TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,

ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 14, 1904.

FIFTY MILLIONS OR NOTHING.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's home organ at Quebec city is making an intense sectional appeal to its province and neighborhood in support of the Grand Trunk Pacific policy of the government. This appeal does not set forth that the measure is worthy of the support of the whole country, or that it is more beneficial to the whole country than the programme announced by Mr. Borden. The leading article in Le Soleil is printed under a double column display head: "$50,000,000 or Nothing; The "Chance was Between the Two Pro- "positions, $50,000,000 for the Province "of Quebec, or Nothing."

The purpose of Le Soleil is to turn the people against Mr. Monk, Mr. Casgrain and the other Quebec conservatives who voted for Mr. Borden's proposition. They had the chance to vote for $50,000,000 or nothing for Quebec. They voted for nothing. But here it is as stated by the Laurier organ: "To "vote for the Laurier project and in- "sure the expenditure of $50,000,000 in "the province of Quebec and also the "construction of 500 or 600 miles of "railway in this province.

"Or to vote for the Borden proposi- "tion, in which there was nothing for "the province of Quebec but every- "thing for Ontario and the west.

"$50,000,000 for Quebec with Laurier.

"Nothing for Quebec with Borden. "But all, Messrs. Monk, Casgrain and "the other conservative members for "the province of Quebec have voted.

"For the Borden project.

"And these people dare to present "themselves before the electors of the "province of Quebec to ask for re-elec- "tion or for the return of candidates "who would do as they did!

"What should be done with them?"

Of course this is all very unfair and untrue. Mr. Borden's plan is prepared in the interest of the whole country, but it does not ignore Quebec. It proposes that Montreal and Quebec shall be made national ports at public expense, not because this calls for the expenditure of money in the province but because it is a necessary step in a cheap and efficient transportation system. Mr. Borden proposes to bring the summer traffic of the west to the St. Lawrence ports. He advocates the survey of the route westward from the Lake St. John country, and the construction of such colonization roads as the character of the country will justify. But it is perfectly true that Mr. Borden does not advocate the expenditure of $50,000,000 in Quebec or any other province merely for the sake of spending money. He is not that sort of public man.

PROSPECTS OF DISSOLUTION.

It is hardly probable that the exact date of dissolution or of the elections will be set, before the ministers, or several of them, get together with reports from the districts under their charge. Everyone understands that the members of the government are making preparations for the campaign, and that the intention has been to appeal to the country this autumn. But everybody knows also that the government had the same intention last year, and that this idea was abandoned because the prospects for the success of the government were not good.

The prospects of the government are not very good now, but as they seem to be getting worse we may expect an early dissolution. An argument for delay is the fact that the Grand Trunk Pacific contract cannot be given out this season, and the government may derive some advantage in an election from the influence of contractors. No doubt a majority of the supporters of the government now in the house would prefer to wait. They know that if the election is postponed another year they will have one more session with its indemnity. The year will bring opportunities to several of them. Five to ten members are appointed to office every year, and no member knows when his chance may come, provided his party is in power and he is in the house. But no one knows where he will be or what the fate of the government will be after the elections.

While Sir Wilfrid must hear these pleas, and while he knows that he is risking the year of power that he has now in his grasp, he will take a larger and longer view of the situation. Self-preservation is the law which will appeal to him. He will make the best estimate he can of the situation, and if he believes that the prospects of success would be worse next year than they are now, he will go to the country now. And that is almost certain to be his conclusion.

TRYING AGAIN.

