

O. Trevelyan Rejected. The Right Hon. G. (local), secretary for the cabinet of Lord Rose...

WHITE-WEAR SALE—1897. SHIRT WAISTS FOR 1897. NEW PRINTED CAMBRICS AND LAWS FOR 1897. NEW BLACK DRESS MATERIALS FOR 1897. REPEAT ORDERS.

DOWLING BROTHERS, 95 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

FATAL CONSUMPTION. Most Deadly of Communicable Diseases in New York. The New York health board considered on Tuesday a report on tuberculosis...

ON LOYALIST SOIL. Beckles Willson Makes Some Remarks About St. John. His Railway Information May Have Been Extrigcted from the Daily Telegraph Files.

REPORT OF LITTLE GIRLS' HOME. The result of the year's work in connection with the "Home for Little Girls" on the whole satisfactory. Although we felt that more might be accomplished along this line if all our members were interested.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN. By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John. Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the race.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

MANN'S CELEBRATED GREEN BONE CUTTERS. Are certainly a very necessary article with owners of poultry. When hens are fed on GREEN CUT BONE they lay from 200% to 400% more than without it.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ST. JOHN. and, indeed, of the whole of New Brunswick, is timber. Everywhere you go the eye meets the timber...

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE. Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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LEGAL 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 sent to contain money...

THE WEEKLY SUN

is the most vigorous paper in the Maritime Provinces—14 pages—\$1.00 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 25 cents each insertion.

THIS PAPER IS MAILED REGULARLY TO ITS SUBSCRIBERS UNTIL A DEFINITE ORDER TO DISCONTINUE IS RECEIVED AND ALL ARREARS ARE PAID IN FULL.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 10, 1896.

NOT AN EASY SESSION.

It is reported that Mr. Laurier has decided to drop or postpone for another year much of the legislation promised for the coming session.

It is true that the session of 1893 was not a long one, compared with some other recent sessions. It lacked a few days of ten weeks.

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Parliament is now called to meet some thirteen weeks before the time of Mr. Laurier's departure.

These are considerations for the ministry. It will be the duty of the opposition to see that every objectionable

measure of the government meets with its proper resistance. This government is not to be allowed to force bad measures through the house without discussion or opposition in order that parliament may be prorogued before Mr. Laurier departs.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The Sun offers hearty congratulations to Senator Temple on an event which is about to take place in his life.

Last year the Canadian government got from the English mint a quantity of silver coins for circulation in this country, paying the value of the silver and the cost of manufacture.

The United States people were quite determined that Great Britain should arbitrate the boundary question with Venezuela. But they are rather afraid of the scheme of arbitration for the adjustment of difficulties between Great Britain and the United States.

The Nova Scotia government has found a bonanza in old postage stamps. This is one instance in which a government's assets has not been over-valued on the balance sheet.

It is stated that United States Senators Stinson of Michigan and Brewster of Wisconsin are natives of New Brunswick.

OUR ANNUAL EXPLANATION.

"Will you please tell your readers what is the meaning of the word 'bi-metalism'?" asks an old subscriber.

bank notes used as money, and they are not money at all, but only promises to pay.

Without going into a technical discussion, it may be explained that in this country gold is the standard coin metal. Silver and copper are subsidiary metals used because gold cannot well be coined into small change.

So in Canada it does not matter that while a five dollar gold piece contains five dollars worth of gold, five dollars in silver coins contain silver to the value of less than half that sum.

The building is owned and occupied as a stable in the rear of the mill by three valuable horses. The animals were taken out, but the flames did not reach the barn, although it was filled with smoke.

The Ploton Standard reports that when Mr. Blair came to that town he had a whole special train of three cars and came and went "just like the wicked torpedoes to do."

The 9,000 ton United States cruiser Brooklyn, which cost \$4,000,000 is a partial wreck in the Delaware river, and another new warship has met with an accident on the eve of a voyage.

A BIG WINDFALL.

Nova Scotia Government Gets Eighteen Thousand Dollars for Old Postage Stamps.

Premier Murray of Nova Scotia, in the course of his budget speech on Tuesday, made the following interesting statement:

THE OILED FEATHER IN 1897.

Use It Skillfully and You Will Find Happiness. Quite a number of years ago, says the Boston Herald, a little unpretending story was printed that had a tremendous run.

NORTH END FIRE.

The Lorne Hotel Destroyed at an Early Hour February 4th.

The Occupants Have a Narrow Escape—No Insurance on the Building or Furniture.

Fire was discovered in the Lorne Hotel, Inlandtown, at an early hour on 4th inst. with the result that the large three story building is almost entirely destroyed.

The building is owned and occupied as a stable in the rear of the mill by three valuable horses. The animals were taken out, but the flames did not reach the barn, although it was filled with smoke.

The fire started around the chimney in the upper floors and when discovered had gained great headway, the entire building being filled with smoke. The flames spread fast, the structure being entirely of wood, burning rapidly.

At one time it was feared that the horse stable building adjoining below would be caught, but in the rear it escaped injury by the flames.

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A SKETCH

Of the Seventh Day Adventists and Their Work.

(For The Sun.)

Fifty years ago they only had about half a dozen ministers, they had no churches, no organizations, no publishing houses, printing presses, book concerns, sanitariums, benevolent institutions, colleges, academies and other schools.

The Adventists take a great interest in educational work. They have four large and flourishing colleges in the United States of America and one in Kentworth, near Cape Town, South Africa.

Benevolent Institutions.—This people have six benevolent institutions, four in America, one in Clarnont, South Africa, and another at Kimberley, South Africa.

Besides these benevolent institutions the Medical Missionary and Benevolent association has the supervision of a number of other philanthropic enterprises, such as medical missions and hospitals at the following places:

A CATASTROPHE.

(From Harper's Round Table.)

The train was roaring along about forty miles an hour and the conductor was busily punching tickets full of holes, when a little thin old man sat in one of the corner seats picked up a paper.

"Mister conductor, you are sure and let me off at Speers Station. You see, this is the first time I ever rode on steam cars, and I don't know anything about these things. You won't forget it, eh?"

"All right, sir; I won't forget." The old man brushed back a stray lock of hair and, straightening himself, gazed with increasing wonder at the flying landscape, every now and then exclaiming: "Grossus! 'By gum!" etc.

SUICIDE AT THE ALMS HOUSE.

John O'Neil, an Old Dry Goods Clerk, Cuts His Throat With a Razor.

John O'Neil, an inmate of the alms house, committed suicide at an early hour on the 3rd inst. by cutting his throat with a razor. He died immediately after.

Mr. O'Neil was a man of 55 years of age and has been an inmate of the institution off and on for the past twelve years. In his days of affluence before misfortune overtook him he was employed in various dry goods houses in the city.

He occupied a cot in the hospital ward and only left it to take his meals, claiming to be too sick to work, although Dr. James Christie, the medical attendant, could find nothing specifically wrong with him.

At the inquest the principal witnesses were Dr. James Christie, Dr. James Christie and Hurley and McGivern, Superintendent Woods, in his evidence, said that he considered the deceased to be of unsound mind, although in no way dangerous, and had entered the room before the act.

THE WEEKLY SUN \$1.00 a year.

Good Words From Old Students

I am in a position to speak positively of the great benefit to me of the course which I took at your College, without it I could not have taken the position which was offered me here.

Head bookkeeper for Messrs. Macaulay Bros. & Co. Catalogue containing terms, etc. Also Circulars of the famous Isaac Pitman Shortland, mailed to any address.

ALBERT Hopewell Hill, Feb. snow has made fine... The following officers... MESSRS. McClellan... MESSRS. McClellan... MESSRS. McClellan...

PROVIN

ALBERT Hopewell Hill, Feb. snow has made fine...

The following officers... MESSRS. McClellan... MESSRS. McClellan... MESSRS. McClellan...

On account of the weather... MESSRS. McClellan... MESSRS. McClellan... MESSRS. McClellan...

At the recent by-law... MESSRS. McClellan... MESSRS. McClellan... MESSRS. McClellan...

Beaver lodge, No. 2... MESSRS. McClellan... MESSRS. McClellan... MESSRS. McClellan...

Geo. Langstroth has... MESSRS. McClellan... MESSRS. McClellan... MESSRS. McClellan...

Neale's election was... MESSRS. McClellan... MESSRS. McClellan... MESSRS. McClellan...

The annual meet... MESSRS. McClellan... MESSRS. McClellan... MESSRS. McClellan...

PROVINCIAL.

burned up the shaft... (40) and utterly de... (2) These, I, S. F... They also believe...

THE ALMS HOUSE. Did Dry Goods Clerk, at With a Razor...

re-entered there up till death... cot in the hospital left it to take his...

left to take his... James Christie, the... could find nothing...

able man, obliging every way, and no... ward went to sleep...

he said he had known long time past and... him of sound mind...

discovered after... a full beard... The only conclus...

CASTROPHE. (The Roup'd Table.)... roaring about...

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 2.—The recent snow has made fine hauling, and lumbermen are busy...

The following officers of Mt. Pleasant lodge, I. O. G. T., have been elected: W. J. McAlmon, C. T.; John A. Waite, W. T. W. A. West, chaplain...

At the recent by-election for the legislative eleven electors at the Cape, two at Charlottetown, and a third in St. John's...

KINGS CO. Moss Glen, Jan. 27.—The pie social held by the young ladies of the Methodist church proved a grand success...

Beaver Lodge, No. 338, I. O. G. T., has elected the following officers for the ensuing quarter: Alfred Green, C. T.; Maud Hornbrooke, W. T.; Albert Williams, sec.; Isabel Williams, F. S...

Geo. Langstroth has a crew cutting logs here. He expects to get out a large number, which will be sawn by a portable mill in the spring.

SUSSEX, Feb. 2.—Adding to the despatch in this morning's Sun, re the choosing of a rector for Trinity church last night it is stated there were ten applicants for the position...

WESTERLAND CO. Moncton, Feb. 2.—A lively discussion over Scott act matters took place at tonight's city council. The outcome was the appointment of Harris T. Cusack...

YORK CO. Fredericton, Feb. 2. There were three cases before the February sitting of York equity court this morning.

proud of their well earned and handsomely trophy. Thomas Beach, the breeder of Ayrshire cattle at Rochville, has sold three more of his bulls to J. E. Steves...

Fredericton, Feb. 3. Gunter v. Williams and others was before Judge Barker in the equity court all day. The action is brought by Mrs. Gunter, widow of the late George I. Gunter...

QUEBENS CO. White's Cove, Jan. 29.—About six inches of snow fell on Thursday, making very good sledding.

SAINT MARY'S NEWS. The public schools, closed during the month of January on account of the prevalence of measles, were opened again Monday. The trustees have had the buildings thoroughly cleaned and fumigated.

WEDDING BELLS. There was quite a large gathering at the Brunswick street Baptist church on the 8th inst. to witness the marriage of Capt. Charles Barnes of the sch. Gardfield White to Miss Laura Moore...

GOLDEN WEDDING. The home of J. N. Fullerton at Half Way River, N. S., was the scene of a very happy event, in which Mr. and Mrs. N. Fullerton celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding.

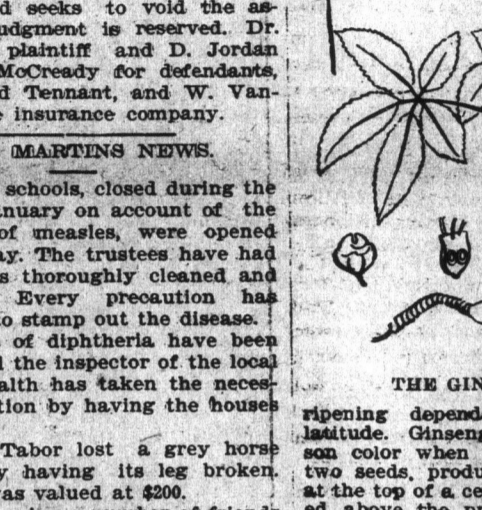
HON. MR. BLAIR'S HEARD DAY. The minister of railways arrived in the city early on the 6th inst. at his private car. He took care not to have the fact known until he had got through with an inspection of the railway buildings, etc.

