

## THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 31, 1897.

## NOTICE.

The Session of Parliament commencing on the 25th inst., will be one of the most interesting ever held in Canada. The tariff changes, the plebiscite, the franchise bill, the School Question and many other subjects of deep interest will be dealt with.

The SUN will be represented at Ottawa by a member of its own staff and will give full and fair reports of all proceedings.

It is probable that the session will exceed the average of four months, nevertheless the DAILY SUN will be sent to all new subscribers until close of the session on receipt of \$1.50, and the WEEKLY SUN to new subscribers on receipt of 30 cents.

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## THE OPENING SPEECHES.

The session of parliament begins with a speech quite in the spirit of the party to which the mover of the address belongs. Mr. Russell is a reputable and able supporter of the Laurier ministry, but his speech shows that while he has certain convictions, he does not propose to legislate in accordance with them. As he now declares, he is in favor of free trade. At other times he has asserted that tariff protection is robbery, so far as it is protective. Yet now when an opportunity has come he does not ask for free trade legislation. He does not suggest that the time has come to destroy protection at a blow. On the contrary, he claims to have regard to the vested interests acquired by the protected robber, to whom, in consideration of his large robberies in the past, he would offer the opportunity to continue the robbery in the future, though possibly on a somewhat reduced scale. Moreover, Mr. Russell admits that while he has just been elected as a pledged prohibitionist he has doubts whether prohibition is good policy. In fact, he is not sure of anything now that he is the member for Halifax, whereas in the capacity of a gift campaign speaker he was sure of many things.

Mr. Russell is probably an able reasoner and a man of stronger convictions than his leader, but he has caught the Laurier tone. The leader may not often speak contrary to his convictions on questions of policy. He seems more often to speak and act without conviction. It is possible that his contradictory tariff pledges were given without much consideration as to whether they were contradictory. At this moment Mr. Laurier could not tell whether he was speaking most in accord with his belief when he made his protection speeches in Ontario or when he made his anti-protection speeches in the west; when he promised free trade to Montreal, or coal protection to Nova Scotia. Mr. Russell knows his own mind better, and he is a much clearer headed man generally than his leader, but if one may judge by his introductory speech his economic convictions are not likely to be of much value to him as a tariff legislator.

Sir Charles Tupper is evidently well satisfied with the progress made by the present ministers in adopting the views of their predecessors on some of the larger matters of policy. The policy of deepening the canals has been adopted. The fast line steamship programme is likely to be followed. The new government professes to be even more enthusiastic than the old in respect to the development of the Northwest. It is at least possible that the "protection" programme is to be stolen. So far as the present administration has gone the one feature of the late government's policy which is threatened is the federal franchise. The superannuation system was the creation of both parties. But Sir Charles points out that if the Laurier ministry is not original in the proposed legislation, it is adopting new lines in administration. The political dismissal of public officers; the increase in expenditure; the establishment of expensive and useless commissions; letting contracts to the highest bidder or without tender, are among the incidents of the new regime. The like may have been done before, but no government in Canada has done so much in so short a time in the way of establishing a bad administrative record. The remarks of Sir Charles Tupper on the school question conclude with an eminently practical declaration. The late government tried to settle the question in a constitutional way. The attempt did not succeed. The present administration secured the right to deal with the subject. The liberal conservatives may now leave the matter in the government's hand and give their own attention to something else.

## IT IS NO GOOD NOW.

It seems likely that the United States senate will go through the form of adopting the arbitration treaty. But it will be nothing more than a form. The treaty itself will have been utterly destroyed for all practical purposes by the senate amendments. In its original shape the treaty hardly justified the enthusiasm it evoked. In regard to all matters of grave importance it required for a final decision greater unanimity on the part of the judges than was likely to be secured. The three great arbitration cases between Great Britain and the United States were settled by a majority of the court. Under this treaty there would in each case have been a disagreement and no decision. The treaty now under consideration also leaves each country with large powers to withhold cases from arbitration. About all that can be said for the treaty is that it provides a summary method of settling international disputes of relatively small importance, and establishes machinery for the settlement of certain grave cases, provided the arbitrators from both countries, as well as the neutral judges, can agree on a finding. In addition there is the essential fact that the treaty seems to indicate a disposition to adjust disputes by legal rather than military methods.

