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SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 19, 1905.

A QUESTION OF INTERFERENCE.

Our enterprising contemporary, the New Freeman, claims that the Sun is entirely mistaken in saying that the position of papal delegate in Canada is "a political office created at the request of politicians for political purposes as a check on the influence of the Canadian prelates."

The appointment of the first delegate was made by the Vatican in response to a request signed by forty-five liberal members of parliament, including five members of the Laurier government.

"Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada. Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works."

"Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor General. Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State. Hon. C. A. Goffin, Minister of the Interior."

"This petition began with these words: 'To His Holiness Leo the XIII. 'Most Holy Father, — We, the undersigned, members of the senate and members of the house of commons of Canada, and representing therein the liberal party, present ourselves before your Holiness as respectful and devoted children of Holy Church, to complain of the existence of a state of things, which, if allowed to continue, might be extremely dangerous to the constitutional liberties of this country, as well as to the interests of the church itself.'"

"The petition went on to state that certain prelates had intervened in the recent election, taking sides for the conservative party against the liberals. Solicitor General Fitzpatrick himself went to Rome and later he and his colleagues sent thirty Mr. Charles Russell, who had then been appointed solicitor in England of the dominion government in the place of the firm which had transacted the government law business in the old country almost since confederation. Mr. Russell addressed a communication to Cardinal Rampolla, then secretary of state to the pope, beginning with these words: 'Embrace: 'I have just arrived at Rome once again at the urgent request of the Catholic members of the government and of the parliament of Canada, in whose name I have already presented 'ed myself to you.' Continuing Mr. Russell said: 'My instructions enjoin me to renew to your eminence 'the desire, which I had already the 'the honor to express to you, that His 'Holiness will be pleased to name a 'permanent delegate to Canada.'"

"These records show that the office of delegate was established at the request of ministers 'representing the liberal party.' and that the ground of their request was entirely political."

"It is only necessary to say further that if it was allowable for these five Roman Catholic ministers with forty other Roman Catholic members, representing the liberal party, to protest against the interference of Canadian prelates in Canadian political affairs, it is not improper for others to protest against such interference on the part of the Papal Delegate who is not a Canadian and not even a British subject and who is a stranger to our country and institutions."

NATIONAL AND FREE.

At a meeting of the Montreal Corn Exchange the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That the resolution of the committee of management, adopted on March 27th, and presented to the premier and his colleagues, at Ottawa, on the 28th of March, be reaffirmed, the resolution being as follows:

"Whereas, the cost of maintenance of that part of the port of St. John which is chiefly used for through import and export trade is not met by revenue, but by the direct taxation of the people of St. John city;

"Whereas, the imposition of charges on goods or vessels to meet this interest bill will be against the interest of the port;

"Therefore resolved, that St. John be the national port of the Dominion, the obligations of the city should immediately be assumed by the Dominion government, and that the port should thereafter be maintained as a free port."

A corresponding resolution, applicable to another national port, which is not closed half the year, might read:

"Whereas, the cost of maintenance of that part of the port of St. John which is chiefly used for through import and export trade is not met by revenue, but by the direct taxation of the people of St. John city;

"Whereas, the imposition of charges on goods or vessels to meet this interest bill will be against the interest of the port;

"Therefore resolved, that St. John be the national port of the Dominion, the obligations of the city should immediately be assumed by the Dominion government, and that the port should thereafter be maintained as a free port."

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of the port of Montreal is in excess of the revenue, and the harbor commissioners have, therefore, under consideration ways and means of increasing said revenue.

"Whereas, any increase in charges, either on goods or vessels, will be against the interests of the port;

"Therefore resolved, that Montreal be the national port of the Dominion, the obligations of the city should immediately be assumed by the Dominion government, and that the port should thereafter be maintained as a free port."

