. What new indus tries have they brought into existence? What new markets have they provided? They say the country is Prosperous. That fact is admitted. So is the United States prosperous far more so than for years past. Is that due to grit policy? Are good crops. active demand and high prices in foreign markets dependent upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues ? The Globe describes the government schemes for extravagant expenditure on railway deals and the like as "bold and comprehensive plans of development. With what a sneer Sir Richard Cartwright must read such a declaration. But the liberals have accom plianel something worthy of note. In swered every argument put forward by themselves in the preceding twenty. It takes a guit to catch a grit, and he only requires time.

NEW YORK'S GRAIN TRADE.

A commission has been appointed by the governor of New York to make a tour of the canals of that state and decide if possible the best plan by which to prevent the diversion of the grain trade from that route to the St. Lawrence. The deepening of the Canadian canal system is regarded as a serious menace to the American route. Several schemes are proposed for the improvement of the American route. One involves the enlargement of the Erie, Oswego and Champlain canals at a cost of \$15,600,000 to \$24,-000,000. Another proposes a new barge canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, and still another a ship canal to accommodate vessels of 5,500 to 10,000 tons. This project would invelve a cost of \$200,000,000 to \$500,000,-

The commission will go over the various canal routes and also inspect the Canalian system. Upon their report will largely depend the course to be pursued. Grain shippers are said to be much concerned about the matter, fearing that, if prompt action is not taken, Canada will profit at the expense of the port of New York,

THE EMMERSONIAN STANDARD.

The Telegraph says: "If by the Emmersonian organs the Sun means the papers friendly to the government, we can say that so far from decrying him, they have been recently saying very nice things about him."

As, for example, the Chatham Advance, whose editor is an official of the government. The Advance in

last work's issue, referring to Mr. Hasen and the withdrawal of the bridge charges, adds the following comment: "The public will draw its own conclusions from the course pursued by the mud-slingers."

This is very nice, indeed, and having the endorsement of the Telegraph will no doubt be adopted as a standard in Emmersonian journalism.

ABANDONED FARMS.
Some progress is being made in re-

claiming abandoned farms in the New England states, though not by inducing the farmers to return to them. In some cases the new owners have gone into farming, and declare themselves satisfied with results. They are chiefly persons with money enough to put lands and buildings into good shape, and who devote themselves to some specialty, as poultry and eggs dairving, sheep raising, or other lines likely to yield good reuras. Very many of the farms taken up in Vermont and New Hamps are simply held as summer homes for their city owners. The state boards of agriculture in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts aid in having these properties bought. They advertised freely, giving information as to situation, advantages end price of properties abandoned, In Massachusetts 250 of these farms have been reclaimed in five years, in Vermont and New Hampshire over 100 each. It is stated that there are in New England today over 400,000 acres of abandoned farm land, of which the half is in Maine. No doubt. while some farms are being reclaimed as already described, others are being abandoned, for the trend city-wards is a marked feature of the times. But a new shase of the question has now been developed. It is announced that a company has been formed in New York, the purpose of which will be to purchas: these farms, and sell them again to persons living in the tene-ment districts of large cities. If terms are made easy, and the purchasers are willing to devote as much energy and perseverance to farming as to their city calling, they ought to be the gainers by the change. Still, it is doubtful if the new company will be able to accomplish much. There is to doubt that farming can be made profitable, and that the independent farmer is a man to be envied by the city toiler. If they exchange places it may se bad for both. Neither is perhaps fitted for the new career. What is most urgently needed is an educative campaign, presecuted with a view to dissuade farmers from abandoning their rural homes, and to encourage their sons to engage in arming, applying to the

THE GROWTH OF COMBINES.

most modern and approved methods

of husbandry. Summer visitors may

he well enough, but the profitable

producer is much better. To have the

latter is not necessarily to lose the

It is said the principal steel and iron ampanies of the United States are to consolidated, forming a combine with a billion dollars capital. A plough manufacturing combine with \$65,000,000 capital is also planned, and a sewer pipe trust with \$25,000,000. An alkali company is seeking incorporation with capital of \$30,000,000. A rubber trust has been organized with total stock issue of \$50,000,000. The copper trust a little over a week ago asked bils for \$75,000,000 of its stock. and \$412,000,000 was offered. This only allowed each bidder to receive 18 per cent. of what he sought. The empany will at once issue another \$100,000,000 of stock. The Standard Oil magnates are behind this enterprise.

