

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 8, 1895.

THE BUDGET.

Whatever criticism may be passed upon Mr. Foster's budget speeches, it will be admitted by all that they do not lack clearness, and that they are candid statements of the position of the country. The minister of finance has this year the experience of the same officer in most countries. He is obliged to tell a tale of world-wide business depression, though he is in a position to say that Canada has suffered less from it than other countries. But unlike the secretary of the treasury in other countries, he has not been obliged to tell of vain attempts to bring the revenue up to the level of the expenditure by increased taxation. Mr. Foster's career as a finance minister has been marked by many remissions of taxes, and he is now able to show that if the duties abolished within five years had been continued the revenue would not only have met the current expenditure, but would have provided for all the capital outlay that has gone to increase the debt. In other words, the whole increase of debt since 1891 has been the result of the remission of taxes. Even with the remissions there would have been no deficit if the depression in prices had not come upon the world, and the depression would not have extinguished the surplus without the remissions.

But it is not the intention of the government to continue the deficits. To do so would not be good business. In the normal condition of the country the current revenue ought to be something larger than the outlay, taken on year with another. This should exactly be the case so long as capital expenditure continues to exceed the annual payment from current revenue to the sinking fund. It must not be forgotten that from the time Sir John Macdonald succeeded Mr. Mackenzie as premier until the present day, a period of nearly seventeen years, the average annual current revenue has exceeded the average annual current expenditure. The policy of this government and of the liberal conservative party is to maintain that distinction. Under such a policy Canada has obtained a higher credit than any other British colony, higher also than most of the European nations. It is not proposed by Mr. Foster that the country shall deviate from the thrifty custom even in an election year, when the temptation is to collect as little and to expend as much as possible.

The minister has met the financial situation in a practical way. He might probably have counted on an income probably have counted on an increase in imports during the next twelve months, and consequently on larger customs revenue without a change of duty. But this would be a speculation in futures which it was safer not to make. The government, therefore, proposes to levy a small duty on sugars and to increase the duty on liquors. The new sugar duty is half a cent per pound on raw sugar and a like increase on refined and on confectionaries. Practically all the sugar will continue to come in as refined. The importation has reached something over three hundred million pounds. On this importation the revenue would be \$1,500,000, but the quantity imported next year will probably be a little less, as stocks now held are very large. This duty, we may remark, is not a protective duty. It is a revenue tariff pure and simple and will be paid by the consumer. The change slightly reduces the refiners' protection, as they have only the same margin, while the outlay for raw material and consequently the capital required is increased. But as the price is very low, and the duty was previous to 1891 never less than one and a half cents per pound, the duty cannot be regarded as a heavy imposition.

Spirits is the other article which is selected for advanced duty. An advance of 20 cents excise and 12 1/2 cents customs duty is proposed. This reduces the distiller's protection by 7 1/2 cents per gallon, but leaves it still ample. In round figures the annual output of liquor on which excise duty is paid is three million gallons, and the annual importation of spirits is a near as may be one million gallons. On this basis the increased liquor duties would bring in \$700,000, so that an estimate of \$2,000,000 from these items would seem to be reasonable. The few other tariff changes which are not reclassifications are such as grow out of these two. There are apparently a considerable class of goods whereof spirits form an important part.

One half the possible deficiency in the revenue is met by these duties. The other half is to be abolished by heroic reductions in expenditure. There are to be no supplementary estimates, and now it is announced that we are to have no vote of \$3,200 a mile for new railway schemes. These departures will not increase the pop-

ularity of the finance minister in certain quarters. But they are good statesmanship in the present emergency, and we hope that he will stick to them.

BATTLE SCENES.

