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NOTICE.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,

ALFRED MARCHEAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 19, 1904.

NEEDLESS HYSTERICS.

This is the way La Presse of Montreal discusses the Dundonald incident: "And so the English importations who have no other interest in our country than to draw a handsome salary, wish to interfere with our right to attack our own constitutional principles, and the victims have no right to resent the wrong. The speech of Lord Dundonald is a regular assault upon our political immunities. Great Britain has given us a constitution like her own; we have a responsible government which claims in the name of his majesty the respect of all subjects and all subordinates. Among the conditions essential to respect is the necessity of an officer to accept the authority of the government maintained in power by the people. Lord Dundonald desired to place himself above the minister and impose his will upon them. He denounced them publicly, he employed Canada, paid by Canada, and has the cynicism to retain his position. No Lord Dundonald shall not drag on (gondarmers) us as Sir Wilfrid has so well said. Had Mr. Fisher committed all possible faults the commander has perpetrated one hundred times worse. In making himself an aggressive censor of his superiors. And for that fault there is no pardon, for he has overturned our political edifice. In England the offender would not remain in his post five minutes. If any one wants to imperil Canada in this way he will find himself greatly deceived."

These hysterics appear to be altogether unnecessary and uncalled for. It does not appear that Lord Dundonald sought to impose his will upon his superiors. He has honestly tried in this country as he did in South Africa, to serve his country and to perform the military work assigned to him. Among these duties was the organization of a mounted corps in the Eastern Townships. This work was done in the regular way. Lord Dundonald did not select the officers. He had his information concerning them from the colonial and district officer. From them he knew that Mr. Fisher had held up the organization for three months in order that he might rule out such officers as were politically unsatisfactory, and that in the end the minister of agriculture had created the name of a political opponent from the list. The offense of Lord Dundonald was that at a dinner he told his brother officers frankly and truly what had been done and who had done it.

With all due deference to La Presse this does not smash the constitution. It does not sweep away at a stroke all our dear old liberties. Responsible government still remains, with the additional element that we know what our responsible ministers have been doing. Nor does it yet appear from this circumstance that the "English importation" as La Presse calls Lord Dundonald, the "foreigner" as Sir Wilfrid designates him, has only one interest here and that is to draw his salary. If that were his chief concern he would not trouble himself when the minister of agriculture tried to make a militia regiment part of the political machine.

He would lend his aid to these schemes and make himself solid with his employers and paymaster. It is just because he valued his work more than he did his pay that he made his protest.

Once more we take the liberty of saying that the true issue in this matter is not what Lord Dundonald said, but what Mr. Fisher did.

THAT FOREIGNER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's friends plead that when he called Lord Dundonald a "foreigner" he only meant to call him a stranger, as stranger is the ordinary French word for an alien or foreigner. If the premier were so unfamiliar with English he might accidentally call a foreigner a stranger, but he would not be likely to speak of a stranger as a foreigner. But as a matter of fact there is no member of the house who knows the force of an English word better than Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He speaks English with a foreign accent, but few Canadians have so good an English vocabulary. His reading of literature and history is almost wholly in English. Sir Wilfrid simply spoke of Lord Dundonald just as his supporters in Quebec are now speaking of him, and he seems to have done it deliberately. Yet Lord Dundonald has no need to apologize for his presence in this dominion. The commander is not an interloper. He has been here two years, holding his position by appointment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, and identifying himself perfectly with the life and interests of the Canadian people.

WEDNESDAY'S DISASTER.

