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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
A. FRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

NOTICE.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 20, 1902.

LESSONS FROM THE TRAGEDY.

While the recent disclosures do not prove that St. John is worse than other cities, they do reveal a social condition which calls for a remedy. It is a wise and appropriate course for clergymen, and for all who desire to do good, to make use of this impressive lesson. A congregation, which a month ago might pay no heed to an appeal for better care of the young, would today take such a discourse to heart. The city may not be worse in August than it was in July, but it is now more conscious of its shortcomings and in a better mood for reform.

In these circumstances it is not well to teach fatalism or to preach a doctrine of apathy. It is too true that murders have been committed since the beginning of the world, and that they take place now in all parts of the earth. But it does not follow that this community should sit with folded hands and wait until the influences which produced the late tragedy shall work out their full measure of evil. The crimes we read of in history were not committed for our comfort or to make us content with our share in the record.

It is obviously impossible to suddenly bring all the families in the city to the level of thought and morals, exhibited by the highest, but those who are more fortunate in disposition, environment, and training have a debt to pay to those who are less happy. No citizen should dare to assume that it is the destiny of any family, or any group of boys, to grow up into a criminal class. It should not be granted for a moment that the influences which have surrounded some of the young lads lately been heard from, shall remain to destroy other boys and yet others for all time to come. If preacher, or magistrate, or journalist can say anything to stir the whole town up to remedial action, and if any wise man or woman can offer practical suggestion, by all means let them all do their part, and do it now when the people are ready to hear and act.

In yesterday's Sun two sermons were reported, both strongly urging the compulsory instruction. Father Gaynor has often done so before, and has many times impressed upon his own people their obligation to give their children the benefit of the schools. Mr. deSoyes emphasized this method of prevention of youthful crime among the remedial measures.

Compulsory attendance at school is logically a part of common school system. If all the people are taxed to supply schools for all children, no child should grow up without instruction. It is true that a child who has been to school regularly may be a criminal, but he is certainly less likely to be one than the lad who spends the school hours in tan yards and alleyways with boys who have already some experience in crime and have found it attractive. There is at least an opportunity for a boy at school to have his attention directed to more wholesome themes and to acquire honorable ambitions. A life of ignorance is an ominous beginning for the career of a city boy. The parents who are guilty of encouraging or permitting such a life should not be allowed absolute control of their children. The law which steps in to prevent or punish infanticide has the same right to interfere with a family which is destroying all there is in the boy that makes his life worth anything.

LORD ROSEBERRY ONCE MORE.

Lord Rosebery some time ago announced that he was ploughing his narrow alone, but of late his agricultural operations have again become

implicated with those of his party. The appearance of the lone ploughman in the liberal stubble field has stirred up a trouble that cannot be adequately represented by the metaphor of the ploughman. There was a great gathering of the Liberal League to rejoice over the opposition victory in North Leeds, and Lord Rosebery was the chief speaker. He is the president and founder of the league, which was organized during the war to give a meeting ground for those liberals who were imperialists and were not home rulers. Lord Rosebery recanted nothing as to imperialism in organizing this league, but it was he who as the leader in the house of lords of Mr. Gladstone's party introduced the home rule bill of 1885 into that chamber. He will do the like no more.

In Lord Rosebery's speech concerning the Leeds election he explained that the loss of the seat was a warning to the government. But most of the speech was devoted to the task of showing what the liberals had to learn from their victory. It was explained that the successful liberal candidate was not a pro-Boer, or a peace-at-any-price man, and that in regard to Africa he was not on the fence. Therefore he did not take his lead from Mr. Morley or Vernon-Harcourt, or Campbell-Bannerman. The victory was an imperialist victory, and was thus a warning to the anti-imperialist liberals. Lord Rosebery next showed that the Leeds victory was no home ruler. On the contrary he had been vigorously denounced by the home rule leaders, and had secured his victory against home rule influence. The lesson from this was that the liberal party must no longer identify itself with the home rule movement.