If the treaty as drafted had no great grip, it will have none at all when the senate has finished the work of reconstruction. The clauses providing for neutral arbitrators, or for the appointment of some of the arbitrators by a neutral nation, will be eliminated. The possibilities of withholding cases from arbitration are almost indefinitely enlarged. Probably it will be provided that no case will be submitted to arbitration except those that the senate decide to refer. With these and the other amendments the treaty becomes a farce and a fraud.

It did not require a general arbitration treaty to make it possible for the two nations to refer a particular disputed question to a court of arbitration. Such references have been made a various times without a general treaty. If therefore it is decided by the senate that the United States and Great Britain may in future arbitrate all cases that the two governments, with the concurrence of parliament and the senate, may choose to submit to arbitration, it will add nothing worth mentioning to the powers that now exist. The treaty might still be useful as furnishing a tribunal, if the senate had permitted to remain as they were those portions of the treaty which provide for the tribunal. But even that part of the agreement is destroyed.

Lord Salisbury will be abundantly justified if he declines to have anything more to do with the treaty when it is returned to him as mutilated by the senate.

## WRIGHT AND OTHER PLACES.

While local and special influences were used to secure the election of a government supporter in Wright it may as well be admitted that the constituency wanted Mr. Laurier for premier. Some of the districts which have a relatively large English vote have majorities to the opposition candidate, but the riding as a whole evidently favors the leader of the government. In this respect Wright is only a fair sample of the French speaking portions of Quebec province. Among the addresses and memorials sent to Rome on behalf of the government was one in which was shown how strongly Mr. Laurier was supported by the Roman Catholic constituencies and Roman Catholic members of parliament. No one can speak positively of the future, but today it is manifest that the French Canadians are as a class inclined to support Mr. Laurier on the grounds of the political and religious sympathies of the French speaking portions of Quebec province. The closing of the factories, for instance, would not be acceptable to the Quebec people, even if it were brought about by one of themselves. After a time French Canadians as well as other Canadians will be prepared to judge this government on its record. In the absence of an official record the French Canadians remember that the premier is of their own blood. If they were likely to forget it, Mr. Laurier does not permit them.

Other than French speaking voters are not indisposed to give the ministry time to redeem a few pledges. It was the same in 1874, when the Mackenzie government came in, and it will perhaps be the same when the liberal conservatives once more assume power. This acquiescence may easily be carried too far, but it has not yet gone so far as to justify the St. John Globe's expression of pity for the weakness of the opposition in the house of commons. Mr. Mills will probably perceive before the session is out that the opposition is quite as strong as he would like it to be.

## A QUEER ISSUE.

The Nova Scotia government has dissolved the legislature one year before the end of the term. The dissolution is not so remarkable a thing as the reason given for it. Mr. Murray, the leader of the government, announces that he has dissolved the house in order to take the sense of the people on the question of coal duties. In Nova Scotia the provincial elections have been and will be run on federal party lines. All the local ministers are aggressive and active supporters of the Laurier government. The provincial secretary and premier was last winter a candidate in Cape Breton against Sir Charles Tupper. The attorney general contested Annapolis in the federal election of last year. Mr. Church, the head of the third department, has been a liberal member at Ottawa. In season and out of season the Nova Scotia government has since 1882 been working in harmony with the liberal or gift party at Ottawa.