Every day brings to the press a list of disasters and fatalities, but it is not often that the papers are compelled to describe such an occurrence as that which took place yesterday in New York harbor. The loss of six hundred lives within a few yards of the streets of New York city, while the victims, nearly all of whom were women and children, were surrounded by sailing and power craft, is an event as sad as it is unexpected. One would have said in advance that the conditions were unusually safe. The ship was a good one. She had on board only a third of the passengers she was allowed to carry. There was no lack of life preservers. The officers did not fail in the hour of panic. Every rescue was made by men in boats to rescue those who leaped or fell into the water. Yet more than half of the passengers on the boat were killed by water or fire. This disaster affords one more proof of the failure of all expedients to provide immunity from these horrors. The other day we had the death of hundreds of women through a fire and panic in a Chicago theatre. Now comes this calamity equally impossible to foresee, and impossible to escape. After every such case new devices and precautions are taken to prevent another happening. Then disaster comes in a new way.

THE TERCENTENARY.

The tercentenary celebration to be held in this city next week has not been advertised in the country by the transportation companies so extensively as they usually advertise even a local exhibition. This is said to be due to the fact that at this season the railways and steamships are after tourist travel at full rates. City newspapers have published all that they could learn about the events. They have done so both to help along the movement, and because the information had news value. Publicity has been given to some extent by the tourist association. There should be now in this province at least a fair idea of the character and importance of this demonstration. The historic pageants, and representations of a spectacular character, which will be unique, and the programme of sports will attract multitudes. Some will find an interest in the presence of war ships of our own and other nations. With others the main thing will be the literary and oratorical programme, and the fact that St. John will contain next week a greater number of men of intellectual eminence than were ever here together before.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

There is no doubt that Mr. Fisher's first statement in parliament concerning the Dundonald incident was an attempt to deceive the house. It might have been successful if Lord Dundonald had not placed his statement with the letters of Colonel Smart in the hands of a non-official member of the house. That may not have been regular, but it had the happy result that the facts were given to the country, whereas they would have been concealed if the ministers had been the sole custodians.

Mr. Fisher stated that his whole purpose in intervening was to promote the efficiency of the force, that he had no party motive in the matter, and his objection to Mayor Pickett was wholly based on his want of technical qualifications. The correspondence and Mr. Fisher's own subsequent speech show that Mr. Fisher was wholly actuated by partisan considerations, and that the men whom he proposed for two of the positions in the regiment were equally with Dr. Pickett without the technical qualifications. Mr. Fisher had made his motives clear to Colonel Smart in conversation and had convinced that officer that the whole organization would be blocked if he did not allow Mr. Fisher to fill the corps with his own friends.

The attempt to deceive still goes on. Lord Dundonald is charged with the endeavor to "drag" the minister and to dictate wrongfully to the people of Canada. As a matter of fact Lord Dundonald had nothing to do with the dispute about officers. Colonel Smart, who is the officer, is not a conservative. It was he who presented the names of officers whom he had asked to serve. This corps was to be one of four to form Colonel Whitley's brigade. Colonel Whitley, who is a strong liberal, gave Colonel Smart his assistance, assigning to him two squadrons of a former corps. One of these was commanded by a liberal and one by a conservative. It appears that of the other three squadron leaders selected by these two officers two were liberals and one conservative. The conservative was Dr. Pickett and Mr. Fisher struck out his name. The correspondent of the Toronto News, independent, says that there is no warrant for the charge that the regiment was being made a conservative preserve. The commanding officer is to have usually voted liberal. The second in command was a liberal. The third was a conservative. Three of the five squadron leaders were liberals. The brigadier under whose supervision the organization was effected, was a strong liberal. Out of thirty-five officers in the corps sixteen were conservatives, four independents and fifteen liberals. Let it be remembered that Lord Dundonald had nothing to do with these arrangements. He did not choose one of the officers. They were selected by the men on the ground. It was Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture, and not the "foreigner" who interfered to subvert the will of the people concerned. Mr. Fisher, and not Lord Dundonald, is the tyrant. All that Lord Dundonald has done is to tell his brother officers how the local officers, both of whom are as good Canadians as Mr. Fisher, had been held up by the party machine represented by Mr. Fisher. And it is his chief offense that he told them the truth.

THE ASSASSINATION IN FINLAND.