THE TREATY SIGNED. Washington, Feb. 2.—The treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela for the settlement of the long pending Venezuelan boundary dispute, was signed at the state department at 4:30 o'clock today by Sir Julian Pauncefote...

GANDOR ON CANVAS. (Philadelphia Leader.) Artist—How do you like the treat? Artist—Well, I don't exactly like the treat; Artist—Neither do I—but it's yours.

CULTURE OF GINSENG

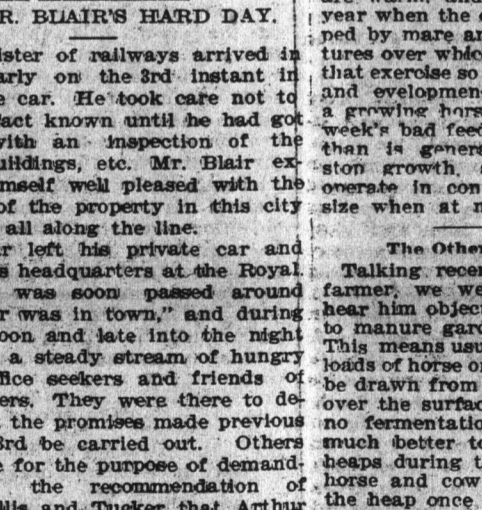
WHERE THE PLANT THRIVES BEST—THE KIND OF SOIL IT LOVES. The ginseng plant thrives best in loamy soils, such as are usually found in sugar maple and ash forests...



THE GINSENG PLANT. ripening depending somewhat upon latitude. Ginseng berries are of crimson color when ripe, each containing two seeds...

Big Sires Not the Best. A new edition of Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor, says on this subject: The largest sires are not the best...

HOW TO LOAD LOGS. A Method Which Enables Two to Do the Work of Four Men. Roll the log on a good sized pole, back the wagon, the butt end of the log should be in front of the wheel...



LOG LOADING MADE EASY. ter. This takes the strain off the shoulders. Let the pole rest on this and the log is loaded. In loading a large, heavy log, pry it up and place a thick block under it.

To Supply Cows Through Pipes. Mr. Andrews claims that coal can be piped to any desired point as easily as one can piped water to the house...

SELF-RELIANT SETTLERS.

An Article on the Results of Over-Assisted Settlement. A great deal is said about the necessity of finding means to induce immigrants to settle on the land...

Dividing a Pasture. I think it adds much to the value of pasture to divide it into small parcels, and change the cows each week...

CHEAP AND GOOD PASTURE FENCE. to be used with a common monkey wrench, and then staple a light galvanized wire...

Feed Well-Bred Hens. It is a question in the minds of a good many, whether pedigree or individual merit should be first considered in raising pigs for the market...

Rare Not Suitable For Milk Cows. A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman asks about rape as a feed. The paper replies: Do not feed it to milk cows...

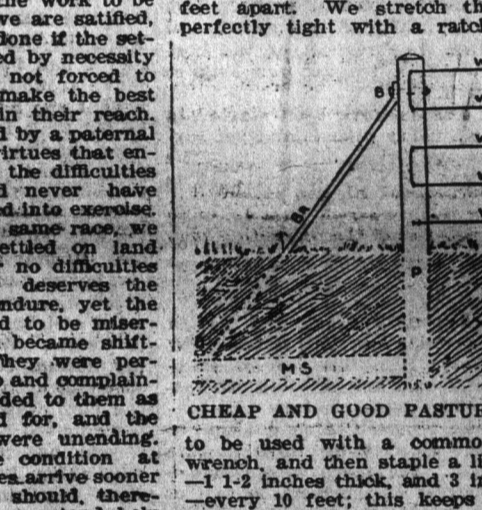
Mr. Andrews claims that coal can be piped to any desired point as easily as one can piped water to the house. He has demonstrated by an experimental line in New York that the coal can be crushed at a slight expense and carried in water through the mains.

THE EXPERT APIARIST.

He Will Watch His Bees in Winter as Well as in Summer. The expert bee-keeper watches his apiary in winter as well as in summer. True, the bees should not be disturbed if they are doing well...

It sometimes happens, notwithstanding the attention that may have been given to fall-feeding, that a colony may have consumed its supply of honey in midwinter.

It is made by boiling sugar syrup until it reaches the candy stage, and then pouring it while hot into plates. When cold it is ready for use.



These plates are then placed on the top of the cluster, and the bees will work on them as they would on the natural comb.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN. The paper replies: Do not feed it to milk cows, as it gives but milk and butter a taste similar to turning out very dry young cattle in a field...

It is not every farmer who is sufficiently level-headed to raise pigs and keep them growing at the highest possible rate of speed.

Advertises in THE WEEKLY SUN. Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN. The paper replies: Do not feed it to milk cows, as it gives but milk and butter a taste similar to turning out very dry young cattle in a field...

Good Words From Old Students. No. 8. Attention to speak positively of the use of the course which obliges, as without it I could not position which was offered.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

The Field Workers Conference—This was held during four recent days in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, under the presidency of Alfred Day, the general secretary of Ontario Sunday School Association.

Among the most popular residents of Vancouver is Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Hawson, and the following statement by Mr. Hawson will no doubt be of advantage to other ladies. She says: "I have derived so much benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as the following brief statement of facts will show, that the failure on my part to make public the facts of my case would be a neglect of duty to my fellow sufferers."

Normal classes have been started in two of the Sunday schools and yet further steps are being discussed. The meeting was of deep interest. The next will be held on the second Monday in April, when it is expected many prospects will be secured.

The following gentlemen have consented to be examiners of the Normal Classes who seek examination: J. D. Smith, D. D., chief superintendent of education; Rev. Joseph McLeod, D. D., G. U. Hay, M. A., Rev. G. O. Gates, M. A., Rev. W. O. Raymond, M. A., Rev. H. W. Stewart. This list insures the character of the work which will be passed, and is a fine illustration of the interdenominational character of association work.

The quarterly meeting of Kings Co. S. S. Association executive committee was held in the office of H. A. White, Saturday afternoon last, opening at 2.30 o'clock. There were present: Rev. A. M. Hubby, chairman of committee; A. Lucas, field secretary; and C. W. Hamilton, and Messrs. H. A. White, James A. Moore, J. S. Trites and H. D. Thompson, the latter named being secretary of the committee.

The matter of collecting slips in the interests of the Provincial Association was carefully looked at. It was resolved finally that no methods could be adopted by which the mission of these slips might be made more successful. They will be sent out at the usual times to the evangelists and winter school agents, and made returnable one month after date of sending out.

YORK ELECTION CASE.

Full Text of Judge Barker's Judgment Delivered on January 27. The Reasons Why His Honor Refused an Extension of Time in Mr. Foster's Case.

EXPERIENCE THE TEST. IT SEPARATES THE BENEFICIAL FROM THE WORTHLESS.

A Vancouver Lady, After Using Various Medicines for a Period of Eight Years, Pronounces Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Best Medicine She Knows.

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BANK OF MONTREAL.

Its St. John Banking Rooms a Credit to Canada. Changes that Have Lately Been Made in the Interior—A List of the Present Staff.

From the double standpoint of beauty and utility the banking rooms of the Bank of Montreal in this city cannot be surpassed by those of any other monetary institution in the Dominion. While the premises were in many respects all that could be desired, there were defects in the old arrangement of the bank floor that rendered changes desirable for the accommodation of patrons as well as to facilitate the labors of the staff.

Under the old order of things, the general arrangement of the bank floor was somewhat in the form of a horseshoe, with its open end towards the door, and much of the clerical work had to be done at the rear of the premises, remote from the windows. Only a radical change could remedy all that, and that radical change has been effected. The bank quarters were removed from the walls and concentrated in the centre of the floor, while to the public was relegated the space around the wall. The doorway on King street was filled up and a handsome window substituted in its stead, thus giving six large windows on that side of the bank, and thereby making the general effect much more harmonious than before.

The design of the bank enclosure is rich, yet chaste. The front of the counters is of cherry in solid panels, the counters themselves of mahogany and the whole is surmounted by brass work, inlaid with the latest designs. The doors and window frames are painted and grained to imitate mahogany, and the walls are painted in very light terra cotta. The ceilings are done in light blue, with ornamental cornices and gilded medallions, with lines and beads. Incandescent light and gas fixtures of solid yet pretty design, furnish all the artificial illumination that could be desired, and make the scene a very agreeable one.

Quebec—Montreal and Quebec. Ontario—Almonte, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Cornwall, Deseronto, Fort William, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Lindsay, London, Ottawa, Perth, Peterboro, Picton, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Marys, Toronto, Wallaceburg. New Brunswick—St. John, Moncton and Chatham. Nova Scotia—Halifax and Amherst. Manitoba and Northwest—Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg. British Columbia—Nelson, New Westminster, Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria and Rossland. In Newfoundland—St. Johns.

In Great Britain—London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E. C. 4. In the United States—New York: Walter Watson and R. Y. Hedden, agents, 69 Wall street; Chicago: Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, manager. Savings bank departments are connected with each Canadian branch, and deposits are received and interest allowed at current rates. Sterling letters of credit are issued negotiable in all parts of the world by the bank.

Forty-two years ago E. C. Jones entered the service of this bank in Hamilton, Ontario, and for the past twenty-two years he has occupied the responsible position of manager of the St. John branch, which under his able charge has not only largely increased its business, but has obtained an unassailable position in public favor. Mr. Jones is recognized by all as an authority on banking and kindred matters, and as a man who has the welfare of St. John at heart.

NOW BACK IN Presentation and Disposal of the Colors of the Prince of Wales Canadian Regiment.

The following is a full presentation of the colors of the Prince of Wales Canadian Regiment, taken from the don News of Jan. 23rd. The first public act of the Regiment was performed on the 11th of Nov. 1914, when the colors were presented to the Regiment by the Prince of Wales. The colors were presented to the Regiment by the Prince of Wales, and the colors were presented to the Regiment by the Prince of Wales.

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Advertisement for SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED, Cures Croup, Coughs, Colds. 50 YEARS IN USE. Price 25 cts a bottle.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Its St. John Banking Rooms a Credit to Canada. Changes that Have Lately Been Made in the Interior—A List of the Present Staff.

From the double standpoint of beauty and utility the banking rooms of the Bank of Montreal in this city cannot be surpassed by those of any other monetary institution in the Dominion. While the premises were in many respects all that could be desired, there were defects in the old arrangement of the bank floor that rendered changes desirable for the accommodation of patrons as well as to facilitate the labors of the staff.

Under the old order of things, the general arrangement of the bank floor was somewhat in the form of a horseshoe, with its open end towards the door, and much of the clerical work had to be done at the rear of the premises, remote from the windows. Only a radical change could remedy all that, and that radical change has been effected. The bank quarters were removed from the walls and concentrated in the centre of the floor, while to the public was relegated the space around the wall.

The design of the bank enclosure is rich, yet chaste. The front of the counters is of cherry in solid panels, the counters themselves of mahogany and the whole is surmounted by brass work, inlaid with the latest designs. The doors and window frames are painted and grained to imitate mahogany, and the walls are painted in very light terra cotta. The ceilings are done in light blue, with ornamental cornices and gilded medallions, with lines and beads. Incandescent light and gas fixtures of solid yet pretty design, furnish all the artificial illumination that could be desired, and make the scene a very agreeable one.

