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THE WEEKLY SUN

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ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 10, 1895.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

MR. LAURIER AND HIS PARTY. If the valued Telegraph is sincere In its belief that Mr. Laurier is an ideal leader and that his party at Ottawa is united and strong, it must prepare its esteemed mind for gloomy tidings. There is no longer any delusion among the opposition members of parliament at Ottawa concerning Mr. Laurier's future as a leader. That future, once so luminous, is now all behind Mr. Laurier. It has become apparent this session to those who had failed to discover the fact before that a man who is heading nowhere cannot lead a party with success. The first requisite in a leader who is expected to guide a party in some direction is that he shall be travelling in some direction himself. Mr. Laurier would be a respectable, one might even say an ornamental, weather vane if he were a better judge of the direcition of the wind. As it is, he swings round with a certain grace and with great ease of manner, but never takes up an advanced or original position. Mr. Laurier is absolutely without initiative. He never makes a statement which excites interest or inquiry. He During seven or eight years of leadership he has not taken a firm stand in respect to a single new issue of importance. Today no one knows how far Mr. Laurier is a revenue tariff man, how far a free trader, and how far a commercial unionist. He has denounced the government for uncertainty as to prohibition, but no one can say what Mr. Laurier's own policy on prohibition may be. He has scolded the government for not taking prompt sides with the majority or minority in Manitoba, while he has himself failed to pronounce an opinion. He has denounced the French treaty, but has voted for it. When William was active in Canada Mr. Laurier was an ardent Wimanite. When Mercier was providing campaign funds and campaign cries for the party, Mr. Laurier was a creature of Count Mercier. When the Riel agitation swept over a province Mr. Laurler was a Rielite of the most ardent type. In all these things he was no leader, but a most abject and slavish follower. Today he is swinging about on his pivot ready to be anything, to do anything, or say whatever may be required of him by

nobody expects much.

THE SALISBURY GOVERNMENT. If there was a doubt in the mind of the liberal unionist wing of the conservative party as to the recognition which Lord Salisbury would give that element in the new ministry it has been resolved to the satisfaction of for workingmen. The French Acad-Mr. Chamberlain and his friends. The tory leader is no longer a leader of the tories. He is at the head of a new party, in which the conservative, whig and radical elements are hard to be distinguished. When Mr. Goschen became a member of Salisbury's

the next keeper of his political con-

science. Mr. Laurier is one of the most

gentlemanly men in the world. He is

absolutely charming in his courtesy

and in his freedom from all signs of

perplexing responsibilities. The stern

aspect of a resolute man who has de-

vised something and proposed to carry

It out is foreign to him. Rather is he

the cheerful, happy-go-lucky fellow

whom everybody likes but from whom

be said that a liberal unionist had beome a member of a conservative minstry. But an administration in which cabinet places are given to the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Henry James and Mr. Goschen, while four or five other revolters from the liberal camp are made under secretaries or civil lords, can hardly be called a conservative government. The coalition has apparently become a consolidation, so that it is no longer neessary to consider whether the liberal unionists are not over represented in the cabinet in proportion to their numerical force in the country. There is no doubt that a calculation would show an enormous over representation on these lines. It is abundantly clear that the cabinet has been made up rather with a view of getting the strongest men out of the union of parties than to take from each its proportion of strong men. All four of the unionists in the Salisbury cabinet were members of Mr. Gladstone's first or second ministry. One of them was leader of the liberal party when it was last in opposition to a Beaconsfield government. The deadly effect of the cleavage in the old liberal party is shown by the great number of the most responsible men who were former associates of Mr. Gladstone and are now permanently separated from the party to

The influence of Mr. Chamberlain in the new government will probably be greater than that of any other minister except the premier, if indeed even Lord Salisbury should be accepted. But if Mr. Chamberlain will largely mould the policy of the government it will not be forgotten that his present associates have greatly changed his mould. There remains in him, so far as can be discerned by any utterance of his during the last few years. no trace of the little England man of the Birmingham school. If Mr. Chamberlain is not exactly a jingo he is certainly enough of an imperialist to satisfy even the imperial federation ideal of a British statesman. There was a time when his acceptance of the position of secretary for the colonies would have been regarded as an event of ill omen to colonial interests. The present feeling will be that Mr. Chamberlain can be trusted as fully in that office as could Lord Salisbury himself. The ministry as announced is likely to command in an extraordinary degree the confidence of the empire he yond seas, whatever may be thought of its attitude on subjects local to the British Islands.

which Mr. Gladstone belongs.

