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THE WEEKLY SUN

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

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

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The annual preliminary statistical statement of the mineral productions of Canada for the year 1896 have been issued. This statement, which is subject to revision, gives the value of the total mineral products of the Dominion at \$23,627,305, a gain of \$1,027,305 over the figures for 1895, and almost double the valuation of the year 1886. The total non-metallic product is put at \$15,097,655 and the metallic at somewhat over \$8,000,000. The following table shows the principal changes in production and values during 1896, as compared with the figures given in the revised summary for 1895:

Increases.	Quantity.	Value.
Coal	23,728 tons.	\$273,820
Copper	596,294 lbs.	71,219
Lead	1,124,095 lbs.	89,200
Gold	1,124,095 lbs.	89,200
Silver	1,124,095 lbs.	89,200
Decreases.	Quantity.	Value.
Iron ore	14,591 tons.	\$23,767
Lead	23,728 tons.	\$273,820
Natural gas	146,781	205,904
Nickel	388,525 lbs.	205,904

It will be seen from the above figures that increases are shown in the production of coal, copper, gold, lead and silver, while the output of iron ore, natural gas and nickel has fallen off to a considerable extent. The increase in coal is altogether in Nova Scotia, which produced 236,153 net tons more than in 1895, but this large output is offset in a considerable measure by a decrease of 104,629 tons in the production of British Columbia. Copper shows a large increase in Ontario and a small increase in Quebec, while British Columbia's contribution is 3,818,556 lbs., or 1,848,193 lbs. more than in 1895. In gold large increases are credited to Nova Scotia and Ontario, but British Columbia heads the list with an increase over the previous year of \$497,575.

Owing to the dull state of the iron market during the past year the production of iron ore fell off to a considerable extent in all the provinces except Ontario, and that exception is due to the erection of a blast furnace at Hamilton, which obtained from that province all the Canadian ore it smelted. The production of lead is altogether that of British Columbia and has increased in the year by over one million pounds, but a decrease in the market price of some 8 per cent. lessens the total value by \$23,582. Natural gas shows a decrease in value of about 34 per cent., which seems to be due to a heavy falling off in the production of the Welland gas field. Ontario's nickel production is reduced during the year by nearly 400,000 lbs. and shows a decrease in value of over \$200,000. British Columbia's output of silver amounted to 5,135,243 ounces, valued at \$2,100,689, an increase during 1896 of 1,429,680 ounces in quantity and of nearly \$1,000,000 in value.

FOR CLEAN NEWSPAPERS.

The crusade now going on against the licentious and sensational American daily newspaper, the chief representatives of which are the New York World and the New York Journal, has the best wishes of all lovers

of purity, on both sides of the line. The printing of vile newspapers is more disreputable than leading a vile life, for it spreads corruption broadcast. For years the New York World has outraged good taste and good morals by its publication of nasty scandals and its general lack of respectability. But it made money rapidly, and as a wealth-getter had many imitators on a small scale. Recently, however, the New York Journal stepped into the same field and so audacious were its methods, so lavish its expenditures, that in a short time it left the World far behind. The success of the Journal has had the effect its proprietors least expected. Warfare against the "new journalism," as it is called, has begun in earnest and scarcely a day passes but the World and Journal are excluded from the reading rooms of libraries and literary and religious associations. New York advertisers, too, are coming to recognize that their advertisements are worth more in papers which are fit to be read in the family circle. Public opinion is daily becoming more aggressive in its crusade against the unclean newspaper, and the Chicago Times-Herald predicts that after a while news companies in America will do as they do abroad—refuse to circulate offensive newspapers. (The New York Post-Express says: "The significance of the signs of the times are unmistakable. Public sentiment is beginning to make itself felt in opposition to the new journalism, and when it becomes thoroughly organized the pest will have to go, and no buncombe exclamation in regard to the freedom of the press will save it. Since the year opened the following associations have blackballed the New York World or the New York Journal, or both of these leading exponents of the new journalism: The Public Library of Newark, N. J.; the Public Library of South Norwalk, Conn.; the Public Library of Hartford, Conn.; the Public Library of Ansonia, Conn.; Dwight Hall, Yale University; the Princeton Theological Seminary; the Montauk Club of Brooklyn; the City Mission, New York; the Tract Society, New York; the Young Men's Christian Association of New York; the Y. M. C. A. of Watertown, N. Y.; the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York; the New York Yacht Club; the Century Club, New York; the Union Club, New York; the Harvard Club, New York; The New York Mail and Express publishes this list, and adds that it understands that many other organizations have taken similar formal action." People generally prefer legitimate news to a predominance of fake and personal slander, and if a newspaper persists in being indecent it should have no place in the home.