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NOW BACK IN CANADA.

Presentation and Disposal of the Original Colors of the 100th or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment.

The following is a full account of the first presentation of colors to the 100th Regt., taken from the Illustrated London News of Jan. 23rd, 1895—Page 24. The first public act of the Prince of Wales was performed last week at Shorncliffe. On Monday, 10th inst., his royal highness presented colors to the regiment raised in Canada, and called the "100th or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment of Foot."

The chaplain (the Rev. E. J. Parker) having read the form of prayer for blessing the colors, the two majors, Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson and Major Duan, took the colors and handed them to the Prince, upon which the two senior ensigns of the regiment (C. McD. Moorsom and J. G. Ridout) advanced, and kneeling before his royal highness, received them from him and placing them in the position whilst the Prince addressed the regiment as follows: "Lord Melville, Colonel de Rottenburg and officers and soldiers of the 100th Regiment, it is most gratifying to me that, by the Queen's grace, I have had the honor of holding a commission in the British army, should be the presentation of colors to a regiment which is the epitome of our Empire, and with which, at their desire, my name has been specially associated. The ceremonial in which we are now engaged possesses a peculiar significance and solemnity, because in confiding in you for the fidelity and valor, I not only recognize emphatically your enrolment into our national force, but celebrate an act which proclaims and strengthens the unity of the various parts of the Empire, and the loyalty of our common Sovereign. Although, owing to my youth and inexperience, I can but very imperfectly give expression to the sentiments which this occasion is calculated to awaken within me, and which are directed to the great and flourishing province of Canada, you may rest assured that I shall ever watch the progress and achievements of your gallant corps with deep interest, and that I heartily wish you all success in the prosecution of the noble career on which you have entered."

Colonel de Rottenburg, who is in command of the regiment, replied as follows: "May it please your royal highness, as the immediate commanding officer of your royal highness' Canadian regiment, I tender my humble duty to your royal highness for the honor which you have done in presenting your colors to this regiment, and for the gracious terms in which you addressed the officers and men. I assure your royal highness that we are all deeply grateful for this act on the part of your royal highness, and that the presentation of colors to this regiment was raised, and amongst whose ranks hundreds of its sons are serving, and all who belong to it are more or less connected with Canada, will also be most grateful for the honor which the first regiment raised in a colony for general service abroad has received from your royal highness, and I assure you that at the call of our Sovereign, Canada would send such a regiment as this one in defence of the empire, should such an emergency ever arise requiring their services. The 100th Regiment has received its first colors in the most honorable manner such could be bestowed, from the hands of the illustrious heir to the throne of this empire. It rests with the regiment to maintain their colors always with honor. I confidently assure your royal highness that they will do so. In the presence of an enemy, the officers and men of the 100th Regiment will be ready to shed their blood in the defence of their colors, of their Queen, and of their country. I again humbly thank your royal highness for the honor you have done the regiment."

Fort William, Calcutta. From the Officer Commanding 1st Leinster Regiment: To the Adjutant General, Horse Guards, London. Sir—Lieut. Col. Colham, 1st Bat'n, Leinster regiment, shortly proceeding to England on urgent private affairs, has kindly consented to take home the old colors of this battalion, which were replaced by new ones on the 21st ult. The old colors were the gift of the Canadian government to the 100th regiment which it raised in 1858. H. R. R. the Prince of Wales presented them to the regiment in January, 1859. It is the unanimous wish of all ranks of this battalion to offer these colors to the Dominion of Canada, with a hope that they find a resting place in some suitable place, such as the house of parliament or cathedral for the Lieut. Col. Colham is the oldest officer left with the battalion who belonged to the 100th regiment. If the government of Canada accept of the old colors, the regiment would feel much gratified by Lieut. Col. Colham being sent to Canada to hand over the colors. He has fifteen months' leave on private affairs. I have, etc.

(Sd.) D.W. MACKINNON, Lt.-Col. Commanding 1st Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadian). The War Office, the Colonial Office, War Office, 26th April, 1887. Sir—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Stanhope to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the officer commanding the battalion of the Prince of Wales' Leinster regiment (Royal Canadian) representing that it is the unanimous wish of all ranks to offer the old colors of the Battalion in order that they may be deposited in some suitable resting place in that country, in which the regiment was originally raised in 1858.

Should Sir Henry Holland see no objection, Mr. Stanhope trusts that the necessary steps may be taken to ascertain what are the wishes of the Canadian government in this matter. With reference to the last paragraph of the letter of the officer commanding, it might be advisable, in order to prevent any misunderstanding or disappointment, to point out that in the event of the Canadian government accepting of the old colors, Mr. Stanhope regrets that it will not be possible to send Lieut. Col. Colham out to Canada in charge of them at the public expense. I have, etc.

(Sd.) RALPH THOMPSON. Extract from a report of the committee of the honorable the privy council, approved of its excellency on the 27th February, 1888: On a report dated 20th February, 1888, from the minister of militia and defence, stating with reference to the minutes of council approved by your excellency on the 19th July, 1887, upon the subject of the offer to the Dominion of Canada of the original colors of the 1st battalion, Leinster regiment (the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment) as mentioned in the despatch dated the 30th of April, 1887, from the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies, that he has received from the officer commanding the 1st battalion of the regiment, through the high commissioner and the secretary of state for Canada, the original colors of that regiment.

The minister observes that Lieut. Colonel Colham, who was deputed on behalf of the lieutenant-colonel commanding the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the corps to present the colors to the Canadian government has accompanied them with a very courteous letter, expressing the most cordial sentiments on the part of the regiment towards the country of its origin, and a desire that the ties of its connection may be bound closer by some practicable means. The minister recommends that a copy of this letter be published in general orders, for the information more especially of the militia force of the Dominion. The committee advise that your excellency be moved to convey the cordial sentiments of the Canadian government, through the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies, and the proper military channel to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st battalion, Leinster regiment (the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment) together with the intimation that the library of parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at Ottawa, has been selected as the final resting place of these colors, which form such an interesting link in the historical connection between her majesty's army and this portion of her empire.

The committee further advise that the high commissioner for Canada be informed of the action taken by the Canadian government in answer to the despatch of the 12th September last, with reference to the subject under consideration. All of which is respectfully submitted for your excellency's approval. JOHN J. MCGEE, Clerk of the Privy Council.

ST. JOHN VALLEY RAILWAY. To the Editor of the Sun. Sir—I intended writing you some days ago in order to correct a little error made in the printing of my last letter on this important subject. You make me say: "So we see at a glance that it is really desirable to build the Crow's Nest railway, whereas my intention was to say that it is really desirable to build the Crow's Nest railway, but having the impression in my mind that the word 'it' is really desirable," etc., the word "it" being, of course, that which is desirable, and not the railway itself. I have recently spoken to a few of Mr. Blair's supporters—among whom are a number of ex-conservatives on this subject—and find that Mr. Blair did really make the promise that this Valley road should be built, and it was on the strength of this promise that not a few of our old conservative friends scrambled over the fence to support liberal members by their ideas of a few years ago, and particularly in love with the Northwest, and that they are not believers in the great trans-continental railway, but have their eyes turned to the east (we will hope not southeast, in the direction of Portland), and will be glad to see the needs of the maritime provinces and will take immediate steps to develop the resources of civilization in New Brunswick. The Hon. Mr. Blair is a very busy man these days, and has his attention drawn in an hundred different directions. For a time in his day in looking after other matters, he should forget for the moment the greatest want of his constituency, I shall take the liberty of drawing his consideration to what seems to me an altogether feasible scheme in opening up this part of the country. The most feasible scheme is that which would provide for the provinces as a whole, and would provide for the benefit of the Dominion of New Brunswick in particular. There may come a time, we know not how soon, when the leading provinces granted to Canadian railways by the U. S. government will cease to be the Canadian railways. It will be then that the Grand Trunk railway shall want an alternative to the Canadian seaboard, and they should have it, both for the good of the people and for the good of that grand old pioneer corporation that has done more to develop the Dominion than any other institution. I do not see any better, nor as good, an outlet for the Grand Trunk than that for which it is acquiring the Temiscouata railway, and then to build from Edmonston to Woodstock (perhaps taking in the Centreville road); from there to Fredericton, Drummond, Gagetown, Hampstead, Westfield, and St. John. This route would run nearly all the way, and would open up the "front street" of New Brunswick, and would be the very first step in the development of local trade, to say nothing of the immense quantities of western goods which would have to be carried for export. Such a road, constituting a through line to the Dominion, would be of immense advantage to the Dominion, both from a commercial and strategic point of view. To build the Grand Trunk in this undertaking and giving the St. John Valley a railway that it should have had years ago, would stand to the benefit of the Dominion as a whole, and I trust that Messrs. Blair, Ellis, and Col. Tucker will not overlook this. I am, Sir, very respectfully, and with kindest regards to St. John, your obedient servant, D.W. MACKINNON, Lt.-Col. Commanding 1st Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadian). The War Office, the Colonial Office, War Office, 26th April, 1887.

Sir—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Stanhope to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the officer commanding the battalion of the Prince of Wales' Leinster regiment (Royal Canadian) representing that it is the unanimous wish of all ranks to offer the old colors of the Battalion in order that

graph of a girl in the evening dress of the early seventies. The enormous skirt, with two or three huge bows down the centre, the puffy sleeves fastened at intervals with bands of ribbon, and closing tight round the wrists, the full, square-cut bodice, and loose pile of hair controlled by a single strip of velvet, were all strange to eyes accustomed to later modes, but no enmities of dress could dim the vivacious, well-nigh wicked beauty in the girl's face. A black velvet band with a little gold cross hung low on her bosom, and heavy ornaments pierced her delicate ears, but certain her face beamed with the fantastic adornments of a Polynesian beauty, had her teeth been blackened and her lips run through with bones, she would still have been triumphant in loveliness, and the trying fashions of years back was impotent against her charms, even when judged by modern standards. Her small, pert face, with its dainty cheeks and daring eyes, was as real in this faded photograph as the frank charms of honest Mistress Nellie in the canvases of Sir Peter Layard are to us to-day. The doctor examined the portrait for a moment and peered at the dim name written across it, smiling tolerantly at the wear and tastes of earlier days came back to his mind, while the woman in the arm chair watched him with tired eyes. The heavy, stertorous breathing, and the peculiarly deep breath which came suddenly to a quick, convulsive struggle, and in an instant both were at the bedside. Together they watched and waited till the brief agony was over. "I will send up the laundress," the doctor said, "and then you had better go home; it is no use stopping here. I know his solicitors, and will write to them that they may communicate with his relatives, if he has any. They can see me about any arrangements they want to make."

She nodded, without speaking, and he left, with a cherry "Good-by," telling her to be ready at seven. The doctor was looked over she left. As he went downstairs he said to himself she was working too hard and needed a change and made a mental vow to send her his next patient ordered to her seaside. She remained at the foot of the bed till the heavy approach of the laundress roused her, and she went shuddering to the chair; where she sat shading her face, while the woman laid out the bed, and the doctor put his watch in his pocket and slowly buttoned his coat as he looked at the unconscious figure in the bed. "How is he to-day, nurse?" "There has been no change. Once in the night there seemed an improvement, but it was only momentary, and he has remained just as you see him now. Perhaps I was mistaken even there."

She spoke with the calm, matter-of-fact preciseness of her calling, and watched in respectful silence while the doctor made his wonted examination. Standing at the foot of the bed, in her plain dress and professional cap and apron, she looked a strong, resilient figure, capable of the patient fulfilment of burdensome duties, and of swift, masterful action in moments of emergency. Her face was pale and weary, but her eyes still for the deep rings under the eyes that told of a night's vigil; and, though trained for years to impassive contemplation of suffering and sorrow, its features were all too fully alive with sympathy for the wholly unaccountable and instinctively gentle and tender. The doctor put his watch in his pocket and slowly buttoned his coat as he looked at the unconscious figure in the bed. "There has been no change. Once in the night there seemed an improvement, but it was only momentary, and he has remained just as you see him now. Perhaps I was mistaken even there."

