

ADVERTISING RATES.
\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.
For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.
Special contracts made for time advertisements.
Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.
The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 12 cents is sent in ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for one year.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
A. FRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

NOTICE.

When a subscriber wishes the address on the paper changed to another Post Office, the OLD ADDRESS should ALWAYS be sent with the new one.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 9, 1902.

HOW MR. TARTE WOULD SETTLE IT.

Some enthusiastic advocate of the union of Newfoundland with Canada has predicted that in the event of union the French shore difficulty would be settled by Mr. Tarte in a week. The basis of Mr. Tarte's settlement may be inferred from the treatment of the case by La Patrie. For the better understanding of the Patrie's position it should be remembered that the governor of St. Pierre has been in Canada and travelled about the country a good deal as the guest of Mr. Tarte. Also it should be borne in mind that St. Pierre is the headquarters of the fishermen who operate on the French shore of Newfoundland. La Patrie says:

For a long time we have not heard of the French shore trouble in Newfoundland, and one might say that the question has fallen into the water. The mastery inactivity of Mr. Chamberlain has caused this matter to disappear from live questions of international controversy. It is well not to lose sight of the fact that this is not a local difficulty. Along the coast where France has rights that she has caused to be respected there is no complaint. The Newfoundland fishermen think that the presence on their shore of a great number of French vessels, and the operation of establishments for the preparation of fish is a good and profitable thing. All the French shore fishermen come from St. John, where it is exploited by political parties. . . . Turn about the parties bring up, according to the necessities of their cause, the French trouble, and demand the repeal of the treaty. It is true that the movement is not dangerous and that it is quickly suppressed when a note comes from Downing street.

It is a political pastime to which no more importance should be attached than belongs to it. La Patrie proceeds to show the absurdity of the case of Newfoundland against the French by citing what it calls a most original incident. The story is that a Frenchman named Tayan had a lobster factory at a place called Black Duck Brook. A calf belonging to Mrs. Young, a British subject, who has a farm in the neighborhood, strayed among Tayan's boxes of canned lobsters. This gentleman got his rifle, shot and wounded the animal. Mrs. Young at once made complaint to the commander of the French cruiser on the spot, who told her that this was no marine affair, as the animal was not a sea calf. She then went to the commander of the British cruiser, who told her that it was no affair of his.

A Newfoundland paper, the Western Star, published near that place, makes energetic protest. "Such is life on the French shore," under the modus vivendi," says the Star, a remark which seems to be a cause of mirth to Mr. Tarte's Patrie, which says the incident will probably not create serious complications between England and France.

Perhaps not, but the event has some significance. France has the right to take fish on the French shore and to cure them on the coast. This the French have construed into the right to trap lobsters on the coast. From that they have claimed jurisdiction to build lobster factories and can lobsters. The next step was to claim exclusive rights and refuse to allow British subjects to fish in these waters. Then came the claim that when a Frenchman had built a lobster factory no Newfoundland might build one near him. Finally comes the assertion of the right to shoot the cattle of the Newfoundland settlers living in the neighborhood.

If Mr. Tarte thinks that this is all right he is certainly not the man to settle the question. From that point of view it is settled now. Moreover if the Laurier government hopes to welcome Newfoundland into union it would be well to put a muzzle on La

Patrie. The St. Pierre construction of the French shore claims is not satisfactory to Newfoundland. A few years ago after enjoying the hospitality of Governor Menier, Mr. Tarte made trouble for himself and his government by endorsing the policy of the French owner of Anticosti, and by assailing the moral character of the injured residents of Fox Bay, whom he accused of piracy and wrecking. After consultation with another French governor, the minister shows a similar animosity to the injured Newfoundlanders on the French shore.

THE BOERS' WORST ENEMIES.

