ADVERTISING RATES

SUN PRINTING COMPANY,

ALFRED MARKHAM,

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 20, 1898.

PREMIER HARDY'S COUP.

The Hardy government of Ontario was so badly shattered by the election of last March that it has not had a well day since. It is nearly five months since the election, yet the provincial secretary and the minister of agriculture, who were defeated, have neither resigned their offices nor found seats. Petitions have been filed against the return of more than half of the supporters of the government. A large down to be heard during September and October. The usual charges of corruption are made and in addition it is set forth that several of the Hardy candidates were elected by the ballots of election officers who are by Ontario law disqualified from voting.

They have in Ontario, under grit election law, a system by which votes may be traced after the ballots are cast. It is said to be a convenient way to keep in line provincial office holders, licensed tavern keepers and others who are subject to coercion But the time has come when the interesting Ontario method may do a ser The election courts can determine for which candidate these illegal votes may have been cast. As they were all provincial officers employed about the polls, it is supposed that if the courts find the vote illegal about eight of Mr. Hardy's supporters declared elected will be found to be in a minority. Then the Hardy government will be in a minority.

This is the reason why Mr. Hardy has called a special intesting of the legislature for next month. The Ontario house always meets in the win-ter, but before next winter Mr. Hardy may be in a minority if the courts ar allowed to go on. He has therefor called the house to meet in August. when he proposes to introduce a bill taking the question of the constables' vote out of the jurisdiction of the courts, and removing any disqualificacers. Mr. Hardy has explained the whole matter in his report to the lieuthe house. He proposes to legislate his supporters into the seats which their opponents are claiming through the courts, and to pass the bill by the votes of the very members who are not thought to be legally elected. By waiting until the usual time for the sitting of the house, the government could have had the whole matter settled by the sourts. But it might have been settled against them.

Mr. Hardy is now trying to legislate into their seats members be-lieved to be illegally elected, and to do it by the votes of three members who before the regular time of meeting would probably be unseated. The whole majority and the life of the government depends upon these votes. The people of Ontario have shown in a marked way that they want a change of government. They will get it, too, and that before long, in spite of the sharp tricks that the pren is trying to work. In fact, it is quite likely that he will not be allowed to

MR. MULOCK AND HIS OFFICIALS

The valued Telegraph is unusually funny when it calls upon Mr. Mulock to dismiss "the high officials of the post office department" because they allowed him to make a fool of himself last winter. The Telegraph says that there does not seem to be one of these men who pointed out to Mr. Mulock the difficulties in his way at the time he issued his "I, William Mulock," proclamation. It is to be presumed, says the Telegraph, that these officials "were willing that he should make a "mistake and be held up to contempt as a man ignorant of the duties "his office." The Telegraph recommends that "when Mr. Mulock comes "to deal with those enemies of the government who are within the gate "he will let no guilty man escape."

The fun of it is that Mr. Mulock, before he made a fool of himself, had already got clear of his highest official. The first thing he did was to turn out the deputy who would have kept him from being "held up to contempt."
This able and experienced permanent officer was retired and his place filled by appointing a village doctor from Mr. Mulock's constituency. Of course this gentleman did not know anything about postal conventions and could not keep his chief from making himself an object of contempt. In the next place, Mr. Mulack is the last man who would take advice from any one. He did not even consult his colleagues. Even after the issue of the "I. William that he was right and kept up an ar-The man in Mr. Mulock's department who tries to keep him from causing himself to be held up to contempt has PENNY POSTAGE.

dopted at the recent o not imperial. The Australian co are not in it. They talked the matter iers in March. The reason of their naining outside is that they consider it better to pay the higher postage on letters than to pay the defilency in taxes. That is what the ians will have to do. Those who do not write letters to Great Britain and other colonies will have to pay for carrying other people's letters. We are told that this is all in the interest of imperial unity. It may be so, but if these relations are settled by postal rates we shall be nearer to England and South Africa than we are to other Canadians. For while send letters to the end of we may send letters to the end of the empire for two cents, Mr. Mulock still charges three cents for carrying a letter to the next parish. Of course we have a statute enabling the postmaster general to reduce the Can-adian rate to two cents. But it is not believed that he will do it this year or next year. When he does it the postal revenue will fall off \$500,000 to \$750,000. This deficiency will have to be made up by taxes. It is bad to be called a reactionary, but the Sun is of the opinion that it is as easy for the people to pay the extra cent on carrying them, as it would be to pay five cents per pound on their tea in order to pay for carrying these same etters. The postmaster general thinks that the people will all write more letters and that he will get back part of his loss in that way. But the ex-perience of the United States teaches that a reduction of the rate from three cents to two does not produce this result. Mr. Mulock argues from the great increase of letters in Eng-land following the reduction of the rate below six-pence. But, as Mr. Powell pointed out last session, there is a limit to the development of business by low charges. People might well refrain from writing letters in ingland because the charge is They do not refrain in this because the charge is three ents. So we are not among the enhusiasts who effusively welcome the two-cent postage, whether it is perial or domestic. The thing is

