

LOCAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office, whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters said to contain money remitted to this office, we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money to THE SUN to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

Subscribers are hereby notified not to pay their subscriptions to any person except a regularly accredited traveller for THE SUN.

Whenever possible, remittances should be made direct to THE SUN office by post office order or registered letter.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

Is the most vigorous paper in the Maritime Provinces—16 pages—\$1.00 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES: \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

For Sale, Wanted, etc., 25 cents each insertion.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM,

Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

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

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

The redistribution bill introduced by Mr. Blair on 27th ult. has one grave fault. The assembly is already too large and this measure makes it larger. It would have been better to reduce the representation by five than to have added that number to the assembly. It is of course not pleasant to reduce the representation of any county, but the effect of increasing the representation of some counties is the same as reducing the representation of others. It is only a question of relative influence and this has been readjusted in the most expensive manner. New Brunswick has already a larger house of assembly in proportion to population than any other of the four original provinces of Canada. Ontario, with six times our population, has a house not much more than twice as large as the assembly of this province and not twice as large as it is proposed to make ours. Quebec, with more than four times our population, has a house of 73 members, not twice as many as we now have in New Brunswick. Nova Scotia, with a third more people than this province, has 38 members, or three less than the present assembly in this province. It is true that Quebec and Nova Scotia have legislative councils, and so not long ago had New Brunswick. But it was not supposed that the abolition of the council in this province would be followed by such a re-organization of the other chamber as would make the abolition no saving in expense. The salary of the law clerk and his assistant, with other new officials, and the indemnity of the proposed additional members of the assembly will absorb an amount equal to the indemnity of the late councillors.

Besides the redistribution bill proper there is a gerrymander of two constituencies. Mr. Blair has made a constituency of Moncton and another of Fredericton, setting them off from the counties to which they belong. We have not heard the slightest demand for this change, any more than there was in St. John when the like gerrymander was effected. The purpose of this last device is probably the same as that of the other.

A CRITICAL OPINION.

The New York World is believed by many to have a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the world. It ought therefore to be a good paper and to have a good staff. The New York Sun is considered to be one of the cleverest papers in the United States. It is generally regarded as a model in its news features, though it is a little erratic in national and municipal politics. Now, notice what the clever Sun says about the popular World:

We protest against the word newspaper office as further applied to Fagin's miscreant establishment, and to the phrase "newspaper men" as given to the scoundrel Fagin like to hire. The one is no more a newspaper than is a green goods circular or a blackmailer's threatening letter, and the others have no more right to call themselves journalists than have any ordinary disreputable characters. To continually try to tear down something, to excite the hatred of the poor against the prosperous, to be a blackmailer's threatening letter, and to the low passions of the vulgar and degraded people, is the function of the World. To play the spy, the pickpocket, and the souborner of perjury, to lie, to cozen, and to pawn himself, that is to be a World reporter. We dare say there are some good and honorable men on the World, but they are mostly in subordinate places, taking orders from criminal superiors; and they are blind if they do not recognize the equivalent of their position, and that the character and methods of their unspeakable master involve the presumption that his servants are rogues.

MR LAURIER AT HOME.

The Laurier organ at Quebec, L'Electeur, is energetically promoting the political interests of the opposition leader, who is, we believe, a member of its directorate. Discussing the Manitoba school question, and calmly ignoring the fact that the school law which it denounces is the work of Mr. Laurier's lieutenants at Winnipeg, L'Electeur condemns the course of the Ottawa government in withholding relief from the oppressed Catholics. "It is by this," the organ says, "that the two parties are to be judged by the Roman Catholics. It would be easy to establish a contrast between the magnanimity and breadth of view of our allies in Ontario, and the hatred and narrowness of the tory sectarians, and to determine from which party the Catholics can count on obtaining justice." "We do not demand," L'Electeur continues, "that the elector should vote for Mr. Laurier because he is a Catholic and his opponent an Orange Protestant, but we make it clear that one ought to be a hundred times convinced of the superiority of the conservative policy as bearing on public interests, before he bars the passage of an eminent patriot and co-religionist who is coming into power, and whose sense of justice is a safeguard for Catholics in this hour of difficulty."

MR. HADDOW'S PRESTIGE.