ONTARIO SCHOOL BOOKS.

Text book making appears to be a very profitable occupation in Ontario, to judge by some of the facts brought out in the debate in the legislature of that province on the educational estimates. The minister of education has it in his power to authorize just such books as he pleases and can thus distribute the profits at will. The Toronto Mail says: "The reader monopoly is an excellent franchise. Dr. Ryerson has secured the figures, which show that part I. of the first book costs 31-2 cents, and sells for ten cents; part II. costs 44-4 cents, and sells for fifteen cents. The second reader costs 91-2 cents to produce, and sells at twenty-five cents; the third costs twelve cents and sells at forty; and the fourth costs fourteen cents and sells at fifty. All these are matters which will have to be looked into when the education department is overhauled, as, in response to the cry for reform, it will have to be. An extraordinary development has been made by Col. Matheson in connection with the book or library branch. The minister has been boasting that as a result of his educational policy people are discontinuing the reading of fiction, and are reading history instead. It appears that the whole thing depends upon what Mr. Ross regards as history. Henty and Ballantyne are included among the historians and Jules Verne is cited as the author of books of travels, in his library catalogue. Of course, if the reading of Henty is the reading of history, and if Jules Verne's works are works of travel and geography, fiction is being displaced. But the fact is, this peculiar classification is resorted to to make a point on behalf of the minister that otherwise would not hold good."

THOSE CASTING CONTRACTS.

The Monoton Transcript appears to think that the attitude of Col. Tucker, M. P., and other good liberals of St. John, who found fault with the government for taking the I. C. R. casting work away from this city is not justified. The Transcript lays the lash on them over the shoulders of "two St. John newspapers," but of course the editor knows that the liberal leaders here made the protest and that Col. Tucker went to Ottawa to endeavor to set matters right. The

Transcript, moreover, appears to have only a limited knowledge of the fact. It says:

The operation of the tender system has today told against the founders in that city, much as in former years it told in their favor. The mistake made by the St. John critics is in claiming that by allotment or precedent based thereon, the I. C. R. foundry work belonged to that city. On the contrary, the foundry work for a section of the road has been going there, not as the result of a distribution of patronage, recognizing a certain share as belonging to St. John, but simply on the ground that as the result of competition under tender the city won the work. Having obtained a portion of the foundry work, by tender under competition, it was liable any year to lose the work under the same process. The critics have not advanced one particle of proof that the tendering was not bona fide, or the contract fairly awarded under the tender system, and therefore it is only fair to assume that no irregularity exists.

It is understood that in the past the contractor at St. John for the foundry work from this section took the work at prices which would not under the scale of wages demanded by the Moulders' union permit the work to be done by help which the union would call experienced; and therefore the contention that the loss of the contract means the discharge of many St. John, but simply on the ground that as the result of competition under tender the city won the work. Having obtained a portion of the foundry work, by tender under competition, it was liable any year to lose the work under the same process. The critics have not advanced one particle of proof that the tendering was not bona fide, or the contract fairly awarded under the tender system, and therefore it is only fair to assume that no irregularity exists.

In reply to the above it is only necessary to say that if the operation of the tender system settled the matter the St. John firm should have the whole of the work of both provinces. Their tender was the lowest and was accepted, and on the strength of that fact they were given seventy tons of castings to make. The Transcript no doubt has the ear of the railway authorities. Will it now kindly inform the public why that tender was cancelled? Also, will it kindly explain why in the second tender the St. John firm were not allowed to tender for Nova Scotia work, while a Nova Scotia firm tendered for and got the New Brunswick work? These are simple questions, and the Transcript is invited to answer them.

RAW MATERIALS.

The Telegraph is some months behind the times. It is still claiming that the liberal government is about to help the manufacturing interests by making raw materials free. What raw materials? Raw cotton, wool, hides, broom corn and almost all other raw materials except iron and coal are now on the free list. When Mr. Laurier gave his promise to take the duty off raw materials he mentioned only coal and iron. Now it is commonly believed, in Nova Scotia that the finance minister has "promised the coal and iron men of that province that their protection will be continued. It is equally true that a distinct promise has been given to certain railway interests farther west that the coal protection will not be continued. If the Telegraph can throw any light on the subject it will confer a favor on the community.