The proposal of the American society of colonial wars to celebrate the one hundredth and fifty anniversary of the first capture of Louisbourg does not meet the approbation of Rev. Father Bourgeois of Memramcook. In a recent paper written for the Académie de St. Joseph's college he gives the story of the siege, and criticizes the society which has in view the celebration of the anniversary and the erection of a monument at Louisbourg. Father Bourgeois does not think that Canadians, either French or English, will take very kindly to the proceedings of their prospective New England visitors. He remarks that the colonies which were represented in the first siege of Louisbourg were the same which soon revolted from England, and which to this day retain their old animosity. Furthermore he maintains that Pepperell's expedition was a religious movement due to Puritan fanaticism, which desired the destruction of popery in the French town. He refers to the influence of Edwards and Whitefield, to the circumstance that the latter evangelist furnished the motto of the expedition, the fact that the chaplain took with him an axe to break in pieces the crosses, statues and other emblems of idolatry, and to the designation of Pepperell as the captain of the "Armée de Salut." Father Bourgeois goes on to tell how the invaders behaved after the capture, a story of debauchery, which is not fresh and unfortunately is not contradicted. The whole occurrence, he thinks, is not one which ought to be commemorated with a monument, even if it were a regular thing for the inveterate enemies of Great Britain to come to British territory and establish there a monument to a British victory. It seems to him that the descendants of the eighteenth century Puritans in coming to an island almost wholly Roman Catholic to recall the memory of the profanations of a century and a half ago offer a gross insult to the Catholics of Cape Breton and of all Canada. The reverend writer does not suggest that the New Englanders should be prevented from carrying out their programme, since it pleases the descendants of the militia of 1745 to erect a monument to their drunken ancestors, but he does not envy them their glorification.

Father Bourgeois takes too literal a view of the whole matter. The capture of Louisbourg is not a live issue. It is a historical event which may now be commemorated without assuming that the invaders were free from failings. The compatriots and co-religionists of the men who composed the garrison need not now be troubled about the national or religious side of the affair. As for the Roman Catholics of Cape Breton, many of them are descended from soldiers of Highland regiments which had served against the French. It would not have troubled these Highland soldiers in the least to have co-operated with the Puritans in the siege of Louisbourg, and it is more than probable that, barring military discipline, they would have held their own with Pepperell's adventurers in consuming the contents of the oaks found in the fort. So it is not likely that the Scotch Catholics of Cape Breton will feel themselves affronted at the action of the New Englanders.

These celebrations and monuments are rather innocent affairs. They do not imply that one of the contending parties was in the right and the other in the wrong. They do not suggest that one side was braver than the other. Monuments in a Canadian city honor the name and fame of both Wolfe and Montcalm, though at the same time they commemorate the victory of the British over the French. Every day French and English tourists together meet in friendship on the field of Waterloo. At Gettysburg and other American battle fields celebrations are held and monuments are placed while the men still live who fought on these grounds.

We do not forget that a Canadian protest was made against the programme of the Boston committee of the Christian Endeavor convention, which had arranged for visits to Bunker Hill, Lexington and other scenes of revolutionary battles. But these protests do not appear to us to be reasonable. The places could surely be visited without reviving the controversy or introducing an unpleasant element into the proceedings. The members of the Endeavor society know that these battles were fought and that the issues which led to them have been dead and buried for more than a century. To pretend to ignore this chapter of history as if it were a matter of yesterday is courtesy run into the ground. The interest which attaches to the Massachusetts battle fields is purely historical, and is not unworthy the attention of the delegates to the Christian Endeavor convention.

THE WEEKLY SUN \$1 a Year.

THE BRITISH WITHDRAW

Nicaraguan Authorities Again in Possession of Corinto.

Great Britain's Troops Left the Town Sunday Morning.

The Guarantee of Salvador for the Payment of the Indemnity Accepted.

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Managua, Nicaragua, May 5, via Galveston.—The Nicaraguan government having through the Salvadoran minister at London accepted the modified ultimatum of the British government, the dispute between the two countries is practically at an end.

As stated exclusively in the Associated Press despatches yesterday, orders were cable from London to Rear Admiral Stephenson, commanding the squadron at Corinto, directing him to evacuate the port today. The warships presented a scene of orderly business this morning, giving evidence that something out of the usual course was going on.

Boats passed frequently between the vessels, with little mishap. In the charge, wearing an air of greater importance than usual. They were evidently bearers of communications to Captain Trench, of the Royal Arthur, who had been appointed by Admiral Stephenson governor of the port.

The force originally landed by the British to hold the place was four hundred bluejackets and marines, but on Friday, when it became known that the tension had become relaxed, all of them, with the exception of fifty-eight marines and their officers, were withdrawn.

Shortly after the flag denoting that religious services were in progress on board the warships was hauled down in front of the custom house, were ordered to return to their ships. A few minutes later the British flag was hauled down from the government building and soon the soil of Nicaragua was rid of the British invaders, and the long strokes of the sailors were sweeping the heavy boats to the warships lying in the harbor.

Hundreds of persons assembled along the shore to see the embarkation of the marines, and a cheer went up as the noses of the boats headed harborward. The warships were soon riding at short cables, but their departure was delayed by the tide, which did not serve until the afternoon. It was expected that the flagships would depart with the other two vessels of the fleet, but when the water was high enough on the bar to permit of the passing of the vessels, only the Wild Swan and the Satellite got underway, and with the red ensign of British flogging the breeze stood out to sea.