The assassination of the governor general of Finland may prove to be an event of grave national importance. Anarchy and nihilism do not naturally belong to Finland. The people of that Grand Duchy are among the most orderly in Europe, and it is claimed by some of themselves that as a nation they are the best educated people in the world. Until a few years ago they were the most loyal of the Czar's subjects. They were the only subjects of the Emperor who had self-government and guaranteed by a constitution and treaties. Their own parliament met at Helsingfors and determined all matters not affecting the empire at large. The Emperor of Russia was Grand Duke of Finland, and was popular among the people. They had their own language, their own judicial and educational systems, their own militia, and religious freedom. These were regarded as charter rights.

But gradually the Russian bureaucracy has been fastened on Finland. In 1899 Russia took power to legislate upon certain Finnish matters without the concurrence of the local diet. In 1900 the Russian language, which was spoken by only 8,000 out of the 3,000,000 people, was made official. Next year saw the abolition of the military system of Finland and the introduction of the Russian system. In 1902 large powers were taken from the senate and given to the governor general. Finnish officials were replaced by Russians. Last year Russian was made the language of the senate and of the military service. All this Russification of the Grand Duchy is described as a violation of the charters and constitution of the country.

The people who would formerly have gone cheerfully to fight for their Grand Duke Emperor have now been dragged unwillingly to the far eastern war, while Russia has altogether lost their sympathy and respect. Today it appears that the Russian language, Russian official systems, and Russian despotism are not all that Finland has accepted from Russia. The Russian custom of dealing with obnoxious rulers has gone together with the other features.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

A new manager has been appointed to the New Brunswick Central railway, if we may still give that name to the line now belonging to the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company. That is all that has been done to improve the road, or to pay the supplies. The money advanced by the province to enable the new company to buy out the old is gone. The old company, and the various promoters of the various deals, have had the disposal of the money. It does not appear that the new company, which now holds the title to the property has invested a single cent. The province has nothing at all to show for this last investment.

What will happen next? Probably the next thing will be another provincial grant or guarantee, for no one who professes to own the line, or who promotes the enterprise seems to have the faintest idea of investing his own money in it. The road is still unfit for passenger business. Section men,

train hands, and the men who have supplied the road, are still unpaid. It has been their mission to put something in without getting anything out, while others may have been getting money out without putting anything in.

"The remarkable thing about the Pickett episode is that one Sydney Fisher, farmer, who knows nothing whatever about military affairs, takes it upon himself to judge which untrained man shall be permitted to be officers of a new regiment, and which shall not be so permitted. And that, too, after the whole list had been recommended by the best general commanding officer Canada ever had!"—Hamilton Spectator.

It is a good thing that Lord Dundonald gave his statement to Colonel Hughes as well as to the minister of militia. If he had not replied in this way to the question of Colonel Hughes all the inconvenient portions of his statement would probably have been withheld from the public as confidential papers.

Those government organs which ridiculed the idea that the Canadian woolen industry required additional protection, have apparently changed their minds since the budget speech.

Lord Dundonald was indiscreet. It is a pity that the offense of Mr. Fisher did not stop at indiscretion.

MONCTON RACES.

Large list of Entries from All Over the Provinces.

MONCTON, N. B., June 18.—Following are the entries for the Moncton races on Friday and Saturday of next week:

2.30 class—Clayton Junior, R. Hobert, Moncton; Annie Brevet, Thomas Raymond, Fairville; Lord Alverston, E. LeRoi Willis, Sydney; Sunol Prince, H. A. McArthur, Sussex; Drusell, J. T. Prescott, Sussex.

2.55 Class—Verly, R. Hebert, Moncton; E. Stillboy, Fred Warren, Springhill; Cassimira, D. W. Wilbur, Moncton; Viola Mae, A. J. McManus, Memramcook; Kickapoo, Alden A. Black, Amherst.