A REFORM.

employ "writers" instead of appoint- monwealth, so called. Nor will it pering civil service clerks in a common petuate the memory of the parliamensense measure. There is an immense tary leader who abolished parliaquantity of purely clerical work to be ments. It will be a memorial to an done in the department at Ottawa. Englishman who made his country The departments also require other respected and feared abroad and gave work of a technical and administra- to Great Britain a high place among tive character, in respect to which ex- European nations. Great Britain un- to introduce a bill to repeal the elecperience and skill are essenial. The der Cromwell was not obliged to buy civil service rules demanding a cerpeace on ignoble terms, and the Lonpoint of order that the amendment tain educational standard of admission of his day did not shiver to the was not regular, as it covered a meascivil service rules demanding a cer- peace on ignoble terms, and the Loncreases and promotions, provide a suitable force for the more responsible erected in England to men whose and difficult work in the departments life contained as many inconsistencies and also guarantee respectable re- as that of Cromwell and who were wards for officials of experience and much worse Englishmen than he, The capacity. But it is a blemish in the evil memory of the "usurper" was perpresent system, that those who are engaged in purely clerical or routine work should be subject to the same scale of advance in pay and status as those who are employed in positions at Tyburn. Now after three centuries requiring much higher qualifications. The government has caught the right idea in making a distinction between the staff of copyists and that which is engaged in the more intricate and exacting branches of the public service. When the new plan gets into full operation men who are mere copy- of the founder of the college by raising ists and can never be anything else will not be advanced from grade to grade until they draw eight or ten hundred dollars a year for work that they could do in their first year as well as in their tenth or twentieth

DRUNKENNESS IN FRANCE

Statistics show a steady increase in the consumption of spirituous liquors in France, and the multiplication of public houses, particularly in Paris. at a very significant rate. A large quantity of this liquor sold is adulterated stuff. Medical men have long called attention to this state of things but until very recently their warnings fell upon deaf ears, At Ninies, however, an energetic effort is on foot to combat the evil, and it is deserving of special notice, as it is the first symptom of a movement that it is hoped will find imitators all over France A League Against the Progress of Alcoholism, formed in that town, includes members of all classes of society, and not only does it intend to press for legislation for the reform of the public houses, but it is about to establish temperance cafes, which may at the same time serve as clubs emy of Medicine is taking the question up seriously, and, says the Paris correspondent of a London daily, will probably adopt a proposition brought forward by two of its principal members. "These gentlemen," says the correspondent, "set forth that the second government it might properly marked increase of drunkenness is a

permanent danger to the public health. DOMINION PARLIAMENT. medial legislation would be brought Many constitutions are ruined by intemperance, and the children are liable to criminal madness or physical and intellectual degeneration. The vitality of the country is therefore assailed, for all this contributes to depopulation and national decline. A series of repressive measures is urgently required, and the hope is consequently expressed that steps will be taken by the authorities to put a stor to the sale of adulterated liquors and to the artificial fabrication of wine and other beverages. For it is no secret that any amount of so-called wine is manufactured which is totally innocent of the fuice of the grape, and that the same abuse is practised in the production of nearly every other

WHEAT EXPORTS TO EUROPE.