The flagships, the Royal Arthur, paid out her cables and this fact was believed to confirm a report that she would salute the Nicaraguan flag when the government re-possessed itself of the port.

As has been before related in these despatches, Nicaragua was ordered to pay the \$77,500 demanded by Great Britain for the expulsion of pro-consul Hatch and for other alleged damages to British subjects arising from the recent troubles in the Mosquito reservation, but instead of paying the money at the cannon's mouth, she will pay it in London fifteen days after the last vessel of the British fleet withdraws from Corinto.

There are other questions of damages to British subjects to be settled, but Nicaragua believes that if the questions are submitted to an impartial commission, the judgment will be rendered in her favor.

JAPAN GIVES IN.

It Renounces Its Claim to Feng Tien and Liao Tung Including Port Arthur.

Hong Kong, May 5.—The situation in the island of Formosa is serious and fears are entertained for the lives of the foreigners there. British and German mariners have been landed at Anping, on the southwest coast, to protect the foreign residents, and Takau harbor, south of Anping, is being patrolled by bluejackets in armed launches. The black flags are most unpropitious. The black flag is a predatory, irregular force. They are not in China's pay, though some times she has a little authority over them. Warfare is their profession and they depend upon it for bread, and they raid and rob Chinese and others indiscriminately. They are much bolder and more warlike than the average Chinese and have little fear of death. The French were greatly troubled by them in Tonquin. It is said if the Chinese can turn the black flags upon any specially hated enemy they consider it a great stroke of enterprise.

A Hong Kong despatch to the Times states that the governor of Formosa says that its cession to the Japanese will produce a rebellion. He declares that he has lost control of the soldiers and foreigners must save themselves. The leader of the black flags has appealed to his men to carry out his original orders to prevent the Japanese from landing on the island. Placards written by the literati have been posted in conspicuous places and upon the heads of the people, calling upon them to resist the Japanese, and saying that if the island is to be called to any nation they prefer that it should be given to Great Britain.

London, May 5.—The Times has a despatch from Peking stating that the fact that the emperor has ratified the treaty of peace with Japan, known to only a few Chinese. No edict in regard to the matter has been issued.

London, May 6.—A despatch to the Times from Paris says the Temps has a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that Japan has replied to the friendly protest of Russia, Germany

and France. Japan agrees to renounce the possession of the Liao Tung peninsula, but says she will retain Port Arthur. This compromise leaves intact all the dangers that the powers wished to avoid. Fresh representations have been made to Japan and the negotiations are actively proceeding. Japan will probably yield Port Arthur, though demanding to hold the place temporarily, which the powers will concede.

A Berlin despatch to the Times says that nothing has occurred to diminish the hope of an amicable settlement of the trouble in connection with the Chinese-Japanese peace treaty, though it would be difficult to say upon what basis will be. It is probable that the compensation to Japan for foregoing possession of the Liao Tung peninsula will be the payment by China of an increased indemnity.

St. Petersburg, May 6.—The Journal De St. Petersburg says that Japan, in conformity with the advice of Russia, France and Germany, renounces her claims to Feng-Tien.

Paris, May 6.—The Japanese minister here has informed the minister of foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, that, referring to the friendly advice of France, Russia and Germany, Japan has renounced its claim to the permanent possession of the Liao Tung peninsula, including Port Arthur.

London, May 7.—A despatch to the Times from Paris says that Japan has surpassed the hopes of the friends of peace and even the conditions arranged by Russia, France and Germany. Like every power which knows its own mind, Japan is prompt in her resolutions, and does not seem to desire to prolong the controversy by the adoption of half measures.

RICHIBUCTO.

A Fisherman Drowned—A Good Run for the New Steamer.

Richibucto, May 6.—Sylvan Thibodeau, a fisherman, aged twenty-one years, was drowned today about four miles down the river. He was coming out the Village Bay on his way to one of the factories with a load of stone to ballast lobster traps, when the boat sank. The latter was hauled ashore, but no trace of the body has yet been found.

Geo. W. Robertson's steamer, Calluna, arrived this afternoon with her new machinery from Miramichi. The run from Chatham, where to her, a distance of seventy miles, was made in eight hours.

DOMINION SUPREME COURT.

Judgments Delivered in Four New Brunswick Cases Yesterday.

