

LOCAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or whether or not he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters said to contain money remitted to this office, we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money to THE SUN to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

Subscribers are hereby notified not to pay their subscriptions to any person except a regularly accredited traveller for THE SUN.

Whenever possible, remittances should be made direct to THE SUN office by post office order or registered letter.

THE WEEKLY SUN

Is the most vigorous paper in the Maritime Provinces—16 pages—\$1.00 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES: \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

For Sale, Wanted, etc., 25 cents each insertion.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 19, 1894.

(From the Daily Sun of the 13th.)

THE FALLEN LEADER.

For the second time in less than four years Canada mourns a prime minister struck down in the midst of his work. While the memory of the June day on which Sir John Macdonald closed his long and glorious public career is still fresh, the country is startled with the intelligence that Sir John Thompson has fallen in the strength of his physical and intellectual prime, and almost in the act of receiving one of the rewards which the empire bestows on those who serve her best.

Three years ago the people of Canada were sorrowful over their bereavement and perplexed about the future, but they were not shocked, for they had seen signs of the end. This last disaster is a sudden and startling blow, for there was no token of its coming.

The loss to Canada is a grievous one. There is, so far as one can now see, no other public man among us who combines in his person so many of the qualities required in the first minister of this dominion.

His matchless skill and force in parliamentary argument, his superb gifts in the exposition of questions effecting international relations, or the standing of Canada in the empire, his unblemished character as a public man, the courage and fortitude with which he stood for right and justice as he understood them, are among the characteristics which commended him to those who followed his career.

We do not say that he was a great manager of men. It requires a test of more than one campaign and a longer period of leadership than he had to determine this point with finality.

There have been stumpe speakers with more power than he to stir a crowd. But it was his gift and his unexampled good fortune to win respect and confidence, to receive in his life time and in his presence the meed of commendation from opponents which most public men only win when they are dead.

Most of those who during the next few weeks lay their tribute of kind words on his tomb, will not be haunted with the remembrance that during his lifetime they accused him of dishonorable deeds. In their verdict on many public men contemporary opinions differ, but in respect to Sir John Thompson there will be a general agreement that he was a man of clear understanding and judicial frame of mind, who kept his personal feelings and sympathies well under control in dealing with public matters, and who had a strong desire to do right.

It was a happy inspiration which came to Sir John Macdonald in the autumn of 1886 and led him to take into the cabinet the late Hon. Thomas White, the late premier, and the present minister of finance, Sir Leonard Tilley, perhaps the most popular minister after the premier, and one of the best trusted of Canadian statesmen, had found his position too much for his strength.

Sir Charles Tupper was finding the strain too heavy for him and soon after retired to the less arduous, though not less important duties at London. Sir John Macdonald himself was not what he had been, and Sir Alexander Campbell was anxious to be relieved. The country soon learned that in the three new ministers Sir John had found men capable of carrying on the business of the

hardest departments and of supporting the policy of the government, both in and out of parliament. Sir John Thompson was the only one who was fresh to the federal parliament, and there were some who feared that he might share the fate of others who, reaching Ottawa with a provincial reputation, failed in the larger arena. Not long after the opening of his first session, the new minister of justice had his great opportunity. Mr. Blake had made a powerful speech condemning the government for permitting the execution of Riel, and insisting that the time had come for the department of justice to be heard from. Three hours later, when the new minister of justice sat down at the close of his splendid vindication of the course of the government, it was universally admitted that Mr. Blake had met his match on his own ground and that a new power had appeared in the house of commons. During the next year the minister of justice and Mr. Foster, then minister of marine, had to deal with the international question of the North Atlantic fisheries. These Canadians who have read the reply of Sir John Thompson to the statements and complaints of United States ministers embodied in the report submitted in July, 1886, must have felt proud to know that their country had so strong a cause and a man able to present it with such crushing force.

