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NOTICE.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 1, 1905.

DISCUSSING PEACE.

The report that a commission composed of the leading Russian ministers is comprehensively considering the Far East situation with the idea of deciding definitely within ten days whether to continue the war or seek peace now, should mean an early cessation of hostilities. It is inconceivable that any collection of sane Russians with the knowledge of conditions at home and abroad could decide to prolong the struggle further, if it can be ended upon honorable and not too onerous terms.

A short time ago it was authoritatively announced that Japan was willing to make peace on the following terms:

The evacuation of Manchuria by Russian troops and the return of that province to the control of China and its recognition as an integral part of the Chinese empire.

The recognition by Russia of Japan's supremacy in Korea.

The transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the management of an international commission.

The retention of Port Arthur by Japan.

But this was before the battle of Mukden. Since that great victory Japan is in a position to make peace conditions more severe and will undoubtedly do so. It is unofficially intimated that one of her demands now is an enormous indemnity amounting, according to report, to \$800,000,000. The Russians would probably never consent to this nor is it likely they would have to. If they make actual peace approaches, the powers, both friendly and inimical to Japan, would undoubtedly unite in urging upon that nation the modification of its terms to such an extent as would not add undue humiliation to Russia's defeat and would make possible the ending of this terrible slaughter. If the Russian pride is once broken to the extent of suing for peace there will be little trouble in arranging terms. The Japanese, now that they have gained even more than they hoped for when the war began, are just as anxious to stop fighting as their opponents.

And whatever the terms asked by the Japanese now, they are certain to grow more severe the longer their discussion is postponed. Russia has only one chance at victory now and that—aim one—rests with Tolstoy's peace fleet. But though the results of a victory over Togo would be great, the results of a defeat would be even greater. Without a fleet—for defeat would mean the destruction of practically the whole of Russia's naval strength—the Tsar would be wholly at his conqueror's mercy and would have no alternative but to pay whatever price Japan might choose to ask. And that price then would be unmeasurably in excess of her demands today—and justly so.

Granting sanity to those Russian ministers who are thinking these facts over today together with the threatening conditions at home, the end of the war is just around the corner.

A BOOMERANG ARGUMENT.

The Toronto Star, Sir William Mulock's personal organ, points out that the school system proposed for the new provinces is very much the same as the one now existing and giving satisfaction in Manitoba, and asks: "If the settlement of this question was satisfactory in Manitoba, wherein is the proposed settlement for Alberta and Saskatchewan unsatisfactory?"

As the Star is supporting the government's position on the Northwest school question its reference to the case of Manitoba in this connection is unfortunate, as the Manitoba system is a result of a policy precisely opposite to that proposed by the liberal government today.

The legislature of Manitoba abolished a secretarial school system which had existed in that province, and later, after the Canadian people had refused to endorse a proposition to compel it to restore this, made a compromise with the Catholic minority which has proved fairly satisfactory to all. While the public schools in Manitoba are all national and have but one course of study, those schools in districts where Catholics preponderate are provided with Catholic teachers who, after \$30 each day, are allowed to give pupils of their faith half an hour of religious instruction. This system, against which little fault can be found, was provided by the provincial legislature on its own initiative and wholly without federal interference of any kind.

But, though there is every reason to believe that the legislature of Alberta and Saskatchewan would treat their minorities with the same tolerant fairness, the Laurier government refusing to give them the chance to do so, proposes to force those provinces to accept a system prepared in Ottawa. Manitoba abolished a separate school system, related successfully federal interference, and the having indicated its rights, made satisfactory concessions. The territories have a separate school system which has worked fairly well. The territorial government showed no hostility to it, and those who will probably form the governments of the new provinces have stated their intention of continuing that system, if let alone.

The natural conclusion is that federal interference is unnecessary in the interests of the minority. The highest constitutional authorities agree that such interference is in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the British North America Act. Under the circumstances, what justification is there for that interference? The Toronto Star's question is answered by the assertions it makes in support of its own argument.

MR. FOSTER.

The charge of political incendiarism made against Mr. Foster by Sir William Mulock is unjust and unfounded enough to be worthy of the postmaster general.

