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## NOTICE.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,

ALFRED MARKHAM,  
Manager.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 2, 1904.

## THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

The import of the great educational legacy of Cecil Rhodes will be brought more closely home to the Canadian people when the Rhodes scholars have all been elected. The honor of naming the first scholar on this foundation belongs to New Brunswick and to the provincial university. A native of this city is one of the twenty-five or thirty young men from British colonies who will seek inspiration and culture at the ancient and conservative seat of learning. Oxford may give much to them, but we venture to think that the new order of students will do fully as much for Oxford. That "adorable dreamer" expects to experience some shock from the invasion, and especially from the advent of the delegation from the United States, which will be much larger than that from Greater Britain. But even when two hundred Rhodes scholarships are divided among more than twenty colleges at Oxford and including among some 3,500 other undergraduates, their influence, however potent, will probably not be revolutionary. There is no reason for the Oxford dons to look upon the new contingents as if they were a barbarian horde. By the fact they are picked students from the best schools of the countries from which they come, and by the qualifications which Cecil Rhodes required of the beneficiaries of his bequest, the students must be not only hard readers, but gentlemen in the best sense of the word. They are of the type which Oxford can well afford to accept in unlimited numbers. She can never have too many good scholars, who are also good samples of moral, physical and intellectual development, men of gentle and kindly disposition, who are strong to lead and ambitious to serve their fellows. If with these Oxford becomes a little less than of old a home of lost causes and of impossible loyalties, she will not be any more than in times past a prey to Matthew Arnold's Philistines.

## THE FIRST LAND FIGHT.

Readers will probably find this morning's news from the far east more interesting than any war despatches since the first collision between the Russian and Japanese fleets. Today we have the Russian account of the first action on land. The Russian general dwells upon the fact that his men withdrew in good order with the wounded in front, but the stress placed on this detail only emphasizes the fact that the Russian attack was a failure, and that the Japanese remained in possession of the position attacked. Not much has been expected from the Japanese cavalry, but the despatch pays a high tribute to those who held the town at a time when the Japanese must have been greatly inferior to their assailants in numbers. At the end of the fight Japanese reinforcements had come up and the Russians were probably outnumbered. The good order maintained in the retreat may be partly due to the fact that the retreating

force was not pursued. The weakness of Japan in effective cavalry is such that the Cossacks will probably be able always to get away safely after an unsuccessful attack.

The scene of this battle, fifty or sixty miles northwest of Ping Yang, is so near the frontier of Manchuria that further collisions may now be daily expected. A few days ago Ping Yang was the northern limit of the Japanese outpost. Now it is probable that the main part of the force of Japan in Korea has passed beyond that point and lies nearer the Yalu and the Russian armies.

## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

At the opening of the legislature the lieutenant governor was made to say that a measure concerning the Lunatic Asylum would be introduced. The leader of the government has now introduced the bill, which, according to the official report of his explanation, contains two provisions. One changes the name by making the institution "The Provincial Hospital for the Cure of Nervous Diseases." The other provides machinery for keeping out of the hospital undesirable patients.

It does not seem to be much use to give the institution a name that will never be used except in official publications. Does Mr. Tweedie suppose that any person not himself qualified for admission into the hospital will ever speak of it as "the provincial hospital for the cure of nervous diseases"? The purpose of the change of name is to remove from the institution a certain reproach and cause of repugnance. It is not, or should not be, a hospital where insane or deranged persons go to be nursed and cured. But rather than use the name that is given in the bill the people generally will call the place an asylum or even a mad-house. They will draw the line at a name of nine words, of one to four syllables each.

But the thing is more important than the name. If the government will take steps to make the hospital a place where nervous diseases or mental derangement may be cured, we will forgive the harmless but unusable name. Nothing in the explanation of the measure suggests that this is likely to be attempted. It is not intended that a superintendent trained in the treatment of nervous diseases is to be appointed. There is no hint that trained nurses and attendants are to be obtained. We are led to suppose that the government thinks nervous people can be cured by placing them in a place where they are detained a hospital rather than an asylum. What the government should do is to make the institution a hospital for the cure of nervous diseases. If that is done the ministers can call the place what they like.

## A HOPELESS MISSION.

The temperance delegation which waited upon Premier Tweedie yesterday was turned down and that with more bluntness than diplomacy.

"Though the delegates may feel resentment at the treatment accorded them they can hardly be disappointed at the result of their mission for, unless they are very forgetful and possessed of an unusual amount of faith, it is impossible that they expected the government, to which they made their request, to grant them any concessions.