In 1888, Sir John's skill as a diplomatist was brought into play in the convention at Washington. The treaty which was made, the senate rejected, but the text will stand forever as an admission of the justice of the position taken by Canada in regard to her fisheries. In the Behring Sea controversy, Sir John Thompson prevailed from first to last. On every controverted legal point, the most dignified court that the world has ever seen decided in favor of Canada. Sir John Thompson's peculiar abilities were still called into play in domestic affairs. It fell to him to deal with the appeal against the Jesuits' estates act in Quebec, and the education act in Manitoba. In the one case he dispelled the Roman Catholic petitioners; in the other, the Protestant petitioners. But the people of Canada have come to see that he applied the same constitutional principles in the same cases for those who condemned him were opposing in one matter the principles that they maintained in the other. Step by step Sir John strengthened his position in the parliament and in the country, so that when the time came to find a successor to Sir John Abbott, cabinet, party and country, turned to the man who was already the leader of the commons, and was understood to be the real chief. Two short years of premiership give proof of the wisdom of the choice.

It was in the class of questions which he could discuss as a lawyer, or decide as a judge, that Sir John Thompson best showed his superior powers. He was a jurist by instinct and training. It was not from the fact that he became a politician. It was understood among his friends that during his first years as a federal minister he cherished the hope that he might one day return to the work for which he believed himself best fitted. Few have been more successful than he in political life. But it was not the life he had marked out for himself. With his personal tastes, and his fondness for quiet domestic life, his public career must have been continued at great sacrifice of comfort and inclination. The penalty which nature has exacted for the sternness of his career, and the gratitude of his duty to take up on the call of his party and its late leader, has been a decade of weary toil—lightened it is true by the appreciation of his country, and the gratitude of his friends—followed by an untimely death. If comfort and ease and the accumulation of wealth were the chief rewards of life, the career of the man who lies dead at Windsor, and whose mourning family are left without means, would be a failure. Deep sympathy will be felt for the mourning wife and the fatherless young people who know better than anyone else how kind and sympathetic was the heart that beats no more.

This is a time of trial for the party which Sir John Thompson led. But that the death of Sir John Macdonald taught a lesson which was needed then more than it is now. If any man could be indispensable to a party it was Sir John Macdonald. Yet a party which stands for real principles is larger and stronger than the last man in it. The work of the liberal-conservative party of Canada is not yet done. As Sir John Abbott and Sir John Thompson in turn took up the responsibility where their predecessors laid it down, another will be found to follow the late premier. The party will stand together behind a new chief as it has behind the old ones. Those who are left will say as Sir John Thompson standing by the Macdonald monument a year ago said, quoting Lord Rosebery, "We will once more remember our responsibility and renew the resolution that come what may we will not flinch or fall under it."

(From The Daily Sun of the 14th.) HIS HOME COMING.

The government of Great Britain has graciously acknowledged the position which Sir John Thompson occupied as a statesman of the empire. The honor done to his memory and to his country by despatching a ship of war to bring his body home to his native soil is one rarely bestowed. Canadians will not soon forget this tribute to the dominion and to its prime minister.

The truth is breaking on the mind of the rulers of Great Britain that the colonies are as much as the

mother land the homes of imperial rulers. Wide interests and large responsibilities make broad ideas. The Little England public men are not valued in the centre of the empire. The Little Canada and still smaller Australia parties do not command popular enthusiasm and shall not prevail. The thoughts of public men who serve Queen Victoria are widening. The colonies and the kingdom are drawing closer together. A colonial conference now is less surprising than was a conference of the three maritime provinces when men now living were young. We have had parish politicians, provincial politicians, and federal politicians. But the parish politician of today is a provincialist tomorrow, and if he does not disappear from sight, he is a federalist the next day. He whose wide vision once made him a Canadian, now looks out on still broader issues.

When the Blenheim steams from the English port, she will leave behind her no public man more deserving to be known as an imperial statesman than the Canadian whose body she will bear across the seas.

THE GRIT TARIFF POLICY.

It is not surprising that the newspapers and the public find difficulty in understanding the tariff proposals of Mr. Laurier and his comrades.

