

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

Government Carries the Province.
S. April 20.—The liberal party of Nova Scotia...

The New Jackets and Capes

FOR SPRING ARE HERE.
OUR new stock of Ladies' Coats, Jackets and Capes for Spring is now complete...

EMPIRE COATS, REEFERS, BLAZER JACKETS AND CAPES
SPECIAL VALUE IN LADIES' AND MISSES' TWEED JACKETS.

DOWLING BROTHERS, 95 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the race.

Francis Murphy will not lecture in St. John in June.

A W. C. T. U. letter in this column of the 10th should have been dated from Chatham.

A WORD TO NEW BRUNSWICK SUPERINTENDENTS OF S. T. I.

Dear Sisters—I am anxious this to be a red letter year in the history of temperance teaching in our schools.

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TARIFF TALK.

The Price of Food Stuffs Generally Not Made Lower.

Importers Pleased With the Simplification of the Tariff.

Some Industries Will Suffer—The Preferential Trade Clause—The Oil Question.

The Sun interviewed a number of merchants yesterday regarding the new tariff.

Yesterday nobody calls it free trade, or even tariff for revenue.

It simplifies duties that were complex under the former tariff.

It is regarded favorably by the importers.

DRY GOODS.

Joseph Allison, of Manchester, Robertson & Allison, said that the simplification of the tariff would facilitate business very much.

It does away with what had been a serious objection and source of complaint.

Under the old system there was no regular scale by which the amount of duty could be readily computed.

The weight duty was great objection, and it is removed.

Taking up an invoice of a lot of goods from Berlin, Mr. Allison pointed out that two articles costing exactly the same might have to pay different duties because of difference in weight.

Under the revised tariff, however, the 35 per cent. or whatever the rate might be was computed under the old system each article had to be weighed and the weight duty added.

On one article costing 10s. 6d., for example, the duty would be 3s. 7 1/2d., and on another costing the same, but a little heavier, it might be 3s. 7 1/2d. Thus to get the rates of duty on an invoice of perhaps a hundred different lines of goods, involved much work.

What under the revised tariff can be easily done by means of simple tables in fifteen minutes, would formerly take an hour and a half, besides the time and trouble of weighing.

This removal of the excessive duty, and simplifying the tariff, would give great satisfaction to importers.

Taking up a list of samples of ladies' cloaks for fall trade, English goods, Mr. Allison said they had just been granted to Canadian inventors, which is principally prepared for the Sun by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, head of the West-Block building.

When all information may be readily obtained:

Canadian Patents, 55,600—Edw. H. Dowling, Vancouver, B. C., bottles.

55,601—H. L. Gulline, Granby, P. Q., horse collars.

55,616—E. B. Tree, Woodstock, Ont., rotary engine.

55,619—P. Phillips, Toronto Junction, O., apparatus for opening and closing greenhouse ventilators.

55,620—T. A. Knapp, Prescott, O., marine vessels.

55,622—T. A. Watson, Creemore, O., rifle and gun sights.

55,640—T. W. Thomson, Fort Williams, O., quartz pulverizer.

55,641—H. and Benl, Bellevue, Danville, P. Q., washing compound.

55,652—J. W. Washinsky, Toronto, O., wrenches.

American Patents, 580,241—L. A. Barbooux, Stanbridge, Canada, bale binders.

581,190—Thos. S. Bayles, Toronto, Can., hot water furnace.

581,891—Geo. Bell, Toronto, box for the shipping of animals.

581,106—James A. Donohue, bottle corks.

581,107—John Emery, combined bicycle support and pump.

581,218—Jos. A. Lombas, screw check.

581,325—Wm. B. Draper and F. H. Page, file.

580,883—Charles R. Pratt, elevator.

Hold to the contract—"Goodness gracious! You don't mean to tell me that Man is going to marry a machine?" "She can't help herself. A hat got in her eye just as he proposed, and of course she had to wink."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

W. H. Thorne said that the barbed wire and wire fencing industries, in which considerable money was being made, would be wiped out.

The duty on saws is reduced, and if as he reads it there is a duty on saw plates, it will kill the business of manufacturing saws throughout Canada.

With regard to nails, he was of opinion that the reduction of the tariff would give the Americans an opportunity to dump their surplus stocks on this market and make the business absolutely unprofitable.

Canadian manufacturers are now selling without profit, and a surplus stock over the border would mean the flooding of this market with their goods.

At the present time they are not accumulating a surplus, as the demand there is large, but such accumulation is almost sure to take place within a few months.

In general hardware, while the duty is increased on pocket cutlery and some other goods, on the whole the result will be a slight reduction. As regards the preference in favor of England, he did not believe it would increase the trade in hardware with England by a single dollar.

What we get from the states will still be got there, because it is not made in England.

