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THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Many People on the Verge of Starvation—Cattle Perishing for Want of Food.

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Bijapur, presidency of Bombay, Jan. 25.—The special correspondent of the Associated Press who is visiting the distressed provinces of India, has arrived at Bijapur, about 245 miles southeast of Bombay, and finds in this district the keenest distress, especially among the people of lower castes. The latter are on the verge of starvation and are only saved from it by the government relief work, which enables them to earn enough money to at least keep body and soul together while awaiting the better state of affairs which recent rains are expected to provide later in the year.

It is estimated that fully one-tenth of the cattle in this district have already perished from lack of fodder, and the number will undoubtedly be considerably increased, between now and the advent of the new crops. In the fields can be seen lying carcasses of animals devoured by vultures.

There are many gangs of robbers engaged in pillaging grain stores whenever an opportunity arises and the prisons are full of thieves who have been captured while stealing grain or in attempting to do so.

Among the masses there are many cases of illness resulting from lack of proper nourishment and attention and it is regarded as certain that cholera will reach this district sooner or later, owing to the carelessness of the people, who dread being taken to the hospitals, provided for their care, believing that they are certain to die within a fortnight if they enter a hospital.

Beyond doubt, the utmost resources of the government will be taxed before long in the efforts which will have to be made to cope with the steadily increasing distress.

Solapur, Jan. 23.—The special correspondent of the Associated Press, who is making a tour of investigation of this district finds it badly affected. The scarcity of food is most severely felt at Taluk, Sanyola, Marda, and Karmala. Solapur city is the centre of the weaving industry, and its inhabitants are suffering from the stoppage of work at the mills. It is estimated that three-quarters of the whole number of weavers are already put

out of work and 40,000 persons throughout the district are being relieved. No cases of cholera, however, have been recorded in the camp at Ekruka, five miles from here, specially laid out for the weavers who are employed in the light work of improving the reservoir which was built during the last famine. Only 1,000 men, however, are employed, as the Mohammedan weavers remain idle in the city, living on their savings. They will not accept manual labor unless compelled to do so.

The correspondent traversed irrigated Joal fields here raising splendid crops, and met a number of travelling bands of people in search of work. Returning to the city, the correspondent arrived at the posthouse in time to see a dozen given out to over six hundred poor people, the half-maimed or blind. Each person received a measure of rice and a modicum of oil, and some children suffering from ophthalmia, and groups of lepers were noticed apart from all other wrecks of humanity.

H. H. Colpitts deposed: I remember taken as a whole, the Solapur district is in a bad condition, which will probably become worse as time passes.

Simon Belliveau, sworn: On Wednesday, Sept. 11, I saw Bruce McDougall at my house about 7 o'clock. He said he had been on a good big spree. I advised him to see Dr. Chandler.

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W. Anderson deposed: I attend the store at Anderson's mills. I remember the prisoner leaving our place on September 9th. He was in bed on September 10th at night. I never saw him with an overcoat in prisoner's possession while at our place.

Mrs. McGarry, the mother of Tom and Willie McGarry, testified that Tom was home and in bed on Sept. 10th at night. I am positive of the date. Tom told me he was going to swear to seeing Sullivan. I told him he could not truthfully do so.

At a cross-examination this afternoon, adhered to her direct evidence and the crown called one or two other witnesses, who gave unimportant testimony.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Smith commenced his address to the jury. If your honor please and you gentlemen of the jury, it now becomes my duty to give you some good reasons why you should not find the prisoner at the bar guilty. I am sensible that in asking you to find my client innocent of the crime with which he is charged, I should give you common sense reasons for your opinion. I flatter myself that I am addressing a jury of broad intelligence, and I congratulate my client that he is being tried before so able a judge and so intelligent a jury.

When I reflect upon the tribunal before which my client is tried for his life, I can find no fault and I accept the verdict and judgment as absolutely just. My case is not an ordinary case of murder. Never in the history of this or any other country has a jury been requested to find a verdict on such flimsy evidence. I am speaking on what I know to be right and I am going to say nothing for the sake of rhetoric; nothing for the sake of oratory, and nothing but for the sake of my client, the prisoner at the bar.

I will say nothing but what the evidence leads to and I am satisfied that you will treat the case by the evidence and from the evidence. I am satisfied that the prisoner at the bar is not and will not be proved guilty. I am going to divide my discourse

SULLIVAN GUILTY.

Sentenced to be Hanged on Friday, March 12th.

Prisoner Received Sentence Coolly, Never Changing Countenance.

His Counsel Asked for Stay of Proceedings—Sullivan's Father in Court.

Dorchester, Jan. 25.—When Sullivan's trial was resumed this morning Thomas McGarry was called, but he did not respond. The coroner's train despatcher, Moncton, testified: I know Daniel Sullivan, Jr. He is a brakeman. On Sunday, 13th Sept., he did not go out on a train, as he states. The record was produced and put in evidence. I remember the morning after the Dutch fire. I do not remember saying to Mr. Toombs that I was home and in bed on the night of Sept. 10th. I was not home that night. Daniel Sullivan and Tom Donnelly came and saw me about what I knew one day soon after the fire. I never said to anybody that I saw Sullivan on Thursday night until after I had seen Dan Sullivan and Donnelly. Benjamin Toombs deposed: I saw McGarry on Friday or Saturday after the Dutch fire. We talked about the fire, and in the conversation McGarry said he was home and in bed Thursday night, and also that he did not know Sullivan and had never seen him.

Wm. McGarry, a brother to Thomas, testified: I remember the night of the Dutch fire. Thomas was home and in bed from 10 o'clock that night till morning. Thomas never mentioned having seen the prisoner Thursday night till after he had been interviewed by Dan Sullivan and Donnelly. When he first mentioned it to me I told him he was telling lies and that I would expose him if he swore to it.

Moses Tracey, sworn: I keep a saloon on the corner of Main and Duke streets. On the morning of Friday, Sept. 11, Bruce McDougall came into my place and told me about the fire. That was 10 or 11 o'clock. Prisoner was not at my place that morning. Bruce McDougall deposed: I was stopping at Mr. McDonald's on the night of Sept. 10th. Bruce McDougall came there between midnight and 2 a. m. and stayed till morning. I did not see him until after 10 o'clock. I was at O. S. Leeger's barroom till 10 o'clock p. m. standard time. I did not see prisoner that night.

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W. Anderson deposed: I attend the store at Anderson's mills. I remember the prisoner leaving our place on September 9th. He was in bed on September 10th at night. I never saw him with an overcoat in prisoner's possession while at our place.

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under three heads. The first division is the direct case of the crown against the prisoner at the bar; second, the circumstantial case of evidence against the prisoner at the bar; and third, the answer made by the prisoner to the direct and circumstantial case against the prisoner. When I on my part took up the questioning of Maggie Dutcher on the cross-examination it was the worst situation I ever found myself in. I was alone when I got up with her. I uttered a sigh of relief and felt that the rest of the case was as nothing alongside of this. I had to put questions in language that would be appreciated by one for tender years, and to be careful in such a way as not to be fretful to her. When I remembered the manner by which this child was left friendless in the world, I tell you my whole heart felt for her. Therefore I could not do anything that would harass or frighten her. Then I had to remember my duty to my client. It is a different position when a man has an appeal for sympathy on one side and a tender years old child on the other. I do not think I have been too arduous in leaving this matter to your own judgment. If you believe the evidence against the prisoner at the bar, I believe the evidence against the prisoner at the bar. I believe the evidence against the prisoner at the bar. I believe the evidence against the prisoner at the bar.

Mr. Smith's conclusion of his address on the prisoner's behalf at 11 o'clock this morning and Solicitor General White spoke until recess. The court was half an hour in resuming after dinner, Judge Hurlington having gone to the train wreck to assist in caring for the injured. Before opening the court he made a feeling allusion to the terrible fatality that the solicitor general continued his address, speaking until the hour for adjournment. He went pretty extensively into the prisoner's own statement, exposing its inconsistencies. Sullivan's own statement showed that like a fox which seeks to evade the hounds, he had doubled on his tracks during the two days before the murder so as to confuse. He detailed the circumstances of the prisoner's movements in Moncton on the morning after the fire and gave a detailed statement made up of the amounts the prisoner claimed to have paid out, which he said amounted to more than the prisoner's own statement. He also took up the prisoner's story that he had spent Thursday night at the wharf with women and asked why some effort had not been made to discover who these women were. He asked why some effort had not been made to discover who these women were.

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coached, he believed, not by the officers of the crown, but by others. Throwing her testimony aside, there was no good case of circumstantial evidence. He argued want of motive. No robbery had been proven. Without the testimony of Maggie Dutcher there was even no evidence of murder. Mr. Smith reviewed the evidence carefully and his address was an able one. He concluded with a strong appeal to the jury to find a verdict without fear of public opinion. The public invariably cried out for a victim in cases of this kind.

