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ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 12, 1898.

LORD SALISBURY'S MESSAGE.

Yesterday Lord Salisbury addressed a few remarks to the civilized world. The Lord Mayor of London is purely a local potentate, but once a year he offers an opportunity to the chief man in the empire to explain the attitude of Great Britain toward other nations. In the present condition of expectancy Lord Salisbury could not help feeling the solemnity of the occasion. One rash or stupid utterance from his lips might set all Europe in a blaze of war. One weak word might expose the empire to humiliation at the hands of her rivals of enemies, and the administration to contempt and destruction at home. Lord Salisbury as usual rose to the occasion. Without speaking a word calculated to wound the pride of other nations he made it clear that England would maintain her position in Africa and her rights elsewhere. Those who expected the announcement of an Egyptian protectorate may be disappointed, but they will take comfort from the fact that no longer is there an official suggestion of a future withdrawal from Egypt. On other Lord Mayor's days the prime minister has announced that England was in Egypt to restore order, maintain peace and guard British interests, and that when the occupation was no longer necessary for these purposes it would cease. No hint of a withdrawal was offered yesterday. Lord Salisbury stated that the capture of Omdurman had changed the position of Britain in Egypt, meaning apparently that it had given permanence to an occupation which at first was meant to be temporary. Respecting the future he made no further declaration of policy than the significant intimation that a protectorate would be declared if that were found necessary to maintain British control in the Nile valley. The obvious conclusion is that so long as Lord Salisbury's government rules England and holds to its present views, any change of British status in Egypt will be in the direction of increasing rather than diminishing the authority of Downing street in that corner of Africa. Any nation which seeks to end British occupation will have the honor of establishing a British protectorate. While making these declarations the prime minister scattered flowers along the French path of retreat from Fashoda and made it appear that France was sacrificing nothing of dignity or prestige in the withdrawal.

Lord Salisbury is nothing if not frank. This may be the reason why he had little to say about Russia and the China question for we assume that if a strong statement had been made on this question the press correspondent would have reported it. It was no more than bare politeness to mention with commendation the disarmament proposal, though Mr. Goschen must have smiled rather grimly as he listened and thought of his busy dockyards and emergency fleets night and day preparing for action. Lord Salisbury is quite in favor of disarmament, but just now he and his colleagues are so busy getting the new warships built and recruiting the army to full fighting strength that they cannot give the subject all the attention that its importance demands. The message to Russia conveyed in the sound of preparation in all the great dockyards is more significant than the polite appreciation, in the abstract, of the disarmament scheme.

The British premier's message to the United States is of another kind. He warns the eastern nations that a new power has come among them to be henceforth reckoned with in eastern diplomacy, and points out to the western candidate for inflation into these mysteries that an imperial policy implies imperial responsibilities. Then he gracefully welcomes the new comer to the arena as one whose presence can only mean good to Great Britain.

Lord Salisbury's deliverance may on the whole be fairly well summarized in the little couplet so familiar to every Englishman. Great Britain does not want to fight, but is providing ships, men and money in case they should be needed.

WE SEE THEM THIS YEAR.

Nearly a month ago the Sun showed that the Dominion expenditure for the first quarter of the present fiscal year was \$307,000 more than for the same

period last year. "Apparently," it was remarked, "the country is in for an increase of a million and a quarter in the third year, over the second year."

Now we have the returns for another month. For October the current expenditure was \$2,755,000, whereas in October, 1897, it was \$2,400,000. This is an increase of \$355,000. One-third of the fiscal year has now been accounted for and the expenditure is \$582,000 ahead of 1897. At this rate, the increase will be nearer a million and three-quarters than a million and a quarter.

It will be remembered that the Laurier government, having come into power to give the country economical government, and having promised to cut down the expenditure by four or five millions, increased the expenditure in the first year \$1,400,000 over that of the last year of Mr. Foster's financial management. The ministers, however, excused themselves on the ground that they had not yet time to get their work in.