Mr. Reitz, who was the Transvaal secretary of state and became the virtual head of the Boer government after the flight of Kruger, has recently been expressing his dislike of the pro-Boer statesmen of Great Britain. The charge against the English liberals is that they led the Boers to expect their sympathy and to count on the sympathy of the English people. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's ambiguous utterances, Mr. Morley's open denunciation of the British cause, the appeals of Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Stead were all calculated to encourage the Boers into longer resistance. It was believed in the Boer camps that the British nation was not in sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain, who was declared to be the author of the war. The hope was fostered that the British taxpayers would refuse to pay the cost of the war, and that the government would be forced to give it up. This hope, which the belief that foreign nations would intervene caused the Boers to continue to fight months after they knew they were beaten. Those who encouraged the belief may be satisfied with their work. They have caused the unnecessary sacrifice of many lives on both sides. Their advocacy of peace at any price has given the country more war at any price. It is a happy thing that the Boer leaders have learned the truth, and that now they recognize Mr. Chamberlain as a better friend than those opponents of his, who led the Boers on to useless resistance and needless bloodshed.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The inquiry into the management of the school for the deaf and dumb at Fredericton has been adjourned to St. John. It is not very clear why this change was ordered, since the commission resided at Fredericton and the school is there. The staff of the school, most of the gentlemen connected with the outside management, the counsel in the case, and probably the clerk and stenographer live at Fredericton or in that vicinity. The prosecutors are St. John people and the witnesses come from all parts of the province. Apparently the change of venue has been ordered for other reasons than the convenience of the greater number of the persons who will find it necessary to attend. Still the reasons may be good, as they seem to have weight with the attorney general. The public, however, is not so much concerned about the place of the hearing as its thoroughness and fairness. No definite statement of the charges against the management has been published, and it is left to curious or interested persons to guess what may be involved in the accusations of immorality. The Telegraph, whose manager and editor have made the charges and are the only newspaper men admitted to the hearings, has explained that the evidence given on Saturday would be sufficient for publication in the Telegraph. This is rather suggestive. Meanwhile the rule against the public discussion of charges before the courts, and attempts to prejudice either side of a pending case applies with peculiar force on this occasion. We note that the Fredericton Gleaner is rather severe in its reflections on the Telegraph, and one of its correspondents takes occasion to remind Mr. Milligan of the Rothery's forgery. But even though Mr. Milligan showed no displeasure over the Rothery's crime, and no disposition to hunt down the person who made use of his name in forwarding the forged documents, he is not thereby excused from exposing other offences. If Mr. Milligan believes that such immoralities have been committed as he is understood to have charged he does no more than his duty in promoting this inquiry. But it is highly improper and grossly unfair for any journal at this stage to assume the functions of the commissioner and pronounce judgment either directly or by suggestion. There is not a word of evidence yet known to the public calculated to support the charges or to contradict them.

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.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN
S. KERR & SON,
ODDFELLOWS
HALL.

DEAF AND DUMB INQUIRY

Is Now Going on Behind Closed Doors.

All Press Representatives Except Those Connected With the St. John Telegraph Being Excluded by Commissioner Barry.

(Gleaner, July 3.)

The inquiry into the Deaf and Dumb Institution affairs was again taken up at 10 o'clock this morning at the municipalities room at the parliament building.

Mr. Phinney read orders in council relating to the erection of the brick building and the occupation of the present one.

The question of appointing a stenographer other than the official one was discussed, but it was decided to let the matter stand for the present. Mr. Gregory thought it would be important for the institution to have copies of the evidence.

Mr. Gregory asked for the order of particulars and stated that if the commissioner intended making such order he would like it made without delay.

The commissioner stated he could not make such an order, as he had no power to enforce complainants to file particulars of specific charges if they refused to do so.

Henry Chestnut, treasurer of the institution, was the first witness called. Examined by Mr. Phinney, he said: He had been treasurer since April 14, 1887, in succession to Geo. A. Ferley.

He started a set of books of his own. He thought he was asked by Hon. Mr. Blair to accept the office. He attended meetings of the committee of management when in town. He voted at the meeting of the managing committee, but did not work after the cash. He received information in a general way at the meetings regarding the management of the institution. He had charge of the government and county grants. The bequests of the late Mr. Ketchum came into his hands as treasurer. He also received from other parties, and some donations such as one from Rev. Isaac Baird and others in 1888 and 1889. He also received a cheque of \$10 from the Ketchum estate. He also received sums on account of rent and pastures which were handed to him by Mr. Woodbridge. Mr. Chestnut gave a list of amounts and dates and when they were paid without any order.

He had not received money from rents the past couple of years. Had no record of property held by the institution. He supposed rents were paid without any order to the institution. The old institution was destroyed by fire in September. He had received insurance for \$1,000 from Mr. Woodbridge. One witness from the Ketchum estate. He had also received \$400, \$500 of which went to a special deposit in the bank and at interest, and a balance was left over. He presumed the money went to the purchase of property. He paid out money upon orders from Mr. Woodbridge. It was all handled for the benefit of the institution. He had no order in the order book. He did not handle the accounts of the institution; when Mr. Woodbridge wanted money for expenses from the treasury he would draw a cheque and Mr. Chestnut explained the different amounts paid out on order of Mr. Woodbridge which were for salaries, fuel, bread, lumber and other things. He had no order which had been audited. Since he had been treasurer he had received different amounts of grants from the government and he gave a list of the grants received.