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"I love you, dear." She looked at him with quick surprise. She looked at him with tear-brimmed eyes. Her right-closed hand no motion showed. No words, her curling lips escaped. His eyes were bright, his voice was clear; He only said: "I love you, dear."

Her eyes were deep with anger's hue; They softened into tender blue; The haughty curve her lip forsook; Her hand lay open on her book; Then as he spoke he drew more near, And said again: "I love you, dear!"

Where sweet love dwells wrath cannot stay; Her smiles chased all the tears away. She looked at him, "Ah, do not fear, I too, can say, 'I love you, dear!'" His smile replied, "Our hearts are near."

His words were still: "I love you, dear!" Ah! when the fire of anger burns, And all life's sweet is bitter turns, When eyes are flashing, lips close set, Prepared to storm and to regret, Then happy we if Greatheart near, Have strength to say: "I love you, dear!"

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graph of a girl in the evening dress of the early seventies. The enormous skirt, with two or three huge bows down the centre, the puffy sleeves fastened at intervals with bands of ribbon, and closing tight round the wrists, the full, square-cut bodice, and loose pile of hair controlled by a single strip of velvet, were all strange to eyes accustomed to later modes, but no enmities of dress could dim the vivacious, well-nigh wicked beauty in the girl's face. A black velvet band with a little gold cross hung low on her bosom, and heavy ornaments pierced her delicate ears, but certain her face beamed with the fantastic adornments of a Polynesian beauty, had her teeth been blackened and her lips run through with bones, she would still have been triumphant in loveliness, and the trying fashions of years back was impotent against her charms, even when judged by modern standards. Her small, pert face, with its dainty cheeks and daring eyes, was as real in this faded photograph as the frank charms of honest Mistress Nellie in the canvases of Sir Peter Layard are to us to-day. The doctor examined the portrait for a moment and peered at the dim name written across it, smiling tolerantly at the wear and tastes of earlier days came back to his mind, while the woman in the arm chair watched him with tired eyes. The heavy, stertorous breathing, and the peculiarly deep breath which came suddenly to a quick, convulsive struggle, and in an instant both were at the bedside. Together they watched and waited till the brief agony was over. "I will send up the laundress," the doctor said, "and then you had better go home; it is no use stopping here. I know his solicitors, and will write to them that they may communicate with his relatives, if he has any. They can see me about any arrangements they want to make."

She nodded, without speaking, and he left, with a cherry "Good-by," telling her to be ready at seven. The doctor was looked over she left. As he went downstairs he said to himself she was working too hard and needed a change and made a mental vow to send her his next patient ordered to her seaside. She remained at the foot of the bed till the heavy approach of the laundress roused her, and she went shuddering to the chair; where she sat shading her face, while the woman laid out the bed, and the doctor put his watch in his pocket and slowly buttoned his coat as he looked at the unconscious figure in the bed. "How is he to-day, nurse?" "There has been no change. Once in the night there seemed an improvement, but it was only momentary, and he has remained just as you see him now. Perhaps I was mistaken even there."

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PROVINCIAL.

CHARLETON CO.

Glassville, Jan. 25.—On the evening of this day the ladies of the Presbyterian church of Glassville held a social in aid of funds of schemes...

On January 31st were committed to the grave the remains of Mrs. J. Lee, born there in 1817. Deceased was married to the late George Reid...

Harry Orchard recently turned out a number of handsome sledges from his factory.

A large quantity of hay is being hauled by the farmers at present. About seventy loads pass through here daily.

William Durost is very ill with inflammation of the lungs. Mrs. Francis McDermott is prostrated with la grippe.

John H. Harris' beautiful residence was badly damaged by fire this morning. The fire originated in a grate, working its way into the floor and was extinguished with difficulty after burning for two hours.

Deer Island, N. B., Feb. 2.—W. B. Welsh returned yesterday from a trip to Worcester and Brookton, Mass.

Wm. Barreau of Leonardville and Miss Sarah Lord, youngest daughter of James Lord of Brookton, were married at St. Stephen last week.

Webster Haskins of Choccolate Cove took a child with croup last week. Miss Agnes Currier who has been teaching at Leonardville is ill with typhoid fever.

Belleisle Creek, Feb. 2.—Lorne Northrup, who cut off his toe some time ago, had to have another small piece taken off. Under Dr. Lewis' care the wound is now doing nicely.

Rev. Mr. McLean has come back from his month's visit in Ontario, much benefited by his rest.

Mrs. Dunlop's illness remained here very badly some time ago. Mrs. Colin King is also quite ill.

Robert McGregor came home from Hartford a short time ago.—Mr. Davidson, who worked last winter in McLean's at Cronwell Hill, paid some friends here a short visit lately.

Northwick, Feb. 5.—Something seems to be wrong with the mail matter of North and Southwick. It has been different times scattered promiscuously among the several offices, and people are wondering why their mail don't arrive at the right time.

Alexander Sheppard's little daughter last week upset a can of cooking ketchup over herself, which her mother had left standing on the table.

Mrs. Patrick Curtis died on Friday evening after a lingering illness of some months. Her remains were interred in the Presbyterian cemetery at Red Bank. Mrs. Curtis leaves a husband and six small children to mourn their loss.

John McLean of Strathadam slipped on the ice and hurt his arm quite seriously last week. Edward Menzies of the same place is home from the woods on the sick list.

Rev. J. R. Macdonald returned on Tuesday evening from New Brandon, and is now the guest of Rev. J. D. Murray of Red Bank.

Captain John Russell of Northwick paid a visit to his friends in North and Southwick a flying visit today. Captain Russell, as manager of the Express, has by his kindness endeavored himself to the people along these shores.

Several robins have been seen in this vicinity lately.

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John Scott of Southwick is again seriously ill.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis McDermott received word last week that their

daughter Maggie, who has been living in Boston for the last ten years, is lying very low with heavy consumption and only expected to live a few days.

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THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET.

The market shows no advance in any line. Supplies continue large in all kinds of meats and produce. Potatoes are offering freely and cheap in car lots. Except for slight fluctuations from day to day prices remain about as before.

Table listing various market items such as Lamb, Pork, Butter, Eggs, etc., with their respective prices.

WHOLESALE.

Table listing wholesale prices for items like Beef, Pork, Butter, etc.

RETAIL.

Table listing retail prices for items like Beef, Pork, Butter, etc.

FISH.

Table listing prices for various types of fish.

GROCERIES.

Table listing prices for various grocery items.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing prices for various provisions.

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC.

Table listing prices for grain, seeds, hay, etc.

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.

Table listing prices for flour, meal, etc.

FRUITS, ETC.

Table listing prices for fruits, etc.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral advertisement with a testimonial and product details.

The Nile Expedition advertisement detailing the mission to Egypt and the role of the Anglo-Egyptian Expedition.

Physician's Prescription for Cure of Weakness in Men advertisement, including a list of symptoms and a testimonial.

HE SENDS IT FREE advertisement for a medicinal product, featuring a testimonial and contact information.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst, N. S., Feb. 9.—The funeral of the late Mr. Charles Brose & Co. was held this evening.

Digby, N. S., Jan. 30.—The funeral of the late Mr. J. W. P. Fudge was held this morning.

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EXPEDITION.
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Some important
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Michael Hicks-Beach,

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a time "when we are
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in the event."

M. P. anti-Parnellite,
posed the vote. The
ad by 169 to 57.

When you
plant seeds, plant
FERRY'S
Always the best.

NOVA SCOTIA.

AMHERST.
Amherst, N. S., Feb. 4.—William E.
Christie, son of Charles Christie, of
Christie, Bros. & Co. here, died quite

DIGBY.
Digby, N. S., Jan. 30.—H. B. Short, of
Short & Ellis, and formerly the popular

HALIFAX.
Halifax, Feb. 2.—Edgar Kauback, teacher
of mathematics at a commercial college,

At nine o'clock last night Kauback was
reported to be in the building as could be

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VISIT TO BEAR RIVER.

A Place of Singular Beauty and Pic-
turesqueness.

Fruit, Fish and Game—Great Water Power—
Lumber and Shipping.

A trip to Bear River in January, es-
pecially if the ground is bare, is less

But Bear River is always interest-
ing. Some distance above the head

Each new vantage ground
opens out views not seen or suspected

In summer, when cherry and apple
trees are in full leaf, and the hillsides

There is a great water power on the
river. On one of its branches a fine

There is good fishing near Bear River,
and as noted in the Sun recently

The firm of Clark Bros. of Bear River
are large owners of timber lands, and

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river. On one of its branches a fine

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river. On one of its branches a fine

THE LAWYERS ARE IN IT.

Further Complications in the Hoffman,
Rubin & Co. Estate Case—A New
Point Comes Up.

Some interesting developments appear
to be in sight in connection with

On Friday morning, at the instance
of Mollison Bros. & Co., the stock of

Interviewed by the Sun on Friday
Mr. Morrell said he was not surprised

The total liabilities of Hoffman, Rubin
& Co. are between \$35,000 and \$40,000.

The heaviest creditors are in Mont-
real, and there are others in

There is a very formidable array of
legal talent interested in this case,

Samuel A. Watson, J. Albert Hayden,
John A. Lindsay, C. Frederick

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.
The following is from the Buffalo
Commercial, N. Y.:

The Disciples of Christ keep up their
remarkable growth, now numbering

From 1880 to 1896 their per-
centage of growth has been 186, larger

There is a great water power on the
river. On one of its branches a fine

There is good fishing near Bear River,
and as noted in the Sun recently

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are large owners of timber lands, and

There is a great water power on the
river. On one of its branches a fine

There is good fishing near Bear River,
and as noted in the Sun recently

FR. McDEVITT DEAD.

Passes Away After Fifty Years
of Active Work,

Forty-eight of Which He Spent in
Fredericton as Parish Priest.

Bishop Sweeney and Mgr. Connolly Refer in
Feeling Terms to His Death.

Fredericton, Feb. 7.—Rev. Father
McDevitt died this morning at eleven

At the Cathedral, at the conclusion
of vespers yesterday afternoon, His

At St. John the Baptist church,
Lower Cove, at vespers last evening,

James Charles McDevitt was born
near St. John, N. B., May 21, 1828.

He was educated in St. John schools
and the University of Wilmington,

He was ordained priest at eight o'clock
in the morning, and half an hour later

He was stricken down with the fever
and he died at the quarantine

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Choice Dairy BUTTER

1 lb. Rolls, Wrapped, 36 lb. Cases.
For Sale Cheap. . . . Wholesale.

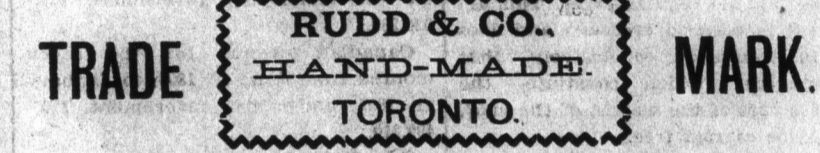
JARDINE & CO., 28 and 30 Water St.

GEO. A. RUDD & CO.,
TORONTO, ONT.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Hand-Made Harness

CARRIAGE TOPS

We guarantee our Harness Strictly Hand-Made, and in
future all Harness of our manufacture will bear our



If you want a good Harness get one with this Trade Mark
which means, Good Leather, Good Trimmings, Full size and

If you intend to buy a harness in 1897 see our goods,
which are cheap as well as good. Beware of harness sold for

There's many a Slip
Accidents will happen—burns and scalds
are bound to occur in the best regulated
family. Serious results will be avoided

RECENT DEATHS.