The valued Globe reviews the political situation in this province and concludes that the government will carry nearly everything in sight. It must be said, however, that the Globe is not quite so positive in its predictions as it was when it foretold a liberal victory by a large majority in the St. John city by-election last winter. So positive was the Globe in February that even on the afternoon of election it declared that Mr. McKeown was undoubtedly elected. It is altogether likely that the Globe will not wait so long before modifying its predictions in respect to the coming election. The fact is that the government prospects in this province are not good at all. Six seats are now held by the conservatives, of whom three have already been re-nominated. As yet there is no indication that any change will take place in the standard bearers for the other three constituencies, and the conservatives do not apprehend the defeat of any one of the six. If St. John city goes in the general election as it did last February, the election of a conservative in the city and county by a considerable majority is assured. All of the other six ridings are doubtful. Neither party can positively claim any one of them. They will be strongly contested, and until the votes are counted the opposition will not concede any New Brunswick seat to the enemy. Meanwhile the government is welcome to as much enjoyment of anticipated victory as they obtained during the first fortnight of last February.

A FOREIGN COMPANY.

The Globe and Gazette find fault with Dr. Daniel for characterizing the Grand Trunk Company as a "foreign corporation," each claiming that because the president and some of the shareholders of that company are Englishmen the Conservative member for this constituency was guilty of as disloyal an expression as that used by Sir Wilfred Laurier when he referred to Lord Dundonald as a foreigner.

In spite of its British connection the sympathies of the Grand Trunk are almost wholly directed southward of the North American boundary line. Its manager and the dictator of its policy, Mr. Hays, is an American; the most important part of its line runs through American territory; its one Atlantic terminus, where it has spent millions in providing exporting facilities, is an American port; in everything it has shown itself hostile to Canadian interests whenever they in any degree conflicted with those of its American line and American port even to the extent of unscrupulously violating solemn agreements to transfer its freight at Montreal to the Canadian government line; its president and manager have assured its shareholders that all the export traffic of the new transcontinental which they have induced the Liberal government to provide for them, shall be handed over by the American line and exported from the American port regardless of the interests of Canadian routes and Canadian ports.

Taking these things into consideration, it is seen that Dr. Daniel's use of the word "foreign" in such a connection was not only justifiable, but perfectly correct.—St. John Star.

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

It is not yet known when the general election will take place, but already seventy per cent. of the candidates throughout the dominion have been nominated. Conventions of both parties have been held in nearly all of the rural constituencies of Ontario, and in most of the ridings of the west. The Quebec representation is at present rather one-sided, so that on the government side the work of selecting candidates is not difficult, except where the sitting member is unpopular or is taking office. The opposition has made good progress and has selected a majority of its standard bearers. Conservative conventions were held in a number of Nova Scotia counties last year, when the election was thought to be at hand. Only two ridings remain without opposition candidates. The government is not so far ahead, but it is understood that eleven of the fourteen liberal members now in the house will be candidates for re-election. Two are candidates for office. Besides these, three who were elected four years ago have already obtained office. Two have been replaced in by-elections by members included in the above list, and the seat of the third is vacant. The Prince Edward Island people had their four candidates on each side lined up some months ago.

