

TARIFF ENQUIRY.

Flour Fifty Cents a Barrel Cheaper in Canada Than in U. S.,

Still, Hon. Mr. Fielding Says, Nova Scotians Do Not Want to Use Ontario Flour.

Freight Rates to St. John for Export-Dry Goods Men Want Many Reforms

The tariff commission began a two days' sitting at London, Ont., on the 4th inst.

Manufacturers whose raw material is iron were the first to be received. The deputation was composed of John McCleary and William A. Gunn of the McCleary Manufacturing company; William Yates, London Tool company; Frank Noble, London foundry; T. A. Stevens, agricultural implements; James Burns, foundry; W. H. Wootman of the Wootman & Ward Manufacturing company; F. R. Shore, London Look Wire Fence company, and Chas. Leonard of E. Leonard & Sons.

The first to address the commissioners was Mr. McCleary. He described the deputation as one of manufacturers, whose productions were varied, but whose common raw material was iron. He stated the manufacturers of the McCleary company to be stoves, stamped ware, household utensils in iron, and iron ware. Speaking of the industrial situation generally he said that there was no basis for investment in manufacturing plant unless the Canadian manufacturers could control their own market.

Mr. Fielding said that there was no basis for investment in manufacturing plant unless the Canadian manufacturers could control their own market. He said that the requirements of the home market his foreign competitor would divide it with him. If the tariff were so lowered as to let in foreign competition there would be no basis for the industry of the country, and it could not succeed. Home competition in this country and in the United States was perhaps the worst kind of competition. As industry was developed excessive capital was enticed into it, and over-production meant a struggle for the survival of the fittest, and much loss of capital in most lines.

Confining himself to his own business, he said that on stamped household utensils the duty was 25 per cent. It cost about 15 per cent. to deliver the goods at Halifax and 25 per cent. to deliver them at the Pacific coast. These goods, through improved methods of production, had been reduced in the United States their cost fifteen years ago. Copper-ware had a protection of 20 per cent. and enamelled ware a protection of 35 per cent. On the production of the foundry, consistency in stoves, there was a protection of 27 1/2, or equivalent to 27 1/2 per cent. If they had free iron. There was a comparatively better protection on stoves on account of the great variety of patterns, and the fact that makers than on the other lines mentioned, in which there were standard patterns. On hollow ware, he declared, the makers were inefficiently protected. Mr. McCleary showed what A. E. Kemp had said to the commission at Toronto in regard to enamelled ware. He said that the Germans formerly controlled this market, as they were extensive producers of this kind of ware. They had shipped their goods at prices so low that the purchasers could not afford to pay the 30 per cent. duty that formerly existed, ship them back to the country of production, pay a second duty of 45 per cent. and dispose of them. Since the three factories were started in Canada the prices had been reduced 33 1/3 per cent. The McCleary company employed 500 men and in 1896 paid in wages \$200,000. In plant there was invested \$200,000, which was not producing a cent for the shareholders. The factory was run and the product distributed, and trade and consumers at cost. They could not distribute to the shareholders ordinary rates on the working capital. Reduction in the tariff on the lines the company produced, he said, could not be but disastrous to the business, unless fully offset by the reductions in raw materials. He said that if the duty on pig iron were cut in two the people would get the stove about 2 1/2 per cent. cheaper; if the whole of the duty were taken off it would make a difference in favor of the consumer of 5 per cent.

Another witness of the White machine works said there was a duty of 50 per cent. on over half the material that went into their engines. They preferred the increase of the duties on manufactured boiler and traction engines rather than to a decrease of those of raw materials.

Charles Leonard of Leonard & Sons, manufacturers of stationary engines and boilers, thought the duty on boiler plates of 12 1/2 per cent. ought, along with sheet iron, to be reduced. The duty on the articles he manufactured was 27 1/2 per cent.

William Yates of the London Machine Tool company, and W. H. Wootman of Wootman & Ward, manufacturers of woodware, did not want any change made in the existing tariff.

George W. Anderson, manufacturer of brass goods, asked that the duty on valves and compression goods be increased from 30 to 40 per cent.

Thomas Bryan, brush manufacturer, advocated the reduction of his raw material, bristles, hairs and fibres, from the free list and the 25 per cent. duty on the manufactured article. He said very large quantities of toilet brushes were imported, so that it would appear that the 25 per cent. duty on this line was not sufficient to induce capitalists to venture into the manufacture of that line.

John Forrestal of the London & Petrolia barrel company said he would not like to have the present tariff reduced. They did not suffer at all in Ontario and Quebec, but in Manitoba and the Northwest the high freight prevented them holding their own. Mr. Forrestal complained that English sals hogheads sent out to troops in the West Indies were returned empty to Canada and sold on the Halifax market at \$1.50 each, when they were worth \$4.25 and \$4.50.

James I. Anderson, D. A. McDermid and John Milla, represented the retail book and stationery trade. Mr. Anderson was spokesman for the retail book trade. His objections to the present tariff were three in number. The first and principal one was that the six cent rate would be sufficient. Secondly, he complained about allowing mechanics' institutes and free libraries to import books free of duty. He also complained that fashion on plates and magazines, if subscribed for by individuals, were admitted free, but if ordered by booksellers in quantities they had to pay the duty.

J. H. McMechan of the London Soap company, and Fred Richards of Woodstock represented the soap interests. Mr. McMechan said their raw materials were free, except tallow, on which there was a duty of 1 cent a pound. There was also 10 per cent. duty on perfume and on packages, which he did not think exactly right. While there was a tariff of a cent a pound on toilet soap, the present tariff with France permitted undue competition from that source. Mr. McMechan also thought that the 20 per cent. on cotton seed oil should be reduced. He thought toilet soap should be put at 5 cents a pound and 10 per cent.

A. Keenleyside & Company, manufacturers of hard oil, said their raw materials were admitted free. He objected to the duty of 5 cents on the barrels. He also favored a higher tariff on the manufactured article.

George Burns of Burns & Lewis, exhibited a sample of bituminous coal cost 22 cents in England. To this was added a duty of 5 cents a pound and a further duty of 25 per cent., making a total duty of 50 per cent. The same class of goods in Montreal sold at 40 cents a pound, and the factory had not paid a dividend for ten years. Mr. Burns thought the duty of 5 cents a pound should be stricken off.

DRY GOODS MEN. Mayor G. W. Little and Messrs. T. F. Kingsmill and John Green, dry goods men, aired their grievances. The specific duties, said Mr. Kingsmill, were found to be a great hardship in dry goods generally, and should be done away with. In the matter of classification there were too many groups. Cotton goods should be classified as Lancashire goods, and woolen textiles as Yorkshire goods. Half-eready should be ranged under one head. On all Lancashire goods the duty should be a straight 20 per cent. The market for prints in Canada was high. The same quality of goods sold at 25 cents in England. It was different in England, where the variety of patterns was infinite, and where they manufactured for the trade. Woollen, flannel, gloves and millinery goods should be in a class by themselves. So should carpets. Any industry which could not exist under freight and packing charges and 20 per cent. protection the country was better without. Twenty per cent. protection was quite enough for union carpets. At present it was nearly 40 per cent. The duty on carpets of 22 1/2 per cent. was too high. The same with the 35 per cent. duty on persimmons.

Mayor Little endorsed the statement that the dry goods trade favored the abolition of specific duties and better classification. He complained of the customs rulings, and produced a sample of print intended for an apron. This paid 20 per cent. duty, but the brand on it was held to be embroidery, and a duty exacted of 30 per cent. The tariff should be so framed that everybody could understand it. When ever a dispute arose with the local appraiser, and a reference was had to the officers, they took the extreme view and always exacted the highest duty. They seemed to regard the importers as a lot of out-throats. The minister took a more sensible view, when appeals to. Appraisers should be instructed to interpret the spirit and not the extreme letter of the law.