The record of the government shows it to be decidedly opposed to temperance reform. The very act to which amendments are now proposed was passed to spite rather than to favor the temperance cause. Its real occasion was a bill which the temperance people managed to get through the legislature as a private measure in 1896, making it necessary for every applicant for a license to have the endorsement of a majority of the ratepayers of his ward. This was passed in spite of the opposition of Premier Blair who, rather than allow it to go into effect, immediately introduced, as a government measure, the present evasive and almost worthless license act which repealed the other measure. And since then the government has allowed, if not instigated, the liquor license commissioners to take advantage of the weakness of the act to continue the existence of conditions directly contrary to the spirit of the law. Every year, in brazen violation of the clause restricting the number of licenses to seventy-five, between eighty and one hundred saloons have been allowed to continue without interference. Arguments before the commissioners and to members of the government have been entirely without effect.

When they had utterly and repeatedly failed in their efforts to induce the government to effectively carry out the present law, it is difficult to understand upon what hope the temperance people based their action in sending a delegation to ask for radical reforms.—Star.

## ANOTHER OF THE SAME.

The general by-election record against the dominion government and the local governments in harmony with it was maintained by yesterday's provincial by-election in the Cardigan district of Kings county. Prince Edward Island. So far as the Island province goes the record embraces one federal and three provincial by-elections. The federal seat, which had been liberal before, was held by that party, but with a greatly reduced majority. One local seat which had been liberal before was

held, but, as in the federal election, the majority was cut down. One local seat which had been conservative was held by that party with an increased majority. One local seat which had been liberal was captured by the opposition. In all four contests there were liberal losses and conservative gains. It will be seen that Prince Edward Island, where the party led by Sir Louis Davies was dominant so long, is now going into the other camp.

## CANADIAN LUMBER AND MAINE MILLS.

The reasons urged against Mr. Flemming's resolution that lumber out on crown lands should be manufactured in this province are the ones that are always given against legislation for the protection of Canadian interests and Canadian labor. If one dares to suggest that the timber growing on the public domain and belonging to New Brunswick people shall be manufactured by Canadian labor on Canadian soil he is told that such action will lead to United States retaliation.

We must send our logs across the border to be manufactured because the United States people will not allow the manufactured product to go across without paying a heavy duty. New Brunswick mill-men on whose land these logs are cut cannot follow their property to the mill because they are aliens, and aliens must not be hired to work in the United States. If these conditions seem to us unfair and we propose to retain the logs to be sawn at home we are told that this will not do, because as a punishment the United States will impose penalties on New Brunswick pulp.

It seems to us that the cry of possible retaliation in cases of this kind should stop. If Mr. Flemming and those who support his resolution were interfering with the natural course of trade it would be another matter. But they are restoring the natural conditions. If there were absolute free trade in lumber and logs the timber would be manufactured in New Brunswick and the shingles and other products shipped to New England markets. It is from the United States that the interference comes. The New Brunswick proposition is intended to redress the disturbance. This was well explained by Mr. Gregory to the committee of the legislature yesterday. The threat of retaliation, if one had been made, would simply be a declaration that the artificial conditions imposed by United States protection must be accepted by the New Brunswick people. If they undertake to protect themselves they will be struck harder some other way. But there has been no threat. Some of our own people are simply proposing that the United States should impose penalties on New Brunswick if this province should follow the natural and self-respecting course.

Most of the so-called retaliation by the United States has been simply imposed by Canadian people expressing beforehand their fear of it. This horror of retaliation has been hanging over the country with the effect of a nightmare on a class of our people. There are always some on this side of the border who have an interest in promoting the panic. Mr. Charlton, for example, for years made a business of it, promoting the legislation on the United States side, and deprecating it on the side of Canada.

The people of the United States are not models of good statesmanship, but in one respect they set us an example that we might well follow. When they decide that the interest of their country can be served by a certain trade policy they do not ask their neighbors for permission to adopt that policy. The authors of the Dingley and McKinley bills did not inquire whether Canada would retaliate for the loss of her markets. They did not try to persuade congress that Canada would submit. They only gave reasons for the belief that the proposed tariff would protect United States producers.

Here we are in New Brunswick with our once flourishing lime industry destroyed by United States tariff legislation. The same cause transfers a large part of the granite and other stone business from this province to the United States. Our ships cannot trade between United States ports. Within a few years Porto Rico has been taken away from the field of our coasting operations and Cuba will follow. The business of shipping farm produce to New England which we formerly did, is in pretty well wiped out by legislation. Canada formerly sold a great deal of barley to the states, but she cannot do now. These and other trades have been made impossible by United States legislation, and the same cause is transferring to Maine the business of manufacturing New Brunswick timber.

It is true that we are still allowed to sell pulp to the States, though it is subject to a considerable duty. But that business would not be allowed to last an hour if the United States supply of pulp wood was adequate. It would not be allowed to continue if pulp wood in sufficient quantities could be imported from Canada. The trade that remains is allowed to continue because the United States would suffer by its destruction. That is the only kind of trade with Canada that the United States tolerates.

