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 ALFRED MARSHALL,
 Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 17, 1898.

INDIA'S NEW RULER.

The same imperial government which, a few days ago, gave Canada a soldier for a governor general, has now given India a statesman. Good soldiers are not so scarce in Great Britain at first-class statesmen, and the position of governor general of Canada is an easy one compared with that of the viceroy of India. The military qualifications of Lord Minto are incidental to his appointment and not the cause of it. Mr. Curzon loves to India because India requires a governor general who knows the business both of India statesmanship and foreign diplomacy. The difficult problems in British foreign policy are nearly all in Asia, and India is in the centre of British power and influence in that continent. Besides all that India is itself in some respects the greatest empire in the world.

The man who beats rule in India is placed over more than three-fourths of her majesty's subjects and feudatories. The subjects of Great Britain in India are more in number than all the subjects of any other sovereign, including the Emperor of China, and three times as many subjects of any foreign nation except China. The viceroy of India is a real ruler, though of course his power is not absolute. He has to face the most difficult problems of domestic statesmanship, having under him people of many races and faiths, who are to be served and humbled, and others who are wild, fierce and fanatical. India is the abode of the ignorant and stupid, but also of the cleverest of all the Asiatics. It is a country where a ruling statesman is required to keep his eyes open wider than in any other part of the Queen's dominions, and a country where the claimants and the surroundings hold out all inducements to keep them shut. It has been the scene of oft-told heroic efforts by the British people in the field, and of noble toll and pain suffering—equally heroic and not often told of—in the council and the camp.

In the present circumstances the prime minister has thought it not too much to give to his own right hand man, Mr. Curzon is one of the young men who have come to the front so fast that their names are not found in many works of reference. But for three years his name has been familiar to all who have taken an interest in British foreign affairs. As the representative in the commons of the foreign office he has explained and defended the action of the department, for a parliamentary secretary is much in evidence when the secretary of state for his department is a peer. If he has been recently made a peer of the realm, the head of the department is ill, the parliamentary secretary has also a large share of the working as well as the talking responsibility. Mr. Curzon has steadily won his way to the first rank and, while yet in the thirties, he goes to India to take up the task which has proved rather too heavy for his predecessor. The new viceroy is the son of Lord Scarsdale, who is a peer by inheritance and a clergyman by occupation. Before his marriage to Miss Leister, whose brother has recently made a dubious reputation as a wheat dealer in Chicago, he was a fellow of All Souls, Oxford. In 1885 he was appointed private secretary to Lord Salisbury, and the same year he was a defeated candidate for the house of commons. Elected in 1889 as a unionist, he began at once to take an interest in the affairs of India. This interest was shown by two volumes from his pen, "Russia in Central Asia," and "Persia and the Persian Question." In 1891 he became under secretary for India. His party went out the next year, but when Lord Salisbury returned to power in 1895, he assumed the foreign office himself and made Mr. Curzon under secretary. He was called to the privy council, but not to the cabinet. If Mr. Curzon does not make a record as governor general of India he will be a great disappointment to his friends, his party and the public generally.

THE NEW CANADIAN LIBERALISM.

Two good-looking elderly gentlemen sat daily in the gallery of the legislative chamber at Toronto, while the house is in session, and watch the proceedings with deep and abiding interest. The name of one is Gibson and the name of the other is Bryden. They are members of the Ontario government, and draw salaries of \$4,000 each as provincial secretary and minister of agriculture. They watch the proceedings from the gallery because they have no seats in the house. Six months ago Mr. Gibson and Mr. Bryden ceased to be members of the legislature, each having been handsomely defeated in his own constituency. Why do they remain in the cabinet? It may be asked. In fact the question is asked. But it is not answered, except by the remark that a defeated

minister should be allowed a reasonable time to find a seat. Half a year appears to be more than a reasonable time, but the two ministers go on drawing their pay, and managing the affairs of their department as if they represented somebody. They control patronage, dismiss offensive parliamentarians, reward their supporters, and act the part of public servants just as if the public had not dismissed them.

These two irresponsibles are liberals of course. It is in these days only the liberal party that shows such fine disregard of the people's verdict at the polls or for the people's opinion or the people's interest anywhere. These two liberals who have notice to quit but will not go are watching from the gallery while the other two-thirds of the government is trying to pass a law to head off the action of the courts on election petitions. The remnant of the liberal government is trying to enact that the votes of liberal election officers, though the courts may declare them illegal, shall be counted so far as to keep the conservative candidates out of the seats that are legally theirs. Eight liberal candidates now sitting in the house under protest on account of these disputed votes, propose to vote the conservative candidates out of their seats. This is the spectacle which the ministers who are not members of the house, but who hang on to their offices, are watching from the gallery. When they are not watching they are in the lobby giving assistance to the conspiracy. Such is liberalism as we have it in these modern days in this country.