Hon. Mr. Patterson thought there might be another side to the case. There must be some explanation for the present form of the tariff, and he promised to see what could be done at a combined meeting of the appraisers. Mr. Green condemned the tariff, and wanted the lower rate of duty collected in the matter of flowers, feathers and bonnets. They were held to be luxuries, but were used by rich and poor alike.

GRAIN, MEAL AND SEED. The grain, meal, and seed interests were represented by J. S. Fearon, John Hunt, John Tanton, and M. H. Hanston. A series of resolutions passed at a recent meeting embodying the following requests was read: That no change be made in the duty on flour, wheat and oatmeal; that there be a limit of time on all grain imported for milling in bond; that whenever a change in the duty on wool is made by the McKinley government, the same be made by the Canadian government; that a duty should be imposed on corn, buckwheat, oats, peas, barley, rye and other coarse grains, whether for seed, feed or manufacturing purposes. Corn for ensilage purposes is admitted free, and to this exception was taken. All grains should either be made free or pay duty. Finally, it was desired that the duty on timothy, and on all kinds of millet and Hungarian grasses remain as at present, and that the duty on packages of these goods be the same as on the contents.

John Hunt gave expression to the views of the millers, and stated that the duty was 50 cents a barrel cheaper in Canada than in the United States. The removal of the duty on flour would lead to the mills in the United States, with their tremendous output, crushing out the small Canadian mill. Free flour would involve free wheat, and the Canadian mill could not hope then to survive American competition. As showing the difficulties the millers had to meet, he mentioned that the Canadian Pacific railway rate on grain from Manitoba to Montreal, on export was 30 cents a hundred weight, while from Manitoba to London, Ont., it was 47 cents.

FATVRS RECIPROCIY. A deputation from St. Thomas, consisting of John Campbell, miller; John Hill, manager of wooden handles; and J. B. Morford, superintendent of the Canadian Southern division of the Michigan Central railway, was present. Mr. Campbell led off. He did not

agree with the views expressed by the millers. He believed the milling industry could stand reciprocity with the United States, and he instanced the fact that he had sent 10,000 barrels of flour between September and December last year to Newfoundland in compliance with the United States millers. The case in regard to discrimination in freight rates had not been made sufficiently strong, because, while the rate to Carleton, N. B., for export was 30 cents, the rate from Winnipeg to London and St. Thomas 47 cents a hundred, the rate from St. Thomas to Carleton was 17 1/2 cents additional. That was going to kill the Ontario trade.

DUTY ON COAL. Superintendent Morford asked that bituminous coal be placed on the free list. At present it pays a duty of 60 cents a ton. The Michigan Central railway, in operation on 450 miles in Canada, consumed 145,000 tons of bituminous coal in 1895, costing in the neighborhood of \$180,000 for duties. It was a competing line with the rail-ways on Saturday, it had to haul the same kind of freight, and make the same rate of speed as they did. In face of the enormous amount the company had to pay for bituminous coal it could be easily imagined that it could not show the same savings as roads in the United States. It had to be as economical as possible in the management of the line, and was compelled to import the coal from the smallest possible limit. If free coal could not be granted a reduction to 20 or 35 cents would be very acceptable. If Scotch coal the cost would greatly exceed that of anthracite.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said that was one of the inconveniences of the national revenue. Nova Scotia did not want to use Ontario flour, but they had to do it.

The sitting of the tariff commission at London, Ont., came to a close at 2 o'clock on Saturday. The drugists of London and western Ontario were represented by W. E. Saunders, L. T. Lawrence, James Mattinson of London and E. G. Swift of Walkerville. Mr. Mattinson presented a statement of grievances. He complained of the burden imposed upon drugists by the excise regulations in respect to ethal alcohol used in the preparation of tincture extracts. Though a reduction in the excise and land revenue tax would be appreciated, they were more anxious to secure a reduction of the import duty, which amounted to 25 per cent. The same duty on alcohol in bond was \$2.95 a gallon. Alcohol in bond could be bought in the United States for from 25 to 35 cents a gallon, whereas in Canada it costs in bond 25 per cent. more.

The great difference in the price of spirits puzzled the commissioners. Sir Richard Cartwright suggested that the deputation try to discover the reasons. He also asked the abolition of the result of their enquiry. The suggestion was accepted.

Mr. Mattinson gave it as his opinion that the extra price here went to the importer and the consumer. He asked that distillers be given a customs protection of 20 per cent., leaving the excise tax as at present, \$1.17 per gallon. This would not affect the classification of spirits, but would reduce the present regulation requiring alcohol to be kept in bond two years before being used. As far as its use in drugs was concerned such a practice would be a great benefit. He also asked that the duty on acetone be reduced to 20 per cent. Acetone was used in the manufacture of many drugs, and its duty was 40 per cent. He also asked that the duty on acetone be reduced to 20 per cent.

HARDWARE. Hardware was the next subject dealt with. It was brought to the attention of the commissioners by John Bowman of Bowman, Kennedy & Co., James Cowan & Co., James Reid of James Reid & Co., A. Westman, John Bland of James Wright & Co. and James Kerigan of the Hobbs Hardware Co. Mr. Bowman, the spokesman, complained of the confusion in the present tariff on hardware, ranging as it did from 20 to 35 per cent. For instance, the duty on mechanics' tools was 35 per cent., on builders' hardware 32 1/2 per cent., on tapes 25 per cent., on pliers 35 per cent., on sledges and crowbars 30 per cent., and on hatchets and axes 35 per cent. All these should be classified under general hardware. Cutlery ran from 25 to 35 per cent. For instance, a good steel paid 35 per cent., knife and fork 32 1/2 per cent., and the case 30 per cent. ad valorem and 5 cents specific duty.

The other suggestions were as follows: The specific duty on tacks should be removed; cordage should be at an ad valorem rate; cotton twines now taxed 15 per cent., but free to fishermen, should be all placed at a common rate, so as to prevent fraud; building felt paper now under three items in the tariff should be under one; spades and shovels now paying 25 per cent., and 60 cents per dozen should be under an ad valorem rate; wire goods should be in one group and wire in one class; the duty on clothes wringers should be wholly ad valorem.

Mr. Kerrigan complained that at present cotton twines pay a duty of 15 per cent., but if imported for fishery purposes they are free. The commission in that twine is brought in free that is not sold for fishery purposes but goes into general trade. It was suggested that all twine come in free or pay a uniform duty. Mr. Kerrigan asked that all manufactures of wire be classified as such with a common ad valorem duty. Mr. Kerrigan informed the ministers that imported fish twine cost \$1.50 a hundred, London, Ont. The freight allowance is deducted from the invoice, but the customs house charges duty on the deduction. He claimed that the free twine was not valuable, and he accepted. Mr. Kerrigan and Mr. Bowman denied the statement that United States manufacturers quote lower prices to Canadian customers than to American customers, but admitted

that it might be so in regard to products subject to a combine.

WHAT THE M. D.'S WANTED. The medical profession was represented by Dr. Meek, Dr. O. T. Campbell, Dr. English and Dr. Gardner. Dr. Meek asked that surgical instruments be placed on the free list.

Dr. Gardner submitted that bacteriological products, such as antitoxins, tuberculin and Pasteur's injections should be placed on the free list, so that they could be secured from the customs without impediment. Surgical books should be duty free to all, and not merely to schools and universities. Dr. at least, the duty should be equal to all.

Dr. Campbell complained of the high duty on such sanitary appliances as sewer pipes, claiming that the best of these goods were imported at a duty of 35 per cent. Good sewers were a matter very closely connected with the public health.