Mr. Smith's conclusion of his address on the prisoner's behalf at 11 o'clock this morning and Solicitor General White spoke until recess. The court was half an hour in resuming after dinner, Judge Hurlington having gone to the train wreck to assist in caring for the injured. Before opening the court he made a feeling allusion to the terrible fatality that the solicitor general continued his address, speaking until the hour for adjournment. He went pretty extensively into the prisoner's own statement, exposing its inconsistencies. Sullivan's own statement showed that like a fox which seeks to evade the hounds, he had doubled on his tracks during the two days before the murder so as to confuse. He detailed the circumstances of the prisoner's movements in Moncton on the morning after the fire and gave a detailed statement made up of the amounts the prisoner claimed to have paid out, which he said amounted to more than the prisoner's own statement. He also took up the prisoner's story that he had spent Thursday night at the wharf with women and asked why some effort had not been made to discover who these women were. He asked why some effort had not been made to discover who these women were.

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most cool person among the hundreds of spectators. A death like silence prevailed in the court room, only broken by his honor rising and asking: Gentlemen of jury—Have you arrived at a verdict; if so, what is it? Foreman Charles arose and said: We have arrived at a verdict. His honor—What is it? Foreman—Guilty. Immediately all eyes turned upon the prisoner, who had been rather pale, and flushed slightly, but nothing more. Scarcely a muscle moved. Sullivan's counsel rose and asked for a stay of sentence on the improper admission of evidence and misdirection of the jury. Judge Hurlington declined to stay the sentence, but said he would place the execution at a date sufficiently remote to allow the prisoner's counsel ample time to bring this matter before the full court at Fredericton. The court adjourned till 4 p. m. for sentence. When the prisoner reappeared at that hour he walked with as firm a step as at any time during the trial, and walking into the dock for the last time, looked around the court room with the air of unconcern which has characterized him from the beginning.

When Clerk Chapman said: Prisoner, stand up and receive your sentence, Sullivan jumped up, buttoned his coat closely, and stood erect. Asked if he had anything to say why the sentence should not be passed he answered: No, sir, in a firm voice. Judge Hurlington spoke with great pathos for over an hour. He was evidently deeply affected, and there were many moist eyes in the court room. After dealing with the awful crime of which the prisoner had been found guilty, and the circumstances connected with it, his honor urged the prisoner to make his peace with God. He said: "No man can take a life, but God himself has said that a life must be given for a life, and he was only the instrument for carrying out the law of God and man."

In conclusion, he said: John Sullivan, I must now impose the sentence of death upon you. The sentence of the law and this court is that you be taken hence to the place from whence you came, the common jail of Westmorland, and there detained till Friday, March 12th, at 12 o'clock noon, when you will be taken to the place of execution and there hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul. The prisoner breathed a sigh, but displayed no other emotion. He reached out his hands to the jailer, who placed the handcuffs on them, and escorted him to jail. The prisoner walked as briskly and firmly as ever.





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...

THE WEEKLY SUN

Is the most vigorous paper in the Maritime Provinces...

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

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 3, 1897.

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM AND THE TARIFF INQUIRY.

The statements made to the tariff commissioners on 26th ult., like the testimony taken elsewhere...

The inquiry and subsequent deliberation would be much simplified if the ministers had previously decided one main question...

Mr. Fawcett's views as to the tariff impositions on farmers appear to be somewhat extreme...

REMINDED OF THEIR PLEDGES.

Mr. William B. Fawcett of Sackville rather astonished the three ministers whom he addressed Tuesday...

In general, however, the commissioners seem to encourage the manufacturers to testify concerning the protective value of particular duties...

It is a poor compliment to him that his best friends and warmest supporters pay when they ask and apparently expect him to retain vicious duties simply because of their viciousness.

THE DUTCHER MURDER.

Today we record the close of a notable criminal trial, which from the awful nature of the crime charged has been followed with a lively interest.

It was almost a miracle that one life was saved, and, assuming the verdict to be just, it now appears that John Sullivan owes his conviction largely to his failure to complete the crime.

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

THE MISSION TO ROME.

After some partial denials it seems now to be admitted that Mr. Laurier's solicitor general has gone to Rome on a political errand.

It seems, therefore, that Mr. Laurier and his colleagues are not averse to the interference of the church in Canadian politics.

The intervention of a Canadian bishop to the extent of supporting a measure which he believes to be the fulfillment of a constitutional obligation is quite a crime in the eyes of some of our ministers.

It is remarked by some of the reform papers in the west that the reformers of Ontario have no leaders of their own and have had to send for Mr. Foster, a New Brunswicker, to lead the campaign speaking in the by-elections now pending.

The Halifax board of trade is still divided in opinion about the fast line project. A number of members support the fast line scheme, but Senator Fowler and several others continue to oppose it.

Mr. Fish was born in West Waterbury, Maine, in 1812, and came to the country when four years old.

His remains were interred in St. James' cemetery on Sunday afternoon with Masonic honors.

A SLAUGHTER MARKET.

It is sometimes asked why manufacturers of Canada require protection if they have equal natural advantages with the United States...

The delegation produced the evidence of actual business offers to show that United States manufacturers give to Canadian customers special discounts as large as forty per cent.

The trade returns for December show a noticeable falling off in the importation of raw material for manufacturers.

The Montreal Gazette says that wool is the only important free raw material which does not show a decrease.

THE MANUFACTURERS ALARMED.

The trade returns for December show a noticeable falling off in the importation of raw material for manufacturers.

The Montreal Gazette says that wool is the only important free raw material which does not show a decrease.

It is given out that the tariff bill now in preparation by the ways and means committee of the United States congress will sweep away the free lumber provisions of the Wilson bill.

The St. Louis board of health, following the example of the New York board, has declared that consumption is "catching," or, as they style it, is "a communicable disease."

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PROVINCIAL.

ALBERT CO.

Hopewell Hill, Jan. 24.—Amos Woodworth, a popular young farmer of Chemical Road, was married on Wednesday to Miss Allida Downey, only daughter of Levi Downey of Demolisee Creek.

The schooner Bertha Maud, which left here twenty-eight days ago for St. John with a cargo of wool, till at Alma bound down Capt. Kinney left the vessel at that port and Capt. Arthur Edgett will assume command tomorrow.

The Hopewell Y. P. S. C. E. have elected the following officers for the current term: Elmer A. Smith, president; John A. West, vice-president; Francis Peck, cor. secretary; Laura A. Bishop, rec. secretary; H. C. M. Lawson, treasurer.

Hopewell Hill, Jan. 26.—Intelligence has been received here of the death, at Wakefield, Mass., of Mrs. Ruby Bishop, aged 83 years, a former resident, and relict of the late Jonathan Bishop of Hopewell Cape.

The marriage is announced of Albert E. Woodworth of Wakefield to Miss Laura Smith of the same place.

Plot Warren Dixon is dangerously ill at his home at the Cape with rheumatism and heart affection. His condition is slightly improved today.

Elgin, Jan. 27.—Howard Steves, formerly of this parish, but now in the employ of a Woodstock firm, spent Saturday at St. John, where his many friends were pleased to see him again and enjoy one of his genial handshakes.

Rumor says that since the election Mr. Emmerson knows more provincial appointments than he pretended to a few days before. R. P. Colpitts, who for several years was government scaler in this county, has been honored by being retired without notice.

Your correspondent has before him an editorial in the Telegraph of Jan. 26, in which reference is made to Professor Weidon and his connection with the Albert election.

Some forty guests assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vail on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, each bringing some token of esteem, and spent a most enjoyable and happy evening.

Public worship was conducted in St. Philip's R. C. church on Sunday, Rev. Father Savage being the officiating clergyman.

Mr. Harding is getting the mill of W. Mason ready for operations.

Miss Alvina Schofield, who spent the holidays at her home here, has gone to Kent Co. to resume her duties as teacher.

Tuesday, 19th, was said by some of the oldest inhabitants of this place to be the coldest day on record.

The town elections occurred today. Julius F. Witlock was elected mayor of Northumberland in Pezmas ward, Howard B. McAllister and Joseph McVey were elected councillors without opposition.

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

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

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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.

Extract of a letter received by a Montrealeur from Miss Agnes E. Slack, secretary of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union:

I am writing to our country all over the world urging our W. C. T. U's. at once to begin selecting their delegates to represent them in Canada at our world's convention.

I intend returning to America with my friend, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, early in August to remain till the world's convention meets. I have told Mrs. Stevens to arrange a tour for me in Canada if our Canadian W. C. T. U. want me. All arrangements are to be made direct with Mrs. Stevens.

My suggestion for the world's banner is the globe surrounded by the white ribbon, with our motto, "For God and Every Land."

I recognize the great work done for our cause by the Montreal Wives. I am anxiously waiting to receive from Canada their choice of the dates I submitted to them for our world's convention.

Yours sincerely, AGNES E. SLACK, Ripley, Derbyshire, England, Jan. 19th, 1897.

The following are the winners of the prizes offered by J. Hale Ramsay to the ones sending in the largest number of new subscriptions to the Woman's Journal:

Dominion—Mrs. W. L. Haddon, Kemptville, Ont.; Mrs. T. Stitt, Cobden, Ont.

