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ALFRED MARKHAM,

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 31, 1898

A BETTER ANNEXATION.

The report that there is an agitation in Jamaica in favor of annexation to the United States has no sound basis of fact. The petition said to be in circulation praying the imperial government to order a plebiscite on the ques tion, has been located in some obscure plantation far from the centres of population. So secluded is the lo cality that it is impos firm or deny the report that such a petition exists, or even that it may have two or three names to it.

Canadians may have almost forgotten that three years ago some New York papers contained sensational accounts of an annexation movement in Canada. There were in fact annexationist clubs in the do-Professor Goldwin Smith belonged to one, and was, we believe a sort of honorary president. The Canadian annexationists established an organ, a daily paper, which lived more than a week. Mr. A. E. Macdonald, at one time a prominent municipal politician in Toronto, was the editor. But as no one would advertise in his paper, and no one saw any reason to buy it, a vacancy soon appeared where the continental union organ had come to stay. Professor Goldwin Smith is supposed to have pocketed the deficit.

But for months the New York Sun contained long and glowing accounts of the Canadian annexation movement. Mr. Francis Wayland Glen, Mr. Edward Farrer, Mr. Nimmo, the Bystander, and other writers told how the good work was ging on. Mr. J. V. Ell's offered occasional words of encouragement. Douotless there were thousands of innocent readers who this seriously, and believed that there was some such thing as an annexation sentiment among people of Canada. In the same way to suppose that there is an annexation movement in Jamaica. The New York Sun favors the alleged agitation wit a column leader. Nothing less could be expected from a journal which thought the supposed Canadian movement worth many columns.

Mr. George Johnson, the dominion statistician, puts forward in a letter to a citizen of Ottawa a better annexation programme for Jamaica. He advocates the inclusion of the British West India Islands in the dominion of Canala. This programme is not new. It was discussed a decade and a half ago by the press of eastern Canada as a practical proposition. We see no reason why it should not still be within the range of practical statesmanship, and agree with Mr. Johnson that such a union would be mutually beneficial. The Sun would go further and include the whole of British North America, also British Guiana.

The British West India Islands about a market are troubled for sugar. Canada more than offers a constantly growing market. If we include Demerara in the scheme there would still be a Canadian market for nearly the supply. Under the stinulus of better ommunication the dominion would also consume a large part of the fruit product and a fair share of the coffee and spices. The West India provinces would furnish a market, which under the new conditions would be almos dairy products and meat. We wo share with Newfoundland the fish market of these prospective provinces but would, of course, hope to have Newfoundland a member of the same

The difficulties of administration might be more or less serious, but there is no reason to suppose that they would be greater than those met and overcome by the British American statesmen of the last generation. The nadian people would, we are sure, be ready to undertake their share of the task, whereby they would not only gain commercial advantage but would make this country a still more important and influential portion of the British empire, and assist in the solution of a pressing imperial problem We venture also to think that the British American union would offer better opportunities to the British col- Russia would be supreme. onies to the south than can be had in the present circumstances, or could be obtained by annexation with a country whose tropical and semitropical possessions are already suffielent for purposes of supply.

THE WHEAT POLICY.

It is probable that the area sown to ext year than this season. Many mers are bitterly repenting that they gave heed to Mr. Emmerson and dopted his wheat policy. Years ago the farmers of New Brunswick discov ered that while wheat was a fairly safe crop in some localities it was decided ly uncertain in others, and that on the whole it was not wise to risk too much of the best land on it. The experience of this season is perhaps unusually evere, but it is in line with the long experience on which the New Brunswick farmers have restricted their wheat acreage.

We cannot argue on wheat growing in the same line as on hog raising or heese manufacture. These were lines of farm production which had not een prosecuted extensively and ther largely abandoned. Cheese making on the co-operative principle was practically a year or two ago almost a nove enterprise in most parts of the provnce, and the same might be said of the manufacture of creamery butter. The development of the bacon indus has placed hog raising on a new basis But there has been no change in th conditions of wheat growing requiring worled out the wheat problem with all the facts before them, as clearly as they had worked out anything in farming. Nearly all of them could appeal to a range of experience and to opportunities of observation sufficient for practical purposes. So far as ther has been a wide departure from these teachings during the present year the farmers have probably on the whole lost by it.

