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NOTICE.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 24, 1905.

Slaves to Spring Catarrh Restored to Health by Pe-ru-na.

SPRING THE TIME TO CURE CATARRH.

Pe-ru-na Invigorates Mind and Body.

Hon. Wm. G. Hunter, Ex-member North Carolina Legislature, writes from the Census Office Building, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"The greatest family medicine ever discovered, in my opinion, which comes from experience as well as observation, is Peruna.

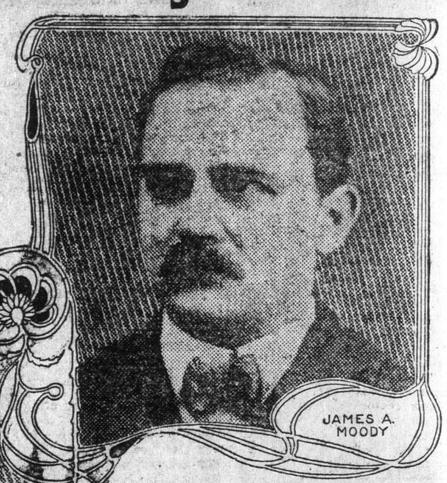
"The most common affliction to humankind is a bad cold. Peruna drives it out of doors, wards off catarrh, invigorates and gives fresh strength to mind and body. I give Peruna my unqualified endorsement."—Wm. G. Hunter.

Takes Pe-ru-na Every Spring.

Miss Tilly Marx, 421 14th St., Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

"I am pleased to endorse Peruna, as I found it very efficient in ridding my system of a severe cold and catarrhal trouble, after I had tried many other remedies without getting relief.

"I took Peruna for two weeks, when I was much better, and in two weeks more I was entirely rid of the cold and catarrh. I shall take it every spring as a tonic, as I found that it made me much better in every way."—Tilly Marx.



Miss Lydia Herziger, Grand Recorder of American Daughters of Independence, writes from Neenah, Wis., as follows:

"I have used Peruna now for four years, each Spring and Fall, and it keeps me perfectly well and strong.

"I am able to continue working and do not have to take a three months' rest, as I used to do every year. This is a great comfort to me, as I was not able to afford such a long rest.

"I find that it is a great preventative for colds and coughs and soon rids the system of all disease and is an admirable medicine. I can honestly endorse it."—Lydia Herziger.

Mr. James A. Moody, Ex-president Board of Education, Mineral Co., W. Va., writes from 314 Massachusetts avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C., as follows:

"My family have used Peruna for several years past with excellent results and I take pleasure in testifying to its superiority as a remedy for catarrh.

"Every spring that dreaded disease will show up in my family and we always turn instinctively to Peruna to ward it off.

"It has never yet failed, and I never lose an opportunity of recommending it to my friends."—James A. Moody.

Spring Catarrh.

Almost every one has come to believe that spring is a season that brings derangements of the body dependent on blood impurities.

This belief is an old one, is nearly universal, and has arisen, not as the result of the teachings of the medical fraternity, but has been learned in the bitter school of experience.

Nervous Depression.

Depression of the nervous system at the approach of spring is a fertile source of blood impurities.

There are general lassitude, dull, heavy sensations, continual tired feelings, with irregular appetite, and sometimes loss of sleep.

That Tired Feeling.

That tired feeling, which is the natural result of the depressing effect of warm weather immediately after the invigorating cold of winter, quickly disappears when Peruna is taken.

The Proper Remedy.

Peruna meets every indication and proves itself to be perfectly adapted to all their varied peculiarities. Peruna invigorates the system, rejuvenates the feelings, restores the normal appetite and procures regular sleep.

Do Not Delay.

Get a bottle of Peruna when the first languid feelings make themselves apparent in the spring. Take it according to the directions on the bottle. Continue this treatment through the first months of spring.

This course of treatment is no experiment; it is as positive in its results as any fact of science can be.

A Spring Tonic.

Almost everybody needs a tonic in the spring. Something to brace the nerves, invigorate the brain, and cleanse the blood. That Peruna will do this is beyond all question. Everyone who has tried it has had the same experience as Mrs. Winnifred Power, an artist, who, in a recent letter from 246 7th St., Portland, Ore., says:

"I am pleased to speak a good word for Peruna, as I found it an excellent tonic and spring medicine and very effective in ridding the system of cold and catarrh.

"About two years ago my system was all run down in the spring and I thought I would try and see if Peruna would be of any assistance in bringing back my health and strength.

"I found that it was splendid and all the medicine that I needed. In a little over a month I was well and did not need to take any more medicine.

