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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,

ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 9, 1906.

AN UNINSTRUCTED ADVISER.

A few days ago the Sun made mention of a Scottish candidate for the imperial parliament, who in discussing the question of imperial trade relations informed his Aberdeenshire neighbors that during his tour in the United States...

But what better has Canada a right to expect? Here we have our own Canadian Magazine, which is devoted largely to the purpose of instructing Canadians about their own country, copying similar slanders from our own Argus, a weekly Montreal journal of literature and criticism of the higher class.

We do not propose to dispute here or discuss the question of the merits of Halifax as a winter port. That is another story. But it is singularly unfortunate that a writer who counsels the study of maps and other sources of information should disseminate the foolish and baseless statement that the route to St. John is subject to ice impediments.

A COLLEGE JUBILEE.

During the last half century St. Francis Xavier University at Antigonish has rendered important educational service in eastern Nova Scotia. While, like the other colleges in this country, it is open to students of all races and creeds, and while numbering all among its alumni, the school has been regarded as especially the alma mater of the Scottish Roman Catholics.

Chisholm and McNeill are all clan names, and Dr. Thompson comes of the same kingdom. Among the governors and professors are Macintosh, McEneaney, two Camerons, McPherson, McKenna and MacGillivray. Whether they be Catholic or Protestant, the Scots of Cape Breton Island and of Antigonish, if they are not descended from soldiers, are likely to trace their ancestry to some of the islands or coast places which the tenants were compelled to leave by the loss of their holdings.

Fifty years ago it might well be considered a bold and ambitious undertaking in view of the limited financial resources of the people and the condition of the common schools, to establish an institution for higher learning at Antigonish. But the thing was done, and the school has been maintained ever since, growing larger, increasing its staff, equipment and effectiveness, and adapting itself to modern requirements.

MR. BURNS AND OTHERS.

We have now in Canada two members of the imperial parliament from London city. These are Mr. John Burns, leader of the labor party, and also one of the chief men on the liberal side of the house of commons, and Mr. Baker, who recently won for the liberals the by-election in Finsbury. While Canada is always a good country to visit, we would probably not be wrong in attributing to the Chamberlain programme some part of the influence which brings so many public men to the Dominion from Great Britain this year.

DISPLEASURE IN TOKIO.

There is anger in Tokio over the terms of peace. This must have been expected by the commissioners who made the treaty, and by the Mikado's advisers. But they have shown the same courage in braving the displeasure of the multitude at home that they have displayed in other directions.

The boards of trade have been discussing the union of the maritime provinces, the union of Canada and Newfoundland, and the union of Canada and the British West Indies.

The statement of the Argus reprinted in the Canadian Magazine, is too much even for a Halifax paper. The Recorder of that city says: "The accident in the St. Lawrence would indicate that after all for fast mail boats Halifax is the only ideal port. St. John will not relish the thought of being classed as an ice-bound port—"

Campbellton town has a new weekly paper. The Tribune is published by Charles S. O. Crockett. It makes a good appearance, and contains a good budget of Restigouche news.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION AND THE PREFERENCE.

It is altogether probable that the tariff commission will hear a good deal during the autumn tour against the Canadian tariff preference. The truth is that the one-sided preference is not intensely popular in this country. Canadians are more than willing to join the other parts of the Empire in the adoption of a policy of mutual preference, but it is not quite the same thing to give tariff concessions to countries which admit foreign goods on the same terms as those from Canada.

An awkward statement made over and over again in England by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the jubilee year has stood in the way of a declaration which the government has often been constrained to make. Sir Wilfrid, unfortunately, is on record as having told the British people that the Canadian preference was a free gift, and that no tariff concession to Canada was expected in return for it.

Year before last Mr. Fielding in his budget speech gave an intimation that his standpoint was somewhat different from that of his leader. The minister of finance then observed that the Canadian preference did not seem to be valued highly in Great Britain, and that if this indifference remained the preference might be discontinued.

When Mr. Fielding stated that the Canadian tariff preference was not appreciated in the mother country he was justified by the whole tenor of the tariff discussion in the United Kingdom. Every day Mr. Chamberlain is challenged to say whether Canada gives any concessions in exchange for the proposed imperial preference. The question either assumes that a out of one-third in the Canadian tariff in favor of Great Britain is not worth a like concession in the mother country, or that this is a permanent feature of the Canadian system and has nothing to do with the Chamberlain programme.

Again, the exporters of the British West Indies, and presumably the producers also, insist that the Canadian preference on West India goods is of no value unless it is paid over directly in the form of a bounty to the West India shipper. The out of one-third in Canada, together with the tariff on German sugar, has transferred to the whole of the Canadian sugar trade to the British colonies in the West Indies and South America.

