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SUN PRINTING COMPANY.  
ALFRED MARKHAM,  
Manager.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 27, 1900.

## THE REFORM IN QUEBEC.

"Partisanship run mad," is the Telegraph's description of what has happened in Quebec. Our hysterical contemporary complains that "every liberal in the employ of the municipality was turned out of office."

Now, those "turned out" number two, viz., the secretary-treasurer and the auditor.

The late secretary-treasurer, Mr. Babbitt, has been regarded by the Quebec county liberal conservatives as an exceedingly offensive partisan. They consider that he used all his opportunities to injure the party to which he was opposed.

For a general election Mr. Babbitt's party has had control of the municipality, and Mr. Babbitt was thought to be of great service to his political leaders. It is not likely that he expected to hold his office after his friends lost control.

Moreover, the councillors did not care to pay more for the work than was necessary. The Telegraph does not approve of the reduction of the salary from \$300 to \$200, and thinks that \$300 is not too much to pay to a person who gives his whole attention to the duties of the position.

That the accounts of Quebec county are not so numerous and complicated as to require all this labor may be assumed from the fact that Mr. Babbitt is also registrar of deeds. The new secretary, Mr. Hall, son of Mr. S. S. Hall of this city, a well educated young farmer, with a business training, has agreed to keep the accounts for \$200.

Mr. Babbitt had \$250 until last year, when he tendered his resignation and was only retained by a raise of pay to \$300, the council then being liberal and unwilling to spare Mr. Babbitt's services. The new council gives effect to the resignation and saves the county \$100 a year.

The auditor has been changed and the pay of the office is reduced. The pay of the clerk of the peace has been cut down, and the sheriff's allowance of \$250, in lieu of fees, has been taken away. As he will still get pay for all the service he renders to the county, he is a shrewd fellow.

The pay of thirty revisors in no worse position than other has been reduced from four dollars to one dollar each. This can hardly be called partisanship, since the councillors themselves are revisors for their several parishes. The charge that they did not cut down their own allowance is, therefore, quite incorrect. But it is a satisfactory incident in this method of economy that it also includes the third revisor for each parish, who, by recent partisan legislation at Fredericton, is an appointee of the government.

These reforms and economies may appear trifling to a city community. But they show that the change made at the municipal election last year was a benefit to the taxpayer, though it may have been a little hard on the machine. Naturally the change does not commend itself to the organs of a party which, after obtaining power, turns out all the tory office holders and then increases the expenditure.

## THE VICTORY AT LABELLE.

When Mr. Bourassa resigned his seat and appealed to his constituents to condemn the offer of troops for South Africa, many suspected that it was a "put up job" between him and Mr. Tarte. As the greater includes the less, and as Mr. Tarte and Sir Wilfrid were in the same boat, it was feared that the premier was also in the conspiracy, which had for its purpose the condemnation of the offer of troops.

The suspicion is strengthened by what happened afterward. Though Labelle is solidly liberal, neither the premier nor the opposition was there to defend the course of the government. They allowed the case to go against them by default and gave every sign of approval to the Bourassian campaign.

Now we have the third and more convincing chapter of evidence. The election of Mr. Bourassa as a protest against the aid given to the Empire is hailed as a great victory for the government.

Hear what Mr. Tarte's own organ, La Patrie, says of it: "Behold what happens today. Our opponents have not the courage to match themselves against us. They have permitted Messrs. Gould, Bourassa, Geoffroy and Archambault to be elected by acclamation. . . . The moral of all this is that in the place of losing ground the Laurier cabinet is all the time gaining it."

It will be seen that the election of Mr. Bourassa on the anti-contingent platform is regarded by Mr. Tarte and his nominal leader in the same light as any other Laurier victory.

Evidently both master and leader have in their mind the conviction that the offer of the troops was a tory proceeding, and that every condemnation of it is a great triumph over the enemy.

They are not far wrong. Mr. Bourassa has no real fight with his leader. They are well satisfied with each other. Mr. Tarte explained last week that he still holds to the opinion which was overruled by the force

of public opinion. He agrees with Mr. Bourassa. Therefore he rejoices when Mr. Bourassa secures a victory against the British policy which was forced upon the government. Thus it is that the pretended condemnation of the government by Labelle is a great liberal victory.

The liberal conservatives may as well admit defeat at the hands of the constituency of Labelle. They are willing to admit that the offer of troops for Africa was their policy. They admit that they did what they could to force the government to offer a Canadian corps. They admit that Sir Wilfrid proceeded against his will. They therefore agree that the election of Mr. Bourassa, in condemnation of that policy, is, so far as it goes, a victory for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte.