WATCHES AND COCONUTS. F. C. Trebilcock, manufacturing jeweller, spoke for a variety of interests. He complained of the high duty on watches, and asked that they be reduced to 10 per cent. He also wanted free trade, and if that could not be brought about just now let the duties be lowered as much as possible. Again, if diamonds are to be free, why should the high rate of duty on garnets, etc., be taxed 10 per cent. He also wished mining machinery free. In conclusion, he asked that a public assayer's office be established in Canada.

W. G. Cole, manufacturer of prepared coconut, asked for lower duty on his raw material. It now is one-half a cent per nut if imported direct from the grower, and one cent if imported indirectly. On the manufactured coconut the duty is 5 cents per pound. He wished that changed to 10 per cent. ad valorem.

THE CARRIAGE TRADE. John Campbell, a pronounced free trader and believer in direct taxation, complained of the high rate of duty on steel and iron. Mr. Campbell read over a list of articles used in the manufacture of carriages to show the amounts he was paying on his raw material.

Mr. Campbell said that he believed in the protection of the carriage business, but he believed in equal rights.

Pepper & Co., spring manufacturers, of Lunenburg, asked for lower duty on their raw material.

The London Furniture Company were satisfied with the present rate of duty. The wholesale grocers spoke through Messrs. Mansure, and asked for lower duty on refined sugar. The molasses test was a nuisance and should be abolished. The grocers favored a lower duty on rice, pickles, saucers, jams and jellies. They favored a duty of 10 per cent. on tea in order that trashy grades be kept out of Canada.

J. R. Nuttsworth, dealer in dried fruit, advocated a change from specific duties on green fruits to ad valorem duties. He pointed out that the present specific rates amounted to as much as 100 per cent.

John Marshall & Co., hat and cap manufacturers, were represented by S. Munro. He asked for a reduction of the duty on hats, from 45 per cent. to 20 per cent. equal to 45 per cent. on Astrachan cloth, and of the duty of 20 per cent. on saletts.

at least \$10,000,000 have been invested in the industry, which is the life and soul of Petrolia, and that the output reaches a total of 800,000 barrels of crude oil per annum. There are 4,000 wells in the district and 600 individual owners of wells. In the production of oil 633 men are employed, at wages averaging \$1.50 per day. There are a far greater number employed in refining, to say nothing of those to whom the manufacture of the by-products give employment. In fact, it is safe to say that everybody in Petrolia has a greater or less interest in the industry. The protection which coal oil enjoys is a specific duty amounting to three cents a gallon.

In Petrolia people are at a loss to account for the prejudice which seems to exist against Canadian oil in the large consuming centres of this country. They say that while there may have been a time when the Canadian article was inferior to the American, oil, improvements in methods of refining have brought about a great change, and that the local product is now quite up to, even if it is not superior to, the American standard. The statement is heard that it is a common practice for the retail dealer to sell good Canadian oil to his customers as American oil without taking steps to combat the existing prejudice, and that in many cases the customer, in burning an oil which gives great satisfaction, believes he is using the American article, whereas the reverse is the case. It is as positively asserted in the oil region, Canadian oil is equally as good as its American competitor, and there does not appear to be any sufficient reason why it should not be. It is a pity that energetic steps are not taken to demonstrate the fact to the Canadian people, and so induce a larger consumption of the native product.

The arrangement that Messrs. Fielding and Paterson should travel by the ordinary train to Petrolia miscarried, and accordingly a special, which left on Saturday at 11-45, was hired for their convenience. Accompanying them were: Messrs. John Fraser, M. P. for East Lambton, who came down to London to meet the tariff commission; Wm. McGregor, M. P. for North Essex; T. Hobbs, M. P. for Chas. Hyman and Moses Masurel. At Wyoming the party was joined by Jas. Lister, M. P. for West Lambton; Charles S. Jenkens, E. H. Gorman, editor of the Sarnia "Ole," H. Gorman, editor of the Sarnia "Ole," and several other leading representatives of the oil industry.

After luncheon the party sallied out to visit the oil wells, carrying having been provided for the purpose. There is no need to tell the visitor to Petrolia that he is in the centre of a great oil region. The atmosphere is heavily laden with the aroma of oil, and he inhales it with every sniff of air. The mud of the streets and roads is impregnated with it, and in the ditches on either hand the water has a thick oily scum. Drinking water is at a premium in Petrolia. The local supply is not potable, and the precious fluid has to be imported and retailed. This state of things will not, however, continue much longer. A conduit has been laid from Lake Huron, some few miles distant, to the town, water works have been constructed, and within a fortnight at least the inhabitants will be in the enjoyment of a bounteous supply of pure water. The cost will be in the neighborhood of \$200,000, but although tardily undertaken, it will be a profitable investment. The town is surrounded on all sides by a forest of tripod derricks, each marking the site of a well. The derricks are everywhere, and it would seem as though every householder outside the town had one either in front or back of his lot. From the wells the oil is pumped into tanks, and thence carried to receivers, to be subsequently pumped into the refineries.

The ministerial party first drove through the oil fields and obtained an idea of their extensive area. A pause was made at the Ontario Oil and Land Company's property, where, under the guidance of Charles Jenkens, the interesting spectacle of drilling a well was witnessed. A visit was then made to the works of J. L. Englehart, where the first object of inspection was the pumping rig. The plant is perhaps the finest in the whole district and furnishes power for 200 wells. The process of pumping crude oil from the earth was next illustrated, and as the black fluid gushed into the receptacle many of the spectators acknowledged they saw crude oil for the first time. The most interesting operation, however, was the shooting of an oil well. A charge of nitro-glycerine was exploded, and with a loud roar a great column of gravel, oil and water fell into the air.

On the works of the Imperial Oil company the visitors saw the treatment of the crude oil as well as the manufacture of the by-products. In succession were visited the distillery, the condenser, the agitator, the bleacher, the cooperage and the tin works. The crude oil is first sent to the distillery for distillation, after which the product finds its way to the condenser. From thence it goes to the agitator, where it is treated with chemicals, in order to extract impurities, and it is subsequently forwarded to the bleaching department, where it is exposed for some time before being placed in barrels for shipment. All these processes were thoroughly explained to the visitors, and they were also shown the central pumping station and boiler rooms.

The manufacture of wax and of candles was a spectacle of deep interest. Altogether the tour was one of great interest and absorbing attraction, and placed before the party in the clearest and strongest light the magnitude and far-reaching character of Petrolia's oil industry.

Of course during the afternoon the oil magnates lost no opportunity of impressing upon the commissioners the need for continuing the protection which their product enjoys, and it was but natural that as the representations came from liberals as well as conservatives an attentive ear should be inclined to all that was said. Amongst the local men who acted as guides to the ministers were J. L. Englehart, Charles Jenkens, E. A. Archer, James Feat, president of the Petrolia Reform association; J. J. Bell, J. H. Fairbank, and Dr. Fairbank. George Moncrieff, the late member for East Lambton, also showed that he has a watch-

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W. J. YOUNGLAUS.

ful eye upon the oil industry by his presence. The oil men did not vouchsafe any oral evidence, but will interview the members of the government at some later period, when there will be ample time to har their statements.

A SOLITARY WITNESS. On returning to the hotel John Goodison of the Sarnia Tunnel City Threshers works was given an interview. He manufactures grain threshers, men threshers, mowers, etc. His raw materials are iron, pig iron, and sheet steel. He complained of having to pay a higher price for these than did manufacturers on the other side. Last season Canadian bar iron cost him, laid down in Sarnia, \$1.30 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds, while in Port Huron the price was at \$1.20 to \$1.25. Rolled steel cost manufacturers on the other side \$2.25, and he had to pay \$2.45. Pig iron from the Hamilton Iron works, delivered in Sarnia, he had to pay \$13 per ton. The price, delivered in Port Huron, was \$13 per ton.