No man in Canadian public life is less open to accusation on this ground than Mr. Foster; no man can point to a career less marked by word or deed calculated to fire race or religious prejudices in this country, where those prejudices are so inflammable. Mr. Foster has the ability and occasionally a tendency to say things that bite and sting and which tend to make him personal enemies, but a study of all his speeches since his entrance into public life will show no instance where his tongue touched bitterly upon any man's belief in matters of religion or rasped upon any man's race pride or prejudice.

His speech in the house on Wednesday was characteristic. As a keenly logical and unanswerable exposition of the weakness of the government's stand, nothing better has been given during this debate. But his argument was based entirely on the constitution and upon what in his opinion was greater than the constitution—the unmistakably expressed will of the people. He avoided carefully all reference to the merits or evils of separate schools and to the convictions of those who support or oppose them, proving indeed that his position against the establishment of a separate school system today in the Northwest was based exactly the same as his position in favor of the re-establishment of such a system in Manitoba in 1896.

Stings there were in his speech, undoubtedly, but they were personal, and how just and apt they were was indicated by the following wrath of Sir William Mulock, who was the winning object of some of them; but there was not one which a man could fairly point to as spoken for the purpose of sowing seeds of discord among the people, or by the ears any touchy faction in this faction-cursed country.

Mr. Foster realizes his responsibility as a guide of public opinion as fully as does any Canadian public man. All his words and actions are marked by that realization, and any man who reads into one of his speeches anything that appeals to any baser feeling than common sense and the sense of justice, either approaches the subject with vision distorted by prejudice or deliberately twists and misrepresents Mr. Foster's utterances for some mean purpose.

THEIR RESPONSIBILITY.

"When one contemplates the spectacle presented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Sifton, and doubtless Mr. Fitzpatrick when his turn comes, saying all the same thing, singing, if not with equal emphasis, to one clear harp in diverse tones, and that the spectacle is presented by Mr. Borden and Mr. Monk, speaking as his fancy dictates, he can only come away with the idea that Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues are imbued with a sense of their responsibility to their common country, whereas Mr. Borden and Mr. Monk put the counties of Carleton and Jacques Cartier respectively first, and are content to leave the affairs of the common country to those on the other side of the house who are charged with official responsibility."—Montreal Herald.

The Herald is claiming a good deal in asserting that the conclusion it draws from the conditions it describes is the inevitable one. The sense of responsibility with which Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues seem imbued is rather to their jobs and to a faction than to the country. Mr. Fielding and Mr. Sifton have both as much as confessed that political expediency and not personal conviction is the cause of their stand in favor of coercion and of separate schools, and this undoubtedly applies

to a great many liberals who will support the government.

Also, the country includes many who firmly believe in denominational schools, but it contains a great many more who are just as firmly opposed to them. Why, because Sir Wilfrid sides with the minority and against the constitution, as it is false to credit him with any more sense of responsibility to the country than a man who sides with the majority and the constitution? Are not the convictions of sixty per cent of the population of the "common country" as deserving of consideration from the rulers of the country as those held by forty per cent? Does not a government's responsibility embrace one as well as the other? The Herald seems to think not.

NEWSPAPERS AND POPULATION.

While the newspaper field in this province seems somewhat over-crowded, it is comforting to note that there are worse places than New Brunswick. An Iowa editor computes that his state has more newspapers in proportion to its population than any equal amount of territory on the face of the globe, having one to every 2,194 of its inhabitants. This is nearly three times the number in proportion to population as the valued subscribers and advertisers of this province are bothered with. The proportion in New Brunswick is one paper to about every 6,000 people.

Several other American states have more of these indexes of civilization than New Brunswick. Illinois has a newspaper for every 2,000 of its population, Ohio for every 3,800, New York for every 3,890, and Pennsylvania for every 4,661. The state of Maine has 175 newspapers, being one for every 4,000 of its population. So, though advertisers and subscribers and even the men who run the papers already in the field may think differently, there ought to be room around here somewhere for a few more. The field may think differently. Their lot here is not nearly so bad as it might be.

MR. PUGSLEY'S HIGHER VIEWS.