Mr. Fielding does not entirely attribute good crops and prices, a better lumber market and some other factors in national presperity to the workings of grit policy. This modestyen the part of the mirister of finance is becoming, and is respectfully commended to the attention of those grit editors v.l.o appear to think that even the sunchine emanates from Sir Wilfrid of the sunny ways.

Governor Roosevelt, late of the Rough Riders, is not disposed to strew flowers in the path of crime. He is a strong advocate of the revival of the whipping post for wife-beaters, torturers of children and dumb animals,

Str. Hillscraig has been chartered to load deals at Miramichi for Manchester or Liverpool at 43s. 9d.

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BUDGET DEBATE

(Continued from First Page.)

intention and motive of the scheme in the first place.

Mr. Foster does not take much tock in the government claim of credit to the administration or to a preferential trade for the increased exports. Mr. Fielding only claimed that the preference has been fully operative for the past nine months But the increase of exports goes farther back than that. Before the nine months began the crop of last year was growing. The cattle which have been sold were almost grown and ready for snipment before this preference began. The total increase of trade was more than accounted for in four articles; with none of which the government's trade policy had much to do. There was a gain of \$6,000,000 the products of the mine, mainly the products of British Columbia, a 000,000 in agriculture. The last nine able decrease in exports.

According to Mr. Foster the tendency of trade as shown during the last three or four years may be thus summed up:

mine.
A tendency to buy more from the United States.
A tendency to buy less from Great Britain.
A tendency to sell more to Great Britain.
A tendency to sell less to the United

The percentage of imports from Great Britain fell off in two years so that while it was more than 81 per cent. in 1896, in 1898 it was less than 25 per cent, of the whole. Our impor-50 per cent. of the whole imports of and in 1898 they were 59 centr For our sales to Great Britain of home produce, we took that year in goods about \$32,000,000, leaving a ance of \$6,000,000 ,to be paid cash or its equivalent. On the other hand, the United States sold us \$75,-100,000 worth, taking only \$34,000,00 worth in goods from us in return. took some \$40,000,000 of cash paid as by England for our goods and handed it over to the United States to pay the balance for goods taken from thence over and above our sales to that country. We are now paying in the one article of iron goods \$10,000,-000 a year to the United States when we might produce these articles at port them from Great Britain.

And then again we have not opened up a new market for one dollar's worth of goods in any country on the globe. We have seen ourselves out out of markets in some of the West India islands. We are now being shut out of Germany, and in no country have we any commercial advantages that we had not before.

We are reminded that conserva tive predictions have not been fulfilled that a change of government would destroy Canadian industries. Mr. Foster thinks that the party should be commended for the mistake. The conservative party showed its faith in the integrity of its rublic men when it accepted the statement that the liberals would destroy protection if they came in pow-'Our fault was that we believed them" The finance minister now reminded the opposition of the statements made when the tariff was brought down, that it would be disas-Mr. Foster admits the truth of charge, and he says the tariff the would have been disastrous. Mr. Fielding knew it also, and he proceeded to change the tariff in committee so that he had an entirely new one before it passed the house. In no spect had the government changed its policy more than in the question of preferential trade. The thases were thus set forth by the exminister of finance :

First phase, commercial union.
Second phase, unrestricted reciprocity with discrimination against Eng-

the empire, with a preference in Great Britain on Canadian goods. This phase continued until Sir Wilfrid went to the jubilee. Fourth phase, an open preference

Third phase, preferential trade within

Fourth phase, an open preference to all countries who would extend tarim preference to Canada. Fifth phase, a preference to England and to all countries in the most

favored nation treaties.

Sixth phase, a preference for Great Britain forced on the government by the failure of its previous policy.

As a result of all these we have now a situation in which our imports from Great Britain are falling off year by year, and now month by month, and the best that the minister of finance has to say is "that we have touched the big heart of John Bull."

