

The tariff of 1877 was something like that which the government's free trade advisors now recommend. It was five cents on black tea and six on green and Japan. But/Sir Richard did ton, for the president to address to not get \$1,200,000 or \$1,400,000 out of his tea duty. It brought him only \$600,000. The first tea tariff imposed by the dominion parliament was a mixed specific and ad valorem duty of 10 per cent, and three and a half cents on black, and 15 per cent. and seven cents on green. In 1872 the government of Sir John A. Macdonald removed the tea duties altogether, except in the case of tea imported from the United States. A sudden and large increase in the importation followed. In the first session after the change of government in 1873 Sir Richard Cartwright introduced a wholly specific customs duty on tea. By the tariff of 1874 black tea was made to pay home rule claimed for seceding states. three cents per pound and green tea The president's deliverances about four cents. Three years later Sir Rich-Cuba is something like a series of tarard found it necessary to provide adiff deliverances by Mr. Laurtier. 1 ditional revenue, and he increased the leaves everybody in doubt as to whiat tax by two cents, making the duty on the policy is. We learn that Spain is black tea five cents and that on green not making headway, and that the and Japan six cents. As teas then sold Cublans are not making headway this duty was something less than 25 either; that the affair strongly conper cent., the import price averaging cernis the United States, but not so in 1878 about 24 cents, whereas now strongly .as to justify wrong action; it is only 15 cents. As the Cartwright that there are grave reasons why the tariff offered no inducements for United States should sympathize with direct importations more than half of the rebels, but that these sympathies the green tea and a considerable quanmay have been carried too far; that tity of the black was imported from there are reasons, buit not so strong the United States, In 1878 the United as they might be, for the acknowledge States sent us no less than 46 per cent. ment of belligerancy; that the United of the total importation. At present States has nothing to do with the the tea imports from that country are quarrells of another nation, but that

less than three per cent. of the total the quarrel might be carried to an quantity purchased. extent to justify interference. As a The national policy stariff of 1879 did message to congress the discussion of not make tea free. It restored the Cubian affairs does not lead to anymixed system, imposing a duty of 10 thing, and the only reason for dealper cent. on all teas, with a specific ing with the question seems to be one additional of three cents per thiat accounts for many things of the pound on green and two on black. As same kind, namely, that all matters prices then were it was a reduction of initeresit to the human race come of one cent on all tea except that within the scope of United States from the United States. In 1883 it was official utterances. found possible to reduce the taxes and the whole 'tea and coffee duties were swept away, except the small discrim-A lively political campaign is ination in favor of direct trade. progress in the constituency of Corn-For thirteen years the people of wall and Stormont, Ontario. In the Canada have had their tea untaxed. general election the constituency electand they have shown their appreciaed Dr. Bergin, a popular liberal contion of the privilege by using a great

servative who had long represented deal more than they did when they Cornwall. But it was a three sided paid a tea duty. contest, in which the patron candidate It is easy to see why a revenue tarcame out second to the winner. Dr. iff government should favor a spec-Bergin, who received over 1,800 votes,

A BY-ELECTION.

and there one to Spain, but leaving however, a large portion the matter, so far as practical suggeswas stolen by politicians in alliance tion is concerned, about where he took. with Mr. Laurier and Mr. Mersier. The road is not built up to the stands it up. It is not opposed to international etiquette, as understood at Washingard of the Intercolonial. It is practically without equipment, and there congress a volume of advice to Spain remains at least twenty miles to be constructed. The acquisition of the concerning purely Spanish affairs. The proverblial freedom of the United road would involve an initial expenditure of at least two millions; and an States is indicated by its wide range of themes considered relevant to annual outlay to meet the deficit in operation. This ralliviay has no more presidential message, which usually national significance than half a ignores or refuses to give a mational dozen olther lines that might be acapplication to the Affrican's eleventh quired. We have no doubt that strong commandment: "Let every man mind his own business." Had the same abpressure from members of both parsence of restriction prevailed in Westties will be exerted in favor of the transfer. The history of this parminster Queen Victoria might thirty ticular railway shows how potent a odd years ago, in a speech at the opening of parliament, have laid down a force it can be made in politics. But basis for the termination of hostilities. the purchase should not be allowed. between the North and South, say by the concession of the measure of