The tariff on general hardware is simplified, and while not reduced to any extent, will be much more easy for the importers. It is very difficult to judge of the general effect of the tariff till we can see the practical result of its workings.

THE OIL BUSINESS.

The duty on oil has been reduced one cent, and the price has declined one cent. That is all there is to be said on this score at present, but, as is assumed, the Standard Oil Co. are pressing for the privilege of sending oil in tank steamers to Canada, and if they carry their point, they will

get control of this market. They have a pipe line to New York, and run their own steamers to Boston, Portland and Bangor. The service could easily be extended to St. John, Moncton and Halifax; and when the price had been put just low enough to defy Canadian competition, with its long rail freights, the Standard people would have the market and dictate the price.

WIRE NAILS.

B. Perkins, manager for the Maritime Nail Co. Ltd., said that the duty on wire nails had been reduced from 11 per cent to 35 per cent, which on the present price of nails in the states is still an average protection of 50c. per keg.

That was still a fair protection, he thought, and he thought the directors of the company thought so, too.

As a matter of fact, the quotation on nails here is only 30c. higher than in the states, so that the making of nails here is still profitable.

The full protection afforded them, if the United States price is lowered, of course the conditions would be changed proportionately.

He would like to have the tariff stipulate that the country must be at least 50c. per keg.

His company had withdrawn from the association some time ago, and the latter had cut prices.

His company met them, and had doubled its sales since last February.

Of course, said Mr. Perkins, the duty was done at the expense of somebody else, for there are 12 factories and the market is limited.

There could not be any large increase in production in the country over that.

The new tariff, however, would affect all factories that do not draw their own wire.

They will probably have to do that or close up.

Only about eight of the factories now draw their own wire.

His company are running the plant night and day, turning out 1,000 kegs per week, and with orders ahead to the first of August.

They have lately put in \$5,000 worth of new plant, and are building another story to one of their buildings.

A patented horse nail plant and have been turning out 400 lbs. a day, which with the new machines will be increased to 1,000 lbs.

They will also add new wire nail machines and more plant for drawing wire.

One result of the fight with the association had been to make Quebec an open market, which it is at present.

In the competition for business those factories which at least had invested in proportion to their output will of course live the longest, whether they are at the "cross roads" or not.

THE GROCERIES, ETC.

Some country dealers are enquiring of the city wholesale grocers, and flour are to be 15c. cheaper owing to the reduction of duty.

Flour will not be as cheap on account of the lower duty.

Commeal will be three or four cents per barrel lower.

The reduction of the duty on commeal will be heard on the miller here.

Rice was an article much talked about by liberals. They were sorry about Montreal monopolists were pampered.

The poor man who was a fruitless time. But the new liberal tariff makes rice cost 3-8c. more per pound than it did before.

Tobacco is 10 to 15c. higher than before. It is expected that the higher duty on spirits will cause a rise to advance 10 to 15c. per gallon.

The slightly lower duty on sugar may let in some cheap German granulated, not nearly as good in quality as Canadian, and to that extent injure the refiners, but it is not expected to reduce the price of Canadian sugar more, if any, than a mere fraction.

On the whole the grocery and provision men are unable to see where the new tariff is going to give the poor man any cheaper food stuffs than he had before.

The Fielding tariff if adopted as now submitted will be a severe blow to the manufacturers of axes and all kinds of edge tools, as well as to the saw-makers.

Fowler & Rankine, the well known edge tool makers, said yesterday that the change in the tariff would mean an increase in price of about 50c. per dozen in their axes, and would give United States manufacturers a great advantage.

In the first place the duty on axes is reduced from 35 to 25 per cent. But a more serious matter is the change in the duty on cast steel from 30 per cent to 15 per cent ad valorem.

Fifteen per cent on cast steel means a duty of \$13 to \$37.50 per ton, according to the weight.

Putting on this enormous duty the government is not protecting any Canadian industry.

Axe steel is not made in Canada. Under the old tariff some cheap American axes were sold in Toronto.

Under the new tariff the Americans will get a large share of the market for edge tools.

Of course there will be a demand for the product of our own factories, for they are superior in quality, especially the axes. But the consumer will have to pay more for them than under the old tariff.

The only persons to be benefited by the change will be the American manufacturers. It is hoped, however, that Mr. Fielding will modify the tariff on these lines.

Fowler & Rankine had a letter yesterday from the W. R. Gardner Tool Co. of Brockville, suggesting that a delegation from the trade go to Ottawa and state their case.

BOILER MAKERS, ETC.

The tariff is favorably regarded by boiler and machinery makers. They get their pig iron, sheet steel, boiler tubes, rivets, nuts, and bolts at a lower rate of duty, while the duty on their product is only decreased a fraction if at all.