The government is not to blame for the weather, but so far as the government has encouraged the farmers to take large risks in wheat growing it has done some of them a serious injury. The suggestion of a wheat boun ty, the distribution of seed wheat which was represented to be bette and more reliable than the farmers had been growing, the promise of bet ter grist mills, and the argument from the high price of flour and wheat which prevailed in the early spring, were all cut on United States goods.-Toronto

The price of flour was abnormal and ould not continue, but the farmers could not be expected to know as much about market conditions as a member of the grain exchange. The govern ms to have turned out worse than the home grown seed. There is rea son to hope for better things from the new flour mills which are receiving a that the farmers will next year ac cept political advice on wheat husbandry for what it is worth. Wheat will probably be grown as it has been in the past, for a select crop in many districts and as a regular crop in certain localities, but the average farmer will be apt to keep in mind that land which will grow wheat is pretty safe for other grain, whereas land that will grow other grain is not so safe for wheat. The few acres that the average New Brunswick farmer has in ndition for a first class grain crop represents a heavy outlay, and he will not take too heavy risks with it.

A LOGICAL PROPOSAL.

The appearance of Count Mouravieff with an olive branch will probably recall to many a diplomatic mind the wise cynicism of that immortal son of rope has sent out to the world so many fair propositions and promises as St. Petersburg. "With as many lies as a Czar," says the chief character in Tennyson's poem, recognizing a trait, not of one ruler only, but of the traditional Russian foreign office. Swearing that they had no intention of occupying frontier posts in Central Asia the Russians occupied them. Declar ing that she has no designs in China Russia is accomplishing her design there. Inviting all nations to lay down their arms, Russia will be understo to be on the look-out for a chance get the advantage of an unarm ighbor. That is the effect of a bad

No other nation could gain so much as Russia by an agreement for a gen met an equal foe in fair fight and got off without a beating. But in the struggle to get an advantage by diploatic strategy, by intrigue, by bribery and freachery, Russia has beaten every competition. Only when other countries, out of all patience, have apealed to arms, or shown that they were prepared to do so, has the onwar march of the Slav toward the Indian Ocean or the Mediterranean been checked. Given a condition of thir in which there could be no appeal and

When other nations intervened early in the century to save Greece from Turkey, Russia alone improved the occasion to extend her domain, and continued her aggressions until Britain and France arrested her progress.

Yet thousands of soldiers who beat the superfor forces of the Russians in the Crimea lived to see the suc of Nicholas get about all that he wa forced to abandon at the close of that war. Russian gold and Russian political agents more than the armed Cosack won Turkestan, and made the Czar supreme in Bokhara and Khiya. Well do the British consuls know the Romanoffs in many an Afghan butchery, and in various uprisings of the Hill tribes. If the British red-coat could be sent back to the land, and

British warships could be disinherited

of their thunder, then there would be

great days for Russia. The time is most opportune. Russia is in a way to get all she wants in China. Her sphere of influence already includes the capital of the empire. It also includes Li Hung Chang. The rest will follow as a matter of course if another European power does not intervene. There is but one intervenion that can stop the onward march. A naval demonstration now impending in the Northern Pacific indicates the method of procedure. It is perfectly es, that Count Mouravieff sl overed in the act to request the officers of the law to throw away their

HOW THE FEELDING TARIFF WORKS.

Last year our British purchases aggregated \$32,000,000; those from the United States, on the other hand stood at \$78,000,000, an increase of \$17

Of British goods \$22,000,000 worth were taxed, and \$9,929,000 worth wer

The free goods were thirty per cen of the whole. Of goods from the United State \$37.674,000 worth were taxed, and \$40,

558,000 worth were free. The free goods were fifty-four per cent. of the whole. It seems queer that the British proference should work this way; but the fact is that Mr. Fielding increased the British duties before giving the patriotic discount and made a direct

TO THE POINT

Mail and Empire.

Lieutenant Governor McInnes has made public his side of the British Columbia story. He says that the late premier tried to get him to sign objectionable warrants by mixing them up with other papers, and that one attempt was made to get him to sign blank warrants. The exsserts that June 18 "T. R. McInnes the governor's son and private secrefary, told him that the way out of his difficulty was to give to W. W. B. Mc-Innes, M. P., a cabinet position and he (W. W. B. McInnes) would resign from the dominion house, bring in one or two opposition members to join Turner's party, and that W. W. B. McInnes confirmed the proposition." It is said that the lieutenant governor describes Mr. Turner's last disclosure as "an impertinence." On the contrary, if it is true, it seems to be exceedingly pertinent.