Where do these noble couples go for a precedent? They have found one in the case of Mr. Gladstone, who once held office from December to July without a seat in the house. This occurred no less than fifty-two years ago, when responsibility to the people was hardly established and when governments, defeated at the polls, held on as a matter of course till the next parliament met. Nothing less than half a century old can be found to match the course of these hangers-on to office. It happens that Mr. Gladstone himself discusses the precedent when it was half a century old. Writing to the North American Review, he said: "The custom of not having ministers of the crown without seats is rarely departed from, even in an individual case, never, as far as my knowledge goes, on a large scale. From accidental circumstances it happened that I was a secretary of state between December, 1846, and July, 1846, without a seat in the house of commons. This, which did not wholly pass without comment, is held by me to be a notable instance for the last 50 years; and it is only within the last 50 years that our constitutional system has completely settled down. The practice which Mr. Gladstone supposes to have been abandoned in British countries fifty years ago, has been restored by the liberalism of Canada."

THE DOWNFALL OF MR. FISHER.

Hon. S. A. Fisher, minister of agriculture, has been regarded as the prohibitionist member of the government. He was the spokesman of the temperance party on the liberal side before he became a minister, and he informed the Woman's Christian Temperance Union last winter that he intended to take an active part in the plebiscite campaign. The campaign is now on and Mr. Fisher is one of the large colony of ministers who are tugging in Europe. But this is not the worst of it. Mr. Fisher has sent us a marked copy of the London Post containing an interview of the representative of that paper with him. Mr. Fisher told the reporter that the government is doing for the Canadian farmer in promoting the butter and cheese industry, and went on to commend Canadian farm products generally. Passing on to the discussion of fruit, Mr. Fisher said: "Our peaches are not 'quite so large as your home-grown peaches, but they have a finer taste, and our grapes, though you have not yet taken to their peculiar flavor, we expect you to eat large. We can sell them on the other side of the pond wholesale. With the aid of our cold-storage system we can now deliver the most delicate fruits in perfect condition. Our making of wine is as yet only in the experimental stage, but we hope to make something of it." If Mr. Fisher hopes to make something out of the manufacture of wine, what must be the position of his wicked partners?

THE END OF THE WAR.

The war is now technically over, though it is possible that more fighting may take place in the Philippines before the order to suspend hostilities reaches there. Hostilities are supposed to terminate with the signing of the protocols, which took place Friday. Several matters of detail remain to be settled by commissioners, but the main result of the war is the utter extinction of the colonial power of Spain. She gives up her West Indian possessions at once, and so doubt the ultimate result will be her withdrawal from all the islands of the east. The loss of Cuba and Porto Rico is a great humiliation to Spain. Havana was once burned by French privateers and once captured by the British. But during a period of four hundred years since the time of Columbus Cuba has not passed out of the normal possession of Spain. Of the once great European powers who in old times claimed this continent Spain was the last on the ground. No other European nation has held possession of so large a part of this continent as Spain. Today Spain is practically left without a foothold in the western world.

Now that the United States has driven Spain from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, she has to replace Spanish power with some other. There are Cubans who want to rule Cuba and who suppose that Spain was driven out for their benefit. There are natives who want to rule the Philippines and who suppose that it was they who drove Spain from their shores. The United States has now to reckon with the late allies of the United States. This will be the longest and perhaps the hardest reckoning of the two.

A SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE PLEBISCITE.

While it is true that the prohibitionists, and the temperance people generally did not ask for the plebiscite and did not want it, they are by the plebiscite act brought face to face with a great responsibility. What the government may do if a large majority of the people of Canada ask for prohibition cannot be known. But there is no doubt of the result in case the majority vote against prohibition, or in case the vote in its favor is very small. Sir Wilfrid has refused to say more than that if the people vote for prohibition the government will "take the matter into consideration." But when a government asks the people to say whether they want prohibition; when \$250,000 is paid out of the public treasury to take the vote, and four or five times that amount in time and money is taken out of the people interested in the contest, the government cannot decently refuse to take notice of the opinion expressed. Should the electors decide in favor of prohibition, what possible answer can the ministers make to the demands of the prohibitionists? The ministers will be told that the law is one demanded by themselves, and that by their own method of inquiry they have found the country in favor of action. But suppose the test goes the other way. Then the government will have an answer to every demand for prohibition. Ministers will simply point to the record of the vote as their justification for refusing even to consider the question. It will probably be many years before another plebiscite is ordered. During that period it will be competent for ministers, members of parliament, and also for those interested in the manufacture and sale of liquor to say that the people of Canada are opposed to a prohibitory law.