There appears to be some slight disagreement between the premier and the finance minister on the question of reciprocity. Sir Wilfrid had said that Canada no longer needed it, but Mr. Fielding, remembering some things that happened by the sea, put in a gentle protest, "perhaps that statement was a little stronger than some of us would care to make." But Mr. Foster says that whatever the sentiment of ministers may be. the action of the government itself has handicanned the commissioners. The ministers discounted their efforts before hand by proclaiming, not only in Canada, but in Boston and New York, that the salvation of this country was dependent upon the United States narket. They had promised openly in the United States that their party, when it came in power, would work of putting the United States in a better position in the Canadian market. When they got in power they cid a worse thing. They gave the United States free corn, free binder twine, free barbed wire, a market for

their iron goods, in fact, they gave them everything which the United States would have asked for by way of exchange. All the time they know that reciprocity with the United States and a British preference are recompatible. Mr. Foster hopes that the British preference will never be discontinued for the sake of reciprocity with the United States. Incidentally he points out that the government in admitting corn free for me consumption professed to retain the duty on corn intended for distilling. It has been discovered that the distillers no longer import much corn, Mr. Foster told Mr. Fielding that he would get very little revenue out of the distillers if he made corn free but Mr. Fielding held to the estimate that he would exact \$60,000. matter of fact he only got \$15,000

of the state and the same to be a state of

In closing, Mr. Foster congratulated the country on the triumph of the national policy so far as it had surlived the attack of this ministry. He declared that the conservative party which advocated protection when the stood by it when in power would not renounce its principles to-lay. True to its principles, true to its traditions, it would still maintain the stablished. Where the national policy was attacked the conservatives would ome to its defence. Where it was aintained they would stand shoulded to shoulder with this governmen maintaining it. The liberal conservative party would be the same in opposition as it was in power, and when it reached its next triumph ould still stand by its principles

No such honest boast could be made by the government party. They came in to curse the national policy. They remained to bless it. They came in to educe taxes and raised them \$5,000,-000. They were pledged to reduce ex-penditure and made it \$10,000,000 higher. They promised to stop the growth of the debt, and it was increasing faster than ever. They undertook to purify public life. How they had done that let the oromises of office in the nocket of Judge Langeller while be sat in this chamber testify. They were going to stop bribery. And no ong ago Mr. Mignault read on the hustings the premier's letter promis-ing sub-sidies as the price of the support of the constituency. We have seen time and again the members of this house sitting on committees at the beck and call of the ministers knowing that their reward was wait ing for them when the job was over, men who have now received their reward and disappeared from the chamber. Talk of purity in public life. No more malign influences was possible than that which goes out from men in high places, who declare that they do not intend to keep their promises. In the midst of this gigantic corruption we have what Mr. Foster calls the Baurassian method of ethics. According to this school, if a minister makes a promise and changes his mind in two minutes he may consistenty break that promise. This is the doctrine announced by one of the freshest arrivals in this chamber, whe received the congratulations of his premier after the deliverance.

In the midst of this rather dark picture Mr. Foster could still congratulate the country that at lat it had two parties who were supporters of Canadian interests and advocates of imperial unity. For this he for his part was willing to forego a few years of the cares and toils of office.

This report and review does scant justice to Mr. Foster's admirable presentation of the case against the government. The address covered many other points and was fortified with statistical proofs. Though Mr. Foster spoke for over two hours his speech was an example of condensation.

S. D. S.

INDIANTOWN NEWS.

(From Tuesday's Daily Sun.)

The height of the river did not vary from high tide Sunday to high tide Monday. Some take this as an indication that the rise is about over, while others believe that continued warm weather will give an added impetus to the freshet.

Yesterday there was a difference of 3 feet 71-2 inches between this year's freshet and that of 1887. But with even that difference the freshet has this season been responsible for a good deal of damage.

At Fredericton there was a fall for

the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning of three inches, while the day preceding witnessed a fall of about eight inches. A report was current in the north end Monday morning that the river had again risen at Fredericton and vicinity, but later reports gave as above.

The Star line steamers still dis-

The Star line steamers still discharge and take in freight below the bridge at Fredericton. Today they expect to get to their own wharf.

The May Queen arrived at Indiantum somewhat late yesterday. She was able to get through to Chipman.

JUDGE PALMER INJURED.