Ontario—Mrs. W. L. Haddon, Kemptville, Ont.; Mrs. T. Stitt, Cobden, Ont.

Quebec—Mrs. Albert Dyer, Sutton, Nova Scotia—Mrs. F. Powers, Lunenburg.

P. E. Island—Mrs. R. T. Holman, Summerside.

Manitoba—Mrs. D. H. Watson, Brandon. New Brunswick—Mrs. D. Jones, Moncton.

N. W. Territories—Mrs. S. A. Verby, Leduc, Alberta.

British Columbia—Mrs. H. Stevewright, New Westminster, Mrs. J. T. Miller, Vancouver.

(Will other papers in N. B., N. S. and P. E. I. please copy the above?)

ELIMIRA REFORMATORY, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Letter from Miss Slack.

To the Editor of the Methodist Times: Dear Sir—Yesterday I saw over an institution which I believe to be almost ideal. I have never before seen an institution which so completely combines correction and reformation as this world renowned Elmira reformatory does.

The Elmira reformatory is a fine looking building covering sixteen acres of ground. Made first offenders between sixteen and thirty years old are sent here from all parts of the state of New York.

Some of the inmates are very young, but we do not attempt to reclaim the guilty ones as the U. S. A. system does.

The inmates are very young, but we do not attempt to reclaim the guilty ones as the U. S. A. system does.

able workman, well his living after his formatory. How I when in England was sent merely to pass but strictest of those who have ened sinners. The floor and round the servants have been a pastor brings his o and there is a powe

As we passed over the corridors Professor of physics (culture) thanked the preach in the Park church previous evening.

At 4.30 the 1,400 in different regiments. As they paraded down the drill stimulating m

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THE TARIFF REVISION

(Continued from Page Three.)

of tools, and handles with a little rim of brass are classed as brass goods.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—The customs officers take the natural view in putting an article containing three things under the highest duty head.

Mr. Thorne—But why should a chisel handle with a little bit of brass on it be classed as brass goods?

Hon. Mr. Fielding—We would be glad to have the St. John hardware trade furnish the classification they had thought of.

Mr. Thorne—We could do it, but it would be easier after the tariff was made up. A classification would avoid disturbances by appraisers etc.

Mr. McAvity—We earnestly ask for a simplification of the tariff on hardware.

Mr. Thorne—Another difficulty had been experienced greater a few years ago than at present. It was that when before tendering on a contract he had gone to the customs house, obtained the rates of duty on certain articles, based his tender on that, and then imported the goods and paid the duty. Long afterwards, however, he was asked to amend his invoice and pay a higher duty. The trade had been continually asked, after they had passed entries, to amend them, and it was the case that after paying duties for years on a certain basis they were brought face to face with some new construction of the same tariff and compelled to amend their invoices.

Sir Richard Cartwright—in a line with so many articles that is unavoidable.

Mr. Thorne said that speaking on his own behalf he felt a specific duty on many articles would be preferable to an ad valorem duty, nails for example.

Hon. Mr. Fielding—If you wish to add anything later the commission would be pleased to receive it from you.

THE LIME BURNERS.

D. J. Purdy and L. Rokee were the speakers.

Mr. Rokee said that what they wanted was reciprocity with the United States, so that they could export to that market, as was done before the McKinley tariff. In 1885 the lime exported from Canada was valued at \$131,230.55; in 1890 at \$141,708.91; in 1891 at \$153,000, of which \$101,834 was from New Brunswick; in 1893 at \$106,000, of which \$61,000 was from New Brunswick.

Mr. Purdy said that even if the United States duty were 10 per cent, as before the McKinley tariff, the St. John firms could export.

Mr. Rokee—What are your special advantages here?

Mr. Purdy—The natural advantages. Wages are not lower here. In Knox county three burners are paid \$1.75 each per day, and a fourth for two hours work. Here there are four men at \$1.20 full time. But there the quarries are back from the water, and deep. One is 250 feet deep. Here we are near the water and the stone is above the level. In 1896 there were 85,865 cords of wood shipped to Knox county. This was the amount that was sold cheap. We burn wood. They burn both coal and wood.

Mr. Purdy—The lime business would be the heaviest business in St. John, not including lumber. It had a free market. The lime beside the water could ship for export, and those inland supply the local trade.

Mr. Rokee—Prior to the introduction of provincial wood, the cost of fuel in Knox county was \$5.00 per cord. This year the average was not above \$2.75.

Mr. Purdy—Prior to the McKinley tariff, the burners here advised the Canadian government to reduce the duty from 20 to 10 per cent, and if that had been done I don't believe the American rate would have been advanced. We would be fairly well satisfied with a return to the old United States duty of 10 per cent.

Mr. Rokee—if that cannot be done, or reciprocity secured, we would advise that an export duty be placed on kiln wood, which would make the Knox county lime cost 5 cents per barrel more. In reply to a question by Mr. Ellis, Mr. P. Rokee said lime was made in other states as well as Maine, but the provincial competition was not felt west of New York. The duty was in the interest of the Maine burners.

THE GRANITE WORKERS.

James Dodds of Epps, Dodds & Co.; Alex. Milne of Mills, Coutts & Co.; Fred Rogie of the Victoria Granite Works; N. Meating of Taylor, Meating & Co.; Alex. Taylor of Taylor Bros., all of St. John, and Robert Quintan of St. George, and Robert Quintan of St. John, appeared.

Mr. Dodds said the St. George men represented five firms, owning 6,000 acres of quarry, practically inexhaustible.

They employed 300 men and the capital represented was \$100,000, and the output from \$175,000 to \$200,000 annually, of which 80 per cent. went for wages. They would like an increase of 10 per cent. in the duty on finished material to protect them against Scotch competition. In Scotland labor was 90 per cent. cheaper. Men got from \$1 to \$1.30 per day there, while here the rate is \$2 to \$2.50 for the polisher, while for other workmen there was an equal difference in wages. As the Scotch had an advantage in freights. The rate from Aberdeen to Montreal was 33 cents less for a long ton than the rate from St. John or St. George on a short ton. This would suggest that every Scotch shipper be asked to send a diagram attached to the bill of lading, showing polished and axed parts, with sizes of pieces and the price of each. There should also be an inspection of the goods and paid the duty on an under valuation. The present duty should be kept on foreign marble, which competes with granite and prevents the development of Cape Breton and Quebec marble quarries. If the United States tariff is increased, ours should be, because if it were not the Scotch surplus of granite now going to the states would be sent here.

Mr. Dodds also read a letter from B. H. Appleby who also pointed out that lower wages and freights gave the Scotch granite a great advantage. He had known granite to be quarried in Quincy, Mass., polished in Aberdeen, and sold in Canada, in 1893, 1894, 1895. The worth of granite was imported. American workers are asking a higher tariff on the Scotch article, for under the present duty there was imported from Aberdeen, \$29,900 worth in 1893, compared with only \$12,000 worth in 1894. The Americans now ask protection. So should we.

Mr. Dodds said that as there were of seasons in the quarries the men did not make over \$250 to \$300 a year. The trade must be in the Canadian market. If lost, the business of \$500,000 would go to other countries and the plant here be rendered of little value. There had been some fault found with St. George granite, but they could show samples.

Mr. Fielding—That is unnecessary. Everybody knows the St. George granite. I don't think the quality was complained of in the west, but the expense of getting it.

Letters were read from Griffin & Keltie of Halifax and Walsh & Son of Kingston, Ont., stating that those firms had used a great deal of Scotch granite in the past, and a great deal of St. George more lately, and declaring the latter to be in every way superior to the Scotch article in durability, color, and other qualities desirable for monumental purposes; also the opinion of Fred Lawson that St. George granite was best, having less mica.

Sir Richard, looking into the trade and navigation returns, said that only \$37,732 worth of rough stone was imported into Canada in 1896, and only \$6,850 worth polished, of which only \$3,116 was Scotch.

Mr. Milne—That is wrong.

Mr. Fielding—This is the recognized authority. It should be correct.

Mr. Milne, Mr. Dodds and Mr. Meating declared it was wrong.

Sir Richard—These figures appear to be prima facie evidence that you have driven the Scotch granite out.

Mr. Fielding—It looks as if the dealers did not dream of importing.

Mr. Milne—Ontario middlemen do. Those figures are wrong.

Sir Richard—Of course you may have other sources of information. Mr. Meating declared it was wrong.

Mr. Fielding—To compete with yourselves?

Mr. Milne—We had to do it to live. There were no importations into Ontario. There is a mistake in those figures.

Mr. Fielding smilingly observed that according to the figures it was not the Scotch granite that was in the market, but the Scotch granite that had entered with business, but that the people didn't do it fast enough.

THE SOAP MAKERS.