Now we have these ministers, who have been for years denouncing the policy of protection, professing to use a new Americanism (to use a new Americanism) in appeal to the people of Nova Scotia in favor of the policy of protection to coal, and against the policy announced by Mr. Laurier in the federal campaign. Mr. Laurier went to the country pledged to make coal free if his party should be successful. He and his platform had the enthusiastic support of every member of the Nova Scotia government. Yet the members of the Nova Scotia government are today entering upon a campaign in which they demand the continuance of the policy of protection to the Nova Scotia mining interests. That is, they ask that the pledges made by Mr. Laurier and commended by themselves, shall be broken. It is an appeal of the Nova Scotia gift government to the people of Nova Scotia against the policy of the gift party.

Moreover, it is a bogus appeal. Protection to the coal industry is and always has been the policy and platform of the opponents of the present Nova Scotia government. If the Murray ministry is defeated a government will be constructed which will be in sympathy with the national policy. At its head will be Mr. Stairs, who voted year after year in parliament for a coal tariff when the party which the present Nova Scotia ministry supported voted against it. Nothing can be more absurd than for Mr. Murray to ask the people to show their desire for the continuance of the coal duties by voting for the party which has always opposed protection and against the candidates who are and have always been in favor of the coal duty.

## THE FAST STEAMSHIPS.

If the conditions of the Peterson's fast Atlantic steamship offer are as described, the proposition, taken by itself, is a better one than that made by the Allans last year. Apparently some mistake has been made, for the authorized announcement now is that the agreement has not been completed. This contradicts the statement given out, it is said, by Hon. Mr. Doherty. Apparently we have not all the facts. The Allans say that their contract would have included a first class freight service in addition to the passenger line. If this is so, it is an important feature in the case. Some months ago Mr. Laurier stated in Quebec that only one Atlantic line of ships would be subsidized by his government. The future will certainly show that this policy is wrong. The fast passenger service will be an altogether unimportant factor in the transportation of freight. Almost the smallest of the boats which have taken freight at the west side wharves this winter will carry as much freight as any of the proposed fast ships. In connection with the fast passenger service, provision ought to be made for the establishment of a line of freight ships as far superior to those now on the route as the Lucania is superior to the Canadian mail boats. Such a freight line cannot be had without liberal encouragement, but once established it would build up a trade that in time would require no subsidy. We can have no certainty of a through freight business in winter until the best possible freight service is provided. An Atlantic steamship policy which ignores this element will be found fatally defective.

"What on earth is ever to become of you, Wallie?" cried the boy's father, wrathfully. "You are never satisfied with anything." "Oh—I guess I'll be a mugwump," said Wallie—Harper's Bazar.

Mr. Smith (thoughtfully)—I'm afraid I shall have to stop giving Bobby that tonic the doctor left for him. Mr. Smith (anxiously)—Why, isn't he any better? Mrs. Smith—Oh, yes; but he has had down the banisters six times this morning, broken the ball lamp, two vases, a pitcher and a looking-glass, and I don't feel as if I could stand much more.

## BOSTON LETTER.

## Retaliatory Legislation Expected on the Part of Canada.

The Proposed Match Between Connolly and Lavigne Before the Broadway, N. Y., Athletic Club.

Lumber Business in the Penobscot Region Ahead of All Previous Years—Latest Lumber and Fish Quotations—General News.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Boston, March 27.—If the gardeners in the employ of the city, who just now are endeavoring to hurry along the green grass in the public squares and the enthusiastic milliners are an authority, the always welcome season of spring is almost with us in real earnest. The daily growing army of wheelmen and wheelwomen (to use a new Americanism) is also a reliable indication that the coal dealer's best days are about over for this season. The present month has been a wretched one in this part of the country, and as a result of a long period of erratic weather, the death rate has been larger than for many years.

Business men and the press in New England generally seem to anticipate the passage of more or less retaliatory legislation by the Canadian parliament at its present session. Many newspapers admit in their editorial columns that there is little ground on which to find fault if Canadians take steps towards offsetting the long chapter of foolish legislation which has been attempted and partly put into effect by the politicians at Washington.

