

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 6, 1895.

THE COLONEL AGAIN.

It may be a question whether the so called liberal party in Kings county has swallowed Colonel Domville or whether the colonel has swallowed it. The certainty is that the convention has accepted Colonel Domville and that he has accepted the platform or professed to do so. But it is not yet known how far the liberals are represented by the convention.

The candidate explains that he has concealed his true colors heretofore, because he considers it good tactics to fight under cover while the enemy remains in the open. The colonel's military training may be sound, though his views seem to be in harmony with those of Mr. Laurier, who is a civilian. Still there is danger in analogies. A public man seeking the suffrages of the citizens of the country is perhaps not so fully justified in concealing his motives and intentions as a soldier is in fighting under cover. In war a man may skulk behind trees. He may make all manner of feints and false pretences. He is not expected to disclose, but conceal his true position. But a candidate for public life ought to remain in the open. He ought to let the people know where he stands and what he proposes to do. It is no praise to him that he understands and practices the art of deception. Colonel Domville has now made a considerable number and variety of promises and pledges. They are interesting, but we are not called upon to believe them. How do we know that he is not carrying out the tactics that he commends, and fighting under cover?

But the Sun congratulates the gallant colonel on his nomination. It was unanimous and spontaneous. Its impromptu character was emphasised by the immediate distribution among the delegates of the printed address of acceptance. This shows that like a good soldier Colonel Domville cannot be taken by surprise by any spontaneous occurrence.

ALBERT.

Dr. R. C. Weldon has a third time been nominated by the liberal conservatives of Albert county. Albert is a small constituency, but it enjoys a rare political privilege. No private member of the house, and scarcely a minister, enjoys or deserves a more commanding position in that body than Dr. Weldon. He is one of the representatives who confer distinction on their constituencies. Some candidates are supported for their ability, some for their high character, some for the influence they command in the national council, and some for their party's sake. The people of Albert do not need to choose among these reasons for supporting their member. They have them all. We congratulate the constituency on its opportunity.

COAL AND IRON IN THIS PROVINCE.

Mr. Leckie's project for the extensive operation of coal mines in the Grand Lake district, and for the establishment of smelting works at St. John, has been advanced a stage. The enterprise he has in hand is one of great importance to the province, and especially to the river counties and St. John. If the company should within a short time attain an annual output of 125,000 tons of coal, a considerable town would be built up in the neighborhood of the Grand Lake. This production is promised the first year after the construction of the proposed railway.

Not less important are the proposed smelting works at St. John. The proposition is to expend at least half a million in preparation for the manufacture of iron in this neighborhood. The solicitor of the company, speaking for the bill before the committee, said that the furnace and plant at Londonderry would be moved to St. John. This, we are informed, is a mistake. It would be impossible to move the plant, even if it were desirable to do so. Nor need the works at St. John interfere with those at Londonderry.

We notice that the Hamilton Times throws cold water on the project for smelting works in that city. The works are, however, under construction, and it may be assumed that the proprietors do not expect to lose money by them. But the objections raised to the Hamilton scheme, that it is at a disadvantage by reason of the distance from coal, from ore and from lime, do not apply here. There is no place in Canada, not even at Ferrona, where coal, iron and lime can be brought together, at so little cost as at St. John. The Pictou iron works use more or less ore from Annapolis, which is transported by a long land carriage over two railway lines from Torbrook to Ferrona. The cost of transportation to St. John would probably not be more than two-thirds as much. Coal may be landed here almost, if not quite, as cheap as at Ferrona, and lime would perhaps cost half or one-third as much as at Pictou. But Pictou

county is properly held to have exceptional advantages for this industry. How much more should it be made a success in St. John?

As against Canadian competition, smelting works at St. John would hold a strong position. But we cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that with the free admission of foreign pig iron at present low prices, and without a bounty, no Canadian industry of this sort could stand against the products of the United States. The cheapest iron in the world is probably produced in Alabama and Tennessee, and the tendency of late years has been to concentrate the iron production in the south or southern middle states. The Schuylkill and Lehigh Valleys were once the great centre of the iron industry, and New York was the scene of extensive smelting operations. But at present it appears that the Schuylkill Valley stands twelfth in the list of pig iron producing districts, while the Lehigh has a still lower place. In the first mentioned region only one blast furnace has been built in fifteen years, while 33 stoves have been abandoned. The whole of eastern Pennsylvania, according to the Philadelphia Record, is strewn with the wreck of iron works that have been abandoned. Meanwhile in Ohio more favored places the industry has gone ahead at a tremendous rate. The production has increased with great rapidity and the price has been forced down to a point so low that the works in the northern region could not be maintained. Against such an onslaught as crushed out the Pennsylvania works, owned by some of the richest men in the world, the industries of Canada would not stand long. The only chance of the maintenance of the iron industries that we have now or the establishment of new ones depends upon the continuance of the present tariff policy.