J. E. Ganong, J. T. Logan and J. P. Carré were introduced. Mr. Ganong acted as spokesman and read the following statement of their case:

The present condition of the soap business in Canada, according to the year book of 1896:

Capital employed \$1,027,259  
Employees 518  
Wages \$204,623  
Value of output \$2,051,623

This includes laundry soap, toilet soap, and candles, but as candles are manufactured only to a very small extent, the figures can be taken to show the soap business, and of that laundry soap is by far the most in quantity, value and importance.

There was imported in 1895 \$396,618 worth of soap, of which 80 per cent. of the value of soap was imported. This is about the same proportion to amount sold as of starch, brooms, other articles of household use. This shows that outside competition is at work, and endeavoring to push business into Canada in these lines. The soap business at the present day is a business of brands or trade marks. By advertising extensively, a certain name for soap becomes familiar and known to the users of soap. A higher price can be obtained by one soap than for another by this means, especially from the retail trade. On account of this feature of the soap trade, it gives an outside manufacturer an opportunity of taking a good part of the market away from home manufacturers, if there is not some other way of preventing it than through the regular course of business. People are more or less familiar with American and English makes of soap, and when they advertise in Canada on account of their reputation in older and larger countries, they have business partly made for them. At the present time, one English firm is advertising and pushing to great length to obtain the market, and are meeting with some success. So far as we can see, the people are not benefiting by it, the manufacturers have the business taken from them—but the government are getting some revenue.

We think it fair, therefore, to Canadian manufacturers that the duty be such as will not offer inducements to foreign manufacturers to take to Canada for a market in goods that can be made here equal in every respect to foreign.

The consumer and user of the soap should certainly have some grounds

of complaint and objections, if soap was sold much higher here than in the United States or other countries, but such is not the case. The fact is, people can buy soap as cheaply in Canada as anywhere, due to the competition among manufacturers and it is not too much to say that there is too much competition. In fact, the small manufacturers have a hard time to get along. The standard retail price on the ordinary brands of soap now on the American and Canadian market is 5c. a cake. We have letters showing the price at which laundry soap is retailed at Calais, Me., which is a fair criterion of prices all over the United States. In St. John and other parts of Canada, the standard laundry soaps retail at 5c. per cake.

Jobbers, retailers and consumers are all satisfied to buy and use Canadian laundry soap. There is not the least objection from one country to the other that we have ever heard of. So far as quality of the soap, there is no question in our minds that the Canadian soap is equal to any made, and as stated, there is no objection to the present duty on soap at 12 1/2 per cent. to the other that we have ever heard of. So far as quality of the soap, there is no question in our minds that the Canadian soap is equal to any made, and as stated, there is no objection to the present duty on soap at 12 1/2 per cent. to the other that we have ever heard of.

Another important consideration is that of the by-product, to large English and American manufacturers, which is in part an offset they have to pay to the present duty on soap at 12 1/2 per cent. is that of glycerine. The larger manufacturers have a full equipment and plant, which none of the Canadian manufacturers are large enough to make profitable. In fact, this by-product is sold to about one cent per pound to the other that we have ever heard of. So far as quality of the soap, there is no question in our minds that the Canadian soap is equal to any made, and as stated, there is no objection to the present duty on soap at 12 1/2 per cent. to the other that we have ever heard of.

It seems to us then, as manufacturers of soap, that we have some grounds to be satisfied that where there is a large amount of capital employed as well as more money made out of their by-product and in the manufacture of cases, printed matter, lithography, etc., than from the sale of the soap itself.

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per cent. on the paid up original capital. The duty on printed goods here (Mr. McS.) would reduce from 30 to 25 per cent, and on woollen and dress goods 25 per cent. was surely enough. If there was any loss from these reductions, it would be made up by putting the duty on silk goods. Poor people would thus get some benefit, as they were not consumers of silk.

To Sir Richard Cartwright—A high duty is apt to increase smuggling and under-valuation of invoices; also a reduction of value by manufacturers shipping their silks, gloves, etc., to resident agents. Smuggling had been the result in the United States.

Sir Richard Cartwright—said here? Mr. McSweeney—Oh no, not here; at least not in Moncton. He wanted the duty on buttons simplified. Taking up corsets, he said the makers wanted more protection, among them Amyot of Quebec, who started with very little capital and is now well off.

Sir Richard—You forget that this is an infant industry?

Mr. McSweeney—Another infant industry, the Irving Press Co., highly protected, has failed once if not twice. That duty he considered was an outrageous one. Senator Sanford was said to have shown the commission a \$1.65 coat. There might be such things in the west to show tariff competition, but they were unknown down here by the sea. Then the wall paper men wanted more protection. He pointed out that one of these makers shipped largely to the United States, and considered that a duty of 25 per cent. gave all the protection that paper making should receive. He was satisfied that the commissioners were reformers, not revolutionists, and that they would treat the dry goods men as well as the consumers in an equitable manner.

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well as soft coals. The price of hard coal, nut size, was \$4.75 per ton delivered to householders, and broken coal 25 cents cheaper last summer. Now coal was \$5.75 delivered.

THE LUMBERMEN.

D. J. McLaughlin and Henry Hillyard were the delegation. Mr. McLaughlin said they wanted the duty on pork and beef reduced from 2 to 1c. per lb. The larger proportion used in the woods was American clear pork, and so the burden fell on the lumbermen without helping the farmer.

Sir Richard—Do you use more pork, or beef?

Mr. McLaughlin—More pork. Speaking for myself, I purchase four pounds of pork to one of beef, and largely

THE TARIFF REVISION

(Continued from Page Six.)

first government that has consulted the farmers, and they look with confidence to see the government carry out the Ottawa platform as far as possible.

Mr. Peters, after these remarks, felt called upon to rise and state that the farmers were not so selfish as to want everything. They were willing to give and take a little. He was not exactly in the same boat with Mr. Killam.

Col. Domville put in a paddle at this juncture.

Mr. Peters, he enquired, how long have you held these farmers' views of free trade?

Mr. Peters—I don't hold those views.

Col. Domville—You have just stated them.

Mr. Peters—I wish to say that I don't come here to state my own views. I speak on behalf of others.

The crowd applauded and Col. Domville subsided.

Mr. Fielding—The criticism of your statement will be that the farmers want a duty on all they buy.

Mr. Killam—We discussed that last night, but concluded to say what we want and let the other fellows look after themselves.

Mr. Peters—I may say that we met as farmers last evening, not as politicians.

Adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The commissioners resumed the enquiry a little after 3 p. m., before a large and attentive audience.

The visitors being Dr. Colter, ex-M. P. for Carleton, Senator King, Senator Devor and Lt. Col. Armstrong.

THE TEA QUESTION.

Fred R. Titus, representing Geo. S. deForest & Sons, and Harvey Brown of St. John, took exception to the resolutions presented yesterday.

The people he spoke for did not want a differential tariff to discriminate against Great Britain, but preferred to have the present conditions remain with one change.

He wanted the tea duty to be specific and had not the slightest objection to blending tea.

Mr. Peters—The tea duty is not the same as all others. The resolutions presented yesterday asked for a duty on packages.

There was no duty on the outside package, but there was 25 per cent. and 35 per cent. on the inside packages.

Only blended teas and packet teas were repacked in London. Tea lead was free.

The statement had been made that teas were brought in from Great Britain not fit for human consumption.

This was not correct. As a matter of fact, they were protected by the British health law, and each lot had a certificate showing it was entered in bond.

Mr. Peters—The English certificate of quality ought to mean a great deal.

W. B. FAWCETT.

W. B. Fawcett of Sackville and M. McLaughlin of Buctouche next came to the front.

Mr. Fawcett had a long written statement which he read. He said every vestige of protection should be eliminated.

The manufacturers had been giving a lot of advice as to what was good for the farmers, but they could speak for themselves, and suggest what was in which the manufacturers might help themselves.

Some sought to deny that the election was won on the Ottawa platform. That was wrong. Thousands of independent farmers were in the country, and they had suffered little, but we have in pianos.

Mr. Flood—Do we not export some of the cheaper grades of organs?

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The commissioners resumed the enquiry a little after 3 p. m., before a large and attentive audience.

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THE TEA QUESTION.

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He wanted the tea duty to be specific and had not the slightest objection to blending tea.

Mr. Peters—The tea duty is not the same as all others. The resolutions presented yesterday asked for a duty on packages.

There was no duty on the outside package, but there was 25 per cent. and 35 per cent. on the inside packages.

Only blended teas and packet teas were repacked in London. Tea lead was free.

The statement had been made that teas were brought in from Great Britain not fit for human consumption.

This was not correct. As a matter of fact, they were protected by the British health law, and each lot had a certificate showing it was entered in bond.

Mr. Peters—The English certificate of quality ought to mean a great deal.

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The manufacturers had been giving a lot of advice as to what was good for the farmers, but they could speak for themselves, and suggest what was in which the manufacturers might help themselves.

Some sought to deny that the election was won on the Ottawa platform. That was wrong. Thousands of independent farmers were in the country, and they had suffered little, but we have in pianos.