THE LATE YUKON DEAL.

to be in no hurry to try in this country, and which the finance minister

will probably nip in the bud when

he does desire to try it. Mr. Field-

ing wants his tea tax for something

The thing is an

The valued Telegraph is several norths hehind the times when it de Yukon deal. The Telegraph does not know how thankful most of the government supporters in the house and the country are to the senate. It was hard enough to get the party to swalthe power of the government could not today get half the ministerial contingent in the commons to vote for such a proposition. The greater the wealth found in the Yukon country, the stronger would be the feeling against giving all the best of it to Mackenzie and Mann.

Toward the close of the session, when Mr. Sifton sounded the caucus to see whether he might safely support a new proposition by whelh the ame work would be accomplished for much smaller concessions, the members gave him plainly to understand that they would have nothing more to do with his Yukon schemes. It is well known that the contractors themselves would have then taken one million acres of land at the end of the session in the place of the four millions allowed them by the contract. Today they are under contract to construct the same line for the British Columbian government and to extend it to the sea, thus avoiding the awful river navigation that has cost so many lives. The total cash subsidy is less than could be obtained for a fifth part of the lands that Mr. Sifton proposed to give the contractors, and even this grant the province expects to get back in the percentage of freight receipts which is to be paid to the government by the company.

The defeat of the Yukon bill has probably saved millions to the treas ury of Canada. It has left the working miners in the Yukon the right to take up claims and to live. It has rescued the whole mining country from an oppressive monopoly. It has saved the grit party of Canada from the curses of the miners, prospectors and traders of that region. The belated Telegraph thay not be aware of the fact, but the leading men of its party are trying their best to make people forget the Yukon deal.

MR. CHARLTON OUGHT TO GO.

If an Ottawa despatch to some o the Toronto papers is true, "John Charlton of Michigan" has been Grop red from the list of Canadian commi sioners at the Quebec conference. The reason given in the despataches is that the proposal to make him a commissioner 'was regarded as a refle tion on some members of the cabinet.' Whatever may have been the ground the government deserves congratula tion for leaving Mr. Charlton home His presence on the commission was a menace to the welfare of this country. Mr. Charlton is more in sympathy

with the United States than with Canada. In every dispute between the two countries he has been on the creign side. The worst of it is that secretly by communications and visits o Washington. It was "John Charlton of Michigan" who petitioned conrress to amend the Wilson bill by incorporating the retaliatory lumber se. If John Charlton of Michitan s a member of the comm should be there on the appointment of President McKinley.

Should it prove true that Sir Wilfrid has found Mr. Charlton too heavy a load to carry, all good canadians will be delighted. The other Canadian ners, with one exception, are not so able as he, but they are no so dangerous to Canadian interests or so much concerned in the welfare of Michigan.

Trade is duller and times harder to day in Prince Edward Island, notwithstanding the efforts of two grit governments than ever they were under tory rule. The harbors still emain "shipless"—there is no fores of masts as promised and the duty mport nearly everything we u as high as ever, and the prices in many cases have advanced under gri rule.-Charlottetown Watchman.

If the liberal conservatives of this province take the advice of the Fredericton Herald, Sussex Record and ther organs, they will not attend th Moncton convention, and will grit in provincial and dominion

Fighting is an expensive luxury. ficer on the Brooklyn says that the ammunition shot away by his ship in the few minutes required to disab the Vizcaya cost \$31,000.

The liberal conservatives of One county are the first to name candidates for the next provincial election. have chosen two good men and named a strong delegation for the Moncton convention. It is always hard fighting for the conservatives in Queens, but hard fighting makes good

Somebody vants to know why Mr Sifton has appointed Mr. Greenway's son to an office. The reason is given by an Ontario paper. Mr. Sifton's own stock of relatives has gone out.

