

is the number you want... but because it indicates... to buy

GOOD GOODS

is still some of that 27 inch... RATES!

FLANNEL

ft. 20c. a yard now... worth 11c.

worth 12c., worth 15c... 5 1/2c. a yard up to 13c.

Cotton, 3/4c. a yard... Grey Blankets, \$1.00

DEPARTMENT STORE

OTTAWA.

(Continued from page 8)

March 11.—In official circles... a general exodus of minut-

was a general exodus of minut... Mr. Huddart left for

the village of Cookshire... the banquet tomorrow in

the banquet tomorrow in... a meeting of the liberal con-

a meeting of the liberal conser... association of the county of

association of the county of... following resolution was un-

following resolution was un... unanimously passed and placed

unanimously passed and placed... upon the table of the associa-

upon the table of the associa... Mrs. A. I. Kierstead, Collins,

Mrs. A. I. Kierstead, Collins... New Brunswick:

New Brunswick: The liberal con... servativ-

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The Development of the Nashwaak... Written for The Sun by Edward Jack, C.E.

Schiller, in his famous eulogy of Anter... spectacle it is to see man's inventive

It is first that we hear prominently... late in the 17th century the decree

late in the 17th century the decree... minister for a change of name

minister for a change of name... from Naxoot to that of Soulanges,

from Naxoot to that of Soulanges... in honor of the then owner, Jolbert

in honor of the then owner, Jolbert... of Soulanges, lord of Soulanges and

of Soulanges, lord of Soulanges and... Marston, in France. When the writer

When the writer first knew this property... it was owned by Robert Rankin & Co.,

Robert Rankin & Co., who were very... anxious to get rid of it at the

at the price of \$28,000, their representative... this county informing me that it

this county informing me that it had... cost them \$130,000. Nearly thirty

Nearly thirty years ago S. T. King, then a... leading merchant of Carleton Place,

leading merchant of Carleton Place... in the State of New York, who I

in the State of New York, who I know... of a good place for the manufacture

of a good place for the manufacture... of spruce deals on the Saint John river.

is conducting special revival services... in the church at North Tryon.

Disciple church of Montague and East... Point, to the great delight not only

to the great delight not only of his... church, but of the whole community.

Having been pastor for over four... years before going to Syracuse,

to Syracuse, New York, he is well known... and highly respected by his people.

and highly respected by his people... several new deacons were elected

several new deacons were elected... to the church, and the services

to the church, and the services were... held in the evening.

were held in the evening, and the... services were well attended.

and the services were well attended... and the church is in a

and the church is in a state of... revival.

and the church is in a state of... revival, and the

and the church is in a state of... revival, and the

and the church is in a state of... revival, and the

and the church is in a state of... revival, and the

and the church is in a state of... revival, and the

BANGOR AND AROOSTOOK.

The Bill Relating to the Railway... Securing a Loan Passed.

Mr Keegan Leads the Opposition Unsuccessful... ly in the Maine Legislature.

Augusta, March 13.—The debate on... the Aroostook county enabling act

the Aroostook county enabling act... was the feature of the house business

was the feature of the house business... today. Mr Keegan of Van Buren

today. Mr Keegan of Van Buren... leading off in the opposition.

leading off in the opposition. The bill... proposed to allow the voters of the

proposed to allow the voters of the... Bangor and Aroostook railway to get

to get a loan of \$238,000, in exchange for 5... percent, twenty year bonds of the road,

percent, twenty year bonds of the road... with which to construct the extension

with which to construct the extension... of the road to Ashland. Mr Keegan

of the road to Ashland. Mr Keegan... says the former cost of \$500,000 was

says the former cost of \$500,000 was... obtained under the false promise of

obtained under the false promise of... immediate extension of the railway to

immediate extension of the railway to... Van Buren, and opposed what he

and opposed what he termed the most... outrageous fraud

evening. No speakers were invited... the object of the meeting simply being

the object of the meeting simply being... to get committees together and pre-

to get committees together and pre... pare for the campaign. Among those

among those present were quite a number... of prohibitionists who have been active

of prohibitionists who have been active... in Scott act enforcement and all temper-

and all temperance work. They are staunch... supporters of Dr. Pugsley. In municipal

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DEATH OF ANDY MCKAY.

One of Montana's Most Progressive Men.

He was a Native of Pictou County, Nova Scotia, and Led a Singularly Adventurous Life.

Andrew McKay is dead. Bighearted, generous, honest and faithful, he will be doubly mourned, and another name

will be added to the list of Montana pioneers who have passed away. All over

Montana, Nevada and California there are hearts that will be saddened

by this news. Men who knew him at Virginia City, at Rocky Bar, at Last

Chance, in the Cœur d'Alenes and other camps, only recall pleasant

memories of "Andy" McKay, whose head was ever ready to aid an

unfortunate, whose purse was never closed to the needy.

His a singularly adventurous life, one day he was rich and the next day

he was poor. He had known the same to his friends and acquaintances.

He drove a coal and wood wagon in Virginia City, he speculated with the

big four, Fair, MacKay, Flood and O'Brien, the mining kings, in San

Francisco, and at Virginia City, he panned gold in the placers and

prospected for quartz leads in the hills. Wrapped in his blankets, he made

his bed in the snows of the mountains in Idaho, and by day clambered

the exception of different pictures upon them. "Don't be hoodwinked with

na-tions," continued the speaker. "If you face cards out of your house don't

allow nations in it." Some people say, "Oh, it's no harm

for me to play cards. I'm not a member of the church." If it was wrong

for a church member to play cards it was wrong for everybody; there were

two rules—one for Christians and one for those who were not Christians.

He condemned cards because they gave a wrong impression of life—that

success depended upon chance and not endeavor. Cards differed from

chess and checkers in this respect, because skill was required to play

either one of the latter games. He was opposed to cards because they

had a bad name. Checkers and chess were respectable. Players did not get

them out of sight as soon as respectable persons came around, as they did with cards.

He was opposed to cards because they destroyed the influence of Christians.

A person would not dare to ask their blessing of God on a game of cards. Cards led many persons to

ruin. Talmage said he would as soon think of going into a cemetery and

saying, "let me have a game of skulls," as of asking any person to have a game of chance. People played cards

because they rarely played checkers or chess for money. Cards led to

backsliding. Did any one ever know of checkers, chess or curling leading

to backsliding? He was a curier himself and would like to have a game

before he left the city. Cards kept people from giving themselves to

Christ. In conclusion, Mr. Crossley exhorted his hearers to shun every

game of chance, and especially of cards.

THE Y. M. C. A. DISCUSSED.

Maine Legislature Decides to Exempt the Buildings From Taxation.

Augusta, Me., March 14.—Both house and senate held two sessions today,

the afternoon meeting continuing until six o'clock in the house. In the

morning session the bill to exempt the Y. M. C. A. buildings from taxation was

discussed, and strenuously opposed by Messrs. Hume and Marston. It was

passed to a vote of 12 to 12. Senator Hume was very vigorous in his

opposition, declaring that such buildings are simply club houses of a

higher order, where young men spend much valuable time. "If a poor

drunken wretch," he said, "should stagger into one of these magnificent buildings

he would be humiliated so quickly that he would not know where he was."

Senator Engel spoke for the bill, quoting from Resident Joseph G. Blake of the Bangor Y. M. C. A.,

who entrusted the senators with a message to the senate in relation to the

bill. "Senator Day objected, saying that he did not want any man from

Bangor, or anywhere else, dictating to the senate. Mr. Engel replied: "It

makes me blush, Mr. President, to bear the name of Blake connected with an

idea of dictation. I assure you that Mr. Blake has as high an idea of

etiquette as has any gentleman on the floor of this house."

The discussion then became general. Senators Shaw, Savage, Waterhouse

and Hovey favoring the bill, which, when the question was put, went

through in good order. CITY EXHIBITION GRANT.

The treasury board of the common council held an important session on

the 13th instant. They were addressed by Ward C. Pittfield, W. H.

Thorne, W. M. Jarvis, C. A. Everett, Ira Cornwall and R. B. Emerson in

support of the petition of the Exhibition association, asking for a grant

of \$6,000. The speakers said that they desired to spend \$5,000 in a building

for stock, etc., near the present building, and about \$2,000 in repairs,

grading and fencing. In all outside of prizes they would probably have to

spend \$13,000, perhaps including an agricultural building. They felt that

they absolutely required \$8,000 from the city, besides the financial

assistance promised by the local government. An exhibition would be of

great benefit to the city, and as no grant had been received for some

time, and the city's last guarantee had not been called upon, they felt

justified in asking the citizens to contribute this sum towards the develop-

ment of the commerce of the city. After the delegates retired there was

a good deal of discussion. Some of the members favored the whole grant,

but this was vigorously opposed on the ground that many of the signers

of the petition had, as members of the Tax Reduction association,

demanding that the council should be pledged against unnecessary expenditure.

A middle course prevailed, however, and the board recommended the

council to grant \$3,000 and guarantee one half of any deficit, such half not

to exceed \$3,000, provided that the local government shall assume responsibility

for the other half of the deficit.

MISSIONARY DEAD.

Boston, March 14.—A cable despatch has just been received by the

American board, announcing the death of George Cushing Knapp at Bitlis,

Eastern Turkey. Mr. Knapp has been a missionary in that country for

forty years, which have been years of severe labor and much peril. He

was attacked by the now famous Koor-dish chief and robber, Mouse Bey,

who left him unconscious and bound in a ravine in the mountains.

McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup

is the original and only genuine Worm Syrup, free of all spurious imitations.

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THE BATHURST SCHOOLS.

Mr. Pitts Replies to Mr. Emmerson and Closes the Debate.

He Holds the Government Responsible for Continuing the Agitation.

Mr. Pitts followed Mr. Powell, closing the debate. He said he had endeavored to place the matter of the difficulties at Bathurst fairly, honestly, and at the same time in a temperate manner before the house and the country. He would ask the members of the legislature to go back over the three years he had occupied a seat in the house and ask themselves if in any of his public utterances, any remarks of his, even during any of the social intercourses that had taken place among themselves, he had ever said anything against the Roman Catholics; whether any intemperate speech of his could be quoted as showing that bitter animosity and animity that Mr. Emmerson had so freely attributed to him. Not only had he endeavored to act as a gentleman, but to treat the other members of the legislature in the same manner, and he did not purpose lowering himself to the abuse and discourtesy exhibited by the chief commissioner.

He felt it incumbent upon him to state to the members of the house that he had had no conference with any of the members regarding this resolution. He had always believed the administration of the public schools should be a non-party matter, and while receiving no assistance from their supporters, he had framed the resolution he had presented on non-party lines, hoping that it might be viewed as such and fairly dealt with. This, it seemed, was impossible from the position taken by the hon. chief commissioner.

The house would bear witness to the fact that no personal matters had entered into this debate until it was purposely introduced by Mr. Emmerson. Looking back over the three years that this question had been before the legislature the hon. members could not fail to remember that the chief commissioner had been singled out in the first debate in 1892 to attack him (Pitts), and had at that time held him and the whole Orange association up to ridicule in the fact that he had been defeated for an office. Who had brought the Orange association and its principles before the legislature? Was it not Mr. Emmerson? Who had endeavored to represent the Orange association in the legislature? Had it not been the government and led by Mr. Emmerson? Who was it that was now trying to create the impression that the leaders of the Orange association were irresponsible, had no regard for their obligations, and even stirring up sectarian strife? Mr. Emmerson. It had adopted resolutions condemnatory of the government and the manner in which they were keeping up sectarian strife and catering to the Roman Catholics so as to remain in power. Did any member, any who listened to the chief commissioner, doubt as to who was endeavoring to agitate and stir up sectarian feelings in the legislature? Was not his whole speech one tirade of abuse against the Orange association, and an appeal to Roman Catholic feelings? And yet he posed as having at one time been an Orangeman, and would have the public think he was a Protestant.

The amendment read by Mr. Emmerson was in the hands of the hon. member, like so many other resolutions that he worked off on subordinate to take the odium. This amendment set out that there was no grievance at Bathurst, and the difficulty there was largely of a pecuniary nature. How absurd. Did the hon. member think the members of the legislature and the public were fools, children, that they could be played with in this matter? Was it not a matter of fact, and arrant nonsense to deny, that the Protestants of Bathurst were keeping up their private school, that they were taxing themselves as well as paying the extortionate taxes of the town and village to maintain these convent schools on a matter of principle that they refused to send their children to these convents to be taught by the nuns? Mr. Emmerson, for his leader, might continue to move such amendments until doomsday, but no one would be deceived by them. There was a grievance there, and one that this house and this country might as well recognize first as last. Some of the hon. members would say to him, why do you bring up these petitions year after year? Why do you continue to harrow up these sectarian feelings? Why do you not let this matter drop? It would like to know how often a grievance that might be pressing upon a Roman Catholic in any locality would be brought up. Suppose, instead of a few misguided Protestants at Bathurst, who were being pressed into attending convent schools, some Roman Catholics were being imposed upon—required to attend a Protestant religious school—how often would their petitions be heard before the legislature? He would tell this house and country that he would present the petitions and endeavor to alleviate the wrongs of any one who might call to him as a legislator, regardless of their creed or race. Only a few days ago he was called upon to present a petition from the Indians, asking for certain privileges in the killing of muskrats. The government listened to that petition and granted the request. But, forsooth, the Indians could be allowed to petition—but was all right for the Protestants? Must submit to the indignities heaped upon them. They were not of half the importance—to the government—of even the Indians. He stood in his place for honest purpose, right principles and

justice to every class and creed, and he did not ask for the Protestants of Bathurst, for the Protestants anywhere—and he knew he could say this as well for the Orange association—one who more than for Roman Catholics. For fair play and equal privileges was what he advocated, and what he believed would yet come.

Regarding the petition and how it came before the legislature, he thought he had amply and fully explained in his opening remarks, but it seemed that his motives must be impugned. He had presented the petition as soon as possible after receiving it, and had framed the resolution and given notice of it as soon as he had obtained the information he was desirous of using in the debate. The argument that Mr. Emmerson endeavored to make that the petitioners had been treated with discourtesy was exceedingly flimsy. It was sufficient for him and the house to know that it had come in good time to get an expression of opinion upon it, in fact it had come a little too early, he was afraid, to suit the convenience of some of the hon. members, not only the chief commissioner.

The attack he had undergone did not surprise him. This onslaught on the part of the chief commissioner was premeditated. Mr. Emmerson had been bottled up ever since the Moncton meeting he referred to when he thought (Mr. Pitts should have been attending to his legislative duties instead of passing resolutions derogatory of the government; he had been preparing this bombast and getting ready to hurl it forth at the Orange association and upon his (Pitts) devoted head. He would tell the hon. member that he knew where his duty lay, and he was not afraid, even if he stood alone, to do that duty, whether it was at Moncton or in the legislative halls at Fredericton. He had felt it his duty to try and get this difficulty settled at Bathurst, to do all he could towards an amicable and friendly settlement of the whole question. He would say now that he would be one, if the government would send another, to go to Bathurst and endeavor to have this whole matter arranged to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. He would challenge the government to show their desire for an immediate and honest settlement of the question by making an effort, an inexpensive effort, to get it out of the political arena.