Mr. Fielding-Hamilton gives you the American price with the duty added.

Mr. Goodison-Exactly. The witness complained that American bean threshers had been admitted in pieces at a low rate of duty, the only labor requiring to be done afterwards being to put them together and paint them. His contention was that they were finished articles and should not come in at a low rate of duty. Another complaint made by Mr. Goodison was that mowers were admitted at a lower value than the selling price in the United States.

Mr. Lister, who acted the part of counsel for the witness, asked: "Are you able, on account of the duty, to manufacture as cheaply as the Americans?"

Mr. Goodison cannot. If I had as low raw materials I could manufacture as cheaply as they can. If I had the same privileges as they enjoy across the river, I could do business in the state of Michigan.

The witness asked for free iron, whereupon Mr. Fielding raised the point that the people down east wanted white iron, not free iron. The witness wanted. What was the difference? Each was looking out for number one, and the commissioners had to sit in judgment upon the two.

Mr. Goodison then spoke upon the subject of freight rates. For the first 40 miles from Sarnia in carload lots the rate was 9 cents per hundred, but for Port Huron it was only 7 cents for the first 60 miles, and 5 cents less. The Americans could ship at a cheaper rate for 60 miles than the Canadians could for 40 miles.

Mr. Fielding said that difference in rates would exist anywhere. Was that a matter they could govern by the tariff?

Mr. Lister stated that Port Huron was a competing point, and the railways would ship cheaper from there than from a non-competing point. (Toronto Globe Report.)

When Mr. Goodison suggested free iron, Mr. Fielding asked if he believed in free oil. He was not prepared to admit that he did. "I only asked the question," said Mr. Fielding, "because down in Nova Scotia where they have a free oil, it is where you have oil there must be some give and take in this business."

"You people down there," remarked Mr. Lister, "want free oil and not free oil."

The ministers left for London tonight.

BOUND FOR ENGLAND. The Furness steamer Durham City is detained at Hamburg on account of the strike, and it is not known when she will be able to get here.

The Head line steamer Bengore Head sailed from Antigonish for this port at six o'clock on the 8th inst. She is sure of a full cargo on the return voyage. It will consist of 40,000 bushels of heavy grain, and large quantities of peas, meal, rock elm lumber, maple octagons and deals.

The Donaldson steamer Concordia sailed at an early hour on the 9th inst. for Glasgow with a full cargo. It was made up about as follows: 2,000 bushels of peas, 150 tons of flour and oatmeal, 3,000 barrels of Ontario apples, 1,500 boxes of cheese, 500 tubs of butter, 3 carloads of meats, 150 loads of birch timber, 20 standards of birch and spruce deals, and a lot of general stuff. She also took 303 head of cattle, 144 sheep and 17 horses. The live stock was taken in at the C. P. R. wharf, where a "drop" was put in during the summer. This facilitated in a great degree the handling of the animals.

The Beaver line steamer Lake Huron, Capt. Carey, sailed for Liverpool early on the 9th inst. She was full up to the decks with cargo, in fact she could not accommodate all that was sent here for shipment by her. Her cargo comprised among other things 6,250 sacks of flour, 450 tons of birch timber, 125 standards of deals, 1,000 barrels of Ontario and 600 barrels of Nova Scotia apples, 2,000 boxes of cheese, 25 carloads of meats, 500 cases of poultry, 150 tubs of butter, 600 sacks of oatmeal, 510 bundles of hocks, 610 bundles of staves, 283 sacks of barley, 1,500 cases of eggs, which their produce enjoys, and it was but natural that as the representations came from liberals as well as conservatives an attentive ear should be inclined to all that was said.

Amongst the local men who acted as guides to the ministers were J. L. Englehart, Charles Jenkens, E. A. Archer, James Feat, president of the Petrolia Reform association; J. J. Bell, J. H. Fairbank, and Dr. Fairbank. George Moncrieff, the late member for East Lambton, also showed that he has a watch-

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Warrant was in a steel vessel of the schooner maiden Jamin Arians, arriving in the L. here, from Boston. The crew consisted of the following: Mr. W. present National club of a good Halifax. Commercial center. Several of the crew were present. A call was made on a conveyance. The object of the call was from Ca which got to the P. according States of have long to obool. It is the to recom- simplified entering. Mrs. M. states of a victim w. About deer from the season h. In many the known s. Mrs. M. was present. The following were in L. Gerrie worth,

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A WESTERN BOASTER.

The new minister of the interior shows that he possesses one qualification for a place in Mr. Laurier's vain-glorious government. Like his sixteen colleagues in the administration, he is a great boaster.

GRIND IT HERE.

A good deal of interest is felt here in the evidence given by Mr. John Campbell, the flour miller, before the tariff commissioners sitting in London.

If, therefore, Mr. Campbell could get these through rates for grain to be milled here for export he would save 80 cents per barrel by building a mill here.

WAVERING AGAIN.

The tax on the poor man's oil is one feature of the national policy which has been assailed in the most uncompromising and violent manner by the party now in power.

It is interesting, however, to note the effect of the local point of view on the mind of the chief government organ. The Toronto Globe describes the visit of the ministers and then remarks: "Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the protection which oil is entitled to, keeping in mind the rights of the consumers as well as those of the producers, there can be no question as to the wisdom of sustaining the industry which represents the development of Canada's natural resources."

A NEW NAVAL POWER.

It is no longer the boast of the United States that the nation by virtue of its isolated geographical and political position does not require a navy. Every great commercial nation has and must have large interests everywhere requiring the protection of an efficient fleet.

There is no reason why the United States navy should be inferior to that of any European nation except Great Britain. The British government will probably adhere to the policy of keeping up the navy to a strength equal to that of any other two powers taken together, and if one of these rival powers should be the United States the activity in the British shipyards would only be increased.

THE BALE DES CHALEUR.

The dominion government has imposed a new burden on the taxpayer by taking over the Bale des Chaleur railway. This road is no natural part of the Intercolonial system unless the latter is to include its various branches and feeders.

We have now the authority of a minister of the crown that the Manitoba school question has not been definitely settled. Hon. Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture, speaking in the Cornhill election campaign to an audience which was apparently not well satisfied with the settlement, said that "if the settlement did not work satisfactorily to all, the date of the terms were not necessarily binding and might be altered to suit the circumstances."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Moncton, N. B., Dec. 8, 1896. To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—Winter port, that is what you like to call your port, is it not? What is the trouble in St. John?

It is rather remarkable that office holders in receipt of all this public money should have ventured to express their opinion on political questions.

PROVINCIAL.

ALBERT CO.

Hopewell Hill, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Walter Downey of Harvey died at her home at that place yesterday, after a week's illness. The deceased was about 60 years of age and was highly respected.

WOODSTOCK CO.

Woodstock, Dec. 4.—There are many friends now living in Woodstock of Dr. Sandy Ballach, who for many years practised as a dentist here. They will hear with interest of his marriage, which occurred at Stephen City, Virginia, his wife was a Mrs. Elizabeth A. Koomes.

WORD HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

Word has been received of the death in Denver, Col., of Amos Boyer, a native of this county. Mr. Boyer was a brother of the Messrs. Boyer of Victoria Corner.

WOODSTOCK, DEC. 10.

The fancy sale and auction of Miss M. Macdonald's Methodist church last evening was a great success, something like \$100 being realized.

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Cures Every Form of Inflammation. It was originated in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old-fashioned, noble-hearted Family Physician, to cure all ailments that are the result of irritation of the system.

"Best Liver Pill Made." Parsons' Pills. Positively cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Liver and Bowel Complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood.

party on Saturday evening of last week, and Mrs. S. H. Robinson entertained the employees of the Elgin and Havelock railway to dinner on Saturday evening.