(From Friday's Daily Sun.)
The death occurred at Georgetown,
P. E. Island, Monday morning,

A NATIVE OF ST. JOHN.
A Berkeley, Cal., paper of Jan. 23
says: "William J. Wright of South Berke-

The late Mr. Wright, above referred to,
was a native of this city, and for

He was stricken down with the fever
and he died at the quarantine

He was stricken down with the fever
and he died at the quarantine

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 10, 1897.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postmaster General Mulock made an important statement at a meeting of the Canadian Press Association last week. On that occasion Mr. Mulock announced that the government of which he is a member was about to restore newspaper postage. Mr. Mulock declared that the general public had been taxed heavily to maintain the system of free transmission for newspapers, and that he could see no reason for its continuance. Later, in reply to a question, he stated that the existing condition could not be tolerated any longer. Before the postmaster general appeared, the association, which is made up of Ontario and Quebec newspaper men, had passed by a large majority a resolution against the imposition of newspaper postage.

The free carriage of papers mailed from the office of publication is defended on the ground that it is in the interest of public education and assists in the dispersion of knowledge. It is claimed that everybody reads the paper more or less, and that to make all newspaper readers pay postage would merely be the imposition of a universal burden that might as well be met by the regular taxes. This argument is open to criticism and does not in itself show conclusively that the greater part of the weight of the mail should be carried free.

But if we grant that Mr. Mulock has equity on his side, and that the post office department should collect pay for the transmission of newspapers from the office of publication certain practical difficulties arise. A newspaper is a singularly cheap commodity. If postage were levied anything like proportionate to the rate on letters a proprietor would cost much more for postage than the original price. Mr. Mulock suggests that he ought to get \$500,000 a year for newspaper carriage. The postmaster general is apt to make deliveries without much study and he may not know that this sum is more than five times as much as was raised under the newspaper postage system which was abrogated in 1882. In 1881 the rate of one cent per pound was levied on all papers posted from the office of publication. The weight returned for the year was 4,750,000 pounds, which produced \$47,500 revenue. It is probable that the newspaper circulation has about doubled since then, and the total weight has no doubt more than doubled. On the other hand, with the re-introduction of postage will come a larger use of the express companies, and increased distribution by carrier. If we assume that double the weight of papers would be mailed it would be necessary to charge nearly three cents instead of one cent per pound to raise the amount that Mr. Mulock wants.

The president of the Canadian Press association in his opening address dealt with the proposition that a postage rate of one cent for every four pounds might be charged. This does not appear to be a high rate, though it would mean two dollars a week for each 1,000 circulation of a daily paper. But with the newspaper circulation of 1882 this rate would only produce \$12,000, or with double the circulation only \$24,000 a year. Neither amount would be worth the trouble and annoyance of the new imposition. The larger sum would add less than one per cent to the revenue and its collection would probably add nearly that proportion to the expenditure. On the other hand a heavy postage rate such as would add materially to the revenue, say three or four cents per pound, would be about equal to book post.

This rate of postage would be more than publishers could pay at the present price of newspapers. It will be admitted that the reader and not the publisher has received the full benefit of free transmission. The weekly papers have nearly all been reduced in price and increased in size. The publisher's outlay for despatches and other features has been increased. Every dollar that has been saved in postage, and many dollars more, have been given to the readers in the increased cost of the publication sent them. In whatever way Mr. Mulock should impose his newspaper postage he will impose it upon the newspaper reader, who now gets and will continue to get all that the publisher can give him out of the receipts. What is now saved in postage is put in the paper, and what is paid in the future by the publisher must be taken out of the paper.

ONTARIO AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

As a result of the unseating of three conservatives in close Ontario constituencies two seats have been lost to the party, and one of the ablest members in the house has been defeated. The opposition has no chance to retrieve the loss, because there are no protests against the government supporters. It would have been easy to vacate government seats as it was to

unseat Mr. Henry or Mr. Bennett. The liberal conservatives have allowed themselves to be placed in a position where they have everything to lose and nothing to gain. In this province under the lead of Mr. Foster matters have been managed better. When Mr. Blair and friends refused to accept the result of the New Brunswick elections and insisted on renewing the campaign by a series of protests they were met on their own ground. Their own seats were protested. Mr. Blair was opposed in Queens and Sunbury and was served in the same way that he had caused the opposition members to be treated, though with the more reason in view of the flagrant corruption practised on his behalf. Then the petitions were fought inch by inch in the election courts with satisfactory results. Some of Mr. Blair's friends complained that he was badly treated. They would doubtless have preferred that Mr. Foster had left himself as helpless here as his comrades did in Ontario. The fine magnanimity which would have been displayed toward him in that event is demonstrated in the Ontario campaign, where no quarter is shown and where the protests against the opposition members are pressed with the greatest eagerness.

THE COST OF ECONOMY.

Canadian revenue for the seven months from June 30, 1896, to January 31, 1897, under tory government, \$21,020,209.

Canadian revenue for the seven months from June 30, 1896, to January 31, 1897, under grit government, \$20,499,210.

Canadian expenditure on current account from June 30, 1896, to January 31, 1897, seven months under tory government, \$19,499,718.

Canadian expenditure from June 30, 1896 to January 31, 1897, seven months under grit government, \$20,502,225.

Decrease of revenue in seven months under grit government, \$509,999.

Increase in expenditure in seven months under grit government, \$1,002,510.

Change for the worse under grit government, \$1,512,509.

The grit ministers keep telling the people that they are economising. We are bound to believe them, but it is sad to think that economical government comes so high.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

Of the three by-elections held on the 4th inst. the government carried one, and the opposition one, while in the third the government is supposed to have been successful. The seats were all carried in the general elections by conservatives, but the change in the vote is not so important as to give much comfort to the ministry.

South Brant is a traditional liberal constituency. From 1872 to 1896 Mr. Paterson never failed to election. Some changes were made in the bounds of the constituency after the last census, yet with the bounds as they are now Mr. Paterson had a majority of 542 in 1891, when the conservatives were victorious in Canada. The defeat of Mr. Paterson at the late election was attributed by Mr. Paterson to his own carelessness on the part of himself and his friends. The seat has been won back by the party, after a splendid fight by Mr. Henry, whose defeat is a loss to the country, part of the price is the distinct promise that no injury will be done to existing industries by tariff changes.

North Ontario has been a close constituency with conservative leanings. The late Mr. Frank Madill had a majority of 18 in 1897, and a somewhat larger majority in 1891. On his death Mr. McGilvray, conservative, was elected in a three cornered contest in which the straight liberal was at the foot of the poll. In the late general election Mr. McGilvray was declared elected by a majority of one. It was discovered that a ballot box had been tampered with, and afterwards the liberals claimed that the majority of votes had been given to Mr. Gray. This point could never be determined, but it was evident that the vote was practically even, and it seems to have been so close yesterday as to show very little change.

East Simcoe was given in 1897 by a majority. In 1891 it was given by 207, but the member elected was unseated and then Mr. Bennett came in for the first time with a majority of 18. In the late general election a 18 candidate appeared in the patron interest, Mr. Bennett, liberal conservative, received 2,775 votes; Mr. Cook, liberal, 2,532, and Mr. Anderson, patron, 1,197. It was charged that Mr. Anderson was put up by Mr. Bennett to draw votes from the liberals, but Mr. Cook seems to have fared no better with him out of the way.

In all three constituencies the whole force of the federal and local governments was thrown into the struggle. The constituencies swarmed with Ontario government officials, for the government civil service neutrality rules do not apply against their own party. In Simcoe the liquor license officials, appointed by Sir Oliver Mowat, interrupted Mr. Bennett's meetings, making themselves as offensive as possible. The pithy young candidate called them by name and openly defied them and their masters to do their worst to defeat him. The government "pull" turned a large lumbering firm against Bennett, but the free people seem to have come over to him, and sufficient numbers to offset this influence.

THE REVENUE AND THE TARIFF.

When the tariff commission was in session in this city, Mr. B. Macaulay made an interesting statement in regard to the increased quantity of Can-

adian made goods now supplied to the trade. By way of illustration he explained that in one line of goods the firm to which he belonged had increased their purchases from \$50,000 in 1894 to \$68,000 in 1896. He also spoke of an increase of 25 per cent in the sales of Canadian goods, of 10 per cent in English goods, and a decrease of five per cent in the United States goods of certain classes in a given period. Mr. Macaulay also testified to the high character of Canadian goods and of their constant improvement, mentioning particularly the gloves produced in this country.

Such testimony as this gives pleasure to patriotic Canadians, who are glad to see their country come to the front in all lines of honorable enterprise. Mr. Macaulay evidently intended to say a good word for the home producer, even though in doing so he should pay a compliment to the trade policy which has accomplished so much for the development of Canadian manufactures. But the valued Telegraph finds in Mr. Macaulay's testimony a different lesson. The point of it is given in these words:

It is well at this time to have the testimony of a leading merchant to the fact that importations in certain lines of goods have ceased to such an extent that they practically yield no revenue. The cause of this is not that the goods are not imported with profit, but that the duties are so high that these goods cannot be imported with profit, and a manufacturer has lost control of the market. The country has lost a large amount of revenue which must be made up in some other way, and has to come out of the pockets of the people who have already to bear the burden of the high tariff in the increased price of their goods.

The Telegraph is quite right in saying that the increased use of goods produced in Canada tends to reduce the quantity of the same kind of goods imported, and to that extent reduces the revenue from this source. It could go on and say that such a change of tariff as would close down the Canadian factories would increase the demand for foreign or revenue paying goods. For instance, we may suppose that Mr. Macaulay was speaking of cottons. It may be conceded that if the Parks, Gibson, St. Croix, Moncton, and other cotton mills were closed down the people of Canada would import more cottons than they do now, and would pay more duty on cottons even at a lower rate. Of course if we should embrace "free trade as it is in England" cottons would produce no revenue, because they would come in free, but we may perhaps assume that the Telegraph in speaking of free trade as it is in England means a revenue tariff as it is not in England. But when we agree that more revenue can be raised from grey cottons under a duty small enough to destroy the Canadian factories, we do not by any means concede that such destruction would increase the revenue of the country. On the contrary, it would make it impossible for great numbers of people to contribute in any way to the revenue. The people who earn their living in Canada by making these goods would lose their job. The neighboring farmers, who supply the cotton operators with food and other necessities, would lose this much of their market. The cotton spinners who would go to New England for work would cease to be Canadian taxpayers, and on the whole the revenue would lose more than it gained.

From the point of view of the customs revenue, there is no argument in favor of shutting down the factories and destroying the condition of things to which Mr. Macaulay calls attention. And even if more revenue could be raised as a result of the carnage, it would be a cruel and disastrous policy. The Telegraph and its party may mourn over the development of Canadian industry under present conditions. And even if more revenue could be raised as a result of the carnage, it would be a cruel and disastrous policy. The Telegraph and its party may mourn over the development of Canadian industry under present conditions.

The Telegraph, which admires Mr. Osman and supported him in the recent contest says that the following statement is a "fact": Mr. Osman, who was elected as the government candidate for Albert a few days since, is in domestic politics a supporter of the conservative party.

The Moncton Transcript, which also admires and supports Mr. Osman, says: The St. John Globe in giving the politics of Mr. Osman describes him as a conservative. As to Mr. Osman's politics in the past there is little doubt, but there is doubt as to his position at the present moment. He is certainly supposed to have voted for Dr. Lewis at the general election and is not friendly to the present dominion government. Mr. Osman's political views are probably undergoing a change, at least it is hoped so.