The grit leaders do not want to be understood. They have no policy which they desire to make clear to the people. Mr. Laurier has said, and Mr. Davies has repeated, that they propose to eliminate every vestige of protection from the tariff. Well, how do they propose to do it? As Dr. Montague points out in a recent speech at Niagara, protection will be abolished by reducing the duty to twenty, or fifteen, or ten, or five per cent. on articles produced in the country. A five per cent. duty on cotton goods, with free raw cotton would be protection to the extent of five per cent. It would be a vestige. Ten per cent. on farm implements, with raw material taxed five per cent., would be so far as it went a protective tariff. This sort of discrimination is then to cease. It remains possible to eliminate protection by levying duties on goods not produced to any extent in the country, as raw sugar, tea, spices, coffee, rice in its native state, and perhaps hard coal, though it might be objected that a hard coal tax would protect soft coal. Then for additional revenue a tax on raw material could be levied equal to that exacted from the finished product of the like material. This would be a tariff for revenue, and would not be protective. So far as we can see it is the only possible customs tariff which fulfils the pledge made by Mr. Laurier. But Mr. Davies has intimated that this is not the sort of tariff he has in mind. Still he proposes to abolish protection. He ought to say, at least in general terms, how he proposes to do it. If when these men say that they propose to abolish protection they mean that they propose to put raw materials and manufactured articles on a level, and to prefer for taxation goods such as are not produced in Canada to goods of the kind produced here, their position is plain. This is the British system. Great Britain retains customs duties. But these duties are levied on articles such as tea and tropical fruits. The exceptions to this rule are liquors, manufactured tobacco, etc., and care is taken to remove every trace of protection by levying equal excise duties on like goods produced at home. This suggests the possibility of Mr. Laurier raising a revenue by imposing an excise duty on the products of home industries, by way of offset to a customs tariff on competing goods.

THE TORONTO AGITATION.

The inquiry into civic boodling in Toronto has resulted in the call of a large public meeting in the interest of better municipal government. Among the resolutions passed was one supported strongly by Professor Goldwin Smith, in favor of the separation of legislative and administrative functions in municipal affairs. The professor contended that the best city administration on the continent was that of Washington, which is governed by the president. It was, however, pointed out that Washington was the national capital and that the national government contributed by a direct vote one half the city's revenue. Mr. Kribs remarked that Toronto might be made a double city if the province would double its revenue by a grant equal to the present income. Another resolution was adopted in favor of the abolition of the ward system. Meanwhile the investigation drags on. The aldermen implicated have begun to cross the border, and two or three of them are said to be in New York. Among the exiles is Alderman Stewart, whose election a few years ago led his pastor to give thanks in the church that Toronto had at least one honest alderman.

THE CHIEF IS DEAD.

(Continued from first page.)

resuscitate the dying premier. Stimulants were administered, but all in vain. The Marquis de Laurier administered brandy to Sir John. This seemed to relieve him, but the stimulus was only momentary. He died ten minutes after the attack. Up to four P. M. Sir John's death. His remains have been removed to one of the principal rooms of the Clarence tower in Windsor castle.

Sir John's sudden death has naturally led to many inquiries being made respecting the condition of his health before he left for England. Unquestionably the premier had suffered as a result of the arduous labor of the last session. Senator Sanford's generous hospitality in Muskoka was much enjoyed by Sir John and his family and undoubtedly the premier was greatly benefited by the change. The only drawback to the holiday, however, was that it was too short. After his return to the capital, Sir John was not feeling entirely well. There was an appearance of being fagged out, and he had to put in some hard work. In September last, the premier was examined by Dr. H. P. Wright, Sir Jas. Grant of Ottawa, and Dr. Roddick of Montreal, and the result of the examination was that Sir John was told that he must rest as much as possible. Dr. Wright stated tonight that the late premier's only organic trouble was a form of Bright's disease. He spent a couple of weeks in the fall, but as there was no special plan associated with the ailment, the premier did not complain until a few weeks ago. Disease of the kidneys was discovered. It was thought a trip to Europe would benefit him. The sea voyage would act as a tonic and it was thought that travel and change would be a rest to his mind. He spent a couple of weeks in France and Italy, and returned to London only recently. It may be stated Sir John while in London consulted an eminent specialist, who confirmed the diagnosis of the Canadian physicians and endorsed their advice.

