

LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

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

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearsages, 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.

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., NOV. 6, 1895.

THE BRITISH PREMIER SPEAKS.

Lord Salisbury's speech delivered Wednesday a rather vaguely reported but the premier has evidently made an important utterance. The fact that he adheres to the sturdy foreign policy which has characterized the Rosebery government as well as the conservative party is not interesting. Everybody expects that of him and his ministry. But the speech seems to contain a strong suggestion that the time is opportune for a complete reconsideration of the trade and tariff policy of the country. Lord Salisbury, like most other Englishmen under three scores and ten, is by political training a free trader. The corn laws were repealed when he was a lad at school and it is not likely that until recent years he ever contemplated a reopening of the question of free trade and protection. Whatever weakening there may be in his traditional ideas has been brought about by the logic of facts. It is not at all likely that the premier is a protectionist in the full American acceptance of the term. His present position seems to be the assistance of the farmer by reducing his taxes rather than by giving him special advantages in the market. But a reduction of the English farmer's tax only means an increase in the taxes paid by some other class, and so far as the change goes it constitutes a kind of protection. It was not long ago that Lord Salisbury made the statement that the British policy of freely admitting into the country the products of competing nations which did not reciprocate was generous but not business. That utterance did not mark him as a convert to protection, but it indicated a certain open-mindedness in that direction. The most that can be said of him and some of his colleagues, including Mr. Chamberlain, is that they have come to consider free trade and protection as open questions, proper for practical discussion and consideration. Ten years ago it was rank heresy to suggest that free trade was not the settled policy of Great Britain for all time to come. The attitude of the leading statesmen of today is that all questions of this kind must come up from time to time and be judged on their merits. This is a bad period for traditional policies. Nothing can be regarded as settled unless it remains a satisfactory settlement. Protection gave place to free trade in England half a century ago because free trade was believed to be better for the commerce, the industries and the other interests of the country. It is now held to be open to any statesman to enquire whether free trade is today a benefit to the country. The day that statesmen and people answer that question in the negative—if that is no other great principle involved than the principle of public expediency.

THE DUTY OF THE PRESS.

The fact that a large majority of the members of the present house of assembly are liberal conservatives moves some kind contemporaries to inform the Sun that it must have made a mistake in opposing the Blair government. It might be said, by way of criticism of the critics, that if the opposition candidates who offered for election had been successful the

proportion of liberal conservatives in the house would have been still larger. It was a feature of the campaign that the grit party figured in it chiefly as hewers of wood and drawers of water. While all the opposition candidates but one or two were liberal conservatives, a majority of the candidates on the government side were of the same profession. More than two-thirds of the aspirants on both sides were supporters of the dominion government. The tactics of the leader of the government led to this result. Assuming at the beginning that the solid liberal party is with him, and knowing that only a fraction of the liberal conservative vote in contested constituencies is needed to give him a majority, Mr. Blair always secures liberal conservative candidates when he can. For instance, in Albert, where the parties are almost evenly divided, the two government candidates, one of them a liberal conservative, had in round numbers a vote of 1,200 against 800. We may suppose that each federal party could claim 1,000 of the votes. As the opposition vote was wholly conservative, it would appear that some 200 conservatives followed Dr. Lewis or were influenced by other motives to support the provincial government.

But half the representation is liberal conservative. In constituencies somewhat evenly divided four-fifths of the grit vote, plus one-fourth of the liberal conservative vote, will form a majority. If the grit vote goes all one way and one-fourth of the other party goes with it, the majority is so much the larger. So it does not follow that because the majority of the people of New Brunswick are liberal conservatives and a majority are supporters of Mr. Blair that the majority of New Brunswick liberal conservatives are for Mr. Blair.

But this exposure of the weak point of the criticism of the valued contemporaries is not the real answer. The reply is that this journal speaks its own opinion for itself and does not wait with bated breath to see what this or that politician of its own or another party proposes to do. If the record of the Blair government is such as to condemn it, we do not conceive that the support of liberal conservatives in Restigouche or Northumberland or in St. John alters the fact. We stand by the facts as they appear to us, not as they appear to Mr. Tweedie or another.