A CANADIAN DRAMA

The city of Quebec and its story is now enjoying the attention of the New York folk who frequent the Knickerocker theatre. Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree's strong company are playing a dramatization of Gilbert Parker's "Seats of the Mighty." In this case the plot is Canadian and the dramatist likewise, as the movelist prepared his own story for the stage. Those who have read the spirited narrative, in which the veteran tells of his adventures as prisoner with the French, will realize its magnificent possibilities if properly dramatized. The critics say that the adoption to the stage leaves something to be desired, but this is apparently due to Mr. Parker's want of expert knowledge as a playwright,

The Halifax Chronicle is trying ceep Mr. Fielding up to his duty by lenouncing the manufacturers who appear before the finance minister to show why the protective tariff should be preserved. "The Chronicle applies the term "iron hog" to the proprietors of the Hamilton smelting works and iron hogs olling mills. One of these s the liberal member of the city When the commission Hamilton. moves east it may find another animal of this variety in the person of the grit member for Guysboro, who is one of the proprietors of certain protected iron works in New Glasgow. We lave always understood that Mr. Wood and Mr. Fraser were respectable men

It turns out that Sharkey the pugilist is a Canadian. It is no longer ecessary to explain away the failure Fitzsimmons to knock him out.

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ditions.'

yet pe-established her authority, the time for action arrives, we should neither have the insurgents yet me ood, their title to be regarded as an independent state." The only civil government maintained is that by pain, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their imme suburbs "It is reported indeed." the president proceeds, "on reliable authiority, that at demand of the commander in chief of the insurgent army the putative. Cuban government has now given up all attempt to exercise thus ts functions, leaving that government confessedly (whiat there is the bes reason for supposing it always to have been in fact), a government rely on paper." Arguing from th inability of the Spanish troops to tion and the far advance with bring about a pitched battile, the prepromise of an early successful sident points out that there is hardly a limit to the time hostiliities may be prolonged, and the Spanish authorities seem to have imitated the insurgents in a policy of wholesale annihilation of property; that it may not be used Behring sea is expressed. by their opponents. At least from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of American dapital are invested in the island, and there is an immense trade between the United States and the island. Besides, Cuban residentts in this country, many of them naturalized, pro-

moted the insurrection by means which the laws and the spirit of our Finstitutions cannot reach and American citizens express their sympathy in many substantial ways, thus necesslitating constant claims by this country for the protection of its citizens and for damages, now estimated at many millions. The demand made for the according of belligerant rights to the insurgents, the recognition of their indep midence, the punchase by the United States of the island, or the intervention of the United States to end the strife even at the cost of war with Spain are all dismissed by the president. The restraint and tient endurance of the United States of conditions in Cuba are pointed out, as well as the respect for Spain thus manifested by the American people. Finally, the president suggests: "The would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba a genuine autonomy, a meassure of home rule which, while pre-Serving the sovereignty of Spain would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects. There should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be affected on that basis. Such a result would ap pear to be in the true interest, of all concerned. It would at once stop the conflict, which is now consuming the resources of the island and making it wonthless for whichever party may tely prevail. It would keep intact the possessions of Spain without touching her honor, which will be consulted rather than impugned by the adequate redress of admitted grievances. It would put the prosper-ity of the island and the fortunes of inhabitants within their own con-

adtures."

disturb us."

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lowed a

Continuing the president says:

elieve our present tariff law. if al-

near future yield a revenue which,

with reasoniable economic expendi-

tures, will overcome all deficiencies.