Ottawa, May 6.—The supreme court delivered judgments this morning in four New Brunswick appeals, in all of which the decision of the provincial court was reversed. The cases were: St. Stephen v. Charlotte, appeal allowed; St. Stephen Bank v. Bonness, appeal allowed; Bank of Nova Scotia v. Fish, appeal allowed; Bradshaw v. The Baptist Foreign Mission Board, appeal allowed.

The judges were allowed in the Fish and Bradshaw cases.

SPRING HAS COME.

And It Is Time to Get Your house in Order.

What a feeling of relief comes over one to realize that the winter is past. "May is here, the month of rejoices." So says the old school song, and our hearts echo the words. But all are not able to rejoice. Some have met with sorrow in the dismal winter days, and their memory clings to them. Others have lost health, and are, therefore, unable to rejoice with them that do spring tell upon the health, and so there is need of something to cleanse and invigorate the physical system that the mind may be made once more cheerful and hopeful and strong, to grapple with life's problems and duties. In Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's liver pills is found the most effective combination for cleansing and toning up the system.

They form the basis of all spring medicines. The liver pills cleanse the system and aid digestion. The nerve and stomach does what its name implies, and more. It stimulates, rebuilds, invigorates and strengthens. After a course of these remedies a man who had previously been run down, nervous, sleepless, unable to work, or, if the symptoms of a diseased condition, finds himself restored to health and feels like a new man. Countless testimonials prove the truth of these statements. These great Canadian remedies are manufactured by the Hawker Medicine Co., Ltd., of St. John, N. B., and New York City, and are sold by all druggists and dealers.

SOUSA'S LOVELY VIOLINIST.

Miss Currie Duke is the pride and pet of the file du regiment, so to speak—of Sousa's band and its director. Both by her beauty and her skill upon her instrument she takes captive all who listen to her playing. She is one of the delightful trio of violinists which include Maud Powell, Leonora Von Stoeck and herself, who have inspired the instant admiration of the musical public wherever they have been heard. Miss Duke is the daughter of General Basil Duke, of war renown, and is a typical representative of the daughters of the sunny South, who are among the most graceful, our charming American girls. She was for years the pupil of Joachim, her talent and her industry inspiring his earnest interest and his best efforts to make her the delightful artist she has become. Miss Duke will be heard here with the band on June 5th and 6th.

Merritt Jones of Apohaqui lost a valuable horse on Monday morning. Mr. Jones was offered over \$200 for the animal a short time ago.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Conducted By J. W. Manchester, V. S., St. John, N. B.

The Weekly Sun takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of the Sun.

All enquiries must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

A. E. McM.—Have a five year old horse. On inside of his gamble, about five inches above joint, there is a large lump which makes him lame. Has been this way several times, but always went away until this time. Please advise me.

Ans.—Your horse has a tendinous thorough-pin. Give complete rest; shoe with high heel shoe and blister repeatedly with mercury biniodide, 2 drams; local, 8 drams.

N.—I have a fine five year old mare that has bred two colts; one when she was six and one when eight years of age. Since then though I have often tried her, cannot get her in foal. Could you let me know of any sure way to make her breed?

Ans.—There is no sure way. If she is very fat reduce her, if thin feed well. Breed her to a very young horse, say a two year old.

R. P. S.—Have a five year old mare that when travelling loses her knee, which is much enlarged. Have blistered with Kendall's plaster, but it does no good. Kindly advise.

Ans.—Complete rest and repeated blistering with mercury biniodide, 2 drams; local, 1 ounce.

J. M. S.—Have a sow which littered on March 24th; three weeks later commenced to get stiff in hind legs, and during the next week in fore legs. Cannot get up now without assistance. What had I better do?

Ans.—Probably articular rheumatism. Keep her in the sun as much as possible. Keep towels relaxed and give daily in food three drams of soda salicylate.

A. J. M.—Have a nine year old gelding, castrated about eighteen months ago. Was never sick before, but has had several colic attacks since. I once gave him a dose of carbonized lime and spirits of ammonia, but did no good. When he has an attack he stamps and looks around at his side and kicks. Had a bad attack last July when at the blacksmith's shop. Was told he had colic and treated him by rubbing legs with turpentine, which seemed to relieve him. Had another slight attack shortly after; relieved him in same way. When suffering he seems bloated on right side. Have also another horse, a cribber, which does not seem to be in condition—and fires easily. Please advise me.