Nothing can be more foolish than the statement that the Sun has read this politician or that one out of the party. The politicians have the same power to read the Sun out as it has to perform the reading for them. A well conducted journal is satisfied to discuss public matters freely and fairly according to its lights, and to give honestly such information as it can obtain on political questions as well as on other matters. Fortunately, members of the legislature professing allegiance to the liberal conservative party, and yet admiring Mr. Blair's methods, have ample opportunity to make known their views. This is a free country, where a man may say the thing he will.

A DAZZLING HOPE.

The Quebec organ of the opposition is confident of the success of Mr. Laurier in Ontario at the next general election. L'Electeur explains that the Catholic clergy, who have for twenty-five years been the strength of the Mowat government, always supported Sir John Macdonald in federal contests. It says that the situation is now changed since the death of Sir John and the accession of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Mr. Laurier's organ in the ancient capital cites the Catholic Register of Toronto, which, it says, is controlled by Archbishop Lynch, to show that Catholics of Ontario will be with Mr. Laurier in the next fight. It claims that Archbishop Lynch has also shown the same thing through the Canadian Freeman, which approves energetically of Mr. Laurier's position on the Manitoba question. "There is here," says L'Electeur, "an event of great importance. There is really not a man of political experience who cannot see that their adherence assures to Mr. Laurier the compact vote which has kept Mr. Mowat in power more than twenty-five years with a majority of more than thirty in the legislature."

It is always interesting to know what the grit party expects. It remains to be seen how far Mr. Laurier will attain to the fulfillment of his hopes.

For several days past The Sun has been trying to sell its readers the price of bread in Montreal. It started with ten cents for a loaf, weighing one and a half pounds, but on Sunday got the price down to seven cents for a two pound loaf. Yesterday it said the retail price for a two pound loaf in Montreal is six cents; today it will probably have it down to five, which, we presume, is the correct figure.

The Sun quoted a letter in a Montreal paper in which the writer complained that he had been obliged on one occasion to pay 10 cents for a loaf of one pound and a half, and also objected to a price of seven cents for a two pound loaf. Afterward the Sun printed the reply from its own correspondent in Montreal, who was asked the regular price of bread to the trade and to the consumer, and who stated that it was 5 cents to the trade and 6 cents to the consumer for the two pound loaf. Of course a journal which is content to "presume" its facts can make prices to suit itself. The slower, but perhaps more exact process of enquiry has been adopted by this paper.

MR. WHITE.

There is no longer a doubt that Cardwell is vacant. Whether Mr. White becomes collector of Montreal or remains editor of the Gazette he will have the good wishes of all who knew him well. For the sake of Canadian journalism it would be well if he remained at the old desk. It ought to be a finer thing to direct so strong and influential a journal as the Gazette than to hold any place in the outside service of Canada. The collectorship of Montreal is worth \$4,000 a year, but, as the Toronto Globe says, it is easier to find ten men able to manage that office than to find one having Mr. White's capacity for the editorial management of a great commercial and political journal like the Gazette. The moral is that the Montreal editor's reward should at least be as large as those of the Montreal collector.

The financial returns for the first three months of the present fiscal year show an improvement in dominion finances on both sides of the account. The revenue is \$587,000 more than for the first quarter of last year, and the current expenditure is \$225,000 more than for the same period of 1894. The balance is therefore better by \$362,000 than that of the months of July, August and September last year. Besides this there is a decrease of \$100,000 in capital expenditure. Mr. Foster is likely to have a good budget when he reports the result of the current year's business.

Mr. Blair's organ in Fredericton repeats the statement that the attorney general "could have had an appointment to the bench long ago if he had desired it." It seems that the tortes have for five years been trying "to shelve him on the bench," and Mr. Blair has with great presence of mind succeeded in escaping the snare every time. With all due deference to the attorney general and his organ we are of the opinion that the only position on the bench which he has had the opportunity to decline are those in the gift of the local government.

The Germans appear to be well to the front in the application of electricity to farm work. The automatic electric plow has been made a practical success in Germany. The power is furnished by a stationary engine through a motor attached to the plow. The plow is drawn across the land by the operation of a pined shaft which works on a chain stretched across the field and secured at each end by anchors. The anchors can be moved by levers after each furrow.