Le Soliel, the government organ in Quebec city, explains the victory of its party in Wright. In large headlines it declares that "the people of the province testify their gratitude to Mr. Laurier for having re-established 'ad Catholic and French instruction.' The same claim is made editorially, with the remark that the Catholic teaching and the French language were shut out from the Manitoba schools for the last six years under conservative rule.

Hon. Mr. Davies is reported by the liberal press to have stated at Aylmer that the government would introduce a tariff bill that would redeem every pledge given by the liberal party. But he is also reported to have said that while the United States carry out their tariff of high duties it remains for us to proceed on the same lines. Mr. Davies must have forgotten himself and imagined that he was still in opposition and making a grit campaign speech.

A project is now on foot to connect Portland and Boston with an electric railway. It is stated that fifty of the one hundred miles distance along shore is already provided with electric lines, and another twenty will be built during the coming summer. A promoter of the complete line under one control predicts that "in less than two years one of the finest rides in America will be during the summer months on the shore line electric railroad from Portland to Boston."

The latest information, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, seems to point to the probability that Sir Richard and other free traders in the liberal party will have soon to perform the greatest swallowing act ever known in this prosperous but misgoverned country.

Hon. Mr. Davis told the electors of Aylmer the other day that he was in favor of freer and broader trade relations with "our neighbors to the south." Is the minister of marine looking for another jaunt to Washington?

GREECE AND TURKEY

The Christians Drive the Turks by Bombardment.

News of the Battle Creates a Tremendous Sensation at Athens.

Admirals of International Fleet Issue an Address Welcoming Them to Crete.

Athens, March 25.—It is understood tonight that the crown prince of Constantinople will start for the Greek camp at Larissa tomorrow morning, leaving at 4 o'clock in order to avoid a popular demonstration.

Constantinople, March 25.—The Turkish squadron has left the Dardanelles and the remainder to Salonika. Canes, Island of Crete, March 25.—The admirals of the international fleet have addressed a general order to the international troops, welcoming them to Crete and adding: "We exhort you by your conduct to set an example before the Cretan people, whom the powers charge us to protect and promptly to save from the horrors of civil war. The enterprise upon which we have embarked will be difficult and often times may be painful; but we rely upon you to defend the interests of humanity and the honor of our flag."

Canes, Island of Crete, March 25.—At 8 o'clock this evening the insurgents succeeded in blowing the blockhouse at Malaxa with dynamite. The whole structure is now in flames and the Turkish warships are bombarding the insurgents.

Canes, Island of Crete, March 25.—6.30 p. m.—The Christians still occupy the fort at Malaxa, from which they drove the Turks by bombardment the morning, in spite of the shells which fell around it and which set fire to the blockhouse.

At 3.55 this afternoon while the Turkish reinforcements were vainly struggling to capture the heights above Nerakiroussa, the Christians from Akrotiri attacked the Turkish cordon at Halepa, which was keeping them at a distance with mountain artillery.

The fighting continues as this despatch is being forwarded, the shots of the insurgents reaching Mortevaria and Halepa.

London, March 25.—A despatch from Constantinople to the Times says that yesterday (Thursday) the ambassadors of the powers received a formal protest from the Mohammedans of Crete against the proposed to grant autonomy to the island and demanding the maintenance of the Sultan's sovereignty and authority and the co-operative support of the powers.

Athens, March 25.—The news of the dynamiting of the Malaxa blockhouse at 8 o'clock tonight as the culmination of a day of fierce fighting and a prolonged siege, has made a tremendous sensation here. It is regarded as an event of far-reaching importance, both in its effect upon the insurgents themselves and upon the Greek mind at this stage of the crisis. It confirms the belief generally entertained here in official circles as well as by the people at large that the Christians in Crete are not in the least deterred by the blockade and not in the least beguiled by the appeals of the admirals or the impudently arguments of the autonomy proclamation.

Advices from Canes as to the details of the day's fighting show that the insurgents displayed the most desperate valor and left the Turkish garrison of the blockhouse no choice but flight. Evacuation by the Moslems was followed immediately by occupation by the insurgents, who were close upon the heels of the flying foe.