## VICTORIA AND MADAWASKA.

The constituency of Victoria and Madawaska is the second in New Brunswick to formally place liberal conservative candidates in nomination for the next federal election. Mr. Costigan has represented the constituency since confederation, partly because he was a popular member, and mainly because his views on public matters agreed with those of the majority of the electors. The party of which Mr. Costigan was the spokesman still exists in Victoria and Madawaska, and when the present member announced his secession those who retained their allegiance took the announcement as an invitation to seek another representative.

Mr. Richards, on whom the choice has fallen, is a business man of Edmundston, who is well and favorably known in both counties. He is a life-long conservative, who has a good understanding of public affairs, and is familiar with both the languages that are spoken by his neighbors.

Most of the delegates, though not all of them, have been supporters of Mr. Costigan as a liberal conservative leader. Probably they were surprised when he announced last session that his withdrawal of support from his leaders and associates took place six months before the general election. Mr. Costigan called upon them in 1896 to support Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues, and the liberal conservative electors responded in good faith. They have not, however, wasted much time in speculating whether their representative had left the party before he called on them to support it, or whether his withdrawal took place when the patronage changed hands. They have Mr. Costigan's word and votes for it that he is not with the party row in opposition to the government.

The duty thus thrust upon them of selecting a candidate to oppose the Laurier ministry they have performed. It may be that Mr. Costigan will return to the constituency as the Laurier candidate. He may seek other fields of political usefulness. Meanwhile he has a happy and contented life as a member of the majority, which no member of a defeated Canadian government has hitherto been so fortunate as to occupy. The defeat of the government to which he belonged deprived him for a few days only of the patronage that appertains to a member of the majority. He has been so happy as to regain it all from his former opponents.

## MR. TARTE'S CONVERSION.

We find no fault with the Telegraph for its admiration of Mr. Tarte. As President Lincoln would say, to those who like Mr. Tarte he is just the kind of statesman they would like. The Telegraph's worship of Mr. Tarte should not lead it to contradict his own statements concerning himself.

This is the explanation which the Telegraph gives of the Sun's opposition to Mr. Tarte: "Everyone of course understands the true secret of the 'Sun's animosity to Mr. Tarte. That 'able public man was once a conservative, but he found the party so corrupt, so thoroughly steeped in dishonesty and so regardless of the public interests, that he was forced to leave them and to throw in his lot with the liberals."

Now, the Sun knows and the Telegraph knows that Mr. Tarte left the conservatives because Mr. McGreevy and the Connollys did not divide the spoils to his personal satisfaction. Everybody knows that when Mr. Tarte "took the side of virtue" he became at once interested in the proceeds of the Bale des Chaleurs deal, and that his personal notes to the extent of thousands of dollars were repaid from the proceeds of that deal.

This happened at the time when he with a campaign contribution from the same source was entering upon his contest against Sir John A. Macdonald.

But what has the Sun's Telegraph to regard this chapter of history. We only ask that in deference to the word of Mr. Tarte, whom it admires so much, it should accept his own latest statement of the reason why he left the conservative party. Speaking at St. Vincent de Paul, at the end of last October, Mr. Tarte said, referring to Sir Charles Tupper:

"He has consecrated in Ontario as a leader, at Woodbridge, Mr. Clarke Wallace. He has put Mr. Haggart and Mr. Montague to one side to go to consecrate with his own hands 'to some good. For myself, I would rather see any one there than Mr. Clarke Wallace. They will say I appeal to passion. No. But I appeal to history as a conservative. I know well that I left my party with thousands of others because the tory range of action of Mr. Tarte would have crushed us. Mr. Oulmet had to say to his leaders in the county: 'try. We are crushed by our allies in Ontario.' After the death of Sir John A. Macdonald this dangerous faction took the upper hand and crushed us at Ottawa. Now, behold the chief that Sir Charles Tupper has consecrated."

Mr. Tarte's statement to the French speaking people at St. Vincent de Paul was not true. He left the party long before Sir John A. Macdonald's death. The reasons were more financial than religious. The St. Vincent reasons were invented for the present political purpose, which is to stir up a religious war in Quebec. But since Mr. Tarte has given this reason, the Telegraph should either accept it or admit that Mr. Tarte is not to be believed.

## GOOD WAR NEWS.

What the future has to offer no one can say, but the war news today is full of encouragement and hope. General Warren, acting under General Buller, has captured Spion Kop, which is assumed to be the dominant position between the Tugela and Ladysmith. It is one of the surprises of this war that the defence was not stronger and more vigilant. For the report is that the hill was taken by a night surprise. The Boers have apparently sought to recover the ground, but the latest advices indicate that Warren will be able to hold what he has got. Men cannot fight every day and every night. It may be necessary for the British to take a little breathing time, and occupy the new ground more strongly before pushing on. It really looks as if the Boers were on the run, but we have learned by the past not to be over sanguine.