A corresponding resolution, applicable to another national port, which is not closed half the year, might read:

"Whereas, the cost of maintenance of that part of the port of St. John which is chiefly used for through import and export trade is not met by revenue, but by the direct taxation of the people of St. John city;

"Whereas, the imposition of charges on goods or vessels to meet this interest bill will be against the interest of the port;

"Therefore resolved, that St. John be the national port of the Dominion, the obligations of the city should immediately be assumed by the Dominion government, and that the port should thereafter be maintained as a free port."

A corresponding resolution, applicable to another national port, which is not closed half the year, might read:

"Whereas, the cost of maintenance of that part of the port of St. John which is chiefly used for through import and export trade is not met by revenue, but by the direct taxation of the people of St. John city;

"Whereas, the imposition of charges on goods or vessels to meet this interest bill will be against the interest of the port;

"Therefore resolved, that St. John be the national port of the Dominion, the obligations of the city should immediately be assumed by the Dominion government, and that the port should thereafter be maintained as a free port."

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"Whereas, the imposition of charges on goods or vessels to meet this interest bill will be against the interest of the port;

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porters to vote down this proposition and refuse the inquiry. Had the opposition been equal in numbers to their opponents, or had they been able to match one man against two supporters of the ministry, the debate might have been continued for two or three days, until the real situation should have been made clear. But when the house was divided ten to thirty-six and an adjournment was refused, the only thing possible was to debate the question until all had spoken and then leave the responsibility with the majority.

If the people of St. John, for example, choose to elect men like Messrs. Robertson, Purdy and Lantian, who dare not oppose these schemes when they know them to be mere acts of plunder, they should be prepared to pay their share of the bills.

BAD HISTORY FROM MR. TARTE. Mr. Tarte seems to have been favorably impressed with the ability displayed by Mr. Crockett of York, in his speech on the autonomy bill. The former minister does not directly accuse Mr. Crockett of intolerance. The speech gave no excuse for such a charge. But Mr. Tarte makes a charge of that character against the county of York in the following passage:

"The county of York, which Mr. Crockett represents, once refused its mandate to Mr. Blair, though he was prime minister of New Brunswick, because he had named Mr. Ritchie, one of his colleagues and a Catholic, police magistrate of the city of St. John. Mr. Ritchie had been replaced in the cabinet by a Protestant and in spite of this Mr. Blair was defeated."

Mr. Tarte should have obtained better information before undertaking to discuss New Brunswick political history. The appointment of Mr. Ritchie had nothing whatever to do with the issue of the York election in which Mr. Blair was defeated. That appointment never was an issue in York, or it was the issue of Mr. Blair, for he was elected by a vote of the majority of the electors and by five hundred in the second election after the appointment was made. His defeat occurred in the third election after the St. John episode.

If Mr. Tarte would enquire further he would learn that in the only county where this transaction was an issue the complaint was not that Mr. Ritchie had been appointed, but that his predecessor, Mr. Peters, had been displaced.

RUSSIA AND THE YELLOW PERIL. It is quite possible to believe that those Russian statesmen who sincerely wonder how Europe and America can fall to sympathize with Russia in her struggle with Japan. Russia seems to look upon herself as a typical European power and Japan as a typical Asiatic power. At least they are more so than the spirit and systems of Japan. So far as one can learn from half a century of recent history the Japanese are not so much like the Arabs as the Russians are. If the Japanese have the Asiatic habit of despising they do not show it. They go to Europe and America to learn what western civilization can teach them. They have adopted responsible government and representative institutions, while Russia is still the same absolute despotism that it was in the time of Peter the Great. Japan has a free parliament, free schools, a free press, and a free people. Japan offers equal privileges and absolute freedom to professors of all religions whether these faiths are introduced from Asia, Europe or America. There is in Russia no such equality before the law of all faiths. In any country or race has given proof of absolute freedom from race jealousy or hatred for the people of another continent it is Japan. If any European nation seems to be capable of assimilating and utilizing for the purpose of national aggression the Arabs, Tartars and other tribes of Asia who have been in the past and are most likely in the future to be dangerous to Europeans that nation is Russia.