ELECTIONS AND LIQUOR.

The executive of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Nova Scotia have issued a circular to the party candidates in that province, asking them to consider the following proposals:

That you will not in any way countenance the use of intoxicating liquors in connection with the approaching elections.

That you will neither pay nor become responsible for the payment of any intoxicating liquors to be so used.

It seems to us that these propositions are practical and reasonable, and in every way worthy of acceptance. Some candidates might possibly resent a request that they should not countenance what the law forbids. But there is no occasion for such a feeling in this case. There are legal ways of using intoxicating liquor in connection with an election. Besides there are many things in connection with elections which are not allowed by law, but which are too often allowed by a sort of common consent.

IRRESPONSIBLE.

The irresponsible character of the United States government is illustrated by the appointment of Professor Wilson to a seat in the cabinet. Mr. Wilson is the author of the Wilson bill enacted by the congress whose term expires on Monday. The people of the United States have, by one of the most decisive votes ever recorded, expressed their want of confidence in Mr. Wilson and his measure. The district which Mr. Wilson represented placed itself in line with popular sentiment by refusing to re-elect him last November. Yet after rejection by his constituency he goes into a government condemned by the nation, and will remain there, if he and the president choose, until 1897. Since Mr. Wilson's defeat in November he has served through a session of congress, while his opponent, who was elected, has had no part in the government of the country.

An election is impending in Canada. When it is over candidates only who have been elected will be in a position to legislate. And no man whose principles or party have been defeated will sit in the cabinet of this country.

SENT FROM HALIFAX.

A Despatch Intended for American Papers Showing Trouble Among British Troops.

Halifax, March 4.—The dissension in the Kings regiment, which is practically British infantry, reached a critical point today, when two privates of the regiment who were fined in the police court, publicly remarked that they would rather go to prison than to the barracks, on the ground that they think the discipline insisted upon by the commander, Col. Stone, unreasonably severe. Colonel Stone, the successor of Colonel Hamilton, whose term expired recently, was one of the most popular officers in the regiment. Sergeant-Major McCarthy, who is said to have had some words with the colonel, resigned his position. McCarthy said he would look into discipline matters and report within twenty-four hours. His report was in the form of a resignation. Sgt. Dwyer has left the regiment and Sergts. Bell and Evans have signified their intention of resigning.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

QUEBEC.

Montreal, Feb. 26.—W. H. Meredith of Middleton & Meredith, who has been for the past few days suffering from pneumonia, died at the Windsor hotel this afternoon at a quarter to three. Mr. Meredith was a director of the Bank of Montreal. He was a son of the late Sir William Collins Meredith, chief justice of Ontario and H. V. Meredith, local manager of the Bank of Montreal, and of Chas. Meredith, broker.

Rev. Abbe Deguire, parish priest of Notre Dame church, died this evening after a short illness.

Montreal, Feb. 23.—Charles Knox, an opium eater, living in L'Assomption, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart, death being instantaneous.

S. Harris & Co., wholesale furriers, hats and caps, were burned out to-night. The loss is \$75,000, with insurance for \$40,000 in the Guardian.

Montreal, March 1.—J. Israel Tarte went down to St. John, N. B., and told the newspaper that he had been asked to go to Quebec, and the irrepressible M. P. for L'Islet returns to-day and declares that his leader will at least divide New Brunswick. Being asked if Premier Blair would leave the New Brunswick government and run for Ottawa, Mr. Tarte said: "I am unable to say with certainty. For some years past Mr. Blair has made a superb fight for the Catholic minority in New Brunswick." Mr. Tarte has given up the fight in Laval.