The Moncton Transcript hopes for the election of Mr. Haddow in Restigouche as he "has the prestige of two victories." The simple fact is that Mr. Haddow never won a contested election in his life, and was never elected as a liberal. He was first returned by acclamation in January, 1878, in a by-election, and was re-elected without opposition in the autumn of the same year. He called himself an independent on both occasions. After having served the whole of the parliament elected in 1878 he sought re-election as a liberal. The result was that he received 135 votes in a poll of 856, being left far behind each of the conservative candidates and losing his deposit through his failure to poll one half of the vote of the man elected. The second contest in which Mr. Haddow took part was in 1887, when he received 293 votes in a poll of 990. Two elections have been held in Restigouche since, but Mr. Haddow was not appeared as a candidate. Mr. Haddow is a very respectable man. But his "prestige of two victories" is not a strong point.

THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

The banquet given to Hon. Mr. Costigan at Montreal was a testimony to the personal popularity of one of the fathers of the house of commons. Mr. Costigan is one of the band, now less than half a dozen, who have been members of the house of commons continuously from confederation. He is the only minister who has had this experience, though Sir Mackenzie Bowell was in the same position until a short time ago, when he became a senator. Sir Hector Langevin has sat in every parliament and, we believe, in every session, but there have been some short breaks in his membership. Hon. David Mills has only lost part of one session. Mr. Bechard and Mr. Boudreau were, if we are not mistaken, members continuously since 1867. Mr. Costigan is the only maritime province man who has been in every dominion parliament. He is now among the senior ministers, and perhaps no member of the cabinet has a wider circle of friends than the minister of marine. His political record and party services would not be brought much in evidence in a personal and non-political dinner, but it might be said there, as it has been said by his opponents as well as his friends in parliament, that Mr. Costigan's career has been free from the charge of corrupt transaction of any kind, though charges are made or suggested rather freely in Canada. Men may differ from Mr. Costigan in many things, but all admit that he is an honest and straightforward man.

YORK.

Last week's news from York would not be likely to cause the finance minister a bad fifteen minutes. The opposition convention had some difficulty in finding a candidate. The gentleman who consents to contest the county does so only to prevent the election of Mr. Foster by acclamation. Mr. Allen thus does his party some service outside the county if not in it, for it is good policy to contest every seat. The Globe has recently stated that Messrs. Ellis, Weldon and Rankine accepted a nomination in St. John four years ago with the absolute certainty of defeat. From a party standpoint they did a proper and patriotic thing, and perhaps they will be forgiven the sin of claiming during the contest that they expected to be elected. Mr. Allen will deserve kindly treatment from his party hereafter.

The British parliament is perhaps not yet in favor of bi-metalism. But it seems to be waxing tolerant of the theory formerly regarded as rank economic heresy.

COTTON.

The next election, whenever it comes, will be run largely on issues connected with the tariff. It is true that we have no definite statement of the opposition policy, further than it is contained in the pledge "to sweep away every vestige of protection." The declaration that no favor will be shown by the proposed new government to the Canadian producer, as against the foreign producer, seems to be clear and definite. We may therefore accept it as a part of the opposition platform.

In order to get the bearing of these questions it is always best to apply them to particular industries. The coal and iron industries have already been discussed in our columns. Today we will consider the cotton industry. The "cotton lords" appear to be marked out for vengeance when opportunity comes. It is worth while to ascertain who will go down with them.

The duty on cottons is not high. The cheapest kinds, which, correctly or not, the politicians assume to be used by the poor man, pay about one cent a yard. Higher priced goods of course pay more, but the competition within the dominion, and the constant offerings of surplus stocks from across the border, have kept the prices extremely low. The manufacturers in Canada have certainly not made large profits in late years. A company which acquired a number of factories at a price far below the original cost has declared one or two good dividends, but the industry has neither by combination or independent action been able to get large returns on the original investment. An announcement of last year's operation of the two St. John factories has been recently made, and it can hardly be said that the local "cotton lords" are prospering at the expense of the consumers.