Another year passed and the expenditure was still larger. Now, in the third year, we have the increase above mentioned as compared with the second year.

This refers to the ordinary expenses of government. There is in addition much expenditure charged to capital. During October of last year the capital outlay was \$593,000. In October of this year it was \$1,547,000, a net increase of nearly a million. During the four months of the fiscal year the capital expenditure has been \$3,333,000. In the same period last year it was \$1,296,000. The gain is more than two and a half millions.

Fortunately "the revenue is buoyant." There is an increase of \$3,351,000 over the first four months of last year. This increase of taxation, as made possible by the enormous imports, which go beyond all records. It would be a good time to lay up something against the period of more restricted purchases which is sure to come.

"You should see us next year," said Mr. Tarte at Valleyfield, alluding to his promised increase of public outlays. He is better than his word. We do not need to wait for next year. We see them now in the swollen bills of every month.

THE TRADING STAMP BUSINESS.

The Halifax city council proposes to levy a license fee of \$600 on trading stamp companies doing business in that town. It is said that this branch of commerce is thriving in the sister city, as it is here and in many other places. The Sun was examining a trading stamp book the other day and found that it contained the names of nearly two hundred shop-keepers and other business concerns in this city. All these firms agree to give one stamp to the purchaser of each ten cents worth of goods sold for cash, provided the purchaser asks for them. As the stamps are furnished to the merchants at 50 cents per 100, the seller of goods makes a discount of five per cent. If he should make this cash reduction direct to the buyer, the customer would get the whole advantage. But this does not happen. The stamps are redeemed by the stamp company at the price of \$1.75 for the 510 stamps which are required to fill a book. These stamps have cost the grocer, butcher or other dealer \$2.55. When the calculation is worked out it will be found that the customer gets his goods reduced by 8.49 per cent. of the price, and the trading stamp man gets a commission of 1.57 per cent. on the cash trade of the firms on his list. If the list contains 200 firms, it follows that the stamp man would get for his total net profit a sum equal to the total cash sales made by three average firms, provided all the cash customers remembered to ask for the stamps. The profits are further augmented by the whole cost to the dealer of all the stamps that are taken from the traders and never redeemed. To fill a book requires cash purchases of \$51 from firms which keep the stamps. Doubtless many careless purchasers take the stamps once in a while when they happen to see them, but never fill a book. Thousands of trading stamps must be lost or mislaid, or for other reasons never presented. On all these the stamp company gets a net profit, not of \$1.57, as in the other case, but of \$5.00 on each \$100 worth of cash business done by the trade. As against this statement the trading stamp man may perhaps claim commendation as a means of inducing people to pay cash for their goods. It would be obviously better for the seller to give the customer at once the five per cent. in cash instead of in stamps. The Sun threw out this suggestion to a trader the other day. His reply was that the people seemed to prefer the stamps. That is to say, the purchaser would rather get \$1.75, after taking the trouble to save up a book full of stamps, than have \$1.55 in cash without any trouble. If this is so we see no reason why the trading stamp man should not have a fair title to

recognition as one of the modern agencies which for a cash consideration furnish innocent enjoyment of the community.

PROCRASTINATE AND PANIC.

The citizens are watching with interest the heroic efforts of the gentlemen who are trying to find ships for the direct London service. The department of Trade and Commerce seems to have given it up. Mr. Blair has pathetically called upon the Board of Trade to find a suitable contractor for the subsidy voted last May. The Furness line owners stand ready in case no ships can be found for the direct sailings to provide a service that shall be all indirect one way and half indirect the other.

This is the situation within a fortnight or so of the time that the sailings should begin. There are plenty of suitable ships in the world, but they are all ordered elsewhere for the season and are not available at this late day for this particular business. All through June, July, August and September the government had this vote available. But no call was made for tenders and no action of any kind was taken. The present situation is exactly what might have been expected.