Some people may be inclined to think that the premier has been away simply on a holiday trip, but in London he had to put in some hard work. No man has fought so energetically as he on behalf of the Canadian publishing interests on the copyright question and the strong pressure recently brought to bear upon the imperial government against the Canadian act has undoubtedly led to many hours of anxiety for Sir John when in London. An intimate friend of the late premier remarked today that Sir John, while in possession of the faculty of the suppression of emotions, was of an intensely nervous disposition and was doubtless affected by the events of today as few men in like circumstances could hardly fail to be.

When the first excitement of the sad news had died away this afternoon, the members of the late government in town for the death of Sir John Thompson, the ministry office fact is dissolved, met in the council chamber. There were present the veteran acting premier, Mr. Bowell, Hon. Messrs. Costigan, Foster, Mr. Daly, and Ives. Mr. Bowell has been in the afternoon telegraphed to his colleagues asking them to return to the capital as speedily as possible.

Hon. Mr. Meagher and Mr. Patterson, who were in Western Ontario, at once responded that they would be home tomorrow. Sir A. P. Caron, who is in New York, also replied. Sir H. Tupper cannot be home for five or six days.

The ministers considered what should be done in regard to the funeral and it was decided subject to the consent of the Queen, that the remains of the late premier should be given a state funeral. The high commissioner was cabled to have the body sent to Ottawa via New York. The remains will probably leave Liverpool tomorrow morning and will be in state here, and then be conveyed to Halifax for interment in the family burial lot. This is in accord with Lady Thompson's own wishes.

The Canadian people will learn with profound regret that the late premier does not leave his family in such a financial position as to free them from anxiety in regard to the future. It was currently reported today that a pension of \$3,000 a year attaches to the position of Imperial Privy Councillor, but so far as your correspondent can learn this only applies to living privy councillors that are actually in need of it. Mr. Gladstone draws his imperial pension today, and Lord Beaconsfield during his life time drew his.

It will, however, be a source of great satisfaction to Canadians of all shades of politics if it should turn out an imperial pension will fall to Lady Thompson. In view of the sacrifices which Sir John made for the conservative party at a time when he might have obtained ease and comfort by a position on the bench, it was mooted about a year ago by prominent members of the conservative party to get up a testimonial which would relieve him from future anxiety as to his family, but it is understood that Sir John himself strongly disapproved of the idea and it was therefore dropped. It will be remembered that some years ago a handsome testimonial was presented to Lady Macdonald as a recognition of the chief's services to his country and to the conservative party and from that time out Sir John Macdonald was freed from anxiety as to the financial position of his family after his demise.

A number of telegrams of condolence have been received by Lady Thompson and Mr. Bowell, among which may be cited:

Windsor Castle, Dec. 12.—It is impossible for me to say how deeply grieved I am at the news of the death of Sir John Macdonald, and how very truly I sympathize with you in your bereavement. (Signed) VICTORIA.

Montreal, Dec. 12.—We are overwhelmed by the grief intelligence which has just reached us of the death of Sir John Macdonald. (Signed) LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN.

Please express my sympathy and sorrow for the loss of Sir John Macdonald, and my sympathy with you in your bereavement. (Signed) ROSEBERRY.

I beg to express my sympathy and sorrow for the loss of Sir John Macdonald, and my sympathy with you in your bereavement. (Signed) GENERAL MONTGOMERY MOORE.

The following telegram was received by Hon. Mr. Bowell:

I beg to communicate to you a piece of most painful intelligence. Sir John Thompson, soon after the meeting of the privy council, at which he has been present, suddenly taken ill and died shortly after. Convey to his family the expressions of my deepest condolence. (Signed) RIPON.

Up to a late hour tonight nothing of his excellency's intention had reached Ottawa. The general impression here tonight is that Hon. Mr. Bowell will be asked to form a ministry.