If the cotton factories with an advantage in the home market find it hard work to make both ends meet, how would it be if the surplus products of the Fall River mills were every now and then tumbled on the Canadian market free of duty, at less than the cost of manufacture? The Canadian market would soon be ruined for the home producer if every customer knew that within a week of giving an order an auction lot of Maine or Massachusetts cottons might be shipped to the same field which he had intended to supply. Everybody who has looked into the matter knows that the whole Canadian industry would be paralyzed by such competition. The trade in the United States might take care that no such slaughter would be made in that territory as would bankrupt the cotton men and destroy the industry. But they would have no hesitation about the destruction of the cotton industry in Canada.

The cotton industry of this country is well preserving. Between 8,000 and 9,000 persons are employed in it. Over \$2,000,000 a year is paid in wages to employees. It is proposed to turn these operatives out of the mills. Where will they go? What will they do? Who will be benefitted by the calamity that falls upon them?

To bring the matter closer home, five of the twenty-two Canadian cotton factories are in this province. Between 1,700 and 1,800 persons find employment in these five mills. More than a third of these are men. Half are women and girls over sixteen. The employees receive \$10,000 a week, which of course is expended by them in the communities where they reside. The men are nearly all skilled mechanics and probably the most of them support families. Nearly all the ladies and girls assist in supporting others, besides themselves. Perhaps it is within bounds to say that 5,000 persons, or over 1,000 families, in this province are mainly dependent on this industry. Every year \$210,000 is paid in wages at the factory at Milltown, \$110,000 in St. John, \$138,000 at Marysville and \$42,000 at Moncton.

In this city alone between four and five hundred operatives are employed in the cotton mills. We can imagine the effect of turning these men and women out of employment. Can any human being explain what good it would do? We can all see the harm. The \$110,000 paid out in wages every year does not remain in the pockets of the workmen. Perhaps \$10,000 to \$20,000 is converted into house rent. The balance is distributed among the people who provide food, clothing and other supplies to the artisans and those dependent upon them.

The farmer ultimately gets a large share of this wage. It goes for meat, milk, butter, cheese, potatoes and garden truck, berries and other fruits. The farmer's interest is very large in the \$500,000 paid annually in this province as wages in the cotton factories. A small farmer, who supplies one family besides his own with provisions, takes a substantial sum of money each year. The cotton village of Marysville alone would do that service for a large section of farming country.

It is sometimes complained that shipping does not make its old re-

turns. This is true. It is often said that the shipbuilding industry was a good thing for the farmer's market. No doubt. People tell us that the saw mill men cannot make fortunes at the present price of lumber. This is a fact. The farmers think that they could save more if there were a better market for meat. They are right.

But suppose every cotton factory were swept off the face of this province and dominion, would freights be higher? Would a single new ship be put on the stocks? Would the destruction improve the price of lumber? Would the departure of 5,000 consumers of farm produce increase the demand for farm produce? We can see the harm that would come from the loss of capital, from the long rows of empty cottages, from the fresh army of the unemployed. But we cannot see the gain.

COAL.

The leader of the opposition has declared plainly that it is his policy to remove the duty from coal. It is worth while to consider the effect of such a change in the tariff. When the national policy was introduced less than a hundred thousand tons of coal was sent from Nova Scotia to the province of Quebec. The present shipments to that province are between nine hundred thousand and one million tons, representing from forty to fifty per cent. of the total sales from Nova Scotia. Large quantities of coal from Pennsylvania and other states are still sent to Quebec, and every effort is made to cut prices below the point of Nova Scotia competition. The United States coal syndicates get their profits out of the home trade and are willing to supply Canada at the cost of mining and carriage. If the duty now imposed were taken off, it would not take the syndicates long to destroy the Nova Scotia competition. Once reduce the output of the maritime province mines to the standard of 1878 and the cost of production would be greatly increased. Then it would not be necessary for United States producers to sell at cost price, nor would the Montreal and Quebec consumers get their coal any cheaper than they do now, duty and all. At the most, and for the short-term time, the price of coal could only be reduced by the amount of the duty, which is 60 cents, and the average reduction even at the beginning would probably not be half that much.

