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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 18, 1901.

THE PRESIDENT

(Daily Sun, Sept. 14.)

President McKinley, one of the best loved of all who held that high office, is dead. Hopeful messages from the bedside, cheerful, even confident, bulletins from the group of surgeons about him, were all vain words. The man was dying when the people were rejoicing over his escape. The nation failed to kill his assassin a week of illusion that the wretched creature has done his work too well. If the murderer in his cell has been told what his shot has accomplished this is his day of triumph. All that the resources of the commonwealth, the love of a devoted people, the best surgical skill in America could do, all that the desires and prayers of good people throughout the world might effect; whatever force there was in the strength, courage and determination of the President himself, were matched against the achievement of one miserable man in one fatal moment. The anarchist has won, and he will probably go to the chair of execution existing in his victory.

Some days ago this journal pointed out that the bulletins sent out by Dr. Bailey and his associates bore a painfully exact resemblance to those first issued by Dr. Bliss and his fellow surgeons from the sick room of President Garfield. In this case the change and the end has come more suddenly than in the other, and the shock will be greater. No doubt there will be criticism of the doctors, as there was of the surgeons who attended Guiteau's victim. By the critics it may perhaps be charged that the doctors did too little to ascertain the nature and extent of the injury as before it was charged that they did too much. But when the time for a just judgment comes it will probably be found that these eminent surgeons followed the course that with the information available was the best known to the science of which they are among the masters. It is at least fair to assume that much now even with the delicate bulletins before us.

Mr. McKinley may not be classed in history as one of the great presidents. He has not been such an imposing personality as George Washington, who was regarded with veneration rather than love. He had not the keen and philosophical intellect of Jefferson, but neither had he the Jeffersonian duplicity. The rude, half-barbaric force of Jackson would be foreign to the last president. In the nature of things President McKinley cannot fill so large a place in history as Lincoln, the war president, with his unique character and singular appropriateness for the work he had to do. But if fortune has not cast the lot of President McKinley amid such memorable events as those which Washington and Lincoln saw, he was not chosen for an altogether unimportant part. In his presidency the United States has entered upon a career of expansion such as Washington or Lincoln never dreamed of, and the republic has for good or evil taken her place among the great powers. No longer isolated, unconcerned what the nations of the old world do, free from the restraints and amenities which hamper the European powers, she has come out in company. She has given hostages to the eastern seas, and on her own coasts. She has greatly extended her accessible frontier. Accepting these international responsibilities and commitments, the president has sent his soldiers to fight beside European armies in China, and his plenipotentiaries to sit with European diplomats in laying down the law for Pekin. Under this last president the United States has become the third or fourth naval power in the world, and before long she will be the second. He organized a standing army several times larger than was ever known before in time of peace. All this has been done, not without opposition at home, but with little effective opposition. The president was a large part of these developments, and yet he did not make himself personally conspicuous. He through it all maintained in an extraordinary degree the respect of foreign countries, and

to a still more striking extent the affection of his own countrymen. His popularity as president came from his skill and success, and from the belief that he was sincere and upright. The personal hold he had on the people was due to his own hearty, genuine, social nature and his exceeding amiability. His domestic life presents an ideal picture, which appeals strongly to a people essentially domestic and home loving.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND HIS POSITION

(Daily Sun, Sept. 14.)

President Roosevelt is the youngest man who has yet held that office, and he comes to the position without having served in either branch of the federal congress, except as speaker of the senate for the short time that he has been vice-president. But if he has not yet forty-three years of age he has had twenty years of experience since his first election to the legislature of New York. During that period he has almost continually held responsible public positions, and no one can say of him that he failed to accept any responsibilities the law allowed. Mr. Roosevelt was six years a state representative, part of the time chairman of an important committee, six years a United States civil service commissioner, and the most conspicuous member of that board, two years an effective and exceedingly disturbing president of the New York board of police commissioners, one year assistant secretary of the navy, several months a governor in Cuba, and two years governor of New York. It is suggested that there may be danger in his natural impulsiveness and a quality sometimes called "bluntness." Yet there is nothing in the public career of the president to indicate that he lacks self-control and even self-repression when circumstances call for it. It cannot be expected that he would enjoy at the beginning the confidence of the nation in the same degree as the late president possessed it at the end of his first term. While Mr. McKinley was not a man of remarkable genius he possessed in a wonderful degree the qualities which beget public trust. President Roosevelt may never so impress the country with his strength and sagacity, and may never be rewarded with a second term of office. But there seems to be no reason to fear that he will be unequal to the work before him.

The new president starts out with the policy of the nation well established. Expansion is no longer an open question. The United States are in the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and Cuba to stay. While protests and criticisms are heard, and dismal forebodings are occasionally expressed, the body of public opinion which would favor the abandonment of these properties may safely be neglected by practical statesmen. Mr. Roosevelt is not more nor less an expansionist than Mr. McKinley was. There is not today a serious division on tariff questions. The republicans stand for protection and the democrats dare not say that they are against it. Populists and sixteen to one are almost dead issues.

The president has no cabinet. He may appoint Mr. McKinley's ministers or create a new administration for himself. There is precedent for both courses. President Garfield, like President McKinley, was shot in the first year of his term. When Vice-President Arthur became president he formed a new cabinet, but retained two secretaries of minor importance for a few months, and Robert Lincoln as secretary of war for the whole term. He at once appointed his heads for the state and treasury departments, a new postmaster general and attorney general. In Arthur's case the cabinet for a change were perhaps stronger than they are now. The trouble between "Honest" and "Shrewd" was then at a critical stage. In fact, the feeling about New York appointments and the quarrel between Blaine and Conkling, is usually associated with the murder of the president. Had President Arthur retained Blaine as his chief advisor he would have fallen heir to the long standing dispute. Going back further, we find that when President Lincoln was killed his successor, Mr. Johnson, reappointed Seward, Stanton and the other war ministers. They did not all remain with him, and one at least who did stay remained as an enemy in the camp. But these disagreements grew out of the subsequent action of the president and the incidents which culminated in the impeachment of the president.

Twice in the history of the country before the war was a vice-president called to fill out the presidential term. Millard Fillmore, who became president on the death of General Taylor in 1850, formed a new cabinet, with Daniel Webster in the chief place, and John J. Crittenden as attorney general. On the other hand, when John Tyler succeeded General Harrison nine years before, he retained the Harrison cabinet, in which also Daniel Webster was secretary of state. No just cause of offence will therefore be given by the adoption of either course, and we would rather expect from the strong individuality and pronounced views of Mr. Roosevelt that he will construct a cabinet for himself. With one possible exception none of the late ministers is a man of such eminence or conspicuous ability that he cannot be easily replaced.

DR. J. H. MORRISON

The city loses one of its most brilliant and popular professional men by the sudden death of Dr. J. H. Morrison.

son. During his too short career in special practice here, Dr. Morrison gained a reputation and a standing in his profession throughout the maritime provinces which many would be glad to obtain in a life time. But Dr. Morrison's activities were not confined to his professional work. He was an ardent politician, well informed in public affairs, full of courage and energy, and a clever public speaker. He shrank from no toil or exposure in the interests of the party which represented his principles, and his last political service was performed as a candidate in an up-hill fight in Kings county. This splendid campaign made by Dr. Morrison and his colleagues prepared the way for the capture of the county by the conservatives in the federal election last year. Not in the political field alone, was he generous of his time and talent. Like his fellow doctors, his skill was at the command of those who could not pay. Many churches and societies remember with gratitude the freehandedness with which he helped them by his popular illustrated lectures. The distressing circumstance under which his career of activity closed has been sufficiently discussed of late. Disappointment has fallen upon those who hoped for his recovery and looked for the fulfillment of the promise of other years. But most of all the sorrow falls upon the wife and children, who have the sympathy of the whole community.

OUR ROYAL VISITORS

The British Empire is so large, and includes countries so widely separated, that the sovereign may not conveniently visit every part of it. Yet it is fitting that the head of this great nation should have seen as much as possible of the lands and people over whom he reigns. This may be accomplished by such tours as the Duke of Cornwall and York, prospective King and Emperor, is now bringing to a close by his visit to Canada. Our present King has been over the road before him, or so much of it as was open for travel, when he was younger. King Edward has seen all the more important dominions, kingdoms, commonwealths and colonies of the Empire over sea, and his son has had even wider opportunity to know the British world. His Royal Highness does not see Canada for the first or second time. On the eastern coast of the dominion he is renewing an acquaintance begun as a lad in the navy and renewed as an officer commanding a ship. But he comes now in the maturity of his manhood, and with a full appreciation of its future responsibilities, to meet and greet the people who in all probability will some day yield cheerful and proud allegiance to him as their King. He knows, and the people of Canada know, the full import of that future relationship. There is not on one side the dream that the sovereignty falls from the people the power of self-government. On the side of Canadians there is the perfect understanding that their freedom is not impaired by the honor they pay to the son of their sovereign, and the allegiance they bear to the monarch himself. The sovereign of Great Britain is the chosen head of the people much more emphatically and unanimously than a president ever was the choice of the people of the United States or France. We do not assemble every four years at the polls to say, "There are other ways of bearing testimony."

The Duke of Cornwall is nearly twice the age his father was when he visited British America. In the course of nature he is not so far from the throne as the Prince of Wales was then, but it is the hope of all that he may not for many years reach that high position. In the meantime Canada and all parts of the Empire are glad to make his acquaintance and to welcome the lady whom he has made his wife. By organized demonstrations, addresses of welcome, meetings and greetings, and the usual round of festivities the people of this dominion will entertain their visitors and find entertainment for themselves. And if the Duke and his charming wife have the gift with which they are credited of feeling and appreciating the warm and spontaneous welcome of the great body of the people, which goes out from the hillside farms and the fisherman's cottage, from factory town and country village, from the dwelling at the pit head and the lumber camp, they will know more than all the formal addresses can tell them.

CRIMINALS STILL AT LARGE

The Montreal Times says: The Kings circuit court met at Hampton on Tuesday. Judge Hamilton presiding. The full panel of grand jurors was present, but there being no business, either criminal or civil, to be disposed of, we are told that after a few remarks by the judge, the jurors were discharged and the court adjourned sine die. This reminds us that the individuals who manipulated the Rothery non-resident voters' list, thereby committing, as one of the judges of the supreme court of the province declared, perjury and theft as well as forgery, are still at

P. K. ISLAND.

The Splendid Athletic Feats of W. E. Langdon.

Corner Stone of New Anglian Church at Grand-Lake-Kilias by Rating Hatches-General News.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Sept. 13.—A number of lobster traps were destroyed and anchors, etc., seized off Kilias Cape a few days ago by John Davison, fishery officer, and E. C. Matthews, fishery warden at Air Point. The owners of the traps had been engaged in illicit fishing.

Rev. Father O'Brien, a native of Port Arthur, arrived from Pagan, Saanich, Vancouver, on a visit to his island home.

The new Presbyterian church was opened Sunday, Rev. T. F. Fallerton preached in the morning, Rev. G. P. Raymond in the afternoon and Rev. H. S. Smith in the evening. The collections amounted to over \$100.

Jack Harris left here Thursday morning for South Africa, where he intends making his home. Harris was a member of company G, and was wounded during the Boer war.

Speaking of anarchy, it is not known that the attorney general has yet taken any steps for the prosecution of the Rothery forgers. This would be a good time for Dr. Pugsley to teach respect for justice and law.

What shall be done with the anarchists? This is the burning question in the United States. One thing is at least will be done for a time. They will not receive quite as much encouragement as in the past.

The old question who shall decide when doctors disagree does not meet the cases of President McKinley and President Garfield. The doctors agreed, but they were all wrong.

DR. J. H. MORRISON'S FUNERAL

The obsequies of Dr. Joseph H. Morrison Monday afternoon were attended by hundreds of citizens, testifying the esteem and respect in which he was held by his fellow-townsmen of New Brunswick. The other, a large and distinguished group of citizens, Dr. J. H. Morrison's funeral was held at the residence of his wife, Mrs. J. H. Morrison, on Monday afternoon. The service was held in the parlour of the residence, which was packed with people.

WOLFVILLE

Death of the Wife of Rev. E. N. Archibald.

WOLFVILLE, Sept. 16.—Mrs. Annie Bradshaw Archibald, beloved wife of the Rev. E. N. Archibald, a well known Baptist pastor, died at her home in Highland avenue, Wolfville, on Sunday, Sept. 15th, after an illness of several months, aged 88 years. She was a daughter of Deacon Joseph Bradshaw, Bedford, P. E. I. She left three brothers, Rev. William Bradshaw, Medicine Hat, N. W. T.; Rev. E. Bradshaw of the China Inland Mission, now home on furlough, and Clarence Bradshaw, lawyer, in Winnipeg. Her four children are all graduates of Acadia College—Rev. A. J. pastor at Lawrenceville; Arthur C., late pastor of the Hutchinson Baptist church, Kansas, and Miss Mabel Archibald, a devoted missionary at Chicouchee for four years. She was an estimable Christian lady, and leaves a large circle of sorrowing friends.

A PITIFUL CASE

A woman with a little child clinging to her hand alighted from the Boston express last night and walked through the train shed with the pitiful reeling step of the blind. The child quitted her out of the way of the hurrying people and the rushing baggage trucks until a kindly I. C. R. police official, noticing her distress, offered assistance.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Outlining courses of study which have qualified our students to take and to hold almost every clerical position in St. John worth having, not to mention their successes throughout the length and breadth of Canada and the United States.



ANNAPOLIS.

Heavy Judgment Against a Grit Returning Officer.

ANNAPOLIS, N. S., Sept. 18.—Mr. Justice Meagher filed today his judgment in Anderson v. Hicks, assessing \$350 damages and costs against Hicks, collector of customs for Bridgetown and returning officer for Dalhousie at the last Dominion election, for refusing to give Anderson a ballot.

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MCKINLEY MEMORIAL SERVICE.

MONTREAL, Sept. 18.—The provincial synod of the Church of England in Canada in session here today decided to hold a memorial service in Christ church cathedral at noon Wednesday for President McKinley.

DO NOT EXPERIMENT but get Fuller's Blackberry Cordial, remember it has stood the test of long experience, a thoroughly reliable remedy for all Summer complaints for Children and Adults, 25 cents at all dealers.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.

The Cork Examiner, August 30th, contains the following: "A special meeting of the general committee was summoned last evening on the occasion of the lamented death of the late Archbishop Coughlan. Rev. P. A. Roche, president of the society, in the chair. John Slak, vice-president, referring to the sad event, spoke in feeling terms of the loss the society and the city of Cork had sustained by the death of the archbishop. As a former president he had rendered valuable service; in fact, it was largely through his efforts that the large hall, when destroyed by fire some years ago, was rebuilt, since which time he has always been in touch with the society, and had established a lasting claim on its memory. John Bermingham seconded this unanimous expression of sympathy with the friends of the archbishop, and of regret on the part of the society for the loss sustained by his demise. The meeting then adjourned."

TRIBUTE FROM TRAVELLERS.

A large and very beautiful anchor of white roses, swansons, carnations, amix and ferns, with several pieces of pink roses, etc., was forwarded to Montreal Saturday by Mrs. W. H. Jones, the florist, to be placed on the coffin of the late I. C. R. conductor, A. E. O'Brien. It was a tribute from the Commercial Travellers' Association of St. John. The members of the association held Mr. O'Brien in high regard.

MORE BOXES OF GOLD.

And More of Greenbacks.

To secure additional information directly from the people, it is proposed to send little boxes of gold and greenbacks to persons who write the most interesting, detailed, and truthful descriptions of their experience on the following topics:

- 1. How have you been affected by coffee drinking and by changing from coffee to Postum.
2. Do you know anyone who has been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and characterless at the first trial?
3. Did you see such a person right regarding the easy way to make Postum clear, black, and with a crisp, rich taste?
4. Have you ever found a better way to make it than to use four heaping teaspoons of the pint of water.
5. How stand the stove until real boiling begins, then set the clock and allow it to continue easy boiling full 15 minutes from that time, stirring down occasionally.
6. Write names and addresses of 25 friends whom you believe would be benefited by leaving off coffee. (Your name will not be divulged to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., writing you your name and address clearly.)
7. Be honest and truthful, don't write poetry or fanciful letters, just plain, truthful statements.
8. Decision will be made between October 20th and November 10th, 1901, by three judges, not members of the Postum Cereal Co., and a neat little box containing a \$10 gold piece sent to each of the five best writers, a box containing a \$5 gold piece to each of the 25 next best writers, a \$2 greenback to each of the 100 next best, and a \$1 greenback to each of the 500 next best writers, making cash prizes distributed to 825 persons.
9. Almost every one interested in pure food and drink is willing to have their name and letter appear in the papers, for such help as it may offer to the human race. However, a request to omit name will be respected.
10. Every friend of Postum is urged to write the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.
11. Talk this subject over with your friends and see how many among you can win letters, and in a good honest competition and in the best kind of way. Cut this statement out for it will not appear again.

CITY

Recent Around Together from C.

When order WEEKLY SU... which the p... of the o... sent. Remember! Office must be open promptly.

Frederickton to cost \$5,000. stock has been.

Arthur Napier and would have following assistance.

Mrs. Allain, of the Maritime, of paralysis at night. She leaves a husband and one son.

A deep walk erected at P wharf for the dino Paddock, regularly.

The fair held called Government Queens county on the first to be held this second Monday.

On Wednesday an asprey, which when destroyed by fire some years ago, was rebuilt, since which time he has always been in touch with the society, and had established a lasting claim on its memory.

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Archbishop Coughlan was a very highly respected priest in Cork. He was about 68 years of age and leaves two brothers—T. L. and R. L. Coughlan—and one sister in St. John—Globe.

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The new steamer the Allan line, fast, Ireland, is a twin screw, 10,000 tons and pool. St. John same type as same line.

Sch. Pomeroy with P. L. Shoals, P. E. I. with water at of her deck ashore and the crew saved or cargo.

The timber back of Grand Back Land road farmer named Back Land road his effects exposed wheat, which He was a compass.

A horse bro to go up again crack horses, ing been purel at Moosapha ul in questio for all at Fre other horses.

The Grand J changed its Sept. 20th the Manan every St. John, and every Thurs will leave G every Thurs ing Friday a

The work of the bridges. from Norton pushed forward. The completed y Ward bridge day begin the bridges. After other tatters on's Missions. After Church Prince Edward be held in St. ham, Sept. 25, five delegates cov. of Bangs of China, will