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Mr. Peters, after these remarks, felt called upon to rise and state that the farmers were not so selfish as to want everything.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

It is gratifying to hear from sources far and near of the glad welcome given to this weekly column on Sunday school interests, of the good influence which it distributes. Some of the county officers have been already accorded the same in their local papers.

One of the well established rules of association work is: Plan the work properly, then diligently work the plan. This never was more forcibly illustrated than in the executive meeting held one week ago. No committee meeting in our history did a greater amount of work, nor witnessed such signs of the growth of the institution. The study, the office, the store and the workshop is represented in the members of this committee, and the voluntary sacrifice of time and money to be present, is a strong argument in favor of the utter usefulness of association to their province.

Inquiries from county and parish officers shows a much heartier and more intelligent co-operation than previously observed. This gives great promise for the future. Officers comparatively new in their work often ask for help in forming a program for their parish convention. A sub-committee was appointed to frame such and now publish it as suggestive to any who may need it for their next convention.

Two sessions are usually held and this is for such. In a few parishes a morning session is held for preparatory devotional Bible work.

Afternoon session at — p. m. 1. Devotional exercises—Special Bible readings.

2. What is the Condition of Each School? This to be answered by superintendents and others.

3. A Conference on What Constitutes an Up-to-date Sunday School? Progressive Officers, Faithful Teachers, Well Kept Records, Systematic Grading, Teachers' Meeting, Normal Class, Home Department.

Any or all of these can be taken up in suggestive form by the board at the time and teacher permits, and as officers see most fitting to the needs. Let every school aim to be thus constituted.

If blank slips are used for questions they should be distributed immediately after opening, and taken up at the same time as the offerings. If it be the annual meeting a thoughtful nominating committee should be appointed so that they may meet for profitable sessions.

Much of future work depends on their wise nomination, hence we suggest consideration of the work to be done, and a selection of men and women best fitted to do it.

Evening session at — p. m. 1. Devotional exercises.

2. Minutes and other business. Make this brief to allow more time for devotional work.

3. Address on Primary Work in the Sunday School—The Great Importance.

4. The Value of the Normal Class—with practical illustrations.

Offerings. Let parish and county officers preserve this if suggestive to them.

In answer to requests from these officers a hand book for workers will shortly be prepared.

On Friday last, Alex. Watson, the president of St. John county, accompanied by the field secretary, drove to St. Martin's and organized an association for that parish.

As a heavy snow storm came on the previous day it was no thought of probable snow would get through. This made the attendance smaller. But a good company assembled in the evening, and after addresses and answering of questions the audience heartily resolved to organize. Rev. Mr. Gray and Miss Skillen were elected president and secretary. The officers will be further completed at their next meeting, to be held the first Thursday in May.

A thorough campaign of parish conventions have been planned by the officers of Carleton and Victoria counties for the field secretary, as follows: Feb. 2nd, Richmond parish, at Debec; Feb. 3rd, Northampton, at Jackson; Feb. 4th, Wakefield, at Graftonville; Feb. 5th, Wilmet, at Laskerville; Sunday, Feb. 6th, will be spent in the parishes of Simons and Peck; Feb. 9th, Bright, at Rockland; Feb. 12th, Aberdeen, at Glasview; Sunday will be spent in Andover parish, Victoria county, and Feb. 14th, Andover convention, at Arrostook Junction; Feb. 18th, Perth, at Perth Centre; Feb. 17th, Gordon and Lorne at Three Brooks; Feb. 19th, Wicklow and Simons, at Sumnerfield, Carleton county; Feb. 22nd, Kent, at Beechwood; Feb. 23rd, Perth, at Lansdowne; Feb. 26th, County Institute, at Woodstock.

Some other meetings helpful to the parish conventions will come in the vacant days.

Systematic preparation by circulars, posters and by local papers, and it is expected that this series will be attended by an unusual number of earnest workers.

NOVA SCOTIA PARISH.

The first carload of manilla paper ever sent out of Nova Scotia arrived in St. John on Saturday. It is from the paper mill at Hartville, near Windsor, N. S. Both the pulp and the paper are made there. T. G. McMullen has a band mill on the same stream, quite close to the paper mill, and the refuse from the former is utilized for making some of the pulp. The mills are run by water power, and there is a strong head at both mills. The paper mill could get a 40-foot head if necessary. Above the mills is a lake 21 miles long, surrounded by excellent spruce forest. The paper mill has its own electric plant, and is fully equipped for economical work.

THE FIRE OF VANITY IS FED BY THE TRULY.

YOU WANT SEEDS THAT SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LTD.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LTD. LEADING MERCHANTS Toronto, Ont. Canada's Greatest Seed Home.

SHARP'S BALSAM OF Horehound and Aniseed for Croup, Coughs, Colds. 50 YEARS IN USE. Price 25 cts a bottle.

ASSSES Barbados and Casks. SALE LOW BY BRISCO & CO., THE STREET.

ANIAL RAILWAY Monday, the 12th October, of this Railway will be as follows: LEAVE ST. JOHN.

ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. St. John for Quebec and through Sleeping Car at 7 o'clock.

LLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE LONDON NEWS, of 1886, says: of which single medicine I have used 100 times as generally useful, to the others, I should say I never travel without it.











CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

News correspondence must be mailed in time to reach this office not later than Saturday afternoon to ensure insertion in THE WEEKLY SUN of the following week.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of trade will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Str. Delta arrived on Sunday from Halifax to load for Bermuda. There is a full cargo here for her.

So far this season J. Downey, the expert trapper of Minade, has trapped a mink, 1 raccoon, 44 red foxes and 1 silver grey fox.

Arrangements are about completed for the establishment in this city of a company of the Hibernian Knights, a uniform branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

At Chubb's Corner Saturday W. A. Lockhart sold two \$500 province 6 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 25, 1903, and Feb. 1, 1907, at 105 per cent. premium.

The shareholders of Hall & Fairweather, Ltd., held their first meeting on Saturday afternoon and elected S. S. Hall president and S. S. deForest manager; also directors.

A section of the lower floor of R. T. Holman's brick warehouse at Summerside gave way Monday night and dropped about 2,000 bushels of oats into the cellar.

The residence of Hon. A. G. Blair has been sold to George McAvity for a sum in the vicinity of \$3,000. Mr. McAvity will take possession in a short time.

L. H. Vaughan has sold his handsome brick residence on Meeklenburg street to Carleton Clinch by private sale. The sale was negotiated through George W. Gerow, auctioneer.

Sch. Nellie I. White, Anderson, arrived at Parrsboro from New York Wednesday, with a cargo of hard pine, oak, etc., to be used in the construction of the two boats to be built by F. & P. R. Eaton.

Little Maggie Dutcher, the principal witness in the murder case against Sullivan, passed through here Thursday en route to Fredericton. She is seemingly a very bright child. Miss Crossdale, her nurse, accompanies her.

The Bank of Nova Scotia and all its branches at the request of the governor general, will receive subscriptions to the Indian famine fund and forward same free of charge. This is a most praiseworthy object, deserving of universal support.

Rev. John Reid in the Centenary church on Sunday looked on the death of Arthur Edgewood and D. H. Hall, who were members of the congregation, and of the late Mr. Smith of New York, whose three sisters are also members.

The Sun has it on the best authority that the rates now offering on deals and timber from Montreal and Quebec for May loading are as follows: 40c. 6d. to 42c. 6d. per standard on deals, and 60c. per standard on timber, which is equivalent to 18 1/2 to 19c. load.

Ronald Campbell began January 26th to solicit subscriptions for stock in the butter and cheese factory proposed to be started at Summerside. From the success met with so far Mr. Campbell is confident of the success of the undertaking.

At an early hour on the 30th ult. residence of Arthur Vanburen at Union Pk. was destroyed by a fire along with all its contents. The house was only a short distance from A. Cushing & Co.'s mill, of which Mr. Vanburen is one of the firm men.

John Stanley of Norton was brought to the city Thursday on the fast express and taken to the hospital in the ambulance for treatment. Mr. Stanley has an abscess on the hip. Dr. Wetmore came down with the patient, but returned on the Quebec express.

The new Methodist church at Advocate Harbor was opened Jan. 24th. The Wesleyan says: It is a veritable little cathedral, seating about 350, with its bell and trolley, all colored windows, chancel, choir stalls, robing room, basement, library room, infant room, Bible class room and room for general use.

Rev. Dr. Whittier for the past three months interim pastor of St. Andrew's church, Pictou, left on Wednesday for New York, thence to Trinidad, where he will remain for some time. Previous to leaving, he was presented by the mission circle of St. Andrew's with a gold watch chain—Pictou Advocate.

The last will of the late William J. Bunting has been admitted to probate by Judge A. I. Trueman. The will is dated 20th October, 1896, and by it the whole of the estate of the testator is bequeathed to his widowed niece, Mary Elizabeth Patterson, who is also sole executrix. The estate is valued at \$1,850, and is entirely personal. Geo. E. Fairweather, proctor.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 3,800 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

R. Barry Smith, counsel for John E. Sullivan, is to reply to the supreme court for a new trial.

Miss Blanche Mott, daughter of John Mott, a well known resident of Three Tree Creek, Fredericton Junction, died at that place January 29th, aged 16 years.