There are half a dozen considerable towns and as many villages in Nova Scotia dependent on the coal mines. In Cape Breton, the two Glace Bays, Cow Bay and Sydney Mines; in Pictou, the towns of Westville and St. Lawrence; in Cumberland, Springhill and the Joggins are mining towns, while Sydney, North Sydney, New Glasgow, Ferrona and Pictou are largely dependent on the industry. An event which would reduce these communities to their size in 1878 would be a national calamity. It would not only paralyze the province of Nova Scotia but the neighboring provinces as well.

To effect of the destruction of the St. Lawrence coal market would not be confined to the Cape Breton and Pictou mines, from which that market is supplied, but would throw part of the surplus into the market now supplied by Springhill and the Joggins, causing a general paralysis. It is needless to say that the promising coal enterprise at Grand Lake, which is soon expected to employ many hundreds of men, would be abandoned, because the coal supply would already far exceed the demand for present purposes, and because free coal and free iron means no smelting works, and therefore a further reduction in the demand for coal.

For all this loss what would the country get? Probably for part of the soft coal brought in from the States a few cents' reduction in price for a time. Relief, so the grit orators say, of a million dollars now collected on coal, one half of which million is paid by two great railway syndicates, mainly by the Grand Trunk. And yet, after all, the million dollars would have to be collected on something else. The railway companies and the people in the west who use United States soft coal—we do not use it in this province—would perhaps get clear of a part of that million which the treasury would lose. Then all the people east and west would pay six to ten cents per pound more for their tea to make up the whole of the million. We cannot have free soft coal from Pennsylvania and free tea. But we can give up free tea that a few people, mostly owners of railways, can get free coal and in the long run can reduce a dozen towns to mouldering ruins, crush out the chance of the development of the coal and iron industries in new places, and turn loose on the world several thousands of miners and other operatives with their families.

The customs taxation of Canada for the last half of 1894 was at the rate of \$3.43 per head for the whole year. This rate is lower than for many years past. It is below the rate of twenty years ago, when Sir Richard Cartwright was finance minister.

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—the wiser and the more educated the race.

At the recent meeting of the Council of Women the following resolution was proposed by Mrs. Seymour and seconded by Mrs. Walker: "Resolved, that this local Council of Women endorse the action of the Women's Christian Temperance Unions of St. John and Carleton toward the appointment of a jail and police matron."

Moved by Mrs. Skinner and seconded by Mrs. Bullock: "That the resolution be laid on the table and that the programme of the next quarterly meeting be so arranged as to afford ample time for a full discussion of this important subject." The amendment was adopted.

Moved by Mrs. Allen and adopted, that the following committee be appointed to enquire into the subject and report at the next quarterly meeting: Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Hartley and Miss Fullerton.

LETTER FROM MRS. TURNBULL.

"As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so are they round about this beautiful city, whose name signifies 'Crown of the Valley.' Here flowers bloom in rich luxuriance, and the fruits of the earth abound on every side. Here men of wealth come to build winter homes, and nowhere can be found houses of greater variety nor of more architectural beauty. Each home has its beautiful lawn, with tropical trees and shrubs, hedges of cypresses, sometimes varied with climbing roses, honeysuckle and heliotrope, whose perfume scents the breeze long before its flowers come in sight. Here fuchsias and arbutus grow in small trees and calla lilies are almost as plentiful as dandelions on our lawns in spring; their pure white blossoms form a fitting background for all the bright hued flowers that are growing in such profusion. A pleasant feature of this place is that owners of these fine homes permit carriages to drive through their grounds, enabling tourists to enjoy their beauty, the only restriction being, 'Do not touch the flowers.' Even with this slight restriction we are told that many do transgress, breaking and injuring the plants. It is like the prohibitory law that exists here, more often broken than kept. A public meeting was held on Sunday evening to consider ways and means of enforcing what is termed Ordinance 220, passed June 19, 1893. By this ordinance it is made unlawful for 'any person or persons to establish, open, keep, maintain, or carry on, or assist in carrying on, keeping or maintaining within the corporate limits of the city of Pasadena any tipping house, dram shop, cellar, saloon, bar, bar room, sample room, or other place where spirituous, vinous, malt or mixed liquors are sold or given away; or any gambling room or other place of indecent or immoral character; or any slaughter house, powder house, or other place dangerous to the public health or safety of the inhabitants of said city.' There is provision made for sale of liquors for medical purposes by 'regularly licensed druggists upon the prescription of a physician entitled to practice medicine under the laws of the state of California.' With this ordinance enforced Pasadena would be in every respect a most desirable place of residence, but, alas! even in this Eden there is the serpent's trail—what cannot be easily procured at hotels and drug stores is provided without restriction at the next town, Alhambra, a pleasant drive from here, just as Fairville is from St. John.