A CASE OF SELF-EFFACEMENT. It is reported that George Robertson, M. P. F., will be one of the local government Central Railway commissioners. The act provides that the commissioners shall not be members of the government or legislature, and therefore it is not probable that Mr. Robertson will be chosen. Mr. Tweedie is not anxious to lose another seat in St. John.

The premier ought to be satisfied with Mr. Robertson's docility. The member for St. John was ready during the late session to betray both the city and the province whenever his leader demanded such treachery. He was the least independent of the St. John members, for the other two liberals refused on at least one occasion to follow the premier and attorney general. They drew the line at taking back from the city the west side lighting franchise and handing it over to the street railway corporation. Mr. Robertson has never been altogether helpless and acted like a mere slave of the minister. No man could have more completely sold himself.

There is no reason why Mr. Robertson should be so complaisant attitude that the government should pay any attention to his desires and opinions. He is all right as he is for the purposes of Mr. Tweedie.

GIVE THE WEST OUR SYMPATHY. "I ask the people of Hants county and the people of Nova Scotia to stand by the principle of free schools in the case of Manitoba, just as they would stand by it in their own province. We in Nova Scotia know the value of a system of free public schools. We have shown in the past that while we may differ on many questions, we are practically a unit in support of that system. If the Dominion authorities should attempt to interfere with our school system, if they should attempt to impose upon this province a system which they are trying to force upon Manitoba, we would expect to have the sympathy of the friends of the schools elsewhere, and we would expect the people of the western provinces to give their sympathy and support in such a condition. Let us today give them our hearty sympathy and support in the struggle until we find that they are not amenable to reason."—Mr. Fielding at Windsor, N. S., March, 1896.

Mr. Marconi is now in Cape Breton attending to the reconstruction of his towers and other apparatus. So far the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy has not been useful in this country for the purpose that the large government grant was intended to serve. The people who made this contribution have waited with much patience for the inventor to make his plant available. Mr. Marconi should give the matter his most earnest attention.

The enthusiastic welcome given to Bishop Casey on his return from Rome and Palestine testifies not only to the loyal devotion of the Roman Catholics of the city to their spiritual head in his decease, but also to the personal affection that exists between them and their chief pastor.

ST. ANDREWS. ST. ANDREWS, April 15.—Walter Hickey, wife and infant daughter, Chicago, Ill., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hickey.

Charles M. Wallace, Providence, R. I., is a guest of Miss Mary Bradley, Mrs. Hamberger of Sweden. Madame Wieslander of Paris arrived by C. P. R. on Thursday. They are guests of the latter's brother, Jules J. Harvey and Madame Thebaud.

Mr. E. A. Cookburn, James McDowell, John Doon, Percy G. Hanson, Charles Hornell, G. K. Greenlow, Angus A. Elgie, Al. except McDowell and Doon were members of the old board. The new board will take the place of the old board. Mr. O'Neill, who declined to serve any longer. As only the number required to fill the board were nominated the election goes by acclamation.

George P. Hibbard, accompanied by her daughter, Caroline, have gone to Boston to spend the Easter holidays visiting her daughter and sister.

HALIFAX GARRISON. Two Companies from Fredericton Expected at Nova Scotia Capital.

HALIFAX, N. B., April 17.—Pursuant to the design to replace the imperial troops at Halifax by a Canadian regiment, two companies of the 68th Central Battalion, formerly in command of the provincial regiment which was stationed here during the South African war, will, it is stated, command the new regiment.

Active recruiting for this regiment is now going on in the maritime provinces and other points of the dominion.

Sergt. Major Fowle, now at Fredericton, has been promoted to sergeant major of the new regiment.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson.

TRAPS FOR THE MOSQUITO. Lured by the Glare of Lights or the Hum of Music.