Mr. Pugsley says that the duties of an attorney general, as he conceives them, are of a higher nature than the prosecution of cases which concern the King's peace in this province.

Mr. Pugsley should be more precise in his choice of words. Undoubtedly he meant "more expensive nature" and while the word "higher," as popularly used, possesses this meaning and so was applicable, it also involves another metaphorical significance which, while absurd in this connection, might tend to confuse the interpretation of his speech by some.

But the admission, even allowing for the probably unintentional slip in its wording, is not worth very much. This province has had large reason to know already how expensive are Mr. Pugsley's conceptions. The public treasury is leaner by about ten thousand dollars a year than if his vision were so contracted that he could only see his duty along the road headed in by his official salary. In Mr. Pugsley's larger outlook the work the holder of his office is supposed to do is a very busy duty, especially since the province is willing to pay somebody else to do that work.

It is a great thing to be broad minded, to be possessed of eyes that can see beyond the trivialities—such as duty. A man with just as much knowledge and ability as Mr. Pugsley, but with conceptions so low that they could not see over the walls of present duty to larger fields beyond, how inadequate would such a one seem after Mr. Pugsley!

Of course he might look after the peace of the province a little better and would certainly touch the treasury for about seven or eight thousand less every year; but what is that in comparison with the influence Mr. Pugsley has in helping all of us to "higher" conceptions of things in general, and incidentally in assisting to free us from the curse of too much money?—St. John Star.

Watch the Skin for Bad Blood.

It Comes to the Surface in the Form of Pimples, Boils, Rash and Humors.

Where the blood is weak and de-vitalized, the system is suffering from lack of power and force. Frightful ulcers and unsightly blotches break out, the skin becomes yellow and muddy, the eyes lack lustre.

Reader, does YOUR blood need attention? If so, get Dr. Hamilton's Pills at once; they filter out all poisons, eliminate disease-making germs, nourish and re-vitalize every drop of blood in the body.

No medicine exerts such a marvelous influence for good as Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they clear the complexion, make it exquisitely beautiful; they cure pimples, rashes and skin troubles of every kind. Read the following carefully:

NO APPETITE—BAD COLOR—GENERAL DEBILITY.

"I was run down," writes Mr. Albert E. Dickson of Fairhaven, P. O. "My color was dull and unhealthy, appetite was poor, and I constantly suffered from rheumatism.

"I found it hard to sleep, and felt worn out and tired all the time. Dr. Hamilton's Pills made an instant change. I grew stronger, my blood was restored, rheumatism vanished. Today I am vigorous, cheery and healthy in every respect."

You will never realize what good health means until you feel the quickening, vitalizing effect of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Every tired, overstrained, nervous man and woman should use this grand tonic regularly. Life will then be full of happiness and buoyant health. All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box, or five boxes for \$1. By mail it is forwarded to N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

HE HAD THEM THERE.

(H. D. Carman.)

A plous young fellow from Kent was a miser to quite an extent.

When a friend asked a loan, he said, with a groan, "Don't you know it already is Lent?"

MAY BUILD SARDINE FACTORY.

J. C. Pike is Looking For a Site on the West Side.

J. C. Pike of Lubec, Maine, was at the Victoria yesterday. Mr. Pike is one of the most prominent sardine packers in Maine.

If the recommendation of the fishery commission that an export duty be placed upon the Canadian sardines becomes law, Mr. Pike says that the sardine industry of Charlotte and St. John counties would be ruined, unless factories were established on the Canadian side.

While in the city yesterday Mr. Pike visited the west side, and intimated to the Sun that he might eventually build a factory over there. He says the only difficulty is the limited market that Canada affords, but he thought it possible that with the great expansion in the west a large demand might be created, if he decides to locate at Carleton he will select a site near the deep water terminus.

Mr. Pike mentioned the fact that Comrade Brest and J. Sutton, who were already packing sardines on the Canadian side. The product of their factories is sold principally in St. John, Quebec and Montreal.

Mr. Pike returned home last evening, but will again visit St. John in the near future.

SENATE CONSIDERING.

MR. CURRY'S SITUATION.