The question submitted to the people is comprehensive. A vote in the negative is a statement that the man who casts the ballot is not in favor of a prohibitory law for this country on any terms or conditions. If a majority of the people who go to the polls vote in that sense, or if comparatively few go to the polls to vote for prohibition, that question will be set at rest for a good many years to come. This would perhaps be a great relief for many public men, but the possibility of it is a matter of serious import to those who have looked forward to the legal suppression of the liquor trade.

CONSULTING HIS CLIENTS.

Mr. Charles Russell, son of the Lord Chief Justice of England, is paying a visit to Ottawa. Mr. Russell is the solicitor in England and also at Rome of the Laurier government. It is he who wrote that wonderful letter to the Attorney General on behalf of the prime minister and his Roman Catholic associates, which was published in this paper during the late session of parliament. It will be remembered that the letter, Mr. Russell, for the clients, begged the Attorney General to let the Manitoba school settlement be only a partial settlement, or first installment of justice. He also imported the Vatican to appoint a permanent delegate or ambassador to reside at Ottawa in order that negotiations might be more readily carried on hereafter. Mr. Russell is receiving several thousand dollars a year from the dominion as solicitor for Canada in London. The old and reliable firm of English solicitors who have been doing business for Canada almost since the union of the colonies were dislodged by Mr. Russell's receiving several thousand dollars a year from the dominion as solicitor for Canada in London. The old and reliable firm of English solicitors who have been doing business for Canada almost since the union of the colonies were dislodged by Mr. Russell's receiving several thousand dollars a year from the dominion as solicitor for Canada in London. The old and reliable firm of English solicitors who have been doing business for Canada almost since the union of the colonies were dislodged by Mr. Russell's receiving several thousand dollars a year from the dominion as solicitor for Canada in London.

PENNY POSTAGE.

TORONTO, Aug. 12.—Sir Adolphe Caron is in the city on business in connection with mines in which he is interested. In an interview the ex-postmaster general said: "Hon. Wm. Mulock's intention of adopting two-cent postage will cost Canada \$80,000,000 per annum. That is a high price to pay for the sentimental consideration of empty buildings. I approve the idea long ago, but I don't see how Canada could bear the cost, and I can't see it yet."

No Summer Vacation.

ST. JOHN'S COOL SUMMER WEATHER, combined with our superior ventilating facilities, make study with us just as agreeable in July and August as at any other time. Just the chance for teachers and others to take up the IBAO EYEMAN SHORTHAND and NEW METHODS (the very latest) or BUSINESS PRACTICE.

Students can enter at any time. Send for Catalogue. 5, KERR & SON, Oddfellows' Hall.

SPORTING MATTERS

Canada Loses First International Yacht Race Through a Foul.

The Canadian Wins the Second of the International Yacht Races.

YACHTING.

Gracie M. Wins Saturday's Race. A good many people missed a fine race on Saturday because they were under the erroneous impression that the weather at Millidgeville is similar to that of St. John, but that was not the case. The weather was just what was needed for the race, and the boats were in fine trim. The Canadian boat, Gracie M., was the favorite, and she was not disappointed. She won the race by a comfortable margin, and her crew were well pleased with the result. The race was a fine one, and it was well worth the wait.

The yachts crossed the line in the following order: H. M. S. Gracie M. 45 40, Kathleen 46 38, Sunol 46 38, Thetis 46 38, Beatrice 46 38, Gracie M. 46 38. There was some delay in the Canada in setting the spinnaker on the run to the first buoy, the Thetis getting here out and crossing the line simultaneously. The wind was, as usual lately, from the southwest, and save for about twenty minutes, when the race was half through, not very much of it. The Canada took the lead before reaching the first buoy, but the rest of the yachts bunched pretty well until more than half the course had been sailed, the Gracie M., Thetis and Kathleen reaching the second buoy almost simultaneously and turning the half way buoy opposite the clubhouse within ten seconds of each other.

The appearance of the fleet on the long reach down river was a very pretty one, as each yacht had every inch of canvas set that would draw in order to make the most of the light breeze. Several yachts of the squadron recompanied the racers over the course, the Kelpie for some time acting as pace-maker to the Canada. The Ariel, Arrow, Sybil, Blue-robe and others were also out during the afternoon.