Lord Rosebery did not stand alone in making these declarations. He was endorsed on the spot by three members of Mr. Gladstone's last ministry. One of them, Mr. H. H. Fowler, who was also a strong home ruler in this day, closed his address by predicting Lord Rosebery's return to the liberal leadership. Mr. Asquith said almost as much, and Sir Edward Grey strongly endorsed Lord Rosebery's attitude on all points.

This looks ominous for the titular liberal leader, and for Mr. Morley, who is the ablest of the men now standing by the old programme.

SHOULD BE WITH BORDEN.

The liberal organ at Halifax is not pleased with Mr. Tarte's address to the manufacturers. It will be seen from the following rebuke that the minister of public works has been read out of the government so far as the Halifax Chronicle can do it.

Mr. Tarte, we are told by the reporters, "spoke in a plain and simple manner, and his country must be protected by a strong Canadian tariff." "Strong" being picturesque for "high" it is to be understood that "this country" must be "protected" by establishing what the government of which Mr. Tarte is a member was elected to protect it by removing. Was not this rather a striking proposition to emanate even from Mr. Tarte, even after Mr. Tarte had died?

What we should like to know is whether Mr. Tarte really occupies with reference to the government and the liberal party a position similar to that taken up by "Mr. Punch" solitary Irish jurymen towards other "divine-obstinate gentlemen" of the panel, or whether he will see things quite differently "in the morning by the bright light" of cold political "bright light." Because, if Mr. Tarte was in earnest in what he said from his place beside Mr. Borden at the Manufacturers' dining table, his place is obviously at Mr. Borden's side in the house of commons.

THE FREIGHT SERVICE.

The unanimous vote of the St. John city council in favor of Halifax for the fast line terminus and St. John for the freight line was something of a surprise to the community. Probably a majority of the people of this city have now reached the conclusion that this distribution of the service is the best that can be accomplished for St. John. But it would perhaps not have occurred to them to submit a memorial asking for the selection of Halifax for the winter terminus of the fast line. That exhibition of Altruism could not perhaps be given in any other city of Canada.

But we are not finding fault. This journal has always been of the opinion that St. John had more to gain from a superior freight service than from the fast passenger ships. On this account the Sun was willing to accept the arrangement of 1898, which promised an exclusive freight service equal to the best then on the Atlantic, and provided for summer as well as winter sailings. For the same reason the Sun does not protest against the arrangement now proposed provided it contains satisfactory guarantees of a correspondingly good freight service from the port of St. John. This freight line should be as good as the best on the Atlantic. It will not meet the case to provide boats that are outclassed by freight boats sailing from Portland and Boston. Provision ought to be made for perishable cargo, and at least a part of the service should be continued through the summer. For this St. John fast freight service there should be the same guarantee of permanence that there is for the fast passenger service. The whole combination ought to be in the same contract.

This is not altogether a local matter. The development and progress of the country depends more upon freight traffic than passenger travel. Where one man is interested in the fast passenger service one hundred are interested in freight. The city

council may perhaps take this matter up again. While the fishermen need not recall their recommendation of Halifax as the fast line terminus they might well make some strong and positive declaration on the subject of the arrangements yet made concerning this branch of the business.

Mr. Tarte's failure does not understand why the Paris papers are sneering at Sir Wilfrid Laurier. La Patrie says that Sir Wilfrid has done nothing to earn this reproach, since at the colonial conference he has strongly restated the attempts of Mr. Chamberlain to implicate Canada in the wars of the empire. It is further pointed out by the Montreal organ that when Sir Wilfrid went to the Jersey Islands he was asked to deliver the address of welcome in French or English chose French. These are among the reasons given by La Patrie why Sir Wilfrid should be commended rather than denounced in France.

The Canadian manufacturers are vigorously denounced by some of the government papers for their Halifax resolution in favor of tariff revision and more adequate protection. But the liberal papers are not saying much about Mr. Tarte's high tariff speeches.

ONE OF KANSAS'S SUNFLOWERS.