New Brunswick never hurries. In this province most of the nominations are usually left to be made after the writs are issued. Of the fourteen members now in parliament one must disappear by reason of the union of Kings and Albert. There is no reason why Mr. Fowler and Dr. Lewis should not both be candidates, except the fact that the campaign managers on the government side evidently propose to drop the member for Albert. Of the seven other government supporters from this province Mr. Costigan and Mr. LeBlanc are candidates for the senatorship vacated by the death of Mr. Dever. But they may be asked to run an election before either of them gets it, and then it will probably be too late unless the Aberdeen precedent holds good. Failing previous appointment, we may expect that these two new liberals will run in Victoria-Madawaska and in Kent. Mr. Reid of Restigouche has a competitor for nomination in the person of Mr. William Murray, a liberal who has done good work for his party in the past, and who has a promise from Mr. Reid that the latter would not be again a candidate. Mr. Turgeon, M. P., is already figuring as the government candidate in Gloucester and campaigning for himself as vigorously as he operated for the local ticket that failed last year. Despite the report that Mr. Emmerson might seek to capture the united counties it is much more likely that he will stay with the Intercolonial vote. Colonel Tucker's position as the leader in St. John city and county is precarious. For reasons that have not been publicly stated the managers of the party machine are ignoring him altogether. He was not consulted when the government candidate for the St. John by-election was chosen. The various St. John tickets which the managers are making up do not usually include his name. Mr. McKeown, Mr. O'Brien, Colonel McLean, Mr. George Robertson, Mr. Mullin, Mr. Lantalum and Dr. Pugsley are mentioned more than Colonel Tucker. It may be taken for granted that Mr. Gibson will be requested by the government to run again in York. If he should decline there would be a government panic in that neighborhood. The seats now held by conservatives are St. John city, Kings, Charlotte, Queens-Sunbury, Carleton and Northumberland. The speculations concerning the St. John county candidate include the city candidature, as the two will be chosen as one ticket. For the Kings-Albert standard bearer there is a lively struggle among the friends of Mr. A. S. White, ex-Governor McClelan, Mr. Scovil, Dr. Pugsley and perhaps others. Had the nomination been made by the convention called last year for that purpose by Colonel Domville there is no doubt that Mr. Scovil would have been chosen. But the supporters of other candidates were able to stop proceedings, and now it is not certain what will happen. Dr. Hay of Chipman has been nominated for Queens-Sunbury. Mr. Dan. Gilmour has been recognized outside of Charlotte, and especially in Montreal, as the government candidate for Charlotte, but he has not been formally nominated, and Mr. Armstrong, who opposed Mr. Ganong four years ago, does not propose to give way unless a convention decides against him. Mr. Carvell, who opposed Mr. Hale in 1900, is again the candidate in Carleton. Northumberland liberals are likely to have some trouble in the selection of a candidate.

As stated above, the conservatives have six members from New Brunswick in this parliament. Three of these, Mr. Ganong of Charlotte, Mr. Wilmot of Queens-Sunbury and Mr. Fowler of Kings have been renominated. There is every reason to believe that the other three will be asked by their party to contest their constituencies in the next election. It is said that when Mr. Hale went west to engage in the lumber business in British Columbia he intimated to his friends in Carleton that they would have to seek another candidate for the next contest. As yet the party has not done so, and as the present member has closed out his western operations and returned to his own county it will probably rest with him to say whether the party shall make a change. The seven constituencies not now represented by conservatives will have opposition candidates in the field soon after the dissolution is announced, and unless that happens before long some counties will probably not wait for the writs. There will be no elections by acclamation, nor will the contest on the opposition side anywhere in this province be merely perfunctory. So far as the Sun can gather the conservative party in every county is full of hope and determined to elect an opposition member if possible.

The Fredericton Herald says:

"Mr. Foster, whose business in St. John is to defend an action against him in the courts on a promissory note for $1,000, made as far back as 1897, made a speech at the Borden meeting last night."

The Herald did not find it necessary to say that Mr. Foster's defence was that the note had been paid. Several hours before the Herald was printed the fact of the payment had been proved by the books of the bank and the record had been withdrawn.

Mr. Emmerson and Mr. Fielding have both paid a visit to Mr. Gibson in connection with the transfer of the Canada Eastern railway. It is hoped that this journey may have done something toward assisting the clerks of the department of justice at Ottawa to complete their task of preparing the legal documents.

Earl Grey, our next governor general, is credited with the opinion that the three most influential imperialists are Professor Seeley, author of "The Expansion of England," Rudyard Kipling and George R. Parkin.

Mr. Tweedie has not yet completed his cabinet. It is suggested that he cannot find a suitable surveyor general in St. John, and that in all the other counties the government is handicapped by the hateful highway act.

WOMAN MISSING

After Threatening to Commit Suicide.

Miss Maria Macomber Left the Tremont House Yesterday Morning and Has Not Since Been Seen.