To hold the blockhouse in the force of a rain of shells from the Turkish warships in Suda Bay was impossible. The commandant of the insurgents having resolved that if they could not keep it neither should the Moslems. The whole structure into fragments with successive heavy charges of dynamite. At 8 o'clock tonight the long fought blockhouse is a mass of burning debris and the flames light up the blockaded waters of the bay.

Immediately on receipt of the news, M. Delvannis and the minister of war drove together rapidly to the royal palace, where they had an audience with the king. When they returned there can only be guessed at, but one thing is significant, King George and the cabinet have given the consent they had withheld for the last four days to the formal gazettement of the Crown Prince Constantine as commander in chief of the Greek army in Crete, and a decree will be published tomorrow. It is understood that the crown prince will not wait for the actual appearance of his commission in print, but will start for the frontier at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning. The hour is fixed so early in order that unnecessary demonstration by the populace may be avoided.

The departure of the crown prince with the full approval of the king and the cabinet to take supreme control of the army, can have but one meaning. The Greek government is determined not to accept the terms offered by the powers for a peaceful settlement of the Cretan difficulties. His presence among the troops is certain to have the most exhilarating effect upon them, and it is a notice to Turkey that if a conflict comes the Greek troops will enter it under the leadership of their own choice. The step thus taken is momentous.

Athens, March 25.—The official Protas denies that the government has made any proposal to the powers respecting Crete beyond its original reply to the identical notes of the powers. The military preparations go on unobscuredly on a large scale. Contracts are being placed abroad for blankets and cloth for uniforms, as well as other equipments.

GREATER NEW YORK.

pected interview with M. Hanotaux has made a great sensation, and it is regarded as the only possible chance of arriving at a settlement, which will avert war.

Already an agitation has begun for the return of the Czar's donation for the benefit of Cretan refugees. More than this, the people now demand that the clergy shall cease to pray for the Czar. Thousands of signatures are appended to a protest by Cretons against the blockade, which runs in part as follows:

"We, Cretons sojourning in Greece, protest before God and man against the unjust and inhuman death which some of the great potentates of the earth seek to impose by famine upon our fellow countrymen, whose only crime is that they are seeking freedom, as these potentates themselves have formerly done."

London, March 25.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Athens says in reply to the Greek government's notification of the blockade, that the blockade will be handed to the foreign ambassadors tomorrow. It will be a brief and dignified protest, emphasizing chiefly the fact that the result of the blockade of the island must be to starve innocent Cretons.

A private meeting of members of the Boule was held today, and as the result of it deputations waited upon M. Delvannis to ask him for an explanation of the situation. The premier replied that the government would follow the line of policy already adopted, but would be glad to hear the opinions of deputies on the suggestion that Crete should be treated like Bosnia and Herzegovina in the event that the powers continue to oppose its union with Greece.

London, March 25.—The Times correspondent at Canes says the landing of the Seaforth Highlanders at Candia yesterday caused an exciting scene. It was evident that the natives had not been warned of their coming. The Turkish soldiers hastened to the shore, loading their rifles and using menacing language, but were soon pacified.

The natives exhibited the liveliest curiosity at the sight of the kill, exclaiming: "If a man dress like that, how do the women dress?"

Salonia, March 25.—It is still rumored here that Edehem Pasha, commander in chief of the Turkish forces, has resigned owing to the continuing orders he receives from the palace and from the war minister.

A well-equipped hospital has been established here with a thousand beds. Field hospitals have been established at Ellassonaa, Monstie and Janita as well as other points. It is reported that an advance is imminent. Fresh divisions are mobilizing at Prevesa and Katrina. The consuls are quitting the frontier districts. Reinforcements continue to arrive from Feredjet. Over 70,000 men are now on the frontier. A thousand horses with tons of provisions, tents and ambulances are going forward. Siege artillery was sent to the frontier, but it broke down at Kosaal owing to the lack of draught horses. Ten thousand Martini rifles have been sent to Janin.

BIRDS BLINDED BY LIGHT COLORS.

A Connecticut Man Bags Partridges with Boards Painted White.

A queer discovery has been made by Charles Jennings, a farmer and hunter of Morris, Ct. It is that partridges will fly against large objects painted in light colors, and thus cripple or kill themselves, because the colors blind them. Mr. Jennings believes that the commonly accepted theory of sportsmen that partridges, especially young ones in the fall of the year, commit suicide in this way, is an error. He has satisfied himself that a snowy white color or a brilliant white light has an attraction for the eye of the partridge which the bird cannot resist, and that while light colors attract, they also blind the birds, so that the partridges cannot judge distances.