"I shall recommend it to every one in need of a tonic, and know that I have only to take a few doses of Peruna when I take a cold and I will soon be over it."—Winnifred Power.

Nature's Assistance.

Spring is the best time to treat catarrh. Nature renews herself every spring. The system is rejuvenated by spring weather. This renders medicines more effective.

A short course of Peruna, assisted by the balmy air of spring, will cure old, stubborn cases of catarrh that have resisted treatment for years

A Word of Advice.

To those who have been afflicted with chronic catarrh we wish to say that the spring season affords you a splendid opportunity to get rid of your disease.

It may be you have been afflicted for several years; you may have tried different remedies. Perhaps you have become discouraged.

Now Is Your Opportunity.

This failure was during the winter months. But now is your opportunity. Nature comes to your assistance at this season.

Just help her a little and she will bring you out of the quagmire in which you have been floundering so long. Give Nature a little assistance lest her struggles be in vain.

A Typical Case.

Geo. M. Fillmore, late 1st Lieut. 3rd U. S. Artillery, writes from 909 L St., N. W., Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I brought forward from winter into spring a sickening case of catarrh which was making existence miserable for me, until I was induced to try a bottle of Peruna.

"An immediate improvement gave me hope, if not relief. I kept up taking Peruna and it has so strengthened and relieved me that I am now confident of a cure. I heartily endorse Peruna for catarrhal affections and as a tonic for their weakening effects."—Geo. M. Fillmore.

A short course of Peruna now will be just in time. During the month of April you will find the strategic time to rid yourself of chronic catarrh, one of the most persistent, stubborn diseases in the whole list of human ailments.

After you have tried it you will say Peruna is positively the best spring medicine you have ever used.

A great many years of extensive trials of this remedy in this class of derangements have demonstrated that there are no failures.

Thousands of Testimonials.

Thousands of cases might be quoted in which Peruna has rescued people from the ravages of spring catarrh, and put them on a good, solid foundation of health.

We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving. No other physician in the world has received such a volume of enthusiastic letters of thanks.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

THE BANGOR AND AROOSTOOK.

The extension of the Bangor and Aroostook railway to the port of Stockton, which is open summer and winter, will give cheap transportation of the products of Northeastern Maine to Boston, New York and foreign countries. We may suppose that the Northern Maine Seaport Railway Company and the Bangor and Aroostook corporation are essentially the same concern, and that Mr. F. W. Cram, a gentleman well known in this province, is the master mind of the whole operation. The Bangor and Aroostook railway handles a large part of the immense business formerly done in Aroostook by the Canadian Pacific. It penetrates the whole region of which the Canadian railway was formerly the only outlet.

This railway also made possible the developments leading to the obstructions on the St. John river, now an international question. Formerly the river road was the one outlet for the lumber products of the Upper St. John. The best thing that could be done with these logs was to raft them to mills down stream and saw them in bond, so to speak, for the United States market. But when the Bangor and Aroostook railway reached Van Buren there was another outlet for lumber, provided it could be manufactured on the spot. Most of the proposed dams, sheer booms and other machinery which is described as obstructive, have resulted from these conditions. The American lumber mills at Van Buren and elsewhere on the Upper St. John are in themselves lawful enterprises, though the conditions that created them cannot justify the owners in intercepting and obstructing the passage of British logs. But that is a matter in litigation.

The Bangor and Aroostook people may well congratulate themselves on what they have accomplished. But some of them appear to be carried away from the solid ground of reality and to be indulging in wild dreams.

"It is almost certain," said an official of this road to the Boston Herald, "that a large amount of business for "the new road will come from the "western connections of the Canadian "Pacific railway, especially during the "winter. When the ice closes the har-"bor of St. John it is necessary for "this great Canadian road to send its "freight by a long round about course "to Halifax, which makes for an ex-"orbitant railway rate, or else send "it south over the Boston and Maine "railroad to Boston." The official goes on to say that while this latter is a satisfactory route it is not so profitable to the C. P. R. as it would be to hand over the goods in Maine to the Bangor and Aroostook.

Now it is not easy to tell what the C. P. R. would do when the St. John harbor is closed by ice. During the ten years that it has been doing a considerable winter export business here the thing has not happened. It had not occurred for the previous period of nearly a century and a half covering the history of St. John as a British seaport. If it should happen in the future the company would probably be in doubt what to do. Halifax, Portland, Boston, New York, and even Stockton will be more likely than St. John to be frozen up. With the information now available we should say that the freight would either be held until a thaw came or that it would be sent direct from the place of origin or storage to New Orleans.