Mr. Chestnut stated his accounts had been audited and certified by Mr. Spurgeon, chairman, and Mr. Creed, auditor. If he had not been audited he would not have been treasurer. In the special deposit fund was \$23,000, being made up of a \$1,000 bequest from R. Hocken, \$500 from the late Mr. Ketchum, \$800 from fire insurance and the balance of the above. FREDERICTON, July 3.—Upon resuming after recess, Mr. Chestnut the witness said he did not handle any subscription to the institution. He was spent in the morning session. He was asked for the building fund of \$1,000 a year for twelve years, no part of that passed through his hands. He hoped all orders upon him as treasurer signed by Mr. Woodbridge. He had no statement of property owned by the institution or by Woodbridge. The property of the institution was discussed only casually at meetings of the board. No member of the board received pay for his services.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gregory, counsel for Woodbridge, Mr. Chestnut said neither he nor any member of the board understood that any responsibility in connection with debts of the institution attached to them or to any person except Woodbridge. The board of trustees was only advisory. Witness was one of the building committee which supervised the erection of the building destroyed by fire. He was treasurer of the building fund and drew all cheques in connection therewith. Witness produced contracts and papers in connection with the building destroyed by fire. He was examining them. The amounts of the government and county grants came to him as treasurer direct, and Woodbridge did not handle them as he had never known of an instance of Woodbridge giving an order upon him for anything not in connection with the institution. The board had nothing to do with the selection of the institution or the management of the institution. He (Chestnut) attended nearly all meetings of the board and had never heard of immorality in Woodbridge's account.

At 5 o'clock the inquiry adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow. (The Gleaner's Report.) FREDERICTON, July 4.—Commissioner Barry resumed his inquiry into the charges against the Fredericton Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, preferred by the manager of the St. John Telegraph, at 10 o'clock this morning. The only person present besides the counsel and those immediately concerned

of trustees of the institution. Able S. Clarke of Hartford, an instructor in the deaf and dumb school there, and who has been secured by the commissioner as an interpreter, was in attendance.

Some discussion took place between the counsel as to whether the inquiry into the financial management of the institution, already begun, should be continued or the charges of immorality taken up. Mr. Gregory and Mr. Slipp contended that since the inquiry into the first charge had begun it should be finished before other charges were taken up. Mr. Phinney, on behalf of the Telegraph, contended that the complainant now had witnesses here and were prepared to go on with the charges of immorality, which Mr. Woodbridge had asked at the first meeting of the commission should be first investigated, and they thought that these charges should be now taken up. Commissioner Barry ruled that the financial part of the inquiry should be dropped for the present, and that the fourth charge, that of immorality, should be investigated.

PRESS REPRESENTATIVES EXCLUDED.
Mr. Phinney then made application that the representatives of the press be excluded from the enquiry as the evidence would be of a delicate character and the witnesses would be intimidated by the public. The inquiry should be strictly private, only those persons necessary to the inquiry being allowed to attend.

Mr. Gregory agreed with the counsel for the institution that it was desirable that certain portions of the enquiry should be private, but two of the staff of the St. John Telegraph, manager and stenographer, were present as complainants; and it was not fair to the public that the public should be excluded and all other press representatives be excluded. Evidence had already been given of the manner in which the Telegraph representative distorted the facts in their report of the public hearing. The inquiry should be unfair to allow him to make reports to suit himself and to other newspapers.

Mr. Gregory then made application that the representatives of the press be excluded from the enquiry as the evidence would be of a delicate character and the witnesses would be intimidated by the public. The inquiry should be strictly private, only those persons necessary to the inquiry being allowed to attend.

MR. AND MRS. J. HARVEY BROWN.
Mr. Brown stated that Mrs. Brown had been allowed to accompany the witnesses. The latter, he stated, would be asked that she might be able to speak and their peculiar temperaments and from the delicate nature of the subject of the institution, it was deemed even necessary that the girls should have even giving evidence. It could well be understood that they would be in an awkward position if they were to be asked to give evidence and they should have the protection of a witness. Mrs. Brown had a deep interest in the girls and had accompanied them here and otherwise befriended them. She had been asked that she might be allowed to be with the girls while they are in the institution.