Mr. Jennings' attention was first directed to this matter by a number of tragedies at his front door. His house stands on a knoll near a large tract of woodland. The dwelling was painted a dark red, with a front door of dazzling white, last spring. Before this it was of a wood color and no partridges ever were known to visit it. But early this fall the front door began to prove an attraction for these birds. Two flew against it, and were killed in September, one in October, and three last month. As they struck against no other part of the house, Mr. Jennings at last concluded that it was the white paint of the door that attracted them, and he decided to make some experiments. He was confirmed in his opinion by the flying of a large partridge into his lighted stable lantern as it stood on the ground in front of his barn one night. The bird's neck was broken and the thick globe of the lantern was shattered.

In open space in the woods Mr. Jennings stuck on end some wide boards, about six feet long, and painted almost snow white, and awaited developments. There was about three weeks ago. He set up four boards, and during the first week he found three partridges dead at the foot of them. During the second week he got two more partridges in this way, when a light snow fell and destroyed the power of attraction which his boards possessed, as it deprived them of the dark background of the woods. As there has been more or less snow in the woods ever since, he has not taken more birds. He has decided to take in the boards for the winter, but says he will put them out in larger numbers next autumn, and that he has solved the problem of the partridge's eccentric flights.

Mr. Jennings adds that the reason so many more of the young birds are killed in this way than old ones is because the old ones are shyer, and as a rule do not venture so near the haunts of man as do their progeny.

THE THREE FRIENDS SEIZED

DRESS AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT.

The Method of Carrying Arms in the Canadian Cavalry.

(By the Ground Scout.)

The subject of dress for the Canadian cavalry is one which should be taken up by those immediately connected with the arm. I have already compared, in previous articles, the Canadian artillery, as to its efficiency, to the other branches of the service. Here I might again compare it, as to its uniformity in dress, to the other branches. The artillery, as everyone knows, is properly and uniformly dressed throughout. I am sorry to say that this cannot be said of our particular branch of the service—the cavalry. It is sufficient to be present at any of the annual camps to see how all ranks have little or no idea of dress, and more especially the officers. I must not apply this remark to all the cavalry, because I know for a fact that a few of our regiments are properly dressed.

Much nonsense is talked at times about this or that looking well, all the reverse, soldierlike or unsoldierlike. As a fact, appearances are almost entirely a matter of custom. Whatever the eye is accustomed to we are apt to think it is all right. This idea is especially followed in this country. We are too much inclined to follow the copy uniform of the British cavalry.

The (English) can afford, both officers and men, to get two or three kinds of dress; the officers are all well-dressed, and England can well afford to have a fine dress for her cavalrymen. We, in trying to imitate them, only manage to have the greatest diversity of dress. Take, for instance, a Canadian regiment which professes to have adopted the dress of any particular English regiment, which many in that regiment have the complete uniform, and in what kind of uniform of dress do they appear on parade? I leave this query to be answered by the commanding officers of the regiments interested.

If the responsibility of suggesting a dress regulation for the cavalry of this country was left to me, I should recommend the following:

Helmet and a service cap; then a serge jacket (rock), the same as served out to the Royal Canadian Dragoons; a cavalry cloak, pantaloons, boots and spurs, and particularly a pair of gauntlets.

The white helmet is adopted by the English army as the most suitable head dress for service, and I think it is so, too. Then I would certainly not issue the cavalry tunic (hussar pattern). It looks too comical to see the rank and file dressed in these and the officers, and sometimes the non-com. officers, having only serge with which to come on parade. One is not in conformity with the other. Since the officers, as a whole, cannot afford to get this expensive uniform, why not adopt something less expensive all round and have more uniformity? I believe this system has been prevailing for a quarter of a century and over, but when I was first first organized this dress must have been adopted with the hope that all ranks, officers and all, would soon get a complete uniform; but since the idea has not been carried out, why not change the system and save money to the department, which could be applied towards an increase in our establishment.

The cloak, pantaloons, boots and spurs, for the present, cannot be improved upon. The gauntlets made of leather and if possible, the cut to be made of steel chains. I would issue to every cavalryman in the Dominion, Capt. Nolan, 13th Hussars, in his book suggests the idea of a gauntlet of that description, and I think it is a good one, as it is bound to protect the wrist from sword cuts. Everybody is aware that a slight wound on either wrist must render the cavalry soldier helpless; and how can such be guarded against in a melee? The gauntlet need not be so long as the one Capt. Nolan recommended.