AN OFFENSIVE ALIEN.

The opposition to the Ontario government has been making a hearty and in this case a sincere protest against the employment of an alien by the provincial secretary. The alien in question was an accountant supposed to have expert knowledge of the binder twine business, who was called in by Mr. Hanna to investigate the accounts of the binder twine business in the provincial prison. The late government seems to have left the affairs in a position which called for examination. It did not take the imported accountant long to discover a contract so irregular and improvident that it was cancelled at once. This is the contract to which the name of the inspector was signed by another person in his absence, and it is said to have involved an annual loss of $7,000 to the province. Naturally Mr. Graham, one of the Ross ministers, object to the employment of this alien.

Mr. Whitney has pointed out that his government is discharging aliens and not employing them, though for this special case one had been called in. The premier further observed that the late government and its friends were not so much afraid of aliens last year as they are now. For instance, the personators who were employed to go to Michipicoten and vote several times for the Ross government, and who were conveyed to the place of employment in the "Minnie M.," were all aliens from the same state as the objectionable accountant. It was also pointed out that Mr. Graham, who had just testified against alien labor, was visited at Brockville not many months ago by the persons who were then procuring the famous bogus ballot boxes from the state of New York. It did not appear that Mr. Graham had rebuked these party workers who served under him as chief organizers for promoting this industry in a foreign country. Speaking more seriously, Mr. Whitney asserted that he proposed to use alien labor much less than his predecessors.

CONSUMPTIVES AND SANATORIA.

What would have been thought of a doctor twenty-five years ago who ordered a consumptive patient to take a trip away up north past the Arctic circle for his health? Yet, as was announced by a despatch in this paper yesterday a New York physician proposes to start from Halifax next month with a whole steamer load of consumptives whom he will take up around Greenland and keep there all summer. And his scheme is warmly endorsed by the whole medical faculty as a logical application of the generally accepted modern theory that consumption is curable, and that open air—the purer, the better—coupled with constant skilled supervision is the great remedy.

This revolution in the treatment of tuberculosis only dates back twenty years, when an American doctor, after the discovery by Koch of the tubercle bacillus, evolved the theory and proved it by practice, that the air of out of doors was the best germicide to destroy that bacillus without injury to the patient. Countless successful experiments since have strengthened this proof and have also shown that though theoretically any patient can treat himself, the best results by far are obtained when the treatment is applied under the direction of skilled physicians in institutions which, while providing the sufferer with all the means for recovery, at the same time prevent the spread of the disease to others. While the uncontaminated bracing air of the Arctic may effect a more speedy cure, it has been already demonstrated that climate is not an essential factor. Wherever the open air treatment, together with rest, nourishing food in abundance and careful medical care has been tried the results have been such as to show that a general application of it through one generation might stamp out the white plague completely.

Considering that these institutions are clearly the best means of blunting Death's sharpest weapon, that they cost money to run, and that the greater number of consumptives come from the class which cannot afford to purchase their benefits, the feeling has been aroused and is growing that their provision comes as clearly within the province of the state or the municipality as do asylums. Though at present there are only three such state-owned sanatoria in America—one in Massachusetts, one in New York and one in Nova Scotia—there are several more now under construction, and action is

The government has placed in the supplementary estimates a vote of $1,500 for the sessional indemnity of Senator Wark, who will not be required to attend the sittings in order to draw his allowance. About the time of the senator's last birthday the Sun suggested that senators over one hundred years of age should neither lose their seats nor be deprived of their indemnity through failure to attend the sessions. It is not likely that this privilege will be generally abused.

sent rates of one dollar to one dollar reducing the price of gas below the pre-

Boston, New York, Montreal and and a quarter, and bringing it down to seventy-five or fifty cents. St. John people would be happy if they could buy gas at the highest price paid in any of these discontented cities.

A SINGULAR DECISION.

Chief Justice Weatherbee has given a rather startling decision in the Halifax election case. It is opposed to all other recorded judgments on the same issues, including those recently given by two Nova Scotia judges. The unfortunate feature of the case is that this judgment is on a preliminary proceeding, and there is said to be no appeal from it.

The petition is against Messrs Roche and Carney, the two liberal members for Halifax. It is charged that these members were corruptly elected. The chief justice has decided that before the case against the respondents is heard the court must try the counter-petition against the petitioner Hetherington, and that if any charges against him are sustained the case against the sitting members falls to the ground, and can never be tried at all.