THE APPLE CROP.

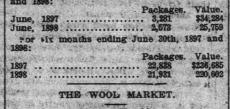
president of the Kentyi C. S. Nixon, president of the Acad.
N. S., Board of Trade, and a represent of some of the largest fruit firms in Britain, writes to the Montreal Trade It in in regard to the apple crop of Nova tia, that, although it is too early to

much.

C. W. Smith, apple dealer ard exporter, London, Ont., informs the Trade Bulletin that the prospects for the apple crop in western Ontario are not as promising as first reports presented them. Mr. Smith thinks the first glowing accounts were based upon the abundance of blossoms, which betokened a record-breaking yield, but the fruit falled to develop as expected. He says there will be very few Spies, but from what he has seen at different points in the west, after allowing for recent drawbacks, he is of opinion that there will be a fair crop of winter fruit after all.

LOBSTERS EXPORTED.

The Yarmouth Times gives the following comparative statement of the quantity and value of live lobsters shipped from the port of Yarmouth for the months of June, 1897



Scarlet fever is extremely rare both

No Summer



in July and August as at any other time.

Just the chance for teachers and others to
take up the ISAAC PITMAN SHORTHAND Sindenia can enter at any time. Send for

BOSTON LETTER

he has done his most effective work. The B. Y. P. U. a Factor for Anglo-American Good Fellowship,

> National Division, Sons of Temperance, Elects Rev. S. W. Fisher of New Brunswick Its

Chaplain.

Baptist Minister Well Known in St. John Disappears With a Halifax Young Woman - Exports to the Provinces - Spruce Lumber Not in Demand-Fish Trade Featureless.

BOSTON, July 16.—The weather for the post two weeks has been very comfortable, the usual intense July neat not making its presence felt exept on one or two days. The usual summer schools and concernces are being held throughou

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

the country just now. Young People's Union of America met in Buffalo this week and the National Division of the Sons of Temperance peld its annual sessions at Burlington Vt. In the annual report submitted to the Bantist conference reference was made to the support of all sections of the country given the president in the war. The report then reters to the sympathy of the British

people as follows:
"The conditions which have evoked this new manifestation of patriotism has also strengthened the bond of has also strengthened in the Dom-union with our brethren in the Dom-inion of Canada. Whatever may be the outcome of present discussions concerning an Anglo-American allithe events of the past few have surely brought the two great branches of our common Eng-lish speaking stock closer together, and will tend towards a mutual good understanding. The Stars and Stripe and Union Jack will float proudly side by side, as banners of brother hood, and harbingers of a new era for humanity. In this work of unification the B. Y. P. U. A. is a factor, weaving bonds of good fellowship."

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance, which has jurisdic-tion over Canada, elected Rev. A. G. Lawson of New Jersey most worthy patriarch, and Benjamin R. Jewell of New Hampshire worthy scribe. Rev. S. W. Fisher of New Brunswick was elected chaplain and John E. Clark of Prince Edward Island most worthy sentinel. Wellesley J. Gates of Halifax, retiring M. W. A., and many other Canadians, attended the national division.

Osborne Howes of this city, a well known advocate of reciprocity with Canada, has been sent to Buffalo, Detroit Indianapolis San Erancisco and other places by the Boston chamber of commerce for the purpose of delivof commerce in support of improved trade relations with Canada. He speaks in Buffalo tonight.

A delegation of Y. M. C. A. men of Manchester, N. H., will leave next Wednesday to attend the Maritime Boys' Camp, No. 1, in Nova Scotia. 'A large number of members of associations in other New England cities will also attend.

Captain Newman of the British steamer H. M. Pollock, a New Brunswick man, who arrived in New York July 12 from Porto Rico, says it will not require a great deal of fighting to occupy the island. The Pollock was held up on the passage by the U.S. cruiser Vosamite

The Nova Scotla brig Harry Stewart arrived in New York July 12 from Montage Bay. She sailed from Bear River, N. S., with a cargo of lumber for Cientuegos, Cuba, On arrival off that port the United States steamer Earle boarded the bri gand ordered her off. Captain Brinton then proceeded to Montago Bay and discharged her cargo.