Some anxiety was caused at the Tremont House, Charlotte street, yesterday morning, when vowing she would commit suicide, Miss Maria Macomber, a boarder, left the building for good. The cause of the leaving was due entirely, it is said, to the young woman's own actions, which of late have been somewhat questionable. Seventeen days ago Miss Macomber went to the hotel to board, but failed to pay her bills, and coming in several times in a condition that caused suspicion on the part of the proprietor, he deemed it best to ask her to leave. Saturday night the climax came, and although the proprietor was determined that she should not stay, and even called in a policeman, the woman with tears in her eyes, begged to be allowed to remain, and her requset was finally granted.

Capt. Taylor, another boarder at the hotel, says that Miss Macomber was sick during Sunday. Her room had been locked while she was out, but as his room was next to hers, with a door between, she entered his room while he was out and thence reached her own, and thus evaded the landlord.

According to the captain, the girl asked him to help her and he gave her fifty cents, whereupon she departed, saying that she was determined to end her life.

Her whereabouts had not been learned last night, but it is not thought she had any intention of doing as she had said.

Miss Macomber came to this city about two years ago, endeavoring to seek some journalistic work. She said that she had previously been on the stage and for a time had been engaged as an art critic. She was a rather stylish young woman, attractive in appearance, and of a brisk manner.

It is understood that some persons from the Tremont house called at the central police station last evening to request the assistance of the police in locating the woman.

PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACT.

OTTAWA, Sept. 9.—It is understood that contracts have been awarded as follows for Dominion public works: Harquail Bros., of Campbellton, N.B., to erect a post office at that place; Jas. Reid, of Halifax, to erect a post office at Sydney Mines, Cape Breton; Arthur Tremblay to erect a wharf at Chamford, on Lake St. John, and Charles Page, of Three Rivers, to erect a wharf at St. Jean des Chaillons, in Lotbiniere county.

COOL AT THE CAPITAL.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Sept. 12.—The oldest inhabitants say that the cold weather of last week was unprecedented and a record breaker for this locality. The present year as far as climate is concerned, has furnished lots of surprises all round. For the past few days the weather has been very warm and summer-like.

World's Greatest Quartette

—AT THE—

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, St. John, N.B.

The Meister Glee Singers Are the World's Greatest Quartette. **Don't Miss the Chance;** it is too exceptional. Favorites of the Late Queen Victoria; Special Favorites of King Edward—**Always Favorites Everywhere.**

Accompanied by **Miss Ethel Henry** Elocutionist, one of **the Most Beautiful and Accomplished Women** on the British Stage.

At 4 p. m. Monday, Sept. 19th, and at 9 p. m. At 4 p. m. Tuesday, Sept. 20th, and at 9 p. m.

Admission 50c.

A Limited Number of Reserved Seats at 75 Cents. Tickets at **Gray's Book Store. Change of Programme.**

SUFFERED MANY YEARS WITH A COMPLICATION OF FEMALE DISEASES.

Two Robust Women Who Owe Their Restored Health and Usefulness to Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. J. E. Finn.

Miss Ruth Emerson

MRS. J. E. FINN, 82 East High St., Buffalo, N., Y., writes:
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen: "A few years ago I had to give up social life entirely, as my health was completely broken down. The doctor advised a complete change and rest for a year. As this was out of the question for a time, I began to look around for other means of restoring my health.

"I had often heard of Peruna as an excellent tonic, so I bought a bottle to see what it would do for me, and it certainly took hold of my system and rejuvenated me, and in less than two months I was in perfect health, and now when I feel worn out or tired a dose or two of Peruna is all that I need."—Mrs. J. E. Finn.

Pelvic catarrh is a phrase coined by Dr. Hartman, covering all that large class of diseases that used to be known as female weakness. The lower portion of the abdomen is called by anatomists the pelvis. The organs contained in this portion of the body are known as the pelvic organs. There are several of them, very delicate and very subject to catarrh. Few women escape entirely catarrh of these organs. While each case presents some minor difference as to detail, they are all in reality alike. Peruna does not relieve these cases by temporarily mitigating some symptom, but by a removal of the cause. Many a woman can testify that local treatment does not permanently cure. A large multitude of women are constantly going from doctor to doctor to receive local treatment, with little or no result.