The contract with the Allan and Dominion lines is settled as to the details, and was signed on Monday. On Saturday of the same week the first ship under this contract is to sail from Liverpool. The government has very properly taken the ground that the sailings of these mail steamships should not be on the same days as the sailings of the faster ships from New York, which also bear Canadian mails. It is, therefore, arranged that on Thursday, a day intermediate between the date of departure of other mails, but as everything has been put off to this last moment, there is now no time to adjust the Canadian service to these conditions. Accordingly the first five sailings will be made on days that the postmaster general condemns as rendering the Canadian mail service useless for practical purposes. This is another result of the procrastination and panic which prevails in every department in the federal service.

ORGANIZATION.

The Amherst Press calls upon the liberal conservative party in Cumberland to perfect its organization. The Press points out that the party in the county is altogether "disorganized," using the word quoted in the sense of unorganized. In view of this state of affairs the party is advised to hold a convention, to form township organizations, and to establish a county association. All of which is good advice. We warn the Cumberland conservatives that when they have formed their organization the government officials will tell them that they are premature in their preparation and will remind them that the work will all have to be done over again. But good organization is never premature. The sooner it is accomplished the better. The liberal conservatives of this province are cheerfully enduring the reproach that they have begun their campaign work too soon and carried it too far. We hope that the reproach which has been addressed to the party in some New Brunswick counties may soon be earned by all the rest.

A GREAT RUSSIAN ENTERPRISE.

Russia has not waited for the completion of her great transcontinental railway enterprise before beginning another transportation route of almost equal interest. This is the construction of a deep water route from the Black Sea to the Baltic. The distance from sea to sea is about 1200 miles, but the greater part of the route follows the course of the rivers. The distance across the watershed between the Dnieper, which flows north, and the Dniester, which empties into the Black sea, is less than 200 miles. The cost of the work is placed at \$150,000,000, which seems to be a very small sum for 200 miles of canal and the improvement of 1000 miles of river. But if it cost twice that much it would be within the power of the Russian empire, which has great resources. It is pointed out that the completion of this canal will make Russia independent of the Dardanelles as a naval route to the Black Sea.

A post office puzzle is proposed by the Hamilton Spectator. Each month Mr. Mulock's department sends out a circular of information, of which the following is an extract:

"The sender of letters posted at any post office in Canada and addressed to a city post office now having free delivery by letter carrier shall, on payment by special delivery stamps of the face value of 10 cents, afford one to each letter in addition to the ordinary postage to which the same are liable, will secure their special delivery to the persons to whom they are addressed within the limits of letter carrier delivery at any of the following post offices in cities, namely: Halifax, St. John, N. B., Fredericton, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Brampton, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Victoria, and Vancouver."

The puzzle is to find the words that belong with "shall" and to make sense of the paragraph. The postmaster general, who is vice-chancellor of the Yukon, is breaking the heart of his chief clerks and secretary by making it of their excellent English.

The Halifax Chronicle says that Mr. Wade, when a government official in the Yukon, had a perfect right to stake or buy mining claims. This was Mr. Wade's view and accounts for his return to the east well stocked with property. Postmaster General Mulock takes a different view of the matter and tells his Yukon officials that if they have anything to do with mining claims they will be kicked out of the service.

U. S. ELECTIONS.

(Continued from First Page.)

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8.—Chairman Cook claims the election of the entire state ticket by a plurality of 35,000, the election of thirteen and possibly fourteen congressmen, and the return of a safe majority to the legislature, insuring the re-election of U. S. Senator Cockrell.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Ten out of 2,174 precincts in Illinois outside of Cook county give Whittemore, republican, for state treasurer, 918; Dunlap, democrat, 1,032.