We have encouraged this legislation against us by our own timidity and apparent helplessness. Our neighbors are assured that we will not retaliate either by declining to purchase manu-

factured goods from them or by retaining our raw material for our own use. Therefore they do not hesitate for a moment to enact prohibitory tariffs like those which killed our lime business. Therefore they do not hesitate to impose conditions which in the absence of reciprocal action on our part will make it impossible for a New Brunswick working man to find employment in the manufacture of lumber from trees that grow on his own land. Therefore they force New Brunswick people to send their granite, grinders and other natural products in the rough state so that all the work on them may be done in establishments to which no man living in this province need apply. Therefore fish from New Brunswick coast waters are made into sardines in the state of Maine by Maine labor.

For this we do not blame the people of the United States at all. It serves us right. We have invited such treatment, begged for it in fact by our weakness. We shall continue to deserve it if the effect is not given to Mr. Flemming's proposition.

## CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

The head of the department of finance and the head of the government in Newfoundland is reported to have said that the colony is opposed to union with Canada. No doubt this is true, or at least it is true that the Newfoundland people are not in favor of confederation. There is a considerable interest opposed to union for the selfish reason that it would introduce competition and break up local monopolies. Some are opposed on narrow grounds. Some are honest and patriotic grounds. The great body of the people do not regard the question as a live issue and are not interested in it. Many of these could be made strong anti-confederates by a skillful agitator. In these circumstances it is neither good taste nor good policy for Canadian papers and Canadian public men to discuss the question as if it could be included in a practical programme. That sort of "manifest destiny" discussion is annoying to Newfoundlanders, who do not like to have their destiny settled for them in a summary way by outsiders. If it is manifest destiny the matter can be left alone, but in any case the movement cannot be hurried. Some crisis which interests all British Americans alike may bring us together. Union may be promoted by the business relations which are daily becoming more intimate. It may result from some novel political situation in the colony. But it can never happen by pressure from the Canadian side.

Meanwhile we may be thankful that people who possess our eastern frontier, and who shut us out from the open western ocean nearly all the way from Cape Breton to Hudson Bay are a friendly people and loyal British subjects.

One practical step that might be taken is to ascertain whether Newfoundland would part with her territorial rights on the Labrador coast. It is merely a coast right while the country behind it belongs to Canada. It might perhaps be possible for Canada to give Newfoundland an equivalent for this proprietary interest, and thus secure the coast line naturally appertaining to our own mainland.

## MORE PRIVILEGE.

The burning question in the legislature in these days is the question of privilege. Premier Tweedie gave his attention to this issue yesterday. It will be seen that he explains at some length that he did not "turn down" the temperance delegation and that the comments of the Star, reproduced in the Sun, were not just. We are sometimes obliged to cut down Brother Hanna's official reports of the speeches of ministers to whom he gives the best part of his attention. But in order that Mr. Tweedie shall have a full and fair hearing before the Sun readers, the full report of his complaint and exposition is given. The temperance people will now wait with deep interest the further exhibition of Mr. Tweedie's concern in their cause.

Meanwhile the Sun rises to a question of privilege and informs Mr. Tweedie that in temperance legislation and administration as in highway legislation and all other legislation he and his government are taking away from the municipalities and from individual citizens more and more of their rights and privileges.

## MR. PARENT.

It was time for Mr. Parent to move from the premiership of Quebec to a position that affords larger opportunities. Mr. Parent was head of the company which undertook to build a bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec. The bridge was to cost about three millions, but the estimate has gradually expanded until the company is to receive government subsidies and guarantees of about seven millions. When the bridge is built there will probably be some new millions.

The bridge will go to the Grand Trunk Pacific. Mr. Parent is mayor of Quebec. He is a law partner of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the minister of justice. He is concerned in all sorts of enterprises and ventures. The anti-machine liberals of Quebec are in revolt against him, and he has lost some by-elections. So he will be given the charge of the construction of some fifteen hundred miles of railway for the dominion govern-

## CATARRH THE MOST DANGEROUS OF ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

"Pe-ru-na is a blessing to Those Troubled With Catarrh," Says United States Senator Corbin.



Ex-U.S. Senator  
D.Y. Corbin.

Colds Not Promptly Cured Are Sure to Cause Catarrh.

Catarrh Improperly Treated Is Sure to Make Life Short and Miserable.

Many Wonderful Cures Are Made by Pe-ru-na.

CATARRH spurs no organ or function of the body. It is capable of destroying sight, taste, smell, hearing, digestion, secretion, assimilation and

excretion. It pervades every part of the human body.

Pe-ru-na also cures bronchitis, coughs, and consumption in the first stages with untiring certainty.

Hon. D. Y. Corbin, is ex-United States Senator and cousin of Adjutant General Corbin of the United States Army. Judge Corbin is one of the best known lawyers in Chicago and stands high professionally and socially. The above endorsement coming from such a man

ment. The estimate of \$30,000 per mile for this section of railway may as well be raised to \$50,000 per mile at once.