In Peruna these women find a prompt and permanent cure.

Thankful Women Who Have Been Cured by Dr. Hartman's Free Treatment.

Miss Ruth Emerson, 72 Sycamore St., Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

"I suffered for two years with irregular and painful menstruation, and Peruna cured me within six weeks. I cannot tell you how grateful I feel. Any agency which brings health and strength to the afflicted is always a welcome friend, and to-day the market is so filled with useless and injurious medicines that it is a pleasure to know of so reliable a remedy as you place before the public."

Miss Ruth Emerson.

Imitations of Pe-ru-na.

Peruna has come to be recognized as the greatest remedy for catarrh in the world. At first competitors tried to deny this and insisted that their remedies were just as good. This was found to be impossible, however, and now imitations are springing up everywhere.

To successfully palm off an imitation of Peruna even for a short time is sure to be a money-making scheme, but no one who has ever taken Peruna can be fooled on these imitations. No conscientious druggist would sell one of them. Every purchaser should look carefully at each package of Peruna he buys, to be sure that he is getting only genuine Peruna.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

ORLOFF FAILED

And Kuropatkin's Strategy Was Upset.

Arrival of a Russian Transport in San Francisco Causes Some Talk.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—A Russian correspondent says Kuropatkin's strategy was upset by the failure of Major General Orloff to hold General Kuroki's extreme right. According to this correspondent Kuropatkin's plan was to catch Kuroki after he had crossed the Taitze River by a quick and clever movement. Orloff's mission was to attack desperately the front of Kuroki's army which had marched northwest to hold him, and if possible to drive him back towards Kuropatkin while the latter, severing Kuroki's communication, struck with all his might at his flank and rear. But Orloff was unequal to the task assigned to him. His division had just arrived from Russia, and its fighting efficiency was not known. When he struck Kuroki, Orloff was wounded early in the fight and compelled to hand over his command. To make the matter worse the horse of his chief of staff bolted. The division could not resist the onslaught of Japan's best troops, gave way and retreated. In the meantime Kuropatkin was launching his attack, but when he found the Japanese were turning his left he was compelled to abandon the offensive, withdraw and order a retreat. As it turned out, however, General Stakelburg had come to Orloff's rescue and checked the Japanese flanking movement just before they reached Yentai. Had Kuropatkin held on a little longer the fate of the day might have been different, as this was the critical moment for Kuroki, referred to in the despatches from the Japanese side.

MUKDEN, Sept. 12.—Last night the rain fell in torrents, and today it is still raining. The road is almost impassable and movements are at a standstill. The town is so crowded that foodstuffs are almost unprocurable. Prices have doubled and quadrupled. The division settlers lost almost all of their supplies during the Russian retreat. The civilians are besieging the railroad station and other eating places, but it is well nigh impossible to get food.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Admiral Goodrich's report of the presence of the Russian transport Lena in San Francisco harbor has caused a great stir in official circles here. The entry of the ship was entirely unexpected and was a disagreeable event, for it had been hoped by the officials that America would escape being drawn into the necessity of making close decisions and respecting rights of belleaguered vessels in United States ports.

Secretary of the Navy Morton promptly sought the advice of the state department. Then the statement was made that after all this was not a matter which at this stage concerned the state department, but is within the jurisdiction of the treasury department. The presence of the Russian transport, so called, in San Francisco harbor involves the application of the United States neutrality laws, and it was said at the state department that it was the duty under the president's proclamation under neutral for the treasury officials there, the collector of customs and surveyors of the port and the United States district attorney in San Francisco to take any action necessary in this matter. It may require action by the state department in event that another nation, Japan for instance, officially call attention to the Lena's presence in San Francisco harbor. It is said at the state department that in international law no difference is recognized between a transport and a battleship, though there seemed to be an intimation conveyed in the San Francisco despatches that the captain of the Russian ship was disposed to claim exemption from the rules of war applying to naval ships.