The authorities might have interfered in time to have prevented the tragedy that took place at the falls Friday morning, but it is a question tion if many people thought the Indians were serious in their declaration that they would attempt to shoot the rapids. On the other hand, th Illom who feared the Greeks when fact that the strangers were supposed they brought gifts. No capital in Eu- to be expert canoemen, fitted with the latest appliances for such undertakings, probably led a small minority to believe they stood a chance of per forming the hazardous feat in safety Some adventurous men have been permitted to drown themselves in the Niagara whirlpool and others to risk their lives in walking across the cataract on a rope.

Some of the papers are sain discussing the alleged resolution of the time board of trade pro rade the inshore fisheries for a equal chance in the markets of Porto Rico and Cuba. No such resolutio was passed or suggested. The committee of the board adopted a resolu tion intended to show Sir Louis Devies that the people of the maritime provinces did not want to trade away the shore fisheries. There was a fear that the Halifax board had gone too far in that direction, and the Truro resolution was intended to correct the mistake. If light is wanted on the bject Sir Louis Davies could fur-

Good Words from Old Students.

NO. 13.
Without the course of study which I to tyour college I could not have accept ne position which was offered me here. J. ARTHUR COSTER Bros. & Co., Wholesale and Retail D.

The Isage Pitman

BOSTON LETTER.

Brutal and Shameful Treatment of the Soldiers in Cuba.

List of the Canadians Who Served in the Late War and Were Either Wounded or Killed.

No Improvement in the Price of Lumber and the Fish Trade Generally Quiet-Turf Notes - General News of Interest to Maritime Readers.

(From our own Correspondent.) BOSTON, Aug. 27.-This has been markable week in the way of record orms and a terrific downpour of rain evalled. Wednesday the heat was of I'ly, a number of places in northe New England reporting light frost. During the past fev days the coun

try has had a martial appearance. Dozens of regiments, or what is left of them, have been on the march returning home. The New England solciers who have passed through here presented a sorry spectacle. Nearly all report the food supply in the camps both in the north and south altogether iradequate, and complaints against the wretched system-if indeed it can be tumed a system-of the war department continue to pile up. In fact, the entire country is up in arms against the Washington authorities, and the situation has actually become so sericus that the republican leaders are getting alarmed lest the brutal and neful treatment of American soldiers by their own government nullify e prestige, the natural outcome of the war, and bring about a crushing defeat in the elections this fall. The cry has gone up from nearly every newspaper office in the country demanding an investigation. Secretary of War Alger naturally comes in for resent there is a growing feeling that he alone is not to blame for the deplor able condition of the regiments, many of which have been partially obliterated for lack of proper food supplies management of the transport service. Gen. Shafter, the Santiago comman-der, Surgeon General Sternberg and even the president himself are also be ing criticized by the press, irrespective of political considerations. Sternberg who has charge of the medical supr ere is little doubt that ing in its results will be ordered in here only one cause is ascribed for the way to offset the favorable record of the war itself. That cause is politics To start with, Gen. Alger is a politi Many of the positions in the department and in every department of the militia have been filled by President McKinley's appointment of civilians who were thoroughly innpetent and without a semblanc of military training. Most of thes men were favorites of party workers or relatives of senators and congressmen. It is little wonder that the administration of affairs in the war and navy departments was so differen when the latter has not been handi-

apped by many similar appointments Quite a number of Canadians served in the late war, a number of whom lest their lives. Among the number were the following: Seaman Joseph Martin, formerly of Sydney, C. B. njured at Cainmanera, Cuba; William Dunphy, private 8th Mass. Regiment, formerly of Souris, P. E. I., killed at Guantanamo; George Phillips, seaman formerly of St. John, one of the Mer mac heroes; George Charette, sea-an, native of Quebec, another of the Merrimac heroes; Joseph A. Cook, in Gen. Merritt's Manila expedition, fornerly of Moneton; George Geary, in the American army in Cuba, formerly of Moncton; Harry Ford, also in the Cuban campaign, native of Sackville; Fred Rouse, first lieutenant on U. S. S. aturn, formerly of St. John: Enginee Bartlett of U. S. S. Brooklyn, has relatives in Moncton; Thomas D. Macleod, Co. B, 9th Massachusetts Regiment, ormerly of Charlottetown, died of ty hold fever Aug. 12 at Governor's Is nd, N. Y.; Corporal Will enter, Co. L, 6th Massach obtal service, formerly of Sackvi Lon Wells, private, in Cuban ca paign, formerly of Point de Bute, Wes norland Co., N. B.; John A. Sowerb eaman U. S. S. Oregon, native concton; Charles Sowerby, seam Moncton; Charles Sowerby, seaman U. S. S. Petrel, formerly of Moncton Angus McDonald, wounded at Santi-ago, native of Carleton, Que.; Lieut Col. Robertson, wounded in Cuba, for-merly of Howick, Que., has relatives in Nappan, N. S.; John M. Campbell wounded at Santiago, formerly of Al-