The lumber business in the Penobscot region will probably exceed in volume this year that of any year since this decline in the industry began. The slight improvement in the market at the close of last year encouraged operators to make a larger cut than usual, and with a good driving pitch it is likely that from 140,000,000 to 160,000,000 feet of logs will be driven down the Penobscot river this spring. Better prices and consequently increased activity are expected in the general trade, and there are two new and encouraging features. The new mill at Ashland, Me., which will soon begin operations, will saw out from thirty to thirty-five million feet of lumber annually from logs which have heretofore been driven down the Aroostook river to the St. John. This lumber will be transported by rail to Bangor, where extensive facilities have been provided for its transshipment by water. This amount of lumber, while furnishing a great amount of traffic for the Bangor and Aroostook railway, will provide cargoes for 150 good sized coasters.

The sudden and unexpected revival of the European coal trade, is helping the situation here. Orders have been received for ten million feet of spruce for early shipment to the United Kingdom, and negotiations are in progress looking to contracts for ten million more. Several large steamers have already been chartered, one of which will carry nearly three million feet. The lumber will be sawed mostly at mill in the vicinity of Bangor.

The Maritime Province club of this city will hold a big reunion and social at the Washington street quarters on Easter Monday. Several guests from the provinces are expected. B. M. Robinson of the Y. M. C. A. branch at St. Stephen has been visiting several New England branches. He was in Manchester, N. H., this week.

Gardner Nicholson, a native of Liverpool, N. S., died in Chelsea a few days ago. He served in the navy a number of years.

The child of a Russian woman, who arrived on one of the ocean steamers at St. John this week, died this side of Vancouver, while on her way to Philadelphia. The woman had little money, and several generous passengers and railroad men aided the woman to bury the child.

The following Canadian grain, etc., was shipped from Portland during the past ten days. To Liverpool: 110 sacks oil cake; value, \$660; 29,672 bushels peas, value \$22,254; 24,954 bushels oats, \$4,484; 2,400 sacks oatmeal, \$4,992; 390 bushels barley, \$2,340; 250 sacks flour, \$875.

For Boston, E. L. 17,204 bushels peas, \$6,021; 28,766 bushels oats, \$7,191; 39,139 bushels barley, \$15,655; 150 barrels oil meal, \$600.

For London and Leth: 28,398 bushels oats, \$11,345; 26,600 bushels rye, \$13,300; 8,513 bushels peas, \$5,108; 8,663 bushels wheat, \$4,832; 1,100 sacks flour, \$3,800; 1,327 sacks oatmeal, \$3,380; 555 sacks peas, \$1,800.

For Liverpool (additional): 51,612 bushels peas, \$26,323; 8,500 bales oil cake, \$4,580; 780 bags oatmeal, \$2,483; 250 bags flour, \$1,000; 123 bags peas, \$360.

The proposed match between Eddie Connolly and "Kid" Lavigne for \$5,000 before the Broadway Athletic club, New York, in May is attracting considerable attention. The men will be expected to weigh in at 133 pounds, and as the contest will decide the light-weight championship, it is sure to be another battle royal.

The Philadelphia Times says: "Burlington, the republican Gibraltar of rock-ribbed Vermont, up in arms against the Dingley bill, or at least against the lumber schedule, by which the leading industry of that city is threatened with extinction. The effect of the proposed duties, with the retaliatory duties invited from Canada, would be entirely prohibitive, and will 'destroy Burlington's lumber business and that of many other places importing Canadian lumber.' Appleton Purcell, formerly an employee of St. John sawmill, but a native of Charlestown, claims to have discovered 'in the northern part of the Penobscot lumber section of Maine, a big spring of water, which cures many diseases, including rheumatism, and, practically, re-

stores persons to the vigor of youth. Thomas Freditt, of St. John, Purcell claims, told him last summer of finding a queer spring, and he says he investigated with the above result. Several Maine business men, it is said, have determined to examine the alleged discovery.