The change, therefore, is in their favor. It is also in favor of the American makers of tubes, bolts, nuts, rivets, etc., who sent some in under the old tariff and will now be able to send more.

THE CORN MILLS WIPED OUT.

Further enquiry shows that the reduction of duty, if adhered to, will put the corn mills out of business. On the day the new tariff came down, Boston mills quoted commeal for export at \$1.40 to 1.45. And 25c. duty and 10c. freight to St. John or any Nova Scotia port, and you have commeal delivered there at \$1.75. The corn alone, delivered at St. John, along with a barrel for the meal, would cost the same day \$1.66, with a freight of 10c. for insurance, top wharfage, etc. This would leave the St. John miller less than 9c. per bushel for manufacturing, and he would still have to pay from 10 to 15c. freight to get his meal to any Nova Scotia port. But with the lighted capacity of provincial mills, it costs 20c. or more per barrel to manufacture the meal. Under such circumstances, a manufacturer said yesterday, they could not compete with Boston. When the duty was 40c. per barrel, and they got a rebate of 90 per cent of the duty paid on corn, the mills had hard enough work to compete. The new tariff would effectually close the 22 mills in the provinces, and give the market to American manufacturers. When they got it all to themselves, they would put the price up, and the people would pay more for their meal, while all the families now dependent on the provincial mills would be thrown out of their living. Mr. Fielding is being very strongly urged to reconsider the commeal tariff. The figures given show that it is not a bluff, but a case of fair play or destruction of the industry, and the latter without any permanent advantage to the consumer. The Americans make a special export rate when they have competition to meet. Kill the competition and they would not be so considerate.

The tariff on sheet music has been increased from 10 to 15c. per pound, the new one is 25 per cent ad valorem. F. A. Peters, jr., has received notice from a Toronto house that owing to the change all foreign sheet music is advanced 20 per cent in price.

The new tariff increases the duty on German and French fiddles, harmonicas, and other small instruments and parts not made in Canada, from 20 to 25 per cent. The duty on pianos and organs, which are made in Canada, is reduced 10 per cent.

A Sample Case.

Tuesday's Fredericton Gleaner says: "A city merchant, who claims to be a consistent supporter of the liberal party, and who had an odd experience in entering goods yesterday. They were English importations and might have been made in Canada before the new tariff came into operation, but the liberal, as we all know, was expecting sweeping reductions in duty. He was to be something made by not taking the goods of his own country. The new liberal tariff had been announced in parliament; and when the preferential clause was read the merchant, who had been satisfied that they had shown great judgment in waiting until after the 22nd. As to yesterday's duties, he had that time when the merchant would have paid \$127.40 on his English goods under the law, after deducting one-eighth in duty. The new tariff allow on goods of that description from Great Britain to pay \$123.30, or \$4.10 more than under the late tariff."

HALIFAX.

The Opposition Members in the House of Assembly Now Number Three.

Halifax, N. S., April 23.—Isaac Evans, an Englishman who for some years has been farming just outside Dartmouth, met a tragic death last night. He had received a despatch that his daughter was returning from Boston and would cross the harbor by the nine o'clock ferry. A few minutes before nine, Evans, accompanied by his wife, was driving down the street leading to the ferry wharf to meet his daughter. The hill is steep and the defective breaching of the horse's harness gave out. Unable to control the horse, Evans tried to turn a corner. In doing this, the wagon upset and both were thrown out. Mrs. Evans was slightly hurt, but her husband was almost instantly killed by concussion of the brain. When the death of Albert Stevens, son of James Stevens of Menel, which occurred at the general public hospital, St. John, on Saturday. The deceased, who was in his 23rd year, had been suffering for a year or more with scrofulous ailments. One of his feet reached such a condition that, on his being taken to the hospital a few weeks ago, amputation had to be resorted to. This, it was hoped, would save the young man's life, but owing to a diseased condition of the system, fatal results followed. The remains were brought here today for interment.

Mrs. Wm. C. Hoar of Shell Lake Wis., arrived by Friday's train, with her family, to spend a time at her old home here. Mr. Hoar came as far as Moncton, and is thinking of locating permanently in the railway town. Mr. Hoar's family were burned out a few weeks ago, the second time since they went to reside in the west.

Capt. Henry W. Robinson, formerly of this place, is visiting his old home here this week, after an absence of six years. Capt. Robinson, who is one of Albert county's most successful shipmasters, is at present in command of the s.s. Zanzibar, now loading in St. John.

The s.s. City of Wakefield, recently arrived at Grandstone Island, has begun to take cargo. Messrs. C. & I. and Geo. D. Prescott are the principal shippers.

There was quite a heavy thunder storm on Saturday.