If this view of the election law is sound the right of a constituency to have its members honestly elected does not amount to much. The law ought to promote fair and pure elections by punishing those guilty of offenses and by depriving of their seats the candidates corruptly elected. But according to the Halifax judgment an election trial is a sort of match between a petitioner and a member elect. If the petitioner has done anything wrong the member elect may hold on to all that he has got. The electors, who are the persons supposed to be chiefly concerned, must be represented by a man corruptly elected, if some other man, not a candidate, one of whom, perhaps, the most of them never heard before the petition was filed, has illegally conveyed an elector to the polls.

It is not supposed to be law that every policeman who catches a thief in the act and arrests him must be first put upon his own trial and made to show that he has always been a law abiding man, and that if he fails to do so the thief shall be released from custody and allowed to retain the stolen goods.

The Halifax judgment may be bad law. But if there is no appeal it is good enough to stand off the trial of two members alleged to be corruptly elected, and perhaps to afford them a way to escape and retain ill-gotten positions. If the parliament of Canada meant this it was a queer parliament. If it meant only to take care that petitioners should come into court with clean hands, it would have been provided that a suitable petitioner could be substituted for the one found to be at fault.

A REAL LEADER.

Premier Whitney of Ontario can be an autocrat on proper occasion. When the session of the legislature was within a few days of the close a powerful electric railway corporation displayed great eagerness to push through a bill conferring large franchises in several towns. Mr. Whitney succeeded in getting a copy of the bill on the morning of the day that it went to the committee. He called his colleagues together and they agreed that the measure was too serious to be allowed to go through with a rush, as had been the custom with such bills in other sessions. The premier sent a message to the promoters asking them to withdraw their bill for this year. But the men in charge had lobbied the measure skilfully and found that they had a fair chance to get it through the committee in spite of Mr. Whitney. Accordingly they refused. Hearing what was going on the premier walked straight to the committee room and explained what had happened, declaring that so long as his government had a majority in the house there would be no more franchise bills rushed through the legislature without consideration in the last hours of a session, nor would any perpetual franchises such as were now asked be given on any terms. After Mr. Whitney retired the vote was taken. Every liberal and one conservative voted to report the bill, which motion was defeated by the casting vote of the chairman, a member of the Whitney government. The action of the premier is commended by every journal of both parties in Toronto, but one, and that one is silent.

CENTRAL RAILWAY AND GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

It is announced on what seems to be official authority that the Grand Trunk Pacific railway line as surveyed through this province does not go within eighteen miles of Chipman, or within twenty miles of the Newcastle coal fields. It is also stated that the assistant engineer of this district has at the instance of Senator King begun the work of a new survey in the attempt to find another route connecting with the unhappy New Brunswick Central, of which last mentioned railway Senator King is now one of the commissioners.

This is an interesting development in view of a statement made by Attorney General Pugsley in the legislature at the late session.

The attorney general told the house that he was asking for the further appropriation of a quarter of a million on the absolute certainty that the Grand Trunk Pacific would pass through Chipman, and that the company would take over the Central or N. B. Coal Company's railway. The ground of this assurance was not stated at the time, but this appears to be a good date to make it known. In connection with this railway a great many things have been promised by the attorney general that have never happened.

ANOTHER INSTANCE.

The other day, in referring to Sir William Mulock's reinstatement of a postmaster who had been dismissed because of his failure to account for post office money, and because the books had been doctored to disguise the transaction, the Sun said that a western case of the same general character had recently been exposed. In the western case one Joseph Nixon, government land agent at McLeod, seems to have retained the proceeds of certain sales, and concealed the transaction by failing to record the sale. His case was investigated, with the result that the salary checks from November till April were withheld. Then the land office at McLeod was closed, and Nixon was promoted to the office of chief immigration agent for a neighboring district, with an advance in his salary. So says the Calgary Herald, which also gives the unnecessary information that Mr. Nixon is an active government supporter.

THE YOUNGER McINNES.

The appointment of Mr. W. B. McInnes as administrator of the Yukon is a rather rash proceeding. This young gentleman has strong opinions and is likely to assert himself. If he does this in the right way and in a right cause, he may be a good governor. But if he is a good governor he will not satisfy the Yukon machine. In any case he is liable to be hasty and imperious. Sir Wilfrid removed the father of Mr. McInnes from the administration of the Yukon, and it is safe to predict a rather short administration for the son.

The appointment of Admiral Birileff to the Russian naval command in the Far East will not greatly affect the present naval situation. Admiral Rojestvensky is in command of the squadron from the Baltic, and will probably have given an account of himself to Admiral Togo before he meets or hears from his new chief. Admiral Birileff expects to meet Rojestvensky at Vladivostok, but is liable to be disappointed.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

WILL ARREST THEM.