Mr. Blair (sneeringly)—About what time do you think you could get up?

Mr. Pitts—Oh, I can get up before you any day. I have got up before you in the morning and put you to sleep at night, and can do it again. (Applause.)

The speaker pointed out how impossible it was for any settlement to be arrived at. All this demonstrated more fully than any words of his how anxious the government were to keep the fires of political agitation aglow on this question. Why, he said, every member here knows how it is rung in the ears of the Roman Catholics, in this house and all through the country: "Vote for Mr. Blair; don't have anything to do with the opposition; they support Pitts, who would put the nuns out of the public schools and do away with all our rights." And "Pitts is the red rag that is swung before the Roman Catholics everywhere and in the ears of the Roman Catholics, in this house and all through the country." "Vote for Mr. Blair; don't have anything to do with the opposition; they support Pitts, who would put the nuns out of the public schools and do away with all our rights." And "Pitts is the red rag that is swung before the Roman Catholics everywhere and in the ears of the Roman Catholics, in this house and all through the country." "Vote for Mr. Blair; don't have anything to do with the opposition; they support Pitts, who would put the nuns out of the public schools and do away with all our rights." And "Pitts is the red rag that is swung before the Roman Catholics everywhere and in the ears of the Roman Catholics, in this house and all through the country."

It was said to him: "Oh, you are going to take this into politics; you are going to oppose the government on this policy." He would ask the house if it had not already been taken into politics by the government, and were they not using it for all they were worth, and could they expect to put down the Protestants and think that the canvass would not react against them? They might be assured that it would be in politics for they were certainly driving it there.

This whole debate reminded him of the first session he was in the house. Upon his head had been poured the abuse and wrath of the government, but he had come out of it all right and he had no fear for the future. In 1892 there was no grievance, according to the government; in 1894 there was no grievance, but they passed resolutions making law of what formerly were considered infringements on the schools law, and said they were not. Now the grievances were of a "pecuniary" nature and could be settled in the courts. This matter was not subject for a settlement in the courts, as had been argued. The grievances alleged in the petition were not those before the courts, and even if they were, this legislature, the high court of parliament, had the right to step in and dispose of these grievances. If it was anyone else but Protestants being interfered with, the house would interfere, but there was too much political capital to be gained from this, as he had before stated. Mr. Emmerson had stated that he (Pitts) would drop out of political life should this question be settled, and it was for that reason that he continued to keep this matter before the house and the country. Well, if standing up for right and justice, for doing what he conceived to be his duty, was going to relegate him to private life, it were better for the country and for himself that he returned to his printing office. But whatever Mr. Emmerson might feel regarding the way he was situated in Albert, he could say that he had no fears for the county of York. He (Pitts) wouldn't desire a better question to retire to private life upon than that he stood alone in the house for Protestant rights. If a political grave was being opened for him by

the government he could go down into it with great complacency, and he only hoped that the issue all over the country might swing on this question. While apparently anxious to arrange a constituency for him, according to the expressions of the chief commissioner on a former occasion, he could tell that gentleman that he better be diligent in making his own canvass and election sure, for the Protestants of Albert had the stamina and backbone of their forefathers they would dig a political grave so deep for the chief commissioner that all the offices and portfolios the government might heap upon him could not resurrect him or dig him out.

He (Pitts) did not profess to the monopoly of the term "Protestant champion." He hoped there were many others in the legislature equally as zealous of Protestant rights as he was, and he only regretted that their eyesight was so obscured by political blindness that they could not see the necessity of taking a stand upon this question. Every one who had spoken had endeavored to shirk the main question. They had blown hot and cold on the grievances, but had hung with tenacity to the technical wording of the resolution and amendments. He was fain to believe that opposition and government alike were equally anxious to shirk an expression of opinion on the main issue. Very well they could not ignore this question for very much longer, anyway.

Mr. Blair had said that there were no grievances other than at Bathurst in the administration of the schools law, but that there were grievances elsewhere. He knew that the same difficulties existed at Richibucto, in Moncton, Fredericton and many other parts of the province, though the petition only referred to Bathurst, having emanated there, and had reference to their own troubles alone. If required, hundreds of petitions could have been had, showing that other places were equally interested and had school grievances as well. It was especially noticeable, however, in places like Bathurst where the effort was made to carry along parallel grades in all the schools, when there were not sufficient scholars to carry this plan out. It was not a question of race, of two nationalities at all, as had been intimated by the attorney general. It had been said by Mr. Blair that the board of education had a strong view on the matter, and proposed to stand by it until the courts decided otherwise. Then probably they would come to the house and ask that their views be made law, and that there had been a contravention or was now a contravention of the schools law at Bathurst. It looked very much as though after the Protestants at that place did get a settlement or a decision, if in their favor, that the government proposed to make their own idea law. Well, it was a good thing to know that, too.

He was not going to unnecessarily prolong this debate, as it was evident no good purpose could be served, and the members had decided long ago to vote out any proposition for remedial legislation. If Mr. Emmerson had been shown up in his true colors from an Orange standpoint it was not until he had ridiculed the association and its leaders, and likened him (Pitts) to a reptile. He had himself to blame and he had certainly not heard the end yet. If the hon. member for Albert (Emmerson) thought he (Pitts) was going to lower himself by a recourse to vituperation and abuse in line with that member's speech, he was greatly mistaken. He believed today that the members on both sides of the house had a higher regard for him (Pitts) than for the coarse remarks the chief commissioner had degenerated to. Whatever disposition was made of the amendments, he proposed to stand, if standing alone, on the original resolution, which he had hoped would have been unanimously adopted by the house. The government might continue their policy of ignoring the grievances at Bathurst, but every thinking elector would deplore this neglect, and they would find it visited upon them at the next election. It was utter nonsense to say there were no grievances. So long as the grading there made it necessary for Protestant children to attend the schools taught by the nuns, so long would this agitation continue. The government might make some capital out of it, they might continue in power by the influence of the Roman Catholic vote, but it would be coming in the end. He had done his duty, had offered to do his best for a settlement; his proposition had been rejected; he had been sneered at and abused, and the Orange association as a body had come in for the abuse as well, and it was now left with the electors of the county to say whether they were disposed to abandon the Protestants of Bathurst to their fate of allowing their children to grow up in ignorance or of sending them to the convent schools. He would vote against all amendments, and the country would answer the question later as to whether he had done his duty.

A SAMPLE OF DOMVILLE'S TACTICS. Hillsdale, Kings Co., March 13. To the Editor of The Sun: Sir—I see by the published list of persons at the nomination convention held at Hampton a few days ago, my name appears as one of his committee. I wish to state publicly by name, who use without my knowledge. I am a supporter of the Hon. W. F. HOWE. Yours, etc., W. F. HOWE.

One should never allow too much dependence on adversity, nor too much elation from prosperity. Sir—I see by the published list of persons at the nomination convention held at Hampton a few days ago, my name appears as one of his committee. I wish to state publicly by name, who use without my knowledge. I am a supporter of the Hon. W. F. HOWE. Yours, etc., W. F. HOWE.

Kendrick's white Liniment For Mumps, Sore Throat and Lungs, Rheumatic Pains, Lame-ness, and All Swellings. Prompt relief follows its use. Emollient and counter irritant. Keep it in the house.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

Hon. G. E. Foster Given a Hearty Reception in Fredericton.

Hundreds Unable to Gain Admission Into the City Hall.

The Minister of Finance Discusses the Questions of the Day at the Capital.

Fredericton, March 13.—No public man in Canada has ever had a grander demonstration or was accorded a warmer reception than was given the Hon. George E. Foster by the people of Fredericton and vicinity tonight. The City hall was held good packed, but its capacity was never reached as tonight, and there was not room for hundreds more who wanted to hear Canada's eloquent representative discuss the political issues of the day.

Walter McFarlane, chairman of the liberal conservative convention of York, occupied the chair. The seating on the platform were occupied by E. Bryan Wines, Alex. Gibson, Mayor Yanvart, John A. Campbell, John C. Murray, J. D. Phinney, M. P. P., H. H. Pitts, M. P., Major Howe, J. K. Pinder, Rev. W. W. Lodge, Spencer Inch, J. S. Nell, J. R. Howie, Ald. McKee, Hines, D. W. Manzer, Wm. Ince, Ald. Gilman, Prof. Dixon, John M. Wiley, John Palmer, T. G. Loggie, James Humble (Stanley), J. L. Stewart (Chatham), D. Jordan, John Black, C. H. Hatt, Dr. McIntosh (St. John), Dr. Sharp, Dr. Vanvart Dr. Coburn, Dr. Mullin, C. A. Sampson, Dr. Moore, Richard Adams (Newcastle), Andrew Douglas (Stanley), Hon. Geo. J. Colter, Dr. Moorhouse (Kewick), Edward Estabrooks (Prince William), R. D. Wilmet, M.P., Jas. S. White (Oronecto), Fred. E. Edgecombe, Willard Kitchen, William H. Calhoun (Stanley), W. T. H. Fenety, Fred. Bliss and others.

The chairman introduced the minister in one of his brief and happy speeches. Mr. Foster, on rising, was greeted with a storm of applause, amid which the University of New Brunswick college cry was very prominent.

After thanking his audience for the hearty reception they accorded him, he first disposed of the question which he had come to the city to discuss. About two years ago, he said, a number of the prominent men of this county had discussed the question with him, and he had been considering the question since. Then came the unanimous call of the liberal conservative convention, so hearty and so strong he could not resist. Since 1885, when he first came here as a college student, he had always retained a warm feeling for Fredericton, for its people and for his alma mater, and he hoped that the young men whose cheerful faces he saw before him tonight would each carry away with him the same permanent good as he did from our university. Then from 1869 to 1880 he had lived here and worked here as a citizen, he had shared the social and moral improvement of the city, and believed had done as much for the good of the city and county as the nominee of the liberal party. He had not left Kings because he had not been tendered the unanimous nomination of the party, nor because he had been expelled from the county. The local press which raised this canvass against him should be consistent and turn its attention to the late history of its friend, the provincial premier, who, after defeat in his own county, had so anxiously sought refuge elsewhere.

The next question discussed was the canvass put forth by the local opposition press that he was the candidate of one man. Who, he asked, had a better right to support or oppose any party than Alex. Gibson? He was happy to count that gentleman among his friends. The canvass was too small to discuss before such an intelligent audience as a temperance man had been attacked. From the age of thirteen he had been a total abstainer, and he challenged any man in Canada to prove the contrary. In early manhood he had become a prohibitionist. He believed in the principle of prohibition now as strongly as he ever did. The most a member of parliament could do was to get the house to adopt a prohibition resolution. He had done that twice, and he challenged any person to show where and when he had voted against prohibition since he entered the government and had not succeeded in having such a law enacted, then he had, forsooth, gone back on his record. He would tell the audience when and how the country would obtain a prohibitory law. Such a law could only be introduced by the government, and whenever there was a majority in the cabinet favoring the principle, with a majority in the house of the same mind to support them, that law would be enacted, and not till then. Lately the government had taken Hon. Mr. Dickey of Nova Scotia and Hon. Mr. Ferguson of P. E. Island, two strong prohibitionists into the cabinet, which meant so much towards this end. Here he left what may be termed the local and personal issues of the campaign and for more than an hour he held the closest attention of his audience while he discussed the trade policy of the government in his own masterly and convincing way. When he proceeded to the confidence of the rest of himself in York and his party to power, he was cheered to the echo. It was a grand meeting in every sense and will have a great influence upon this electorate. The galleries were crowded with ladies, among whom were many of the active W. C. T. U. workers of this city, who had come to see and hear their old friend.

Canada's oil production in 1894. (Petrolia Advertiser.) The official report of the Ontario bureau of mines states that the shipment of crude and refined petroleum from the Petrolia and Oil Springs fields for the year ending October 31, was 1,045,000 barrels, counted in the equivalent of crude, but the production of the year was 1,060,000 barrels, or 15,000 barrels more. The yield of the Petrolia field was 796,131 barrels, and of the Oil Springs field 268,869 barrels, or 34,662,000 Imperial gallons, valued in the crude at \$1,069,888. Returns from the refineries are only complete for 21,360,770 gallons; but with the data which these afford it is possible to make a very close estimate of the production of the year. The average of illuminating oil in the crude was 32.12 per cent., at which rate the total of the distilled oil would be 342,320 gallons, valued at \$1,973,200. The yield of lubricating oils was 12.45 per cent. of the crude, giving a total of 4,223,770 gallons, valued at \$777,590. All other products, except paraffine, made up 23.14 per cent. of the crude, or a total of 11,220,716 gallons, valued at \$232,156. The paraffine was produced in the crude at 2,200,000 pounds, valued at \$143,325. Besides the above a part of the crude was utilized for fuel, the value of which is computed to be \$72,500. The aggregate value of the industry was therefore \$3,177,960, and it gave employment in the refineries to 515 men, whose wages earnings are computed at \$203,000. The number of men employed in other departments has not been ascertained, but the total number employed by the industry is not less than 1,500.

C. P. R. REDUCTIONS. The Services of Alfred Seely, Treasurer of the Atlantic Division, Dispersed With. A few days ago it was announced that the Canadian Pacific railway had decided on a policy of rigid economy, and that there was to be a reduction on all persons traveling over \$1,000 and possibly some dismissals. Few who read the paragraph believed that the first person to feel the effect of the pruning knife would be a St. John man, but none the less it is a fact, as the following despatch will show: Montreal, March 12.—The vice-president of the Canadian Pacific was seen tonight by your correspondent and questioned about the retirement of officials at St. John. Mr. Shaughnessy was quite reticent, but said that a little shortening up was going on there as at other points. The local cashier was being retired, but the vice-president would mention no others, if others there are.

The local cashier the despatch refers to is none other than Alfred Seely, the treasurer of the Atlantic division of the C. P. R. With the exception of A. J. Heath and G. Warren Fairweather all the old New Brunswick railway officials in the general offices have been dismissed with Mr. Seely was treasurer of the New Brunswick railway under Mr. Cram's management for years and was an officer respected and esteemed by every employe of the road. When the C. P. company secured the railway Mr. Seely was continued in his position and by the officials and employes he was regarded as a particularly capable gentleman for the position. The employes from St. John to Megantic, as well as all who have been brought into business connection with Mr. Seely will read the above announcement with sincere regret.

WALTER BAKER & CO. The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES. On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Attention! Thomas Hayes, Marsh Bridge, says: I had a horse lame in the stifle. It had an enlargement on inside of stifle as large as a two quart can. Five bottles of Manchester's Veterinary Liniment removed every trace of it and increased the value of my horse from \$20.00 (which I offered to take for it) to \$127.00, which I sold it for.