The residence of John L. Harris, Moncton, damaged by fire on Friday, was insured for \$5,000 as follows: Western, \$1,500; British American, \$1,200; Northern, \$1,000; Phoenix of Hartford, \$1,000; Phoenix of London, \$1,000; adjusted for \$1,695. The insurance on furniture was: Imperial, \$1,200; Royal, \$1,800; adjusted for \$1,485.

"Mrs. O'Rourke" said the Rev. Father Murphy, "why do I never see Patrick at church?" Mrs. O'Rourke shook her head sadly. "Is it an archbishop?" "Worse than that, your reverence." "Is it an abbot?" "Worse, your reverence." "What is it, then?" "Rheumatism."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Suitor (seeing flowers on the table) My I take these as a token of your friendship? Fashionable Miss—Good gracious, no sir! Why, that's my new bonnet.

BOSTON LETTER.

Multitudes Starving or Suffering Dire Distress—Soup Kitchens Reopened.

Chances Seem Good for a New Trial in Herbert Fuller Case—Industrial Situation Not Satisfactory.

(From our own correspondent.)

Boston, Feb. 6.—Many newspapers on this side of the line comment favorably on the action of the Canadian government in raising a fund for the famine victims in India. Several ministers from the pulp have also called attention to the matter. There is little prospect of any great amount being raised here for the afflicted residents of India, although a feeble attempt has been made, as there are plenty of people in this country either starving or in great distress, who need assistance as bad as anybody. According to authentic reports there are 100,000 people in Louisiana starving, nearly half as many in the city of Chicago in a like predicament, not to mention homeless principal York and other places, who are destitute. Free soup kitchens in Boston, Chelsea and other places have been opened, and in many Rhode Island manufacturing villages the mill operatives are supported by the overseers of the towns.

It is expected a decision on the application of Thomas M. Bram, former mate of the Herbert Fuller, for a new trial, will be given here about Wednesday next. The chances for a new trial seem good. In the decision against Bram next week the case will be carried to the full bench of the supreme court of the United States. The industrial situation is at a very low ebb just now. Cotton mills in New England, employing 18,000 people, began this week on a four days a week schedule. This will be continued for two months, or until the market improves. The rubber trust has ordered its principal factories in New England, with the exception of the Malden and Woonsocket mills to shut down tonight for an indefinite period. Some of the woolen mills are resuming in the expectation that the demand for wool will be restored. The shoe war between the unions and manufacturers in Brockton and Stoneham has hurt business in those places, but a truce has been declared in the former place and an early settlement is looked for. In this city work is scarce and there are ten applicants for every place that happens to fall vacant.

The Maritime Provinces association of Worcester will hold a big reunion Feb. 27. The guest invited is John V. Ellis, M. P.

The new Episcopal church organization, which is called the Church Army, has invaded this city. The army consists of Episcopals who drink intoxicating beverages of any description.

The Volunteers of America, which was formed by Ballington Booth and the leaders of the Salvation Army, will shortly begin their work and the town without protection, and with the engine house on fire nothing could be done to stay the progress of the flames. Store after store took fire, and so rapidly did the fire spread that the merchants could not remove anything from the stores.

The following buildings were destroyed: Harness shop belonging to Jas. Robinson, M. P., and occupied by John Clark; millinery store owned by Mrs. Robinson, M. P., and occupied by Mrs. Demers; house, store and barn owned and occupied by Mrs. Wheeler; lock-up house; store owned and occupied by Halley Phinney, (insmith); dry goods store, owned by James Doyle and occupied by Donald Morrison; furniture store owned by James Doyle and occupied by Patrick Regan; warehouse owned by James Doyle and occupied by James E. H. Publishing Co's office; fire engine house.

The property and stock destroyed are valued at \$20,000, and the steam fire engine at \$5,000; insurance about \$6,000. Donald Morrison lost a stock of dry goods valued at \$4,000 and furniture at \$1,000. He had \$2,000 insurance. Jas. Rundle lost only a part of his stock, consisting of flour, tea, sugar and meal. He was moving it to a new store and the greater part of the stock was removed; he carried insurance. Halley Phinney is the heaviest loser. He had a large stock of stoves and furnaces, hardware and tinware and carried no insurance. The town has lost a lock-up house, an engine house, a steam fire engine and fittings for fire purposes.

ST. MARTIN'S NEWS. The regular monthly meeting of the St. Martin's board of trade was held in their rooms Saturday evening. The question of the county councilors applying to the local legislature for a change in the law respecting the term of office for councilors of the municipality of the city and county of St. John to serve two years instead of one, was fully discussed. On motion of P. M. Cochrane, seconded by M. Kelly, the following resolution was ordered to be sent to the governor in council and the legislature in session at Fredericton: "Resolved, that this board of trade request the government not to make any change in the law regarding the election of councilors of the municipality of the city and county of St. John, in so far as the length of term of office is concerned, as the board does not consider it would be in the interest of the parish to make any such change; and

"Further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Daily Sun." The committee was appointed to interview the owners of the land lying along the railroad between Beach street and Mosher's crossing, with a view to open a new street. This would be a great advantage to the residents of West Quaco, and would make a level road between West Quaco and the harbor. The committee on freight and transportation reported that negotiations were going on with the Central Railway and L. G. B. with a view to getting a reduced rate from the city of St. John for all freight coming over these lines.

\$1.40 to 1.50; frames, 10 inches and under, ordered, by car, \$14 to 14.50; yard orders, cut to lengths, \$14.50; 12-in. frames, \$15 to 15.50; 14-in. frames, \$16.50; matched boards, 6, 7 and 8 in., \$13.50 to 14; boards, 8 1/2 in., \$12 to 14.50; No. 1 floor boards, air dried, clipped, \$20; shingles, \$1.60; laths, 1 1/2 in., \$2 to 2.10; do., 1 1/2 in., \$1.60 to 1.75; 4 ft. extra clapboards, \$30; clear, \$28; second clear, \$25; Hemlock, etc.—Eastern planed and butted hemlock boards, by car, \$11 to 11.50; random, \$10.50 to 11; rough provincial cargo boards, \$8.50 to 9; planed one side, \$9 to 9.50; extra standard cedar shingles, \$2.55 and 2.75; cleats, \$2.25 to 2.40; second cleats, \$1.65 to 1.75; extra No. 1, \$1.40 to 1.50; No. 1, \$1.20 to 1.25.

Pine—Eastern pine, coarse No. 2 large, \$16 to 17; refuse, \$13; cuts, \$9 to 9.50; box boards, rough, edge stock, etc., \$8.50 to \$9.50; matched boards, \$16 to 21; extra eastern clapboards, \$45; cleats, \$40; second cleats, \$35. The fish trade is improving, and owing to the rough weather fresh fish are higher. Box herring are firm to 10 to 12c for medium scaled and 8 to 10c for No. 1. There is also a good demand for barrel herring and prices well maintained. Sardines continue firm, medium, 8c; extra, 8c; doing. Canned lobsters are almost out of the market, and the fish are also scarce. Mackerel and cod are in fair demand. Quotations at first are as follows: Salt fish—Extra No. 1 mackerel, \$16 to 18 per bbl.; No. 1, \$15; No. 2, large, \$14; No. 3, \$12 to 13; No. 3 large, new, \$11; No. 3, rimmed, \$10; large Georges cod, new, \$5.75 per qt.; medium, \$4.50; extra, \$4.25; medium, \$4 to 4.50; medium, \$3 to 3.50; large pickled hank, \$3.75 to 4; medium, \$3; hake, \$1.50; haddock, \$2; pollock, \$1.82; N. S. split herring, \$4 per bbl.; Scotter, \$5.75 to 6.75; round shore herring, \$3; Newfoundland salmon, No. 1, \$20; No. 2, \$18.

Fresh fish—White halibut, 13 to 15c per lb.; gray, 10 to 11c; chicken, 15c; frozen mackerel, 15c; small, 8 to 10c; eastern smelts, medium, 8c; extra, 8 to 10c; bluefish, 8c; frozen salmon, 9 to 10c; lake trout, 7 to 8c; herring, 75c to 1.25; live lobsters, 14 to 15c; boiled, 16c; market cod, 3 to 4c; large cod, 1 1/2 to 2 to 3-1/2c; steak, 8 to 7c; haddock, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c; large hake, 4 1/2 to 4c; medium, 2 1/2 to 3c; pollock, 2 to 2 1/2c.

Canned fish—Canned lobsters, talls, \$2.40 to 2.50; flats, \$2.50 to 2.60; mackerel, one-lb. ovals, \$1.25 to 1.40; 2-lb. ovals, \$2.25; 3-lb. do., \$2.75; native sardines, quarter oils, \$2.50 to 2.75; three-quarter mustards, \$2 to 2.30; half oils, \$4.75 to 5; quarter mustards, \$2.50 to 3.35; Alaska salmon, \$1.30 to 1.35.

SERIOUS NEWCASTLE FIRE

Ten Buildings Destroyed at an Early Hour Monday Morning.

Chatham, N. B., Feb. 8.—A serious fire occurred at Newcastle this morning. About 1 a. m. fire was discovered in the rear of Mrs. Wheeler's store on Castle street. The flames spread rapidly. Owing to mismanagement the steam fire engine was blown up shortly after the fire began. The hand engine was used to pump water and the town without protection, and with the engine house on fire nothing could be done to stay the progress of the flames. Store after store took fire, and so rapidly did the fire spread that the merchants could not remove anything from the stores.

The following buildings were destroyed: Harness shop belonging to Jas. Robinson, M. P., and occupied by John Clark; millinery store owned by Mrs. Robinson, M. P., and occupied by Mrs. Demers; house, store and barn owned and occupied by Mrs. Wheeler; lock-up house; store owned and occupied by Halley Phinney, (insmith); dry goods store, owned by James Doyle and occupied by Donald Morrison; furniture store owned by James Doyle and occupied by Patrick Regan; warehouse owned by James Doyle and occupied by James E. H. Publishing Co's office; fire engine house.

The property and stock destroyed are valued at \$20,000, and the steam fire engine at \$5,000; insurance about \$6,000. Donald Morrison lost a stock of dry goods valued at \$4,000 and furniture at \$1,000. He had \$2,000 insurance. Jas. Rundle lost only a part of his stock, consisting of flour, tea, sugar and meal. He was moving it to a new store and the greater part of the stock was removed; he carried insurance. Halley Phinney is the heaviest loser. He had a large stock of stoves and furnaces, hardware and tinware and carried no insurance. The town has lost a lock-up house, an engine house, a steam fire engine and fittings for fire purposes.

ST. MARTIN'S NEWS. The regular monthly meeting of the St. Martin's board of trade was held in their rooms Saturday evening. The question of the county councilors applying to the local legislature for a change in the law respecting the term of office for councilors of the municipality of the city and county of St. John to serve two years instead of one, was fully discussed. On motion of P. M. Cochrane, seconded by M. Kelly, the following resolution was ordered to be sent to the governor in council and the legislature in session at Fredericton: "Resolved, that this board of trade request the government not to make any change in the law regarding the election of councilors of the municipality of the city and county of St. John, in so far as the length of term of office is concerned, as the board does not consider it would be in the interest of the parish to make any such change; and

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

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

THE WEEKLY SUN takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of THE SUN. ALL ENQUIRIES must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B. Subscriber—I have a twelve-year-old mare lame with a large ringbone. She has been fired and bled without doing any good. Is there any other treatment you could advise?

Ans.—You might have the animal nerved. If properly done this would likely remove the lameness for some time and might give relief for years. The operation, however, would require an expert, so you had better consult your nearest veterinary surgeon. Q.—I have a young driving mare that a few weeks ago broke out on one side of face and neck with running sores. She is getting worse rapidly. Kindly advise me through the columns of the Weekly Sun.