The minister of militia was probably right when speaking at Chateauguay he said that the United States people would not find cause of offence in the erection of monuments by Canada on the border battle fields. Since our neighbors take no offence we will go on erecting monuments on spots where Canadians met and drove back the invaders from over the border. If, however, offence should be taken we will go on erecting the monuments.

The valued Telegraph cannot find many liberals in the house of assembly, but it promises almost a solid delegation from this province to the next dominion parliament. It seems to think that Mr. Dibble, Mr. Fowler, Dr. Lewis and the provincial members for Northumberland and Kent will assist in their return. The only omission we notice in the Telegraph's prospectus is the failure to defeat Mr. Costigan. Why this modesty?

The greatly valued Telegraph devotes a long and able leader under the startling head, "The Sun Surrenders," to the proof that this journal repents its opposition to the Blair government. Let us hope that the stern conqueror will have pity on his submissive captive, and refrain from dragging us around town at his chariot wheels.

In France the Ribot ministry has been defeated after an existence of seven months. This is an unusually long life for a French ministry. The defeat is due to a scandal with which some of the former participants of the Panama scandals were connected.

The monument to Sir John Macdonald at Kingston places on exhibition one of the products of this province. The pedestal is composed of St. George granite, thirty-seven tons of which beautiful polished stone form the foundation for the bronze figure.

L'Electeur informs us that the decorations in honor of Mr. Laurier's visit to Ingersoll cost \$1,000. Standing among this magnificent the opposition leader told the people how poor they all were.

The war in Cuba is a long and weary conflict. But it can hardly be described as a cruel war.

Holmes, who is accused of committing about a score of murders, has already got tired acting as counsel for himself. About the only successful case of a layman who was his own counsel was that of Mr. Pitts.

SHE WON'T TAKE THEIR CHAIR.



MISS CANADA: Hadn't you better decide upon your route before you look for yo

MR. WHITE'S ADDRESS.

Giving His Reasons for Resigning His Seat in the Commons.

MR. WHITE has addressed the following letter to the electors of Cardwell:

Gentlemen—Having resigned the seat in the house of commons with which you honored me in 1888, and again in 1891, it becomes my duty to acquaint you with the reasons that have moved me to take this step, and thus sever the, to me, always pleasant relations existing between us for now seven years.

You may remember that, on the occasion of the elections of 1891, I gave you a pledge to withdraw my confidence from the government in the event of the then recently enacted school legislation of Manitoba, being made the subject of disallowance by the dominion government. My opinion at that time, as now, was that legislation of the provinces affecting education should not be interfered with by the exercise of the veto power, but that its constitutionality, if challenged in any quarter, ought to be left to the decision of the courts. That view was held by the late Sir John Thompson, and I may say, was shared by the whole parliamentary body, save only a wing of the opposition. It is not my intention to recount the various phases this vexed Manitoba school question has undergone since 1891. At every step the courts, and the courts alone, have been allowed to determine the validity of the appeals for redress made by the Roman Catholic minority of the province, until finally as the result of the judgment of the judicial committee of her majesty's privy council, the governor-general-in-council was called upon to act.

You are familiar with the steps which have since been taken. To Manitoba has been committed the duty of providing redress for the minority, and falling action on the part of the authorities of that province, the whole matter will become vested in the parliament of Canada, under the terms of the constitution. It may be that the Manitoba government will take such steps as will remove this vexed and difficult question from the federal domain, or, again, that, if legislation is introduced in parliament, it will be of such a scope and character as to allay the fears, and disarm the opposition, of those who advocate equal rights in matters of education, including in that term a common measure of taxation upon all classes, the certification of teachers, uniform standards of excellence in, and official inspection of, all state-aided schools, whether they be designated public or separate. Despite, however, the altered circumstances of the question since 1891, I have given you the pledge to which I have alluded, I have unwillingly to await the events of the approaching session of parliament with my hands less free, as I conceive, than those of your representative should be, to deal with the subject in whatever form it may present itself.