The London Corn Trade List recently published an interesting table showing the exports from this side of the Atlantic as compared with those from Russia, India, Australia and Argentina. The periods covered by the figures date from the first of August of each year for the past three years and extend over 44 weeks. The tables as given here are stated in thousands, the last three figures being

United States to the United Kingdom ... 95,632 92,360 115,104 United States to the nt 23,088 131,488 86,040 16,664 7,504 39,360 185,616 62,856 14,600 7,880 27,480

Grand total279.896 281.416 268.432 Russia, with an increase of over forty-one million bushels in two years, and Argentina, with an increase of the house ten millions, are strong competitors of pursue with reference to it. With the American wheat grower. Russia has now greater facilities for transportation than ever before and she is constantly increasing and improving them. The absence of such facilities has been the main obstacle in her way, and with her new railways and her great and absorbing desire for wealth she will come to be a much more for midable competitor than she has been in the past. Indeed, many of the American newspapers are already advising the western farmers to take time by the forelock and raise less wheat and more of other crops.

THE RESTORATION OF CROM WELL.

The statue of Oliver Cromwell, to be erected as a national work," will The bill enabling the government to not represent the founder of the comion, and providing for statutory in- sound of hostile guns at the mouth ure al of the Thames. Monuments have been haps sufficiently perpetuated during the years when his head was exposed over the gate at Westminster, and on the day when his body swung in chains the present generation will see a different memorial of the great imperialist autocrat who tried to pass him self off for a republican.

The proposal of the friends of St Joseph's college to honor the memory an endowment fund is a good one. The hest monument to the founder is the rermanent establishment of his work. so that its future will be made secure, The Roman Catholics of the three provinces are not rich but they are numerous and are not without resources. The appeal that is to be made to them by the old students and friends of St. Joseph's will not; be M:

According to the Japanese returns only 734 officers and men were killed in the late war with China Over four times that number died of cholera and other diseases during the expedition. As Colonel Cockerill remarks, it is a rather strange thing that a nation of 400,000,000 people should own itself beaten in war after having killed less than a thousand of the enemy.

ACCOUNTED FOR.

sed his hand to his brow and presently he had it.
"I will shave myself in this spartment,"
he said.
Accordingly when they came and found

SHE WAS AN OBSERVER.

have brought new sunshine into my life," he said, rapturously.
"Do you mean that?" she asked, timidly.
"Of course I mean it. Can you doubt me?
"Oh! Of course I knew you wouldn't in
tentionally misrepresent. But you know
young man so often thinks a girl has brough
sunshine into his life when in reality it is
only monophine."—Mercury.

French Treaty Bill Given its Third Reading After Liberal Protests.

The Cabinet Ministers Consider the Manitoba School Question.

Before the Banking Committee,

Ottawa July 2.-At the opening of today's proceedings in the house, Hon. Mr Foster moved that government business have precedence on Wednes days for the remainder of the session Many protests followed from mem-

bers with legislative hobbies. Mr. McCarthy and Hon. Mr. Laurier wanted to know what the government intended to do about remedial legis lation and the Hudson Bay railway

The leader of the house, in the course of his reply, said: "I may state this, generally, that so far as the business is all upon the order paper. If any thing else is to come upon the order paper it is something that comes up by way of incident not very important, that it may be found nece to have legislation upon incidentally. This I say in order to show the hous so far as the government is concerned. I make one reservation, when I make that statement, and that reservation is with reference to remedial

legislation. We have been blamed sion and having no legislation on that It was scarcely possible that we should have reached it. The paper from the Manitoba legislature only came into our hands this morning. They will be taken into consideration at once, and in a very short time to intimate to what course it proposes to that single limitation, what I have stated holds good. We are through fully two-thirds of the main estimates that the most contentious portion of them are passed, judging by the discussion of former years. I have doubt, looking at the list of bills, many of which will not cause very lengthy discussion, that it is quite for the house to get through with all the business on the order paper and be ready for adjournment, I should think, early next week. All this is subject to the proviso mention-

statement of the leader of the house correctly, that there is to be no measure with the Hudson Bay railway?,

Mr. Foster-I made my statement as inclusive as it possibly could be and I think it should be sufficient to satisfy my hon. friend. The subject then dropped.

On the motion for the second reading of the bill legalizing the voters' lists for this year, Mr. Laurier suggested that as Dr. Montague was a at his department, might signalize his accession into the government by introducing a bill on lines suggested by Sir John ompson last year to adopt the provincial franchise

having spoken, Mr. Mulock moved that be an instruction to the government toral franchise act.