The yachts turned the half way buoy as follows: H. M. S. Gracie M. 3 24 40, Kathleen 3 24 40, Sunol 3 24 40, Thetis 3 24 40, Beatrice 3 24 40, Gracie M. 3 24 40. The wind was hardly strong enough to make the Beatrice show to the best advantage, and the Sunol did not carry enough sail.

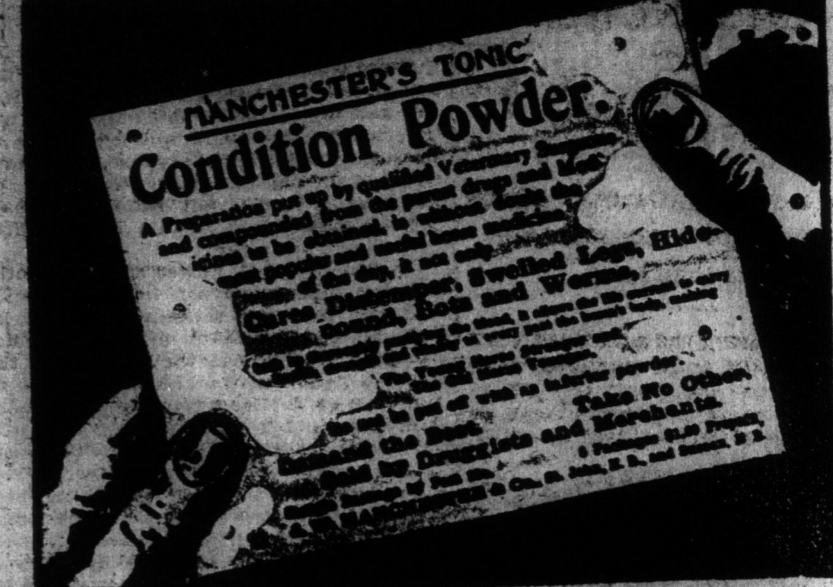
After the half way buoy the yachts struck out considerably, and finally finished in the following order: H. M. S. Gracie M. 4 32 48, Kathleen 4 32 48, Sunol 4 32 48, Thetis 4 32 48, Beatrice 4 32 48, Gracie M. 4 32 48. The elapsed time was: H. M. S. Gracie M. 1 45 35, Kathleen 1 45 35, Sunol 1 45 35, Thetis 1 45 35, Beatrice 1 45 35, Gracie M. 1 45 35.

The corrected time: H. M. S. Gracie M. 1 44 31, Kathleen 1 44 31, Sunol 1 44 31, Thetis 1 44 31, Beatrice 1 44 31, Gracie M. 1 44 31. Curiously enough, the time allowances only change the positions of two of the yachts, the Canada and Gracie M. The latter winning with a time allowance of 7m. 38sec. by 2m. 4sec. The Gracie M. having now won two of the series has a good chance of winning it on the morning of Labor day, unless that race should be taken by the Thetis or Beatrice, in which case a tie would result.

A very large number of ladies were present at Saturday's race, and if the attractions of Millidgeville were more fully known the present club house, large though it is, would certainly not be able to accommodate all the visitors. The officers of the day were Commodore Fairweather, referee, and F. Herbert J. Ross, timer. The next fixtures will be on Labor day at Millidgeville, when the final race for the Willis cup will be sailed in the morning and the first race for the Ruel challenge shield in the afternoon.

Canadian Boat Loses First Race on a Foul.

MONTEREAL, Aug. 14.—The first race in the Seawanhauk cup series was sailed Saturday afternoon, and was one of the most exciting races ever seen on the water, the finish being so closely there was scarcely a boat's length of clear water between the Dominion and Challenger when the line was crossed, the Canadian being in the lead. There was great confusion until later in the evening when it was announced that the judges had given the race to the American boat on a foul. It appears that just as the yachts were coming up to the starting point the Dominion crowded the Challenger so that the latter was compelled to alter her helm. The two boats did not come together, but the foul was there just the same, though it did not affect the



A CANADIAN OFFICER.