General French has not received much attention of late, but he appears to be steadily and successfully going on with the investment that he has in charge.

A BAD DAY FOR THE MACHINE.

The strenuous attempt of the government to capture Sherbrooke failed utterly, though the enterprise has cost an astonishing amount of effort, a prodigious expenditure of campaign oratory, and there is reason to believe, a heavy contribution in cash. After the boasts of the government organs, and of the ministers themselves, the collapse of this venture may perhaps discourage the sort of campaign that has been waged in behalf of the government in Sherbrooke.

On the last evening but one before polling day, Mr. Tarte spoke in Sherbrooke. We take from his own paper the report of his language. He spoke in French and is reported in the first person. He said:

"The question today is to know whether a French Canadian is as good as an Englishman. I say yes 'without fear. The English have 'had their turn. For the first time we have a French premier. I think 'he has no reason to be ashamed of 'his race. Our English friends are 'as proud of it as we are."

"It is true that I insisted on the 'guarantee which is the safeguard of 'minorities, the convocation of parliament. . . . When my friends 'demanded of me that I should go out 'of the government I asked myself 'where I should fling myself. Would 'it be on the side of Sir Charles Tupper, who would have been ready 'to send 100,000 troops to Africa without 'consulting parliament. I remain a 'member of the government, and I 'thank Providence today that he has 'given me power to stay at my post."

Mr. Tarte went on to charge that Sir Charles Tupper was today making an appeal to the prejudices of the English provinces, against the people of Quebec. He declared that the St. John Sun and other liberal conservative papers were "calling upon the 'English to array themselves against 'us and make us disappear as a political influence." In closing, Mr. Tarte made this appeal:

"I hope that there are conservatives 'among you who hear me, and I beg 'of you to speak to all the French 'Canadian conservatives of Sherbrooke and ask them why they 'should wish to drive Sir Wilfrid 'Laurier out of power. All Canada 'has its eyes on you. It wants to 'know if because the government has 'at its head one of ourselves it does 'not merit confidence."

Such was Mr. Tarte's final appeal in French to the French speaking people who comprise the majority in Sherbrooke. It was a bare appeal, because it was slanderous and meant to deceive a well meaning people. It is a good thing for the conservative party to win an election in the centre of the Eastern Townships. It is a much finer thing that reason, fair play and public honor has won a victory over such an opponent. In this connection a tribute of praise is due to Mr. Mallon, Mr. Casgrain and Mr. Bergen, and other French Canadians whose patriotic and dignified addresses reflected credit upon the speakers and upon their race.

It is true that the government seems to have obtained a substantial majority in the French polls, South and centre wards of Sherbrooke, in which the French speaking inhabitants are nearly double the number of English, give the defeated candidate a majority of 188. But this is not nearly as large a majority as Mr. Tarte and his friends expected. It is evident that the people to whom Mr. Tarte made his bare appeal are better men than he thought them or desired them to be.

On the other hand, Mr. Fisher failed still more miserably to hold the English vote. He was anxious to win Sherbrooke, because it is the centre of political influence in Mr. Fisher's district, and because his star is fading in his own riding of St. Rose.

A strange thing has happened in Lotbiniere. The conservatives were beaten here at the general election by a very large majority, as they had

been in previous contests. They did not put up a candidate for the by-election, but gave their support to Mr. Fortier, who ran as an independent liberal. The government candidate was Mr. Boisvert, who was endorsed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and was supported in the campaign by Sir Henry Joly and others. Two days before the election Le Soleil of Quebec, the government organ in the district of which Lotbiniere is situated, explained that Mr. Fortier "might not perhaps be a candidate and that the conservatives were supporting his opponent. It gave editorial publicity to a letter apparently to the electors, with the statement that while the election of Mr. Fortier 'might not perhaps be a 'defeat of the government, it would 'be a personal defeat for Sir Wilfrid 'Laurier, who, supporting the St. 'Croix convention, had endorsed the 'nomination of Mr. Boisvert and 'made it his own.' The usual appeal followed in the government organ, which declared that the conservatives who were supporting Mr. Fortier were 'avoiding a discussion of the school 'question, the contingent question, 'the tariff, and their own criminal 'alliance with the ecclesiastics who in 'all the provinces are shouting, 'Down with the French Papist Laurier."