Lower Ridge, Dec. 7.—Judson Keith, an employe in Hazard Price's mill, died very suddenly of heart failure on Sunday morning.

It is announced here that Wm. Williams, a Fredericton lawyer, and former colleague of Hon. Mr. Blair in the local legislature, and Harvey Atkinson, a Moncton lawyer, brother-in-law of Hon. Mr. Emmerson, a member of the local government, have received commissions to enquire into charges of partisanship against Intercolonial railway officials and employes.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Winchell will celebrate their marriage Dec. 14th at their residence, Belleisle Creek.

QUEBEC CO.

Hampstead, Dec. 5.—A young lad by the name of Daniel Douglas, who lives in New Jerusalem, shot a deer in the woods November 27th.

The Farmers' association of this place appointed Wilford VanWart, Fred W. Palmer, Alfred E. Slipp, Stephen M. Hamt and Thomas C. East as delegates to represent them at the Farmers' Provincial association to be held at Fredericton this winter.

Gilbert Golding's family, who were sick with diphtheria, are now improving. Thomas C. Hastings is quite sick. Alfred A. Golding, a painter of this place, who went to Boston last fall, arrived home here on Thursday.

SUNBURY CO.

Maugerville, Dec. 5.—Jack McGrath was badly kicked near the groin while in the act of unharassing a horse on Wednesday night, after returning from a long drive. Doctors Camp and Atherton attended the injured man.

Miss Elizabeth Cook of Blacklands, A. L. MacDonald, has been engaged as successor of Miss F. Janet Rosborough of school No. 3. Miss Rosborough retires from here to take a city school.

Sheffield, Dec. 9.—James Upton of Little River road shot a wild deer of mammoth size last week, took it to Fredericton and sold it in the shambles, carcass, head and horns. On account of the plentiful ground at meat in the market, he did not realize as much for his game as he had calculated.

Richard McDonald, son of Joshua McDonald, while working in a lumber yard last Saturday was seriously injured, perhaps fatally, by a falling tree.

Mrs. Robert McGill of Little River, Sheffield, died at a friend's home at Gibson, York Co., to which place she was removed from the Victoria hospital, where she had been receiving medical treatment. She was buried today in the public gurdial ground at Little River. The Rev. A. Freeman officiated. She leaves a sorrowing and affectionate wife and mother.

Mrs. George Clark of Clark's Corner was laid away today in her long resting place in the Lakeville Corner cemetery in the presence of a large concourse of sad, sorrowing friends and mourners. The Rev. Mr. Parkins, Methodist minister of the circuit, officiated. Mrs. Clark was a bride of but a year and left an infant child.

Hollie and George W. Bridges of Lower Sheffield disposed of today a large drove of beef cattle for Fredericton consumption. John McCartney was the purchaser.

C. S. Bridges, farmer and lumberman, has removed from his farm beside the river and taken up his winter quarters again at Lakeville Corner. Archibald Tilley, eldest son of the late Samuel Tilley of Little River, Sheffield, crossed over the border line last week and brought up from Jamaica a loving bride from one of the families of Mr. Farris, which is expected to add to the interest of his new made home, and also to the society of the settlement in Little River, Sheffield.

John Amos Hudin, who had the unpleasant altercation with his sons a few weeks since, that unfortunately resulted in a charge of light shot in his lower extremities, has so far recovered as to be able to go up Little River stream to superintend his lumber operations now carried on there. The Sheffield boys of the Star line

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names and dates.

ANODYNE LIMENT Inflammation. Old fashioned, noble hearted Family Irritation and inflammation; such as colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, chaps, back, side, neck, mumps, muscular rheumatism, stings, sprains, etc.

WESTMORLAND CO. Weston, Dec. 9.—Horton, the Toronto commercial traveler, who made a record of committing suicide by taking a fatal dose of morphine while under the influence of alcohol, landed in the police office on a charge of drunkenness. He had been arrested by a constable and a boarder in the hotel where he had been staying.

YORK CO. On Monday, Dec. 8, one day, while Charles DeWitt of Rock Road was striking his axe into the wood, a boy named Frank Harris ran up to him and received a ugly blow on the forehead.

Dis-ease Relieved in 30 Minutes. Agnew's Cure for the Heart affords relief in all cases of Organic Heart Disease in a few minutes, and so holds it is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering, Pain in Left Side and all ailments of a diseased heart. One box.

WFOUNDLAND COAL. The Messrs. Contractors for the Island railway discovered another coal bed in the Codroy valley, situated that the product can be shipped by rail to Fort au Cap, near Cape Ray, and used on the steamers bound from Moncton to England. These ocean steamers are obliged to call at Sydney, or cooling purposes.

Words. The systems of bookkeeping are the most business and accurate of the six months' report. It is the only one that shows you where you stand. It is the only one that shows you where you are going. It is the only one that shows you where you have been.

CHRISTMAS SONG. Why do little children sing? Once a lovely shilling seen by shepherds from afar gently moved until its light made a manager's eyes bright.

THE SAINT CAME. "If you please, sir?" "En? What now?" The crusty old gentleman turned suddenly and sharply and glanced from beneath his shaggy eyebrows at the little figure beside him.

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Christmas Morning—At Mother's Bedroom Door.

Christmas morning, at Mother's Bedroom Door. The narrow streets below and then away to the far horizon. This beautiful home of his crowned the summit of this purple hill, and was uplifted as a single point above the noise and dust and wretchedness of the city that lay below.

HOME CROWNED THE SUMMIT OF THIS PURPLE HILL. There was a hurried tap at the door, and Mrs. Murray presented herself. Her comfortable figure was stiffened in the neat dress that she had worn in the street. Her round face was wreathed with smiles, but she was obviously flustered and quivering with fear.

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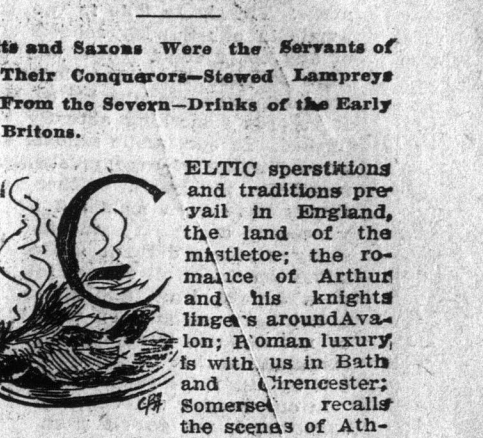
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NORMAN CHRISTMAS.

Celts and Saxons Were the Servants of Their Conquerors—Stewed Lampreys From the Severn—Drinks of the Early Britons.



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was free excepting coal oil... found was ample profit... manufacture of the raw ma...

Mr. McCordick said that he... with the 17.2 per cent... and shoe leather, and...

Chaplin, manufacturer of... edge tools, represented... the five makers in Cana...

representing the canned... duty, favored the 25 per... cents a pound.

and Expenditure for the... ending in June last.

Dec. 10.—The Interce... commission has just...

submitted presents the... of an income account by... all groups for roads...

TO JOIN THE U. S.

Dec. 4, per str. China, to... Dec. 10.—Annexation of...

ST SHIP IN THE WORLD.

Bulletin has before refered... American line... the Pennsylvania, whose...

in THE WEEKLY SUN.

25c. SENT by mail to our account will bring you by return... mail, post paid, a beautiful China Silk Handkerchief...

50c. A beautiful made up silk scarf and silk lined, regular... \$1.00 tie, all for Christmas Presents.

FRASER, FRASER & CO., CHEAPSIDE, 40 and 42 KING STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Wholesale.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Lamb, Beef, Pork, Butter, etc.

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Table listing various goods and their prices, including Beef, Pork, Butter, etc.

Wholesale.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Coffee, Tea, etc.