Another favorite climate is 'The San Gabriel Mission.' This mission was established for the Indians more than one hundred years since by the Franciscan Fathers, and is now used almost exclusively by Mexicans. It is a very interesting building, very narrow, because of the lack of tools to make a roof wider, so the priest informed us. There are almost life size paintings of all the apostles around the walls. These, with the bells were brought from Spain. There are five spaces in the belfry; two bells missing; they are mostly silver. One was taken by another man for his ranch and one was sent to the World's Fair. The founders of the San Gabriel Mission would mourn could they revisit the place of their self-sacrificing labors, for every other house almost in the village bears this ominous sign, 'San Gabriel Saloon.' Here, coming from appearances, there was 'service for men only,' while in the chapel women were assembled for afternoon prayers, it being a holy day. The mission is but a stone's throw from the saloons. Can it be that St. Gabriel is the patron saint of the saloon? His name is on every one of those numerous places. Some of the Mexican women are very handsome. One is frequently reminded of 'Romona,' but of 'Alisadesa' there is not a trace. There still remains an Indian trail around one of the mountains, but the Indian is no longer 'the noble red man,' crossing the desert of Arizona. Some specimens appeared, clad in grotesque garments, with war painted faces. They clamored for pennies and scrambled in mud for the small change thrown to them by passengers when the train stopped. I asked the conductor what had so demoralized them. He replied in solemn tone, clothes. It seems that clothes are quite a modern fashion with them; they evidently do not know how to wear them, and we were thankful that we had not seen them before they were so demoralized. It is against the law to sell liquor to the Indians. The law is I imagine, observed the same way that it is in St. John. So long as a restaurant bar exists, or the licensed or unlicensed saloon, there will always be firewater for the poor Indian in every place. There are several large 'whorehouses' in and about Pasadena. I was invited to visit one by a friendly driver, who took us to one of the most prominent of them. 'As you go in they will give you a glass; they do to every one who visits them.' Needless to say, the offer was declined, and my white ribbon bore a little testimony. There are many very large vineyards here, and much wine exported; the vines are now brown and bare, while the almond trees are in full bloom. Orange trees and lemon are laden with fruit, foliage and blossom. With such surroundings, such summer air, filled with the song of birds, with grey winged butterflies lighting on rich blossoms, and all the brightest things that make summer, 'tis hard to realize the wintry storm of which we read in our Daily Sun that is such a welcome visitor in this distant land. The thermometer today is 75 on a shady verandah and much like a summer day in Fredericton. My letter may be growing too long for the column. As I have a great dread of the editor's waste basket I will say, for the present, adieu. J. C. T.

February 18, 1895.

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR LIVE STOCK TRADE.

A special cable to the Mail and Empire from Glasgow Monday states that the market for cattle has advanced 1-2c per pound during the past week.

The Montreal Gazette says: "Owing to the improved condition of the live stock markets abroad and the steady advance in prices of late, shippers here have shown more disposition to do business since the close of navigation, as cable advices from all quarters have been of an encouraging nature to them, and in consequence we understand that some extensive buying of export cattle and sheep has been done in the country during the past two weeks for immediate and future shipment. The sheep trade during the shipping season of 1894 and up to date has been a most prosperous one for exporters, and some large profits have been realized, which is principally due to the supply in England being short a million and a half of its usual crop, and the above accounts for the continued demand for Canadian sheep and the good prices which are at present ruling. The exports for the season of 1894 were 139,783, and it can be safely estimated that fully 60,000 more have been shipped since the close of navigation to date, which makes a total of about 200,000 head, the largest ever known in the history of the trade. The prospects for the coming export season for cattle are fair at present, but it is a little too early to say much about it. The general opinion among the trade is that the supply of export cattle will be fully 25 per cent short of last season, and in consequence of which the shipments will likely be smaller than usual during the months of May and June. In regard to ocean space, quite an active business has been done in it of late, the demand having been good from Canadian shippers, and we understand all the space has been engaged for the balance of the winter season at 45s to 50s for cattle and 60s for sheep. It was also stated that a good deal more would have been let at the above rates, if it could have been had. There has been nothing done in the way of engagements from this port for first spring shipments outside of some booking at current rates, and what they will be no one in the trade will venture to say at present."

