

Do you know Whether you have Kidney Disease?

Does the head ache—excruciating pains that make you miserable by day, and won't let you sleep at night? Do the eyes often blur? Do sharp pains shoot across the back and through the hips? Are the hands and legs swollen? Is the urine highly colored? Does it burn when voided? Is there a constant desire to urinate? Are you compelled to get up two or three times during the night? If you have any, or all, of these symptoms, then you certainly have kidney trouble, and should immediately start on



They are health and strength and vigor to sick kidneys. They make the kidneys well and strong—ease the nerves, inflamed by uric acid from the kidneys—soothe the irritated bladder—clear the urine and permanently cure all Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Gout, Rheumatism and Female Troubles.

Cases of 20 and 30 years' standing—cases on the verge of Bright's Disease and Diabetes—are completely cured by these wonderful pills. The relief from pain is immediate. The improvement in general health is remarkable. 50c a box—3 boxes for \$1.25. At all dealers or from—THE SUN MEDICINE CO., OAK POINT, N.B.

Promise to Reduce the Number of Licenses.

Commissioners Appeared in Court to Answer Charge Made by Eben Perkins, and a Settlement Was Reached.

On Saturday Eben Perkins made information before the magistrates against Liquor License Commissioners Blaine, Linton and Coll, for failure to enforce the act. The charge made was that of granting a license to Wm. J. Savage of Main street, he being one over the seventy-five permitted under the act.

At the appointed time yesterday morning the inquiry opened and progressed to a point where the counsel of the commissioners promised in their behalf that hereafter the law would be strictly enforced, and then upon Mr. Perkins accepting these promises as a realization of his object in forcing the inquiry the matter closed.

The members of the Liquor License Commission Board, Chairman Blaine, Thos. A. Linton and M. L. Coll, along with their counsel, W. H. Trueman, were in prompt attendance as was also Eben Perkins, who had with him a number of witnesses. Mr. Perkins conducted his own case.

At the very outset a discussion as to the reception of evidence arose. Mr. Perkins was on the point of making some preliminary statement, when Mr. Trueman objected, saying that the proper channel of any statements bearing upon charges preferred was through the witness box. Mr. Perkins intended to lay six charges, but for the purpose of expediting the case selected the instance of Wm. J. Savage, Main street, in whom more than one extension are said to have been granted.

Mr. Trueman: "The commissioners plead not guilty to the charge of issuing more than one extension to Savage."

John B. Jones, the liquor license inspector, was called by Mr. Perkins as the first witness. Mr. Perkins proceeded to examine him. He testified that he acted as secretary to the board of commissioners and kept minutes of the board's meetings. In response to a question, he was familiar with Section II of the act, which provides that before an extension is issued the inspector shall report the applicant as fit and proper person. Applying this to Savage's case, Mr. Perkins asked the witness if an extension had not been granted?

Mr. Trueman here interposed, saying that as the witness was speaking of documents the best evidence would be the documents themselves, and asked that they be produced. Mr. Jones did not have them with him, but was willing to produce them if he could. He agreed, however, that the case should go on, and the witness taking up his Minute Book read the following entry in response to a question from Mr. Perkins:

"July 27th—The commission, on motion of Mr. Linton, grants a three months' extension to W. J. Savage."

Mr. Perkins: "Was there no extension of the license to Savage after Nov. 1st, or thereafter?"

Mr. Jones did not see how he could answer the question, as there was no minute of such an extension in his book.

Mr. Trueman said: "For the commissioners, I can say that there was no extension from November up to the present."

Mr. Trueman, under objection, agreed that the witness could speak of this alleged third extension.

Mr. Jones, continuing, said, that Savage was allowed to continue his liquor business after Nov. 1st by the sanction of the board. Witness was directed by Chairman Blaine to allow Savage to continue in business. No regular meeting of the board was held for this purpose. Witness understood that the second extension was effected by some arrangement between the commissioners.

Regarding the third extension, he had some conversation with Chairman Blaine before it was allowed. He did not understand from the conversation that there had been a meeting for the purpose of granting the extension. Witness has been accustomed to take instructions from the commissioners. The inquiry did not go beyond this point. Mr. Perkins was about to ask for a postponement, when Mr. Trueman

made the following statement on behalf of the commissioners: "I do not think that Mr. Perkins can succeed in this inquiry. The extensions in the case of Savage were granted really as a matter of clemency and charity. Savage is a man of very moderate circumstances and he fully expected to have a renewal of his license and the reason he did not get it was that his landlord also applied for it and was preferred. It was a case that appealed very largely to the good feeling of the commissioners. They granted the extensions to enable Savage to close out his business. It is the desire and intention of the board that the number of licenses shall be limited to the number specified by law, and I am prepared to say to Mr. Perkins that the commissioners hereafter will confine the number to that named by law. In this instance they (the commissioners) are simply continuing a state of affairs which has been thrust upon them by their predecessors. If Mr. Perkins is willing that the matter should drop I can assure him that the law will be properly enforced in the future."