Ans.—Wash the afflicted parts daily with carbolic soap and water, and then dress with a weak solution of cupri sulphate. Give in food one ounce of soda sulphate daily, also in drinking water one ounce of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic. If the bowels are constipated give sufficient raw linseed oil to produce purgation. Farmer—I have only farmed for a few months. I do not know much about proper treatment of stock yet. My cows have a great number of lumps about half the size of a walnut on their backs. What had I better do about them? They seem in good health otherwise. I find the Sun's Veterinary Column very useful and interesting.

Ans.—The lumps are due to the presence in the skin of a parasite. Lance them freely and press the contents out of the sac. Farmer—What is a good medicine for pin-worms in horses? I have several horses and colts and all seem to be troubled with them, and do not appear to thrive as well as I think they should.

Ans.—Injection of a weak solution of Barbadoes aloes or infusion of quassa per rectum, followed by general tonic medicine, will be found satisfactory. Farmer—I have a pure blood Jersey cow that some four weeks ago broke her fore leg below the knee. I banded it up and the bones seemed to unite, but on looking at the leg a few days ago I found an opening from which matter was running. She is suffering lately and is losing flesh. What would you advise?

Ans.—The only thing of any use would be to amputate the leg. This would probably save her life, but would not pay you unless you wished to keep her for breeding purposes. A. B. W.—A mare due to foal in three weeks is awfully in the legs and under the belly. What is the treatment?

Ans.—The swelling will disappear after foaling. Feed well and give regular exercise. Subscribers—I have a five-year-old black mare that has some blood disease. A few months ago she broke out in sores all over her body, and now I am not able to work her, she is so bad. What had I better do for her?

Ans.—Give a sharp purgative of aloes Barbadoes. Then give daily some weeks of the table-spoonful of soda sulphate and one dram daily of potash iodide. Follow this with one ounce doses, given once daily, of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic. James T.—Your case is a very peculiar one. I would not like to give an opinion without seeing the case. Under the circumstances you had better consult your nearest veterinary surgeon. Let him examine the horse and then follow his advice.

A. B.—I have a seven-year-old mare that has blotches under the skin on top of her neck. They vary from one-half to one and one-half inches in size, and are about as thick as a piece of sole leather. The mare otherwise seems in fine condition, but am afraid when she commences to work the lumps will break and she will get sore. Ans.—Give the following: Aloes Barbadoes, one ounce; calomel, one dram; soda bicarb, one ounce. Mix in a pint of cold water and give as directed. Also give daily in food half an ounce of sulphur, one dram tartar emetic and ten grains of arsenious acid.

Thomas Flaherty lost his life in Fleming's foundry on Pond street about 8.30 o'clock last evening. He, in some way, got caught between a shaft which runs along the shop about two feet above the floor and a beam. His head was crushed to a jelly and his life was extinct when another employee in the foundry, W. H. Stackhouse, picked him up. Coroner Berryman was sent for and gave permission for the removal of the body to the residence of deceased's mother on Middle street. Flaherty, who was about fifty-three years of age, leaves three children. He had been in the employ of the Fleming concern nearly all his life. How the poor fellow happened to be in the position he was when the shaft ran back to the beam is a mystery. Coroner Berryman has not yet decided whether or not he will hold an inquest.

WILL CARRY THE SCARS TO HER GRAVE. Spent Thousands for Health, But Did Not Obtain This Great All Blest Cure Until She Used the Great South American Remedy. She Suffered Intensely for 12 Years. Mrs. F. Flaherty of Tottenham, Ont., states: "I suffered almost continually for twelve years with rheumatism, the effects of which will carry to my grave, and while the joints at my above and wrists are yet stiff I am entirely freed from pain in the use of South American Remedy. It has indeed proved a wonderful cure in my case. I have spent thousands of dollars in doctors' bills and medicines without avail. Five bottles of this wonder-worker has cured all pain. I am better in health generally than I have been for ten years."

CITY NEWS

The Chief Even Week in St

Together With Co from Correspond Exchange

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to be the NAME of the person to whom the paper is sent that of the office to it sent.

Remember! The N. O. must be sent to ensure prompt completion.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. News correspondents must not later than Saturday to ensure insertion in the SUN of the following: S. S. Palentino has lost here for Liverpool and timber at 18c.

The Sibley Pulp cordage of pulp cordage via Halifax last week.

It has been notified the Post, to have Mess Crossley in Sackville 21st.

The death occurred on Wednesday of G. resident of St. John one year.

The Bank of New B. received a subscription W. Turnbull for the relief of distress in Ind.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. erville are being congratulated on their interesting domestic day, January 21st.

A large barn at V. by G. W. Ross, was by fire Wednesday night, horses, some sledges, were saved with great effort.

F. H. Ristein has been elected of the 71st Battalion. Ristein is an excellent quite capable of attention to which he has—Cleaner.

When Hanson Bro. weak returned home being operations the had with them the small, but they are do.

At a meeting of the liberal conservatives, not by which stock was elected; W. H. T. Dr. Wm. Christie, W. A. C. Smith, vice-pres Hart, secretary.

Wm. Cathers, the for J. M. Humphrey returned from a trip. Shore, Mr. Cathers is in his expectation. He secured many ders.

A regulation has been at the baggage room, not by which stock is for within twenty-four time it arrives. Ten is the rate charged.

A few weeks ago Clements visited the tholomew and Lower six camps collection the Methodist church and \$60 were raised.

The Weymouth P. storation has been a fitly five to eight o'clock in their parlour and beautifully illumination.—Post.

On Saturday, 23rd Mrs. Ferdinand Bro surrounded by their brated the 25th an marriage in a fitly five to eight o'clock in their parlour and beautifully illumination.—Post.

A. W. McLeod, secretary of the Y. city, but is now a land, Oregon, is doing among the Mormon for three months. friend in this city is membered to all his

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CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIES

In Washington to Sound Republican Leaders on Reciprocity.

The Two Cabinet Ministers Give Out a Statement as to Their Mission.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Sir Richard J. Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce of the Dominion of Canada, and Hon. L. H. Davies, minister of marine and fisheries, the commission sent by the liberal government of Canada to Washington to sound the republican leaders on the subject of reciprocity, arrived in the city today.

The two commissioners declined to see visitors during the evening. Their object in coming to Washington and what they expect to do is set forth in the following official statement issued by the commissioners and forwarded to the press:

"Our object in coming to Washington is in the first place to see Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and to confer with him on several important matters affecting Canada and the United States. While here, we propose to take advantage of the opportunity to see as many of the public men as possible and discuss with them the existing trade relations between Canada and the United States, and the possibility of making these trade relations broader and freer.

The Canadian parliament will meet early in March, almost simultaneously with the extra session of the American congress, which Mr. McKinley will call.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. L. H. Davies today called on Sir Julian Pauncefote to discuss the situation with him, and will at once endeavor to ascertain the views of the members of the ways and means committee and other leading members of the house.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce, and Hon. L. H. Davies, minister of marine and fisheries, of the Canadian government, called on Sir Julian Pauncefote at the British embassy today, and later made an unofficial visit to the state department, where they had a brief interview with Secretary Olney.

So far they have not met any members of congress, but hope to be able to confer with some of the leading members and friends of the incoming administration within the next few days. As stated by the ministers today their mission here is to secure, if possible, closer trade relations with the United States. The agricultural schedule as outlined in the morning papers was something of a surprise and disappointment to them. They had not expected the schedule to be so far advanced by the ways and means committee, and were not pleased to see the duties on the several items of barley, live stock and other products increased to the extent indicated.

One of the ministers said today that it seemed to him that the two countries could and should agree upon some plan which would be mutually helpful.

"Of course," said Mr. Davies, "we would not ask or expect the United States to grant us any trade concessions without a certainty that the result would be equally advantageous to her. We would expect to give dollar for dollar for every benefit received. We are here to see the public men of your country face to face and talk with them. Nothing will ever be accomplished by the legislative bodies of each country passing resolutions favoring this or that scheme. We must get together and have an understanding. I have no shadow of doubt that we will be able to do something if we get to talk with the leading legislators of this country. The people of the two countries desire to trade together, and this state of affairs would have been brought about long ago if some of the newspapers of the United States had not created somewhat of an estrangement. These newspapers have generated false impressions on various subjects. One of these is that of annexation. This is impossible. We are perfectly satisfied with our condition and with our political affairs, but at the same time we want the broadest kind of trade relations. This is a business matter in which both countries are interested. It is clear that some of the United States newspapers should persist in the foolish idea that there is anything substantial in the talk of annexation. We have one of the freest constitutions in the world. The people's views are expressed and reflected as fairly and as freely as in any nation in the world. Great Bri-

tain never interferes with us. She is the kindest mother in the world."

Washington, Feb. 6.—The two members of the Canadian parliament, Messrs. Cartwright and Davies, who are in Washington in the interest of closer trade relations with the United States, interviewed a number of public men today. They were escorted by Representative Hitt of Illinois, who introduced them to the leaders of both houses. They had a half-hour's talk with Speaker Reed, which ended with the remark by Sir Richard Cartwright that it seemed to be the idea of the people of each country that if they could build a high tariff wall around their own domains they could enrich themselves at the expense of their neighbors.

Speaking of the new Canadian administration he said it was their hope that the United States would see that reciprocal commercial arrangements would benefit both people.

The Canadians have encountered a barrier to the success of their mission in the ways and means committee, which is framing the new tariff bill. They base their reciprocity scheme upon an exchange of concessions, by which Canada will admit the manufactures of the United States upon favorable tariff terms in return for tariff concessions to Canadian farm products. Members of the ways and means committee have announced their intention to give particular benefits to the American farmers and to secure to the farmers of the United States the entire home market for their products.

Several of them said today that they would not consider any reciprocity scheme which would take any part of the home market from the farmers. Their policy of giving the farmer ample protection in the agricultural, lumber and lumber schedules of the new tariff bill which have become known.

The Canadians have met with another discouragement in the immigration bill now before congress, which would allow Canadian laborers from the United States.

There have been two or three resolutions introduced in congress recently to do away with the privileges granted to Canadian railroads of transporting goods through the United States in bond. Premier Laurier in a recent speech at Montreal predicted that the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk would capture all the business between the northwest states and the east.

Representative Grosvenor said recently that the United States had never received any return for this bonding concession to the Canadian roads and he thought it not improbable that congress would see fit to repeal the law within a short time and give the roads of the United States, and this matter the Canadians are inquiring into also.

There is no man in the township of Edwardsburg who is better known than Mr. John Sherman. He is one of the many Canadians who at the outbreak of the American rebellion joined the army of the North, and to the exposure and hardships which he endured during which he has since undergone.

The writer remembers seeing Mr. Sherman a few years ago when he was so crippled with rheumatism that it was impossible for him to stand. He had heard that a cure had been effected, determined to investigate the matter for himself. When the reporter called at Mr. Sherman's home he found him in the yard handling an axe and chopping wood like a young man, and he found him also quite willing to relate his trying experience.

"I have suffered with rheumatism for twenty years," said Mr. Sherman, "and I have doctor'd with four different doctors and yet I kept getting worse and worse. I was bent double with the pain in my back, and both legs were so drawn up that I was unable to straighten them, and for four months when I wanted to move about I had to do so on my hands and knees. I tried many medicines but got no benefit, and I had given up all hope of being able to walk again. One of my sons tried to persuade me to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I refused to take any more medicine. At last one day my son brought home three boxes of the pills, and after they had been in the house for over two weeks I had at last consented to take them, but not because I thought they would do me any good. Before they were gone however, I could feel that my back was getting stronger and I could straighten up. It required no further persuasion to get me to take the pills, and from that time on I began to get better, until now with the aid of a light cane, I can walk all over the farm, get in and out of a buggy, and do most of the chores round the house and barns. I feel twenty years younger, and I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the most wonderful medicine for rheumatism in the whole world. I began them only to please my son, and it was a most agreeable surprise to me when I found my legs limber, and my back gaining new strength. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to the suffering rheumatists of the world."