THE IDEAL FEMALE ARM.

"I find great difficulty in getting a model with good arms," said a well-known sculptor recently. "It is astonishing how few women there are with arms that conform to the standard. A perfect arm, measured from the wrist joint to the armpit, should be twice the length of the head. The upper part of the arm should be large, full and well rounded. There should be a dimple at the elbow. The forearm must not be too flat, not nearly so flat as a man's, and the shoulder, the whole arm should taper in long, graceful curves to a well-rounded wrist. It is better to have an arm that harmonizes, even if the parts do not conform to the generally accepted lines. For instance, a full, round upper arm which is joined to the thin forearm has a very bad effect. Perhaps it is only a little worse, however, than a graceful, well-moulded forearm tacked on to a thin, scrawny upper arm.

Correctness of form is not the only thing necessary for a good arm. The owner must possess the power of expression with her arm. American women are deficient in this, as a rule. Those nationalities which show the most expression in their arms are the Spanish, French and Italians. The warmest admirer of Sarah Bernhardt would not claim that this famous actress, yet no one can say that the divine Sarah ever appears ungainly in consequence. Much more lies in the faculty of arm expression than is generally supposed."

Do you Want Living Seeds?

See our Catalogue or write us... All enquiries answered.

The Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co.

(Mention this paper) TORONTO, ONT.

Note—All enterprising merchants in every town in Canada sell our seeds.

Get them sure or send direct to us.

215

Shorthand and

...Typewriting.

The necessity of these branches in a "Business Education" is becoming more apparent every day, no office is complete without its stenographer. This department in our College is in charge of an experienced teacher with a long practical experience. The course is the shortest, consistent with first class work. No large classes. Special attention given to the interests of the individual pupil. CURRIE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 125 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

PROV

Death of Mr. of M.

A Boy Somewhat Encounter with

Dr. Weldon Nott Meeting of Lib. Eve

General News of Sections of

ALB.

Albert, Albert The Liberal Co. of the county of From the various the several parts in the Outing, H. Melvin, M. D., chairman, and J. Albert secretary.

Great unanimity the work of the mendsous applaus nouncement of the name of Richard unanims choice after-being com mittee duly don entered the dous applause.

feeling, thanking this, its third fra.

It was the lar siatic meeting in the county by tor is in fine fra.

CARL

Hartland, Feb cert given on Annie Shaw, wh in a few weeks here. Mrs. M. Shaw of W. St. John took talent. The sum Herbert Brad 20, is very ill w was at the Mo for some time, done for him.

David Clark, pneumonitis very bad woods. He but was a natl Carleton Co., w day. He leaves Charles Palm well to do farm out his horse's other day bec not haul beyond will be summa C. A. Simon moving to Pres he has bought fers his Somer \$4,700.

There will be done here the other buildings the Baptist br Centreville, Mills, on Sunde stant, Isaac A in the 70th an widow, two so besides many mourn. He w the F. B. chur a daughter of rath, and his of the late M terprise for th and the bene ready to sacr captain of a v fend his coun by age, he bec known outside was leader of years, and his sweet singin not soon be fo always open, a to welcome an man as well a gospel. Such v government, as of the county, his integrity, with many in nection with money. His la duration, bein bed one week.

pected he pas was toried a moral occasi pastor, Rev. M which he was friends was c unusually lar filling every a impressive d supplemented the Rev. Mr. Mrs. Rideou ters of the la this life wit other. The Maine, left last four chil buried in Ma Centreville E Cahill officia

A son of t recently cam ports great people. He and pleasant of New Br above many should be co country.

Bass River Ford of Mill here today.

Reuben W fished to his now recoveri Rev. Mr. E ingHarcourt last four Su The lumb steadily, and winters they A large cu hauled to He works will during the s James Bro horses hauli the Kent No This place plete mail se