

NOTICE.

During the Present Session of Parliament, Mr. Scott will represent the SUN at Ottawa, and will contribute daily letters as in the past three years. The SEMI-WEEKLY SUN will be sent during the Session to any address in Canada or United States on receipt of TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARBLEMAN, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 16, 1900.

NOT THE PEOPLE'S FAULT.

Prince Edward Island appears to be governed by a usurpation under the control of Mr. H. G. Pineau, who is keeping the government in power. Mr. Pineau does not fill the offices and perform the functions of government. He simply permits Mr. Farquharson to attend to that business. His own business is to govern the government.

That is not the purpose to which Mr. Pineau was elected. He does not represent his own riding. That constituency sent him to Charlottetown to turn the government out. He seems to represent individuals now at Ottawa, who summoned him to the capital, kept him there ten days and afterwards made the other arrangements whereby Mr. Pineau has become for the time being the dictator of Prince Edward Island. The situation is rather interesting, because Mr. Pineau is not exactly the man who would be chosen by the populace as a monarch if one man were to have that responsibility placed upon him.

In the emergency Mr. Pineau has accidentally become famous throughout the dominion. If he has given the province a disgraceful notoriety, it is not through any particular bad qualities in Mr. Pineau, whose power comes from the absence of qualities except that of portability. The men who have managed Mr. Pineau are the real usurpers. The people of his constituency and the people of Prince Edward Island are snuffed out altogether. They have nothing to do with the matter. Therefore the stigma which has been connected with the province does not properly attach to them.

It is one of the unpleasant features of the case to the self-respecting people of that fine province that this miserable episode breaks in on a splendid record. It is to the credit of Prince Edward Island that the province has always had straight politics. Her people may have voted unwisely, but they have voted according to their convictions and feelings, and not according to the dictation of governments at Ottawa or Charlottetown. They elected liberals when the conservatives were in power at Ottawa, and have never submitted to the influence of patronage and power from either party. The members elected to Ottawa and Charlottetown have voted as they were pledged to vote, and in by-elections the influence of federal and provincial ministers has been ignored by the electors. Breaches of trust between the voters and their constituents, or between members and the government and leaders, have been almost unknown. In this respect the little province has a better record than most of the larger ones.

So far as the people are concerned, and so far as the members, with one exception, are concerned, this record is still maintained. Four constituencies in succession have rejected government candidates, in one case defeating a minister. A government which had two-thirds majority two years ago has been reduced to such a position that it holds office at the mercy of a member elected to oppose it. Two constituencies are ready to send opposition candidates but are deprived of representation. Such is the state of public feeling in Prince Edward Island.

The minister of marine and the Farquharson government have not been able to break down the independent spirit of the population, though they may be able to steal from the people their political rights for the time, and to govern by treachery and fraud. This of course cannot last long, and it will in the end do more harm than good to the public crim-

inals concerned. But in the meantime the people in other provinces should not do the people of Prince Edward Island the injustice of attributing the offence to them. The people of Prince Edward Island are innocent of offence. It is further unfortunate that in the particular case the prominent offender, who is more a victim than a criminal, is called the representative of the Acadian people. Again, however, it ought to be remembered that the Acadian electors are not to blame. They did not send Mr. Pineau to Charlottetown to sell out the riding. They did not send him to Ottawa and to Lynn. For their part they resisted as strongly and successfully as the British electors the seductions and the threats of federal and provincial ministers. Though the department of fisheries had strong influence over their business it did not deprive them of their independence. They sent Mr. Pineau to Charlottetown to condemn and eject the government. If he appears there as the guardian and protector of the government and an associate in the conspiracy against the people, he is not in that matter a representative of the Acadians of Tignish.

Perhaps English and French alike in Prince Edward Island have reason to curse the name of the federal and local ministers who have done their best to drag the reputation of the province in the dust and to hold it up to the scorn of other Canadians. But no one supposes that they are able to destroy the high reputation or weaken the independence of the electors. Only the people themselves, by consenting to the transaction and neglecting to inflict punishment can do themselves this great wrong.

THE WAR.