Co. I, 8th Massachusetts Regiment, died of typhoid fever at Camp Thomas, Ga., a Nova Scotian; Miss Dorothy Phinney, Red Cross nurse, died at Camp Thomas, Ga., of fever, formerly of Richibucto; Seaman A. Welling, in Mosquito fleet, native of Shed-Warren Guy, the brown stallio entered in the Rigby park races, Portland, this week by H. C. Lydiard of Kentville, N. S., won first money in the 2.19 trotting stake race. The stake was \$1,000. Warren Guy is a six year old horse, very handsome He is by Pioneer, a son of Princeps, dam by Monte Carlo, a grandson of second dam Nutwood. His ord was 2.19 1-4, and was made at Charlottetown. He is worth \$6,0 The time made by Warren Guy

Condition Powder.

Portland was 2.141-4 in the first and cond heats and 2.14 3-4 in the third The autumn excursions to the pro-vinces begin on Monday next. The fare for the round trip to St. John by the I. S. S. Co. is \$6 and by the Doion Atlantic line \$7.30.

aptists, was received at the go ference of Free Baptists at Old

A petition is being circulated in Salem asking Gov. Wolcott to com-mute the death sentence of Alfred C. Williams, formerly of Summerside, I E. I., who was found guilty of of an Italian laborer for his noney. The petition sets forth that there is grave reason to doubt whether the Italian came to his death by criminal means. George B. McDougall of Maitland,

N. S., and Mrs. Laura M. Hobson of Boston were married here Aug. 17.

Allan Wakefield of Petitcodiac was n the city this week. Among recent deaths of former

provincialists in this city were the ollowing: In Cambridgeport, Henry young son of Frank Ormond, former-ly of St. John; in Roxbury, Aug. 23, Miss Joanna Keeler, aged 80 years, formerly of Hallfax. John D. Creelman, formerly of

Pruro, N. S., died in Cambridge yes terday. Mr. Creelman was a pr ent Mason and well known in Colchester county, N. S. The funeral service occurs Sunday, after which the body will be sent to Truro for interment. Mr. Creelman was 54 years

Although the demand for lumber as still further improved at this port, prices are no higher. Some of the nills, however, decline to sell spruce frames by car for less than \$13, while others will take \$12.50. It is expected slight rise in prices will occur within the next few weeks. Ra cargo spruce is still quoted at \$9.50 to 10.50; ten inch car frames, \$13; 12 inch frames, \$13 to 14; boards, planed one side, \$10 to 11; laths, 1-2 inch, \$1.60 to 1.75; extra clapboards, \$27 to 28; extra shingles, best brands, \$2.60 to ds, 15 cents less, and clear, \$2.25 to 2.50. The fish trade is generally quiet, the hot weather having kept the deand away down. Mackerel continu carce, many vessels having given up ishing in discouragement. Over 500 parrels were received here this week

from the provinces, and these consti-tuted about all the supply. Mackerel have advanced. The last sales out of

\$11.50 for tinkers and \$17 for large. Large 3s are quoted by the jobbers at \$13; large 2s, \$15 to 15.50, and No. 1, \$20 to 25. The provincial mackerel received sold at \$12 for large 3s, with a few at \$16. Live lobsters are worth l4c, and boiled 16c.

FREDERICTON.

St. John People Supposed to Come In For Some Money.

29.—It

FREDERICTON, Aug. understood the estate of the late Mary Ann Canby is worth \$125,000, and that the whole estate is willed to Mrs. W. Bryden Jack of this city, Dr. Canby Hatheway of St. John and another relative, but in what proportions is not yet made public. At the last meeting of the York county council permission was given for the erection of weigh scales at the court house square market. This work is now under way, and the city authorities object and threaten an injunction, claiming that the consent of the city must first be obtained.