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BIG SUSSEX

Hon. Mr. Costigan

Important Announcement

Fishermen Rejoice

Speeches by Messrs. Kelly, Morris, Sussex, March 11.—The meeting of the fishery commission held at this place last evening to discuss the proposed amendment to the fishery laws was one of the most important of the season. The large hall was packed and standing room was secured. The meeting was opened by the speaker, Mr. Kelly, who addressed the assembly in a most interesting and timely manner. He pointed out the importance of the fishery industry to the province, and the need for a more equitable and efficient system of regulation. He proposed amendments to the existing laws, which would give the fisherman a fair share of the fish, and at the same time protect the industry from over-exploitation. His proposals were met with a warm reception, and it was believed that they would be adopted by the government.

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LOCAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office...

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters...

THE WEEKLY SUN

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

ADVERTISING RATES:

For Sale, Wanted, etc., 25 cents each insertion. Births, Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents each insertion.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 20, 1895.

WHAT THE N. P. DOES.

"Has protection made you rich?" is the taking question frequently asked by some of our valued contemporaries.

We have the Canadian tariff, which is protective. We have certain conditions of trade and industry.

Prices are low and the market is overstocked. Will the market be better if foreign goods are allowed to compete on equal terms?

The speech of the minister of finance which is printed today will bear careful reading. It deals with a plain business question, quite intelligible to an ordinary citizen.

It is charged that Mr. Gibson is alive to his own interests when he supports the national policy, which makes cotton factories possible.

The farmers themselves know something about foreign competition. It is not many years since every meat shop in St. John was stocked with Chicago beef.

We believe it is the same Boston gentleman who four years ago declared that the Canadian liberals were looking to the United States for the sign by which they should conquer.

Suppose that instead of one cent duty, as of old, or a higher duty, as at present, there were no duty at all. Swift and Armour would supply every

city and village in the maritime provinces with fresh beef. We might go on to speak of salt beef and of pork in its various forms.

The national policy may not have made the farmer rich. But its disappearance would soon show that it has kept him from becoming much poorer than he is.

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

There is no longer any doubt that negotiations are to take place looking toward the union of Newfoundland with the dominion.

The valued Globe is one of many journals, and its editor is one of many politicians who are distressed when mention is made of the distress and business depression found in Great Britain.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COMPETITORS.

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A meeting of the board of management of the British Iron Trade association was held last Friday at Westminster.

It was expected that free trade would enable Great Britain to control the iron industry of Europe.

Lady Somerset Laughed When the Little Curate Told His Story.

All London is laughing now over a bit of testimony that was given in the hearing on Lady Somerset's crusade against the London music law.

THE SITUATION WAS COMICAL.

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THE SIGNS AGAIN FAILING.

In 1887, when Sir Donald Smith was nominated as a candidate in Montreal, the opposition party claimed him as either one of themselves or as an independent.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We believe it is the same Boston gentleman who four years ago declared that the Canadian liberals were looking to the United States for the sign by which they should conquer.

the generosity of Canada when the chief city of Newfoundland was laid in ashes did much to remove the prejudice against union with Canada.

Now, in the first place there is no reason to believe that the Canadian government was ever asked for aid.

CONCERNING MR. TARTE.

The Montreal Gazette enquires: Is the Mr. J. Israel Tarte, M. P., who goes about speaking from the same platform as Mr. Laurier...

A despatch from London says that a gentleman who died in February at Monte Carlo bequeathed \$20,000 to Mr. Henry George.

A YORK COUNTY CLERGYMAN IS SAID TO HAVE CONDEMNED MR. FOSTER IN A RECENT SERMON.

The York county clergyman is said to have condemned Mr. Foster in a recent sermon, in which the finance minister was charged with unfaithfulness to prohibition.

THE MONCTON TRANSCRIPT FINDS A SIGN OF WEAKNESS IN THE ALLEGED REPRESENTATIVE OF SOME GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS WHO WERE CANDIDATES AT THE LAST ELECTION.

The Moncton Transcript finds a sign of weakness in the alleged representative of some government supporters who were candidates at the last election.

SUNDAY SALOONS.

A New York Clergyman Condemns Their Favor During Certain Hours.

New York, March 14.—Those who expected an expression of opinion on the question of Sunday opening from Mayor Strong at a mass meeting in Cooper Union tonight were disappointed.

OTTO KEMPERER WAS MADE CHAIRMAN AND MADE A SPEECH AGAINST THE SUNDAY CLOSING LAW.

Rev. W. S. Ramsford of St. George's church said in part: "I am opposed to the present excise law which closes saloons on Sunday."

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS ON UNION STREET OPENED BY THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The Young Women's Christian Association rooms on Union street opened by the King's Daughters, are very helpful to the young girls of the city.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS ON UNION STREET OPENED BY THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the race.

THE EVANGELISTS.

The W. C. T. U. and the King's Daughters in Queen Square Methodist Church.

In Kings county, Prince Edward Island, Mr. John McLean of Souris has been nominated by the liberal conservatives.

There were four unions represented—those of Fairville, Carleton, Portland and St. John.

THE KILLING OF ITALIANS

More Trouble Ahead for the United States Government.

Rome, March 14.—It is semi-officially announced that a despatch from Washington has been received by the government, saying that on the receipt of the first reports of the killing of seven Italians in Colorado, the Italian ambassador addressed a note to the federal government on the matter, and also telegraphed the Italian consul at Denver for information.

THE SLAUGHTER OF ITALIANS IN COLORADO

As it was unknown whether the murdered Italians were naturalized Americans, the ambassador charged the consul to inquire into the matter of their citizenship.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

A Stubborn Fight—The Japanese Regain Terms of Peace.

Yokohama, March 14.—The Japanese regiment met a thousand Chinese soldiers near Chiu-chiungchong on the morning of March 11th.

ST. JOHN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

RECENT SUCCESSSES—The Telegraph Publishing Co. advertised for an accountant.

50c Bargains in C. Bulbs and Plants

THE STEELE, BRIDGS, MARCOU SEED CO. LTD.

But each merciful abolition—Seed of pity wisely sown. What we gave in self-negation, We may safely call our own.

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PROVIDENCE A Meeting of the Party at Gideon Lloyd Co, Suicides

Principal Wilbur of Moncton General News of Sections of New

ALBERT

Hopewell Hill, Milligious services in Baptist church week by Hughes, assisted by Wallace of Nova Scotia...

The four-masted Manila for Boston reported in distress, scarcity of supplies, and a load case oil at New York...

Gideon D. Reid sustained serious injury by being kicked in his horse, is confined to bed, and Mrs. Gilbert is very seriously ill.

Capt. Henry Mines, J. C. B. O. and others are obtaining an exact account of the incident and the names of whatever measures were required.

Rome, March 14.—The Tribune, the most widely circulated of the newspapers of Rome, says that on Italy's remonstrance against the killing of Italian subjects in Colorado the United States government puts in the plea of the independence of that state.

Walton, March 14.—Six arrests have been made in consequence of the lynching of the murderers of A. J. Hixon. The bodies of the two missing Italians have not been found.

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It is reported that Zenas Turner, the Burton Islander, has been rescued by Rufus Hill, Stewart, a well-known Caledonia, is recovering from attack of lung.

The fog alarm which has been issued two months ago is still in force.

Woodstock, Mont. Stevens presiding in the civil docket Ketchum v. Beaplication was made for counsel for plaintiff for not Wm. Dibble, disclosure act.

Two aliens, T. Emmerson on application for naturalization were confined to bed by the doctor.

There was a meeting for the coroner. A coroner was returned. A coroner was returned. A coroner was returned.

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OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS.

The Grit Policy Mongers Brought to Book.

Politicians Who Are Everything by Turns and Nothing Long.

Hon. Mr. Foster's Masterly Exposure of Their Insincerity and the Fatal Results of the Adoption of Their Latest Fad.

Hon. Mr. Foster was received with prolonged and hearty cheering from all parts of the hall. When the applause had subsided he said:

"The chairman in speaking to you tonight cut out rather a formidable task for the speaker, one which he declined to undertake—that of answering all the charges and replying to all the criticisms made by the liberal party. That would take too long. If anything distinguished the liberal party it was its negative rather than its positive quality. It has been great on criticism, but rather weak on constructive policy. Tonight he felt rather inclined to turn the tables, and instead of taking up time in answering old criticisms and charges, to put a few questions as to the liberal policy."

This large audience was profusely pleased. Mr. Foster, the liberal conservative of St. John had not lost faith in his party, or its principles. (Cheers.) Nearly four years had passed since he had last stood on this platform. Many changes had taken place in the time. Since 1891 the liberal conservatives had been called on to mourn the loss of three successive leaders. The old man eloquent, the old man sagacious, the old man tactful, as kind of heart as any man God ever made, has passed away, and he (Foster) had the honor of his sovereignty, who gave the signal to the present prime minister of England, and hear his brief but eloquent tribute to the memory of that great statesman. His distinguishing mark was the imperial strain that ran through his character and his deeds, for both British subjects, he lived a British subject, and his aim and desire was to die a British subject.

They had lost another leader in Sir John Abbott, who stepped into the breach for which no other man was then so well fitted and had of all men had lost the man who, in the eight short years that he was in public life, had climbed rapidly to the leadership of his party—one of the strongest and best minds on one of the greatest international tribunals of the empire—who died young in years yet ripe in honors, in the very presence of his sovereign, who gave the most signal evidence of her sorrow over his sudden taking off. But, continued Mr. Foster, if there be any friends who feel depressed because of these losses, if there be any opponents who think they will make their victory any easier, let them remember this—that the liberal conservative party does not depend on any man or men for its existence, and that as the leaders fall the rank and file close up and continue the steady advance.

Another change called for attention. Since his last appearance at the Institute a great financial and commercial depression had swept over the world, followed by its towering banks, its great manufacturing industries, its restriction of consumption and production. Yet looking back over these four years, who could say that the great colony of Canada had not passed through this dire storm in better form than any other country on the globe?

But there had been still another change—a not inconsiderable change—the policy of their opponents. Of this he would speak later on. Some slight changes had taken place in this constituency. The Telegraph had, prior to the election of '91, undertaken to throw over a Jonah from the liberal ship, and since then a section of the young men of that party had risen against another Jonah, expecting the waters of political oblivion would close over his head, but the whale of the party machine threw them both up on the deck of the party ship and there they are now. (Laughter and applause.)

No change has, however, taken place in the position of the liberal party. It is still in opposition. (Cheers.) It still indulges in the perennial hope that it will yet be on top. The predictions of today had a familiar ring. For example, hear what the Toronto Globe put forth on the eve of the late battle as the note of coming victory:

"The party of today, the party of the future, is that which moves with high and head erect, and banners flying behind it, and which, in the hands of Laurier and Cartwright and in the hands of Davies and Charlton and Mulock and Mowat, and Hardy, and Ross, and Fraser, and Herdier, and Langille, and Joly and Strive and Blair and Fielding and Greenway—all under the sympathetic eye of Edward Blake."

And as another sample listen to the joyful prediction of the Hon. L. H. Davies:

"We are going to the next general election under peculiarly pleasant circumstances, with a young leader whom we revere and love, and in whose judgment we have perfect confidence, and we are going to the electorate with an issue in which the electorate has the utmost confidence. With such a leader and such an issue there can be no doubt of the verdict which will be rendered by the intelligent voters of the Dominion."—Hon. L. H. Davies, Halifax, Dec. 17th, 1890.

No, there is no change in this exuberance of hope and joyful anticipation of victory.

And there has been no change in the liberal conservative policy. From 1875 down to today it has been the same. It is a policy of Canada for the Canadians, an industry building policy, a policy to knit together all the provinces into one dominion with easy and rapid transportation, and established as a strength to the empire in all the years to come. The party would stand on that policy when the elections

came, as it had stood on it before. (Cheers.)

At last Friday's liberal rally in this city, continued Mr. Foster, Mr. Weldon laid down the proposition that the great issue in the coming contest was the trade policy of the country, and charged that the government had persistently avoided it. The electors of St. John knew that the charge was unfounded. But the usual thing happened at that meeting. All the speakers talked about expected victories, but took good care not to touch on the trade policy.

"His (Foster's) contribution tonight to the coming campaign would be to contrast the record and policy of the two parties as they stood before the country. To a commercial community like St. John it was of the greatest importance to carefully examine the trade policy it was asked to accept at the next election. The party that asked them to put the government out was the liberal party. It had many names, liberals, grits, reformers, etc., but he would call them liberals. The electorate would reply to this demand: 'We had some experience of your ways when you had a better man at your head than you have now, and it was not a pleasant experience or a satisfactory one. Your five years of rule had scarcely expired till the electorate said they had enough of you, and they have kept you out ever since.' (Applause.) This Canadian electorate was an intelligent one, none more so on the face of the globe, and its verdict is prima facie against the liberals. It could say more to the liberals. It could say, you don't know your own mind on the trade question. You went into power as free traders with a scintilla towards protection. Sometimes good old liberals like his friend Mr. Gilmor of Charlotte would say that the Mackenzie liberals were all free traders, but the speeches of Mr. Laurier, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Paterson and others had a protective tinge. There were some changes in their views: In 1876 Mr. Laurier spoke as follows:

"It is asserted by many, and assumed by others, that free trade is a liberal principle and protection a conservative principle. I am a Canadian born and a resident here, and I believe that we require protection. We have within ourselves the ability to create an industry. If it be shown that we cannot maintain it unless we legislate either in the way of premium or prohibitory tariff, then I should be ready to take into consideration."

Hon. Edward Blake, on November 14th, 1875, in Toronto, declared as follows:

"We should, as far as we legitimately can, distribute the taxes so as to give a benefit to our home industry. If not absolutely essential to the greatness of a people, variety of industry is certainly a great help to its growth."

Mr. Charlton, in 1876, (see Hansard budget debate), declared as follows:

"I believe the agricultural interests would be benefited by protection. I would make a market by bringing the manufacturer to the door of the farmer. The home market is of greatest value."

Here is Hon. A. G. Jones' evidence, from Hansard, 1876:

"There must be a readjustment of the duties on sugar so as to encourage our refineries. At present they are closed and some thousands of people are thrown out of employment. The duties on raw sugar are too high and on the refined article too low."

Mr. Joly's evidence was given in these words in 1877:

"The admission of grain free of duty is against the interests of the farmers of Canada. I am decidedly in favor of protection of the home markets of this country."