3.40 Class—Miss Arrow Wood, Thos. Raymond, Fairville; Dewey Guy, Fred Warren, Springhill; Bonnie Charlie and Harry, D. W. Wilbur, Moncton; Sim, J. A. McCann, Moncton; Sweeney P. A. T. Ester, Amherst.

Free-for-all—Helen R. and Park Campbell, Fred Warren, Springhill; Sunassie, Frank Boutiller, Halifax; Gully, E. LeRoi Willis, Sydney; Tonika, F. A. Tetier, Amherst.

The French defeated the Thistles in a league game this evening, 5 to 3.

Merrell & Sutherland.



2 Big Specials

Shirt Waists.

WHITE LAWN, 88c.
BLACK SATEEN, \$1.00

No. 639—Fine White Lawn Shirt Waist made in this season's best style. Front trimmed with two rows wide insertion and 2 tucks, back with 4 tucks, 4 tucks in each sleeve, tucked stock collar and cuffs. Sizes 32 to 42. A stylish perfect fitting waist for only 88c.

No. 502—Black Mercerised Sateen Waist, extra fine material, finished with 6 wide tucks and 78 rows of tailor stitching. New sleeve and tab stock collar. Value \$1.50. Our special \$1.00

Send 6c. extra for postage and we will forward either or both of the above waists by return mail.

Merrell & Sutherland,
27-29 Charlotte Street,
(Opp. Y. M. C. A.)
ST. JOHN, N. B.

50 Members of Congress Send Letters of Endorsement To the Inventor of the Great Catarrh Remedy, Pe-ru-na.

Congressman Lindsay from North Carolina.
Writes: "My secretary had as bad a case of catarrh as I ever saw, and since he has taken one bottle of Peru-na he seems like a different man."—Bernard A. Lindsay, Taylorsville, N. C.

Congressman Ogden from Louisiana.
Writes: "I can conscientiously recommend your Peru-na."—E. W. Ogden, Benton, La.

Congressman Smith from Illinois.
Writes from Marquette, Ill.: "I have taken one bottle of Peru-na for my catarrh and I feel very much benefited."—Geo. W. Smith.

Congressman Thompson from Ohio.
Writes: "I have used several bottles of Peru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head."—David Thompson, Napoleon, O.

Congressman Duggan from Minnesota.
Writes from Owatonna, Minn.: "Your Peru-na has been used by myself and friends not only as a cure for catarrh but also as an admirable tonic for physical recuperation."—J. M. Duggan.

Congressman Thompson from Kentucky.
Writes: "Besides being one of the very best tonics Peru-na is a good, substantial catarrh remedy."—Phil. D. Thompson.

Senator Thurston of Nebraska.
Writes from Omaha, Neb.: "Peru-na entirely relieved me of a very irritating cough."—J. M. Thurston.

Congressman Worthington from Nevada.
Writes: "I have taken one bottle of Peru-na and it has benefited me immensely."—H. G. Worthington.

Congressman Baughman from Alabama.
Writes: "Your Peru-na is one of the best medicines I ever tried."—J. H. Baughman, Fayette, Ala.

Congressman Powers from Vermont.
Writes from Morrisville, Vt.: "I can recommend Peru-na as an excellent family remedy."—H. Henry Powers.

Senator Sullivan from Mississippi.
Writes from Oxford, Miss.: "I take pleasure in recommending your great national catarrh cure, Peru-na, as the best I have ever tried."—W. V. Sullivan.

Congressman Sower of Michigan.
Writes from Port Austin, Mich.: "I have found Peru-na a very efficient and speedy remedy for a persistent and annoying cough."—H. G. Sower.

Senator McMillan of Louisiana.
Writes: "Peru-na is an excellent tonic. I have used it sufficiently to say that I believe it to be all that you claim for it."—S. D. McMillan, New Orleans, La.

Congressman Brownlow of Tennessee.
Writes: "I have taken three bottles of Peru-na and feel satisfied that I am now almost, if not perfectly, cured of catarrh of the stomach."—W. F. Brownlow, Jonesboro, Tenn.