Montreal, March 1.—The Star of colonial circles that the question of the government to withdraw from the lords the bill to enable Canada and Australia to enter into mutual trade arrangements will seriously retard this outcome of the Ottawa conference. The house of commons objected that the bill, which affected the customs duties, should begin in the upper house, and declare it must be initiated in the commons. The government will introduce the bill into the commons, but the business there is very much congested and the prospects for the bill's passage are not bright.

The promoters of the British Pacific railway, which is intended to run from Victoria, B. C., via Cariboo, the Yellowhead Pass, Edmonton and through the Northwest, state that the money to float the scheme on the London market is all secured. And now they say they are waiting for the British Columbia government to fulfil its promise to assist the scheme to the fullest extent of its power.

Hon. J. H. Turner, the finance minister of British Columbia, comes to England shortly to make a new British Columbia loan, and the promoters expect he will give such pledges of his government's aid as will enable the British Pacific company to put before the public here the British Pacific company will reach the seaboard, according to present arrangements, through connecting with the much talked of and much criticized Atlantic and Lake Superior route.

Valleyfield, Que., March 2.—Two foul murders were perpetrated here last night. The victims were John J. Lehoucq, the former a clerk in the office of the Montreal Cotton Co. at this place, and the latter the night watchman of the same establishment. Hugh Wilson was also shot, but in his case there is hope of recovery. The murders were committed by C. R. Shortis, who formerly had been private secretary to Mr. Simpson, the manager of the mill. Recently Shortis had been discharged from his position on account of his irregular habits, and since that time has been heard to make threats against the people at the cotton mill where he was engaged, and to treat them fairly. He claimed there was money due him which he could not procure. However, no much attention was paid to all this sort of talk and no precautions were taken to keep the man off the premises of the company.

Valleyfield, Que., March 2.—The excitement over the murder is unabated. Wilson is still alive and it is believed he will pull through, although very badly wounded. The inquest will be held tomorrow on the bodies of young Lehoucq and Watchman Lehoucq, and they will be buried tomorrow. Shortis, however, is a son of a well-to-do English lady who stayed a month in Montreal last summer, and who has been sending the young man money regularly. His father is dead. Shortis takes things quite easily and does not seem to realize his terrible position. It is not known whether he was sober when the deed was committed.

Montreal, March 3.—Some months since Archbishop Fabre forbade the faithful reading the Canada Review and Echo of Two Mountains, two papers that had been attacking the church, but that had changed their names, consequently the episcopal condemnation was rendered null. Today, however, his grace issued a private circular to his priests, asking them to again warn the people against the papers, whose principles remained the same.

Quebec, March 3.—The writ for the election in Stanstead was issued yesterday. Nomination takes place on March 14th, and polling on the 21st. It is necessary by reason of the elevation of Hon. M. F. Hackett to the presidency of the council.

Montreal, March 4.—Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Tarte will invade L'Islet, Gov. Chapleau's old county tomorrow. Terrebonne, when the candidate will be chosen to carry the forlorn hope against Mr. Leclercq, M. P.

Rev. Father Roy, superior of St. Laurent College, near Montreal, who has been appointed to the head of St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, N. B., will leave Wednesday for his new charge.

This has been a heavy day at the banks yet. The paper has been exceedingly low provided for. One bank manager spoke as follows to your correspondent: "The weak spot in the confederation is Manitoba and the Northwest. Quebec is very good, but

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are in the best condition financially of all the Canadian provinces. Another banker said: "We had three hundred bills coming due today, and only fifty asked to be renewed."

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 26.—Dalton & Co.'s general store at Carberry was totally destroyed by fire today; loss, \$14,000; insurance, \$9,000.

Mrs. Fred Scott, a well known Winnipeg lady, daughter-in-law of Colonel Scott, collector of customs, died suddenly today.

Mr. Ferguson, the recently nominated liberal candidate for McDonald, will retire to make way for Dr. Ruthertford, whom the liberals have come to think a stronger man.

O'Loughlin Bros. and Parsons, Bell & Co., the two leading wholesale stationery houses of Winnipeg, are amalgamating.

Judge Walker's decision this morning in the appeal brought by Alexander McMicken, the defeated mayor-alty candidate, to unsettle Mayor Gilroy, practically confirms Gilroy's election.