Mr. Gregory and Mr. Slipp strongly protested against the presence of Mrs. Brown, and all women, in the courtroom, to the presence of a suitable lady, recognized as such by the court. The court, however, refused to allow Mrs. Brown to be present. Mr. Gregory and Mr. Slipp then withdrew from the courtroom.

MR. MILLIGAN
Then asked by Mr. Woodbridge excluded as he had been shown to be more or less under his influence. This the commissioner did not accept. Mr. Woodbridge, being one of the principal parties to the charges, in fact the charges are against him. Mr. Milligan, in addition to the charges, and which he did not think that the witnesses should be asked to give evidence in relation to two or three of the girls being in the institution at the same time, that met with the approval of the counsel.

Mr. Milligan then asked by Mr. Woodbridge excluded as he had been shown to be more or less under his influence. This the commissioner did not accept. Mr. Woodbridge, being one of the principal parties to the charges, in fact the charges are against him. Mr. Milligan, in addition to the charges, and which he did not think that the witnesses should be asked to give evidence in relation to two or three of the girls being in the institution at the same time, that met with the approval of the counsel.

FREDERICTON, July 6.—The deaf and dumb institution was closed today for the day. Mr. Woodbridge, who was in the institution, was asked to meet there at 10 a. m. on Monday.

Prof. Woodbridge and his counsel and the managing committee of the institution protested strongly against the taking of the commission to St. John, on the ground that it would entail far greater expense and inconvenience. The reason urged by the complainants for wishing the commission adjourned to St. John was that many of the witnesses were now there, and this seemed to outweigh in the mind of Commissioner Barry the objection raised by the defence that it would be more convenient as well as less expensive to bring the deaf mutes required as witnesses to Fredericton than to take the whole commission, defendants, counsel and counsel to St. John.

FOR SYSTEMIC CATARRH

Peculiar to Summer Pe-ru-na Gives Prompt and Permanent Relief.



Clem G. Moore, Editor of the Advocate-Democrat of Crawfordville, Ga., writes the Peruna Medicine Company as follows: "Gentlemen:—After four years of intense suffering, caused by systemic catarrh, which I contracted while editing, and traveling for my paper, I have been greatly relieved by the use of Peruna. I gave up work during these years of torture, tried various remedies and many doctors, but all the permanent relief came from the use of Peruna. My trouble was called indigestion, but it was catarrh all through my system, and a few bottles of Peruna made me feel like another person, noting the improvement after I had used the first bottle. Peruna is undoubtedly the best catarrh remedy ever compounded."—CLEM G. MOORE.

Judge Wm. T. Zenor, of Washington, D. C., writes from 218 N. Capital Street, Washington, D. C.:

"I take pleasure in saying that I can cheerfully recommend the use of Peruna as a remedy for catarrhal trouble and as a most excellent tonic for general conditions."—WM. T. ZENOR.

Mrs. Amanda Morrill, 188 Reid street, Elizabeth, N. J., writes: "I have been sick over two years with nervous prostration and general debility, and heart trouble. I have had four doctors; all said that I could not get well. I had not walked a step in nine months, suffering with partial paralysis and palpitation of the heart every other day, and had become so reduced in flesh as to be a mere skeleton weighing only 85 pounds. "Up to this date I have taken Peruna for seven months. I have saved my life."

Assembly hall at the Normal school is being used as a class room for Floyd work and the French department class room for cardboard work. Prof. G. W. Ganong of Smith's College, Northampton, Mass., is the city accompanied by friend. They will leave on Monday for the Tobique, where they will spend several weeks in scientific investigation. Prof. Ganong has previously visited the Tobique, and has written most interesting and instructive notes on that region. He spent last summer on Miramichi. Allen Glover, a young man who was hurt on Thursday night by falling from a train near Harvey, is now at the hospital here. Dr. Keith found on examination that he was seriously injured. His leg was broken in such a way that the bone protruded from a large wound, and the upper part of the thigh was also broken, and it is feared that he is injured in the lower part of the back. The hurt on his head does not seem to be very serious. The accident happened near midnight, and the injured man lay beside the railway track all night, during most of which heavy rain fell.

