

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

After the first of July all monies received for subscriptions will be acknowledged by charging the date stamped on the paper immediately after the name.

Should any subscriber notice that the date is not changed on the first, second or third paper after the money is sent, he should at once send a postal card to the Sun Office, stating when he sent the money and how it was sent, by registered letter, post office order or Express order—SUN PRINTING CO.

## NOTICE.

When a subscriber wishes the address on the paper changed to another Post Office, the OLD ADDRESS should ALWAYS be sent with the new one.

## NOTICE.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.  
For Sale, Wanted, etc., four lines or less, 50 cents each insertion.  
Special contracts made for time advertising.  
Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.  
The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 15 cents is sent ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for one year.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY,  
ALFRED MARKHAM,  
Manager.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 11, 1905

## THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EMPIRE.

Dr. Hannah's interesting address to the students of the King's College Law School exhibited some of the anomalies of the existing situation. But it is characteristic of any political institution which has been developed through long years and by many conflicting forces that it should abound in anomalies. There are many features in the system of law and government in the British Islands themselves which would be absurd if they had been established as part of a written constitution drafted by a convention. The government of the United States, or that of the first Republic of France, or the constitutions of Canada and Australia, should have been logical, as they were created at one time by artificers with a free hand in so far as they were not bound by any established order of things. If the British parliament had at any time taken up the question of the relations of the various groups of colonies to the Empire and had drawn up a complete scheme, we should have had greater uniformity. But it is the British habit to deal with each case as it comes up, and with each according to the special circumstances. And it has been of late the rule in respect to those parts of the Empire over the sea which have a population qualified for self-government, that the Imperial government and parliament exercises the least possible authority. That Imperial statute called the British North America Act, was drafted in Canada by Canadians. It was reconsidered and prepared into a bill by Canadians meeting in London. The Imperial parliament took the measure as it was handed over by Canadian statesmen and passed it without change. When Canada found it necessary to amend the statute the amendments were made. The constitution of the Australian Commonwealth differs from that of Canada, because it is of Australian workmanship. Had both been Imperial they would probably have been on the same plan.

The free and easy system which has been in progress is a perfectly satisfactory way of establishing constitutions for the self-governing countries within the Empire. But the organization of the Empire on a co-operative basis seems to call for other machinery. Yet much may be accomplished by concurrent legislation, as by different portions of the Empire giving tariff preference to the rest, or by making voluntary contributions to the defense of the whole. Many and divergent are the views entertained in this country, and in all parts of the Empire, as to future relations of the different portions of the King's dominions. But there is a general agreement, or one nearly general, that the Empire must be kept together, and that the existing organization cannot be regarded as a permanent structure.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE YUKON.

Mr. Congdon, who resigned the position of chief commissioner of the Yukon to be a candidate for the commons, is said to be a candidate for reappointment. As it was the conduct of Mr. Congdon at Dawson in co-operation with that of Mr. Sifton at Ottawa, which led to the overwhelming defeat of Mr. Congdon, the reappointment would not make for peace or righteousness in the Yukon. Moreover it is not likely that Mr. Sifton will take that

risk. He will now have to face in the house of commons an elected representative of the Yukon. Many plain truths will be told the house and the country which have hitherto been suppressed. Publicity is an excellent corrective as far as it goes. Should Mr. Sifton send Mr. Congdon back to rule at Dawson he will challenge a full discussion of the whole record of the Sifton-Congdon administration. Dr. Thompson will be able to describe the proceedings which have made the government so thoroughly distrusted by the Yukon miners and settlers. For proof of his charges that the government has lost the confidence of the people he has but to point to his own majority and the humiliating defeat of the late head of the administration in the district.

## REPUDIATED BY ROSS.

The celebrated Mr. Jackson, who after he was reported by the court and censured by the judge for trying to buy perjured evidence, was appointed commercial representative of Canada at Sheffield, has been sometimes mentioned to Premier Ross. As the offences were committed in a local election inquiry, and in the interest of the Ross government, it was thought that he should explain. So at a recent meeting an elector asked Mr. Ross "what about Jackson?"

Mr. Ross replied: "Jackson was a very bad man." He did what was very wrong. But what is the outcome of this?"

"He got a good position," said the man in the audience.

"Yes," said Mr. Ross, "he got a good position, but he did not get it from the Ontario government. That is the point."

And that is true. Mr. Ross did not reward the man who served him in this way. The Laurier government gave Jackson the appointment. Even the premier of Ontario, in whose interest this appointment was made, is so ashamed of it that he throws the blame on the government of Canada. But what do the people of Canada think of this act of their administration?