OTTAWA, March 29.—The senate sat this afternoon with closed doors as a committee of privileges, being composed of every senator present. The object of the meeting was to consider the peculiar case of Rufus Curry of Windsor, N. S., who was called to the senate two years ago, but who has refused to take his seat. A wide divergence of opinion was manifested among the senators regarding Mr. Curry's position, some holding that he is a senator, others that he is not. However, it was finally decided to report that by reason of the fact that Mr. Curry had not attended the sittings of the senate for two consecutive years, his seat was vacant. The senate will adopt the report tomorrow.

PARISIAN HAS BEEN LIBELLED FOR \$60,000.

HALIFAX, March 29.—The owners of the Albano, that collided with the steamer Parian on Saturday, have libelled the Parian for \$60,000. They also are asking for an apportionment of the Albano, alleging that in libelling her for \$150,000 the Allan Line have asked for more than the value of the steamer.

The pumps in the Parian's engine room have reduced the water in that part of the ship by 12 feet today. It is said that the Parian is "hogged," that is, it is sagging in the middle.

The investigation into the cause of the collision ordered by the dominion government began today. Captain Johnston, Chief Officer Collins and Third Officer Griffiths of the Parian, were examined and also Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, a passenger. The gist of their evidence was that the Parian was at a standstill and that for reasons unknown to them the Albano ran them down. The investigation will resume at three o'clock tomorrow, when it is likely the German side of the story will be heard.

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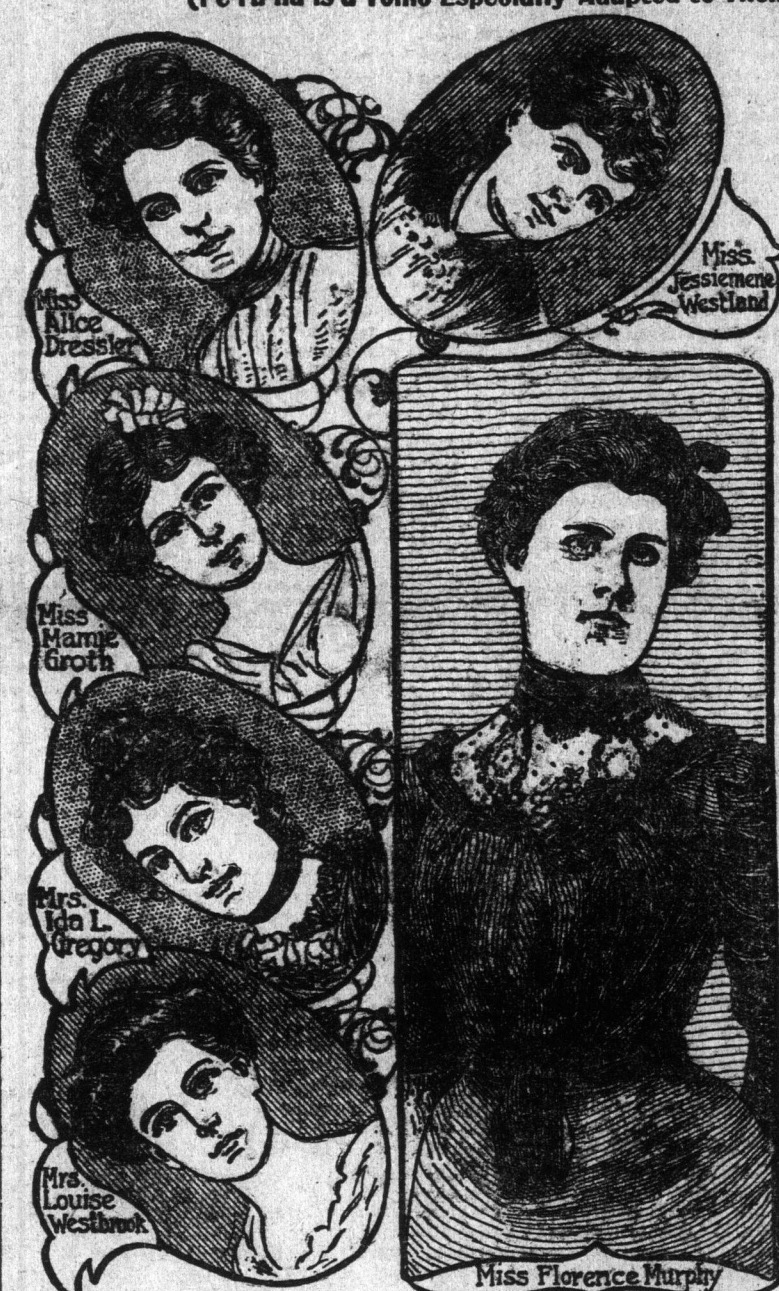
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VERY TRYING TO WOMEN