(Kansas City Journal.)
Kansas still retains its reputation for growing big things. Its latest accomplishment is a record breaker in the form of a sunflower, which for magnitude and brightness of yellow takes a front seat in the row of sunflowers. This particular flower weighs two pounds in diameter and thirty-three inches in circumference. It was grown on the premises of L. G. Stewart, 1941 North Third street, Kansas City, Kan.

Chronic constipation surely cured by money back LAXA-CARA TABLETS never fail. Small, chocolate coated, easy to take. Price, 25 cents. At druggists!

COAL STRIKE.

Violence Reported to Be by the Miners—One Man Killed.

NEWSPHONING, Pa., Aug. 18.—In a clash between strikers and deputies here tonight, Patrick Sharp, a striker of Lansford, was shot and almost instantly by a deputy. The shooting occurred in the town of Lansford, where the miners were on strike for a time, but order was soon restored and the town is now quiet. A deputy named Harry McElroy was arrested, charged with the killing of Sharp.

The shooting occurred shortly before 6 o'clock. Five deputies were on their way to Shaft No. 1 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, just outside the town. In the center of the town they were met by a number of strikers who began persuading them not to go to the colliery. The officers did not stop them. The strikers, it is said, then began to abuse the officers and followed them nearly up to the colliery. There are conflicting stories as to what actually brought on the clash, but just before the deputies entered the place a shot was heard and Sharp dropped to the ground. The bullet entered the body close to the heart, and he died almost instantly. Witnesses say that the shot was fired by a miner named McElroy, and that he stood only six or seven feet from Sharp when he fired his revolver. Only one shot was fired.

The deputies immediately withdrew to the colliery, and a large crowd gathered about the place. When it was learned that Sharp was dead there was great indignation among the strikers and other townspeople, and for a time it looked as though serious trouble would follow. Cooler heads, however, prevailed upon the crowd to disperse.

Tonight Baird Snyder, assistant superintendent of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, appeared before General Gobin, in command of the detachment of the national guard, now on duty at Shenandoah, to send troops to Lansford to preserve order. Gen. Gobin said that he would not send troops until an appeal had been made by the sheriff. Up to a late hour the sheriff had taken no action in the matter.

HIT A SOLDIER.

The Experience of One of Our Men.

The soldier boys who fought during the Rebellion went home as a rule in pretty bad shape, caused by exposure and improper food and the use of quantities of coffee which left its mark in the wreck of many a stomach. Merrill Hutchinson of Reading, Mass., tells his experience.

"I am an old soldier who served all through the war of the Rebellion and my coffee drinking commenced when I enlisted. I drank it three times a day and at the close of the war returned home almost a wreck. For years I had dyspepsia of the worst kind and could not drink anything but warm water or warm milk, nor eat enough to hardly keep a man alive. After suffering this way for years, I was told by a friend of my Postum Cereal Food, was 125 pounds. I am now 62 years old, and weigh about 150 pounds and am solid as a rock and able to do a day's work with any of the boys. Now I do not claim that Postum Cereal is a medicine, but in my own case it is both victuals and drink. I think that when Postum Cereal is properly made it is far ahead of coffee."

I waited for the distress in my stomach that always had come with common coffee, but it never came. I drank it at first very carefully, and then got reckless and wanted it every meal and for over five years now have been drinking nothing else. I have no dyspepsia now, no trouble about eating anything. My weight, when I began using Postum Cereal Food, was 125 pounds. I am now 62 years old, and weigh about 150 pounds and am solid as a rock and able to do a day's work with any of the boys. Now I do not claim that Postum Cereal is a medicine, but in my own case it is both victuals and drink. I think that when Postum Cereal is properly made it is far ahead of coffee."

BOSTON LETTER.

An American Visitor's Eulogy of St. John, N. B.

Political Feeling Running High in Vermont Over Repeal of the Prohibitory Law.

Recent Deaths of Former Provincialists—In the Divorce Courts—Lumber and Fish Markets.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Boston is in the midst of the dull season just now. There are few attractions of any sort in the city, business is light and a large percentage of the population is sojourning elsewhere. The tourist traffic, which has been rather poor all summer on account of the long period of exceptional weather, is quite brisk, and although the season is well advanced, the volume of outgoing travel is still equal to, if not greater than, the inward bound traffic.