Winter Winslow of Upper Woodstock, who has been here for some weeks in poor health, the guest of his brother, Dr. Byron Winslow, was today taken to the hospital for treatment. He is suffering from ear trouble. Rev. Dr. Chapman of the Methodist church travelled this evening, as a special large congregation being present. Although the reverend gentleman has been here only a year, he has made many friends who regret his departure. He is in poor health and is retiring from the ministry, and will make his home at Amherst, N. S. Rev. James Rogers, late of the Nova Scotia conference, will succeed Mr. Chapman as pastor here.

HOMEWARD BOUND.
OTTAWA, July 8.—The official announcement of the home coming of the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles was received this afternoon through a message to the governor general from the men at Fort Natal. The men sailed on July 28th, and are due in Canada on July 28th. These men did not see any fighting in South Africa, but their desire can be taken as an expression of what their desire would have been, and no doubt they would have acquitted themselves as creditably as the soldiers of the other regiments have done. Although they have simply gone through a long sea voyage and had scarcely landed when they were called back, they return minus several of their comrades. One was killed at sea, one died on board ship from sickness and one has died since their return stay in South Africa. Several have also suffered from enteric fever and are dangerously ill at Fort Natal. There are still about 1,000 men of the four regiments in Africa and about one quarter of the commissioned officers' names do not appear in the list sent. They will very probably leave the latter part of the present week on the troopship Corinthian, when she lands at Halifax all of the Canadians except a few who have joined the British regiments and the South African constabulary will be at home. The men on the Corinthian will no doubt receive a great welcome on their arrival at Halifax. The following is the list sent today: 3rd regiment—Lieut. Col. V. A. S. Williams, Captains C. T. VanStraubelle, H. W. Henderson, S. A. MacKenzie, W. W. Nasmyth, E. C. Arnold, Lieut. H. Reed, C. H. Hill, A. H. Lee,

CITY

Recent Events

Together With from Cor and Ex

Macaulay, Brown, McDonald property recently advertised. Sailors are now St. John than for their wages are high. Smallpox is dying. Co. There are now in Charlton Woodstock.

It is current street. Investigation into the Adorno Pez menaced by the in.

A pipeful of "A Tobacco" will burn "Test it". "Save the Tags."

The steamer De Fredericton had a water continues for twenty years has s up the service so.

The steamer De Fredericton had a water continues for twenty years has s up the service so.

Another oil well Joseph's last week produced during the day as soon as being constructed talk of refineries.

Among the passed at Ottawa were wickers—one of the Brothers, dealers planning marriage. B. Melanson, Upper couple.

A pipeful of "A Tobacco" will burn "Test it". "Save the Tags."

The death is a of W. R. Macke many years in St. a member of the Brothers, dealers older readers who Mr. Macke's.

The death is a of John N. Cam Monday, June 30, Willow Bank, Bu B. The deceased was a member of the disposition, and missed by all friends.

A Nova Scotia yesterday brought to this A I apples. The apples are in the first lot for port for some of tered splendidly.

HOME Officer, James. End forces, has leave of absence night on a visit land. The follow filled by Charles for some years, a year and a h went on duty of.

ANOTHER A daring robbery the police Satur rick Rodgers of stolen. On the follow cash stolen. On longed to Mr. to place it in the balance belongs. There was no sh been broken into chief entered by.

LOCH LO There will be Londond on Saturday. Distance will be pected ten or a pete for the W. On the follow inst. Commodore having a regatt proceeds from pliated to build pal church at Raymond a very Tourist Associa engraved on it.

S. H. Barker yacht at the sea the press. Stable at \$ a m. The regatta of day will be a proceeds to go to.

DR. A. CATARRH

During the vacation, suppose you cook less and play more. Grape-Nuts, the food that makes breakfast so easy to get all the year 'round, is the ideal food for that purpose. Grape-Nuts is thoroughly cooked at the factory by food experts, and is always ready to serve with the addition of cream. You can save yourself the heat from cooking and the time and exertion necessary to prepare other food, by its use. Its high nutrition gives strength and nourishment without the internal heat of most and other heavy food, keeping the temperature of the body cool and comfortable; its delicious flavor pleases every palate. Flincker and camper as well as the housewife preparing the regular meals at home, can pass a pleasant and enjoyable summer by the use of this ready prepared and easily digested food and will miss the usual heavy and sluggish feeling generally felt in hot weather. Many pleasant ways of changing the form of use found in recipe book in each package.