The same precincts in 1896 gave McKinley 1,441; Bryan, 1,521.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8.—Twenty-four precincts outside of Lincoln and Omaha, give Hayward, republican, for governor, 2,070; Folmer, fusion, 2,588; a net republican gain of 372.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—Reports received assure the election of six democratic congressmen from Louisiana.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 8.—McMillan carries the city by about 2,000. The democratic campaign committee claims McMillan's election by 20,000.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—Thirty-five districts in second congressional district give Capron, republican, 2,411; Carvin, democrat, 1,483. Eight districts in first congressional district give Bull, republican, 753; Hazen, democrat, 193.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Pennsylvania returns are slow and in some instances unsatisfactory. At midnight an estimate based on the returns of the counties heard from indicates the election of Stone by a plurality which may exceed 125,000. Stone may have 75,000 plurality in Philadelphia alone.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 8.—Ohio county, in which Wheeling is located, elects the entire republican ticket by from 1,000 to 1,200 majority, giving republicans four members of legislature and state senator.

First congressional district believed to have re-elected republican governor by a good majority.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—Scattered and unofficial returns indicate democratic return congressmen from the eight districts claimed; further returns from ninth district not sufficient to approximate result. Returns from tenth show heavy democratic gains and indicate election of Quarles (dem); if so, a gain of one congressman for democrats.

STATES NOT VOTING.

Maine—Election was held in September.
Oregon—Election was held in June.
Vermont—Election was held in September.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—California has gone republican with very emphasis on an ever increasing basis. The state ticket with the exception of secretary of state has been elected, according to republican claims. The count this year throughout the state has been unusually slow, and it will be several days before the complete figures are received. The republicans claim seven congressmen and the legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 8.—Late returns indicated that the democrats have elected all 9 of the congressmen, all 12 senators, 44 out of 50 state senators, 95 out of 120 representatives and the judicial ticket by 30,000.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 8.—Until noon today the returns indicated that the republicans had carried the same 15 congressional districts and the democrats the same six districts as in the presidential election of 1896, but this afternoon the democrats claimed the election of Zimmerman over Wolver in the seventh. It will require the official count to determine the result in that district.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Chairman Cook of the democratic state committee announces that Congressman Clark (democrat), 9th Missouri district, has been re-elected by a majority of at least 20,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—Democratic congressmen are elected in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and tenth districts, and while the race is close in the ninth it looks as though Williams, democrat, has won. This is a gain of two or possibly three congressmen.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 9.—South Dakota elects two republican congressmen, R. J. Gamble, Yankton, and C. H. Burke, Pierre.

North Dakota elects B. F. Spalding, republican; Fargo, congressman, by 4,000 estimated plurality.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 9.—Campbell, democrat, is elected to congress by a plurality exceeding 4,000. The legislature is democratic by a decided majority. Complete returns will not alter materially the situation as stated.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—At state committee headquarters today no claims were made by the republicans, but the democrats gave out the statement that enough of the result in each of the 12 congressional districts outside of St. Louis was known to make the election of their candidates assured.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 9.—Following is a summary of the legislative as at midnight, Senate, 17 republicans, 14 fusion, 1 doubtful; house, 52 republicans, 4 fusion, 2 doubtful. The republican state committee claims 18 out of the doubtful members.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 9.—Incomplete returns from twenty-four counties out of thirty-four in the state give a majority of \$500 in favor of both republican congressmen and republican candidates for supreme court judges. The Times (fusion) conceded the state to the republicans by 3,000, also the legislature. The republican state central committee claims a majority of 15 in the legislature on joint ballot.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 9.—Complete returns from Shawnee county, except

six small precincts, estimated, give Stanley, republican, a majority of 2,300 over Leedy, fusion. Morrill, republican, carried the county over Leedy in 1896 by 2,033.