## THE TWO METHODS.

Canadian admirers of General Stoessel need not be concerned about the court martial that awaits him at home. Ancient Russian usage must be observed, but one advantage of an enquiry such as that proposed, is that it will end in a flattering and grateful testimonial to the courage and patriotism of the defender of Port Arthur. Such a trial could not be held in the case of a British officer unless there had been some charge against him. But in Great Britain there is an exceedingly free press which tries all the generals. Too often the verdict is given before the evidence is heard and often it is not the right verdict. On the whole perhaps the court martial is more satisfactory to the officer.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

While we hear much boasting over the large number and rapid increase of immigration to this country, there are occasional expressions of anxiety over the rush of undesirable settlers. The mayor of Montreal has written to the premier asking the federal government to interfere with the movement of Russian Jews into Canada. His complaint would doubtless be endorsed by some members of the Hebrew colony in this city, as it is by the Baron de Hirsch organization in Montreal. The war has, no doubt, caused many Russian Jews to immigrate who would otherwise have remained in their own country. Few of these are farmers. They have no intention of going on the land. They swell the population of our cities, increasing the number of the unemployed, and disorganizing the labor market. For the present some of them become a public charge, and many a charge on private charity. It can hardly be said that the country is the better for receiving these strangers in such numbers, though a few at a time might be absorbed into the population. This is no objection to their character, but only to their adaptability. There is room in this country for thirty people, willing to go on the land or to work as farm laborers. We do not need great numbers of artisans, or peddlers, or small traders, or common laborers. The availability of immigrants ought to be considered by the department of the interior more than it is.—Sun.

## LET THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT SPEAK.

The opponents of Mr. Chamberlain and of his policy repeat the statement that Mr. Chamberlain has no offer from the colonies of a return preference. This is said to be especially true of Canada. It is held to be no answer to say that Canada has given the preference itself, which is rather better than an offer. The retort to this is that the Canadian preference is not intended to balance a like preference by Great Britain, but was given in the interests of Canadian consumers, and in consideration of British defence of Canada. Those who take this ground are able to maintain it by so good an authority as the Canadian premier, who expressly stated that Canada desired no return for this preference, but advised Great Britain to stick to free trade.

A somewhat different position seems to have been taken by Sir Wilfrid at the coronation conference, but various interpretations are given to this deliverance. It is time that disputation should cease in the mother country concerning the attitude of the Canadian government and parliament. There is no reason why both should

any longer withhold their opinion. During the sessions of 1903 and 1904 Mr. Borden gave Sir Wilfrid Laurier assurance that if the premier would support a preferential trade resolution he would move one, or the opposition would support such a resolution if moved by a member of the government. What Mr. Borden desired was a unanimous declaration. What he feared was that in case the resolution were moved on the opposition side it would either be voted down or amended or "hosted" by the government majority, and would therefore do Mr. Chamberlain's cause more harm than good. Such a result would enable Mr. Chamberlain's opponents to say that Canadian opinion was against him. Sir Wilfrid did not accept these overtures though in Canada the premier professes to be in favor of a preferential trade system for the Empire. It does not appear that anything is to be gained by further waiting on the government. This year the opposition should act. If the government and its supporters choose to kill preferential trade resolutions, let them do so. If they are not in favor of the proposition, they are against it, and may as well be so recorded. Nothing is to be gained by making or keeping up false pretences. The best thing that can happen is for the members to stand up and be counted on this question.

Therefore we hope that Mr. Borden or Mr. Foster, or whoever may be in the position of leader or financial critic on the opposition side, may take an early opportunity to get the sense of the new house of commons on this question of imperial trade preferences. The boards of trade and chambers of commerce of Canada have been heard from. The position of the business communities of the Dominion is pretty well understood. Let us have a declaration one way or the other from the house of commons.

## CANADIAN FAILURES.

The Canadian failure record for 1904 is worse than that of 1903, but compared with years of depression there is nothing alarming in it. Following is the statement of failures furnished by Bradstreet:

	Number.		Liabilities.	
	1904	1903.	1904.	1903.
Ontario . .	377	879	2,803,828	3,567,068
Quebec . .	544	370	4,797,886	3,142,652
N. B. . . .	40	31	415,143	177,359
N. S. . . .	68	56	955,145	547,223
P. E. I. . .	5	11	36,210	185,430
Man. . . .	62	40	437,176	230,793
N. W. T. . .	30	10	212,686	44,896
B. Col. . .	49	56	310,656	416,550
Y. Ter. . .	2	3	51,590	16,500
Total . .	1,177	956	10,018,299	8,238,363

The Canadian failure record for twenty-five years past follows:

	No.	Liabilities.
1904 ..	1,177	\$10,018,299
1903 ..	956	8,238,363
1902 ..	956	8,238,363
1901 ..	1,370	11,658,937
1900 ..	1,323	10,786,276
1899 ..	1,285	11,077,881
1898 ..	1,472	9,644,100
1897 ..	1,907	13,147,929
1896 ..	1,379	16,908,460
1895 ..	1,923	15,793,559
1894 ..	1,873	28,985,288
1893 ..	1,781	15,690,044
1892 ..	1,682	11,903,725
1891 ..	1,846	14,884,000
1890 ..	1,626	12,482,000
1889 ..	1,616	13,147,910
1888 ..	1,730	15,498,242
1887 ..	1,315	17,854,060
1886 ..	1,135	11,240,020
1885 ..	1,236	9,210,384
1884 ..	1,363	17,126,000
1883 ..	1,464	22,155,000
1882 ..	755	8,139,000
1881 ..	807	6,122,400
1880 ..	839	9,940,928

There were 23 per cent. more failures in Canada in 1904 than in 1903, and liabilities were 20 per cent. larger. They were also in excess of 1902, but both in number and liabilities fall far behind 1901 and preceding years.

## THE OTHER WINTER PORT.

George Robertson, M. P. F., told the people of St. John last month that Portland, Me., was in a rather bad way for winter port business this year. He had been there and saw only two ships at the Grand Trunk terminus. The Maine papers do not agree with Mr. Robertson. According to the Portland correspondent of the Bangor Commercial, "there are many indications that this will be a record-breaking year, as far as imports and exports go." Four steamships were to sail on Saturday carrying 2,392 cattle, 1,700 sheep, 378,000 bushels of grain and 35,000 barrels of apples. The same authority says that the Grand Trunk yards have been kept filled all the time with cars, trains arriving and departing constantly.

Le Carillon of Ostend, Belgium, is much interested in an interview concerning the Belgian railways system which appeared in the Daily Sun a few weeks ago. Like the Matin of Antwerp, Le Carillon agrees with Mr. Bongers that the Canadian system of mixed private and public railway ownership is better than a government monopoly of all railway enterprises.

It is rather frivolous to talk of Russia accepting terms of peace at this stage. Before Russia will enter upon negotiations she must win a few victories or be much more beaten than she has yet been.

General Stoessel is a Scandinavian. By inheritance he should be an enemy of Russia, for his grandfather was an officer in the Swedish army.

## CHILD HAD ECZEMA.

"My daughter, thirteen years old, suffered from eczema for the past year. She was treated by our family physician and used other ointments without benefit. By using Dr. Chase's Ointment she has been completely cured. This is the only Ointment I feel safe recommending."—Mr. James H. Patriquin, 175 Rockdale Avenue, Sydney, C. B.

## A NARROW ESCAPE.

Mariner Cairns Just Missed by Wolves.

They Were Chasing a Deer and Did Not See Him Sitting on a Log.

Wolves are evidently quite plentiful in some part of the province, and there is one man at least who is now thankful that on a certain day recently two of these animals had other business in hand and could not attempt to him. Mariner T. Cairns of Waterville, who is one of the Shives Lumber Co. foremen, is now with a gang in the woods on the northwest branch of the Restigouche, about seventy-five miles from Matapedia. Writing to the Sun Mr. Cairns says that on a recent evening when he was walking about four miles from his camp he became a little tired and sat down to rest on a log. He had been there for only a few minutes when he was startled by hearing a peculiar noise, which seemed to be rapidly drawing nearer. Looking up he saw a deer coming and Mr. Cairns says he never in his life saw an animal travel so fast. The deer passed so closely that Mr. Cairns could almost have touched it, but it took not the slightest notice of him. An instant later he heard another noise like that made by a dog and on turning saw two full grown wolves rushing toward him on the same track as that taken by the deer.

Mr. Cairns had his rifle resting on his knee, but it was not loaded, and even had it been he would not have had time to shoot at either of the wolves. But to his great relief they never noticed him, but with noses down dashed along in hot pursuit of the deer. Mr. Cairns did not follow to see if the deer escaped. His business took him elsewhere. He says that on calm evenings he has often when going through the woods heard numbers of wolves barking like dogs, and the noise has made him think that he was near a settlement. He took two fine dogs with him to the woods, but they got into the habit of rushing in pursuit whenever they heard wolves barking, and one day only one of them came back. On the following Sunday Mr. Cairns and the camp cook found the mangled remains of the other dog.

## FREDERICTON MINISTERS.

Exchanged Pulpits Yesterday—Clerics Coming Today—New Highway Act.