Wholesale.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Flour, etc.

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MACEO'S LAST LETTER.

He Favored Riveria as His Successor as Leader.

Was the Late Insurgent General Entrapped and Assassinated?

The United States House Discusses the Cuban Question in a Lively Fashion.

New York, Dec. 14.—The last letter that the Cuban Junta in this city received from General Antonio Maceo...

He always met with my cordial approval, and in those instances where he has been compelled to think and act for himself he has shown a coolness, a wisdom and a strategic talent...

Washington, Dec. 14.—The reported assassination of Maceo has re-kindled the Cuban question in the house...

The house leaders are disposed to be very conservative in their treatment of this question...

Representative McCreary of Kentucky, formerly chairman of the committee, said that the killing of Maceo...

Fredericton, Dec. 14.—The written examinations for applicants for third-class certificates...

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON, St. John, N. B.

ENTRANCE TO CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, 30 and 41 Germain St, Opposite Country Market. Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets and Furniture.



OUR MEN'S \$10 ULSTERS.

A splendid Ulster, very warm, fits well, will wear well and keep its color and shape.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Quarantine Restrictions Between Canada and United States.

The Taking Over of the St. Lawrence Railway by the Government.

L. O. David's Book, The Clergy and its Work, Forbidden by the Church.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—The railway committee of the privy council will meet on January 5th instead of Dec. 29th...

Ernest Kemp, oyster expert for the fisheries department, has returned to Ottawa...

The Canadian Sault canal closed on the 10th instant. A total of 5,132 vessels passed through from May to December...

Montreal, Dec. 14.—The Halifax Chronicle's denial as to the transfer of the St. Lawrence railway...

Mr. Peters held the extracts were not qualifying, but distinctly different...

The commissioners, however, decided that Hon. Mr. Dickinson should read his extracts...

As Justice King pointed out that the documents did not prove that Bechtel was an American citizen...

TRUE BLUE!

New Suits for Men, Youths and Boys all Navy Blue Serges, extra quality.

Separate Golf Pants for boys of 4 to 10 years, \$1.20; and for boys of 12 to 15 years, \$1.50.

Golf Suits—Norfolk Jackets and Blouse Pants for boys of 4 to 10 years, \$3.75; for boys of 12 to 15 years, \$4.75.

Three Piece Nicker Suits—single breasted for boys of 12 to 15 years, \$4.60; double breasted for boys of 13 to 15 years, \$8.75.

Youth Suits—long trousers, for youths of 15 to 18 years, single breasted \$5.50; for youths of 15 to 17 years, double breasted \$5.75.

Very superior quality for youths of 15 to 18 years, single breasted, \$10.75; double breasted \$11.50.

Young Men's Suits, perfect in fit, very best quality of serge, \$13.50.

Men's Suits—single breasted, \$6.00, \$8.75, \$13.50; double breasted, \$6.75, \$13.00, \$14.25.

Mancheston, Robertson & Allison.

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Mancheston, Robertson & Allison.

Richmond, sixty-eight miles from Montreal, the defective work preventing the remaining thirteen miles from being worked this winter...

Queens Co. Peter Duffie, a general merchant of Hibernia, sold out his place of business...

On Wednesday night there was a light fall of snow, making quite good sledding and brisk business for the blacksmiths...

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PROVINCIAL.

CHARLOTTE CO.

Grand Manan, Dec. 9.—A lodge of Knights of Pythias was organized at North Head on the evening of the 2nd inst. by Dr. J. M. Deacon, grand councillor; Supreme Representative W. C. Hazen, grand warden; and Grand Keeper of Rolls and Seals J. C. Henry and other prominent knights from St. Stephen and Eastport and Capt. John H. Pratt of the dominion s.s. Cutler were at the organization. We look for an active and flourishing branch of the K. P.'s here on the island.

Col. E. A. Calder's wife is very ill, and much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Calder and his little ones. The past few months Mr. Calder has had much trouble. Rev. Henry Hart, F. C. Baptist, is here again. The new F. C. Baptist church at Castella is nearing completion on the outside and will be a neat and pretty building.

Emerson Benson died on the 2nd inst. from consumption. He was a young man highly respected in the community. Miss Della Guptill, who has been teaching music on the island, has gone to St. John for the winter, and will visit her sister, Mrs. Armstrong. She will return in April and resume the instruction of her classes.

We are glad to report the recovery of the sheep Hortense, which sunk off Henderson's point a month ago. She was very little damaged and a small reward will put her in good condition again. Her owner, Wm. J. Morse, paid out seven hundred dollars cash for the boat.

SUNBURY CO.

Maugerville, Dec. 10.—John McGrath, who was badly kicked by a horse, is improving, and will likely recover. George Day had one of his hands badly bitten and he was otherwise injured about the head by the same horse on the same day. A difficulty has arisen between Mrs. Bridges and Wm. Charters—landlord and tenant—about the division of hay in a mow. Bridges cut down the mow and pressed his share. After it was pressed Charters hauled part of it away and locked it up on the premises. Bridges got a search-warrant and recaptured the lost hay. The end is not yet.

Wm. D. Bailey lost a valuable mare last week from over-heating and has another horse in a critical condition from a like cause. Dr. Philip Cox has accepted the principalship of the Chatham high school. Emery Sewell has sent a party of men up the Ormocote to get brackets and a pedion.

A petition is being circulated praying the postmaster general to deal leniently with Postmaster Shields, and that he may not be dismissed without cause. WESTMORLAND CO. Sackville, N. B., Dec. 11.—Tonight a most interesting pupils' recital was given in Beethoven hall by the pupils of the conservatory. There was a small audience, probably owing to the fact that it was not known very generally that the recital would take place. Usually these recitals are so well attended that it is abundant evidence that the work being done is highly efficient. It may safely be said that never before was the staff of the conservatory so proficient as it is at the present time. The vocal solos by Misses Suse and Dorothy Webb and Jean Bruce, reflects great credit on Mr. Chisholm. The vocal solos by Misses Campbell and L. Whitney, both from Chatham, were also very good. Those of Miss Page and Miss H. Sinclair from Franz. Miss F. Hewson's piano solo was a waltz of Chopin's. Miss Sadie Borden in Liszt's Rhapsody No. 3, ended the lengthy but interesting programme.

YORK CO.

Fredericton, Dec. 11.—Hon. Abner Reid McClellan was sworn in lieutenant governor of New Brunswick this afternoon at 3.30 in the supreme court room in the legislative buildings. John J. McGee, clerk of the privy council, arrived on the clock with the court covered volume from the privy council for private use. His honor was heartily congratulated by those present, who included Sheriff Sterling, Auditor General Beek, Senator Wark, D. Jordan, Q. C. J. W. McCready, H. V. Bridges, G. J. Barry, O. S. Crockett, R. Crookshank, Jas. T. Sharkey, Andrew Inches, Col. Marsh, Wm. Lemont, Geo. W. Black, Dr. J. W. Bridges, Hon. P. G. Ryan, Mayor Vanwart, J. F. Richards, P. B. Edgecombe, Dr. Inch, Z. R. Everett, Martin Lemont, F. D. Clements, Dean Partridge, Hon. A. F. Randolph, F. E. Smith, G. H. Hunt, Wm. Barker, W. G. Clarke, Mark Neville, R. S. Barker, R. L. W. Tibbet, R. B. McClellan, Rev. J. Freeman, J. A. Tilton, St. John. Judges Barker entertained the following gentlemen at dinner at the Barker house this evening: Judge Vanwart, Attorney General Mitchell, Chief Commissioner Emmerson, Surveyor General Dunn, T. C. Allan, H. B. Rainsford, D. Jordan, C. H. T. Winslow, E. H. Allen, Lt. Col. Surgeon McClellan, Collector Street, A. J. Gregory and W. F. Smith.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS.