"Friends of Lotbiniere," begged Le Soleil, "will you allow that minister company to cry that the Laurier candidate is beaten? We liberals of Quebec wait anxiously for your response on Thursday."

The suspense is now over, and it is open to the conservatives to repeat the words of Le Soleil that the Laurier candidate is beaten.

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Northumberland county council has taken prompt steps for insuring the lives of the volunteers from that county. The number reported is twenty, of whom we believe nine are in the first contingent, and eleven in the second.

In connection with the discussion of the Transvaal fund one of the councillors said this reported:

Coun. Connors said it struck him that a fund should be established for the dependents of those who have gone to the war. Some \$500 had been raised and sent to St. John, and that was the last that had been heard of it. There were two widows in Chatham whose sons, on whom they depended, were in the field. The money that had been raised should have been given to a committee to disburse among these who really need assistance. A central committee should be formed for this purpose. He would move in the matter tomorrow morning.

If Councillor Connors makes enquiry he ought to find that each of the nine men of the first contingent has had placed to his credit fifty cents per day during his absence, and that at the end of this month they will have set aside for them \$46 each. An obligation has been assumed to continue this payment for six months, which will require \$288 for the Northumberland men in the first contingent. The intention is to treat the men of both contingents alike, so that the provincial fund is expected to provide \$1,820 for the Northumberland men who have volunteered. A good deal of money has yet to be raised in order to meet these payments, but it is sure to be subscribed. Northumberland would have to pay at least \$1,000 more before it would have contributed to the provincial fund as much as Northumberland boys are likely to draw out. This makes due allowance for the fact that the county pays a share of the provincial grant. No one would suggest that Northumberland ought to make up this sum. The obligation has been regarded as belonging to the whole province, and it would be grossly unfair for those counties which sent few soldiers to refuse to take a share of the burden. It is altogether to the credit of Northumberland that so large an amount will be payable to her volunteers, since this is proof that the county has contributed more than her proportion of soldiers of the Queen.

## A HINT FOR MR. BLAIR.

Though cordial relations seem to have been established between Mr. Ellis and Mr. Blair, the Globe finds it necessary to draw the line at the Blair-Costigan alliance. The proposal that Mr. Costigan should be the government candidate in Victoria, which seems to commend itself to the minister of railways, does not suit the Globe, which offers these suggestions to the Victoria Liberals (it does not mention Madawaska):

Their candidate should be an undoubted, trustworthy and tried liberal, a man who can be depended upon, not because he has patronage to bestow, but because he has principles which he thinks are worthy of acceptance by a large time for many years, for Mr. Costigan, during the long time he was in power, regarded not their ideas nor their feelings nor their aspirations, and he used the influence and the patronage which he commanded as a minister to strike at liberals everywhere in New Brunswick. The liberal party of this province will accept with enthusiasm the information that the conservatives of his own county have thrown him overboard.

Is not the Globe mistaken in its remarks about Mr. Costigan's patronage? For instance did not Mr. Costigan appoint to office Mr. James Kelly of St. John? He is so good a liberal that Mr. Blair has given him a much better position as a travelling agent for the Intercolonial railway.

The handsome vote of the Kings county council for the patriotic fund will doubtless be endorsed by the electors. Kings is not only giving money, but has offered the much greater gift of many of her own sons.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL.

## THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

## LESSON V.—February 4.

## GOLDEN TEXT.

They followed Jesus.—John 1: 37.

## THE SECTION.

includes the story of how Jesus gained his first five disciples. (John 1: 29-51), together with their first journey to Capernaum (John 2: 1-12).

## Chart numbers 14 and 15.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. The beginning of his ministry. His first adherents. His First Year.—The year of beginnings.

## HISTORICAL SETTING.

Time.—Two days in February, A. D. 27, directly after the temptation in the wilderness.

Place.—Bethabara or Bethany in R. V. and best texts, but not the one on the Mount of Olives. Probably too closely joined villages, one included in the other. The villages were probably at the foot of the Jordan, nearly opposite Jericho.

Rulers.—Tiberius Caesar, emperor of Rome.

Jesus.—Thirty years old, just entering upon his ministry.

## THE FIRST DISCIPLES OF JESUS.

—John 1: 35-46.

Read John 1: 19-51.

Commit verses 35-37.

35. Again the (a) next day after, John stood, and two of his disciples.

36. And looking upon Jesus as he walked, he saith, (b) Behold the Lamb of God!

37. And the two disciples heard him speak, and they followed Jesus.

38. Then Jesus turned, and (c) saw them following, and saith unto them, What seek ye? They said unto him, Rabbi (which is to say, being interpreted, Master,) where (d) dwellest thou?