Prof. C. G. D. Roberts will leave on Tuesday next for New York, to fill the position of associate editor of the Illustrated American for a couple of months. He expects to return some time in April—Herald.

A Fredericton insurance man is credited with the remark that one of the persons injured in the Dorchester accident carried \$75,000 insurance in his company. This probably refers to Charles Fawcett of Sackville, who is supposed to carry that amount with one company.

A French paper reports that the late Hon. Thomas McGreevy had \$300,000 insurance on his life, of which \$50,000 was in the Mutual, \$50,000 in the New York Life, \$50,000 in the Standard and \$50,000 in the Sun Life and other companies. Of this amount two policies for \$50,000 each had been transferred to the Union Bank.

A two legged bear has been making desperate depredations on oat bins in and around Millford, says the Truro Guardian. A bear trap was set out by his highness by both forward legs, and his yells from the boom of an oat bin at midnight, brought help from the house. He had to be taken to a doctor and have both arms dressed. His also had nose and wagon wheel handy, and had to be driven home.

A St. John's, Nfld., despatch, states that the steamship Nimrod left that port at 12 o'clock Saturday night for the purpose of the missing steamer of Georgia. Pilots at St. John's recall that on the night of Jan. 3 distress signals were thrown up by some steamer off that port. When they went off to seek her nothing was visible, nor did she pass Cape Race. They now believe she might have been the State of Georgia, for Halifax.

The matinee at the Opera house Saturday by the A. O. H. orchestra was in every respect a success. The drama of the Mountain Wolf was put on in a most creditable manner, while the specialties were received with rounds of applause, particularly the dancing and singing of little Katie McGrath. The orchestra is a very fine one and the selections were much enjoyed.

The funeral of Harrison Miller took place Saturday afternoon from the residence of his father, Henry J. Miller, on Douglas avenue. Rev. R. P. McKim conducted the services at the house and at Cedar Hill cemetery, where the interment was made. The pall bearers were: R. M. Bartsch, A. E. Jordan, J. B. Edwards, J. L. Sutherland, Arthur Henderson and Herbert Harrison.

Edward Sears received a despatch from Boston on the 29th ult. bringing the sad news of the death of his brother, David Sears, which occurred at Brookline yesterday. Mr. Sears had been in good health and his death was quite sudden. Deceased, who was a son of the late John Sears, was in his forty-third year, and leaves a wife (formerly Miss Jost of Halifax) and one child, Mr. and Mrs. Sears had been living in Brookline for some time past.

Mr. Gillmore of Springhill, who a short time ago purchased the Old German gold mine in Lunenburg, N. S., was in the city Saturday. He had a large nugget of gold valued at about one hundred dollars, in his possession, which was procured from the mine. He said the Old German, so called, had not been worked for nearly thirty years. If anything like the discoveries he has already made, turned out, he would be well satisfied with his purchase.

A Shulze letter says: The people of Shulze are greatly gratified by the 22nd ult., by hearing of the death of Melville Goodwin. Deceased went to take the place of Barnhill's head sawyer for a time. He went to work on the morning of the 21st, and was hurt by a dead striking him on the forehead, which ended in his death the next morning about three o'clock. He had been employed by H. C. Wall for about ten years. Mr. Wall took the body to the Cape for burial. Mr. Goodwin was a young man who was much liked by all who knew him.

The inquest into the death of Stephen Connors of the steamer Coban was concluded on 30th ult. before Coroner Berryman. The principal witnesses examined were Capt. Frazier of the str. Coban, the first and second officers, and seaman Roach, who was working with deceased at the time the accident occurred. Little additional testimony was brought out, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, finding that the deceased came to his death by slipping on the ice on the hatch on the str. Coban and falling into the hold.

A review case from the parish court of St. David, Charlotte county, was heard by Judge Forbes Tuesday. Jas. Pringle sued Isaac C. Morrison before Commissioner J. A. Simpson for goods sold and delivered. The defendant set up a counter claim for rent, for cash lent, goods, etc., and secured a verdict of \$150. C. J. Coster, for the plaintiff, asked to have the judgment set aside. The trial was on October 20, but judgment was not entered until December. In doing this, he claimed, the magistrate acted without jurisdiction. He also claimed that the defendant was not a party to the case. R. Chapman contended it was too late to review, also that the papers were defective, and besides the money had been paid before the review order was issued. Judge Forbes refused the case until Tuesday next.

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

There is talk of the erection of a biscuit factory by H. B. Spragg in Fredericton.

Last Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock, the dwelling house and out-buildings of Bernard McCormack, Bartholomew river, were destroyed by fire. Mr. McCormack was absent. The lumber woods and his wife and family only knew of their danger when the roof of the kitchen fell in. They barely escaped with their lives, not being able to save even their clothing. Mr. McCormack carried some insurance, but his loss is nevertheless heavy, including some of his farm machinery stored in the wood house, and it is reported about \$300 in cash—Gleaner.

The Bass River Correspondent of the Halifax Chronicle of January 29th, says: "The death of George Murray, sr., which occurred at his home in Economy, Colchester Co., on Tuesday morning, removes one of the old landmarks of West Colchester. Mr. Murray was in his 81st year, and had been an unusually robust and active man. He was sick but a few days. It is reported to carry that amount with one company."

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SPRINGHILL MINES.

It is Felt that a Settlement is Now About Made.

Manager Cowans Promises to Take Rea Back to Work With the Rest, And Will, it is Stated, Put the Riding Trolleys on at Half Past Three O'clock.

Springhill Mines, Feb. 1.—The nineteenth day of the strike is here and now there are signs that the beginning of its end has come. The management and the men have entered into negotiations and the deadlock has been broken. On Saturday John Cowans, manager of the mines, met with Mr. P. B. interviewed Mr. Cowans and prepared the way for the re-opening of negotiations. His mission evidently promised success. He then went for the Rev. David Wright, the pastor of Mr. Cowans' church, and at the solicitation of the parson, Mr. Cowans promised to allow Mr. Rea to return to work when the rest of the miners took up their picks. This was embodied in a communication from Mr. Cowans to the committee of the Workingmen's Union, who at once proceeded to interview the manager. The men were called together on Saturday evening and there was a jubilant and excited meeting. A large number wished to reject the communication because it came at the solicitation of third parties and the men felt plighted because the communication was not absolutely the property of the union. Their former experience with the political contingent had not encouraged them to have faith in intermediary proposals. But all well wishes of the colliery and the town are glad that men and management have again been brought together. Today the negotiations will be still further prosecuted and some days will probably elapse before a settlement is completely and work is resumed. Mr. Cowans now states his willingness to let the riding trolleys on for the men at 3.30 p. m., which is the old time, and is the only point for which the men contend when they dropped their picks. This the men have gained. But in these mining troubles there are of course many more vexed points which the men think must be settled when once they are out, and it is for many such points that the men's committee are now contending. This fact explains how that the Rea matter enters into the question. Rea was formerly an important and influential leader among the men in the union, a quiet and orderly citizen, and whose influence was generally directed in peaceable ways. He was promoted by the management to be a boss and was directed by Mr. Cowans to withdraw his name from membership from the union or resign his position. He allowed his membership to lapse and was shortly afterwards dismissed from his position. Many of the men are angry at the whole affair, and are anxious to rid the union and the town of a valuable friend of labor, and they resented it, and at the first opportunity they forced the management to re-instate him. The negotiations with the politicians, Mr. Cowans promised to give Rea work on Feb. 15th, but refused to sign the agreement with this promise incorporated in it. Now Mr. Cowans promises to give Rea work on the 15th, which is a great concession. The men, in this instance, have gained more concessions than those they came out on strike for. There are several other such matters which are engaging their attention and which they think should be remedied, the chief being the disinclination to accept the long hours of work which the management propose. As matters now appear, you may expect to see an agreement and resumption of work before this week closes.

The fire in the east slope is being systematically battled with and gradually conquered. About one hundred feet of the fire area have been extracted. The officials are working like trojans. Consternation was caused during the latter part of the week by the announcement that the men were being withdrawn from the work and that at the beginning of this week no men would be obtainable to fight the fire. The difficulty of securing the men, the pressure of the C. P. R. for the fulfilment of the contract, the falling of the coal in the 1200 foot level of the north slope, and many other reasons, probably form factors in the disposition to settle the strike.

The city council has taken place tomorrow (Tuesday) There are straight party candidates both for the mayoralty and the councillorship of each ward.

A Dick left for Montreal and New York today.

BAPTIST CHURCH NEWS.

Rev. Mr. Gordon of Main street Baptist church has received a check for \$20 from C. H. Peters in aid of the building fund.

A gentleman who does not desire his name mentioned has placed a telephone in the study of Rev. Mr. Gordon.