Ans.—Your horse is troubled with flatulent colic that will prove fatal some day. Keep bowels relaxed and give general tonic medicine. When suffering from an attack you will find following useful: spirits tenei, 1 ounce; ether, 1 ounce; spirits turpentine, 1 ounce. Mix in pint of cold water and give as a drink. Repeat in an hour's time if necessary. Your cribber—little can be done for it except careful feeding and tonic medicine.

R. M.—Have a very fine driving mare nine years old; has been lame in both fore feet for about eleven months. The feet appear small and contracted and very hard. She rests first on one leg and then on the other, and when travelling takes very short steps. When at rest she will stand on her legs and when well she had splendid knee action. The leg appears smooth and nice.

Ans.—The trouble is probably novicular disease, and as the case is of long standing will not be very amenable to treatment. You might blister, but would advise your getting some qualified man to perform neurotomy; that is a removal of a portion of the nerve, giving sensation to the foot.

L. C.—A draft colt two years old does not thrive and is continually rubbing his tail against side of stall. Almost all the hair is worn off the tail. What is the matter and what shall I do?

Ans.—Your colt is troubled with pinworms ascariides, small worms that inhabit the rectum or terminal portion of the bowels. Give every five days an injection per rectum of one pint infusion of quassa and follow with general tonic medicine.

S. S.—Five year old gelding has something wrong with jaw. Has a continual dropping of watery fluid from small opening on side of jaw; the discharge is something enormous when feeding; otherwise seems well.

Ans.—Your horse has what is known as an open duct; that is, the duct of the parotid gland is open and the saliva instead of being discharged into the mouth passes through the opening and is lost. You had better consult a veterinary surgeon, who will destroy the gland for you and effect a permanent cure.

Farmer—Would you advise my using milking machines, for my cows; farmers in this section speak against them.

Ans.—The best milking machine that I know of is the hand of a careful man. The tube of a milking machine dilates the teat too much and would probably ruin a cow if use is continued for any length of time.

J. Mc.—A number of my sheep have sore feet; ulcerated between cloves of foot.

Ans.—Cut away all diseased parts of hoof, cleanse thoroughly and dress with carbolic acid, one part; water, three parts; dress daily and keep dry.

Canine—Backer, spavined, broke leg between knee and foot. Kindly advise.

Ans.—Bring broken parts carefully together; apply narrow strips of tin or wood and bandage the leg carefully.

with cotton bandages soaked in a solution of starch in water. Keep quiet and on low diet.

Peter T.—Your question is strangely out of place. You had better write or consult some florist or gardener.

MARINE MATTERS.

The cargo of deals of bark Erema, abandoned at Bermuda, was sold at auction 23rd and brought about 1200 gross.

Str. Norse King, Capt. Brille, from Baltimore, which arrived at Antwerp April 23, had a terrific passage. Her cattle pens were smashed and she lost 236 head of sheep.

The steel ship Scottish Loch, 1495 tons, now at Boston, has been fixed to load deals here for Liverpool or Barry at 38s. 6d. Wrecking tug Clyde arrived at Key West on the 28th ult., with ship Walter D. Walcott, from Mobile for Belfast. She was ashore at Tortugas, in tow. The Walcott is full of water.

Str. Ulunda, which arrived 1st inst. at St. John, N.B., on the 28th ult., from Glasgow, reports having passed 6 icebergs off the Banks, right in the path of the ocean steamers. A Sch. Melbourne, Capt. Sauter, at New York, April 29th, from San Domingo City, reports that heavy and variable winds and gales; lost and split several sails.

Sch. George E. Bentley, Capt. Bentley, from St. John, N.B., arrived at New York City on the 28th ult. She was ashore on Block Island, April 27th (as before reported), and was hauled off 23th by Block Island wreckers. A load of lumber was thrown overboard and taken ashore on Block Island. The vessel lost her shoe, streak anchor and her best sail.

Sch. Muriel, Capt. Robbins, arrived at Portland, Me., on April 28th from Barbados. The schooner was twenty-five days on the voyage and encountered a heavy and variable weather. A succession of gales were encountered which came very near making a wreck of the schooner. When the schooner was blown off her anchor a gale which was accompanied by a very heavy sea. A tremendous wave came over the stern of the schooner and nearly broke her in two. Two other waves followed it, and when the water went off the deck the gale died away.

The mate said that each gale would be followed by two or three days' calm weather, during which the schooner would make any headway. After discharging her cargo the Muriel will have to receive considerable repairs, as her hull has been severely damaged by the fastenings, two other waves followed it, and when the water went off the deck the gale died away.

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