Captain Ketchum of the United States Army Dead, After a Long Illness. NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Capt. Hiral H. Ketchum, commanding company D, 22nd United States Infantry, died at Ason-by-the-Sea, N. J., yesterday, aged 56. He had been ill nearly a year, and eight months ago came to New York on sick leave from Fort Crook, Neb. A short time before he secured leave of absence he was married to the eldest daughter of Col. James S. Casey, Capt. Ketchum was suffering from a form of nervous prostration. When war was declared and his regiment was ordered to Cuba, his doctor would not permit him rejoining it, and after that his invalid condition grew worse. Capt. Ketchum was a member of the Reform and Army and Navy clubs. He was born in Canada, and on September 20, 1861, enlisted for a year as a private in company K, 16th New York Infantry. At the end of his time he re-enlisted as a private in company I, 1st New York Volunteer Engineers. He was discharged on May 30, 1865, and on February 23rd, 1866, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the Thirtieth Infantry. He was made captain in the Tenth second on July 20, 1882.

HOW ONE OF OUR LADY READERS MAKES A GOOD LIVING.

I have noticed the different ways in which some of your readers have been making money, and I wish now to give my experience. I am selling "Bairds Non-Alcoholic Flavours." Powders, never making less than \$5 a day, and I oftentimes clear over \$5. These powders are much cheaper than the liquids and they go twice as far. From one to eight different flavors can be sold at most every house for flavoring ice cream, custards, cakes, candies, etc., and they give to any delicacy in which they are put that richness of flavor so common to the fruits and flowers they represent. Guaranteed to be perfectly healthful. I have not any trouble selling them, as everyone who sees them buys them. By writing to W. H. Baird & Co., Station A, Pittsburg, Pa., they will give you full particulars and give you a start. I give my experience, hoping that others who are in need of employment can do as well as I have.

A CONSTANT READER.

CONCERT AT HATFIELD'S POINT. HATFIELD'S POINT, Aug. 15.—The people of this place had the opportunity afforded them on Saturday evening, 13th inst., of listening to a musical and literary entertainment gotten up for the benefit of the new parsonage about to be constructed here. The concert was under the management of W. F. Nobles of St. John and Mrs. S. D. Ervine of this place. The following programme was very successfully carried out: Trio, There is Music in the Air, by D. B. Pidgeon; F. Simpson and W. F. Nobles; children's chorus, reading; Mrs. F. A. Cain; solo by Miss Lena Lake; duet, Love Divine, by Mrs. F. A. Cain and D. L. Nobles; reading by Mrs. R. Somerville, giving a brief account of herself and her husband's voyage to and shipwreck at Annapolis, your South America, on schooner John H. Cross in Dec. 1836; children's chorus; reading, Richard Reynolds, by Mrs. F. A. Cain; solo by D. B. Pidgeon; solo by Mrs. F. A. Cain; address by Capt. Brannan; duet, In the Cross, by Mrs. F. A. Cain and W. F. Nobles; hal-leluiah chorus and national anthem. The entertainment was held in the new Temperance hall, and this neatly finished edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. The above selections were very heartily received. Special mention should be made of David Pidgeon's solos, in which he showed the beautiful qualities of his rich, tone voice, and also of Mrs. Fred A. Cain, who displayed her pleasing qualities as an elocutionist and solo singer. The above mentioned concert was considered to be the best ever given in this place. The sum realized amounted to \$12.

THE WHEEL.

Michael Declined to Meet Linton. BOSTON, Aug. 15.—A message was received by the Charles River park management this afternoon from Wm. A. Brady, in New York, that Jimmy Michael would refuse to race Tom Linton for one hour in this city next Saturday. Mr. Ducker, manager of the track, and also of Linton, says that the contract was made in April and called for \$2 pace makers. Today Michael asked for unlimited pace and to have the riders start from opposite sides of the track. Both these requests were acceded to and then Michael declined to meet Linton.

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CITIZEN

Recent Arousal Together from Co.

When bred WEEKLY S... which the p... that of the... it sent. Remember... ensure prom... request.

THE SUN... WEEKLY S... lation of all... Maritime... please make... Aid. Geo... pointed repr... Lloyds in C... Members... C. T. Union... Orange hall... at 3 p. m.

There will... bond case, J... ed on the 9... the school t... Residents... two distinct... first on Sun... o'clock.

The bank... the last we... with \$1,542... year. Messrs. C... and ing and... Loder, farm... for Geo. P... Thomas J... agents and... of Liverpool... that Fenton... to partners.

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Mrs. W... honor the... province, d... Albert cou... Mrs. Robbins... a member... honor. Copies o... speech, by... A. G. Whit... most of th... Sunbury, a... received, so... railroads.

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At the... meeting... municipal... pool dim... the pros... hardwood... cation of... touching... Pringle... relay... needed

Rupert Olive, son of Inspector Isaac Olive, who has been on the American boat, and is to be a pursuer on one of the D. A. R.'s new steamers, has returned home for a short holiday.