FREDERICTON, Jan. 8.—Mayor Palmer, chairman of the factory commission, returned last night from St. Stephen, where a sitting was held. The mayor says that it has not been decided when another meeting will be held. The sessions are pretty well completed, so far as taking evidence is concerned. One will be held at Moncton, and a couple of days in St. John will wind them up. The commission will have its report ready for the session of the legislature.

The marriage took place on Thursday last at New Jersey of Capt. L. E. Watson, niece of Mrs. L. G. Watson.

It is said that Recorder Collier has received an offer of \$700 from Premier Tweedie for his handsome pacing gelding MacDuff, and that the offer is being considered.

The new highway act was brought into effect on Jan. 6th by order in council.

The death occurred here today of Mrs. Burden Wheeler, an aged lady of 86 years. She leaves two sons, Charles and Havelock, and five daughters, Mrs. Alonzo Barker, Mrs. Enoch Lunt, Mrs. Good, Mrs. Landon and Mrs. Z. Wright.

The several clergymen in the city exchanged pulpits today. At the Free Baptist Rev. J. H. McDonald preached; at the Baptist, Rev. Mr. Rogers; Methodist, Rev. W. McDonald, and at the Kirk, Rev. Mr. Rideout. The services were very splendid.

The curlers leave in the morning on their annual tour, playing Moncton, St. John and St. Stephen. They take four rinks.

FAR FROM HOME AND FRIENDS.

Sad Death of An Old Man at Sand Point Yesterday Morning.

Half way between home and relatives with whom he expected to end his days, Thomas Starkey, an Englishman, 70 years of age, passed away yesterday morning in the detention house at Sand Point. Since the arrival of the Lake Manitoba, on which steamer Starkey was a passenger, he has received careful attention at the hands of Dr. Ellis and his assistants. Deceased was detained here awaiting specific instructions from his son-in-law, P. S. West, who resides near Seattle. The old man was in such a helpless state that the authorities would not let him proceed alone, being of the opinion that he would die on the way. Yesterday morning he dozed off into a quiet slumber from which he never awoke.

The authorities are awaiting instructions as to what will be done with the body.

ONE OF THE BEST old time remedies for all skin affections, such as Eczema, Ringworm, Scald-head and similar affections is Weaver's Cerate. It is an ointment that has brought relief to thousands.

## THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA.

Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Pe-ru-na.



MR. ISAAC BROCK, BORN IN BUNCOMBE CO., N. C., MARCH 1, 1788. His age is 115 years, vouched for by authentic record. He says: "I attribute my extreme old age to the use of Peru-na."

Born before the United States was formed. Saw 22 Presidents elected. Pe-ru-na has protected him from all sudden changes. A veteran of four wars. Shod a horse when 99 years old. Always conquered the grip with Peru-na. Witness in a land suit at the age of 110 years. Believes Peru-na the greatest remedy of the age for catarrh of the stomach.

Isaac Brock, a citizen of McAllen, Texas, who has lived for 115 years. For many years he resided at Boque Falls, eighteen miles west of Waco, but now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas. A short time ago, by request, Uncle Isaac came to Waco and sat for his picture. In his hand he held a stick cut from the grave of General Andrew Jackson, which has been carried by him ever since. Mr. Brock is a dignified old gentleman, showing few signs of decrepitude. His family Bible is still preserved, and it shows that the date of his birth was written 115 years ago.

Surly a few words from this remarkable old gentleman, who has had 115 years of experience to draw from, would be interesting as well as profitable. A lengthy biographical sketch is given of this remarkable old man in the Waco Times-Herald, December 4, 1888. A still more pretentious biography of this, the oldest living man, illustrated with a double column portrait, was given the readers of the Dallas Morning News, dated December 11, 1898, and also the Chicago-Times Herald of same date. This gentleman is an ardent friend of Peru-na, having used it many years. In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says:

his testimony, had prepared a series of photographic reproductions of the standard and the disputed writing. When court adjourned, Mr. Carvalho was being cross-examined by Mr. Vahey, of counsel for the prisoner, had made a spirited objection. The court, however, overruled the objection.

When court adjourned, Mr. Carvalho was being cross-examined by Mr. Vahey. He said that the handwriting in the disputed address was disguised, but did not believe that the disguise was intentional. The two other experts testified that the disputed handwriting was in a disguised hand, and was of the opinion that it was disguised intentionally.

Proceedings Quiet in Tucker Trial.