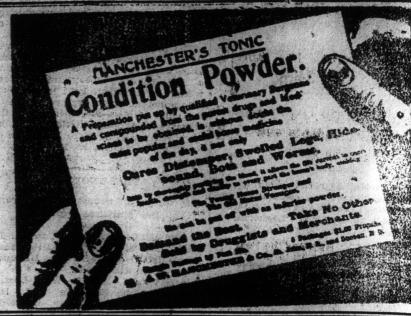
(From Tuesday's Daily Sun.)

The Sun's Boston correspondent writes: Ex-Judge Palmer, formerly of the New Brunswick bench, met with a severe accident on Friday. While alighting from an electric car at once of the subway stations, he fell and sustained a sprained contusion of the hip. Judge Palmer was taken to the Emergency hospital, and afterwards removed to his apartments at 94 Huntington avenue. No serious

results are apprehended.

In reply to a telegram sent by Miss Palmer as follows: "Is father seriously ill or seriously injured?" the following answer was received by her at 10 o'click last evening: "The judge is not seriously ill. Very comfortable and doing nicely."

The Sun's Hopewell Hill correspondent writes under date of May 7: The schr. Corinto, Capt. Binney, arrived in the river today from St. John with freight for the Hopewell and Harvey merchants. She will load coal at the Joggins for St. John. Sch. Jessie, Christopher, also arrived by today's tide with freight. The Wawbeek, Edgett, has loaded hardwood lumber at C. & I. Prescott's for Boston, and will sail tomorrow.



ACADIA.

Rev. Mr. De Blois, Former Principa of St. Martins Seminary Calledto Elgin, III.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., May 6.—Miss Muriel Haley, daughter of Rupert W. Haley of St. John, 's visiting her uncle, Prof. Frank Haley.

The Rev. Austen K. DeBlois, for five years president of Shurtliff College, Ill., has resigned the presidency of that institution to accept a call from the large and influential First Baptist church of Elgin, Ill. Dr. DeBleis graduated from Acadia in '86, and is the son of the late Rev. Stephen De-Blois, for many years the esteemed pastor of the Wolfville Baptist church. Since graduation, his career has been a successful one. As principal of St. Martin's Seminary, and later as the youngest college president in the United States, he has proved himself to be a prominent educationist.

Miss Annie McLean, Acadia, '93, is

Miss Annie McLean, Acadia, '93, is making a name for herself at Chicago as a lecturer, where she is a student in the department of sociology at the university. Her paper, Two Weeks in the Department Stores, which is Miss McLean's own experience during the the Christmas rush, is attracting much notice, and invitations have been received from prominent churches and societies asking for the delivery of this paper.

The entertainment given in the Col lege hall on Friday evening by the elocution pupils of Acadia Seminary brings to an end an unusually excel lent course of recitals. The pro gramme was an interesting one, being scenes in the life of David Copper field. Miss Ethel Emerson of Dore chester gave My Earliest Recollect tions. Then five scenes were realistically portrayed upon the stage—1. The Crocodile Book, A Very Pleasant Evening, The Proposed Visit, The Boat-house, My First Grief. Miss Putner of Windser gave Miss Murdstone's Ar-Willin'; Marie McCaine, My Reception at School; scene 6. Take Care. Hc Bites. My Mother's Death. In the Service of Murdstone and Grimby; scene 7. "I will never desert Mr. Micawber:' scene 8, 'If you please, aunt;" Archibald of Truro gave My School Days at Canterbury, Dora and I were Engaged: scene 9, "What Beautiful Flowers." My Aunts losses:" scene 10 "How it happened; Miss Lille ster of Kentville gave The Cookery Book, "I took Agnes to see Dora; scene 11. Their Meeting, "Dora and I are married;" Miss McMillan gave Our Housekeeping, "My child wife is dead," scene 11, Dora and My Aunt; then the final scere, Agnes, tableau, with characters as follows:

ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.

Sussex Reformed Emscopal Church
Celebrates its Twenty-Fifth
Anniversary.

SUSSEX CORNER, May 8.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Reformed Episcopal church in Sussex was celebrated yesterday. In the morning a special Sunday school service was held, a number of the scholars bringing flowers which were used by the pastor for illustrating points in his address to the school. The church was richly adorned with flowering plants.