39. He saith unto them, Come and (e) see. They (f) came and saw where he (g) dwelt, and abode with him that day: (h) for it was about the tenth hour.

40. One of the two which heard John speak, and followed him, was Andrew, Simon Peter's brother.

41. He first findeth his own brother Simon, and saith unto him, We have found the (i) Messiah, which is, being interpreted, (j) the Christ.

42. And he brought him (k) to Jesus. (l) And when Jesus beheld him, he said, Thou art Simon the son of (m) Jonas; thou shalt be called Cephas, which is by interpretation, (n) a stone.

43. (o) The day following Jesus would go forth into Galilee, and findeth Philip, and saith unto him, Follow me.

44. Now Philip was (p) of Bethsaida, the city of Andrew and Peter.

45. Philip findeth Nathaniel, and saith unto him, We have found him, of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph.

46. And Nathaniel said unto him, Can (q) there any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, Come and see.

## REVISION CHANGES.

Ver. 35. (a) One the morning John was standing.

Ver. 36. (b) Behold them. . . . (d) Where about thou?

Ver. 37. (c) And ye shall see. (f) Came therefore. (g) Abode, and they abode. (k) Omit for.

Ver. 41. (i) Messiah. (j) Omit the.

Ver. 42. (k) Unto. (l) And Jesus took upon him and said. (m) John. (n) Peter.

Ver. 43. (o) On the morning he was minded to go forth.

Ver. 44. (p) From Bethsaida, of the city.

Ver. 46. (q) Omit there.

## LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

We have been studying the preparation of Jesus for his great mission. Today we trace the steps by which he began his ministry.

35. Two of his disciples—One was Andrew (v. 40), and the other was doubtless the apostle John himself.

36. The Lamb of God—i. e., the one to whom the lamb of the daily sacrifice and of the Passover had been pointing for fifteen hundred years.

37. Rabbi—The Hebrew word for master or teacher, and therefore not familiar to the Gentile Christians. It was interpreted into Greek.

38. The tenth hour—Four o'clock p. m., according to the Jewish reckoning, but 10 o'clock a. m. by the Roman reckoning.

41. He . . . findeth his own brother Simon—The first desire of those who come to Jesus is to have others come. The first ones to be sought are those nearest to us. We have found the Messias—The Greek spelling of the Hebrew word Messiah, which is the same as the Greek Christ, both meaning anointed, the anointed one. It was by appointing that kings and priests were set apart for their work.

42. Cephas—A Hebrew word translated into the Greek word Peter, both meaning a stone or rock. This was a prophecy that the rash, impulsive fisherman should be changed into an apostle of firm rock, one who could not be moved from his faith.

43. Nathaniel—Probably the apostle Bartholomew. Moses . . . did write.—In the Pentateuch. (See Gen. 49: 10; Num. 24: 17-19; Deut. 18: 15.) And the prophets.—(Isa. 9: 6, 7; 52: 13-15; 53: 1-12; Ezek. 34: 23-31; Dan. 9: 24-27.)

46. Can there any good thing—Any eminent, great personage and grand and world-like movement. Come out of Nazareth—Because Nazareth was a small town, near to Cana, Nathaniel's home, with probably not the best reputation in the neighboring town, but not necessarily a rude, degraded, vicious, or disreputable place.

## SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS.

(For written and oral answers.) Subject.—Lesson From Jesus' Method of Gaining Disciples.

Review.—Name the various preparations for the ministry of Jesus.

Note.—Make word pictures of the various scenes here depicted; and of the conversion of Paul.

Note.—Make character sketches of each of these first disciples.

I. The First Two Disciples of Jesus

(vs. 35-40).—To what place did Jesus return after the temptation? (vs. 28, 29.) How did John recognize Jesus as the Messiah? (vs. 32-34.) How did John point out Jesus to his disciples? Who were the first two disciples Jesus made? How did the learn who Jesus was? Why is Jesus called the Lamb of God? How does he take away the sin of the world?

II. The Next Disciples (vs. 41, 42).—Who were the next disciples of Jesus? In what way were they brought to Jesus? What makes it probable that John as well as Andrew sought out his brother? What promise or prophecy did Jesus make to Simon? When did Simon become Peter? (Matt. 16: 18.) What change was wrought in his character?

III. Philip Becomes a Disciple (vs. 43, 44).—How did Philip become a disciple? Distinguish him from Philip the deacon (Acts 6: 5; 8: 5-12).

IV. Nathaniel Becomes a Disciple (vs. 45, 46).—In what way did Nathaniel become a disciple? What was his character? How would you apply Nathaniel's "Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" Nathaniel is probably the same as Bartholomew of Matt. 10: 3.

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