It is probable that the government here will follow the course followed by Germany, France and China in cases where Russian naval vessels sought to enter their harbors. The first thing is to find out the exact conditions and whether or not there actually exists need for repairs. If it should appear that the vessel is totally seaworthy she must go to sea within twenty-four hours of notice to American officials.

Her arrival in port. She may take on a supply of coal, but only sufficient to move her to the nearest point and it will be part of the understanding upon which this coal is furnished that it is to be used for no other purpose. American ports must not be made the bases of hostile operations against either of the belligerents. Vladivostok and Port Arthur are the nearest Russian ports to San Francisco, but it is possible that the U. S. government would recognize the fact that they are absolutely closed by blockade to the Lena and thus sanction the departure of a ship for Russia southward by way of Cape Horn.

In the event that repairs are found to be actually necessary, the time allowed for them will be fixed by United States government experts. It is understood that they must be only sufficient to make the vessel seaworthy. Then she will be allowed to depart for Russia if she takes coal in San Francisco, or whence she pleases if she goes out under her own coal supply. It is believed at the navy department that the conditions will not be allowed to shape themselves so that the Lena can go out of San Francisco harbor to prey on American commerce even though this is carried in Japanese bottoms. In fact the impression prevails that the Lena will be held at San Francisco until the end of the war, the crew remaining aboard, if the Japanese government does not object, or they will be comfortably quartered at the training station of Yerba Buena Island, in the middle of the harbor. It is believed that the Russian captain will not be averse to this solution, as he is probably a refugee and without hope of being able to keep the seas and escape the penalties of neutrality laws, until some opportunity affords for him to carry the Lena safely through the Japanese blockade into Vladivostok. Minister Takahira is expected to make representations to the state department concerning the Lena.

THEY GOT $10,000.

Robbers Who Held Up the C. P. R. Were Well Paid For Their Trouble.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12.—The robbers who held up No. 1 train on the C. P. R. near Mission Junction, B. C., secured about ten thousand dollars for their trouble. Of this four thousand was gold dust en route from British Columbia mines to the Vancouver assay office, one thousand was in cash in the express company's safe, and the balance was registered mail, the latter being estimated, it may be more and it may be less. One arrest has been made at New Westminster of a party supposed to be implicated, and the C. P. R. has offered a reward of one thousand dollars. If they can possibly be found no expense will be spared to place them behind the bars.

INISTRAHULL, Sept 12—Passed, str Nether Holme, from St John, NB, for Preston.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 11—Ard, str Athenia, from Montreal.

BUILDING FOOD

To Bring Babies Around.

When a little human machine (or a large one) goes wrong, nothing is so important as the selection of food which will aways bring it around again.

"My little baby boy fifteen months old had pneumonia, then came brain fever, and no sooner had he got over these than he began to cut teeth and being so weak, he was frequently thrown into convulsions," says a Colorado mother.

"I decided a change might help, so took him to Kansas City for a visit. When we got there he was so very weak when he would cry he would sink away and seemed like he would die.

"When I reached my sister's home she said immediately that we must feed him Grape-Nuts and, although I had never used the food, we got some and for a few days gave him just the juice of Grape-Nuts and milk. He grew stronger so quickly we were soon feeding him the Grape-Nuts itself and in a wonderfully short time he fattened right up and became strong and well.

"That showed me something worth knowing and, when later on my girl came, I raised her on Grape-Nuts and she is a strong and healthy baby and has been. You will see from the little photograph I send you what a strong, chubby youngster the boy is now, but he didn't look anything like that before we found this nourishing food. Grape-Nuts nourished him back to strength when he was so weak he couldn't keep any other food on his stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

All children can be built to a more sturdy and healthy condition upon Grape-Nuts and cream. The food contains the elements nature demands from which to make the soft gray filling in the nerve centres and brain. A well fed brain and strong, sturdy nerves absoutely insure a healthy body.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."