Some of the returning tourists are writing their impressions of the maritime provinces, all of which cannot fail to be helpful to that section. A writer in the Lowell Courier-Citizen describes some parts of the province which she has recently visited, in a two column article which includes a recital of how a party of United States citizens, and the famous Mount Monckton and other interesting points in the Basin of Minas region. The beauties of the different sections visited are fully set forth. Another writer in the Evening News of Burlington, Vt., has been in St. John and appears to have been deeply impressed with it. He also visited Fredericton and other points as well as Shediac, a town which is rapidly growing in favor as a summer resort, and Prince Edward Island. Touching upon St. John, the Burlington man says: "A well appointed Canadian Pacific sleeping car takes you from St. John, P. Q., to St. John, N. B.—note the difference. The Quebec St. Johns has the possessive, while the New Brunswick city omits the possessive. The two cities are also very different in their characteristics. The Quebec city is smaller and sleepier, likewise dirtier. The New Brunswick St. John is a live, progressive, clean city, quite American in appearance and characteristics. It has the distinction of possessing in its harbor the greatest flow of tide of any city in the world—an ebb and flow of 27 feet depth."

As a result of the strike of the brewery workers of Boston and vicinity, the city has been on since last spring, the labor market has been thrown into the opportunity to vote on the question of license next year. Many of the saloons have been closed, and the city is in a state of semi-anarchy. The master brewers have asked the court for an injunction to prevent the unions from injuring business by closing the saloons. The court has granted the injunction, but the unions have refused to obey it. The master brewers have asked the court for an injunction to prevent the unions from injuring business by closing the saloons. The court has granted the injunction, but the unions have refused to obey it.

President Roosevelt will begin a tour of New England in the next few days. The trip will last into September, and will include visits to the cities of all the New England states. He will be accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Roosevelt, and by his son, Archie. The president is expected to help the republicans in Vermont, where a special election is held on Sept. 2. In Maine, too, the state election takes place on Sept. 2. The republican ticket is being headed by the present governor, Mr. F. W. Allen. In the superior court here a petition has been entered by Mrs. Cassie Anna Scott, praying for a divorce from James A. Scott of Gloucester, Cape Breton. The divorce was granted at Springfield, N. S., in 1898. In the petition, which alleges cruel treatment, the libellant asks that she be permitted to resume her maiden name, Cassie Anna Hamilton.

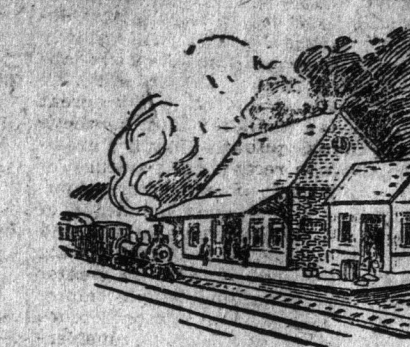
The government report just issued states that the New England hay crop was saved with difficulty on account of showery weather. Much of it was badly damaged and the crop is far below the average as to quality. The potato crop is believed to be fairly good except in some sections where wet weather in the spring caused damage. The apple outlook is said to be the best in years.

Among recent deaths of former provincialists in New England were the following: In Cape Breton, Aug. 15, James A. Marchbank, aged 67 years, formerly of St. John; in Dorchester, Aug. 11, Naomi Sullivan, aged 72 years, late of St. John; in Cambridge, Aug. 11, Mrs. Mary Carmichael, mother of Peter J. Carmichael, formerly of Prince Edward Island; in Quince, Aug. 10, Llewellyn Cunningham of Austin, Pa., aged 47, formerly of Halifax; drowned in Narragansett Bay, near Providence, R. I., Aug. 13, Duncan Fraser, native of Prince Edward Island (Fraser was employed by Brown and Sharpe, Providence, and was lost by the upsetting of a sail boat).