Rev. William J. Thompson, a Baptist minister of Ipswich, who is known in the lower provinces, disappeared suddenly recently together with Mrs. Edith H. Murray, a young Halifax woman. Before leaving Thompson sent one of his children, a little girl, to friends in St. John. Mrs. Thompson died last May. It is understood the couple have been married. Mrs. Murray was a widow, 27 years old, Joseph Reuvell, a Prince Edward Islander, was killed while working on the new Southern Union station here July 12. He was struck on the head by a hoisting boom. Reuvell leaves a widow and children in P. E. I. John E. O'Connell, formerly of Dig-John E. O'Connell, formerly of Dig-by, died in this city July 9, aged 34

fax, died here on Sunday.

The death of John Stalling, formerof St. John, at East Boston today, Margaret J. Batson, a native of P.

E. I., died here yesterday, aged 49 E. T. Freeman, M. S. Scanlon and J. C. Ashwood of Halifax were in the

The following were among the exports to the lower provinces by water this week: 300 barrels flour, to Yarmouth, per steamer Yarmouth; 25,000 feet hard pine, to Dorchester, per schr. Vado: 153 bags flour, 75 barrels do. to Bear River, per schr. Olivia, 603 rrels flour, 400 sax middlings, to alifax, Charlottetown, etc., per camer Halifax; 150 barrels our, to rmouth, per steamer Prince Ed-rd; 110 bags peanuts, to St. John steamer St. Croix; 200 barrels corn per schr. Katie; 353 barrels flour, 300 sax middlings, 40 barrels corn meal, to Liverpool, N. S., per schr. T. V.

The spruce market here is u demoralized, and is about in the unsatisfactory shape possible from the Condition Powder.

standpoint of millmen, shippers and dealers. Many mill men refuse to send lumber here at the prices paid and some have closed their mills. Building is very dull. What few sold at a sacrifice. Random pruce cargoes are nominally quoted at \$10 to 10.00; ten-inch car frames at \$12 to 13; 14-inch frames, \$13 to 14, and inch, \$14 to 15.50. Spruce boards,

continues dull and unchanged. There is no special feature noticeble in the local fish trade at present. Business continues quiet with prices pretty well sustained all along the ne. Mackerel are still firm, as but few fish are being taken. Early No. are quoted at \$12.50 to 13: New meflum 2s at \$13 to 13.50; new large No. at \$14 to 14.50, and large old No. 2 at \$18 to 19. Codfish are quiet with orices steady at \$4.50 to 5 for large dry bank; \$4 to 4.50 for large pickled bank; \$3.62 1-2 to \$3.75 for medium and \$5.75 to 6 for large shore and Georges. Barrel herring are dull at \$6 to 6.25 for Nova Scotia split. Box herring are selling at 12 to 15c. for medium scaled. Canned lobsters, continue scarce with no sign of increased receipts. They are worth \$2.75 to 3 for lats and \$2.65 to 2.85 for uprights. Live lobsters are in good demand at 10c. and 12c. for boiled.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. MECHANIC SETTLEMENT, Kings Co., July 16. To the Editor of the Sun: Sir-Kindly allow me space in your paper egarding the way I have been treated by the postmaster of this place. I am about three miles from the post office, and we get three miles from the post office, and we generally send our mail by the mail driver to the office, and he brings the return mail to a letterg box near my house. He dropped some stamps handy to this box, and he supposes he must have pulled them out when he was getting out my mail, which stamps my boy picked up afterward. I did not know at the time who lost them until I saw Mr. McManus, the mail driver, later on, and he told me that his boy had lost stamps. We had used some of them in the meantime. said to Mr. McManus, as he was a postmas-ter as well as mall carrier, that those stamps got damp and they looked rather paler than they should be, but he allowed that the stamps were all right, so I settled with him for them. We had used the same lot of got damp and they tooked rather pater than they should be, but he allowed that the stamps were all right, so I settled with him for them. We had used the same lot of stamps in different past offices, which we found had passed without any objection whatever. They passed in Mechanic Settlement post office also. Later on I sent four letters from my house to the office with some of the same lot of stamps, which the postmaster held and sent me a very saucy letter. In the meantime I called at the office and he told me that he held my letters. I asked him his cause for so doing. He claimed that they were stamped with old stamps. I told him some of the same lot of stamps had passed here before, and tried to reason the matter, and told him how I got the stamps and that they were not old stamps. He gave me to understand that he was a man of great authority. He got his statutes and read to me his duty as a postmaster, but he could not find that he had any authority to put me down as a thief. He told me that these letters should not go out of his office unless I took the old stamps off and he would put new ones on, which I refused to do. I demanded the lettetrs. He threw them on the table and pulled off one of the stamps, which he kept. I brought the letters home, and when I arrived I found a very saucy letter shead of me from the postmaster, saying that he held my letters, accusing me of violating the law, and that the penalty was not less than ten dollars and not exceeding forty dollars for each offence, which charge I deny. I sent the same letters with the same stamps, except the one he pulled off, to another post office, and there were not any objections to taking them, and we received answers from the same letters with in the matter. I studied the matter over, and thought it pretty hard that I had been accused of theft, an act I was not guilty of, to another post office, and there were not any objections to taking them, and we received an answers from the office of the postmaster. I had not said very much when he orde the W. C. T. U. and kindred tions when the vote is called for, which will be in October next. The