The Miles Ideal stock company

pened here tonight to a small house IN AND AROUND HOPEWELL

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co ug. 26.—The opening meeting of the lebiscite campaign, last night, was West, A. C. Lawson, C. A. Peck and tevs. Comben and Colwell. The wheat crop is being badly dam-

aged by rust in many parts of the Miss Marion Atkinson has taken charge of the school at Salem.—J. L. Peck has his new steam mill in operation on Sawmill creek.—The managing committee of Oulton hall for this year is composed of Ezra Stiles, J. H. McPherson and J. A. Fullerton (secretary), with J. W. Fullerton

On the way to San Juan the troops re obliged to ford a river, and while ng so Van Wart had his rife shot other side he saw a big Cuban negro ying dead with a rifle by his side, h he took and march said that the United States co troops distinguished the

The roads leading to San Juan were grown up with underbrush, and it was with extreme difficulty that the troops got along. This was not the only difficulty the troops had to contend with. The 71st New York was so badly offi-

VETERINARY

DEPARTMENT Conducted By J. W. Manchester

V. S., St. John, N. B.

in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of THE SUN. All enquiries must be addressed:

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. R.

W. A. L.-For the first case you mentioned blister the throat with ustard and give in dringing water ounce daily of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic. For the second case but little can be done. Keep the bowels on the loose side by means of raw linseed oil, and give daily in food one table-spoonfull of bicarbonate of

Farmer.-Horse four years old seems n good general health, but goes lame at times in the off hind leg. The leg gets stiff and the horse seems in great pain. Please advise.

An.—The trouble is probably cramps of the muscles. It is not likely to cause much trouble and will wear away

Subscriber.-'The first case you mentioned you had better take to your nearest veterinary surgeon. As to the other give once daily in food one ounce of sulphite of soda.

M. L. O.—Horse seven years old is ame in the left hind leg, the foot or rather the part above the foot between the hoof and ankle seems large and rather warm. What is the trouble and what shall I do for it? The h is quite valuable and I would not like for him to be permanently lame.

Ans.—The trouble is ringbone. Have the horse fired, or if you cann that done blister with binied

mercury and lard. ing your case in a few days.

COLD STORAGE V. ORDINARY CARGO ROOM.

Prof. Robertson in his report says: One shipment of apples was sent forward with 37 packages, sent in cold storage, and 116 packages sent as ordinary cargo. The fruit arrived in good condition. The apples shipped were of the Baldwin, Ribston Pippin, Cranberry Pippin and Northern Spy

varieties, and were wrapped in paper. They were reported as sound and firm on arrival. The same varieties shipped as ordinary cargo and packed in the same way arrived in fair condi-tion, but were reported as "not so solid and firm as the apples shipped in cold storage, and showing some signs of early decay." Where a spot or scab existed, signs of decay were seen under the skin.

All the fruit from the cold storage on the steamship, while sound and firm, showed moisture on the surface when removed from the cold storage, while the fruit shipped as ordinary cargo in the hold of the vessel was quite dry, but not so firm and solid as the other. The moisture was no doubt produced by condensation from he air by the sudden change of tem-

When fruit is removed from cold the cases should be left closed until the fruit has become gradually warmed up to near the temperature of the

A LADY TELLS HOW SHE SUPPORTS HERSELF AND FAMILY, often read of ladies who work

ody and soul together and for their enefit I will relate how easily one can get along in the world if they only know how. There is a big firm in Pittsburg that manufactures flavorng powders. I had tried them myself and knew they were splendid, so sent for samples and tried selling them. I found it so pleasant and easy that I have kept right at it and never make ess than \$3 a day and often clear more than \$5. The powders go twice as far as the liquid extracts sold in the stores and are much stronger. I sell from one to eight different flavors in each bouse. They are used for ice cream, rustards, cakes, candles, etc., and are delicate and give such a rich avor that everywhere I go I gain a of your armanent customer. Those of your aders who would like to make money ean get full particulars by writing to W. H. Baird & Co., Station A, Pittsulars by writing to ourg, Pa., who are manufacturers of saird's Non-Alcoholic Flavoring Powrs. This firm is very energetic and beral as they will give you a good tart. I hope all the ladies in need of oney making employment will write this firm as I know they can do st as well as I did and \$3 to \$5 a day gives one a very comfortable living. I support myself and family nicely and

from

THE S ssuing WEEKL lation of Maritime please mi

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