Testimony of Three Handwriting Experts—One of Them Draws Strong Conclusions—Spectators Wearied.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 9.—Three handwriting experts testified today at the trial of Chas. L. Tucker, charged with the murder of Miss Mabel Page, that, in their opinions, the person who signed certain sales slips, alleged by the prosecution to have been made out by the prisoner, also wrote the address of "J. L. Morton, Charlestown, Mass." on a piece of paper found beside the body of the murdered woman.

The greater part of today's proceedings seemed to weary everyone in the room except the possible exception of the attorneys conducting the direct and cross-examination. The prisoner made no attempt to conceal the fact that he was bored; the spectators yawned frequently, and the jurymen shifted uneasily in their seats.

Three handwriting experts who testified were Prof. Marshall D. Ewell of Chicago; Chas. French of this city, and David N. Carvalho of New York. Prof. Ewell finished his testimony this forenoon, after having occupied the stand during court sessions since Friday afternoon.

Mr. French went further in his deductions than did Prof. Ewell, describing to the jury the state of mind of the author of the disputed address at the time it was written. "This writing shows," said the witness, "that at the time the author was laboring under nervous pressure; he was evidently in haste and did not exactly know what to write or how to write it."

The examination of Mr. French occupied the greater part of the day and it was not until nearly 3 o'clock that Mr. Carvalho took the stand. Witness said that in making investigations of certain standards he looked for eccentricities. "If the letter 'A' is written correspondingly in 20 different places," he said, "it does not follow that the 20 'A's' were written by the same person. On the other hand, if there is a peculiar distinguishing feature, or a combination of peculiar features appearing in a number of 'A's' it is fair to assume that one person wrote them."

Mr. Carvalho, in concluding his direct testimony, said that he was of the opinion that the same person who wrote the standards also wrote the Morton address. He said further that he had examined the writing on a postal card, which will be introduced later, and that a portion of this writing was identical with the writing on the standards and on the disputed address. This postal card, the prosecution alleges, was found in a pocket of Tucker's overcoat, on the night he was arrested.

Mr. Carvalho, in order to illustrate

## CITY.

Recent Events.

Together With Correspondence.

To cure Head Kumpf Head S. M. Wetmore making investment horse owned by street tobacco pears is covered and should be ever, is endeavoring living.

KIDNEY DIS.

Mrs. Caswell Ont. writes: years I was tr ease, and have by cured by Chase's Kidney tried a great m seemed to get much good u

PLEASANT Mr. and Mrs. nett's Settlement prised on Tue when about a drove from the and after the dancing and a behalf of the

Mr. Stewart to Mrs. Steward art made a su HUTCH

When one ea of food in the digestion is n remains in ch fermentation i which, when i and, as they evidence a cessary before the blood to c body on which its purity and clean the bod that it will purify the blo a doctor for t

CANADA That Head T U

MONTEA a recent Assoc New York sta the Grand Tr vocation a pr ed to place a The clause enter the purpose steamers leav C. A. Pilon 6 that under th adians are ex Mr. Pilon ex passengers fr adians, were and, as they 2 each. Othe route from t and the obje sociation mee the cases an from the gov steamship co in transit fr The clause "That there a duty of senger, not cl or of the do public of C. Mexico, who or other ves to any port or by any r transportation territory to t

CAPT. JAS The Oldest Has Pass

The oldest tain of Parr Captain Jas Greville was year. He s his old hom miles from a number of played in a business. T manded by Leander, Ch Leander, w West. Tadm stled in the passed aw Charles H Greville. T farmer and some years shore to Pe living dau Laughlin, J Mrs. Isaac was a man strength of reputation home at B who had o ver the w ville and s

NEW Y land, from London; F

The C tors for SUN at rounds. The Ma subscri when c EDGAR Westmor F. S. C J. E. A

At the regular meeting of the quarterly official board of Zion church, held on Wednesday evening last, the Rev. G. M. Campbell in the chair, the Rev. Dr. Wilson gave notice of his intention to retire from the active work of the ministry at the end of the present conference year. The board expressed its sincere regret at hearing the same and wished to know if this was to be regarded as final, as no action with reference to a successor could be taken

INTERNATIONAL UNION. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America met here today for its 38th annual convention. There was a large attendance of delegates. The convention was called to order by President W. J. Bowen, and the delegates were welcomed by Mayor Schmitt.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH. A PLEASANT, SIMPLE, BUT SAFE AND EFFECTUAL CURE FOR IT.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing, headaches, sickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, languid feeling. There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harrison the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not being a patent medicine, can be used with perfect safety and assurance. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not being a patent medicine, can be used with perfect safety and assurance. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not being a patent medicine, can be used with perfect safety and assurance.

Mr. R. S. Workman, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom passing backward into the throat reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure, but today I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I can not find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.