It is possible, in view of these various representations, that Mr. Fielding will at the next session of parliament in Canada previous to the establishment of the preference. He may place all countries on the same footing, except those subject to the surtax, and then declare that Canada is open to negotiate with the rest of the Empire for a reciprocal customs preference.

But the record of the government in regard to preference is already filled with contradictions and inconsistencies. Already Mr. Fielding has shown both in Canada and in England that he has changed his ground. The Chamberlain campaign and the repeated declarations of British statesmen that Canada is offering nothing in exchange for the required preference have been in Canada Sir Michael Hicks-Beech propounded that question the other day.

The fact that Sir Wilfrid had the power and the desire to appoint Mr. Forster, and to compel him to retire, is a fact which is not mentioned by the premier at Regina.

THE PROSPECTIVE COAL STRIKE.

It is supposed that another great strike is impending in the hard coal district of Pennsylvania. The men demand an eight-hour day without decrease of pay. It may be remembered that the last trouble was settled by a reference or arbitration. That was not long ago, and the question is all unsettled again.

Substantially all the hard coal miners belong to one group of owners, who form a close organization. The mines and the railways on which the coal is transported are controlled by this single combine. There is no sign that these proprietors are disturbed over the prospect. They are waiting calmly for the ultimatum.

If the mine owners are not concerned for the welfare of the men who work for them, or for the welfare of the consumers of coal, there is no reason why they should be in a position to offer an acceptable settlement. Some concession may be made to the men. This burden also will be transferred to the consumer with a few hundred per cent added.

On the whole the strike will be a sad thing for the housekeeper, whose fuel is already very high. It will cause many families to suffer from the cold. Likewise it will be bad for the miners, who will have to suffer greatly during the period of idleness and afterwards. But it should enable a score of coal owners to make on the average five to ten millions each above their usual gains.

SIR WILFRID AND MR. HAULTAIN.

The reason why Mr. Haultain, the one experienced provincial politician in Saskatchewan, has been set aside by Governor Forget is tersely explained by Le Canada, the Montreal organ of the government. Mr. Haultain has declared himself opposed to the school clauses of the autonomy bill. According to Le Canada that disqualified him from office at Regina so long as Ottawa controlled the Regina administration.

On the day that Lieut. Governor Forget was sworn in, Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a speech. The premier is thus reported by his own press: "What rendered the function the most impressive to him was the fact that the appointment of the lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan had been made by the representative of the Sovereign on the advice and with the consent of his Canadian council, not upon the action of the British executive."

The Canadian lieutenant-governors have always since confederation been appointed by the government of Canada. So there was nothing new in the particular case. Sir Wilfrid did not find it necessary to call attention to this constitutional feature in the case of the twelve similar appointments made by him in the seven older provinces. We are led to the conclusion that Mr. Forget and his friends were for a particular purpose officially reminded of their indebtedness and responsibility to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and of the connection with the appointment. Sir Wilfrid's otherwise superfluous declaration may be read with the announcement now made by Le Canada, which we may say is identical with previous statements by Le Presse and La Patrie of Montreal, and by Le Soleil of Quebec.

This view is strengthened by the ridiculous and altogether false conclusion which the premier drew as to the co-ordinate powers of the Canadian and British parliaments. The suggestion is dragged in. It has no relation to the case, as the powers of parliament passed in a different law. The fact that the premier drew as to the co-ordinate powers of the Canadian and British parliaments.

A big bear is reported as having been seen near Charles Pritchard's house at the head of York street, Sunday. A number of sportsmen with guns went in pursuit, but so far have found nothing more than his tracks.

THOUSANDS OF FAIR WOMEN HERALD PRAISES OF PERUNA.

Catarrah and Catarrhal Diseases Make Invalids of More Women Than All Other Ailments Combined.



Suffered Long With Catarrah. Miss Clara Case, 725 9th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes: "I can think of no event in my life that fills me with more gratitude and at the same time a sense of future security, as a cure after long suffering from catarrah, brought about by using Peruna as directed. It has completely cured me."

Physicians Had Given Up the Case. Miss Gertrude Linford, Vice President Parkside Whist Club and teacher of Whist, 231 Niagara street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "Peruna has effectively cured me after physicians had practically given up my case. For a long time I suffered with catarrah of the kidneys, had a weakness and pain in the back, lost flesh rapidly, my feet were swollen, my face was puffed under the eyes and I had a waxy sallowness of the skin."

Miss Alley's Story—Short, But Interesting to Every Woman. Miss Addie Alley, 127 D street, S. E., Washington, D. C., writes: "A cough, the grip, catarrah of the meatest kind—all sorts of remedies, home, patent and prescribed by doctors, and no relief, that tells my story, a story of suffering and distress that lasted four years."