The following deaths of former provincialists are reported: Mrs. Elizabeth Bishop, aged 65, formerly of St. John; Mrs. Thomas Manning, 60 years old, formerly of St. John; William Dillon, 76 years old, of Halifax; Mrs. John H. Langman, a native of P. E. Island, aged 36; Susan Wilson, aged 76, a native of Nova Scotia.

The lumber trade is steadily, though slowly, improving in this market. The eastern mills are beginning to saw and the outlook in Eastern Maine, as noted above, is very encouraging. Building here is not very brisk as yet and at present it cannot be said that operations will be more extensive this year than for the past few seasons. Several cargoes have arrived from the provinces, and the trade, it is expected, will be well under way next week. The general opinion is that the demand for cargo lumber will be good until after the new tariff goes into effect, which, by the way, may not be until May. Quotations are as follows:

Spruce—Cargo lumber, \$11.50 to 13; boards, planed one side, \$11 to 11.50; laths, \$1.80 to 1.75; bundled furrings, \$11 to 12; car lumber, frames, ten inches and under, \$13.50 to 14; yard orders, cut to lengths, \$13.50 to 14; 12-in. frames, \$15 to 15.50; 14-in. do., \$16.50; matched boards, 6, 7 and 8 in., clipped, \$13.50; boards, 8-in. and up, stock width, \$14; No. 1 floor boards, ash dried, clipped, \$19 to 20; 4-in. extra claspboards, \$11; clear, \$20 to 20; second clear, \$24 to 25; laths, 15-8 in., \$2 to 2.10; do. 11-2 in., \$1.90 to 2; shingles, \$1.50.

Hemlock, etc.—Eastern hemlock, planed and butt, \$11; random, \$9.50 to 10; extra standard, cedar shingles, \$2.50 to 2.60; clear, \$2.10 to 2.25; second clear, \$1.65; extra No. 1's, \$1.50; No. 1, \$1.25.

Pine—Eastern pine stock, coarse No. 2, \$18 to 17; refuse, \$13; out, \$9 to \$10; rough edge pine, box boards, etc., \$9 to \$10; extra claspboards, \$45; clear, \$40; second clear, \$35; matched boards, \$18 to 22.

The fish trade is quiet and the general demand has lessened somewhat this week. Mackerel are easier, and only about 50 barrels come from the provinces. Herring are quiet, although prices are firm. Box herring are in good demand and firmer. Sardines are easy at unchanged prices. Lobsters continue high. Prices at first hands are as follows:

Fresh fish—Market cod, 11-2 to 2c. per lb.; large cod, 2 to 2.1-3c.; stock cod, 3 to 3.1-2c.; haddock, 11-4 to 2c.; large hake, 3 to 3.1-2c.; medium, 11-2 to 2c.; pollock, 2.25; hake, \$2 to 2.5c.; white halibut, 13c to 14c.; gray, 10 to 12c.; chicken, 15c.; eastern salmon, 85c. to \$1 per lb.; frozen cod, 10c.; white, 20c.; huck, 20c.; lake trout, 7 to 8; herring, 75c. to \$1.25 per 100; pickled, 10c. per lb.; live lobsters, 20c.; boiled do., 22c.

Salt fish—Shore and Georges cod, \$5 to 5.50 per qtl.; large dry bank, \$4.50; medium, \$3.50; large pickled, bank, \$3.75 to 4.50; medium, \$3.75 to 4.50; pollock, \$2.25; hake, \$2 to 2.5c.; medium box herring, new, 10 to 15c.; No. 1 and lengthwise, 8 to 10c.; No. 2 split herring, \$5 to 6.50 per bbl.; New Brunswick, \$5.50; round shore, \$3 to 3.25; Labrador and N. S. salmon, No. 1, \$20 per bbl.; No. 2, \$17 to 18; No. 1 shore mackerel, \$19 to 20; No. 1 bay, \$17; No. 2, shore, \$14 to 15; small, No. 2 shore, \$10 to 12; large No. 3, \$11; medium No. 2, \$8; small, 8's, \$6.