Mr. Paterson's evidence, to be found in Hansard of March 14, 1876 (see page 648), is as follows:

"He held that the administration should protect our agricultural interests. Such a duty would not bear in any way upon the consumers and would be of great advantage to the interests concerned. The small duty upon grain would benefit the farmers of this country. It is well known that we pay a bonus to the inhabitants of other countries who would not have to pay to bring their grain to market. You will find that the steam whistles of our factories will be the call for them to come. The other year the financial minister was revising our tariff gave some encouragement to one industry which it never had before. The result was some thousands of men were engaged in that industry in Germany were literally transported by the change in the tariff to Canada and set to work here. The cost of the article was not increased one iota and Canada got all the benefit."

Mr. Bain, M. P. for West York, Ont., in 1876 said, according to Hansard:

"I feel that I should like the finance minister (Sir Richard Cartwright) to come down with a tariff policy that would enable us to protect our home industries and that would enable us to bring our producers and consumers together."

Here is what Mr. Young stated in parliament in 1876, according to Hansard:

"If we are to have the tariff altered, and if my honorable friend can frame the measure so that some relief can be given to the manufacturers from the unfair competition of the United States, the finance minister would earn the approval of the house and the country."

Mr. Wortman, M. P. for Montreal, in a speech given in parliament in 1876 (see Hansard, page 74), said:

"We feel the unjustness of admitting provisions into our country from the United States free, while a duty of 20 per cent. is placed on four and grain sent to the United States. I am sure that the government of the day will not ignore, and I do not think they can ignore, the fact that the tariff has gone forth through this country, commencing at Quebec and coming to Montreal, Toronto, London, Hamilton and through Canada. Every candidate who will dare to announce himself as opposed to protection will be elected to stay home."

Mr. Devlin, M. P., is on record in Hansard of 1876 as follows:

"I feel it my duty to say that I am in complete harmony with the policy of protection of our manufacturing industries. I am per-

fectly willing to assist in the passage of any law that will reverse the policy of the present government, though it gives me great regret. When the United States people close their market we should retaliate by closing our markets against them."

Sir Richard Cartwright, in the budget speech in 1876, said:

"I do not entirely agree with those gentlemen who maintain that there is no ground for the complaint of the protectionist party. I have always myself been of the opinion that in a new country like this there is conclusively no use in the protectionist party not well to allow ourselves to depend exclusively on foreign manufactures, and that if we do there is some chance that we may be supplied with the mere refuse of exportations from other countries."

And Mr. Mackenzie himself, speaking at Barmia, October 11, 1876, said that:

"The complaint of Canadian manufacturers has been that this (United States) competition has made what is called a 'sacrifice market' for their goods, and no doubt it has been productive of great provocation to our manufacturers and injury to the trade of Canada."

Why, as a matter of fact, they raised the tariff from 15 p. c. to 17 1/2 p. c. as a sop to the protectionist element, but not meeting the demand adequately they were hurried from power in 1878.

From 1878 to 1887 the liberal party was anti-protection, pure and simple. Then Mr. Blake came to the conclusion that his party was wrong, and in November, 1887, just before the elections, he said in my presence, and in the presence of a long battle and to stand in the midst of opposition until the cause has triumphed."

Mr. Laurier said at Oakville, August 14th, 1888, said:

"Unrestricted reciprocity will triumph as sure as day succeeds to night."

"When Sir Richard Cartwright proposed his resolution last session he knew that it would be defeated. He will renew it next session, and he knows it will be defeated; he will renew it again, and he knows it will be defeated; there will be a general election—and we believe the result of that election will be the return of a majority, whether conservative or reformers, pledged to support a treaty of unrestricted reciprocity between Canada and the United States."

And at Toronto, on Oct. 1st, 1889, Mr. Laurier said:

"The policy that we advocate, and which we will continue to advocate, is the removal of all commercial barriers between this country and the United States. . . . The liberal party in Canada will remain true to the policy of free trade, and in small prospect to win in a day or a year. I am prepared for a long battle and to stand in the midst of opposition until the cause has triumphed."

At Abbotsford, according to the Toronto Globe of Oct. 10, 1890, Mr. Laurier said:

"Reciprocity was his policy, and he would urge its success, and unless the conservative party adopt it their fate was certain."

And the Toronto Globe of October 24, 1890, thus reported Sir Richard Cartwright at Pembroke:

"Why should we not engage in full, free and open competition with the people of the United States? . . ."

Speaking at Chatham, Ont., according to the Globe of January 10, 1891, Sir Richard Cartwright said:

"But what is of even more immediate consequence, we propose to obtain for you the right to trade freely with the rest of the continent; to have leave to make the best use you can of your great resources; to have the right to do as we please with our own lands and our own people; to have the right to do as we please with our own lands and our own people; to have the right to do as we please with our own lands and our own people."

Mr. Laurier said at Kingston, Ont., 13th January, 1892, by the Globe's report:

"But the demand of the liberals was far more reaching: it was for reciprocal free trade in all the products of the two countries."

"This scheme was so close to giving up our political autonomy, so close to annexation, that Mr. Blake himself had to send in his resignation to the House, leaving them with only one alternative: to consent to a direct tax on new titles given on his old comrades-in-arms or to sink Canada in annexation to the United States, he must go out from the party he had led. That marked another phase in the liberal record."

The liberal party were defeated in 1891, and Sir Richard Cartwright, in 1891 or 1892, Mr. Laurier would not be satisfied with the verdict of the country, so he went to the United States and pledged his party to still stand by it. He tried it on at the succeeding elections, and the effect was so bad from their standpoint that Mr. Mackenzie Mowat still stood for something in this country, and that he for one would not turn to the United States to secure prosperity if the act necessitated giving up one iota of Canada's autonomy. This point was so clearly made that in the Ottawa platform of 1892, the liberal party declared that they would not turn to the United States to secure prosperity if the act necessitated giving up one iota of Canada's autonomy. This point was so clearly made that in the Ottawa platform of 1892, the liberal party declared that they would not turn to the United States to secure prosperity if the act necessitated giving up one iota of Canada's autonomy. This point was so clearly made that in the Ottawa platform of 1892, the liberal party declared that they would not turn to the United States to secure prosperity if the act necessitated giving up one iota of Canada's autonomy. This point was so clearly made that in the Ottawa platform of 1892, the liberal party declared that they would not turn to the United States to secure prosperity if the act necessitated giving up one iota of Canada's autonomy. This point was so clearly made that in the Ottawa platform of 1892, the liberal party declared that they would not turn to the United States to secure prosperity if the act necessitated giving up one iota of Canada's autonomy. This point was so clearly made that in the Ottawa platform of 1892, the liberal party declared that they would not turn to the United States to secure prosperity if the act necessitated giving up one iota of Canada's autonomy. This point was so clearly made that in the Ottawa platform of 1892, the liberal party declared that they would not turn to the United States to secure prosperity if the act necessitated giving up one iota of Canada's autonomy. This point was so clearly made that in the Ottawa platform of 1892, the liberal party declared that they would not turn to the SHIPPING BUTTER.

The London correspondent of the Montreal Trade Bulletin has been taken out for a method of preserving butter, which enables it to be shipped from the antipodes without refrigerator accommodation, and one shipped from Victoria has already been consigned to firm here who report it in excellent condition. This shows a saving of 19 a ton in freight and freighting charges—truly a big thing for Australia, if it be true. But if it is good for them it is good for Canadians. A preservative was first used in this trade, but it was so much objected to by the trade and such an outcry raised, that it had to be abandoned. If this is the same sort of thing, it is no good. I am to have an interview with the importing firm next week, to see the patent, and to advise my Canadian readers whether it will be worth their while to take the thing in place of spending large sums on refrigerator space.

up. He had, with this object in view, given more study to the speeches of Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright on this subject than to any other commercial subject in the course of political controversy. Taking up the present position of the liberal party on the trade question, the finance minister said, it is clear that they propose—

1. Free trade as it is in Great Britain.

2. The elimination of all vestiges of protection.

He believed he had made clear his point, that what the liberals offered today was free trade as it is in Great Britain, and that that protection was to be taken out of it. These two propositions were consistent. But he directed the attention of this great commercial community to the effects of the adoption of this present liberal policy. First, he asked, what would be its effect on the revenue? All present knowledge that this country needed more money on its public services, and he predicted that no party could for years to come carry on these services for less than \$36,000,000 per annum. Great Britain, whose system Canada was asked to take as her model, got the bulk of her revenue from liquors, tobacco, coffee, tea, and a small amount from spirits. The most Canada could get out of liquors and tobacco combined would be \$10,000,000. Some might say, there was no limit to the amount that could be raised on these articles, but that was not true. Pressed beyond a certain point it would give an impetus to smuggling, and the result would be to diminish rather than increase the revenue. Then a restoration of the old liberal taxes on tea, coffee and sugar would yield four or five million dollars more, and a million might be got out of luxuries. Then if the country continued as prosperous as it was today there would be \$8,000,000 of earnings, but after adding all these amounts together there would still be \$13,000,000 of taxation to be provided for. How could it be raised? In no other way says Mr. Laurier, but a direct tax on the land. That would mean the creation of an army of tax-gatherers, and the invasion of every man's house. But wherever direct taxation was put in force, the poor man paid more in proportion than the rich man. It was a recognized fact that the bloated millionaire can conceal his stores, or step from one country to another, and that while there is a fugitive nature about that class of property, the poor man cannot hide his home and household from the tax-gatherer. Greater than the liberal leaders had said, the tax-gatherers would be put on the land, and work it equitably as between rich and poor. Edward Blake had challenged any man to produce a plan for raising a revenue superior to a customs tariff.

Mr. Foster next discussed the effect of free trade upon the country. He pointed out that it would instantly take away all protection from all things manufactured in this country, and also from the native materials used in our manufactures. While the price of articles made here is kept down by domestic competition, the country gets the full benefit of the industries, the workmen keeping their families here and spending their money here. What would take place under free trade? They would have the competition of the whole world let in on their home market, and their own industries would be speedily rooted out of existence. They would continue to export cotton goods, for example, but it would have to be imported goods, as the workmen would be driven away and their labor and its benefits transferred to some other country. That was what they would lose. But what would they gain? They would lose their markets in exchange for tearing down Canada's tariff wall and letting in free the products of other lands to strangle our budding industries? Cobden, in advocating free trade for England, said that within ten years after the adoption of his principle, the country would follow her example, but as a matter of fact no such thing took place, and today, while Great Britain's markets are open to all peoples, every country is raising its barriers against her products and her manufactures. And so it would be with us, if we were to follow the example of the finance minister, if we took down our tariff wall. (Cheers.)

Another aspect of the adoption of free trade was its effect on the agricultural section of our people. The liberals asserted it would be beneficial, but he asked, wherein lay the benefit? What market would it open to the farmers? Protective tariffs met them everywhere except in Great Britain. Last year Canada exported \$52,000,000 worth of agricultural products, while at \$300 for every family of five persons the urban consumption of animal and agricultural products furnished the Canadian farmer with a home market of \$78,000,000. Taking the urban population of Canada at 1,800,000 souls, it was not too much to say that the home market is worth \$100,000,000 to the farmer as against a \$52,000,000 export market. Yet the liberals would expose this very market to the competition of the United States with its \$400,000,000 surplus agricultural products, without the possibility of obtaining a single advantage in return. The farmer has this to think of also: He will lose the market today given by the artisans and workmen employed in our protected industries. Over \$100,000,000 were paid out in 1891 as wages to operatives in this country, and the sum was larger now than four years ago. He had thus shown that the agricultural and industrial interests were equally interested in this proposition of the liberals to adopt free trade as it is in Great Britain. He might be asked, is not a Canadian manufacturer as good as an American, French or German manufacturer? He would say yes, but they maintain a 20 to 30 per cent. protection against outside competition in their respective home markets, and was Canada with her young industries, out of mere bravado, to open her markets to all the world in the same manner which American slavery was bondage. Sir, our policy is freedom of trade such as exists in England, and as practiced in Great Britain. I propose that we should follow England's example and open our ports to the products of the world."

The Toronto Globe thus commented on Mr. Laurier's Montreal address:

"Mr. Laurier presented to his enthusiastic audience in Montreal a policy which he has revised that every cent of the citizen pays in taxes should go into the public treasury for public purposes."

It is a difficult task, continued Mr. Foster, to find out just what the trade policy of the liberal party is today, on account of the multiplicity of verbiage with which they have covered it

ON THE FAST ATLANTIC.

Capt. Smith Reports Department Halifax is all Right For the Service Could be Made Lawrence in St. John.

The following report of the fast line of navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by Capt. V. G. Foster, of the marine and fishery, Halifax, has been published.

I am of opinion that the fast line should not be established of 30 knots per hour (or some port) in the winter months, the same precautionary adopted with respect to such vessels as a part of the present small steamers are allowed.

Before embarking in this, it would be desirable to obtain the views of the captains and mates of the regular line of Canada, as these gentlemen have the most extensive knowledge of the navigation of St. Lawrence and its tributaries, and as well as that of the coast.

To select other men for the new line of fast steamers, it is necessary to know if they are possessed by those who are now running, and to know the services of the masters and mates of the vessels of the regular line. St. Lawrence navigation doubt be the means of a disaster.

A high rate of speed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is all that is needed to slacken it. It is known to be approaching land or ice in foggy steamer capable of speed will be safe and vigilant and care are taken during the season of the winter months. During the season of the winter months, the fast line of steamers made by some of the million lines of steamers, were embarked and died.

Under the like circumstances, a steamer of hour would have performed service from Montreal in five days, as her speed averaged more than 12 miles per day in excess.

THE EFFECT OF IT IS NOT, HOWEVER, that such good time from start to finish is age, as the circumstance trip.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the government should not speed of 20 knots be maintained under all weather, but if fog is a position where ice is found, the captain should be allowed to reduce the speed of the steamers, which he is required to, but he must do that he was warranted action.

For the safety of navigation of the Gulf of the Strait of Belle Isle, it is necessary to have a fleet of steamers, either of slow speed, or of moderate speed, and undisturbed even stop the gathering of the ice.

However, immediately weather cleared up, it would have a great effect, and could be made up for some of the fog; she would, as a result, be a great benefit to the navigation of the Strait of Belle Isle, and the whole of the season advances as a result of the steamers, either of slow speed, or of moderate speed, and undisturbed even stop the gathering of the ice.

Steamers have also been sent through the Strait at the latter end of the season. This is exceptional.

THE ARCTIC CURRENT. The prevailing current of Belle Isle, upon the north side, is the coming down from the north and turning sharply St. Peter's Island and Forteau Bay, and even by the Strait of Belle Isle.

The current striking coast exerts its influence frequently a rate of speed per hour in the Strait, and in the case of a vessel, it is accelerated by an easterly wind, and in the case of a vessel, it is retarded by a westerly wind. This is most always northwesterly or northwesterly, and the atmosphere is rent flowing to the south, and in some cases arrests it, and it has even been the opposite direction, icebergs, which pass

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ON THE FAST ATLANTIC LINE.

Capt. Smith Reports to the Marine Department.

Halfax is all right for the winter but the Service could be made to the St. Lawrence in Summer.