The Manitoba patrons, who announced recently that they had adopted the prohibition party, seem to have struck a snag. A few weeks ago at the meeting of the Grand Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance, a resolution was passed pledging the prohibition vote to the patrons in return for the latter having adopted prohibition as one of their planks in their platform. Last night there was a meeting of the Winnipeg Council of the Royal Templars, and at this meeting the action of the grand council was repudiated. The Winnipeg Templars severed their connection with the grand council in assuming to control the templars' vote in the interest of any political party.

The Hudsons Bay Co.'s mill at Prince Albert was totally destroyed by fire, with six thousand bushels of wheat.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 27.—Dr. Blackley, chief of the provincial department of education, left for Ottawa today, for the purpose of giving such information as may be desired in the hearing of the school case in reference to the working of the Manitoba School act.

Delegates representing the Winnipeg trades unions met today and pledged themselves to form an independent labor party for political purposes.

The provincial government has raised a big fuss in the city by cutting down the annual grant to the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition one half.

At this afternoon session of the Manitoba legislature, James Fisher, member for Russell, moved the resolution of which he had given notice, and which in effect affirms that the legislature is ready to consider the schools grievances referred to, with a view to providing reasonable relief, while maintaining, as far as possible consistent with that object, the principles of the present act in their general application. Fisher urged the adoption of this resolution, saying that its effect would be to remove the troubles of the school question out of dominion politics. Attorney General Sifton, speaking for the government, vigorously opposed the resolution, and a number of members of the conservative opposition supported it.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 28.—The Manitoba conservatives are arranging to hold a convention at Winnipeg to select candidates for the different Manitoba constituencies.

The vote on Mr. Fisher's resolution in the Manitoba legislature regarding the school case was 22 to 10. Mr. Fisher's resolution affirmed that the legislature was willing to deal with the Catholic claims. Attorney General Sifton's amendment, declaring that the government would tolerate no interference with its school law was carried on the same vote.

The grain buyers of the Ogilvie and other wheat firms in Minnesota conspired by means of forged checks to defraud their firms out of large sums. Being discovered, they have skipped to the states, but detectives are after them, and they will be extradited.

Winnipeg's bank clearings for the week ending today were \$659,296; balances, \$125,056.

Howard, who was a member of Winnipeg's crack hockey team that recently toured in the east, leaves tomorrow for Montreal to reside.

A deputational union workmen yesterday, asking their assistance to getting the provincial government to pass an alien contract labor law. They pointed out how unjustly Canadians were treated in the United States.

Frank Oliver of Edmonton will be the liberal candidate in Alberta and J. A. Richard, the liberal candidate for Provencher.

ONTARIO.

Toronto, Feb. 27.—The preliminary trial of the Hyatt brothers for the murder of W. C. Wells began in the police court today, and promises to be sensational. The crown has forty witnesses and the defence has nearly as many. Francis I. Wellman, who is first assistant prosecuting attorney of New York, is here. It was supposed he would be allowed to cross-examine the witnesses, but that the magistrates would not allow. The defence, it is said, will fight out their case at this examination, instead of reserving it for trial. New and startling developments are expected. Both prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the case is now in progress.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—Long before the hour fixed for resuming the investigation into Hyatt brothers murder trial today hundreds of people struggled around the entrance to the court room, vainly seeking admittance. The prisoners came up into the dock looking much brighter than yesterday. Miss Letimer, who was bookkeeper for Hyatts at the time of the accident, was the first witness today. On the morning of the accident she had been sent out on a message and on returning she was met by Harry, who told her of the accident. When witnesses asked how it happened Harry replied that his brother Dallas was on the third floor when he let the weight slip, which struck Wells, who was down in the cellar. Her testimony showed that Harry told three different and widely divergent stories of how Wells was killed.

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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.

D. M.—Have a nine-year-old gelding that is rather short in the wind; has no cough but does not work well. What shall I do?

Ans.—Do not give full rations of hay, but feed an increased quantity of oats. Give water frequently in small quantities; also give daily in water one ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic. General tonic medicine will also be found useful.

R. Mc.—I have two colts to castrate this spring. What method of operation would advise? Should I give them any medicine before operating on them?

Ans.—I prefer operating with the emasculator. It is the safest and most humane. As to treatment of colts, feed well, plenty of exercise, if colts are colic small dose of raw linseed oil, followed by general tonic medicine.