A Fortin farmer named Gibson has just died at the age of 101 years. He never himself drank his glass of beer and his wife, who was 90, had his pipe until a few days before his death. His last government official—Well, what do you want now? Indian—Went to change my pony for a bike.—Brooklyn Life.

DEATH OF GEO. W. DAY,

The Oldest Printer and Publisher in St. John.

He Worked on Boston Journal When It Was Printed by Hand and Brought Into the Province the First Power Press.

The death of George W. Day, which took place at his residence in this city on the 27th ult., will be heard with sincere regret by the community in which he spent the greatest part of his busy life. He was the patriarch of the printing craft in St. John, and for fully fifty years he toiled and labored, facing fires and other business disasters with undaunted front, and setting a noble example to his juniors by his industry and activity.

Where other men would have dropped by the way, Mr. Day kept on, never ceasing the bread of distress or murmuring at his lot, and only laying down his work a few weeks ago, when the heavy hand of sickness compelled him to forever cease from labor. He goes to his grave followed by the respect of all who know him, leaving behind a record for enterprise and industry such as few men in this city have ever placed to their credit.

Mr. Day was born in St. John in 1823, and in early youth removed with his parents to the Tobique. On the death of his father, and when but fourteen years of age, he was apprenticed to the printer's trade with Gilbert & Slater, who published the first newspaper printed in Woodstock, Carleton Co. He returned to St. John in 1840, and went to work in the Morning News, which George E. Penney had established the previous year.

In 1841 he went to Boston and worked for some time at the case in the office of the Boston Journal, then published by Sleeper & Rogers. The daily newspaper was in its infancy, so to speak, in those days. The Boston Journal was printed by hand power on a press which required two hours to put out the daily edition of 1,500 copies. When Mr. Day returned to St. John in 1845 he brought with him the first power press seen in New Brunswick, for Deak & Hill, publishers of the Loyalist, which at that time was printed in Fredericton. In the following years Mr. Day worked in the office of J. & A. McMillan, and in 1847 he started in business as a printer on his own account.

Mr. Day's first venture in the newspaper line was the publication of the Albion, which lasted two years, but was revived in 1858, and lasted two years more. The St. John Mail, edited by W. H. Vennings, was issued in connection with the Albion, but its life was a very short one. The Christian Visitor, the powerful organ today of the Baptists of New Brunswick, was started by Mr. Day, who secured the services of the Rev. E. D. Verry as its editor. The Visitor was purchased from Mr. Day by the Baptist Association in 1848. Among the publications which issued from his office were:

The True Liberator, established by Paddy Bennett in 1847.

The Weekly Freeman, established by T. W. Anglin in 1849.

The Colonial Presbyterian, started by William Eldie in 1854.

The tri-weekly Leader, started in the interest of the liberal party in 1855.

The Caskey, a Sunday school paper, established by Rev. I. E. Bill in 1856.

The Protestant, monthly, issued in 1859 by Rev. Wm. Perrie.

The Parish School Advocate, monthly, started by Alex. Munro, the historian, in 1865.

The Weekly Tribune, a journal in the interests of education, started by E. C. Freeze in 1860.

The Christian Watchman, edited by Rev. E. B. Demill, in 1860.

The Morning Telegraph, started by John Livingston in 1862.

The True Humoralist, a weekly devoted to fun, satire and politics, started by Mr. Day in 1864. On the union of the provinces in 1867, its name was changed to the New Dominion and True Humoralist. It was discontinued in 1870.

The Tri-Weekly Standard, started in 1864; it only lived a few weeks.

The tri-weekly Journal, started by Wm. Egan in 1865, amalgamated with the Telegraph in 1869.

The Cadet, a temperance journal, conducted by Samuel Tufts, in 1868.

The St. John Advertiser, monthly, by Gordon Livingston, in 1869.

The Masonic Mirror, monthly, edited by Robert Parkin, in 1870.

The Daily Tribune, evening, started by John Livingston, who was succeeded by J. L. Stewart. It lived till 1875.

After the fire of 1877 the Daily Telegraph was issued for a time from Mr. Day's office.

The Daily Sun, for the first three months of its existence, was printed by Mr. Day.

To this list should be added an innumerable number of periodicals and pamphlets, among the latter, "The Mysterious Stranger, or The Life of Henry Moore Smith, of which several editions were published. In previous editions times Mr. Day was the successful contractor on several occasions for printing the debates of the house of assembly.

Mr. Day was a thorough printer and a complete master of the trade, and until recent sickness compelled him to lay down the stick, he stuck faithfully to work for fifty years. In 1874 he dropped business for a short time while he was against J. F. Bois deVeber for the seat for St. John in the house of commons.

About 40 years ago Mr. Day married a Miss Ayr of Sackville. They had four children, two married, surviving him.

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Fifty Jubilee Bicycles

THAT LIST AT \$85.00 FOR \$50.00 EACH.