Rev. Mr. Gordon left on Monday for Wolfville via Halifax to attend a meeting in connection with Acadia college. Rev. Mr. Trotter having signified his readiness to make a reply in reference to the presidency. "The question of establishing a chair in connection with the theological department will also be considered."

ST. JOHN MAN DIES IN BOSTON.

An Associated Press despatch from Boston Sunday night says: James H. Nugent, quartermaster of the Ninth regiment, M. V. M., died at his home in Roxbury today. He was born at St. John, N. B., in 1836; came here two years later and was a member of the Roxbury horse guards, was one of the first volunteers of the war, serving until after Lee's surrender. He became prominent in politics in this city, and had served in the city council, the legislature and as superintendent of bridges in this city.

THE PALMER'S POND DISASTER.

Dorchester, N. B., Feb. 1, 1897. To the Editor of The Sun: Sir—I notice that your usually accurate journal, as well as some others, have published a jumbled version of a coroner's jury's verdict in re the death of Arthur Edgewood. Myself as foreman of, and the other members of that jury are not satisfied with the manner in which our finding was reported. We had no evidence furnished as to just how strong a car No. 2,041 was, nor were we sufficiently informed as to the manner in which some six tons of coppers was loaded thereon. Our verdict was as follows: We, the undersigned jury, impeached to inquire into the death of Arthur Edgewood, do hereby advise under the oath of our office, that the death of Arthur Edgewood, on Tuesday, the 26th of January last, upon being scalded in a railway accident which occurred at Palmer's Pond, Dorchester, was caused by the negligence of the In-tercolonial authorities, who control the running of C. P. R. trains over the C. P. R. in the absence of evidence as to how a quantity of heavy freight was loaded upon car No. 2,041, and evidence as to the condition of said car, we cannot exonerate the C. P. R. for want of precaution in loading said freight.

(Signed) T. H. Prescott, Foreman, The Colliery, Edw. C. Palmer, Thos. A. Tingler, W. Harley Sears, Robt. Buek, H. H. Hickman.

We believe that in the interests of the injured the verdict should have been published as it is.

Respectfully yours, T. HAMMILL, PRESIDENT.

THAT WONDERFUL TEN CENT COMBINATION.

Having a desire to please and entertain the young, the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes will send the following valuable combination for ten cents to any address in Canada.

One "Excelsior Rhyming A. B. C. Book (Illustrated)," a gem of lithographic art.

One full size Cabinet Photo of the "Three Future Kings of England." Every loyal Canadian should have one.

One package of "Diamond Dye Ink Powder," for making sixteen ounces of beautiful writing ink.

This novel and valuable combination, worth 65 cents, to any address for ten cents.

Send small silver coins, or the proper amount in one, two or three cent stamps. Stamps of larger denomination will not be received.

Seal your letter securely, and before mailing be sure you put on full postage, three cents in stamps. If full postage is not prepaid letters will not be accepted.

Address Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q.

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Bruce Completes the Fourteenth Year of His Pastorate.

(Daily Sun, Feb. 1st.) At the morning service yesterday, Rev. George Bruce, D. D., reminded the congregation that this day marked the close of the fourteenth year of his pastorate and the twenty-third of his life.

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SHELburne AND . . .

RIPLING HERRING . . .

50 Qtls Codfish and Pollock 50 Casks and Tierces Molasses. New Teas in Small Packages.

Mash, Feeding Flour, Omeal, C. Meal etc.

Landing: Feed, Oats, Flour Etc. JAMES COLLINS 210 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE.—A Farm situated in the parish of Burton, Sunbury Co., containing 170 acres, lying under the care of John G. Collins, a well known and successful cultivator. Large apple and plum orchards, all bearing, two barns and out-buildings in good repair. For further particulars enquire of M. B. Gilchrist, Esq., Burtons, Sunbury Co., or of G. B. COLLINS, Esq., Fredericton, N. B. Possession given to buyer the first of November.

DEATH OF DAVID H. HALL.

The Customs Appraiser, and One of St. John's Most Esteemed Citizens.

The death occurred shortly after four o'clock Saturday afternoon of David H. Hall, one of the oldest and most respected residents of this city. Although ailing for some time, Mr. Hall's death was quite sudden and unexpected and his many friends will deeply regret his demise. In various businesses in this city and as an important customs official he came in contact with many and with all was justly popular. His sterling qualities and genial disposition endeared him to those near him and his death makes a vacancy that will be hard to fill.

Mr. Hall was born in March, 1824, at Wilmot, N. S., where his father was a much respected resident. At the age of thirteen he came to this city and entered the employ of his uncle, the late Edward L. Thorne. Later he was a clerk with Knowles & Thorne after which he went into the hat business in partnership with Edw. E. Lockhart. Mr. Hall was the pioneer in the manufacture of boots and shoes by James Robertson & Co., the dissolution of the firm of Hall & Lockhart he set up a small establishment in King street in 1860, his machines being operated by foot power. He sold out in 1868 to James Robinson and Thos. G. Johnston, but was not then just from Montreal. He, however, remained a silent partner in the firm until its dissolution and he then took an active part in the new firm, James Robertson & Co., that took over the business. After the firm retired from business, Mr. Hall was appointed an appraiser in the customs house, where he has been about ten years. Mr. Hall had one brother, Geo. S. Hall, and one sister, Mrs. Geo. S. deForest.

Early in life he married Susan M., daughter of Jeremiah Gove, whose brother, the collector of customs and Dr. Gove, have been residents of St. Andrews for some years. Mr. Hall had three children, who survive him, two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, Charles E., is mate of the ship Mary L. Burrill, which is now at Shelburne, and the other son, Fred J., is living in Charlottetown. His daughter, Mrs. J. S. MacIntyre, is the wife of R. C. MacIntyre of this city. The deceased was an attendant at Centenary church and at one time was a prominent Oddfellow, although at the time of his death he was not an active member. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon.

JUDGE KING ENTERTAINS.

(British Colonist, Jan. 22.) Last night Mr. Justice King, the British commissioner, entertained a dinner at the Driad's hotel. The members of the Behring Sea claims commission and several prominent local people. The list of guests was: Lieut. Governor, Dewdney; Chief Justice Davis; Mr. Justice Putnam; the United States commissioner, Hon. Don. M. Dickinson; Robert Lansing and C. B. Warren, United States counsel; Hon. P. Peters, F. Belque, Q. C.; E. V. Bodwell, British counsel; Mr. C. P. Pookey, Hon. D. M. Berta, Hon. Col. Baker, Hon. Mr. Prior, M. P.; Major Dupont, T. B. Hall, A. J. C. Gallety, P. A. E. Irving, Lieut. Col. Peters, C. P. Anderson, Capt. Richardson and A. Martin.

CHEAP SMALL LOBSTERS.

A lobster smack cleared at Musquash the other day with 7,500 lobsters valued at \$750, and 8,000 lobsters valued at \$180. This is the first lot brought in, each the second, 2c. each. This illustrates very well the need of preserving small lobsters. Those that are 1-2 inches or more can be shipped to the States and are worth 10c. each to the fishermen. Those between 9 inches (the legal limit here) and 1-2 inches must be sold in the local market or canned. If they are only worth 2c. each, it would seem to be much the better policy not to take them out of all. The lobster fishery is of great value. Nova Scotia alone last year exported lobsters to the value of about one and a half million dollars. P. E. Island and New Brunswick also exported largely. This is a business worth preserving.

MAJOR SAM HUGHES' NARROW ESCAPE.

Midland, Ont., Jan. 28.—While driving in Uxbridge from a political meeting at the town hall, Scott, last night, Major Hughes, M. P., met with what might have been a serious accident. When descending a hill the whiffletree struck one of the horse's legs. The horse becoming frightened, kicked Mr. Hughes in the face, inflicting a wound on his cheek. He was not seriously hurt.

DIED IN NEW YORK.

A telegram received on Sunday by Miss Sarah E. Smith of this city announced the death of her brother, William Smith of New York. Mr. Smith has not been well for some time, but was not thought to be in immediate danger when his sister saw him last at his home a few weeks ago. Mr. Smith was the son of a well known Methodist minister, who resided in this city after retirement from active work. R. Barry Smith, barrister, of Moncton is his brother, and three sisters reside in this city.

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.



lectors  
ne Province:

Black Dress Suits and  
and of them at the De-  
Store, 45 Mill Street  
in, \$12.00 with a box of  
rown in Blue Tweed,  
oes in the pocket. Blue  
75. Good Pants for \$1.  
and Ties—latest.

W. J. YOUNGCLAUS.

ments. The people who  
njury were those sit-  
e of the car that rose  
y were thrown to the  
his way Miss Patriquin  
Hon. Dr. Borden in-  
as no sudden stop and  
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P. R. express passed  
up at her, he said, it  
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could run down that  
being smashed to splin-

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laid and the cars jacked  
to the rails again.  
thought all but the  
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a jolt and leave the  
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might be some letters  
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they had no check on  
istered.

id, who was among the  
much hurt. He came  
yesterday and says he  
se for his shaking up.

espatch from Dorchester  
Barnes, who had his  
stained bruises, is re-  
jured. His son came  
herst and is in attend-

h. 25.—The coroner's in-  
to the Palmer's Pond  
Journed till tomorrow,  
clusion will probably be  
ing new was brought  
Wood, fireman on the  
Keth, passenger; Link-  
an; Smith, inspector at  
C. P. R. inspector at  
examined, testimony given  
that previously given.