Montreal Agent Has Sought Aid of Police.

And Will Take Steps to Have the Laborers Who Went to Loch Lomond Taken to Nova Scotia.

Edmund Thorne, the agent of the Dominion Employment Agency, who engaged the sixty-two laborers who refused to cross to Nova Scotia in the Senlac, is in the city. Mr. Thorne's father was Scotch, his mother Swedish, and he was born in Australia. He has the fair complexion of the Swede and speaks with almost any sort of a continental accent. Mr. Thorne states that the demand for men is strong in almost all parts of Canada, and that the prospects are that the present year will show the largest amount of business ever done by the agency which he represents. Last year eleven thousand men were sent out from Montreal under contract for work at different points, and there has been an ever greater rush this spring. Eight hundred men left Montreal in one week of this year. Mr. Thorne adds that while laborers seem scarce where work is going on, Montreal is crowded with men unable to obtain employment there.

Mr. Thorne was brought down from Montreal by Mr. O'Brien, of the same employment agency, in connection with the men to be looked after here. On Saturday Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Thorne and Detective Killen went to Loch Lomond and at dinner hour had a talk with the sixty-two men who skipped their contract. About thirty of them, who were employed by Mooneys, did not at first care to give up their work and go to Nova Scotia. Then they were asked to give orders on the wages due them for the amounts spent in bringing them from Montreal to St. John. They were not inclined to do this either. Then Mr. Thorne told them that they might be arrested, and this put another face on the matter. They decided that Nova Scotia was better than jail, and all agreed to cross the bay whenever they are asked to do so.

These men were not the best workers of the party, as Mr. Thorne says that McArthur & McVey got the pick of the whole lot.

These latter, thirty in number, were next visited, but they proved obdurate. They would not cross the bay and they were not scared by threats of arrest. They were given a day to consider, and as they are still obdurate, Mr. Thorne says that the whole thirty will be arrested today. If they give up enough money to pay back what was spent on them by the agency, no further action will be taken. This amounts to eleven or twelve dollars each, for besides their tickets the men were fed and lodged in Montreal for some days before being sent here.

GRACE DARBY PASSED THROUGH ST. JOHN.

Girl Who Escaped From Asylum Has Gone to Halifax.

BANGOR, May 19.—In reference to the case of Grace Evelyn Hathorne Darby, the young woman who escaped from the asylum for the insane at Taunton May 4, Dr. Owen Copp, secretary of the state board of insanity, gave out a statement last night. The statement explains the reasons why the board did not consider the young woman a safe person to be at large. Dr. Copp says:

"In view of the many exaggerated and misleading statements circulating in newspapers concerning the case of Miss Grace Darby, an escaped patient from the Taunton insane asylum, the state board of insanity deems it proper to give the following outline of her history and care:

"In 1896, at the age of 15, she was committed to the state industrial school. She was placed, after a time, by the trustees in the care of various families, whence her moral delinquencies compelled her removal, and finally her commitment to the state almshouse. Thence, in 1898, she was placed in the school for the feeble minded, where she remained until July 1900, when it became impossible through the mild discipline of the school to longer control her perverse and immoral propensities. She was examined by Dr. George F. Jelly and Dr. Arthur C. Jelly, certified as insane, and duly committed by the probate court of Suffolk county to Taunton insane hospital.

Grace Darby is no longer in Bangor. Several telegrams arrived for her in rapid succession late last night. She left the house where she has been staying in a carriage about 2.30 this morning, and, it is said, took the St. John train, either at the Exchange street station or at Veazie, the next stop east of Bangor.

Her friends say that it was thought best that she should leave Bangor on account of the notoriety that has arisen from the case, the house being besieged by the curious at all hours, anxious to get a glimpse of her. She may return here, but nothing definite has been decided.

It is quite probable that by this time she is with friends far down in Nova Scotia.

INDIGESTION AND HEADACHE.

Mr. Duncan McPherson, Content, Alta., writes: "I was for many years troubled with indigestion and headache, and derived no relief from the many remedies I used. A friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and after taking four boxes the result is that I am once more in the full enjoyment of the blessings of good health."

J. E. J. Patterson, a fourth year engineering student of the U. N. B., left for Ottawa on Friday evening to accept a position as tent draughtsman with a surveying party on the Grand Trunk Pacific. Mr. Patterson has passed all his examinations at college, and will receive his degree in absentia. He is a native of Salisbury, and has many friends who will be pleased to hear of his good fortune.—Gleaner.