Sir Charles H. Tupper took the

After considerable discussion, Mr. McCarthy supporting the minister of justice, the speaker held that the am-

endment was in order. twenty minutes to six when the house divided, when Mr. Mulock's amendment was defeated 82 to 39

The house went into committee, when the bill was amended by inserting a claust validating the revisions in cases where revising officers had neglected to subdivide polling districts containing three hundred

ers. The bill was reported. being six o'clock the speaker left

Dalton McCarthy was to have moved an amendment on going into supply tonight relative to Bishop Gravel's letter to Rome, but owing to the lateness of the hour he postponed the motion until tomorrow.

After recess there was a two hours' discussion on the new lobster bill, of which Hon. Mr. Costigan has charge. Mr. Bowers urged an amendment to the law providing that no lobsters

under 10 1-2 inches should be caught. Hon, Mr. Costigan considered a proision of this kind would be more prohibitory than any of the restrictions yet placed on the lobster fishing, and yould in many parts of the province prove equal to entire prohibition.

Mr. Bowers then represented that he wanted the suggestion to apply only to his district. Mr. Perry entered into a tirade

against the government, and characterized the bill as no good. to vote against a measure which wa framed essentially in the interest of the poor man. The license fee being placed at two dollars per hundred cans

mplied that large canners would fur nish a majority of the amount of the Some discussion took place on the close seasons, individual exceptions being asked for. Eventually the bill passed through committee and house went into committee of sup

Progress was made on railway and anal estimates. Some little discussion was taking place respecting the issue of passes on the Intercolonial railway. Ho Mr. Haggart promised a statement re Intercolonial affairs some day.

NOTES. It is currently reported tonight that Mr. Catellier, under secretary of state, and H. J. Morgan of the same depart

ment will be superannuated.

Mr. Meredith of Montreal is here to protest against net fishing for salmon non-tidal waters. There seems to be an element of doubt from Hon. Mr. Foster's statement today as to whether or not re-

down this session. insist, however, that it is coming. A prominent Quebec politician informed your correspondent today that he be-lieved the remedial bill whenever it came down would be found to be practically the adoption of the Ontario separate school system, including gov ernment inspection of schools and the

employment of certificated teachers the religious orders excepted. This latter exception, if it be incorporated

in the bill, will not be acceptable to Manitoba. Mr. Costigan appeared before the public accounts committee today and called attention to an article in the St. John Telegraph making an attack on him with respect to the Tobique valley railway. Mr. Costigan pronoun the article "one of the foulest attacks." and as an individual and as a membe of the committee claimed the right to show that he had done no boodling, asking to be examined before the com mittee under oath with respect to the charges made against him. In order that the matter might not interfer with the regular business of the com mittee at its regular meetings, Mr. Costigan suggested that a special meeting be held. Some opposition members kicked against the reques

upon as the day on which this special meeting should be held. The Ontario fruit growers are ask ing the government to send an expert to England to place fruit shipments on the English market which will be ent across this summer.

being granted, but Hon. Mr. Costigan

insisted, and Thursday was agree

The public accounts committee this morning had Hugh Ryan under examination again. He was asked the question whether he had ever contributed directly or indirectly to the do minion elections. This he declined to answer, as well as the question wh ther he had ever contributed to the Ontario or Manitoba provincial elec

The total quantity of pig iron pro duced in May and June this year wa 5,626 tons, on which the bounty paid amounted to \$11.253.

The papers relating to the dismissal of B. Loiselle, postmaster of Ste. Angele de Monnoir, which have been referred to in the house frequently this session, were brought down today. They show that Mr. Loiselle was a partisan of the worst kind, and withheld letters from the Central Conservative association of Montreal in order to hamper the proceedings of the local committee. Ottawa, July 2.-In the house today,

Mr. Martin asked whether an appoint-ment had been made to fill the vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor of Monitoba. If not, how soon does the government intend to fill the vacancy Has any promise made to the present incumbent that he will be reappointed? Is it intended that Hon. J. C. Patterson should take the position and, if so, when?