The republican state committee estimates Stanley's majority in the state at 3,000, and claims a gain of five republican congressmen, the election of every congressman in the state except Ridgely, populist, in the third, who may be re-elected. The republican state committee claims the state result is so close that an official canvass will be necessary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 9.—With one-fifth of the precincts in the state heard from the indications are that the republican plurality will be near 15,000. It may vary 2,000 either way from that estimate.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The Journal today says editorially: Greatest and best of all the single results of the election is the victory of Theodore Roosevelt of good government and of virile Americanism in New York. This of itself is enough to make the year 1898 memorable in our national politics. Tammany, that monstrous dragon of greed and corruption, reaching out from its lair in New York city to grasp control of the chief state in the union, has been baffled and overthrown. Republican supremacy in the state which was lost in 1897 has been re-established. The richest and most populous of American commonwealths has been saved from the black disgrace of a quasi-indorsement of the Chicago platform and its odious principles of mobrule and free silver coinage.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Dallas, Texas, says: Yesterday was a bloody election day in Texas. At Hubbard, Stevens county, Thomas McCarthy, Joseph Ramsey and Jefferson Squires were killed, and J. F. McCarthy and Riley Squires probably mortally wounded, in an election quarrel. At Steuben, in Hopland county, R. E. Cutler and Geo. Young were killed. Wm. Young is in jail as a party to the killing of Cutler, who had murdered Young's brother.

At Aubrey, Denton county, Deputy Sheriff B. Taylor was shot in the neck by Lee Webster and dangerously wounded. He shot Webster through the leg. At Shumfield, in Trinity county, J. Washfield was killed and his father probably fatally wounded, by persons whose names have not been ascertained. Many minor affrays occurred in various parts of the state as the result of election differences.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—While the result of the election in Massachusetts yesterday was received with considerable satisfaction by the republican managers, as Governor Wolcott received a substantial endorsement, the returns were especially gratifying to the democratic leaders, for not only did the vote for their party candidate for governor show an increase of thirty per cent. over last year, but they succeeded in electing two additional congressmen, and materially reducing the republican majority in every one of the other districts. The state delegation to the national house of representatives will be ten republicans and three democrats, and while Senator Lodge will be elected by the legislature which meets in January, the democrats make substantial gains in the other branch, and will constitute one-third of that body, where last year they had only a quarter of the members.

The total vote for the two candidates for governor was: Wolcott (republican), 190,246; Bruce (democrat), 196,383; a republican plurality of 3,843. The state of 1896 will stand: Republicans, 33; democrats, 7; and the house: Republicans, 185; democrats, 67; independents, 3; social democrats, 2; non-partisan, 1; and there are two ties to be decided, either by a recount or another election.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The comment made by the afternoon newspapers here on the result of the elections in the United States is mainly in the form of congratulations to Col. Roosevelt on his victory for the governorship of New York state.

The Westminster Gazette expresses the opinion, however, that the "democratic gains are merely the expression of popular opinion of the shameful mismanagement of the war department," and adds: "The elections will give Spain cause to revive the old hope of a division among the Americans, and the Spanish commissioners will be wise if they abandon all hopes that the democratic successes will prove advantageous to Spain."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The elections occupied the attention of the cabinet at a special session held today. The session was called to take the place of the regular Tuesday meeting. The meeting was in the nature of an exchange of congratulations on the general results, and the dispatches of the Associated Press sent over the special White House wire were quickly communicated to the cabinet room and discussed by the members. The feeling expressed was that the election results showed a party endorsement of the administration and that in the main the republican losses in some of the cities were attributable to the development of local feeling in the tidal wave of 1896 in districts which then elected republicans on very large majorities.

There was great gratification at the outlook for the senate make-up, the opinion as expressed being that there would be a republican majority of doubtless eight and perhaps more in that body.

As to the house, there was some apprehension, though the belief was expressed, based on the advice at hand, that there might be a republican majority of perhaps not over three. The democratic gains in the south created no surprise, as the race issues had prepared the administration for the result. It was contended at the meeting, however, that in a general way the districts throughout the country normally republican had remained so, and it was asserted throughout that the vote failed to show any sign of censure of the administration in its conduct of the war.

The situation in Cuba was discussed, and as a result it is believed that the Spaniards will be informed that the evacuation of the island is not proceeding with the dispatch that the United States have a right to expect. It is represented on good authority

that the Spaniards are making the most of their opportunities in the matter of customs, and that the common people are made to suffer in consequence.

Nothing was at hand from the Paris commissioners.

FOR RECIPROCITY.