W. W. BUCHANAN.

The basement of Portland Street Methodist church, Saturday evening, singing of Miss Watton and Mr. Wallace, who accompany him in his campaign addresses, under the auspices of the provincial plebiscite campaign

Rev. J. A. Gordon was chairma and on the platform were seated many of the Methodist and Baptist ministers of the city, besides Rev. Mr. Keefer of Hamilton, Ontario.

A number of solos and duets were rendered by the musical trio. Miss B. Holder presiding at the plane, be-fore Mr. Buchanan commenced his lecture, each number being received. with great pleasure by the large audiand Mr. Wallace each contributed a

The chairman paid an eloquent tribute to the lecturer, and briefly detailed the work to be done by him. Mr. Buchanan said he wished the audience to understand he was not an orator, as the press of St. John so kind as to describe him. He thanked the press for the complimentary words spoken of him, and said he would try to fulfil all that had been said of him. Carleton, York and Sun-bury counties had all been thoroughly organized in the work of the campaign, and from the interest manifested at this meeting on Saturday night and in the heat of summer, he predicted St. John would give a good account of itself and give a large majority in favor of prohibition when the proper time came. The liquor dealers of the whole dominion were organized and arrayed against the work of the ture being locked up in Montreal ready to be distributed when all other sources falled. The brewers of Ontario during the last decade had made \$16,000,000, said the speaker, and where did this money come from? He comprovinces on giving no uncertain sound of humanity were placed before them achievements through the efforts of

meeting was closed by prayer by Rev About five hundred gathered at the meeting in the public hall, west end, on Sunday afternoor. W. B. Baskin was chairman, Miss Ada Thomson presided at the organ, and Miss Watton and Mr. Wallace rendered some fine sacred solos and duets. The lecturer, Mr. Buchanan, worked his discourse from a scriptural standpoint, and dwelt on the various phases of the liquor question as detrimental to church and state. In closing, he said the most dangerous class in the commutiny was not the tramp, but those who sit in their nicely furnished news and are so apathetic that they do not come manfully out and pronounce against the gigantic evil intemper-

The Mechanics' Institute was well filled same evening at 8.36, when Mr. Buchanan delivered the third of his addresses in this city. An humble reporter who had neglected to convert some of his wealth into silver was halted at the door and informed that a silver collection had been advertised. Seeing no one who would be likely to trust him with a dime, and awed by the majestic mein of the doorkeeper,

The owners of the S. S. Endsleigh are to bring a cross suit against the owners of the ship Charles.
Str. Lovstakken is fixed to take a cargo
Miramichi to W. C. England

THE SUN issuing wee lation of a Maritime An effort screw the H

some little from Capet

The hay he the best on a large

Last Wedr J. L. M. You was married Morton of Jacob age, left Ca on Tuesday

and has not The ladies fival and a on Thursday

Rev. Dr. pastorate of church. The ed at a chu The silver sidence of I

taken from detective of returned to tective. At South the eighteen Brown was left the chi

on returning a tub of bu There i about the are so dim at any dist the lights Green Head

The marr of South O Churchill o Miltown, Q

to take pl D. A. Hu Miller ofernment.

ten days --

The caus Board of ending Jul senility, 1; consumptio congestion total, 7.

church on of Springhi ville were Wylie was berta Hick The empl ion of the nual pichle

A very

at the U

the capital time is an run from division. At the o ing Micha Henry Cor.

Memram

by Hishop O'Neill, Me city and Ga McDermott Frank Gell made a de

crease to the

agement

without farmer, Queens Co. animals 1 away, thr ceased was and a pro eral will ta

of the pas