Hon. Mr. Foster-No appointment has been made. The government proposes to fill the vacancy shortly. No promise has been made to the present incumbent. The name of the person who takes that high and honorable position will be known when the appointment has been made. (Laugh-

Mr. Martin-The hon. gentleman omitted to answer the last part of the

Hon. Mr. Foster-No; it is all an-

Hon. Mr. Haggart, replying to Mr. Perry, said that preparations for con-tinuing the borings in the Straits of would be resumed as soon as the wea-

Mr. Wallace, replying to Mr. Brodeur, said that orders in council had duty the statues of Maisonneuve and a direct answer in reference to the

Sir John Macdonald, recently erected | matter. in Montreal. Mr. McCarthy asked the leader of the house if he had any information to give regarding the remedial bill. The session was passing and the house would certainly like to know whether

the government purposed introducing remedial legislation. Mr. Foster-I think my honorable friend is very insistent. It was only yesterday that I told him we har reeived the documents from Manitoba. This morning for the first time they

were laid before the council. We cannot prepare legislation quite as fast The following bills were read a third

time and passed: To amend the law relating to lobster fishing, by Hon. Mr. Costigan; to amend the act respecting certain female offenders in Nova Scotia, by Sir C. H. Tupper. Hon. Dr. Montague moved the sec

ond reading of the civil service bill, explaining that its chief object was to abolish third-class clerkships substitute therefore writers to be employed temporarily at a lower salary. Mr. Laurier opposed the bill on the ground that it was placing temporary employes entirely in the power of the government. He moved months' hoist to the measu

In committee on the bill, Sir Richard Cartwright said there was no possible excuse for bringing the children into the service. To fix the age of 15 years at which these writers could dently the bill had been very careless erience of the deputy ministers was that young men brought in at an eary age could be trained into better lic service when they were men.

After some discussion the age

ervice for messengers, packers sorters was left at 15 years, and wriers at 18. After recess there was a lengthy dis-

ussion on Maclean's 2 cent a mile rate, which he sought to apply to an railway. The amendment was defeat-The house went into supply on mil-

itia estimates.
Col. Dennison (Toronto) strongly attacked General Cameron's management of the Military College. He said the institution has greatly depreciated

took command. He since the general moved the estimate be reduced by the amount of the general's salary. After several members had spoken

Hon. Mr. Dickey explained the reasons which had led to the falling off in the number of cadets. This was due partly to a lack of advertising and partly to an increase of fees. The

Veterinary Surgeons.

In other words our business is the relief and cure of all forms of sickne or lameness in horses, cattle and all education in the husiness at the leading veterinary college in America and a long and extensive practice since has given us the knowledge necessary for compounding medicines suitable for the cure of the many diseases to which our the principal reason why Manchester's Veterinary Remedies are recognized as standard medicine by an dealers.

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der Manchester's Veterinary Liniment Shives' Spavin Cure Liniment.... 50 Shives' Insect Powder..... Boutler's Horse and Gad-fiv Rem-

Von Kelb's Horse and Cattle Spice, per bag of five pounds.....

WHOLESALE: T. B. Barker & Sons and S. feDiarmid, St. John. RETAIL: Druggists and Country Merchants.

falling off could not therefore be fairly attributed to General Cameron, Hon. the college had rendered to the empire by supplying a splendid class of Sir Richard Cartwright insisted that

high standard of efficiency. Col. Denison's amedment was negatived by 26 to 8.

After passing several items the house adojurned at 1 a. m.

THE SENATE.