Are the Peculiar Ills Brought on by Catarrh of the Pelvic Organs.
(Pe-ru-na is a Tonic Especially Adapted to Their Peculiar Diseases.)



Mrs. Louise Westbrook, No. 9 East Columbia St., Detroit, Mich., Secretary of the West Side Lotus Club, writes:

"For several years I suffered with leucorrhoea and painful menstruation, which was followed by general debility, until I was but a wreck of myself. Thanks to Peru-na I am a well woman today."—Miss Louise Westbrook.

Miss Jessie Westland, No. 787 Beaubien Ave., Detroit, Mich., District

Deputy of Detroit Independent Order of Good Templars, writes as follows:

"Peru-na has been a blessing to me and gladly do I endorse it. For two years I suffered with catarrh of the stomach, I lost flesh and grew thin and emaciated, nervous and exhausted, so that I could neither work or enjoy life. I began taking Peru-na and can now eat and enjoy everything I eat. I have been well over a year now."—Miss Jessie Westland.

A BAD SCARE.

Excited Bull Causes Panic in New York.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A big gray bull running wild today left a wake of excitement and panic clear across the city from west to east on the line of Forty-second street. He sprang into public notice at Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, by knocking a bicyclist rider down, and he ended his performance by jumping into the East River and swimming out to a reef south of Blackwell's Island, where he was lassoed and dragged away by some men in a row boat.

It is supposed that the animal escaped from one of the west side stock yards. He appeared at Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, from the direction of the North River, just as the matinee crowds were gathering, and there was a rush for shelter. After overturning a man on a bicycle, he dashed through Times square, scattering pedestrians left and right. Cab drivers got their vehicles tangled up in efforts to take side streets, and the entrances of theatres, hotels and restaurants facing on the square were closed in a hurry. After holding undisputed possession of the square for nearly 15 minutes, he continued the journey, first to Bryant Park and then to the Grand Central station, where he knocked down a woman and a baby carriage. Then away he sped down to Thirty-fifth street, where his attention was attracted by a woman attired in brilliant red. She ran for a doorway, but the animal was quickly overtaking her when a man ran to her assistance and tripped the animal into turning toward him. The rescuer then had a few busy minutes dodging around the elevated railway pillars, while a crowd of several hundred persons looked from points of vantage and safety. When he finally escaped, the animal made a dash toward a crowd of women and children near the stairs of an elevated railway station and scattered another crowd waiting for a boat near a ferry house. He then made a dash at the gate of the ship, crashed through it and plunged into the river. In the river he swam to a ledge of rocks south of Blackwell's Island, and perched there until lassoed and hauled ashore by two men who went out to him in a row boat.

EARL GREY.

TORONTO, March 29.—Word was received today that Earl Grey will visit Toronto on April 2nd.

PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST

It is the fence that stands the test of time—stands the fiercest storm—never gets out of shape—stands the world over. In a future Page Fence will be paid for by the owner of the land on which it is used.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED, Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg.

J. A. Stearns, Walkerville Station, N. B.; S. D. Alexander, Fredericton Junction, N. B.; W. C. Burpee, Sheffield Academy, N. B.; C. F. McLean, Upper Sheffield; H. H. Smith, Hoyt Station; Michael Donahue, Harvey Station, N. B.; J. D. W. Bonin, N. B.; W. Egerton Everett, Fredericton, N. B.; J. S. Lewis, Canterbury Station, N. B.; Thos. Graham, Millville, N. B.; W. H. Earle, St. Leonard's Station, N. B.; J. Frank Rice, Edmundston, N. B.