Lewis L.—Where can I purchase pure-bred Farnworth pigs?

Ans.—I do not know of any in this province. You had better write some Ontario breeder.

H. F. B.—I have a colt four years old. Last spring he got thrown in the pasture and injured his ankle, which swelled very much. He was lame for some time, but recovered, leaving the ankle very large and calloused. About a month ago he sprained the ankle again. I rubbed some liniment on it and the lameness is better, but the ankle keeps swelling. What shall I do?

Ans.—It is not likely that you will ever be able to reduce the ankle to original size. You might try a very strong liniment on blister with the following Hydrarg. biniodide, 1 dram; Iodine, 4 drams; mix and rub well into parts.

Ben L.—Have a yearling colt, very well bred. He is very wild. Had I better break to harness now or let him run another summer?

Ans.—I do not believe in breaking colts too young. Would allow him his freedom another year at least.

STAGNATED ENERGIES.

"I have lived long enough," says an eminent clergyman, "to learn that the secret of happiness is never to allow one's energies to stagnate."

It is easy talking, doctor, but we have to do some things to happen whether we will or not. When a man hasn't a morsel to eat, and can't get food anywhere, he is obliged to "allow" himself to go hungry. And "energies" come from something. When that something falls then the energies stagnate in spite of all the doctors in the world—medical or medical. You can't stir up your energies as you stir meat and water—with a stick.

Hear a little testimony on the point: A lady residing in Manchester—who for private reasons does not wish her name published—writes as follows. We ought to mention, however, that Mr. Thomas Adams, Chemist, 24 Manchester Road, Burnley, who sends us the particulars of the statement and respond to any inquiries.

Speaking of a personal experience dating back to October, 1887, the lady says: "I had not the least energy; everything being a trouble to me." In other words her energies stagnated—a state of things which the clergyman thinks one ought not to allow to happen. Perhaps when we read her explanation we may conclude the clergyman doesn't know as much about how the body and mind are fastened together as he fancies he does. "At that time," continues the lady, "my nervous system had been subjected to a great strain. I became languid and weary; I was always tired. I had no relish for food of any kind, and what little I ate disagreed with me, giving me pain and distress at the chest and side. No matter how much I dieted myself the pain did not abate. There was also an empty, gnawing sensation at the pit of the stomach, which nothing seemed able to relieve. I was also troubled with pain and palpitation of the heart and lost much sleep at night in consequence. "Later on I became very excitable and sensitive to outward influences. The least noise unnerved me. As time went on I grew weaker and could barely walk about. The doctor's treatment failed to relieve me, and I became very anxious and discouraged. In November, 1889, a friend of mine living in Chorlton-cum-Hardy, near Manches-

ter, told me of the benefit he had derived from a medicine popularly advertised as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and advised me to try it. I did so, and after having taken three bottles of this preparation all the pain left me and I was completely cured. Since that time (now nearly three years ago) I have been strong and in the best of health. Had I known of and used this medicine at the outset I should have been saved two years of suffering. (Dated) Urnston, near Manchester, October 10th, 1892."

If our clerical friend (above alluded to) please, we would remark that the remedy is compounded of physical and mental health—or rather, is an outgrowth of it. When one is radically ill he is incapable of any continued effort; and any effort at all is made against Nature's protest and at heavy expense to the man who makes it. There is nothing under the sun so good for the nerves and to prevent or cure indigestion and dyspepsia as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Keep up the fire and the kettle will boil. Fruit grows on trees not on the tip of a conjurer's wand. Nature has but one way of doing things. It is good to be ambitious and pushing, but the stomach commonly decides what amount of success will come of it. If the "D. D." please (again) the secret of happiness lies in a perfect digestion.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

London, March 4.—Replying to Sir George Baden-Powell in the house of commons, the parliamentary secretary to the colonial office today, Sydney Buxton said that owing to a defect in the act of the Canadian parliament confirming the treaty defining the commercial relations between France and Canada it was proposed to exchange its ratifications. He added that the act would be amended so soon as the Canadian parliament meets.

Later John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, introduced the new Irish land bill. In so doing he said that he had accepted the declaration of the unionist belief made by the member for South Tyrone, Thomas Wallace Russell, that the land question was at the bottom of the disturbance and ill-feeling in Ireland and that parliament was competent to make such laws as the condition of Ireland required.