High Commission Resumes Its Meeting in Washington.

A Sub-Committee Was in Session Thursday Afternoon.

It is Believed the Subject Under Consideration Was That of Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Anglo-American joint high commission began its sessions here today, having adjourned its early session at Quebec to meet at Washington after the elections. Lord Herschell, former lord chancellor of Great Britain, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir James S. Winters and John A. Charles, M. P., were present, representing Great Britain and Canada. The American members of the commission present were Senators Fairbanks of Indiana and Faulkner of West Virginia; Representative Dingley of Maine, ex-Secretary John W. Foster and John A. Kasson. The absentees today were Sir Whitford Laurier, Sir Louis Davies, and T. J. Coolidge of Massachusetts.

The preliminary gathering today was in the diplomatic room of the state department, where the commission was welcomed by Senator Hay, who accompanied the members to the White House, where they were presented to the president. The business session followed at the commission's quarters, in the Arlington hotel annex.

The meeting today was mainly for the purpose of adopting the general plan of business to be followed here. The principal topics are fixed by a protocol and comprise: Behring sea seal fisheries; Atlantic and Pacific coast fisheries; Alaska-Canadian boundary; transportation of merchandise in bond across the border; alien labor laws of the United States and Canada; mining rights in the Klondike and other points; reciprocity and tariff arrangements; naval vessels on the great lakes; new marking of the frontier line by land and water; extradition of criminals and mutual wrecking and salvage arrangements.

The commission did not hold an afternoon session, but a committee consisting of Lord Herschell and Sir Richard Cartwright and Messrs. Dingley and Kasson was in session. Owing to Mr. Kasson's official position as reciprocity commissioner and the prominence of Mr. Dingley in tariff affairs it was inferred that this committee was working on the question of reciprocity. Sir Richard Cartwright has long been identified with the Canadian movement for reciprocity. The presence of Lord Herschell would insure attention to British interests in case of a reciprocity discussion, one of the main factors thus far developed in the reciprocity discussion being as to differentials in favor of Great Britain in the present Canadian tariff.

The commission will hold daily sessions, at which the work advanced to completion by committees will be passed upon. One of the commissioners stated today that until all the subjects had been disposed of each one remained open.

The courtesies showered upon the commissioners in Quebec are to be reciprocated here by many social amenities.

ACKNOWLEDGED HIS GUILT.

The Italian Anarchist Who Killed Empress Elizabeth of Austria Found Guilty.

GENEVA, Nov. 10.—The Italian anarchist who stabbed and killed Empress Elizabeth of Austria on September 10 last was placed on trial today. The court was crowded and the prisoner was strongly guarded, but there was no excitement.

The prisoner bowed politely to the court and the public, and answered the preliminary questions through an interpreter in a clear, strong voice. The prisoner also said that if he possessed 50 francs on the morning of the assassination, instead of killing the Empress of Austria he would have started for Italy with the intention of killing King Humbert. He added: "It does not matter, however, as another will kill Humbert shortly."

When the full penalty, allowed by the Swiss law, was imposed upon him, Luccheni laughed and cried loudly: "Long live anarchy," and "Death to the aristocracy."

A curious feature of the trial was that whenever anything was said tending to show that he had attempted to deny his guilt or to escape its consequences, he invariably interrupted, openly glorying in the crime which, he said, was premeditated, adding in one instance: "I did my best to make the stroke fatal. He declared that his motive was found in human suffering. 'My doctrine,' he frequently reiterated, 'is that no one who does not work should be allowed to live.'"

The jury was absent only twenty minutes.

TO BE HANGED.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 9.—Paul Brown, negro, found guilty of the murder of Wilbur F. Burton, was sentenced this morning to be hanged on Dec. 23rd.

ACCEPTED PRINCE GEORGE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.—Great Britain, France and Italy have accepted Russia's proposal to appoint Prince George of Greece high commissioner of the powers in the island of Crete. The Turkish government has appealed to Germany and Austria against the proposal, but the appeal has been ineffective.