THE NEWS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, Dec. 12.—The news of the death of Sir John Thompson has produced the most profound sensation in Nova Scotia. It was like a bolt from a clear sky. Premier Fielding received the news while addressing a political meeting at Port Hood. He said: "I no longer know Sir John Thompson, the politician and premier, but remember him only as Canada's brilliant son." He paid a generous tribute to his great ability and immediately adjourned the meeting and cancelled all his appointments in the Cape Breton campaign.

The audience was visibly affected at the news. Hon. A. G. Jones expressed his personal regret at Sir John's death and his deep sympathy with the bereaved family. He recognized Sir John's ability and his services to the country. His loss was a national rather than a mere party loss, and the regret was as sincere among the liberal party as it was among the premier's own followers.

A prominent liberal lawyer said: "When he left the bench the best fower was plucked from the judiciary, and his death the brightest mind in Canada goes out."

The Halifax Herald will tomorrow publish special articles written by Archbishop O'Brien, Rev. Dr. Saunders, Prof. Russell, Judge Townshend, Senator Power, Hon. A. G. Jones, Principal Forrest, Prof. Weldon, M. P., Judge Meagher, Judge Weatherbe and others.

Archbishop O'Brien's tribute begins as follows: "Blackened expressions must seem out of place when treating of the close of the career of one who, by the fine qualities of his moral fibre, was as much beyond the censure of the fault-finder, as by his intellectual gifts and endowments he towered above the public men of his day, and yet if one wish to make intelligible the thoughts and feelings of all true Canadians, when the sad news of Sir John Thompson's death became known, the set phrases so often employed in careless hyperbole are the only ones found adequate for the purpose. A nation's sorrow for a chief whom it honored both for what he was and what he had done, must perforce be expressed as heartfelt and universal," etc., etc.

WILL GO TO OTTAWA.

Montreal, Dec. 12.—The Sun correspondent is authorized to say that no communication with reference to the future administrative arrangements have yet passed between the governor general and any member of the government.

LONDON PAPERS' OPINIONS.

London, Dec. 13.—The Daily News, in a leader this morning on the death of Sir John Thompson, says: "It was one of the most impressive events of a personal nature in the recent annals of the empire. He lived long enough to enable the Queen to execute her intention of making him a privy councillor. This intention was carried out in the room in which he is now lying in state. The event was in every way fitting for the occasion. It was his greatest triumph. No such meeting as this has ever before been seen in Canada. He had established a precedent and suggested the possibility of an imperial federation, the magnitude of which belongs to the dreamland of statesmanship."

The paper dilates upon the work and influence of the conference, and concludes: "His death will serve the great purpose to which he devoted his life. It cannot fail to promote the sense of kinship throughout the empire in exciting sorrow for a common loss." The Graphic says: "His life was full of strong coincidences. Seldom one so tragical occurs as the death of Sir John Thompson. Almost at the moment his value to the colony as the empire was recognized by the bestowal of one of the most highly prized distinctions in the gift of the crown. He and well earned the honor which he was destined to enjoy for so brief a period. Canada loses a worthy son, and the empire has good cause to participate in his sorrow." The Standard says: "The death of Sir John Thompson will cause universal regret. It was characteristic of the man that even in the pangs of illness he was less concerned about his own sufferings than about the troubles he supposed he was causing to the office of the Queen's household. Partly owing to his ability and tact, the recent history of Canada has been one of unusual prosperity." The Chronicle says: "Nothing could be more tragic than such a death, almost in the presence of his sorrow. He had kept the governing party of Canada together by sheer force of character and commanding ability. He placed himself at the head of the nation, so that Canadians began to see a new and wider horizon open before them. The Ottawa conference put the mark of practical statesmanship upon him. That movement and the success by Sir John's help of the Behring sea arbitration gave a pledge that the new movement in the world was to be a peaceful one. He had so far succeeded in his public career that all men spoke well of him and hailed with satisfaction his admission into the charmed circle of the privy council. The death knows no bounds of time and place. The tragedy is complete. For the second time in three years Canada has lost a man of sterling qualities of whom the whole English speaking race had good reason to be proud. It is impossible to say what effect the abrupt event will have upon Canadian affairs. With such men as Hon. Messrs. Bowell, Foster, and Sir Herbert Tupper, the question of leadership should not present insurmountable difficulty. It is only natural that the eyes of some Canadians should turn to Sir Charles Tupper, but he may feel that he has earned repose,