The following report upon the proposed fast line of steamers and the navigation of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, by Capt. W. H. Smith, of the marine and fisheries department, Halifax, has been submitted:

I am of opinion that there is no reason why a fast line of steamships should not be established, with a speed of 30 knots per hour, between Great Britain and Quebec in summer or Halifax (or some other selected port) in the winter months, provided the same precautionary measures are adopted with respect to the navigation of such vessels as the commanders of the present subsidized lines of mail steamers are accustomed to follow.

Before embarking in the undertaking, it would be desirable for the promoters of this scheme to endeavor, if possible, to obtain the services of some of the captains and officers who have been brought up and trained in the ships of the regular lines trading to Canada, as these gentlemen have a most extensive knowledge and experience of the navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and its approaches, as well as that of the coast of Nova Scotia.

To select other men for officers of the new line of fast steamships, even if their nautical and scientific attainments were of a higher class than that possessed by those serving in the steamers now running, would not be advantageous, and to engage the services of masters inexperienced in the St. Lawrence navigation would no doubt be the means of courting disaster.

A high rate of speed for a steamer in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is not to be feared if all necessary steps are taken to slacken it when a vessel is known to be approaching shoal water, and ice in foggy weather, and steamers capable of making good speed will be safe enough if proper vigilance and care are exercised.

During the season now ended remarkably fast passages have been made by some of the Allan and Dominion lines of steamers between Montreal and Rimouski, where the mails are embarked and disembarked. The temperature of the atmosphere rises with the wind from that quarter, and blowing over water cooled by the Arctic current produces thick vapor.

IN DENSE FOG OR SNOWSTORM, when a ship is approaching the ice track, the only safe method to adopt is to stop the engines entirely and station extra men around the vessel's deck to look out for ice drifting towards the ship from windward, or the ship being set towards other masses to leeward.

THE EFFECT OF FOG. It is not, however, to be inferred that such good time can be made from start to finish upon every voyage, as the circumstances vary in each trip.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the government should not insist upon the speed of 30 knots being absolutely maintained under all conditions of weather, but if fog is encountered in a position where ice is likely to be found, the captain should have the privilege of reducing the speed or stopping the steamer if necessary required, but he must be able to show that he was warranted in taking such action.

For the safety of navigation in the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Strait of Belle Isle, and near Cape Race during the prevalence of fog when in the vicinity of the ice track, steamers, either of slow or fast speed, are compelled to adopt similar measures of precaution and proceed at reduced speed, and under some circumstances even stop their engines altogether.

However, immediately after the weather cleared up, the fast steamer would have a great advantage over the other, and could at once proceed with a rate of speed which would make up for some of the time lost during fog; she would also be able to cross the Atlantic at full speed.

The Strait of Belle Isle is rarely ever entirely free from icebergs, although they become less in number as the season advances and break up and dissolve with the strength of the summer sun and the increased warm temperature of the water.

There are occasional early clear seasons when very little ice is seen in the strait, and the whole length of the passages of 61 miles has been found comparatively free from this cause of obstruction, even in the month of June.

Steamers have also made the passage through the strait to the westward at the latter end of May, but this is exceptional.

FOR SHIPPING BUTTER.

The London correspondent of the Montreal Bulletin writes: There have been taken out a method of preserving butter, which enables it to be shipped from the antipodes without refrigeration, and one shipped from Victoria has already been assigned to a firm here who report it in excellent condition. This shows a saving of 19 on freight and freezing charges—truly a thing for Australians! If it be true, there is good for them if it is good for Canada. A preservative was first used in this way but it was so much objected to by the public and such an outcry raised, that it had to be abandoned. If it is the same sort of thing, it is no good, but our agent has an interview with the importing firm next week, to see the patent and the matter, and see whether it will be worth their while to take the thing up. It is a matter of spending a sum on refrigerator space.

side of the island, are occasionally taken up beyond Esquimaux Islands and Shecitau Bay, and some of them are drifted back by a current which sets down the middle of the straits and along the Newfoundland side of the coast, and then pass out to the south of the island.

The currents between Belle Isle and Anticosti are generally guided and influenced by the direction and strength of the wind, and become surface currents only and obey no particular law. There is, however, an eddy current in the vicinity of East Point of Anticosti, which frequently gains strength with SW. and SE. winds, and even a strong westerly wind, striking on the south coast of Anticosti presses the water round the East Cape and sets it to the northward. These surface currents have been the cause of many disasters to shipping.

Such a current should, however, be known to all mariners who have been accustomed to navigate these waters, and due and proper allowance made for them in foggy weather, with winds blowing from the quarters mentioned.

ANTICOSTI'S DANGERS. The stranding of so many steamers at and near the east point of Anticosti, in a great measure, be attributed to careless navigation and neglect of the proper use of the lead, as there is a graduated book of soundings of Heath Point, extending for twenty-eight miles to the SE.

The extent of the shallow water is about twenty miles from north to south and the same distance from east to west. It is a most reliable guide to verify the ship's position in fog, being quite as good as sighting a point of land.

After passing Point Amour, there is a clear run of 236 miles to Anticosti island, where vessels are seldom met, of any description, excepting an occasional outward bound steamer from the St. Lawrence.

Only ordinary precautions are required to be taken in fog while running this distance. From the south point of Anticosti to Fame Point is 33 miles, without any obstruction, after which vessels have to skirt along the south shore of the Atlantic coast for 167 miles to Rimouski.

Fog occurs outside and inside Belle Isle always with southwest or south winds. The temperature of the atmosphere rises with the wind from that quarter, and blowing over water cooled by the Arctic current produces thick vapor.

THE EFFECT OF FOG. It is not, however, to be inferred that such good time can be made from start to finish upon every voyage, as the circumstances vary in each trip.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the government should not insist upon the speed of 30 knots being absolutely maintained under all conditions of weather, but if fog is encountered in a position where ice is likely to be found, the captain should have the privilege of reducing the speed or stopping the steamer if necessary required, but he must be able to show that he was warranted in taking such action.

For the safety of navigation in the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Strait of Belle Isle, and near Cape Race during the prevalence of fog when in the vicinity of the ice track, steamers, either of slow or fast speed, are compelled to adopt similar measures of precaution and proceed at reduced speed, and under some circumstances even stop their engines altogether.

However, immediately after the weather cleared up, the fast steamer would have a great advantage over the other, and could at once proceed with a rate of speed which would make up for some of the time lost during fog; she would also be able to cross the Atlantic at full speed.

The Strait of Belle Isle is rarely ever entirely free from icebergs, although they become less in number as the season advances and break up and dissolve with the strength of the summer sun and the increased warm temperature of the water.

There are occasional early clear seasons when very little ice is seen in the strait, and the whole length of the passages of 61 miles has been found comparatively free from this cause of obstruction, even in the month of June.

Steamers have also made the passage through the strait to the westward at the latter end of May, but this is exceptional.

FOR SHIPPING BUTTER. The London correspondent of the Montreal Bulletin writes: There have been taken out a method of preserving butter, which enables it to be shipped from the antipodes without refrigeration, and one shipped from Victoria has already been assigned to a firm here who report it in excellent condition. This shows a saving of 19 on freight and freezing charges—truly a thing for Australians! If it be true, there is good for them if it is good for Canada. A preservative was first used in this way but it was so much objected to by the public and such an outcry raised, that it had to be abandoned. If it is the same sort of thing, it is no good, but our agent has an interview with the importing firm next week, to see the patent and the matter, and see whether it will be worth their while to take the thing up. It is a matter of spending a sum on refrigerator space.

THE ARCTIC CURRENT IN BELLE ISLE. The prevailing current in the Strait of Belle Isle, upon the Labrador or north side, is the cold Arctic water coming down from the Polar regions and turning sharply round between St. Peter's Island and Belle Isle. It then flows along the coast, taking numerous masses of ice with it, past Forteau Bay, and even beyond Green Island.

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from November to January, but late in the season nearly the same steamers are used as far as the Banks of Newfoundland, which have been adopted by the New York steamers, and afterwards a course is steered for the coast of Nova Scotia.

It is a gratifying fact that the commerce of Canada is expanding year by year by many thousands of tons of shipping, and a supply of the latest and most reliable admiralty charts, an efficient lookout being always kept in hazy or foggy weather.

THE GUARD AGAINST CASUALTIES. The best safeguard against so frequent a recurrence of these casualties is a proper use of the log, lead and compass, and a supply of the latest and most reliable admiralty charts, an efficient lookout being always kept in hazy or foggy weather.

I approve of the scheme of the fast line of steamships to Canada, because it strengthens in the improvement of the progress of events regarding the Atlantic desire to see it carried out.

The relation, both social and commercial, which exists between Great Britain and her colonies will no doubt, be strengthened in the improvement in the means of communication only to be gained by a fast line of steamships on Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

No doubt there would have been less responsibility resting on the management of such a line of steamships if some of the gentlemen who are now conducting the mail steam service between the two countries had been associated with the promoters of this enterprise, as they have every facility for engaging in it, but as it appears they do not see their way nor desire to be engaged in it, others who are putting forth their efforts in this direction should be encouraged and receive support, otherwise we run a risk of postponing such a useful undertaking for an indefinite period.

It is most certain that a fast line of steamships between England and Canada will ultimately be established, making a continuous connection of an all British route for mails and passengers with the colonies and other important countries.

The interests of Great Britain are largely at stake in such an enterprise, and a speed of 20 knots for a steamer is not excessive either upon the Atlantic or in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and it can always be maintained in favorable weather.

(Signed) W. H. SMITH, Chairman.

5,000 APPLE TREES.

Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab, Etc., Etc.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOT BEING IN A POSITION to canvass for or deliver the whole lot of trees above, wishes to sell the whole lot, or any part thereof, by public auction, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of April, next, at fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock in the afternoon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of St. John, N. B., on THURSDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of April, next, at fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock in the afternoon.

TRADE OF ST. JOHN

For February, 1895, as Compared with Corresponding Month Last Year.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Value, and Difference. Includes items like Acids, Alcohol, Beer, and various oils.

See that off Horse?

Only three weeks ago we began mixing a little of Dick's Blood Purifier in his feed, and now look at him. I tell you there is no Condition Powder equal to Dick's. Am going to try it on the high one now.

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

Ephraim G. Pilsworth of this city, trader, having assigned all his estate and effects to me, the undersigned trustee, for the benefit of his creditors (without preference), I have caused the said trustee to be appointed and execution within three months from this date.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—Will you kindly publish the enclosed clipping from an Ottawa journal:

BETTER REPRESENTATION WANTED.

(United Canada, March 2.) Now that another election is at hand the managers of the Liberal party should see to it that a fair representation of Irish Catholic candidates are nominated for parliament.

Hon. John Costigan, Hon. Michael Adams, Hon. J. J. Curran, Dr. Beers, G. V. McInerney, Hon. John Ahern (deceased), Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Gilles, Mr. McDonald are Scotch Catholics.

(To which the editor should have added the names of H. McDougall, Cape Breton Co.; Dr. Cameron, Inverness Co.; E. Kenney, Halifax, N. S.; A. C. McDonald, P. E. I.)

All sorts of excuses, no doubt, can still be found to justify the party's claims for the support of Irish electors, but the fact remains unexplained that six Irish Catholics were elected on the conservative side and only one on the liberal side.

Allow me to ask the Liberal party in this city and county what efforts they have made to carry out the suggestion of the Irish electors, my friends of J. L. Carleton anticipated he would be one of the candidates of that party, and as he was the only Irish Catholic aspirant his claims would be considered fairly; but not the faithless no sooner heard the rumor that the Irish were not to be on the ticket, they said if there were three, as formerly, to be selected it might be all right, but with only two it was impossible.

Now then, what do those self-appointed leaders desire us to do? Simply drive out of power honest John Costigan, M. Adams, Messrs. Blanchard and McInerney in this province, and yet in the whole province the great Liberal party do not place one man in the field to take their places should the Laurier party come into power.

This is libelity which the Liberal party in this city and county will fall in line with the vast majority of their co-religionists in P. E. I., N. S. and Cape Breton, and nearly every other portion of this province, except a few of the lower counties, also Quebec and Ontario, by voting to retain the present party in power, who have shown a desire to protect the rights of all concerned equally.

The Liberal party is so in name only, as we have seen from our experience of the past twenty-five years, and that is the reason so many of us support the liberal conservative party in this city, and by strength the hands of our representative, the present minister of marine.

Yours truly, VERITAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:

Sir—It is well known that the county of Northumberland is working along in the Scott act. It is also pretty well known that the law carried out is backed by a good inspector, and a strong public sentiment, the act is very vigorously enforced.

Personally I have taken a great interest in the maintenance and enforcement of the law, and I rejoice to see the liquor traffic and more and more out of the hands of the public, and in the enforcement of the Scott act I do not believe, nor does he claim, that he has done ought but his duty. But the unfortunate men who have been convicted and fined under the Scott act are not men in love with an honest magistrate. They have been muttering and threatening for years, but apart from a little window breaking and a great deal of profanity they were nothing done to intimidate him. But when a charge was to be entered against the Chatham Social Club the enemies of the Scott act, among the more respectable of our citizens, felt that formal action must be taken in their behalf.

The first step taken was the formulation of a complaint against the magistrate, coupled with a request for his dismissal from office, which complaint and request were lodged with the provincial government. The prosecution of the agent of the Social club proceeded and three actions were entered against him. When the cause came up for trial I happened to be in court and I was amazed to find what seemed to be a bold attempt to intimidate the court. It was in this way:

The leader of the government and the wielder of the sword which is invoked to decapitate Magistrate McCully is the Hon. A. G. Blair. There is a legal firm in St. John wherein a certain Mr. Blair is a partner. The firm who holds in his hand the fate of Mr. McCully is a warm friend and great admirer of the Blair of the St. John law office. They are very much alike. When one is offended the other always gets mad, and when one gets furious the other is positively dangerous.

Now the Chatham Social club is endangered by a couple of libelous lawyers, one of whom is engaged for the defence, and the other is the leading witness for the defence. These men when the case was called on for an adjournment and hastened away to the Mr. Blair in St. John, told their story, convinced Mr. Blair that the Chatham Social club was a harmless, useful, innocent thing, which no respectable man should disturb, and which stood far above any suspicion of violat-

ing the Scott act. They got his written opinion to this effect, duly endorsed by his legal partner, and armed with this document they met the magistrate when the case was resumed, and what they supposed was a squelcher—and with an air which plainly said, "convict us if you dare." It was at this stage I was present.

Now, I do not say that when Mr. Blair gave his opinion he was aware of the use to which it was to be put. But I do say that the tabling of that opinion was, in the circumstances, morally equivalent to a mandate to acquit the agent of the club. If it was intended to have this effect, then it is plain that a very serious blow has been aimed at the independent administration of law in this county. An explanation is clearly in order.