Can. fish—American salmon, cardines, quarter oils, \$2.40 to 2.55; three-quarter mustards, \$2 to 2.20; Alaska salmon, \$1.30 to 1.35; lobsters, uprights, \$2.75 to 3 per case; flats, \$3; mackerel, one-lb. regular, \$1.40 to 1.50; 2-lb. ovals, \$2.25; 3-lb. do., \$2.75.

## INDIAN TOWN NEWS.

The woodboat Comrade arrived at Indian town, Saturday, from Long Reach with cordwood. She is the first one of the season to arrive.

The steamer May Queen will be in splendid order when she resumes her trips to Grand Lake this season. Her saloons are being repainted and re-carpeted, and her machinery is being overhauled. Capt. Brennan says that he expects to have a large amount of tourist travel this season, and that his steamer will be in first class shape to handle it. There is no prettier place or more beautiful scenery to be seen than on a trip to Grand Lake and Salmon River.

The steamers David Weston, Star, Oliver, Springfield and Hampshire are being generally overhauled to be ready for the summer's business on the river.

There is some talk at Indian town of erecting a first class hotel with all modern improvements to accommodate thirty or forty guests. This would be a good thing for tourists. They could stop over night and take the steamer the next day for whatever part on the river they desired to go.

Dolls—"I took off my hat at the theatre last night." Dora—"You don't mean it?" "Yes, I do." "Whatever possessed you?" "What was the use of keeping it on? I was in the very back seat!"—Fonkers Statesman.

## WOODSTOCK.

## Death of James Cadman, a Well Known Civil Engineer.

Woodstock, N. B., March 23.—James Cadman, C. E., died at Upper Woodstock early this morning, after about ten days' illness. He was stricken with paralysis, the right side being first affected. At one time it seemed that he might recover, but the paralysis gradually overpowered the whole system, and on Saturday he became unconscious, passing away very quietly at the last. Mr. Cadman was born in Dudley, Worcestershire, England, on the 21st of January, 1832. He studied civil engineering under S. H. Blackwell, of Russell's Hall Colliery, Dudley, of which he was afterwards appointed resident engineer. In 1862 he came to Woodstock, New Brunswick, as mining engineer for the New Brunswick Charcoal and Pig Iron company. When the iron works closed here Mr. Cadman became resident engineer for the European and North American railway, and in 1868 was appointed assistant engineer of the Intercolonial railway, in the location and construction of which he took an active part until 1875, when he was retained for the survey of the Newfoundland railway. On his return from Newfoundland he was named locating engineer of the North Shore railway, in which position he continued to act until 1879, when he was appointed chief engineer of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway, continuing that undertaking until the completion of the road. A few years ago he retired from active work and has since then made his home at Upper Woodstock. In 1860 he married Margaret Doughty, who died about twenty-eight years ago. His surviving children are Frederick W. Norris B. and Margaret, wife of T. C. L. Ketchum.

## THE COURTS.

The case of the Tobique Valley Railway Co. v. the C. P. R. is still before the court, but Mr. Timmerman being out of the court for the time, Saturday.

In the county court chambers the interlocutory judgment in the case of Sleeth v. Fraser was set aside on the ground that twenty days had not elapsed between the signing of interlocutory judgment and service of the writ. C. J. Coster for defendant and H. H. McLean contra.

In the equity court on Monday the Tobique Valley Railway case was adjourned until 8th April, as that festivity may be held on that date. In the probate court, in the estate of Euphemia Bent, accounts were passed on application of George E. Painweather, executor.

In county court chambers, in McAllister v. Hillier, a claim for maintenance lien was tried. The claim is for \$51, and defendant denies that anything is due or that he is the owner of the building. H. H. Pickett for plaintiff; A. W. Macrae for defendant.

Before Judge Forbes, under the Speedy Trials act, Magee and Hanlon pleaded guilty to burglary and were sentenced, the former to four and the latter to seven years in the penitentiary.