BIG BEAR SEEN ON SACKVILLE ST. Hunters Went After It But Had No Luck.

Peculiar Cases of Illness in Sackville

Home—Choral Union Meeting Held.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Sept. 7.—The choral union of the denary of Shadock held its annual service Wednesday afternoon at Trinity Church, Dorchester. The service was intoned by Rev. E. Hooper of Moncton; the lessons read by Rev. Mr. Armstrong of Pettoicodiac and Rev. C. F. Wiggins of Sackville, the rural dean; the other clergy present were: Rev. Mr. Hall, Dorchester; Rev. Mr. Burt, Shoddy; Rev. C. E. Quinn, Mt. Whately; Rev. Mr. Smithers, Albert; and Rev. Mr. Woodruff of St. Paul's, Charlottetown, who delivered an excellent discourse from the text, "Send Out Thy Light."

The Varied Experiences of Mr. Cowie of Clairville. He Served in British Navy During the Crimean War—A Mix-up Over His Appointment to Lepreaux Light.

On Thursday of last week the Sun stated that George P. Cowie of Clairville had been engaged by the government as engineer of the fog alarm at Lepreaux. This information was not received from Mr. Cowie, but from another authentic source. Mr. Cowie when seen later said in reply to a question from the Sun that the note in the Sun had been confirmed by an announcement, made to him about the same time. It seems now, however, that a complication has arisen. The statement is made that Frank Praeger will have the position of engineer and that Mr. Cowie will be offered the position of assistant. This subordinate position does not commend itself to Mr. Cowie, who is said to be a veteran engineer of exceptional ability and experience. Meanwhile Mr. Cowie is said to have made his preparations for removing to the new field, and stands to lose something if he does not go to Point Lepreaux.

The war in the Far East recalls the circumstance that this same Mr. Cowie was there fifty years ago, when there was something doing behind Sakhalin Island. He was a lad learning the trade of an engineer in a large English establishment in the closing years of the Crimean war. A call for short term service men in the navy appealed to him, and he engaged to serve in the engine room of a ship of war until the close of the campaign. His ship went around the Cape of Good Hope and along the coast of Asia to Siberia. This was before the days of Vladivostok, when Petropavlovsk, hundreds of miles farther north, was a somewhat important Russian position in Kamchatka. Thither went the little British and French squadron, with which young Cowie was implicated. It was a pleasant summer weather when the alleged first named after the two apostles was found looking out over the coast. The Russians in the feeble position made some defense, and before several were killed and wounded. There were also a few casualties on the blacksmith and machine shop, and a drying house 16x27 feet, to be heated by steam from the Sackville Steam Laundry, is being erected in the rear of the factory.

Recent Events

Battle Line Mulcahy, said for orders. Harry A. C. long to Q. been appointed John's Univer. Rev. Christ to a despatch received and ad. ford Baptist away on a ho. Yesterday C. twenty cents selling at \$3. dropped ten c. A lad nam Kennedy's slip was rescued by McDermott and city a reward Pilot Lahey. There is sho Fisher's wine specimen of Nerepis by meion when y with a motto a winter part of patriotic work. Work on the Advocate Har. sible, although accidents usu. struction work Allan while w. ing was strick being put in p. a pile of lum. Unconious, his injuries ar. Willard L. B. C. R., is serio Rockland stre confined to hi. weeks and his anxious as to politician and a change for of a few days. The steamer in the Port a to Yarmouth a thok fog, w. 15 feet of the b. The vessel ru. cause a severe out, but the p. by the officers, was no dange into the marin. The 7th to ha. The Bridgwa in the interim.

The continued Monday unit in a fall almo the entire mo year, being 4.8 and doing the year. The 1.7 shower being rain came down inches per h. Wednesday for lasting four ho ber, 1905, will rainfall.

THE BEST "Solution of Kind"

"Solution of Kind" is the only medicine of its kind that contains a package well known should always "By buying" most efficient twice as much of other bran "without charg" No other br advantage, bec the only way t of your Oseme "Solution of Kind" is fifty your druggist's Public Drug Co see that you a.

THEY WANT

Miss Viola I. this city, thou is in Carleton points superio in Washin. Miss Kirk is a chusette Gener is a member of Misses Holder, of that all of the ates just ment. tering offers fr United States Resonial labora flag. Their ho very successful.

ROOSEVELT'S

WASHINGTON today says: J. field, solicitor has been select a special missi actor of which secret at the It is underd will leave son. At the State entire ignoran Judge Penfield possible that is of European d. finished but a known.

FOR PAI

There is just one. Folsom's 2 leaves in an inst. colle from New should use Ner.