## THE POLICY IN INDIA.

Lord Curzon Reviewed the Past Five Years' Administration.

CALCUTTA, March 30.—In the course of the budget discussion today the viceroy, Lord Curzon, in an effective speech, reviewed the last five years of Indian administration and declared it was his express intention to return to India.

Referring to their responsibilities in Asia, he said India resembled a fortress beyond whose walls there existed on one side a gale of varying breadth and dimensions which they did not desire to occupy, but which they could not afford to see occupied by a foe. They were quite content that it should remain in the hands of allies and friends, but if unfriendly influences should creep up and lodge under its walls they would be compelled to intervene, because the danger of such unfriendly influences would grow up as a menace to their security. This, he said, was the secret of their whole policy towards Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan and Siam.

Alluding to the contemptuous attitude of the Tibetan government in the face of the extreme patience of the Indian government, his excellency said: "I have no desire to push on anywhere. The history of the last few years has been one of conciliation and restraint, but I would suffer any imputation rather than be an unfaithful sentinel and allow the future peace of the country to be compromised by encroachments from outside which could only have one meaning."

## NOT SEEKING FEDERATION.

Premier Bond Says Newfoundland Should Maintain Its Autonomy.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 20.—In the legislature tonight Premier Bond said that no correspondence had passed between the government of Newfoundland and that of Canada respecting confederation, but that the imperial government having forwarded a copy of a resolution adopted by the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British empire at Montreal in August last favoring confederation, the Newfoundland government had replied that while appreciating the high interest manifested by the congress in the colony's affairs, it could not con-

cannot help but add weight and importance to the thousands of testimonials from the humbler walks of life. Catarrh is the cause of at least one-half of the cases of which the human family is subject. Is there no way to escape from it? There is. Pe-ru-na never fails to cure a cold. Pe-ru-na never fails to cure catarrh in the first stage. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh in the second stage, nine cases out of ten. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh in its last and worst stages in the majority of cases, and never fails to benefit every case, however bad.

A book on the cure of throat and lung diseases, and catarrh in all stages and varieties, sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

"My Life Hung by a Mere Thread, Pe-ru-na Cured Me."

Mrs. Sarah Smart, 276 Hayward St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I can't tell in words how low I was. My life hung by a mere thread. I was waiting for months to die."

"My trouble was consumption or bronchitis. I suffered no pain when I was low, but coughing and breathing kept sapping what little strength I had. I could not eat, sleep or even lean back on a chair. I was a mere skeleton. I said to my husband, 'I can't last much longer.' My neighbors say they do not know how I ever recovered. It was almost a miracle."

"I took your medicine but three months, when I could no longer support myself, and had been lying in bed ever since. Now I am able to do anything. You would never think I had been troubled with such a serious illness. I shall always keep your medicine in my house."—Mrs. Sarah Smart.

Despaired of Recovery. Mrs. R. L. Aulich, Vice President American Genealogical Association, 641 E. 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I know whereof I speak when I say that Pe-ru-na is a wonderful remedy for colds and catarrhal troubles. Last fall I was very much debilitated from the effect of a cold which I neglected. I knew that my system was in need of medicine and rest, but to find the right thing was the problem. Happily I gave Pe-ru-na a trial first and have no reason to complain of the results. Within a month I had entirely recovered my strength and good health and really felt better and stronger than before."—Mrs. R. L. Aulich.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, please address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

lowers morally in the breaking of the laws. I march 22.—The company of the Pe-ru-na medicine, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

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## CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in a John

Together With Count

Correspondent

Exchange

Henry Lee has sold

ball for \$105 the Calhoun

Boop Powder dusted in

the water and disinfected

The many friends

were delighted. These

out. This was the first

Potts had ventured to

stricken down in Octo

WANTED—A case of

KUMFORD Powders

from ten to twenty

Hon. A. T. Dunn

became a custom

St. John yesterday.

ministered by J. S. D.

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collector was deon

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by Inspector MacLar

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A resident of Pen

come deranged, was

vinical hospital for

nervous diseases, i

Pharmacist Duncan I

ville.

To cure Headache

KUMFORD Headache

Mrs. Wilkinson,

Care Judge Wilkin

died Sunday night

in gripe, aged eight

her daughters is the

11. Burial at N. B.

Herald.

TO CURE A COL

Take Laxative Bromo

Quinine Tablets the m

W. W. Grove's signat

CABLE NEARLY

BERLIN, March

Atlantic Cable Co.

Fayal-New York se

cable is nearly com

plete ship Stephen

about April 15.

The company inte

Vigo cable by the

This necessitates

\$750,000 capital.

ITS WHEN YOU

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That the power of

makes itself felt.

can be relieved by

moments by allow