But this is not all. The magistrate proceeded with the charges, and issued them under the sanction of his oath by convicting the agent of the club on each of the three charges. He rightly concluded that he knew the character and legal standing of the club better than a St. John lawyer, who knew nothing about it except what he got ex parte from the lawyers for the defence. And now it appears that both our local papers have fallen foul of the magistrate, one of them in a nasty way that a respectable critic ought to be ashamed of. It is noticeable that the attack has not so much been upon the judgment as upon the magistrate. There are few magistrates in the province whose judgments have stood the test of the supreme court as Mr. McCully's have done.

What does this storm, raised chiefly by the Fish, all kinds, \$10,544; Bark, all kinds, \$2,960; Firewood, all kinds, \$7,871; Ship's stores, all kinds, \$43,382; Lumber of all kinds, \$1,140; Hides and skins, \$300; Shoes, \$150; Horses, \$150; Butter, \$114; Cheese, \$114; Eggs, \$114; Hides and skins, \$114; Pork, \$114; Wool, \$114; Cranberries, \$114; Oats, \$114; Hay, \$114; Potatoes, \$114; Beans, \$114; Bread and biscuit, \$114; Glassware, \$114; Household effects, \$1,140; Leather, \$1,140; Spirituous liquors, \$1,140; Yellow metal, \$1,140; Molasses, \$1,140; Machines, \$1,140; Tea, \$1,140; Dulse, \$1,140; Other articles, \$1,140.

The following articles were exported from the port of Saint John, N. B., for the month of February, 1895:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Fish, all kinds, Bark, all kinds, Firewood, all kinds, Ship's stores, all kinds, Lumber of all kinds, Hides and skins, Shoes, Horses, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hides and skins, Pork, Wool, Cranberries, Oats, Hay, Potatoes, Beans, Bread and biscuit, Glassware, Household effects, Leather, Spirituous liquors, Yellow metal, Molasses, Machines, Tea, Dulse, Other articles.

ALL THE RANSY PILLS!

Send us your address and we will send you a sample of our pills. They are the best for all kinds of ailments.

SEND US YOUR ADDRESS AND WE WILL SEND YOU A SAMPLE OF OUR PILLS. They are the best for all kinds of ailments.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. The most successful remedy for man or beast. Certain in its effects and never fails.

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TRADE OF ST. JOHN. For February, 1895, as Compared with Corresponding Month Last Year.

Summary statement of goods entered for consumption at the port of St. John, N. B. for the month of February, 1895, compared with February, 1894.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Value, and Difference. Includes Acids, Alcohol, Beer, and various oils.

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Emery, Whiting, Cherry and chestnut lumber, Oak lumber, Hickory for spokes, Bricks, Raw furs, Grass for making soap, Hair not manufactured, Hides and skins, Broom corn, Bulbs, Bananas, Pineapples, Bibles and prayer books, Coal tar and pitch, Cotton waste, Cotton wool, Cream of tartar crystals, Dyeing articles crude, Extract of Loewood, Medicinal roots, Gum arabic, Gum mastic, Gum rosin, Gum turpentine, Iron filings, Iron for saw-blades, Iron for making hammer, Steel for rasp-knives, Tin in bars and sheets, Yellow metal and zinc, Plaids of straw, Fumblers, Rosin, Articles for dominion government, Military accoutrements, Ship's stores, Coffee, green, Seltzer, etc., Tea, black, Other articles.

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me, said Mr. Foster, substantiate assertion by extracts from his speeches. Unrestricted reciprocity is an old jive of his. He paid an address before the House on October 8, 1890, according to the Globe report, Mr. Laurier said: "The liberal party comes into power and will send commissioners to Washington to negotiate a mutual agreement by which the free trade will be free trade, with no going away with restrictions and no custom house that go so far as to use friction between the two countries." Berlin in 1891 Mr. Laurier said: "The liberal party comes into power and will send commissioners to Washington to negotiate a mutual agreement by which the free trade will be free trade, with no going away with restrictions and no custom house that go so far as to use friction between the two countries." 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Balsam of Horehound

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... RONG & CO., Proprietors.

PORK!

... JUST RECEIVED:

... P. E. Heavy Mess Pork

... FOR SALE BY

HARRISON & CO.,

... Smythe Street.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

... persons having any claims against

... WILLIAM P. SIMPSON,

PROPERTY SALE.

... WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC

... Order of the Supreme Court

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OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 12.—The news that

Mrs. Ashford of Port Hope asked

Ottawa, March 13.—The militia de-

Ottawa, March 14.—The government

The department of agriculture has

According to advices received here

The public works department have

The protection measures enforced

Ottawa, March 15.—The city corpor-

Prof. Saunders of the experimental

The collectors of customs have been

The trade returns for February show

Lieut. A. H. McLaren resigns his

The interior department has received

Ottawa, March 17.—The greatest

The cabinet rose sharp at six, but

The experiments in tobacco growing

The success of Prof. Robertson's

Ottawa, March 18.—Again the poli-

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON,

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TELEGRAPHIC.

meeting of the cabinet.

An interview appears in the Ottawa

The government has received no in-

Chief Justice Strong and Dalton

In the exchequer court today

Coates, Son & Co., issued today

Mr. Baker's report on the condition

finances in Canada comes as relief

Montreal, March 12.—The cable to

Montreal, March 13.—The grits of

the Dominion got a bad break this

afternoon when Hon. Messrs. Drum-

mond, Murphy and Ogilvie, with

O'Brien, Richard, and the con-

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Montreal, March 14.—The cable to

Montreal, March 15.—The annual

meeting of the Consumers' Cordage

company was held this afternoon,

the following board was elected: J.

St. Thomas, Ont., March 15.—John

and Walter Hendershot were found

guilty tonight of murdering Wm.

Henry Hendershot in December last

for the purpose of getting his in-

QUEBEC.

Monday, March 12.—The cable to

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NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Weldon and Other Liberals on

E. H. McAlpin on Oil, Cotton and Nails—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:

Sir—While looking over my scrap

book I found the following:

On March 11, 1886, Mr. Landry, M.

P. of Montmagny introduced this

resolution in the house of commons:

That this house feels it its duty

to express its regret that the

sentences of death passed upon Louis

Riel, convicted of high treason, was

allowed to be carried into execution.

And among other liberals I find

names of Mitchell and C. W. Weldon.

Is that the Weldon whom the Globe

of St. John have nominated for the

house of commons at the next elec-

tion? Can it be possible that his

loyalty, and boasts of being a des-

cendant of the loyalists? Let him

be left at home when the votes are

counted, as there is no place for such

men at Ottawa from this or any other

country.

TRUE LIBERAL.
March 16, 1886.

OIL, COTTON AND NAILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:

Sir—E. H. McAlpin, in his speech

PROVINCIAL

No Winter Lobster Fishing at Grand Manan.

Building a Telephone Line from Moncton to Hopewell Cape.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

CHARLOTTE CO. St. Stephen, March 15.—Wheels have taken the place of runners around town.

Two St. Stephen men, F. L. Hamm and M. Everett Smith, are to open a ready made clothing and hats' furnishing goods store in Woodstock this month.

A new hook and ladder truck has been purchased by the town for the fire department. It was ordered from Toronto and proves to be rather a "pig in a poke."

A new fire club was organized here on Wednesday evening under very favorable auspices, many prominent men being members.

Finkill & Moran have commenced the manufacture of confectionery in the Marks building on Water street.

An electric fire alarm system is being talked of for the St. Croix town.

About all the places of business in town except the drug stores and the livery stables now close at six o'clock on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of each week.

Arthur W. Ridgewell has been appointed night policeman and ought to make a good officer.

Religious revivals have been quite marked through the country districts during the winter.

Chas. Short, one of our prominent citizens, as announced in today's Sun, died yesterday.

In Chamcook, this county, for several years, the firm coming to St. Stephen about 1850.

George Oldfield, a much respected and widely known resident of New-

White's Cove, March 15.—Mrs. Samuel F. Ferris sold her household effects this week and will start for Boston on Saturday.

The farmers of this place and adjoining districts have been hauling their hay from the intervals along the St. John river.

At a special school meeting, held in the Mill Cove school district on Saturday, to consider the building of a new schoolhouse, \$200 were voted with which to commence building operations.

On Tuesday, Joseph Thompson, who was hauling hay from Jemseg, while getting on his load fell unconscious to the ground.

Mrs. Robert Orchard is very ill. Peterborough, March 15.—John W. Woods and Mrs. Woods gave a social party at their pretty home last night.

Hazen Hamilton, who has been away for some months, is home again, and intends remaining.—Allan Graham, who has been suffering for some time with a colic, is slowly recovering.

Hopewell Hill, March 14.—Captain Chas. Bishop went to St. John today to bring the schooner Susie Prescott up the bay.

The Lubec schooner Clara Dinamore is loading with smoked herrings for New York.

Capt. J. H. Pratt, R. N., inspector of fisheries, arrived on the 8th inst., and distributed the bounty checks to fishermen.

Postmaster Richard E. Foster of Grand Harbor, who has been ill for a long time, left for the hospital at McGill, Montreal, on the 11th inst.

Capt. F. W. Wilbur has purchased the James Clark property at Mountville.—Manning Tingley of Albert has sold eight acres of marsh at German-town Lake to Mrs. Job Tingley of Beaver Brook.

Dr. Lawson of Springfield, Kings Co., is on the island and may permanently locate here.

The vessels report fair haddocking off shore, no other fish being taken about the island.

Quite a stock of ice is being cut and stored at North Head, and at White Head Wm. Trecartin, Jr., has cut and stored about three hundred tons.

It is said a fine steel bridge is to be built over the large pond at Seal Cove and a new bridge over Dakin's Brook at Grand Harbor, the latter to be built of square hemlock timber.

Miss Maud Hart of Talahassee, Florida, is visiting friends at North Head.

Capt. Daniel McLaughlin left the island for Olander, California, on the 4th inst.

Fredericton, March 15.—John Richards, assistant clerk of the house of assembly, was knocked down while walking across the street this morning, by a team and quite seriously injured.

Herbert C. Tilley, St. John, will address a meeting for men only here on Sunday afternoon; subject, The Young Man and His Master.

The A. O. H. society will give their annual entertainment in St. Dunstan's hall Monday evening, at which some of the best talent of the city will appear.

Hon. M. Adams has been here to-day and is not the least doubtful about carrying Northumberland to victory.

A very enjoyable entertainment was given in the Old Kirk, this evening, consisting of scenes from Longfellow.

Mrs. E. A. Smith of St. John contributed largely to the success of the evening.

Sussex, March 15.—A meeting was held in the public hall at Waterford this evening, which was very successful.

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Capt. F. W. Wilbur has purchased the James Clark property at Mountville.—Manning Tingley of Albert has sold eight acres of marsh at German-town Lake to Mrs. Job Tingley of Beaver Brook.

Mrs. S. C. Murray of Albert returned last week from Maine, having closed a two months' tour of evangelistic work.

Rev. Isaiah Wallace, who is now conducting religious services here, has just reached the age of three score and ten, has during his long pastorate of 45 years, baptized three thousand converts.

The donation at the Methodist parsonage, Albert, last night, was largely attended by friends from Harvey, Albert and the Hill.

M. M. Tingley has seven teams hauling deals from Goodwin's mill, finishing at Memel, N. S. Atkinson will move to Beaver Brook, where he will saw another large lot of logs for Messrs. Atkinson, after which he will cut about a million feet of deals for himself at New Horton.

Hopewell Cape, March 14.—The light on Fort Foyle was lighted on Tuesday in the river and early opening of navigation is looked for.

The schooner Water-side came out of winter quarters on Tuesday and her sails are now bent ready for sea.

Richbuckto, March 15.—Rev. Wm. Aitken of Newcastle and Rev. Joseph McCoy of Chatham, representing the Miramichi Presbytery, visited the Presbyterian congregations this week to ascertain their feelings in reference to re-arranging the boundaries.

A meeting was held in the church on Tuesday afternoon and in the evening at West Branch. On Wednesday afternoon the matter was heard in St. Andrew's church at Kingston.

The Libral Conservative association of the ward was formed, with J. B. Baxter, president; John J. Gordon, vice-president; Timothy Donovan, secretary; Timothy Donovan, treasurer.

Guys ward elected W. D. Baskin, Charles Emerson, John Montgomery, C. B. Lockhart, James Carleton, S. L. Brittain, J. E. Cowan, B. F. Smith, John Joyce, J. McG. Campbell, Walter H. Allan and Charles F. Tilley.

This meeting was presided over by W. J. Forbes, with T. B. Roberts as secretary. The following delegates were elected: George H. Miles, A. A. Mabee, W. J. Forbes, W. McMullin, W. D. Morrow, J. B. Eagles, C. B. Pidgeon, G. F. Granville, A. S. Jones, W. R. May, R. A. Courtney, A. McAlary, S. Welch, J. B. Roberts.

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THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVES.

Meetings in the Various Wards of the City.

Unusually Large Crowds Attend to Elect Delegates.

Names of Those Chosen in the City and in the Parishes.

Last Wednesday evening the liberal conservatives of the city and county of Saint John met in their various wards and parishes and elected delegates to attend the convention for the selection of candidates.

The following is the result of the ward and parish meetings.

KINGS WARD. Brooks ward met in the City hall and elected John J. Gordon, Geo. H. Miles, W. J. Forbes, W. McMullin, W. D. Morrow, J. B. Eagles, C. B. Pidgeon, G. F. Granville, A. S. Jones, W. R. May, R. A. Courtney, A. McAlary, S. Welch, J. B. Roberts.

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and Wm. Thompson. When a motion was made to accept the scrutineers' report, ex-Ald. Lewis raised the point that more ballots had been counted than were legally cast.

The ballot box had been stuffed and asserted that only 160 electors had voted, but no official record of the number kept, and the figures 160 were disputed by other speakers.

The ballot was illegal and declined to accept any motion to report the result as it stood to the coming convention.

After a protracted and somewhat heated discussion, a motion to adjourn was declared carried by the chair, and about half of those present left the hall in a body.

Those who remained elected James McKinney, jr., chairman, and Henry Duffell secretary, and by a unanimous vote ratified the election of the nine delegates above named.

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BLACK RIVER. Robt. McLeod, John J. Wallace, Andrew G. Moore.

COLDBROOK. Wm. Shaw, Howard Creighton, Harry Shellington.

MUSQUASH. Pt. Lepreau, N. B., March 13.—At the liberal conservative meeting, held at Clinch's hall, Musquash, this evening, the following delegates were elected: C. F. Clinch, J. Allan Burns and David Mawhinney, jr., with David H. Mawhinney, jr., as substitute.

On motion it was decided that W. H. Moran be chairman and William Smith secretary until after the election.

The Young Men's Liberal Conservative association met Friday evening to elect their five delegates to the nominating convention.

The first business was the election of new members, and no less than forty-six were nominated and elected.