The old adage to first catch the hare has been embodied in a number of mechanical devices which have appeared in the Patent Office records for the extermination of mosquitoes and similar obnoxious insects. If the insects can be successfully lured into the death chambers provided for them their destruction in great numbers is a comparatively easy matter. The efficiency of the electric light in accomplishing this has been demonstrated innumerable times, and in some of the devices this is one of the prime features of merit. There are many places near human habitations such as in lawns, in gardens, etc. where the relief from the household from the attacks of the insects justifies the expense of maintaining light on commercial circuits. In the daytime the innocent victims are lured to the death traps by the use of harps, electrically actuated or by the dissemination of artificially produced odors agreeable to mosquitoes or other insects upon which the web of the trap is stretched. This character set up in swarms or other insect spots, will destroy millions of insects. The inventor of the device, who hails from Massachusetts, asserts that enough experimental work has been done to demonstrate the practical utility of the apparatus.

DAN GROSVENOR SAYS:

"Pe-ru-na is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy—I am as Well as Ever."



HON. DAN A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY.

Hon. Dan A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from a bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy."

DAN A. GROSVENOR.

In a recent letter he says: "I consider Peruna really more meritorious than I did when I wrote you last. I receive numerous letters from acquaintances all over the country asking me if my certificate is genuine. I invariably answer, yes."—Dan A. Grosvenor.

A County Commissioner's Letter. Hon. John Williams, County Commissioner of St. Louis, Mo., writes the following in regard to Peruna:

"As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the tonic that brought me immediate relief. Peruna cured me of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."—John Williams.

A Congressman's Letter. Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

"I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all around good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been commended to me by people who have used it, as a remedy particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."—John Williams.

Admiral Boyle has signed a contract with a Hong Kong firm for the salvage of the French armored cruiser, the Sully, which ran on the rocks in Alton Bay early in February. The firm will be paid \$300,000 if it succeeds in raising the cruiser. The Sully is still fast upon the rocks.

TOKIO, April 17, 2:30 p. m.—The following official report was issued today from the headquarters of the Japanese army in Manchuria: On the night of April 15 five squadrons of the enemy's cavalry entered Sanjenshon on the Pakoman Pinghuang road. Our force made a night attack and repulsed the enemy northward. The enemy was panic stricken and left eight men dead on the field. Our losses were two men killed.

"Frequent collisions between cavalry are occurring at various points. Otherwise there has been no material change in the situation."

FEARS FOR STEAMER. SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The steamship Manchuria sailed for the Orient today with a cargo of 10,000 tons of freight, mostly for Japan. Much of the cargo is heavy machinery for the railroads and bridges of Manchuria. In view of the possibility of Admiral Rojostevsky defeating Admiral Togo on the sea somewhere on the Asiatic coast, some anxiety exists regarding the safety of the Manchuria, and she will call at the Midway Islands to receive instructions.

TOKIO, April 17.—It is circulated here that the Russian squadron arrived at Kamranh Bay at noon April 15 and therefore had been occupying the port forty-eight hours when seen at noon April 14.

ROJESTVENSKY'S PLANS SECRET. ST. PETERSBURG, April 17, 1:15 p. m.—The news that vessels of the Russian squadron have put into Kamranh Bay, north of Cape Fadaran, on the east coast of Coochin-China, bears out statements contained in these despatches a week ago to the effect that Admiral Rojostevsky probably would seek shelter off that port of the Coochin-China coast, and there coal and make his final preparations before embarking on the final stage of his journey. No definite information is obtainable as to the length of the squadron's stay at Kamranh Bay or whether the warships have already sailed, the admiralty, even if it knows, being naturally silent on this point.

"You may be sure," said an officer, "that every precaution will be taken against a torpedo attack. Rojostevsky can be relied upon to protect his ships."

Among naval men the idea that Admiral Rojostevsky has divided his squadron is not entertained. No confirmation has been received here of the reported naval engagement north of the Natuna Islands, which, according to the British steamer Telamachus, which as just arrived at Hong Kong, took place 150 miles north of the Natuna Islands in the afternoon of April 12.

RUSSIAN FLEET. TAKEN REFUGE IN A FRENCH PORT. Apparently Anxious For the Final Effort and a Great Battle May be Expected Soon.