RHODES SCHOLAR.

Selection Left in Hands of U. N. B.

Authorities—Officers Elected for Medical Council.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 29.—The annual meeting of the Medical Council of the Physicians and Surgeons of New Brunswick was held last evening at the Queen Hotel. After routine business the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Atherton, Fredericton; Treasurer, Dr. Thomas Walker, St. John; Secretary, Dr. Stewart Skinner, St. John; Professional examiners, Drs. Skinner, Daniel, Inches, Geo. Addy and Atherton, matriculation.

Dr. T. U. Hay and H. S. Briggs, one of the best known residents of Lincoln died this morning in the person of James Knox, in the 79th year of his age.

Dr. Harrison of the university, has received notification from Dr. Parkin that the appointment to the Rhodes scholarships for New Brunswick for next year would be left in the hands of the University of New Brunswick. Among the St. John people in town today are Drs. Skinner, Walker and Inches and Mrs. (Dr.) Anglin.

ACCIDENT ON I. C. R.

Truro Trainman Loses a Limb and Had One Hand Badly Hurt.

HALIFAX, March 29.—A bad accident occurred early this morning on the Intercolonial at Oxford Junction, by which Stanley McCulloch, a trainman belonging to Truro, will be maimed for life. He was engaged shunting, when one of his feet became fast in a split switch. The men in charge of the train in the darkness did not notice his perilous position in time to stop, and the train bore down on him, throwing him to the track, the wheels of one of the cars passing over one of his legs, crushing it in a fearful manner. One of his hands was also badly mangled. The injured leg was amputated, and he will lose a portion of his hand. Conductor James McDonald of the I. C. R. is a half brother of McCulloch.

BURNED TO DEATH.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 29.—Mrs. John Thompson of Pacific avenue, who was horribly burned by gasoline yesterday afternoon, died at midnight. Her husband was suffocated to death while attempting her rescue. Mrs. Thompson attempted to light a fire with coal oil.

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Catarrh is a very frequent cause of that class of diseases popularly known as female weakness. Catarrh of the pelvic organs produces such a variety of disagreeable and irritating symptoms that many people—in fact, the majority of people—have no idea that they are caused by catarrh.

A great proportion of women have some catarrhal weakness which has been called by the various doctors who have consulted by as many different names. These women have been treated and have taken medicines, with no relief, simply because the remedies are not adapted to the catarrh. It is a mistaken notion as to the real nature of the diseases that these medicines have been recommended to them.

If all the women who are suffering from this form of female weakness would write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, and give him a complete description of their troubles, he will immediately reply, with complete directions for treatment, free of charge. "Health and Beauty" is a book written especially for women, sent free by Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Alice Dressler, of No. 1313 Bryant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., writes as follows concerning Peru-na:

"I was suffering from catarrh of the throat and head. One of my college friends, who was visiting me, asked me to try Peru-na and I did so and found it all and more than I had expected. It not only cured me of the catarrh, but restored me to perfect health."—Alice Dressler.

Miss Mamie Groth, Platteville, Wis., writes: "I have for several years suffered with frequent headaches and would for several days have splitting headaches. Several of my friends advised me to take Peru-na and I asked my physician what he thought of it. He recommended it and so I took it and am entirely without pain of any kind now."

In a recent letter from No. 2 Grant Ave., Denver, Col., Mrs. Ida L. Gregory writes:

"Some six years ago my husband suffered with nervous prostration, and, advising with a family doctor, he brought home a bottle of Peru-na. His health was restored from its use, his appetite was increased and restful sleep came to him."—Ida L. Gregory.

Miss Florence Murphy, No. 2708 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash., writes:

"I suffered for over a year with female trouble, and although I tried several physicians none of them seemed to be able to help me permanently. 'It only took a little over three bottles of Peru-na to make me well and strong. I never have backache, headache or bearing down pains any more.'—Florence Murphy.

ONE-SIDED DEBATE

ON FISCAL QUESTION.

LONDON, March 29.—