In the senate today Senator Prowse brought up the question of branch railways on P. E. Island, and strongly urged that the government should construct them. The brank lines which it had sought to have built amounted in all to only one hundred neighborhood of a million dollars. They were all short and were intended as feeders to the main trunk line in connecting the coast towns with the rail-Their construction would, he said, incrase the traffic on the main line so as to put the road on a paying basis, and have about \$5,000 annually to pay interest on capital expen diture. He pointed out how impo it was for any private company to build these small roads, which could only be successfully operated by the line. Referring to the action of Hon. posed branches he said the leader of incs hated the conservative party more than he loved his country. It had been charged that these appeals for railway extension were being made elections. This was utterly false, and

Senator MacDonald was also strongly in favor of the proposed railway extension in the island, and pointed out the immense advantage the branch ines would be to the people and the effect they would hav in increasing the earnings of the main line.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell thought the island was entitled to branch railways on account of its isolation from the rest of the dominion, and called attention to the recent statement of the minister of railways in the house of commons to the same effect, and as reported in the public press. All he could promise was that when next the matter of assisting railways came up for the attention of the government. justice would be done the island as well as the other provinces.

It is currently reported that Col. Audet, keeper of the records in the state department, will be superannu-

Hon. Mr. Wallace gave notice of a bill for the appointment of a board of customs, a modification of the proposals put forward by the different boards of trade. The annual report of the trade and

commerce department, presented to parliament today, is a most interestng volume, replete with information on the trade of the country. Ottawa, July 4.—In the house today

Sir C. H. Tupper told Mr. Featherstone that the government was not selling binder twine at less than cost to manufacture, nor did they intend Mr. Wallace, replying to Mr. Lowell, said the law did not permit of Ameri-

can milk cans being introduced into Canada free of duty. Mr. Laurier asked for a statement of the business of the house. What other legislation did the government intend to bring down? This question

was of course aimed at remedial legis-Mr. Foster-I am not in a position to give the hon. gentleman any fur-ther information today. I hope I shall be able to do so tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Foster moved a third reading

of the bill respecting the French treaty. Mr. Edgar said the high commis-

sioner had negotiated this treaty contrary to the express instructions of the dominion government. The course now taken by the government was an on that in future Canada would not be able to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States or any other country without granting the same privileges to all the "most fa-vored nations." Mr. Mills (Bothwell) thought this reciprocal arrang ted States. He t arrived when Ca Britain understa made by Canada vantage and not tage of the Uni sired the count dangerous chara Mr. Laurier sa no disposition of ernment to mee Mr. Foster-W all together. Mr. Laurier. was presented

bill would do i

Canadian intere

hands for all ti

liament in 1891 for the denunc nation clauses in man treaties. If been persistent desired object. ever, they were nation treatment countries, for wh no return whate over, struck a dir mercial freedom Mr. Foster sai difference in the

Germany were in tain. We had not and could not to objection put fo tion leader was ada was in a po denounce the tre government had nothing would minating the tree for it. Canada ish empire, and we were bound bilities resulting Lord Ripon's re pass this legislat outcome of Gr scrupulously gations. The offered to exten treatment by p imperial govern matter be defini lation, so that sible doubt that had been fulfill this being a pre some weight, but hind the govern course on any

Messrs. Davies, Quimet. The third read carried on divis On motion to Richard Cartwr a letter of Sir Mr. McNeill, wri charge of having ship, and conclu that there were senate that were ised." Sir Richar ate. He held it policy that gentl ministry so fait years that the p use for them she seats in the ser suggest that ano liberal subscrip funds. (Cries of Hon. Mr. For

The discussion

your would-be o ford. (Laughter this letter should these months an notice of it. The dealing with the end it or mend sider at once. no second char a political part the governmen proper respect. the house show that as it appe letter to Mr. M were eight vac the conduct of lowing one-eigh main unfilled to the dignity senate and ca branch of the

tempt. "Is the house tion?" asked M "Question." signifying that on the part of time in debate. Thereat the ly. The back

The retort the the floor was; business in sur Then the me and at six o'cl taken, the ame by 95 nays to After recess the question of adian sealing sea by Russia Sir C. H. Ti ment had don British govern

understand the

The house

supply and sp

The house adi

The cabinet hours today p of the house committee, ca being cancelle three o'clock. building, it w of today's me ter admitted th timated that a position to tomorrow. not mentioned or Mr. Foster sion is that th

both gentler