B. Jan. 29.—The coron-  
on the victims of the  
d railway wreck was  
The wreck at Palmer's  
Arthur Edgcombe said:  
and no fault or negli-  
of the Intercolonial  
writs, who have charge  
R. train, but in the ab-  
ence as to just how the  
of freight was load-  
press car, and evidence  
dition of said car, we  
ate for want of precau-  
of said car.

Another box of coppers  
said: We attach no  
railway; it appears to  
oad and train were ap-  
ood order and condition  
accident. Both verdicts  
from the same evidence,  
different set of jurors.

an. 31.—The sleeping car  
as brought to Moncton  
the wreck at Palmer's  
er. The line being re-  
habled the I. C. R. wreck-  
make good progress to-  
number of people visit-  
in which Judge Baker's judgment  
L. A. Curry, A. E. Con-  
and Messrs. Pugsley and  
Appley struggled  
hard to meet them. The  
argument was still in progress at 11 o'clock,  
but his honors intimated that he would  
reserve judgment until tomorrow.

Frederickton, N. B., Jan. 29.—Judge  
Landry held a session of the election  
court tonight, hearing the preliminary  
objections to the counter petition  
against Dr. Colter of Carleton county.  
L. A. Curry, A. E. Con-  
nell and Ran-  
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Earle and Mr. Appley, and at the  
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room. Geo. F. Geogory presided and  
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ley, John Black, Allan Wilnot, C. E.  
A. Simonds, J. W. McCready, G. W.  
Allen, A. W. Macrae, J. H. Barry, S.  
B. Appley, M. C. G. St. John,  
Bliss, C. E. Duffy, Geo. Black, H. A.  
McKeown, H. G. Nealis, A. R. Sillip,  
John Stevens, A. B. Connell, O. S.  
Crockett. The treasurer reported  
\$1,798.79 on hand. Resolutions were ad-  
opted, and the report of the com-  
mittee on the present court rooms for  
the use of courts; that the council be  
authorized to procure amendments to  
the charter, giving the society larger  
powers. The officers elected were: A.  
A. Stockton, president; D. Jordan,

THE SCARS TO HER GRAVE.  
is for Her Health, But Did Not  
Greatest of all Blessings Until  
Great South American Rheu-  
matic Cure.

of Tottenham, Ont., states:  
most continually for 12 years  
in the form of which I will  
leave, and while the joints  
were as yet stiff I am  
now free from all pain in  
the use of the expres-  
sive Curative. It has indeed  
been a great blessing to me,  
and I have no doubt that  
it will cure all who have  
suffered from this disease.

A DOUBT.  
Detroit Journal.)  
matrimony leave it  
to guess  
both break more hearts  
"No" or "Yes."

DIOUS RIVALRY  
ack the tide. The demand for  
little Pills is a marvel.  
tory. "The Survival of the  
and "Jealousy Its Own  
Destroyer."  
y, but diamonds in qual-  
ities, coated tongue,  
pain after eating, sick  
ver gripe, operant pleas-  
es in a vital. 20 cents at

FREDERICTON NEWS

Kent and Westmorland Elec-  
tion Petitions Dismissed.

Carleton County Case Adjourned  
Meet in St. John.

Frederickton, Jan. 26.—The hearing on the  
preliminary objections to the petition for  
election case was continued before Judge Lan-  
dry here tonight. S. B. Appley and Wm.  
Pugsley, Q. C., for the petitioners, and A.  
B. Connell and L. A. Curry for the re-  
spondent. The summons called upon the re-  
spondent to show cause why the time for the  
trial of the petition should not be enlarged  
to the time of the hearing. The evidence  
was taken at that time. The evidence was  
James G. Foley, the deputy clerk of the  
court in chambers, who testified on behalf  
of the petitioners to prove their standing as  
voters, and was received subject to objec-  
tion.

Messrs. Connell and Curry were then  
heard in argument in support of the pre-  
liminary objections and contended:  
(1) That the status of the petitioner had  
not been proved; that it could only be  
proved by a certified copy of the list sup-  
ported by a ten days previous notice, or by  
the original list actually used in the elec-  
tion, which was not done.

(2) That the affidavit of the petitioner be-  
ing admittedly false in part must be re-  
jected entirely.

(3) That one of the petitioners having  
admitted that he had knowledge of the  
fact of corrupt practice on the part of the  
respondent or his agents, that the petition  
could not be supported, and that the other  
petitioner had some knowledge or belief  
of those facts.

(4) That the affidavits were fraudulent  
and an abuse of the process of the court.

Frederickton, Jan. 27.—Judge Barker  
today dismissed application of petition-  
ers in York election case for enlarge-  
ment of time beyond the six months  
which the act prescribes for the begin-  
ning of the trial after the filing of the  
petition. The application was opposed  
on the ground that the petition-  
ers were themselves responsible for  
the delay; that their failure to bring  
the petition to trial within the ample  
time allowed did not justify the ap-  
plication for an extension unless some  
reasonable cause was shown.

In lengthy and exhaustive decision, Judge  
Barker held that in order to obtain  
enlargement the petitioners had to es-  
tablish a sufficient account for all delay,  
and to establish that they had done so  
through no fault of theirs to get down  
to trial within the six months. His  
honor went fully into the history of  
the case and pointed out that the peti-  
tioners had ample time, if they so de-  
sired to get to trial within the  
period prescribed by statute.

As it is now impossible to get the  
case ready for trial before the expira-  
tion of the six months, the refusal of  
the extension puts the case out of  
court, and relieves Mr. Foster from all  
danger of losing his seat through the  
election protest.

In the supreme court, in ex parte  
Andrews, Mr. Justice Tuck moved for rule  
nisi for certiorari to remove the order  
of County Court Judge Forbes under Can-  
ada's seizure act, rule nisi.

Perry v. Liverpool & London & Globe  
Insurance Co.—Mr. Palmer moved for  
judgment quieting title, and for  
plaintiff giving peremptory undertak-  
ing to proceed to trial at next St. John  
court, plaintiff to pay costs of applica-  
tion and costs of day.

Ex parte Foster (R. C. I. can-  
ten case)—Mr. Beckwith showed cause  
against rule nisi for certiorari to re-  
move a conviction made by police mag-  
istrate of Frederick for selling li-  
quor contrary to C. T. A.; A. J. Gre-  
gory supported the conviction.

Ex parte Frederick Howard—Mr.  
Pugsley showed cause against rule nisi  
for certiorari to remove a conviction  
under Liquor License Act 1896; T. J.  
Carter supported the conviction.

Ex parte Lundy—Pugsley, Q. C.,  
shows cause against rule nisi for cer-  
tiorari to remove conviction under Li-  
quor License Act 1896; A. R. Sillip  
supports rule nisi; cont.

The argument in the Carleton county  
election case was continued before  
Judge Landry in the supreme court  
room tonight. A short time was spent  
on the preliminary objections to the  
petition and then the summons for the  
enlargement of the time for trial was  
taken up. Messrs. Curry and Connell  
urged the same grounds and the same  
authorities against the application as  
in the case of the York petition in  
which Judge Baker gave judgment in  
favor of the petitioners.

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the charter, giving the society larger  
powers. The officers elected were: A.  
A. Stockton, president; D. Jordan,

Unlike most proprietary medicines,  
the formula of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sars-  
parilla and other preparations are  
cheerfully sent to any physician who  
applies for them. Hence the special  
favor accorded these well-known  
standard remedies by the World's Fair  
commissioners.

P. E. ISLAND.

Semi-Annual Session of the Grand  
Lodge, I. O. G. T.

A Child Burned to Death—The Scott Act—  
Election of Officers—General News.

Charlottetown, Jan. 21.—The ther-  
mometer has gone 20 degrees below  
zero this week.

Rev. Mr. Hunt read a very instruc-  
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Montreal Express for  
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Near Lowelltown.

Postal, Baggage and Colonist  
Cars Go Over an Em-  
bankment.

Conductor Lefebvre's Great Presence  
of Mind Saves the First Class  
and Sleeping Cars.

A P. E. Island Man Slightly Injured.

The passengers and mails which  
left Montreal Friday evening did not  
reach this city till 8.30 Saturday night  
on account of an accident near Me-  
gantic, which might have been attend-  
ed with very serious results. The  
train consisted of locomotive and ten-  
der, postal, baggage and express, sec-  
ond class first class car and  
sleeper, which were hauled in the or-  
der named. The locomotive and ten-  
der got over safe, but all the cars were  
derailed. The postal and baggage cars  
lie in a ditch on the southern side of  
the track, the postal car is complete  
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while off the track, lies quite close to  
the rails on the opposite side. The  
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