As you are aware, my name has been coupled with the office of collector of customs at the port of Montreal, vacant since the month of January, 1895, and which still remains so. Not long since representations were made to the government by the board of trade of this city, setting forth the desirability, in the interest of the business of the port, of appointing a collector at an early day. Inasmuch as an impression has prevailed some-

what widely, that the delay in filling the office was due to a reluctance on the part of the government to submit their policy to the judgment of the electors of Cardwell, by selecting myself for the vacancy, I decided without solicitation on the part of my purpose to any of its members, to dispel that impression so far as I could, by resigning the representation of the county of my own accord. As a consequence, an opportunity will shortly be afforded you of pronouncing upon the public issues of the day, while the government will be relieved of any embarrassment my presence in parliament may have caused in naming a collector for the port of Montreal, as directed by the merchants of that city.

I am glad to believe that in restoring the trust which you have so long confided to me it will be committed to hands certainly not less worthy or capable than mine. More than a year ago representatives of the conservative electors of Cardwell selected as their candidate, when my term of office should expire, my friend, W. B. Willoughby, a son of the county, whose abilities are great, and whose devotion to its interests has been life long. Mr. Willoughby is too intimately known to you to require any eulogy at my hands, but if I have a friend in Cardwell who desires to give me personal gratification or to repay any debt of kindness there can possibly be due to me, he will discharge such obligation with compound interest added by assisting in the election of Mr. Willoughby as my successor.

The political issues of the day have not greatly changed since I last appeared for your support. The conservative party has, indeed, suffered the irreparable loss of three distinguished leaders—the old chieftain, Sir John Macdonald; his able successor, Sir John Abbott; and the most eminent parliamentarian in Canadian history, Sir John Thompson. But the principles of the party survive, and it is my confident hope that Cardwell will prove in the pending election as true to those principles as she has ever done in the past.

One last word in parting. It is no light thing to voluntarily, albeit from a sense of duty, break the tie which binds a public man to his constituents, and which endears so many faithful friends to him. It is in my case an especially painful one, for I can never forget that when my father, the late Hon. Thomas White, after repeated defeats elsewhere, reached the brink of a general election in 1878 without a constituency, it was the loyal conservative party of Cardwell who took him on trust as their candidate, made him their member, honored him with their confidence to the day of his death, and so gave him the opportunity of devoting to the service of the country he loved so well all of the talent and patriotism with which he was endowed. Nor can I ever forget that when it pleased God to call him to his last home, it was the same spirit of ardent loyalty and gratitude and of fidelity to conservative principles, that moved the men of Cardwell to bestow the representation of the riding upon myself, resident though I was in another province, and a stranger, save in name, to every one of you, in recognition of their esteem for him. In bidding you farewell, let me say that I will never cease to cherish the memory of the many happy days spent amongst you, the many warm friendships formed and the lasting obligations under which you have placed me.

TANSY PILLS!

ALL ONE'S OWN. GUARANTEED. SEND 4c. FOR TANSY'S SAFE STUDIES. BURLINGTON, VERMONT. SPECIFIC CO., CHAS. F. A.

A SONG OF TRIUMPH.

(From The Week.)

Ye tempests that sweep o'er the deep, heavy, brewed with the cloud of the rain, and belching forth the lightning of pain, With the roar that comes forth from the North when the sea-peaks roll down to the sea.

And the dream of the gleaming, white all-enclose to hoarse with waves' laughter and glory; Ye, gather ye tempests on wings with the strings of God's harp in your hands, And your choruses raise in the praise of the Lord of the seas and the lands.

Since the triumph of Man, who began in the caves where the waves lay asleep, In a cradle made green by the sheen of the sunlight that smote on the deep, When the ages were young and the tongue of the sliver of the main, Over the dismal, abyssal, dark voids where God went on His ways.

To crown His creations with nations of flowering and animate life— Implanting a germ in the worm that would grow to the form of a star through strife.

The juncus that sprang on the bed of the plain, where the rain and the snow Came down from the mountains a river to sliver in torrents below; Were alight with the bright colored snakes and the figures that lurked for their prey, With the bird that was in the bushes, Had a plumage more splendid than day, But the lord at whose word all were hushed was Man who in mastery came— Immortal as God and who trod with his body erect as a flame.