They were as follows: W. B. Marter, Geo. H. V. Belyea, Harry King, John Condon, Chas. P. Row, H. S. Waterbury, F. C. McFeters, Charles F. Drury, Aid. John McGoldrick, Wm. Moody, John Robertson, H. H. Mott, F. S. White, H. A. Brown, W. H. S. Moran, James Sinclair, Wm. Sinclair, F. W. Laskey, R. S. Sheraton, D. Ramsay, A. C. Powers, Geo. Catherine, Geo. H. McKee, Geo. McHarg, E. M. Olive, Geo. Blair, A. McGarrity, John C. Mowbray, Geo. A. Davis, John Smith, James McCallum, Charles R. McKee, Manfred Day, R. J. McKee, A. A. Foster, Jos. Johnston, F. L. Peters, Robert Pierce, T. P. Mott, R. A. McHarg, Geo. A. Chamberlain, Geo. H. Waring, John Chamberlain, Jr., W. M. McGarrity.

The meeting next proceeded to the election of delegates by nomination and ballot. Thirteen names were presented. On the first ballot J. Fen Fraser, J. T. Hart and S. B. Lordly had a majority of the votes cast and were declared elected. One hundred and twenty-three votes were cast.

It was then moved that the next highest two names on the list be declared elected, but this was ruled out of order, and on appeal the ruling was sustained.

During the time the ballots were being counted several stirring speeches were made and J. T. Hart sang The Englishman with fine effect.

Large numbers are suffering from attacks their pre-attack, somewhat any scratches or followed by an receipts. The creditors have but in vain.

Mr. Naylor of received a letter of the Baptist of outside of Boston had about decided.

Some horses have mouth, others elman describes the equine," or cor- plex, and any a tract it.

Woman's suffer has sustained a house tonight's heat to the bill chas unmarred having property vote stood 21 ag- members were a forty of a full sand names were but the vote was the proposed my year ago, when only two or th- tions sent in a chisement of all party qualificat- married women.

Halifax, March Douglass, the pre- Breton county, the liberal cons- ably rise on Sa- were passed at \$50,000 for the building, and new Deaf and- ing were adop- thrown out the qualification of real estate. The bill to cha- railway has be- tive council.

Halifax, Mar- assembly today form bill by fourths its cost value, as at pre- on shipping be- value of prop- value.

The commit- bill to the hou- pressed the op- system of tax- denome, and government ap- enquiry into the- The governme- the bill propos-

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OUR BOSTON LETTER.

Scandalous Conduct by Members of Congress in its Last Hours.

Another Alien Labor Case - Newfoundland and the Tall Twisters.

Depression in Value of Farm Lands - The Lumber, Fish and Horse Markets.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, March 16.—Americans seem to have spent the past week in discussing international questions which have suddenly presented themselves to Uncle Sam's government officials and the press.

While this latter should not be the cause of indignation on the part of Americans, yet several public men and newspapers are pitching into the Newfoundland question as if it (the United States) held a second mortgage of the island.

The special committee recently appointed by the government to enquire into the causes of the depression in the value of farm lands, has submitted a partial report.

The Gloucester fishermen think that if Newfoundland becomes part of the dominion it will be a serious blow to them, as they claim they will probably not enjoy the herring privileges inside the three mile limit which they now do.

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Almost every newspaper in the country and almost everybody, irrespective of politics, continue to criticize the late unlamented congress.

It is said that scandalous proceedings characterized the last days of the much criticized body. Not content with desecrating the Lord's day, the New York Herald, which is recognized abroad as the foremost American journal, says of its last hours:

"Congress drew its final official breath flung a wild saturnalia. Champagne flowed like water. Committee rooms became temporary brothels. Women of ill-repute swarmed the corridors and sang songs in the public restaurants with inebriated congressmen in the small hours of the morning between rows of chairs. Members clattered between their places and the bottle."

Managing Editor Stephen O'Meara of the Journal, the oldest Boston paper, has resigned. Mr. O'Meara is a native of Charlotetown.

The international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at Springfield, May 8 to 11.

taking part in school affairs where they reside. As a result many of the teachers are protesting against the proposition.

Frank Rankine of St. John and A. S. Murray of Fredericton were in Boston a few days ago.

A. H. Overman, president of the Overman Bicycle Co. of Springfield, was a very greatly surprised man one day this week when he was served with papers by the United States government officials for violating the alien labor law.

The Boston post office officials recently placed a new notice over that section of the post office where Canadian matter is mailed. It was headed "Canada and the Provinces."

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There is very little change of note in the lumber situation. Trade is quiet, with steady business doing. The tendency is for a better demand for all kinds of lumber, and when the spring building trade opens an increased demand will follow.

Price—House frames, 10 inches and under, ordered by car, Boston delivery, \$15; random do, \$14; yard orders, cut to lengths, \$15; 12 inch frames, \$16; No 2 matched spruce boards, clipped, 10 to 10 inches wide, \$14; clear No 1 floor boards, clipped, \$11; 1 1/2 inch planed one boards, \$11; 4-foot extra spruce clapboards, \$30; clear, \$28; second clear, \$24 to 25; laths, 1-2 inch, car lots, \$2.25; 1-5 inch, \$2.40; shingles, \$1.50.

Pine—Course No 2 eastern pine, \$16 to 17; refuse, \$12 to 13; extra, \$8.50 to 9.50; rough edge stock, box boards, \$8 to 9; 12; extra pine sap clapboards, \$48 to 50; clear sap, \$40 to 45; matched boards, \$19 to 22.

Hemlock, etc.—Planed and butted hemlock boards, \$12 to 12.50; random do, \$11.50; Pennsylvania grades, 10 to 12 inch, \$13; extra cedar shingles, \$3; clear, \$2.60; second clear, \$2; extra, \$1.75; No 1, \$1.60; white oak, \$35 to 45; plain oak, \$25 to 45; quartered oak, \$50 to 60.

The fish market this week shows many kinds of fish to be in good demand and in short supply. This is particularly true of salt mackerel, pickled herring, salmon, canned and live lobsters.

Fresh fish—Market cod, \$2 to 2.25; large cod, \$3 to 3.25; steak cod, \$5 to 5.50; haddock, \$1.50 to 2; halibut, \$4 to 4.25 per 100 lbs; walleye, \$4; pollock, \$2 to 2.25; steak pollock, \$3 to 3.50; white halibut, 11 to 12c; gray, 8 to 10c; chicken, 12 to 14c; native smelts, 6 to 7c; extra, 10c; frozen herring, \$1 to 1.20 per 100 count; Oregon salmon, 11 to 13c; eastern, frozen, 16 to 18c; shad, roes, 40 to 45c; buck, 15 to 20c; frozen bluefish, \$2; frozen salmon, No 1, \$20 to 22; No 2, \$18 to 20; Cape Breton fancy split herring, \$7 to 7.50.

Canned fish—Sardines, quarter oiled, \$3 to 3.10 per case; three-quarter oiled, \$2.75 to 2.85; very choice canned lobsters, \$1.85; good, \$1.70 to 1.75; low grades, \$1 to 1.25; Columbia River salmon, \$1.75 to 1.90; Alaska, \$1.99 to 1.25.

The Boston horse dealers report an increased trade this week for all classes of animals. Carriage horses have been in fair demand at good prices and a number of sales of fast horses were also made.

A consignment of heavy draft horses from Canada arrived this week. They were sold at public sale and brought fair prices. Good roadsters and horses weighing 1,200 or over have the best call in the market at present.

Health Restored. Appetite Regained. Strength Returned. Dressing Constipation Cured by B. B. B. Gentlemen—For three years I have been terribly troubled with that distressing complaint, Constipation, and tried different medicines, but the last winter when I commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters, and after the use of five bottles had no more of this terrible suffering. Before I began using B. B. B. my appetite was almost gone and I was thin and very weak, but after the use of each bottle I could eat and sleep better, and a wonderful change in my looks, and I felt my strength returning to me. GEO. EAMAN, Dickinson's Landing, Ont.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Two Hundred Angry Poles in a Chicago Church.

A Priest Says Mass Under Guard of a Detail of Police.

The Pope Consents to the Excommunication of a Polish in Cleveland.

Chicago, Ill., March 15.—About two hundred angry Poles, men and women, stormed St. Hedgewick's Catholic church on North Wayne avenue and Kosciusko street at 6.30 this morning. Five policemen who were on guard were cowed by the mob, but on the arrival of reinforcements the rioters were driven away.

The church was closed and locked for two weeks and last night the parishioners determined to oppose the reopening of the church. Early today the Poles began pouring into the church hall and when about two hundred had arrived the march to the church was taken up.

The orders were then given to the police to draw their revolvers and use them if necessary to clear the church. The angry crowd stood for a moment, when forty policemen with glittering guns in their hands marched in to the church. Capt. Rehm ordered the intruders to leave the church and some of the Polish officers informed the mob in their native language, that the police had orders to shoot.

The police arrested Josie Lowandowski and her son, who seemed to be ringleaders, and a search is being made for the woman's husband. After the church was cleared the priest celebrated mass under guard of a detail of police.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 15.—Rev. A. F. Kollowski, the Polish Catholic priest, has been denounced by Rome and the action of Bishop Horstmann in excommunicating him, endorsed. The official documents, bearing the signature of the Pope, excommunicating Rev. Father Kollowski, are now in the possession of Bishop Horstmann.

THE KINGS CAMPAIGN.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley Given a Hearty Reception at Collina Saturday Night.

Speeches Delivered by the Liberal-Conservative Candidate and George W. Fowler.

Collina, Kings Co., March 16.—This place has always been noted for the warm interest which its people take in political questions. Never before, however, did the electors turn out in larger numbers to hear the political issues discussed than this evening, when the public hall was completely packed.

On motion Jacob I. Kierstead was appointed chairman. Dr. Pugsley first addressed the meeting. He referred in feeling terms to the great loss the liberal conservative party, as well as this locality and the whole county, had sustained in the death of Alfred I. Kierstead, who had for so many years been the central figure in Collina.

Dr. Pugsley then referred to the question of prohibition, contrasting the pledge which he had given to vote for it with the statement of Mr. Domville, contained in his printed address, in which he had studiously refrained from indicating what course he would, if elected, pursue on this important question.

Health Restored. Appetite Regained. Strength Returned. Dressing Constipation Cured by B. B. B. Gentlemen—For three years I have been terribly troubled with that distressing complaint, Constipation, and tried different medicines, but the last winter when I commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters, and after the use of five bottles had no more of this terrible suffering.

George W. Fowler of Sussex followed in a speech full of humor, eloquence and power. He contrasted the respective policies of the two parties and appealed to the electors not to follow the example of the people of the United States, who had been carried away with the free trade theories of the democratic party and had placed them

in power, as a result of which industrial enterprises had been paralyzed, capital had been alarmed, and business houses had been forced into bankruptcy. He received a magnificent reception and his speech was very effective.

HON. MR. COSTIGAN NOMINATED

Five Hundred Electors of Victoria once More Select the Minister of Marine as Their Standard Bearer.

Perth, N. B., March 15.—The liberal conservative convention met at McCusker's hall, Grand Falls, today, to choose a candidate in the coming election. Delegates were present from all parts of the constituency, and the hall was well filled.

The meeting opened at 1 o'clock by a short address by J. Stewart, the chairman, who called upon the secretary, J. F. Tweeddale, to explain more fully to those present the object for which the meeting was called.

On motion of Benjamin Kilburn of Lower Perth, seconded by L. W. Wilson of Grand Falls, Hon. John Costigan, minister of marine and fisheries, was unanimously nominated as the liberal conservative candidate of the next election, and the chairman and secretary of the meeting, with the president of the association, were appointed a committee to present the nomination to Mr. Costigan.

The meeting then proceeded to the organization of the liberal conservative association of Victoria, and Chas. McCusker of Grand Falls was elected president, and P. G. Fraser of Grand Falls secretary-treasurer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS SPEAKER.

London, March 16.—The Standard says that Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, is opposed to a cabinet minister becoming speaker of the house of commons, on the ground that it will necessitate embarrassing cabinet changes.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

Halifax, March 15.—Advices received here from Jamaica by mail steamer tonight, give details of a horrible murder at Ellerslie. Charles Reid was visiting his sweetheart, Harriet Green. They quarrelled and the girl, who was peeling ginger, stabbed her lover, inflicting a slight wound. A man named Henry Smith, who witnessed the altercation, attempted to act as peace-maker, and the woman, in a fit of anger, plunged the knife into his heart, killing him on the spot. She was subsequently arrested.

BANK MAN ARRESTED.

St. John's, Nfld., March 15.—Ex-Manager Cook of the Commercial Bank was arrested at five o'clock today, and will be examined tomorrow. Many grave charges are preferred against him.

WIMAN TO GET A NEW TRIAL.

New York, March 15.—Erastus Wiman, formerly of R. G. Dun & Co., has been granted a new trial.

If you suffer with neuralgia, bathe the parts freely with hot water and then apply Dr. Manning's german remedy, which is an infallible cure for this complaint.

Only a cold in the head, neglected, produces catarrh. Only twenty-five cents invested in Hawker's catarrh cure will effect a speedy cure. Try it. A dull, sick headache in the morning, with a feeling of nausea, will be promptly relieved by a dose of Hawker's liver pills.

UP TO OLD TRICKS. Ontume—I remember when I used to get thrashed for going fishing and then lying about it. Mrs. Ontume—It didn't do you much good, apparently. Ontume—Why not? Mrs. Ontume—You do it yet.—New York World.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The Feeling More Hopeful and Markets Firmer.

New Barbados Molasses—Nova Scotia Apples in Montreal.

Phil Armour's Big Scoop - A Budget of Pointers For Business Men.

G. Wetmore Merritt of Messrs. Merritt Bros. & Co. of St. John, N. B., who was in the city today, reports a generally improved feeling in business circles in the maritime provinces.—Montreal Trade Bulletin Friday.

The improvement in the cheese market continues both in Canada and England. Stocks on this side are getting small, with prices at Montreal from 94 to a fraction over 10c.

The upper province pork market is firm and brighter. There is an improved demand in England for Canadian hams and bacon. Dressed hogs sold at \$6.15 to 20 in car lots at Montreal last week. This is a considerable advance.

Some of the most reliable buyers of Nova Scotia apples in London, England, and Montreal, are taking all they can get. Dealers in the latter city are also taking all they can get. The market is not as high proportionally as it was some time ago.

The export movement of potatoes from Ontario has assumed quite large proportions. On Thursday forty cars passed through from Canada destined for New York, Cincinnati and other points.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says private advices from New York are to the effect that the United States government will shortly equal to the duty on the raw article.

About twenty-five carloads of onions have been shipped from Montreal to American cities in the last three weeks and orders are still coming in.

NOVA SCOTIA APPLES IN MONTREAL.