Petition Against Mr. McAllister of Restigouche Through Out.

Application of the Petitioners in the Case Against Hon. Mr. Foster.

The Appeal in the Case of Sir John C. Allen v. Coll Dismissed.

Fredericton, Dec. 12.—Decision was given in several cases today in addition to the election petitions. The case against Mr. McAllister of Restigouche through out. The application of the petitioners in the case against Hon. Mr. Foster. The appeal in the case of Sir John C. Allen v. Coll dismissed.

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SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS.

Petition Against Mr. McAllister of Restigouche Through Out.

Application of the Petitioners in the Case Against Hon. Mr. Foster.

The Appeal in the Case of Sir John C. Allen v. Coll Dismissed.

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BOSTON LETTER.

Sensational Revelations Looked For in the Bram Murder Trial.

Recent Deaths of Provincials—Canadian Horses Selling Freely—Seeking a Divorce—The Lumber and Fish Markets.

(From own own Correspondent.) Boston, Dec. 12.—The Bram murder trial, which opens Monday, is attracting a good deal of attention, and it is safe to say that when the case is ended it will be recorded as one of the most remarkable on record. U. S. Consul Ingraham of Halifax and several others from that city are already here, most of whom will give evidence. Among the witnesses are James A. Ross, Thomas Examiner, Finn of Halifax, Wm. McDonald, A. B. Crosby, J. White, pilot, Detective Power, Sergeant Lehan, Recorder McCoy, Police-man Cline and other Nova Scotians. The case is being followed with interest in New England and the provinces. Last summer while the barkentine Herbert A. Fuller was on a voyage from Boston to Rio de Janeiro, Cape Nash, the vessel, Laible, on the second Mate Bamberg were murdered. The affair occurred when the ship was only a few days out from Boston. The victims had been killed with an axe and the bodies were thrown overboard. A Boston student, who was on the ship, called on the crew when the murders were discovered, and the first mate, Thomas Bram and Brown, the man at the wheel, at the time were put in irons. The ship was portly navigated for a few days, but finally the Nova Scotia coast was sighted. The Fuller was arrested. After a hearing the men were sent to Boston, where Bram was indicted by the grand jury in the United States district court, and the other men were released. There is no direct evidence against Bram, but the circumstantial aspect of the case, it is said, will prove sensational.

Canadian horses are still being sold here, although the market is not what it once was. Prices are up for the best driving and team horses, and generally low. Mrs. Margaret Mathewson has petitioned the Suffolk county court to grant her a divorce from Angus Mathewson, Baddeck, N. S. The grounds are desertion, and Mrs. Mathewson also asks for the custody of her child. Among the provincials who have died here recently were the following: Julia E. McCormack, daughter of Maj. McCormack, formerly of St. John, aged 32 years; Theodore H. Bradshaw, 33 years old, formerly of St. Martins, N. B.; James H. Wilson, 50 years old, formerly of Queens county, N. B.; Mary McNeil, 28 years old, of Prince Edward Island; Mary McQuaid, 49 years, formerly of Moncton and Charlot; James R. Gould, formerly of Amherst.

The authorities of Middleton, Conn., are investigating a murder case there in which Edward Rogers, a Canadian, was found guilty of killing an old man. Since the trial he has received information which leads him to believe that Rogers is not the murderer. David Watson, Jr., Montreal, and Miss Mabel B. Norfolk of Scotland, formerly of Shediac and Moncton, were married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride, 282 Pine street, Springfield. The bride was Miss Watson, formerly of Queens county, N. B.; Mary McNeil, 28 years old, of Prince Edward Island; Mary McQuaid, 49 years, formerly of Moncton and Charlot; James R. Gould, formerly of Amherst.

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ROSSLAND, B. C.

Messrs Blair and Donville Reach the Town on Their Excursion.

Rossland, B. C., Dec. 11.—Messrs Blair and Donville arrived this afternoon, spent yesterday evening and forenoon today as the guests of F. A. Heintz at the hotel, inspecting the smelter. This afternoon they visited the Centre mine. They will visit the other big mines tomorrow, and will be entertained at a banquet by the Board of Trade in the evening.

It is definitely announced that the War Eagle smelter will be located at Northport, Wash., will have a capacity of 250 tons per day, and will be in operation May 1st. The freight and treatment charges will be low enough to enable the moving of ten dollar ore at a good profit. Crosscut tunnel, on Northern Belle, has opened up a ledge twenty feet wide, at a depth of eighty feet, two feet of clean ore found on the hanging wall. Gold Star, five miles northwest of the town, has tapped four feet of \$20 ore in Winze from tunnel. The property is owned principally in Toronto.

When a man has suffered for many years with a weakness that makes his life and work of all that really makes life worth while, who after years of doctoring with all sorts of patent medicines and alleged specialities, he discovers a remedy that brings back to him the power and physical energy that seemed to him long since lost, he naturally feels generous, he wants his fellowmen to know about it. He feels that his mission on earth is to tell out of bondage men who are today suffering with a shameful nervous system, just as he did; men, who by their own secret following of a mental torture that their wits cannot adequately describe.

The world has come to look at such sufferers on a different light from former days. No longer are they regarded as unfortunate, nor criminals, they have lacked moral courage. They are regarded as men of high character, or they have acquired sacred habits from some man whose writings are saturated. The world has been the incentive that causes a man to degrade his being and isolate himself from his friends. He needs the right kind of fellowship and good cheer. It is wrong to denounce him for his folly, and it is equally useless to give him advice. He must have the hungry man's bread, not a stone, offered him. This is why I send the prescription which made me a man among men. How to any one who writes for K. I know the aversion that suffering men have to the least semblance of publicity, and I therefore send the prescription securely sealed in a plain envelope, without name, to show writers. It came from thousands of men have written me, to say how glad they were to get this prescription, and every mail brings encouraging reports of severe cases of physical debility cured and emasculated men restored to natural strength.

Now, my friend, do not sit and wonder how I can afford to give away this valuable recipe, but write for it today. It is free to all, and I want every man to have his share in the fullest confidence, THOMAS SLEATER, Box 126, Kalamazoo, Mich. 1260

NEWFOUNDLAND LUMBER. The First Cargo of Pine Ever Shipped from the Colony to Boston. Boston, Dec. 12.—Capt. Deltale of the British steamer Acadia, which arrived today from Clode Sound, N. F., brought a cargo of 491,680 feet of pine lumber, which is the first cargo of lumber ever shipped from Newfoundland to this city by steamer. Clode Sound, from which port the steamer came, is situated on Bonaville bay, and is a small fishing settlement and the terminus of a railroad which connects with several mills in the interior of Newfoundland. This port is comparatively new to the shipping world.

A blithe heart makes a blooming visage. To tie to a child is to plant a weed in a garden of flowers.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION. Arrangement Between United States and Great Britain. Uncle Sam, Accordingly, Has Received a Set-back on Treaty Making.

Boston, Dec. 11.—A despatch to the Globe from Caracas, Venezuela, via Hayti, says: Senator Andrade, the Venezuelan minister to the United States, was to leave yesterday for Washington with the cabinet's approval of the Guiana boundary arbitration treaty, but his departure was suddenly stopped on account of the intervention of England. The interpretation put upon this movement is that public opinion has conquered, and that Venezuela will withhold her consent to the arrangement entered into between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury, thus nullifying all the work that culminated in this treaty. Comments on the part of the press and public on the negotiations continue to be very bitter. Senator Thomas Michela, one of the republic's greatest jurists, who was Venezuela's minister at the court of St. James when Venezuela broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain on account of the boundary question, published a letter yesterday evening which has created a sensation. It is an open secret that the intense feeling which it has engendered was the cause of Minister Andrade's departure being so abruptly stopped. The president and cabinet had hoped that their formal acceptance of the treaty, subject as the constitution provides to ratification by congress, would allay the public's hostility to the agreement, but today's developments have alarmed them.