Senator Mallory of Florida.
Writes from Pensacola, Fla.: "I have used your excellent remedy, Peru-na, and have recommended it both as a tonic and a safe catarrh remedy."—Stephen B. Mallory.

Senator Butler of South Carolina.
U. S. Senator M. O. Butler writes: "I can recommend Peru-na for dyspepsia and stomach trouble."—M. O. Butler, Edgfield, S. C.

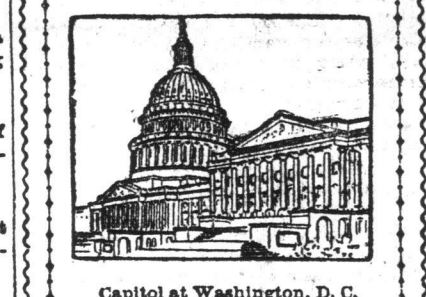
Congressman Brookshire of Indiana.
Says: "From what my friends say Peru-na is a good tonic and a safe catarrh cure."—E. V. Brookshire, Crawfordville, Ind.

Congressman Doolittle of West Virginia.
Writes from Wheeling, W. Va.: "I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recommending your excellent remedy."—B. B. Doolittle.

Congressman Brodick of Kansas.
Writes from Holton, Kas.: "I have taken two bottles of Peru-na and find it to be an excellent remedy for cold and throat trouble."—Case Brodick.

Congressman Yoder of Ohio.
Writes: "I only used Peru-na for a short time and am thoroughly satisfied as to its merits."—S. Yoder, Lima, O.

Congressman Mahon of Pennsylvania.
Writes from Chambersburg, Pa.: "I commend Peru-na as a substantial tonic."—Thad. M. Mahon.



Congressman Duggan of Ohio.
Writes from Jackson, O.: "I recommend Peru-na to anyone in need of an invigorating tonic."—Irvine Duggan.

Congressman Barham from California.
Writes from Santa Rosa, Cal.: "I used your Peru-na and can cheerfully recommend it."—J. A. Barham.

Congressman Dewese from Indiana.
Writes: "Peru-na should be in every household."—John I. Dewese.

Congressman Turner from Kansas.
Writes: "Peru-na is certainly a cure for catarrh."—E. J. Turner.

Other members of Congress who endorse Peru-na.
Ex-U. S. Senator, B. F. Rice, of Oklahoma.
Congressman Fred. S. Goodrich, of Florida.

Congressman Harry Skinner, of North Carolina.
Ex-Congressman L. P. Featherstone, of Beaumont, Texas.

Congressman J. H. Huling, of West Virginia.
Congressman D. L. Russell, of North Carolina.

Congressman Spencer Blackburn of North Carolina.
Congressman Turner of New York.
Congressman Culbertson, of Texas.
Congressman Nunn, of Tennessee.
Congressman Fitzpatrick, from Kentucky.

Congressman Purman, from Florida.
Congressman Hazleton, Wisconsin.
Congressman Barlow, from Nevada.
U. S. Senator Call, of Florida.

For free book address the Peru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

KURO. SENDS

HIS REGRETS.

Russians Had Intended to

Attack.

But While They Waited Their Brigades

Were Cut to Pieces by

the Japs.

A NEW HORSE SHOE.

Samuel T. Coughle of Fairville Has

Been Granted a Patent.

Samuel T. Coughle, the Fairville blacksmith, has been granted a patent for a new kind of horse shoe, which he hopes will be a success. The trouble with horse shoes is that they slip on ice, and many inventors have tried to overcome this difficulty. It is claimed by blacksmiths that the old-fashioned calks are by far the best, but these have never been made so as to be adjusted satisfactorily. Some patent calks, taking but a small and somewhat weak hold on the roadway, give a fair amount of satisfaction, but blacksmiths have been looking for an adjustable horse made calk. This Mr. Coughle claims to have made. His calks are the regular old-fashioned type, but in the front and ends of the shoe are dovetailed channels, in which the upturned portions of the calks are placed. The shoe at these points is thicker than usual, and through these thick parts screws hold the calks in place. These screws are in position parallel to the ground. Mr. Coughle has now a number of samples at his place in Fairville.