Nova Scotia apples in London, England, are well wanted and appreciated, but until last week they were never seen in Montreal, according to the statement of an old dealer here.

A WONDERFUL CHEMICAL CHANGE.

Geo. McAvity, of T. McAvity & Sons, handed a Sun man on Saturday what appeared to be a fragment of cast iron. It had the appearance of being broken off some piece of machinery or something of the sort. The Sun man took it, and was surprised to find it lighter than wood.

Mr. McAvity said the rails on the tramways in this slope were affected the same as the bit of cast iron he showed, and the chemical action took place in a comparatively short time, too. This of course would renew the plant exposed to this action than in an ordinary slope.

"Mudge is pretty much of a talker, is he not?" "Is he? I can't say just how much. I have always had to leave before he got through."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

At the opening of the circuit court on the 13th instant there was quite a large attendance of members of the bar to congratulate Judge Vanwart on his first sitting in St. John.

The trial of the Quilnans was then proceeded with, the attorney general for the crown and H. A. McKeown for the prisoners. After recess, the jury brought in a verdict acquitting Joseph Quinlan and finding William Quinlan guilty of common assault, with provocation for the offence.

H. A. McKeown argued that this was practically an acquittal of both prisoners. Judge Vanwart sent the jury back to consider their finding, and when they again returned they found Wm. Quinlan guilty of the offence as charged. He was then sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

At the opening of the circuit court Thursday the grand jury presented the following address to the presiding judge:

To His Honor Mr. Justice Vanwart: We, the Grand Jury of the City and County of St. John, take advantage of this, your honor's first attendance as presiding justice at the circuit court in this city, to extend to you our most sincere and hearty congratulations on your elevation to the bench.

By your record as one learned in the law, a successful practitioner, and a man of unblemished character and reputation, we are assured that as a member of the judiciary of New Brunswick you will in the exercise of your functions, receive the approval of a just and upright judge.

In extending to you a cordial welcome to this city permit us also to express the earnest hope that you may be long spared to adorn the high office to which you have attained.

This case, which is similar to those which the bank are plaintiffs and Jas. O. Fish and James Robinson, defendants respectively, tried at previous circuits, was concluded on Saturday afternoon. The plaintiffs are seeking to recover the amounts of two drafts to which defendant is party, and the defence is that the paper was accommodation and was obtained by the fraud of Frank R. Morrison, formerly agent of the bank at Chatham, and Newcastle, who died suddenly in March, 1893.

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MEANEST MAN ON RECORD.

The meanest man on record is said to live in Centre county. He sold his son-in-law one-half interest in a cow, and then refused to divide the milk, maintaining that he sold only the front half. The buyer was also required to provide the feed the cow consumed, and was compelled to carry water to her three times a day. Recently the cow hooked the old man, and he is suing the son-in-law for damages.—Oil City Blitzard.

SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS,

86 PRINCESS STREET.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED OR DYED at Short Notice.

C. E. BRACKET.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, the 1st October, 1894, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Train Name, Time. Includes Express for Campbellton, Pugsley, and others.

Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take through sleeping cars at Montreal at 10.30 o'clock.

Trains will arrive at St. John. Express from Sussex, 3.30. Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted), 10.30.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Halifax and Montreal via Lewis are lighted by electricity.

All trains are run by Standard time.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 27th Sept., 1894.

AT GAGET

Nomination of R. D. Conservative Party.

For the Representation Riding of Queens.

Speeches by the Finance

Baird, M. P. Mr. William of Lincoln—A Magnificent Party.

Gagetown, March 15.—The conservative party counties of Sunbury, required anything to consider their standard bearer, and the election would be a candidate, G. G. King today at the convention.

The weather was very large gathering, but rained from an early morning until long after then a heavy snow was about as much as worth to venture out.

At two o'clock the of in the Temperance president Thos. H. Gil called upon to take the absence of the president, Mr. W. H. Worden, said he was too busy when he spoke, and a large number of delegates it would be necessary to place the delegates to which few people were to face. And there was Gagetown, the party. The court had down was packed with the convention started work. The men present all good ones. Their thoroughness of the convention determined upon Mr. Gilbert. Mr. Worden, vice-president, had talked over the chairmanship, and it was Gilbert (Baird) should be the choice.

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THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Butter is cheaper for held stock but the few tubs of choice new made dairy that come in sell quickly at 19 to 21c. Old stock is dull. Eggs are lower, and were offered at the wharves on Monday at 15c in case lots. Fresh laid are of course higher than that. All outside markets have declined sharply. Fresh killed fowl and turkeys are higher, owing to small supplies. Some old frozen stock of poultry goes rather slow. Meats generally are steady. Ontario beef advanced in the west last week, and a despatch on Monday announced a further rise of 75c per 100 lbs. Potatoes are a little firmer especially in the market. As noted in Monday's Sun there is a demand from New York, and one carload has gone forward from Sussex, while Ontario has been sending quite large quantities over the line. But the demand is not a strong one as yet. Sheepskins are a little higher. Veal is on the market and as usual there is a great range in quality and price. Mutton is a little higher than a week ago.

Wholesale.

Table with columns for various goods (Beef, Pork, Butter, etc.) and their prices.

Retail.

Table with columns for various goods (Beef, Pork, Butter, etc.) and their retail prices.

FISH.

Trade is reported to be fairly good. Prices for dry and smoked fish are a little lower on the market than they were a week ago. There are some reports that the market is firm. There have been heavy receipts of smoked fish since our last report. The cargo of frozen herring landed early last week are coming in. No lobsters are coming in from the bay at present. Fishing, except for haddock, is reported poor down the bay.

St. John Wholesale Market.

Table with columns for various fish (Codfish, Haddock, etc.) and their prices.

Retail.

Table with columns for various fish (Codfish, Haddock, etc.) and their retail prices.

Prices of Vessels.

Table with columns for various vessels (Cod, Small, Pollock, etc.) and their prices.

GROCERIES.

New Barbados and new Nevils molasses are quoted this week. Paris lump and pulverized sugars are marked down. There is no other change to note this week.

Coffee.

Table with columns for various coffee types (Java, Jamaica, etc.) and their prices.

Spices.

Table with columns for various spices (Turmeric, Cloves, etc.) and their prices.

Flour, Meal, Etc.

Flours are given a little higher range, and oatmeal is marked up 5c. The flour market appears to be very firm, and the present prices asked by millers are much higher proportionately than dealers offer at Middlings and bran as steady as firm.

PROVISIONS.

Clear and mess pork are marked up 25 to 50c, and plate beef is given a higher range. The market is very firm all around.

FRUITS.

The only change is the addition of California oranges, which are fancy priced. They retail at about 60c per dozen.

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC.

New Brunswick oats are a little higher. Pot barley is also marked up. Corrected quotations for seeds for this week. Hay is dull, with little doing.

LUMBER AND LIME.

So far as quotations go there is nothing new. The figures are purely nominal. No contracts on English account are yet reported. Timber News, in its issue of March 19th, says of the Liverpool market: "The heavy stocks at Belfast and not much doing at Manchester. At the sale of spruce at Manchester on March 5th, the prices cannot be considered high, as they range down from the 1855 per standard for lumber held there since the last fall, whereas a cargo of spruce vessel last December at \$2.25, fully as high an average.

Capt. Rogers, whose vessel arrived at St. John last week, was in Manchester with a cargo in December and he said to the Sun yesterday much better than Manchester market, the latter being very heavily stocked for the season. But while the price was \$2.25 when he was in Manchester, and other cargoes were wanted, the buyers said they would not give more than \$2 for the next one.

The outlook for the spring opening over there Capt. Rogers regards as rather poor. There are now a number of American buyers here looking over the situation, and it is possible that the American market may look up a little, but as yet there is nothing definite to report.

Table with columns for various goods (Buck, Birch, Spruce, etc.) and their prices.

FREIGHTS.

The last charters on English account were a little higher than our former figures, but there is no activity. Coastwise freights are very dull. \$2.50 being the outside figure to New York at present.

IRON, NAILS, ETC.

Reduced, per 100 lb or ordin. galvanized, 2c per lb. net.

SHIP NEWS.

For Week Ending March 19. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. March 13-Str Cumberland, 1,138. Pils. from Boston. G E Lachler, mds and pas.

Canadian Prime White (bol. free) 0.13 - 0.14. Linsed oil (bottled) 0.58 - 0.60.

COAL.

Hard coals are easier. There is no other change. Old Mines Sydney per chald. 0.00 - 0.00.

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CANADIAN PORTS.

At Parrboro, March 13, schs Economist, DuPont, from St. John. Alca, Conlon, from Wolfville.

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Clear, March 1, sch H S Boynton, for Boothby Harbor. Sailed, March 18, tug Erastus Baldwin towing sloop Beacon and Maggie Chadwick, for St. Andrews, N.B.

From Port Natal, Feb 11, bark Abouza, for Guan; 15th, F B Edgett, for Delagoa Bay.

From Calcutta, Feb 14, ship Andrina, Smith, for Galveston.

From London, March 11, ship Earl Burgess, for San Francisco. From London, March 14, bark Valborg, for St. John.

From London, March 15, schs Halifax City, Newton, for Halifax.

From London, March 15, schs Annie Binney, Sanders, for Ship Island; March 15, schs Josie, Duffy, for St. Martins; 6th, Lizzie Wharton, for Halifax.

From London, March 15, ship Servia, Earle, from Penarth; 16th, ship Munster, at Port Reading, N.I. March 16, sch Sarah C Smith.

From London, March 15, schs Keowaydin, McLean, from Miragoane; Laocina, Card, from Manzanilla.

From London, March 15, schs Gypsum Princess, Morrison, from Washington, DC. At Mobile, March 15, ship County of York, from Southampton; schs Ann E Valentine, Morris, from Havana; Unity, from Matanzas; 16th, schs Vineyard Haven, March 15, sch Prudent, Dickinson, from New York for St. John.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Boston, March 19, brig Sceptre, Dexter, from Ponce.

At Boothby, March 11, sch Sierra, Morris, from St. John. At New York, March 10, brig G B Lockhart, Davies, from Macoris; 11th, schs Arthur M Gibson, Finlay, from Manzanilla.

At Rosario, March 2, bark George Davis, Croyley, from St. John.

From London, March 10, bark Earncliffe, Hines, from New York; Luarca, Stratt, from Genoa.

From London, March 10, schs Gypsum Prince, Potter, for Delaware Breakwater via Matanzas; Bertha Louise, Hannah, for Passaic; 11th, schs R. E. Apalachicola, Delia, Pratt, for Mobile.

From New York, March 10, schs Viola, Ford, from New York; 11th, schs City Island, March 12-Ard, schs Quayside, from St. John; Lizzie F Small, from St. John; 13th, schs B. A. B. from St. John.

Boston, March 12-Ard, schs Serranilla, from Bear River, N.S.

From London, March 12, schs Berber, for London; Philadelphia, for Liverpool; Boston, for Yarmouth, N.S.; schs Frigate, extra, from St. John.

City Island, March 12-Ard, schs Race Horse, from Rockland; West Side, from St. John.

From London, March 12-Ard, schs Louisa, from Rockland; 12th, schs M. J. from Rockland; 13th, schs M. J. from Rockland.

At Alexandria, Egypt, March 1, ship Verano, from London; 2nd, schs M. J. from London; 3rd, schs M. J. from London.

At Boston, March 12, schs Seraphine, Chute, from London; 13th, schs M. J. from London; 14th, schs M. J. from London.

At Delaware Breakwater, March 14, bktn Petersen, Olsen, from Guantanamo-ordered to Boston.

At Havre, March 9, ship Stalwart, Cany, from London.

At New York, March 12, schs Quayside, Hamilton; Lizzie T Small, Lawson, from St. John; 13th, schs M. J. from St. John; 14th, schs M. J. from St. John.

At Philadelphia, March 10, bktn Luarca, Stratt, from Genoa.

At Boothby Harbor, March 12-Ard, schs Ella Maud, from St. John for New York; 13th, schs Ella Maud, from St. John for New York.

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Clear, March 1, sch H S Boynton, for Boothby Harbor. Sailed, March 18, tug Erastus Baldwin towing sloop Beacon and Maggie Chadwick, for St. Andrews, N.B.

From Port Natal, Feb 11, bark Abouza, for Guan; 15th, F B Edgett, for Delagoa Bay.

From Calcutta, Feb 14, ship Andrina, Smith, for Galveston.

From London, March 11, ship Earl Burgess, for San Francisco. From London, March 14, bark Valborg, for St. John.

From London, March 15, schs Halifax City, Newton, for Halifax.

From London, March 15, schs Annie Binney, Sanders, for Ship Island; March 15, schs Josie, Duffy, for St. Martins; 6th, Lizzie Wharton, for Halifax.

From London, March 15, ship Servia, Earle, from Penarth; 16th, ship Munster, at Port Reading, N.I. March 16, sch Sarah C Smith.

From London, March 15, schs Keowaydin, McLean, from Miragoane; Laocina, Card, from Manzanilla.

From London, March 15, schs Gypsum Princess, Morrison, from Washington, DC. At Mobile, March 15, ship County of York, from Southampton; schs Ann E Valentine, Morris, from Havana; Unity, from Matanzas; 16th, schs Vineyard Haven, March 15, sch Prudent, Dickinson, from New York for St. John.

At Boston, March 19, brig Sceptre, Dexter, from Ponce.

At Boothby, March 11, sch Sierra, Morris, from St. John. At New York, March 10, brig G B Lockhart, Davies, from Macoris; 11th, schs Arthur M Gibson, Finlay, from Manzanilla.

At Rosario, March 2, bark George Davis, Croyley, from St. John.

From London, March 10, bark Earncliffe, Hines, from New York; Luarca, Stratt, from Genoa.

From London, March 10, schs Gypsum Prince, Potter, for Delaware Breakwater via Matanzas; Bertha Louise, Hannah, for Passaic; 11th, schs R. E. Apalachicola, Delia, Pratt, for Mobile.

From New York, March 10, schs Viola, Ford, from New York; 11th, schs City Island, March 12-Ard, schs Quayside, from St. John; Lizzie F Small, from St. John; 13th, schs B. A. B. from St. John.

Boston, March 12-Ard, schs Serranilla, from Bear River, N.S.

From London, March 12, schs Berber, for London; Philadelphia, for Liverpool; Boston, for Yarmouth, N.S.; schs Frigate, extra, from St. John.

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19 Charlotte St.

This is the number you want to remember; not because it is No. 19, but because it indicates the place to buy

GOOD GOODS

AT

REASONABLE RATES!

GREY FLANNEL

left. 20c. a yard now.

Cretonne, 9c., worth 11c.

Cretonne, 12c., worth 15c.

Prints, 5 1/2c. a yard up to 13c.

Ginghams, 5c.

Flannelettes, 5c.

Grey Cotton, 3 1/2c. a yard.

1 pair Grey Blankets, \$1.00, were \$1.75.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE