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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

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

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT

The reorganization of the Nova Scotia government required by the elevation of Attorney General Longley to the bench, has been completed. Hon. Arthur Drysdale, who has been chief commissioner of woods and mines, takes Mr. Longley's place and is himself succeeded by Hon. W. T. Pipes, heretofore leader of the government in the legislative council.

Mr. Pipes has long been one of the prominent public men in Nova Scotia. So far back as 1878 he contested Cumberland against Sir Charles Tupper. Failing on that occasion he turned his attention to provincial politics and was elected to the House of Assembly in 1882. At that election, the government led by Sir John Thompson was not much larger than the Nova Scotia opposition of the present day, and it had no leader. It was necessary to hold a caucus to decide who should form a government, and it was agreed that Mr. Pipes should be the man. Taking the premiership with him, Mr. Pipes gave the portfolio to Hon. C. E. Church, now a senator, Hon. A. J. White, who was subsequently joined with a registration, and Hon. A. Gayton, who was afterwards compelled to accept a small office and depart. These three were not men of commanding influence, while Mr. Fielding, then a new member who was in the legislature without office, had his ambitions and Mr. Longley had entered the house with designs on the leadership. The life of Mr. Pipes with his heads of departments refusing to resign, and other leading supporters determining that a change must happen, was not pleasant.

Mr. Pipes has had many ambitions, but none were more insistent than his desire for a life of ease. After two years of vexatious experience one hot summer day he strolled out of council meeting, visited the governor, left his resignation with him, and took the train for Amherst without notice to members of the disputing factions. The office holding ministers found out before long that there was no government, that they were private members, and that on the advice of Mr. Pipes Mr. Fielding had been asked to form an administration. Mr. Gayton was left out of the new ministry, and Mr. Fielding became provincial secretary. After a period of private life Mr. Pipes was appointed to the legislative council. In the tranquility of that chamber he has not found life too strenuous. It was generally understood that he would have accepted either the senatorship which went to Mr. Black or a seat on the bench. But he is not the man to make a fierce chase after anything, and the positions went to others.

Mr. Pipes is an able lawyer, a clear headed and successful man of business, but he is not likely to wear himself out in the effort to reform the administration of affairs in his own department or any other.

A BELATED INSPECTION.

An engineer employed by the provincial government has for some time been engaged in the inspection of the Central Railway between Norton and Chipman. It is hoped that he will be able to inform the government in what physical condition the property is, and what it will cost to make a railway out of it.

This is a useful investigation. It is a pity that the government did not have some such inspection while the province was handing out public money to the promoters and speculators who have been passing the Central Railway way from one to another during the last few years. Attorney General Pugsley, whose relations with the parties requiring these public contributions were always intimate, was repeatedly given assurances that the road was with the help of the then next impending donation, about to be put in

THE BEST FRIENDS OF PE-RU-NA ARE THE MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

When Sickness Comes to the Little Ones
It is the Mother Who Chiefly Suffers.

She suffers even more than the child. No happens to be sick. Her sympathy is deeper than that of any other member of the family. The mother looks forward with dread to the torrid heat of summer, thinking of her children and the many liabilities to disease that are before them. Spring and summer are sure to bring ailments, especially among the little folks.

It does not take a mother very long to discover that Peru-na is the best friend she has in times of illness among the children.

The doctors may come and go with their different theories and constant change of remedies. The doctor of years ago gave entirely different remedies than he does today. Each year finds some change in his prescriptions and in the drugs he relies upon.

A Multitude of Mothers Have discovered that Peru-na is the best friend that they have in times of illness among the children. Peru-na is the best friend that they have in times of illness among the children.

Whether it is spring fever or stomach derangement, a catarrhal congestion of the mucous surfaces is the cause. Peru-na quickly relieves this condition of the mucous membranes. Its operation is prompt, the children do not dislike to take the medicine, it has no deleterious effects in any part of the body. It simply removes the cause of the disagreeable symptoms and restores the health.

Peru-na is not a physic. Peru-na is not a narcotic. Peru-na does not produce any drug habit, however long it may be taken. Peru-na is not a stimulant.

Peru-na is a specific remedy for all catarrhal ailments of winter and summer, acute or chronic. The mothers all over the United States are the best friends that Peru-na has.

The Mothers Hold Peru-na in High Esteem. Not only because it has cured them of their various ailments, but because it relieves the children from the distressing and often fatal diseases.

We have in our files hundreds of testimonials from mothers whose children have been cured by Peru-na. However, the large majority of mothers who use Peru-na, never hear from them.

But do not hear from a great number of mothers who are so overcome with the relief that they have received from Peru-na that they cannot restrain their enthusiasm. They are anxious to share their benefits with other mothers.

first class shape. In fact the loans, grants, guarantees and other benefactions to the attorney general's friends were always explained by Dr. Pugsley's assurance that an excellent railway was straightway to be achieved.

So far as the province is concerned these recent gifts were money wasted. It is not known exactly how many persons and who were the beneficiaries of the charity of the New Brunswick legislature. The government caused to be voted down the motion calling for an inquiry into this delicate matter. Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Tweedie were determined that this subject should not be pursued.

But it is evident that the gifts and loans did not make the Central railway a good road, with an adequate equipment. The engineer will, perhaps, tell his employers how much money will be needed to rebuild the bridges, provide a good road bed, and supply a decent equipment. Then we shall have another request for public money.

The \$200,000 and the \$250,000, and the other \$250,000, with the original subsidies, federal and local, will have been distributed, and there will be no loan worthy of the name. Dr. Pugsley will explain that another quarter of a million is needed to save the money which has been voted and dispersed. The legislature—if there shall have been no change in its constitution or character—will turn the money into Dr. Pugsley's hands as cheerfully as it met his demands heretofore. And thus the serial story will be continued indefinitely.

A SIGNIFICANT COMMUNICATION. The land agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway has recently written to a St. John gentleman who twenty years ago purchased two or three sections of land on the Kamiskiquia river, between Fort William and the Falls. The official states that portions of this land will be required for the right of way of the Grand Trunk Pacific branch running to Lake Superior, which part of the line is to be constructed at once. The ambitions of the old Grand Trunk company will be pretty well satisfied when it has established the connection of the prairie road with Ontario and Maine system.

We do not as yet hear of any purchase of land in this province for Grand Trunk Pacific purposes. New Brunswick is not on the route to Portland.

EASY LESSONS FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS. So far as the Laurier government can settle such a matter it has been decided that the embezzlement of public funds by government supporters in the public service is not only allowable, but rather meritorious. The last case reported is that of land agent who did not make returns of the money received. His case was investigated and officer threw the blame on his young son, though it appears that the deficiencies began before his son had anything to do with the case. In the end the embezzler was promoted to a position affording a better salary.

A similar case arose recently in another part of the Dominion and was treated in the same way.

In 1898 an officer of the civil service got leave of absence and went to a



The Benefit Which the Children of the United States Have Received From Peru-na Can Never Be Put Into Words.

The chronic ailments it has prevented, the suffering it has mitigated, will never be fully recorded. But this much can be said that the coming generation owes a great debt to Peru-na, for it is in the tender years of youth that slight ailments are liable to develop into lasting diseases, thus blighting the whole career of the individual.

The mothers who are bringing up their children today to believe in Peru-na are doing a great work for humanity. These children brought up to believe in Peru-na from the start, will, when they become heads of families themselves, use Peru-na with unquestioning faith.

Peru-na Protects the Entire Household. As soon as the value of Peru-na is appreciated by every household, both as a preventive and cure, tens of thousands of lives will be saved, and hundreds of thousands of chronic, lingering cases of catarrh will be prevented.

county where his son was the candidate supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Arriving there he took a false name, and, while so disguised, acted as agent for the candidate, signing and swearing to the papers under the assumed name, which was the one by which his son addressed him during their campaign operations. The facts were subsequently exposed and admitted by the parties concerned to be as stated above. Sir Wilfrid himself in his place in parliament excused the conduct of the officer on the ground that it was an exhibition of fatherly affection.

The premier also contended that the name taken by the official did not belong to any one in particular no forgery was committed. But not only in words did Sir Wilfrid Laurier command this civil servant's offense. Promotions and increases in salary followed each other in rapid succession, so that his financial rewards were ample. As for the son it need only be said that he is now solicitor general of Canada and one of the custodians of public morals in the country.

If all these three officers had performed their duties faithfully and honestly, maintaining their own good name and not assuming any other, yet had happened to declare themselves friendly to the conservative party, they would not only have missed promotion, but lost their position.

The lesson is clear. Public servants may steal and commit all manner of frauds, without impairing their prospects for promotion. All sins against the public and against the law may be forgiven, and in certain circumstances may be rewarded with increased pay and higher position. The one official crime for which there is instant punishment and no forgiveness is a friendly feeling toward the conservative party.

AN IMPERTURBABLE MONOPOLIST. The intrigues of Mr. Rockefeller have been discussed so fully by the magazine writers that the stock of charges interesting to the public has been almost exhausted. Mr. Rockefeller has not given any sign of emotion, but has gone on making money and contributing a fraction of it to his favorite benefactions. He treats proved charges and careless accusations with the same aggravating inattention.

Now Miss Ida Tarbell, whose numerous articles in McClure have covered the whole range of John D. Rockefeller's blameworthy life, and have left him disinherited of all redeeming qualities, turns upon his ancestors. This lady has discovered a grandfather and a father. The latter is commonly reported to be alive, though the family has displayed astonishing ignorance of his whereabouts when the newspapers began to look for him. It does not appear that this Rockefeller takes an interest in colleges or missions. His tastes are represented in having turned to horse trading and various sharp operations conducted on the road, which are suggested rather than depicted. The lady biographer leads the public to suppose that he was, or is, a rather bad old man. But even this spectacular production of the family

skeleton does not make John D. Rockefeller talk. In the language of Pet Marjorie, revealed to us by the author of "Tab and His Friends," Mr. Rockefeller is "more than usual calm; He does not care a single dam."

FALSE PRETENSES. Once more Mr. Borden has put to the test Sir Wilfrid Laurier's pretended desire to stand by the compact of confederation. The premier was squarely asked by Mr. Borden on Wednesday why parliament was asked to interfere with the purely local affairs of the west. The question was a natural one, for it had been proposed that the French language should be official in the new provinces. Sir Wilfrid opposed this proposition, saying that he did not wish parliament to take away the right of the province to deal with these matters.

Then why interfere at all? Such was Mr. Borden's question. For answer the premier said that parliament was required to do so by clause 92 of the British North America act. Mr. Borden met this excuse with a flat contradiction. Then he showed that Sir Wilfrid did not believe his own statement.

It was moved by Mr. Borden that the clause 116, which is the school clause, be struck out of the autonomy bill, and that a clause be substituted stating that section 93 of the act of union should apply to the new provinces so far as it was applicable. This would have given the minority all the separate schools that clause 93 of the British North America act calls for, and if Sir Wilfrid had given an honest answer it would have met his demands.

But not for one moment would the government accept this amendment. From the beginning Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the inner circle of his cabinet which drew up these school clauses have by every step that they have taken shown that their appeal to the constitution is a pretense and a hypocrisy. It is not the constitution that they want, but coercion. The constitution of Canada, and the principles on which it was framed have no worse enemy than they.

THE SORROWS OF RUSSIA. These are distressful times for Russia. Mutiny in the navy is a new peril, for whatever disloyalty existed elsewhere Russia has hitherto had devoted service from her army and navy. Badly led and badly fed, her men in the field and in the ships of war might be, but all the same they fought with a certain stolid persistency if not with enthusiasm. This was the more remarkable for most of the land forces have been dragged unwillingly into the army, and among them are always men from Finland, Poland, Jews, Nihilists, conscript workmen taken from their families, members of non-religious religious bodies, all charged with a feeling of resentment and many of them personally anxious for the humiliation of the Muscovite empire. Yet the armies so constituted have been credited with good fighting qualities, and

Mrs. Theresa Rooke, 238 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill., Treasurer Ladies' of the Maccabees, writes:
"In our home Peru-na is the only medicine we have. Grandmother, mother, father and child, all have used Peru-na. It is our great remedy for catarrh of the stomach and head, colds, and female complaints of which it has cured me. We find it of great value when my husband becomes worn out or catches cold. A couple of doses cure him."
"If the baby has colic, or any stomach disorder, a dose or two cures her."
"I consider Peru-na finer than any doctor's medicine that I have ever tried, and I know that as long as we have it in the house, we will all be able to keep in good health."—Theresa Rooke.

No Doctor Required. Mr. Edward Otto, 227 De Soto street, St. Paul, Minn., writes:

"I cannot say enough for Peru-na. It has done great work in my family, especially for my oldest boy. We had doctor with three or four different doctors and they did not seem to do him any good."

"We gave up hopes of cure, and so did they, but we pulled him through on Peru-na."
"We had a doctor and they said they would cure him for him so we tried Peru-na as a last resort, and that did the work. Since then we keep it in the house all the time, and no doctor is required."—Edward Otto.

Peru-na Contains No Narcotics. One reason why Peru-na has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotics of any kind. Peru-na is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Peru-na does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect.

It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Peru-na has been used off and on for twenty years.

Such a thing could not be possible if Peru-na contained any drugs of a narcotic nature.

have not often made trouble for their officers. But in such a soil the seed of mutiny and rebellion will easily take root. After what has happened now Russia will be less sure of her men under arms. Rigid discipline has held in check many tendencies. The ingenious distribution of recruits from disloyal provinces or of dissatisfied races among comrades who could have no sympathy with them has prevented concerted action. But now that the action of disloyalty has been taken in the navy, it is hard to say where the movement will end.

THE YARMOUTH BANK. A pertinent question was asked at the trial of the subordinate officers of the Bank of Yarmouth. It seems to be well understood that some if not all the directors understood the position of the institution and were therefore parties to the deception. On the strength of their name and their connection with the bank people trusted the concern, placed their money in it or bought shares. Mr. Stuart was asked why certain officers of the bank were prosecuted while no action was taken against their superiors. The only answer given was that he was acting under instructions. It is, however, suggested that the end has not been reached and that future developments may afford an answer to all questions of this kind.

MUTINY IN BLACK SEA. The Russian squadron in the Black Sea is well out of Togo's reach. Yet it is not safe. The enemies of the Khas Potemkin were of her own household. Her story is a tale of a mutineer crew, murdered officers, and a piratical threat to turn the guns of the ship on the city of Odessa. If that is all true the condition of the Russian navy is worse than that of the British fleet in the worst period of the reign of Charles the Second.

The ship named is classed as a first class battleship. She is the newest, the largest, with the exception of another the same size, and the swiftest of the Black Sea battleships.

On Thursday, July 6th, the Maine Historical Society, accompanied by delegates from kindred organizations will celebrate the tercentenary of Thomaston and the discovery of St. George River. The explorations of Waymouth and his crew came a year after the voyage of De Monts and Champlain. It is expected that a British warship and one of the United States will be at the mouth of the river to take part in the celebration.