The local lumber market has been relieved of most of the low grade raddams which temporarily brought about concessions in prices. Spruce seems to be firmer just now, with the demand rather better. Quotations are firm on practically all spruce lumber, and on the New York market is reported higher. Here laths are firmer, prices holding at \$3.10 to \$3.15 for 1-5-8 in. and \$3 for 1-2-2 in. Spruce ten and twelve inch dimensions by car are held at \$20 to 25; 8 in. and under at \$19 to 20; 10 and 12 inch random lengths, 10 feet and up, \$20.50; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, and 3x4, 10 feet and up, \$17 to 17.50; all other randoms, 9 inches and under, 10 feet and up, \$16.50 to 18; 5 inch and up merchantable boards, \$17; matched boards, \$19 to 20; cut boards, \$15.50 to 16. Clapboards are scarce and high, with clear at \$25 to 40; second clear, \$23 to 37; extra No. 1, \$25 to 27. Cedar shingles are in good demand, and shippers are asking ten cents more for next month's deliveries. Extra cedar

A PRETTY POSTMISTRESS
NARROWLY ESCAPES DEATH.

Was Given Up to Dio—Eight Doctors Failed—Pe-ru-na Saved Her Life.



THOUSANDS of women suffer from systemic catarrh. This is sure to produce such symptoms as cold feet and hands, sick headache, palpitation of the heart and heavy feelings in the stomach. Then begins a series of experiments with medicine. They take medicine for sick headache, for palpitation of the heart, for nervous prostration, for pain in the back, for dyspepsia. None of these medicines do any good, because they do not reach the cause of the complaint.

Peruna at once mitigates all these symptoms by removing the cause. Systemic catarrh is the trouble. Systemic catarrh pervades the whole system, deranges every organ, weakens every function. No permanent cure can be expected until the systemic catarrh is removed.

This is exactly what Peruna will do. Miss Alma Cox, Assistant Postmistress of Orem, S. C., writes:

"I have been a great sufferer from chronic disease and dyspepsia for 35 years. How I suffered no tongue can tell. I tried eight or ten of the best physicians without receiving much benefit, also tried lots of patent medicines. But I was cured by Peruna. I was cured of my chronic disease and dyspepsia. I was cured of my sick headache, cold feet and hands, palpitation of the heart, and such a heavy feeling in my stomach and chest. At times I would be so nervous I could not bear anyone around me. I had been given up to die."

"One day a friend sent me one of Dr. Hartman's pamphlets, and I decided to write to him. He advised Peruna and Manalin, and after taking the medicine two weeks I felt greatly relieved. My head did not pain me any more, and my stomach was relieved of its heavy feeling. I was cured of my chronic disease and dyspepsia. I was cured of my sick headache, cold feet and hands, palpitation of the heart, and such a heavy feeling in my stomach and chest. At times I would be so nervous I could not bear anyone around me. I had been given up to die."

Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, of Columbus, O., gives advice to women free during the summer months.



feeling. I am so thankful that I can say after using several bottles of the Peruna and Manalin I am restored to perfect health.

"Before using your remedies I could not eat anything. I lived on barley water and Panocettin for two years. Now I can eat with pleasure. Everyone says I am looking like a rose. I would advise all suffering women to take your remedies. I know if it were not for Peruna and Manalin I would have been in my grave to-day. I cannot thank you enough for the kind advice you have given me."—MISS ALMA L. COX.

Senator M. C. Butler, ex-Governor of South Carolina, writes from Washington, D. C., the following:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period, and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, and besides a great tonic."—M. C. Butler.

Peruna restores health in a normal way.

Peruna puts right all the mucous membranes of the body, and in this way restores the functions of every organ.

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in St. John.

Together With from Correspondents and Editors.

A lobster hatchery is being erected at Amos Point, near Borden. A \$5,000 monument to Borden will be erected at the Masonic Hall.

The Supreme Grand Cryptic Rite of the Masons will meet in and at the Masonic Hall.

The prospects of a final match for the medal will be shot afternoon, to be followed by a presentation of prizes.

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