Let the praise of Man's form by the storm be controlled by the force of the West, To the edge of the ledge of the clouds where the sun marches down to his rest. For out of the east of the firmament, of warfare and hunger and strain, Man's body was fashioned and passioned in frenzy of fury and pain.

He goes with his face upon space, like a god he is girded with might, His desire is the fire of a star that illumines a blinding night.

His love is above and beneath him, a mountain and fountain of fire, In his blood is the flow of the tiger and claws of his base and desire; In his thought is the speed of the steed as it courses untrammelled and free, With its sinews astrain on the plain where the winds are as wide as the sea; But his soul is the roll of the ocean that murmurs in darkness and day, A part of the heart of creation that lives while the seas decay.

It mounts upon wings through the rings of the night that is bright with the stars, Till at length in its strength it has broken the chains of the flesh and its bars, And waits for the hush and the flush of the dawn of which God is the sun— The dawn that will rise in the skies when the night of our warfare is done; When Man shall behold, in the gold of the firmament passing in heat, The face of the Proved and Beloved who descends with the stars at His feet.

Then the past shall cast like the sand that a hand may throw out to the sea, Shall be cast out of sight into night, and our manhood resplendent and free, Shall wander in dreams by the streams where the waters are silent as sleep, Or winged on God's errands shall soar through the roar of the faithless deep, When the lightning is brightening our course and the thunder clouds roll in our face, For the soul that is pure shall endure when the planets have crumbled in space.

Ye tempests that sweep from the deep which the night and the light overspan, Assemble in splendour and render the praise of magnificent Man; In his hands are the sands of the ages, and the gold of unchanging youth, On his brow, even now, is the shining of wisdom and justice and truth; His power was the power to prevail, on the lion and dragon he trod, His birth was of earth but he mounts to a chariot in the bosom of God.

FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.
Drummondville, Quebec.

"Read before the Royal Society at Ottawa, on May 17th, 1895."

A strong decoction of quassia is said to be an excellent remedy against fleas.

PROV

A Number of

Built

A Carleton

Sheep

General News

New

AL

Albert, N. B., of councillors of the parish of Albert, Hopewell and of the liberal party of the election of the strength of the politics, the w their lines and contests with a was fine and a Hopewell elected and Isaac C. Hillsboro, Calv Duffy, conservative D. Prescott, C. Copp, independent are not to have received states gin, liberals, a put up no fight for, Leeman and by acclamation government off full action and was a great berson from D ator from Hop best, but failed of their choice, of all, the par their candidate they are witho Connor, the Em Albia is also a Hopewell Hill of councillors well took place ed in the elect of the old m Prescott, W West, 160; Fre Rose, 113.

Abner Payne S. & H. railways this morning at a pile of iron near an accountable way part way in its ped, and the great force, ca the legs, thr against one of him unconscious time. The unfor badly cut, and injuries in the which, it is fu Dr. S. C. Murrin, A. H. E. and one of the trusty employe

An infant ccomb, propriety died last night. A. H. E. visiting her peing the summer her home in N Hopewell H Peek, the six Deacon G. M. with symptom Peak was ab Sunday schoo first time dur

Newton We moved into the Hill. Marshall B purchased the shoemaking of W. H. A. Cas a large and ness. The fir of moccasins county alone, largely to K parts of the moccasins and prize at the r

A great deal during the pe and vicinity. Hopewell H of the return list of newly the municipa pletas, as may J. A. Cleveland cott, Miles O West, Isaac Peter Duffy, Stanley Goggin, Ole, Sandfor (Oy

twelve newly new, men the served terms the council b the members r representative years. F boro, who warden's chair did not offer

CA of Woodstock week to exam make reports panies. Lowe pected. The rived today f is rapidly dis W. R. Gille in this place of cars of sh son. This mous records that point. to the Engle

The Royal held a basket evening to ra Geo. Upham ber party tod

Sussex, O welling of the weller, man was in Susse ing business husters at t the opposit from the kin has many w Elizabeth.