KEPT POOR BY DOCTORS' BILLS.

Many a family is kept poor by doctors' bills when just as good and oftentimes better results could be obtained by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills which sell at 25 cents a box of twenty-five pills. As one pill a day is the most frequent dose under any circumstances there is no treatment obtainable which costs so little and at the same time none which brings about such excellent results in derangement of the kidneys, liver and bowels.

AYLMER SUCCEEDS DUNDONALD.
OTTAWA, June 18.—Col. Lord Aylmer has been appointed Dundonald's successor as general officer commanding his duties to begin on the 15th inst. Mr. Lord Aylmer says there will be no confusion, and that everything will move like clock-work. "Dundonald may do as he wishes," was the curt way he answered an inquiry as to the movements of the dismissed officer.

GOVERNOR

OF FINLAND

Shot Three Times by

Prominent Lawyer.

Affair the Outcome of Russian

Policy—Governor Was Disliked.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—General Bobrikoff, governor of Finland, was shot and mortally wounded at 11 o'clock this morning at the entrance of the Finnish senate at Helsingfors.

His assassin, a man named Schaumann, immediately committed suicide. Schaumann is believed to be a member of what is known as the Finnish Patriotic party.

Governor Bobrikoff was known to be at Helsingfors. Schaumann was a lawyer.

Three shots were fired, two of which caused slight wounds in the neck and chest. The third bullet penetrated the abdomen and necessitated a serious operation which was successfully performed after the sacrament had been administered to General Bobrikoff. The bullet was extracted and a portion of the intestines removed.

While the book address the Peru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, is in the hands of the authorities, it is known here that the motives behind Schaumann's act, the authorities entertain no doubt that it grew out of opposition to the policy of the Russification of Finland.

The assassin, a son of Senator Schaumann, immediately committed suicide. Bobrikoff was shot in the stomach and neck. He is being brought to St. Petersburg in a special condition. The attack is ascribed to Finnish patriotism. Schaumann is believed to be a member of what is known as the Finnish Patriotic party.

General Count Bobrikoff, who was appointed governor of Finland in 1899, made himself very popular by his severe measures against the press of Finland and the same manner in which he followed out the policy of Russia towards the Finns. This led to serious rioting at Helsingfors in 1902, which was suppressed by Cossacks. The last recorded act of General Bobrikoff was in March of this year, when he issued a prohibition forbidding the people to darken their windows at "unusual hours." People who chose to go to bed before 10 o'clock at night were subject to heavy fines. This step was due to the neglect of the Finns to illuminate their houses in honor of the beginning of the war with Japan.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Bought
Bears the Signature of
Jas. H. Watson

CITY

Recent Events in

Together With Co

Correspon

Exch

The first straw were brought down Mr. DeJoy of the

Judge Landry of W. Emerson of the Royal

The local life of the Halifax was very

Along the river early of the day

The "Herald" of the morning of the day

Charles Weddell the city yesterday from their bride

Frederick where junior member of Weddell & Son.

In attempting to Potter, at Calais, she was loaded with a

some planking. Count to \$150.

John C. Douglas the Gazette Pub. Ray, C. B. has

St. Paul's Presby. town, for slander

is alleged to have mon.

OF USE

Once you become merits of Dr. Chase's

every home, you being without it.

scald head, tetter, burns, scalds and irritation and eruptions extraordinary

der.

BADLY

AMHERST, Jun man, an employe Co., was severely

ed this morning seven o'clock. H

the machinery was badly mangle

injured internally broken. The

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IN NORTH

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CHATHAM, N besting of the Northumberland

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Provincial Dis

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OTTAWA, June

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