It is also important that a piece of curb chain be sewn on the shoulders in lieu of shoulder straps; it would, I believe, save many a poor fellow's life in battle. In addition to downright blows, many a man which are naturally aimed at that part, and which probably would prove fatal if not guarded, cuts may often glance off the helmet, or even off one's sword, inflicting wounds sufficient to disable, if they do not kill. Nearly all the continental cavalry wear shoulder guards of some description.

As to the method of carrying arms, to begin with the sword, I think it should be carried in the frog and attached to the saddle, but this should apply also to the officers. The officers of the Life Guards, when in drill order, carry their swords in frogs the same as their men. This system could be adopted in this country at a very small expense.

Many experiments have been made as to the best way of carrying the carbine. There is, however, no method which does not seem to have its own defects, and so I suppose it must always remain, from the natural, and never altogether to be got over, inappropriate nature of the arm.

All methods of carrying the carbine fall naturally into two classes: In the first it is attached to the horse, in the second to the man. The defects of the former are, that if the man is unhorsed he is deprived of his fire-arm at the very time when it would be most useful to him for his own defence; he is in the same predicament if his horse is killed and happens to fall on his off side. The great objection to the second class of methods is, that the man is fatigued with the additional weight of the weapon, while the horse is not in any way relieved. This is also a serious objection. Taking everything into consideration I think the second method, although it does not look so well, is the best.—The Canadian Military Gazette.

THE THREE FRIENDS SEIZED

Jacksonville, Fla., March 25.—The steamer "Three Friends" was seized today by order of the United States court in accordance with the recent decision of the supreme court in the libel case pending against the boat.

Ship Marlborough has been fixed to load deals at West Bay for W. C. England at 41s. 3d.

PROVINCIAL

ALBANY

Hopewell Hill, of the Methodist and tea on Friday afternoon at W. T. about fifty guests the sum of \$12.

W. J. Carnwarth the Cape broke having finished McLean's mill, operation all week was brought to day, and will be ley brook, to saw the gripe epid ited other section reached the Hill, up with the dispendiary magi is quite seriously the result of la Bennett is lying in Chester.

Much Annie Deben engaged to department of the absence of Mrs. Calhoun, of the Calhoun of the b is visiting her, up with the dispendiary magi is quite seriously the result of la Bennett is lying in Chester.

CARLETON

Bristol, March aged villager, morning. He was trade, and had tins, St. John and mer years. The of his life were spe the late Mr. Me was a consisten Greenwood Park an honored mem L. No. 49. His r in the graveyard looking the villag noon, the Rev. the service. R. nounced an eulog The old gen general favori will be much m and. His end rest was sweet. Woodstock, Ma Dibbie, who died ness, last night, year of his age. late Frederick D of the first W. B. Welch ceased was one of ful farmers and county. He leave children, three so ters. The eldest a meto.

E. H. McAlpine, ling on judgment officials who are conservative lean H. T. Scholey, of was running the of witnesses, hav to prove that Mr. election.

CHALMERS

Deer Island, Ma son and Murchie Mr. Carpenter of customers a call W. B. Welch from a t river. He has t ter, Mrs. L. Lower James a ericton.

Dr. H. M. Le dentistry at Le lately returned i where he had b Rev. S. W. Le filling the pulpit home for a few son is visiting ville.

Miss Porter and son Beach have Mrs. Charles Ro Arthur Barteau gratulations on t ter.

Mrs. M. B. R Richardson org society at Leon St. Andrews, Constable Flagg drew from Gra named Winchester mitted in default to the county Salvation Army er being obli week blend with ing up the cons of the opporti Robinson, Me. the constables.

Mrs. Eastman and lot, corner streets to Ed about to remov where she will I W. A. Roberts and Co. fish de decided to rem he has bought Barnes & Co. Gardner, will m end of the bus on the part of ing a shrewd, man, will dou crease of shipm

K. Susex, Ma Ick, son of of the I. C. R eight years pa the store of S. chants, left th down in Briti has a brother ested in min

QUINCY

Hampstead, Slipp of Centu low. She is Macdonald of Asa Slipp ha young lambs, v in three years Asa Slipp we