Continuing, Mr. Morley said that the first time the principle that a tenant had a right or interest of property in his holding was embodied in an act of parliament was in the act of 1870. The act of 1881 granted a further right to devise or sell the tenancy whenever the tenant liked, fixed a fair rent in court and enabled him to renew his lease from time to time. These acts were the charter of the Irish tenants' rights and privileges. The reasons for asking the house to amend the acts of 1881 now was that in October next the tenants could have rents then renewed for fourteen years. It was desirable, therefore, to make the circumstances of the renewals as easily as possible.

Mr. Morley defended the report of the recent land commission, ridiculing the idea that it was one-sided or issued by a pack majority. In explaining the present bill the secretary of state for Ireland said that the formation of the government proposals were made principle of solid policy towards Ireland.

A general rule of protecting the lands in ownership, if improvements were made, was absolutely indispensable in Ireland, owing to the decisions of the Irish courts, which upset the intentions of parliament. The government proposed that all the improvements on a holding should be presumed to have been made by the tenants unless the contrary was proved. The bill directed the courts to give ample compensation and security to a tenant for improvements, and it also proposes to amend the act of 1870 so as to make it perform its functions in the way it was framed. Consequently it would be modified in order to prevent the undoubted intention of parliament being frustrated. The compensation to be paid to a tenant would be in money or money's worth.

It was also proposed by this measure that holdings should be subject to statutory conditions, until the new rents were fixed and the statutory conditions thereby revived.

It also makes the terms of the holdings ten instead of fifteen years, at the end of which time the rents are to be revised.

In regard to the landlords' rights of pre-emption, the tenant was to be allowed the free sale of his interests. Before selling he had to give notice to the landlord, who might purchase the tenancy for the sum agreed upon.

When the court fixed a fair rent, the landlord might demand that the court specify the value of the holding, in case the tenant wishes to sell and the landlord wishes to buy. Where a tenant was in possession as a tenant for five years, and had discharged all the obligations incidental to the holdings, he should at the end of that period be deemed to be the present tenant against all former rights for occupancy.

It was further proposed by the bill that all arrears of rent might be recovered within the next two years. After that the landlord would be obliged to recover two years' arrears only.

CITY

The Chief Executive

Together With

from Correspondence

Exchange

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to the NAME of the which the paper is sent, please state the office to which it is to be sent. Remember! The Office must be sure to ensure prompt request.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As the Proceedings of the Legislature are on our space, requested to condense to the smallest the next four or five.

The Liberals will be in session next Friday night.

W. H. McInnis, street, has assigned are about \$2,500; as

Manchester, R. paid \$25,219.88 on during the month of

A Barnesville, that the removal to Hopewell has there for a medical

The Shadows of thrilling detective Meyer, cheap edition received at Dr. McInnis street.

Ephraim G. Ell this city, has as Ellsworth, in trust his creditors.

A Sun reporter yesterday with the of schooners, who trade was never before. He says it is important to get a charter to New York.

It is stated that left St. John a few Glasgow, where he patent for the machinery, has disposed that city, and will open a factory.

Jacob McDonald, Queens county, died on Thursday of the illness of about twenty years. He was a widow and owned a saw mill business.

The causes of death of the Board of Health ending March 2nd, were: Cancer, 1; cirrhosis, 1; cerebral, 1; erysipelas, 1; consumption, 1; to

An Associated Press the schooner Beas Halifax on Friday, N. C. On February 28th, mate, was boom and drowned young man. His Patrick street. H.

A gentleman week from Boston is in the grip of most alarming extent from pneumonia. Ireland said that the formation of the government proposals were made principle of solid policy towards Ireland.

Mrs. Mary Lov has just been elected to the National Council of the United States, is the International Daughters and Sons promise, if possible, John next September maritime convention.

The Taymouth Halifax Thursday the West Indies. He went forward by noon's train, and passengers, viz.: George L. Slipp of A. Cushing & Co. connected with firms.

H. S. Jones of possession a copy server of August. He has a long account, also the following: "At Millstream, sult, Anna, relict of John, in the 9th leaving six children grandchildren and friends."

The lumber business States promised to be better than it was. There is for lumber the people who enough through their yards to fill. This demand will be very much.

Constipation Headache, a disorder cured by.

Beach's & Liver