An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered vitality. They are an infallible specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppurations, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore

the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

THE TRADE OF THIS PORT.

The detailed statement of the trade of this port for January has some interesting features. The imports for the month were \$1,817,125 less in value than those of January, 1896. Of the exports, if we exclude lumber, there was a greater value of United States goods than Canadian, and even including lumber the United States list shows \$212,545, compared with \$79,939 Canadian. This shows that St. John is at present more of a United States than a Canadian winter port. The total value of exports is \$688,502. This does not show much of an increase, if any at all, over last year, for in January last year, including the value of one December cargo, the value of Canadian goods alone was \$54,853. There was in addition a large amount of American produce.

TRADE OF ST. JOHN—IMPORTS.

Summary statements of goods imported for consumption at the port of St. John, N. B., for the month of January, 1897, compared with January, 1896.

FREE GOODS.

The following summary was admitted free of duty at the port of St. John, N. B., during the month of January, 1897.

EXPORTS.

The following articles were exported from the port of St. John, N. B., during the month of January, 1897.

The following goods were shipped from this port during the month in transit from the United States to Great Britain:

Summary of goods shipped from St. John to Great Britain.

MINING MATTERS.

British Columbia's Gold Discoveries

Awakening an Interest in Canada's Wealth.

The Gold and Silver Mines Developing Company and the Properties Acquired.

The re-discovery of British Columbia's wealth in gold, the development of silver mining in the Kootenay region, the promise of the Lake of the Woods country among the causes of the awakening interest in the public mind of the province, iron, coal, nickel and copper perhaps afford equal opportunities for the investor. It is some time since the public mind has been so fascinated for the small investor or for the prospector. The country is flooded with gold mines, which find buyers when stocks of equal promise in other enterprises would never be noticed. An important feature of the development of the Canadian miners at Montreal was the discussion of wild cat mining schemes and upon the membership of the Mining Institute, in his admirable opening address made strong claims for the membership of the mining societies and for the industries they represent. He maintained that the world owes more to mining than to any other industry. Mr. Leckie thinks that gold is still the most precious metal to man.

Two sides were brought out in the discussion of wild cat mining. Mr. A. Dick and some others rather deprecated the too general application of the term "wild cat" to all projects that are bound to fail and do not deny the possibility of a few good ones. The mining investment market has been so largely a proportion of failures will occur in ordinary mining investments that it is not safe to invest in any other line of business. The danger from his point of view is rather in the mining investment market than in the wild cat mining. The people who were too clever to buy the hot stock at five cents have lost the chance of a life-time.

No doubt there is plenty of gold in British Columbia. The chance of a life-time has been lost by some and gained by others. Some men will lose what they put in and some will multiply their investments many times. But the wise buyer takes some trouble to find out the value of the property before he makes any investment. The directors in whose hands he places his savings should be men of high character and high ability. This is his self-interest.

The Gold and Silver Mines Developing Company, Limited, is a strong organization, which has been formed by the amalgamation of the South Belt at Rossland known as the Trilby and the Prince of Wales, and has other properties in view. The company has as its head Sir William F. Howland, formerly lieutenant governor of Ontario, and another prominent man in the corporation, the reputation of the directors is of the highest.

The Montreal Gazette gives the following account of the Nova Scotia exhibit at the mining institute. The Nova Scotia exhibit is not intended to allow the public to be forgotten in the rush to the west. It is the last interior object in connection with the convention is a large exhibit of gold ore from Nova Scotia, made on behalf of the Nova Scotia Mining Institute. Dr. E. Gilpin, deputy commissioner of mines, Halifax, it occupies three large glass cases in the rotunda of the Windsor hotel, and attracts much attention, not only from mining men, but from the general public. From the Nova Scotia Mining Company, Carleton, are eight pieces of ore, containing large quantities of gold, and from the Golden Group Mine, Montague, are ten very heavy nuggets, ranging from one penny to six cents in weight. From the Oxford Mine are eight large pieces of ore, besides two enormous lumps of the value of \$75,000. From the Dufferin Mine is a handsome display of various quartz. This mine has produced 50,000 tons of ore, with a yield of \$80,000 worth of gold, during the eight or nine years that it has been in operation. There are some fine specimens of ore from the Golden Lode Mine, South Upland, which has been running for some time. During the last twenty-two weeks has paid a dividend on the capital of 10 per cent per month. From the Golden Group Mine are some splendid specimens of gold quartz, having been produced during the last year some good pieces of ore. From the Eastern Development Company, Renfrew, are some large pieces of quartz, full of gold, and from the Lake Lode Mine, Carleton, are some large pieces of ore. From the celebrated Barry Mine of the East Waverly, Junior, Company, are two trays of very handsome specimens. From the Central Rawdon Mines and North Brookfield are some fine exhibits, and from the Thompson Mine, C. B., are three large pieces of ore. The last named mine has been in operation for about a year, and mills about two ounces of gold to the ton.

CIRCUIT AND ELECTION COURTS.

The following is the assignment of the circuit courts for 1897 and January, 1898:

Judges assigned for the trial of election petitions under the Dominion Controverted Elections act for the year ending Hilary term, 1898:

THE ELECTORS

The season for Black Dress Suits and White Ties is at hand. You can see a fine assortment of them at the Depot Clothing Store, 48 Mill Street.

Black Dress Suits, \$12.00 with a box of White Ties thrown in. Blue Tweed, \$4.25, with Brooch in the pocket. Blue Serge Suit, \$3.75. Good Pants for \$1. Collars, Cuffs and Ties.

W. J. YOUNGCLAUS.

SEEDS

YOU WANT SEEDS THAT GROW

HAVE TIME AND MONEY TO SPEND FOR THE BEST. Write for a Catalogue in Canada. Tells about Best and Rarest seeds known. Sold by Messrs. Briggs Seed Co. Ltd.

Mr. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Ltd. 125-127 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Edward Frank Day and Charles Russell, 37 Norfolk street, London, W. C., England, solicitors, to be commissioners under chapter 36 of the Consolidated Statutes for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Albert James Bright to be a stipendiary or police magistrate in and for the parish of Hillsboro, under 59th Victoria, chapter 63.

St. John—John Bezzymann, M. D., to be a justice of the peace for the parish of Carleton—George B. Martin, Edward London, Joseph Cheney, Nelson S. Marston, John Smith, Ephraim McIntosh and Bennett H. Cowan to be justices of the peace, Council T. Hendry to be a justice of the peace and a commissioner of the parish of Simonds civil court, in room of Charles R. Upton, whose resignation is accepted.

Northumberland—Peter McDonald to be a justice of the peace.

Toronto—Arnold Fleming to be commissioner of the parish of Dumfriess civil court, in room of William Whitehead, deceased. Ernest Alexander McKay to be a justice of the peace.

Beauséjour—John Dawson to be a justice of the peace. John Dawson to be a commissioner of the parish of Eldon civil court.

DIVISION OF THE I. C. R. WORK.

When Hon. Mr. Blair was in the city on Wednesday he discovered that the duties of Station Master W. G. Robertson were more than that official could attend to and do justice to the public. Many times Mr. Robertson was required at the freight sheds to deal with matters, but he could not go, his duties requiring him to be present on the arrival and departure of all trains. From this latter work he is to be relieved and L. R. Ross, the popular and well known assistant of Mr. Robertson, has been promoted to depot master. Mr. Ross has been in the employ of the I. C. R. twenty years, eighteen of which he has been in the station, and is extremely popular with the travelling public, as well as all railway employes.

Mr. Robertson, who is one of the most efficient railway men in Canada, while still maintaining full supervision over all work at the station, will thus be relieved of the office work about the freight yard, and will be able to give more time and attention to the general business of the railway, such as arranging freight rates with merchants, etc. By this arrangement it is also hoped that many technical freight grievances will be removed, and that the relations between the railway and merchants may be adjusted without several days or weeks of correspondence with Moncton. When a merchant has a complaint, Mr. Robertson will call on him and endeavor to straighten out matters.

WEDDING BELLS.

A very quiet home wedding took place at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 3 Maple street, Chelsea, Mass., on Tuesday evening, January 12th, when Miss Vellie S. Fanjoy was united in marriage to J. Wilford Wamaker. Only the immediate relatives of the family were present. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, of St. John's Methodist church. The bride and groom are both former residents of St. John, and their friends here will join in wishing them much happiness.

"I'd like to buy a few cows," remarked the dairyman whose merchandise has on several occasions been an object of suspicion. "Cows!" exclaimed his neighbor. "What for?" "Well," was the frank retort, "I've got an idea that the public sort of expects to see cows around a dairy, the same as they expect to see an Indian in front of a cigar store or a pole in front of a barber shop."—Washington Star.

THE BREWERS' APPEAL.

Judicial Committee of Privy Council Dismisses it With Costs.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—The Star cable says: The judicial committee of the privy council today dismissed with costs the appeal of the Brewers' Association of Ontario v. the attorney general of Ontario. The point was as to whether or not the Ontario government had right to impose a wholesale tax on the product of the brewers. The latter claimed the inland revenue tax was all they were compelled to pay. The province's stand is maintained.

COOK'S COTTON ROOF COMPUND.

Is the only safe, reliable, and permanent medicine on which ladies can depend in the hour and time of need. It is prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 for ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known—sold by druggists, one Dollar per box. No. 2 for special cases—10 degrees stronger—sold by druggists, One Dollar, Three Dollars, two boxes, Five Dollars. No. 1, or No. 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ontario.

IS FREE. and No Bill Against Engineer. Remarks on the Em-prisoners- Chief of Prisoners Brennan. resumed its sitting. The grand jury returned its verdict that the crime of the most dastardly of crime, and was punishable with a person convicted of the crime of murder, some destruction or how small, to the in the present case of the grand jury by the prisoners confined and twelve, and one sentenced the piano and rose and then set the cords sustaining it, but that according to the facts, the piano was damaged, and that on the jury to find, evidence laid before with was guilty or to the second count, commit arson, the law to the jury and find in accordance presented to them. addressed the grand jury on the subject of the law. He stated that are between forty-six and fifty, confined for the drunkenness, vage- these people came of the country purpose of passing a later in comfortable it was his opinion did employ these people of labor, such as and thus save the ex- at present entente of labor, and that at dated Statutes, sec- municipalities, it is powers vested in the exercised by the and therefore the right to deal with glad to see some council before him on and hoped that such resolutions as in bring the matu- nity council. referred to the grand letter from James St John N. B. January the 3d 1897 Dear Sir As a resident of this city and the honorable gentleman who has been appointed to be the judge of the court and them for Justice as to lay before them Last in the city court when writes for the defendant provides a genest me and this case was given that was taken The notes made application Chief Clarke I was to know I appeal to you will be the hands of you and women Here Present I bring you to the name of the defendant I give this your friend of the warrant 3 times JAMES BRENNAN No 223 Brussels St St John city the grand jury came to their foreman, A. J. announced that in the Smith they found evidence to the letter of the recommended thereon contained anticipated they should be proper authorities did look to look fully into matters to which referred, and as they men they would like the remainder of the a tooth-brush— best tooth-brushes in stomer—Have'n't you Peddler—Oh, yes; ter ones!

BREATH ORRID. Flatulency, and other UNDESIRABLE. C. O. PILLS sweeten the indignation and all other make life worth living. LIMITED, New Glasgow, St. Boston, Mass.