SHERIDAN'S POWDER

Condition POWDER KEEPS CHICKENS STRONG

and healthy; it gets your pullets to laying early; it is worth its weight in gold when hens are moulting; it prevents all diseases, Cholera, Croup, Leg-Weakness, Liver Complaint and Gapes. It is a powerful Food Digestive. Large Cans are Most Economical to Buy.



ST. JOHN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES will reopen Wednesday, Jan. 2nd. Many years' experience has enabled us to make many improvements in our methods and courses of study.

We are not yet perfect, but are striving towards as much perfection as is attainable and change now in progress will be felt to the onward march of improvement.

We are thankful to have the opportunity of starting so many on successful careers, and hope for increased usefulness in the future.

Send for catalogue. B. KERR & SON, Oddfellows' Hall, St. John, N. B.

and that unless a grave national need demands the sacrifice, the burden should fall on younger shoulders.

The Times publishes an obituary of Sir John Thompson a column long. It says:

"That in parliament his work was always thorough and painstaking, and was imbued with a zeal for the public interest. He aimed at permanent improvement in the administration of the government, and was pre-eminently a working minister. His tenure of the premiership supplied the confidence that was placed in him. The position of Canada under his leadership has been affirmed and strengthened in the eyes of the world. His loss will be mourned by the conservative party of the colony with profound regret."

THE TORONTO PAPERS.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 12.—The Empire says: "Canada has been suddenly bereft of its most illustrious public man. The British empire has lost a loyal, devoted, and able servant under circumstances the most pathetic. The death of Sir John Thompson is a calamity to the country which no one could have been prepared for."

After reviewing the important duties performed by Sir John, the writer says: "Sir John Thompson's eminent talents were devoted to the service of the nation, and men will honestly mourn his loss as a public calamity. The conservative party has special grounds for keen regret at being unexpectedly deprived of so capable and trusted a leader. It contains, as we are glad to believe, men who are fitted by experience and ability to fill the high position of prime minister, they themselves will be foremost in rendering to the honored dead the tribute which is his due."

The Mail says: "By Canadians of all classes, of all religions and political persuasions, the calamity, apart altogether from its tragic association with the death of a great premier, will be deeply felt. Shocking it is that the country should be deprived of a useful and talented son in the day of his power and influence. The event in its dramatic features is unprecedented. The sudden call following honors at the very height of his popularity and prestige, at a time when he was much needed and in the palace of his government, can find no parallel in Canadian or British history. No suspicion ever attached to Sir John as a politician. Sir Richard Cartwright once said of him that his hands were clean, and clean they certainly were. Sir John Thompson will pass into history as a great premier, who led his party for all too short a time, for through the science of magnetic attraction, but by the confidence which his rectitude and his ability inspired. He was not a Gladstone to be worshipped, but rather a Peel whose cold logic and unquestioned powers commanded respect."

IT MAY BE SO.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 12.—Dr. Wright, one of the late Sir John Thompson's physicians, says he was suffering from kidney trouble, inclining towards Bright's disease. It is stated on good authority, that the Hon. John Haggart, minister of railways, will finally be selected as successor to the late premier.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S OPINION.

Sir Leonard Tilley, who was seen by a representative of this paper yesterday, was much grieved with the intelligence. Sir John Thompson was at the age when he might have expected many years of service. Sir Leonard had not been associated with him in the cabinet as Sir John became a minister when he left the government. But he had watched his course with great interest and regarded him as an able man, and one of the highest integrity. He recalled the meeting of the council in which the government appointed Mr. Thompson to the supreme court of Nova Scotia. Sir Charles Tupper then stated that the new judge was an uncommonly gifted man, and a splendid lawyer, the best in the province.