Mrs. E. B. Garnau, wife of president, Quebec board of trade, writes: "Quickcure" has always given instant relief to my children."

## NORTHUMBERLAND COURT.

Chatham, March 23.—The circuit court opened this morning, Judge McLeod presiding. The criminal cases are as follows: Queen v. Fish; do v. Smith; do v. Rick. The civil cases are: Thos. R. Allison v. Arthur S. Masterson; John Fraser v. W. T. Harris; Bank of Montreal v. John Shank; Bank of Montreal v. Robert A. Russell.

The indictments in the criminal cases not being completed the court adjourned to Wednesday morning.

## THE FISH BUSINESS.

Gloucester, Mass., March 23.—Two men signified their intention today of subscribing \$25,000 each toward the forming of a new company to bring the fresh fish business here. George R. Bradford, president of the First National Bank, subscribed \$10,000, and it is thought that the \$100,000 needed for the purpose will be taken in a few days.

Portland, Me., claims a cat able to say "papa" and "mamma."

## WOOD'S PHOSPHORINE.

The Great English Remedy. Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Debility, Indigestion and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental and Physical, excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to Insanity, Incapacity and an early grave. Has been prescribed over 25 years in thousands of cases. Is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggists for Wood's Phosphorine; it offers some worthless medicine in place of this, because price is better, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada. Sold in St. John and everywhere in the Dominion by all responsible Druggists.

Archibald McKel Hallifax a few days ago of having formed on him, his remains were taken to the morgue on Wednesday morning. Complaints are about the dump taking up by the Sand Point between the Negrotown Police station and the dump, which is said to be time.

## CITY.

The Chief of Police Week in Together With from Correspondence Exchange.

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to the NAME of the which the paper is that of the office it sent. Remember! The Office must be secured prompt correspondence.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

News correspondents mailed in time to not later than 8 a. m. to ensure insertion of the following.

It is expected the man's saw mill will work for the season on Rev. Mr. Street, Bello, is holding services on Friday evening.

Until further notice will open at 7 a. m. on Saturdays open till ten o'clock.

It is said the Kennebec, in Mal 140,000,000 feet, but 20,000,000 held over.

The s.s. Lunenburg place of the Prince Digby and St. John 3rd for two weeks.

Wm. Steeves of face and eyes some days ago by an explosion. It is expected the destroyed.

Quite a quantity Sylvester Morrell was sent to St. John, quantity awaiting ton News.

Daniel Jordan, trier, has decided John the 1st of M will regret the decision and his popular Farmer.

Miss Rosa Brown daughter of Galvey Beach, Campbellville, she had been parties to a fall and her daughter expected.

Two swans for their way out from were procured from party by W. J. St. in England for Mr. son & Allison.

John Robertson of Kings county, P. E. his 102nd birthday 24th March. He is ending his advanced read without speech.

At Fleming's four casting for the river steamer was weighed about 10 to be the largest of John for very man.

Mrs. Stockley J. L. Wise, barber, in Boston, Mass., a cer of the stomach large circle of friends deeply mourned.

H. A. Edwards of dies many carloads every year, are advancing now a growing demand seed purposes.—Bangor.

A Yarmouth man Worcester Spy was Yarmouth as follows an unusually large from this part of iting summer. Even

An elevator, run been placed in the pital by W. F. & elevator is sufficient of a cot being patients will not up or down stairs

At a meeting of the European & Philo A. Strickland of the company caused by Mansion.—Bangor.

J. A. Likely's street, built for about completed; chinery has been is derived from and what work proved very satisfied

A petition asking with a view to in Charlestown registry office in Guardian, after there is ample ground validity.

Archibald McKel Hallifax a few days ago of having formed on him, his remains were taken to the morgue on Wednesday morning. Chronicle.

Complaints are about the dump taking up by the Sand Point between the Negrotown Police station and the dump, which is said to be time.