In the meantime no deficit that has

occurred or may occur need excite on

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Archibald McGowan, an Insane Man,

Probably Fatally Injures Miss

McKenzie.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec.

fair opportunity, will in the

sual. trol without severing the natural and ancient which bind them to the mother country, and would yet enable them test their capacity for self-govern-

ment under the most favorable con-The president deprecated any Holderville Whatnot.

ne ounce of Fowler's Solut conditions then existing, and they should not be determined upon with cut giving careful heed to every consideration involving our honor and interest, or the international duty, owe to Spain. Until we face the

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PROSPEROUS MARYSVILLE. A Sun man who called at the cotton mill at Manysville on Saturday learned that the six hundred persons or thereabouts, who are employed there, make an average of \$1.14 per day for each. Thus from the cotton mill alone the daily wage is \$600 or hore. While chatting in the Queen hotel at Frederiction the same day, the Sun man was told by a commercial traveller that he (the tinaveller) soil a farger propertion of contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the

Allso give daily

teaspoonful daily.

ine of conduct theretofore pursued. Was told by a commercial traveller that he (the traveller) sold a larger proportion of high class goods in Marysville than at any other town of nearly equal size in the proin all circumstances exhibiting cur obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position occupy in the family of nations. The closing of the Venezuelan ques-

Still another gentleman ventured the optimion that nowhere would one find a bet-ter dressed comgregation than that to be seen at church in Marysville on a Sunday evening.

Work at charter in marystate on a cattery evening. Due thing the visitor will always see at Manysville, and that is Mr. Gibson, going about as cheerfully with his bunden of over sevenity years as most men at fifty, with an dye to every department of his busi-ness. Mr. Gibson will have some 38,000,000 feet of logs out this winter, for his three mills at Marysville and two at Blackville, and has a large quantity held over from last windter's cut. Speaking of apruce threes, Mr. Gibson states that he has had proof in his own experience on the Nashwask that a arrance will grow from the bud to a tree conimmation of the negotiations for a general anbitration treaty with Great miniain, are briefly noted. Hope of cooperation with Great Britain for the petter preservation of seal life in The president offers some sugges tions regarding the present tariff law and its operation. He says: "Whatever own experience on the Nashwaak spruce will grow from the bud to may be its shortcomings as a comvielding a saw-log in thinty years. While dlete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the WOT again, the reproductive power of is remarkable, and a timber berth way to a freer and greater exchange from which every log up to ten inch the top has been taken, can be gone of commodities between us and othe ne eve again in ten years and from small growth a fine lot of logs countries, and thus durnish a wider market for our produces and manu-

CHATHAM

Death of William T. Connors-Senator Snowball Building Two Steamers.

Chatham, Dec. 7 .-- Geo. J. Vaughan, who has bought the Black Brook mill, has leased Charles Gunn's new house on. King street, and his family will move there shortly.

Cypress club was held on Friday even-

members of the club join in saying Archibald McGowan of Dundas was that it was the finest supper they ever brought to the lunatic asylum this

Bernard Vye, son of David Vye of vening. He has not been altogether two years. Saturday he went Nelson, broke through the ice while to the house of a neighbor named Jonathan Matheson. There was no skating off Nelson and was drowned. Senator Snowball has begun the one home except the housekeeper, Margaret, McKenzle. She was frightconstruction of two steamers for service in connection with his lumber ened and set the dcg on McGowan to usiness. Jas. Desmond is the master hudlder scare him away. McGowan clinched

an axe and frightened the dog, then John Groat was nearly drowned on caught Miss McKenzle, dealt her a Thursday last. He broke through the blow on the back of the neck making ice and came up under it. He was gash the breadth of the axe and an rescued with much difficulty.

inch deep. She was found by neigh-bors lying in a pool of blood. She is Those who are fortunate enough to own an iceboat enjoyed themselves still alive, but there is no hope of her mmensely on Saturday afternoon, as there was a good breeze and the ice very. McGowan is nineteen years old: and was in a Good Templar lodge of the river was very smooth.

Friday evening apparently as same as William T. Connors died suddenly at o'clock tonight of paralysis of the brain. He was in the custom house A number of young ladies of Holder for over twenty years: manager and ville, Kings county, have stanted a surer of the Miramichi Navigation local paper, which is issued in manu-Co.; town clerk; almshouse commisscript and is circulated in considerable sioner: chancellor of the C. M. B. A. numbers among their friends in this and other responsible positions. He city and elsewhere. They call it The was a general favorite. The funeral will probably take place on Thursday.

The fourth annual supper of the at the River View hotel. All the

big Liverp Todd, so winter, is after what to see him

Miss skater, winter by tions, has some exhi winter. skate her

> season. Albert] a young somewhat in the whi day. They ing's mill

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