Neither Crespo nor the members of his official family are willing to try any longer to stem the apparently English tide and it was asserted that when Andrade leaves for Washington he will bear nothing more than a diplomatic note to Cleveland, and that the treaty will be duly laid before congress when it reassembles next February in regular session. Michela, in his letter, discussed the protocol in all its bearings from the standpoint of a patriot and ends by denouncing it as absolutely worthless. He says first that the adoption of the protocol would invest the United States with protectorate over this and the other republics of South America, and this move he thinks would be dangerous. Next he regards the clause which states that fifty years' occupation shall make a good title as "outrageously unjust," and Venezuela's interests, and as "wholly in favor of England." So vehemently does he denounce this clause that, basing his opinion of the whole on it, he declares that the treaty is "a trick, a trick." "Better lose the territory by force," are Senator Michela's words, "than acquiesce in the arbitration of the question under the terms of this treaty. We may regret it, if we have to go to war over it. It is lost to us forever if we accept this protocol." Senator Michela adds that arbitration must be unconditional, and that, above all, Venezuela must be represented on the tribunal.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM. In the course of an article on the recent appreciation of Russia, King's in Paris, the New York World has an interesting article on the subject of British imperialism, which, as everybody knows, Mr. Kipling's war writings are saturated. The World says: "France, or at least Paris, has at last discovered that Russia is something, and something. And one of the Parisian visitors in trying to find out what it comes to, says that it is the most impressive thing he has seen since he got to Paris, and it is without sentiment, it is also without a trace of the spirit of the age. It is 'All that is good, but it does not do credit for Kipling. Back of him and operating through him is something stronger than his methods or even his individuality. It was the spirit of later-day English imperialism."

It was "hallo" delight to study the history of England in its literature. If he were still living Kipling would long ago have been mooned and labelled as an ideal at best, and in the England of the present it is no longer even a dream. In its head we have a determined imperialism, which does not stop to pretend to nobility of spirit or to have a divine tide in superior virtue—an imperialism which, wherever it finds weakness to be subdued, asserts divine right by giving the order: "Fix bayonets and forward!" "It is this that Kipling stands for as clearly as Scott stood for aristocratic chivalry that it best was never more than a bluff pretence. But the imperial spirit which Kipling represents is an always prompt reality."

The members of Garibaldi Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 138, Elgin parish, Albert county, met in their hall on Dec. 7th and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Robert Bannister, W. M.; D. H. Bannister, D. M.; Frank Coleman, chap.; James A. Colwell, fin. sec.; Bliss O. Blens, rec. sec.; Mario Coleman, D. of C.; J. A. Coleman, O. T. J. H. Gildart, B. C. committee; Sherman Martin, Wallace Smith, Thomas Bannister.

Advertisements in THE WEEKLY SUN.

SHIP NEWS.

(For week ending December 15th.)

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Dec 9-Costwise-Sch Helen M. 62, Hat-

sch Ave Stogerson, Nixa Blanche, 30,

Crocker, from Frederic, New York, J.

Williams, coal.

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bert, from Sydney, NSW; Tre Syakon,

Hall, from Chatham, NB.

At Preston, Dec 5, bark Adonis, Hal-

son, from Bay View, NB; Dec 10, ship

Canara, from New York.

At Glasgow, Dec 6, str Wildroot, Car-

ter, from Baltimore; bark Africa, Fed-

eration, from Baltimore.

At Demerara, Nov 15, brig Clyde, Stru-

m, from St. John; Dec 10, ship Canara,

from New York.

At St. John, Dec 11, brig Venturo,

Schive, from St. Catherine for New York;

scha Laconia, Card, from Barbados; Grace

Day, do, and at remount, 24th; Trader,

Swim, from Shelburne via Barbados; 24th,

Sch O Hamilton, J. W. W. from Barbado,

for United States.

At Calcutta, Dec 5, previously, bark Mo-

zambique, Strachan, from New York.

At Pohn Spain, Nov 13, sch Myrtles, Rich-

ards, from St. John; Dec 10, ship Canara,

from New York.

At London, Dec 9, ship Kommander

Sven Fort, Nelson, from Dalhousie; 10th,

str Damara, Chambers, from St. John;

At Liverpool, Dec 8, ship Harvest Queen,

Foreth, from Montreal; 8th, ship Corinas,

Davidson, from St. John.

At New York, Dec 10, ship New York

for Manila.

At London, Dec 10, bark Brillant, from

Tadoussac.

At Penarth, Dec 10, bark Irma, Smith,

Superior, from St. John; Dec 11, ship

Canara, from New York.

At Kingston, 11, Nov 29, str Premier,

Hopkins, from Halifax; Dec 5, Bermuda,

Scott, from Halifax.

At Barbados, Dec 13, bark Kate F Troop,

Fowler, from Boston; Dec 13, bark

At Fleetwood, Dec 12, bark Kong Sverre,

Larsen, from Daubouss.

At Liverpool, Dec 10, ship Karoo, Peter,

from St. John.

At Sydney, NSW, Dec 11, ship Canara,

from New York.

At Newcastle, NSW, Nov 7, ship John

McLeod, Stuart, from Sydney.

At Chatham, NB, Dec 10, ship Canara,

from New York.

At Valencia, Dec 4, bark Antonio Jane,

Gabriel, from Brunswick; Emilia F, Fer-

rari, from Chatham, N. B.

At Tur's Island, Nov 29, schs Three

Bells, Thorsen, from Trinidad; 24th, sch

24th for Lookport, NB; 21st, schs Yucatan,

Conrod, from Porto Rico (and sailed 24th

for Lunenburg; 21st, schs Yucatan, Con-

rod, from Trinidad; 21st, schs Yucatan,

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Frederation, W. E., via New Bedford, Mass;

W. Jones, from Hillsboro, NB; for Ho-

boken.

New York, Dec 2-7, Lightship Board

given notice that as soon as possible the

buoys at Plum Beach Shoal, Desloge Is-

land, and Ohio Ledge, Narragansett Bay,

and other buoys throughout the Third

Lighthouse district, except those in New

York harbor, will be taken up for the win-

ter months of the year by the buoys of

the same color and number in each case.

The iron buoys in upper New York Bay and

in lower New York Bay will be kept in

position until their removal is compelled

by weather.

Washington, Dec 8-Notice is given by

the Lightship Board that on or about Dec

8 (light vessel No. 2) moved about one mile

to the southward and eastward of the rocky

point making off from Gooseberry Neck, NY

and is now in position to be used as a

station for the entrance to the harbor. It

will show the same as light vessel No

2, a fixed white reflector light, and during

thick or foggy weather the fog signal will

be a whistle of the same character as

light vessel No. 9 has. The light vessel

will be used as a station for the entrance

to the harbor. It will show the same as

light vessel No. 2, a fixed white reflector

light, and during thick or foggy weather

the fog signal will be a whistle of the

same character as light vessel No. 9 has.

The light vessel will be used as a station

for the entrance to the harbor. It will

show the same as light vessel No. 2, a

fixed white reflector light, and during

thick or foggy weather the fog signal

will be a whistle of the same character

as light vessel No. 9 has. The light ves-

sel will be used as a station for the en-

trance to the harbor. It will show the

same as light vessel No. 2, a fixed white

reflector light, and during thick or foggy

weather the fog signal will be a whistle

of the same character as light vessel No.

9 has. The light vessel will be used as

a station for the entrance to the harbor.

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No. 2, a fixed white reflector light, and

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weather the fog signal will be a whistle

of the same character as light vessel No.

9 has. The light vessel will be used as