With the capture of Kroonstad the campaign in the Orange Free State is practically at an end. There may be some fighting at the Vaal river, towards which the Boers are reported to be trekking in hot haste, but it will not long delay the British advance. The capture of Kroonstad gives Lord Roberts control of the railway that runs to the northward of Viersfontein close to the Vaal, and with it the control of that section of country between Boshof and the Vaal river. There is now, therefore, no possible chance for the Boers to attack the British line of communication with its base of supplies. The flanking tactics that rendered it impossible for the enemy to hold the strongly fortified position of Kroonstad will be equally effective at the Vaal, and whatever resistance the Boers may offer will be of a half-hearted nature. Lord Roberts is marching on towards Pretoria with a force that is carrying all before it.

Without reflecting in any way on the generals who had charge of operations in South Africa in the early stages, it is a matter of record that it was not until the arrival of Lord Roberts on the field of action that any substantial progress was made towards ending the war. Lord Roberts did not play to the galleries; neither did he despise the Boers. He set to work at once to get his forces in shape for the long-delayed advance on Pretoria. And that advance has been conducted in a manner which reminds military critics, as well as the general public, of his famous march to Kandahar. The capture of Kroonstad, President Steyn's second capital, and the strategic capture of the Vaal, was almost as important as the taking of Bloemfontein at the outset of Lord Roberts' operations. It is 1,040 miles by rail from Cape Town to Pretoria, and every British trooper landed at the Cape from Great Britain has to journey six thousand miles. From Paul Kruger's standpoint, therefore, Pretoria was over 7,000 miles distant from the swing of Britain's strong right arm. Under ordinary circumstances Oom Paul was right. He discovered the mistake as soon as he learned that the supreme command of the British operations was placed in the hands of the conquerors of Kandahar and Omdurman. It may be six weeks, or a little longer, ere the war is ended. But the end is in sight.

DEATH OF STEPHEN PETERS.

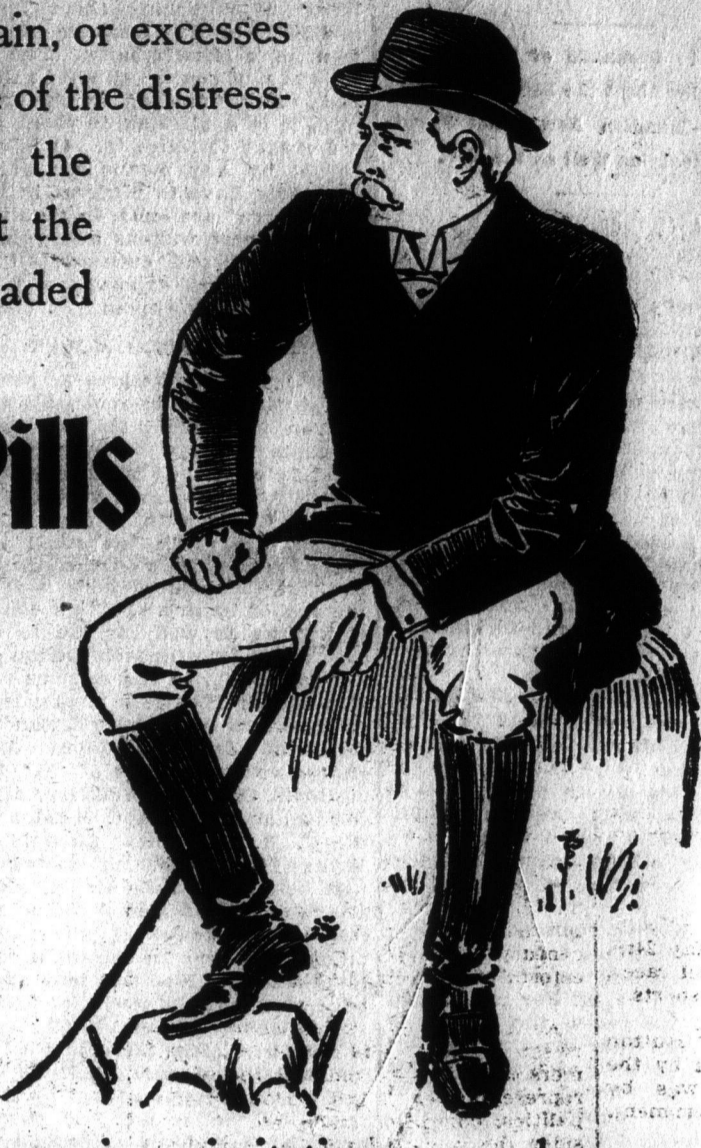
(Moncton Transcript, Saturday.) Stephen Peters, an aged and highly respected resident of this city, passed away yesterday afternoon at his home on the Columbia farm at the advanced age of 78 years. Deceased was born in Folkestone, England, on March 14th, 1822, and immigrated to New Brunswick with his father, the late Henry Peters, when about nine years of age, his father settling down on a farm at Mous River, Kent Co. Deceased when he grew to be a young man moved to Richibucto, where he learned the shoemaking trade. At Richibucto he was married to Martha Kinrade, (deceased) sister of the late Thomas Kinrade. He subsequently started business in Kingston and in 1866 moved to New Glasgow, where he remained until 1870, when he returned and settled down in Moncton. On his arrival in Moncton his two sons, Joshua and Alfred E. Peters, started in business and from that time deceased has made his home on the Columbia farm. Since that fall Mr. Peters has been suffering from an ulcerated jaw, which, together with old age, resulted in his demise which occurred at 10 o'clock yesterday. Deceased, who was well known in Moncton, leaves a family of six sons and two daughters. His sons are Joshua, Alfred E., Seymour, Franklin F., Oswald J. and Ephraim S.; the daughters are Annie F. and Mabel A. Mr. Peters was a Royal Arch Mason and he was a member of the Botsford Royal Arch Chapter.

Nervous Debility

may be caused by over-work, worry, mental strain, or excesses of almost any nature. Very frequently it is one of the distressing after effects of la grippe. But whatever the cause a debilitated, nervous system means that the nerves lack nutrition. Feed the tired and jaded nerves and life will renew its joys for you.

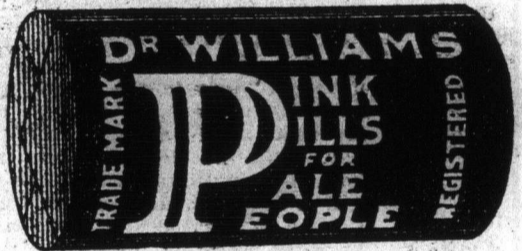
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

is the best nerve food and most valuable tonic known to science. Merit, and merit alone, has given these pills a larger sale than any other medicine in the world. Through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills hundreds of thousands of tired, and jaded, despondent men and women have been made bright, active, work-loving people. But you must get the genuine—imitations are always a source of disappointment, and a waste of money.



WEAK AND NERVOUS.

Mr. Austin Fancy is a well known blacksmith living at Baker Settlement, a hamlet about ten miles from Bridgewater, N. S. Mr. Fancy is well known in the locality in which he lives. He is a member of the legion whose restoration to health adds to the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Fancy related his story of illness and renewed health to a reporter of the Enterprise as follows: "During the last winter, owing I suppose to overwork and impure blood, I became very much reduced in flesh, and had severe pains in the muscles all over my body. I felt tired and nervous all the time, had no appetite and often felt so low spirited that I wished myself in another world. Some of the time, necessity compelled me to undertake a little work in my blacksmith shop, but I was not fit for it, and after doing the job, would have to lie down; indeed I often felt like fainting. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using a couple of boxes, I felt a decided relief. The pains began to abate, and I felt again as though life was not all dreariness. By the time I had used six boxes I was as well as ever, and able to do a hard day's work at the forge without fatigue, and those who know anything about a blacksmith's work will know what this means. Those who are not well will make no mistake in looking for health through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."



Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, are not Dr. Williams'.

The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the left, with wrapper printed in red.

Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

INDIAN FAMINE.

Six Years Must Elope Before the Country Will Fully Return to Its Natural Condition.

LONDON, May 11.—In the house of commons this afternoon the secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, confirmed the reports heretofore received of the excessive famine in India and the mortality therefrom in the native states. He added that British officers had been sent to these states to advise and assist the native governments, and that loans had been and would continue to be made by the Indian government to meet the expenses of the operations for the relief of the famine sufferers in territories outside of the British rule.

LONDON, May 11.—Sir Francis MacLean, chief justice of Bengal and chairman of the famine relief committee, cabling to the lord mayor of London, A. J. Newton, whose fund reached £20,000 today, calls attention to the fact that this is the moment when money is most urgently required to assist the peasantry with seed and cattle for ploughing, in view of the coming monsoon.

The latest mails from India give additional details of the calamity which has befallen "the brightest jewel in the imperial crown." A correspondent, writing from Nagpore, capital of the central provinces, on April 29, says: "It is impossible to convey by means of mere figures any adequate idea of the paralyzing effect of a drought such as India is now experiencing. We can jump together statistics showing the actual loss of the government. This, however, takes no account of the fur-

ther loss of the great mass of agriculturists, who have exhausted every resource in the struggle for existence and who have been left penniless. The net cost to the government will be eight and a quarter millions, and the value of the wheat crop destroyed is eight to ten millions sterling and the cotton crop seven millions, while the great oilseed crop is non-existent outside of Bengal, the northwest provinces and Oude. On a moderate computation the cultivators of Bombay province have lost fifteen millions in food crops and three millions on cotton. More serious and more far-reaching than the destruction of the crops is the awful mortality in cattle. In the Ahmedabad district the splendid Cuzer oxen have perished by the million, and men and women are playing the part of beasts of burden, dragging the lumbering carts along the rough country roads. Given a fair season, the Indian peasantry will recover from the effects of the famine with a rapidity little short of marvelous. But two conditions will this year test their recuperative powers to an unusual degree. First the occurrence of the second drought before the traces of the previous one had been eliminated; second, the unprecedented mortality among the cattle. On a sanguine estimate, six years must elapse before the central provinces return to their normal conditions. In the Deccan it is the same case, and at Guzerat and Rajputana the interval will be even longer."

A CLOSE CALL.

Gilbert A. Williams, carpenter, of Gagetown, was on Friday morning taken to the hospital unconscious, having been asphyxiated with gas while in his room at the Park Hotel. Last evening he was reported somewhat improved and the doctors believe he will pull through, although he had a very close call. Mr. Williams came to the city on Thursday, and it was about midnight when he retired. Mr. Damery, the proprietor of the Park Hotel, says that the room adjoining that occupied by Mr. Williams and says when he came upstairs Friday morning about 7 o'clock there was no sign or smell of gas. Other occupants of the house who came down between 7 and 8 o'clock failed to notice any smell. About 9 o'clock, Mr. Damery, knowing Mr. Williams to be an early riser, sent a boy up to see if he was ill, and the lad hastened back to report a terrible odor of gas. Mr. Damery fastened to the room and found the jet turned on. He had the windows opened and ordered the girls to

fan Mr. Williams, while he hunted up a physician. Dr. McAlpine, who happened to be passing, was called in and at once sent Mr. Williams to the hospital. The interest of Mr. Damery and the prompt measures he took no doubt saved the life of his guest, who, however, will be confined to the hospital for a few days. Just what happened is a mystery. Mr. Williams was a frequent visitor to the city and was familiar with gas. The supposition is that he fell asleep with the gas burning, and then waking up this morning turned it out, but being half asleep probably gave the fixture an extra turn, opening the valve again. Mr. Williams is about 65 years of age and is well known in St. John.

THE EXTENSION OF THE I. O. F.

Recent letters received in St. John from Dr. Cronhyatka in Melbourne record further extensions of the Independent Order of Foresters, since those noted recently in the Sun. On the 9th April the registration of the order in Victoria was completed and subsequently in Adelaide, South Australia, and a short time before in Sydney. The head offices for Australia are in Melbourne. The chief is proceeding to Brisbane, and if conditions are favorable, application will be made for license to do business in Queensland. The Rev. Mr. Nair (whose wife is a daughter of the late Robert Cruikshank of St. John) will take charge of the head office; Mr. Stott, H. C. R. of High of London at Sydney, and James Gillmore will commence work in Queensland, and eventually take charge in Adelaide. For the present no steps will be taken in West Australia or Tasmania, their respective populations at present being only 170,000 and 140,000. The chief adds that although not so fast in Australia as it did in the tropics, the climate in Australia in April is like the early September weather of Ontario.

The high court, I. O. F. of Maine will meet in Waterville on July 24, 25 and 26. It is expected, says the Bangor Commercial, that Judge Wedderburn, Hon. E. S. Stevenson of Detroit, and possibly Dr. Cronhyatka, will be present. There are 82 subordinate courts in Maine, with 8,500 members, and eight Companion courts, with 250 members.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Elisha Van Wart of St. Mary's, York Co., died on Thursday, aged 75 years. She was a daughter of the late David Pickard. Her husband, and one daughter, Mrs. Richard George, survive. F. P. Thompson is a nephew and Mrs. Wm. Wilson a niece. Robert Kane died in Fredericton on Friday, aged 63 years. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters. Whitman Estey of Smith's Corner, York Co., died on Thursday, aged 81 years, leaving three sons. Lewis Coombes of Woodstock, who died last week, was 92 years old. Reginald E. Fairweather died at his home on Leinster street on Sunday morning of tuberculosis, aged twenty-five years. He was a son of the late Charles H. Fairweather, of the firm of Hall & Fairweather, and at one time one of the most prominent business men in the city. Reginald Fairweather was educated at Bothwell and Lennoxville, and at the institutions in these places he won a splendid record for scholarship. Having decided to enter the legal profession, he studied law with Dr. A. A. Stockton. He passed the examinations in the St. John Law School, leading his class in 1889 and receiving the degree of B. C. L. He passed as an attorney the same year, and again led his class, and in 1895 was made a barrister. Last year he delivered a number of lectures in the law school with marked success. He was regarded as one of the best read lawyers in the province, and was probably the most brilliant of the younger members of the profession. A great career seemed to be before him. About three months ago his health broke down completely and he gradually failed. At one time he was one of the prominent athletes of the city, playing on the champion hockey and foot-ball teams of the St. John (Stone) church, and was intimately connected with the work of its Sunday school. His early death cuts off one who gave early promise of a brilliant and useful career. The death is announced of Finlay McFadden, one of the most respected residents of Augustine Cove, P. E. Island. On Friday, Rev. G. P. Raymond received a telegram from Yarmouth announcing the death of his uncle, J. F. Dowling. Mr. Raymond leaves on Monday morning for Yarmouth—Charlottetown Guardian. Sch. Wanola has been chartered to load hard pine at Savannah for Port Hastings at \$8.

CITY

Recent Events Around

Together With from Correspondence Exchange

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to the NAME of the person to whom the paper is to be sent. Remember! The Office must be secured, prompt on request. THE SUN PAPER is published weekly 8, WEEKLY SUN, circulation of all paper Maritime Province please make a note.

Myles Foster has moved from Woodtana.

To cure a Headache use Kumford Headache Cure.

Duncan Dooe of near Dorchester, at the age of 96 years.

Mr. C. T. Burnham, a man, says that the Boers are just the men.

Edward Hicks of Halifax to superintendent of a large cargo United States.

The firemen of Halifax are celebrating a grand celebration. There will be a parade and a splendid program.

It seems likely that the Boers of South Africa will be called to the Boers of the—Halifax Herald.

Rev. Gen. D. In Fredericton has been called to Woodstock congress to retain his position.

The body of J. J. Joseph died at St. Joseph's hospital, was taken to Boston Saturday was in charge of the funeral.

William J. McCann, N. B., and Miss Bangor were married at parsonage yesterday night, Mr. Foss.

A company has been organized at the mill, a factory for fertilizers. The fish curing establishment in the factory is doing well.

Mrs. Winslow of news last week the Nellie Winslow, O'Neill hall, ed. Wilberforce, Ohio at the recent exhibition selected to be a jury member.

It was stated that the presence of oil in the tests and boring was favorably impressed. A company will be developed.—Halifax Herald.

A River Hobe says: "All the time now, Newton J. H. Porter and Bros., while Kelton Pugsley are to the landing the vessels have J. N. Pugsley, G. and Cyrenet, expecting two or three more."

The following from the New York will be read with interest. Reginald Fairweather, with the U. S. trouble with the master of the ship owned by C. York. The members of building."

The Battle Line bound from Hopedon, which called day for coal, yesterday.

NEW

Dress Goods, Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Corsets, Carpets, Silks, Straw Hats, Rugs, Tarns, Feather.

True Good Goods

SHARP

N. B.—Any of