IN STEAMSHIP LINES. BOSTON, June 28.—Geo. W. Apsey has been appointed general manager here of the Metropolitan steamship line. Mr. Apsey succeeds Henry M. Whitney, who recently disposed of his steamship interests to Charles W. Morse of New York, chief factor in the Eastern steamship line.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use Kunkin Headache Powder, 10 cents.

Mr. G. H. Farmer, New Martinsville, W. Va., writes:
"Our little son, Harry, is well and healthy now, and we think it we do as you directed, he will keep his health and grow strong."
"We know that our little son's life was saved by your wonderful medicine, Peru-na, and we shall always praise Peru-na and use it in our family when needed."
"Should we have any more catarrhal trouble in our family, we shall always write to you for treatment."—G. H. Farmer.

Mr. Howard Andrew Sterner, Muddy Creek, Pa., writes:

"I have Peru-na in my house all the time and won't be without it. It is good for children when they take a cold or cough. I cured my baby, boy, of cough. I have instructed Peru-na into six families since I received your last letter, and four have seen relief already."—Howard Andrew Sterner.

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"In fact, I consider it a household blessing. I would not know how to raise my children without it. I am pleased to give it my recommendation."—Annette Sailer.

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JUDGE MEAGHER FEARS FOR COUNTRY. With System as Now Practiced in Canadian Banks—More Evidence in Yarmouth Affair.

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Judge Meagher said if this kind of banking is general in Canada then "God help the country, for it's a delusion and a snare." H. Bradford Cannon, one of the directors said that he knew in the middle of 1904 that the "Reddings had the bank," and President John Lovitt admitted a similar knowledge, though he said they did not have it "lock, stock and barrel." Cashier T. W. Johns was on the stand on his own behalf, but no specially new light was thrown on the situation.

J. J. Ritchie, K. C., and E. H. Armstrong then addressed the jury on behalf respectively of the prisoner and the crown, and the court adjourned till tomorrow morning, when the judge will charge the jury.

MARTIME PROVINCE STUDENTS AT GUELPH, ONTARIO. The results of the examinations in Domestic Science, Nature Study and Manual Training at the MacDonald Institute, Guelph, Ontario, have just been made public. Many maritime province students are given as passing in the several divisions of these three subjects. In the senior normal course in Domestic Science, Miss L. L. Ross of Ross Corner, P. E. I., stood seventh. In the junior normal course in the same subject, Miss M. P. Shaw of Penobscia, N. B., was sixth. The junior course in housekeeping was led by Mrs. E. Dunbrack, St. John. The following completed the three months' course in Nature Study and are entitled to certificates: The Misses A. Fyfe, Stanley Bridge, P. E. I.; M. MacConnell, A. Stewart, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; H. Carter, Truro, N. S.; S. J. Gordon, Landsdowne, N. S.; E. M. Hiltz, Dartmouth, N. S.; J. H. Stephens, Ellerslie, N. S.; C. Whitman, East Ingalls, N. S.; M. Colpitts, Forest Glen, N. B.; M. Curran, Fairville, N. B.; and Messrs. A. H. Matthews, Alberton, P. E. I.; L. A. d'Entremont, West York, N. S.; M. C. Porter, Port Lorne, D. Machinist, St. George's Channel, N. S.; A. B. Floyd, Titusville, W. C. Jonah, Hillsboro, P. E. I.; Small, Apohaqui, S. K. Smith, Ellerslie, N. B.; H. B. McLean, Charlottetown, P. E. I. has completed part of the prescribed course and successfully passed in primary work and woodwork and woodwork and metal work respectively.

Harold Thompson's heretic dead yesterday that he considered his brother's escape from death miraculous. "Harold," he said, "was as cool as a cucumber after he had saved the young man, who is known in the neighborhood as 'Foggy.' Harold's idea was to get back to his ship so that he would not be marked down as 'late.' He is 26 years of age, and quite a little chap."

The injured man, whose name is Lewis, does odd jobs in the neighborhood, and is well known. He had not regained consciousness up to last night.

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