The anniversary service was held in

The afternoon, commencing at 2.30. The church was filled with an appreciative congregation drawn from a wide area of the surrounding country. Rev. W. C. Hamilton, pastor of the Methodist church, was associated with the rector, Rev. A. M. Hubly, in rendering a most beautiful and memorable service, including the distribution of the elements, bread and wine, in the commemorative sacrament and feast of the Lord's supper.

Mr. Hamilton preached from the 1st

Mr. Hamilton preached from the 1st Thess., iii., 12-13. His discourse was not only a succinct exposition of the text but was full of that fraternal sympathy and love which must ever characterize the religion which is an expression of the spirit of Jesus.

MARCHAND KILLED.

PARIS, May 8.—It is persistently rumored here that Major Marchand, leader of the famous Marchand expedition which was returning from Fashoda on the Nil; to the Red Sea, an route for France, was killed by a band of marauders while on the way from Addis Abeba, the Abyssinian capital to Ras Jaboutil, the French post on the coast.

CHINESE PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Chinese legation here has made a strong protest to the state department against the extension of the Chinese exclusion act to Cuba, this having been one result of a recent executive order extending the immigration laws of the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico.

RECENT DEATHS.

The death of Judge Alley of P. E. Island, occurred on Saturday morning. Judge Alley was in his 56th year and was the son of Thomas Alley, architect. Born on January 22, 1844, he was educated at the Central Academy and was called to the bar in 1865. From 1868 he practised his profession in partnership with Sir L. H. Davies, Q. C., M. P. He was appointed county court judge for Queens county, P. E. Island (succeeding the late Hon. E. Palmer in the office), July 18, 1874. He was a member of the Methodist church. He was the author of a paper on the Early Settlement of P. E. Island. He married in 1871 Mary Trew, third daughter of the late Henry Blatch of Charlottetown, who died

some time ago.

Ed. Kingston of Oromocto was found dead on the read Saturday morning. He was seventy-four years of age. He originally came from England and lived with an unmarried sister.

Mrs. Shiel, a sister of the late Peter Fleming of Britain street, St. John. has died at Eastport, leaving her husband and two sons and two daughters. The latter have many friends in this city white. Win. Carron, a niece of decaseds, went to Eastport yesterday morning.

The death occurred at Kingston, Kings Co., on Saturday morning, after an illness of but four weeks of spinal maningitis, of Leverett J. Cosman, son of Shaler and M. A. Cosman, for many years a contractor in carrying the mails. A significant incident occurred the night before his illness. While listening to a sermon delivered by his brother, Rev. Lemuel Cosman, in the occurse of which the preacher predicted that there might be one of his congresation present, who might not be privileged to hear his voice again, the deceased impulsively arose and said he felt that he was that person. He impressed on the minds of those present the hope that if he did not meet them again in church he should meet them in Heaven.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judgment in Case of Weyman versus

Duart Castle.

In the case of Ernest C. Weyman v. s.s. Duart Castle, Judge McLeod delivered judgment yesterday morning. This was a claim by the plaintiffs for damages for injuries sustained while working in the valve casing of the high pressure cylinder while the steamer was in this port on 18th March, 1897. While plaintiff was at work the bracket of the stop valve on the main steam pipe brake, causing the valve to open, and he was seriously scalded by the escaping steam.

Ilaving carefully considered all the aspects of the plaintiff's case, his honor was unable to find anything which would fix the defendants with liability.

As to the question of what should be paid to plaintiff for his wages, that would, if necessary, be considered further. He could not feel that the company, at all events, had acted with such generosity towards the plaintiff as they might have displayed under the unfortunate circumstances, but this was not a matter which could effect his judicial opinion. The plaintiff's claim, so far as it related to injuries sustained on 18th March, 1897, would have to be dismissed.

C. J. Coster and A. A. Stockton, Q.

C., represented the plaintiff; J. R. Armstrong, Q. C., for defendants.

Kumfort Headache Powders are put up in ten cent packages which contain four powders. They are perfectly safe and harmless, and invariably cure a headache in ten minutes. For Grippe pains they are a positive cure. If you cannot procure them from your dealer send ten cents to the F. G. Wheaton Co., (Ltd.,) Folly Village, N. S. They will send them postpaid.

Tramps have been playing the mischief about Westfield lately. Sunday night they broke into the Crothers, Inches and Doherty & Foster cottages and carried off a few things.

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