ANOTHER MANCHURIAN BATTLE. NEW YORK, April 17.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times says that the Japanese have received information from a source that a large Japanese force is heading toward Kirin beyond the reach of the Russian outposts and that an advance force of Japanese is proceeding north beyond the range of the Russian right. The Japanese are driving the villagers into the Russian lines, causing great confusion.

The message adds that an important engagement is expected in a few days.

ROJESTVENSKY GETS THING SUPPLIES. SAIGON, April 17.—The Japanese recently captured a large number of colliers off the coast of Coochin-China. Six men, supposed to be Japanese, landed some days ago at Cape St. James, near here, from an Annamese junk and after a brief stay re-embarked. A number of Russian warships anchored in Kamranh Bay, where they are re-victualling. The steamer Ertan, which was purchased by a local French firm, sailed yesterday evening with a full cargo of provisions for the Russian squadron.

The health of the Russians is remarkably good. Only slight deaths from disease have occurred since their departure from Europe out of an effective force totalling 18,000 men.

A Russian officer suffering from beri beri is in the hospital here. The other sick men who were brought here by the Russian hospital ship Ore include Prince Cintacore, but the reports that the Ore had wounded men on board is unfounded, as there had been no fighting up to the time of her arrival.

The Russian sailor who fell overboard in the Straits of Malacca and who was rescued after floating 12 hours on a plank was brought to Saigon, whence he rejoined the squadron.

W. H. Griffith, Concan, Texas, writes: "I suffered with chronic catarrh for many years. I took Peruna and it completely cured me. I think Peruna is the best medicine in the world for catarrh. My general health is much improved by its use, as I am much stronger than I have been for years."—W. H. Griffith.

A Congressman's Letter. Congressman H. Bowen, Dunkin, Tazewell county, Va., writes:

"I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy, Peruna, to any one who is suffering with catarrh, and who is in need of a permanent and effective cure."—H. Bowen.

Mr. Fred D. Scott, Larus, Ohio, Right Guard of Hillman Foot Ball Team, writes:

"As a specific for lung trouble I place Peruna at the head. I have used it myself for colds and catarrh of the bowels and it is a splendid remedy. It restores vitality, increases bodily strength and makes a sick person well in a short time. I give Peruna my hearty endorsement."—Fred D. Scott.

Gen. Ira C. Abbott, 506 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am fully convinced that your remedy is an excellent tonic. Many of my friends have used it with the most beneficial results for coughs, colds and catarrhal troubles."—Ira C. Abbott.

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, orator of Reservoir Council No. 168, Northwestern Legion of Honor, of Minneapolis, Minn., writes from 2336 Park street, N.E.:

"I have been troubled all my life with catarrh in my head. I took Peruna for about three months, and now I am permanently cured. I believe that for catarrh in all its forms Peruna is the medicine of the age. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy."—Mrs. Elmer Fleming.

Treat Catarrh in Spring. The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often retards a cure of catarrh. If a course of Peruna is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failure if Peruna is taken in the spring during the favorable weather of spring.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

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EQUIT

There will be at Chubb's Co. of Prince William Street, in St. John, N. B., on the 25th of June, next, a Decennial Court in Equity of the twenty-first year of our I. hundred and fourth year of our Dominion of Great Britain, and of our Dominion of New Brunswick, to be held at the Court House in St. John, N. B., on the 25th of June, next, at ten o'clock noon, p. m.

The following is a list of the names of the parties to the cause:—The Plaintiff, John A. D. 1855, reg. 4, of Records, of St. John, N. B., by his attorney, Minette, Lam, 20th September, of which plan, a copy of the same, is on file in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, at St. John, N. B., described as "an iron bolt of the post of Hampton, the four chains of the most nor. E. Robinson's junction with reserved road, a portion of Sarah E. Quinn, 85 0 east for links to a co. bounding the same along the line of the Inter. 17 0 and three chains to an iron bolt on the same, five beginning, the thing an area less, save a part of the recovery results from the use of Peruna, written once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.