Mr. Perkins replied, "My only object in starting the present inquiry is to have the law enforced. If the commissioners will promise the community that the law will be properly enforced I think I have attained my object."

With this the matter was ended.

DEATH OF FORMER NEW BRUNSWICKER.

The body of John A. Robinson was brought to the city Monday from Moncton, Me., and taken to Norton for burial. Deceased was born at Norton twenty-three years ago, and for some years past had been living at Mathuen, where he married. He is survived by his wife and two children and also by a sister, Mrs. Black, residing at Lawrence, Mass. Henry McFarlane, of the City Market here, is an uncle. Mr. and Mrs. Black accompanied the remains. Deceased's business at Methuen was that of a butcher and when death took him off he had just begun to work up a prosperous business.

Lever's N-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

DISCHARGING MILITARY INSTRUCTORS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent says the Chinese government is discharging the German military instructors throughout the Yangtze region and replacing them with Japanese.

FARMHOUSE BURNED.

And Four Children Perished in the Flames.

NORTH BAY, Ont., Dec. 27.—The farm house of LaFreniere, situated a short distance from Callender, was totally destroyed by fire, with all the contents and four children of the family, the eldest being about six years of age, perished in the flames.

The mother of the children had temporarily left the little ones alone while she went to deliver some milk to a nearby neighbor. Nothing flames issuing from her house, she started for home with all speed, hoping to be in time to rescue her children, but when she arrived the flames had already enveloped the house and the lives of the children were past saving. The poor woman, almost distracted by the terrible calamity to her home and family, was prevented from rushing into the midst of the flames only by a number of neighbors who had gathered. The charred remains of the four children were subsequently gathered from the ruins. A coal oil can was found in the ruins near the stove, and it is thought that the eldest child might have started some of the oil on the wood, pouring the conflagration. The father of the children, who is employed with McBurney & Son, lumbermen, was absent in the camp at the time.

At Your Grocer's.

W. V. BARBOUR, ST. JOHN, N. B. New Brunswick Selling Agent.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

(To correspondents—Write on one side of the paper only. Send your name, not necessarily in full, but in full enough to identify the letter. The Sun does not undertake to return communications, but will acknowledge them in the waste basket.)

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN MORLEY IN CHICAGO, U. S. A.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—Mr. Morley poses in England as an advanced liberal-free trader, and religious. He is, or rather was, a leader of the Independents. He tells the Merchants' Club of Chicago that on the subject of free trade his opinion differed from that of every gentleman in the room. He quotes a speech by Mr. Pitt, the British premier, who said, referring to the treaty with Napoleon, "England had saved herself by her exertions, and I hope she will save Europe by her example." It is well to remember that when Mr. Pitt used these words England was protectionist and for some forty years afterwards. Mr. Morley, referring to the coming election in Great Britain, says, "If any misfortune or visitation from Heaven should befall the country, should win, that will be a decisive thing for the United States." Holding this opinion, Mr. Morley is at loggerheads with every U. S. senator, with every congressman, and every member of the U. S. executive, what matters it? Mr. Morley is a doctrinaire, a follower of the great free trade prophet, Cobden, etc.

Mr. Morley claims that should England and the United States be at war, he would happen, viz.: She would cut off her own fingers, she would destroy her own carrying trade, and lastly, she would benefit the United States. Mr. Morley is a very good man, and England adopted free trade in 1842-1852, her proportion of the world's carrying trade was as great as it is today; besides, her merchant ships carrying the British flag were manned, principally by British sailors, which is not the case at present. Mr. Morley doesn't explain how the British people could cut their fingers off by adopting protection. Mr. Morley and the Duke of Devonshire claim that England is a free trade country. She is nothing of the kind. A considerable portion of the British revenue is derived from duties on certain imports. The principal difference between the tariff of the United States and that of Great Britain is simply this: Great Britain imposes duties on tea, coffee, spices, wines, brandies, tobacco, etc., etc., articles which are free in the United States. The United States tariff proceeds on different lines. Products of the farm and the fisheries, when imported, pay a heavy duty. They also import manufactures of all kinds. On the other hand, the British farmer has to compete in his home market with the producers of the United States, with those of South America and of Russia, while the British iron manufacturer has to compete with his home market invaded by Yankees, Belgians, Germans, etc. The English manufacturers of iron, steel and cotton are in rather a bad way at present. They would like very well to have their manufactures protected, but their work people are opposed to a duty on breadstuffs. The Duke of Devonshire says a duty of ten per cent. won't do anything for the farmer, but it will certainly help in that direction. Suppose foreigners dump one million dollars' worth of manufactures on the British market. At present they pay nothing for the privilege, but impose a ten per cent. duty, and the sum of one hundred thousand dollars would be paid by the foreigner into the British treasury. I suppose the Duke would be willing to do this, but I don't think it can assure him that the law will be properly enforced in the future."

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