

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
is published every Wednesday and Saturday
except a year's advance, by The Tele-
graph Publishing Company, of St. John, a
company incorporated by act of the legisla-
ture of New Brunswick.
C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.
ADVERTISING RATES
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking
the run of the paper. Each insertion \$1.00
per line.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc.,
at the rate of 50 cents per line for the first
insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent
insertion.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
Owing to the considerable number of com-
plaints as to the misstatements of letters al-
leged to contain money remitted to this of-
fice we have to request our subscribers and
agents when sending money for The Tele-
graph to do so by post office order or regis-
tered letter, in which case the remittance
will be at our risk.
In remitting by checks or post office or-
ders our patrons will please make them pay-
able to The Telegraph Publishing Company.
All letters for the business office of this
paper should be addressed to The Telegraph
Publishing Company, St. John; and all cor-
respondence for the editorial department
should be sent to the Editor of The Tele-
graph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
Without exception, names of new subscrib-
ers will not be entered until the money is
received.
Subscribers will be required to pay for
papers sent them, unless they send them
from the office or not until all arrears are
paid. There is no subscription until all that
is owed for it is paid.
It is a well-settled principle of law that a
man must pay for what he has. Hence who-
ever takes a paper from the post office,
whether directed to him or somebody else,
must pay for it.
RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.
Be brief.
Write plainly and take special pains with
names.
Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your
communication as an evidence of good faith.
THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRC-
ULATION IN THE MARITIME PROV-
INCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
The following agents are authorized to can-
vas and collect for The Semi-Weekly Tele-
graph, viz.:
WM. BOWENVILLE,
W. A. FERRIS.
Subscribers are asked to pay their sub-
scriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 30, 1902.

THE AMERICAN FEAR.
The New York Tribune the other day
admitted that the relations of the United
States with Canada have been character-
ized by selfishness. The Tribune has
had occasion to express the opinion hith-
erto that all the present interest of the
United States in affairs Canadian could
probably be traced to such a motive. And
now comes the New York Commercial
Advertiser with a confession similar. It
talks in this fashion:

It is colonial grown wheat, more than
anything else, that seeks a preference in
the British market, and of this wheat the
most prominent competitor of the Ameri-
can grown product is Canadian. If by
any means the new British grain duties
could be made the basis of a preference
however slight, of the wheat exports of
western Canada, the effect upon this
country would be felt at once. One of
the essential factors of prosperity in the
United States is a remunerative price
for American wheat at Liverpool. When
that price declines, the farmers of every
state in the Union feel the pinch. They
want to know the reason why. The price
of American wheat at Liverpool is present-
ly at a feverish stage.

But the fears of the American press as
to the competition of Canada in the Brit-
ish grain market are not confined to mere
theorists. Much as it has been endeavor-
ing to reduce the recent statement of
Lord Strathcona that in ten years the
Dominion would be able to feed Great
Britain, evidence that it is probably right
comes from such a practical man as Mr.
Theodore M. Knappett, of Minneapolis,
the greatest flour producing centre in the
world, who in that city a few days ago
told the State Bankers Association that
"within ten years Canada will produce
annually 200,000,000 bushels of wheat,"
and other American observers have been
quite as optimistic. Most of this wheat
will be for export, chiefly to Great Brit-
ain, and at present but little more than
100,000,000 bushels per year, it is
very evident that the Canadian prospect
stands to wipe out the American trade.

Moreover, the Washington correspond-
ent of the Boston Transcript states that
there is seldom a day at present when
20,000 acres of Canadian land are not
sold in St. Paul and Minneapolis, which
information furnishes an interesting side
light on the trend of American migration
to Canada. It is further stated that the
republic has furnished thirty thousand im-
migrants to the Canadian northwest this
year alone and it is admitted by com-
petent observers on all hands that the
rate will be trebled or quadrupled in the
near future. The opportunity for grain
growers to raise and export their prod-
uct to Great Britain from this country is
causing our vacant areas to claim a con-
stantly increasing influx of population.
Manitoba and the territories will this
year produce at least 75,000,000 bushels
of wheat, which is as much as Minnesota
with a far larger population, and of this
crop most will be exported to Great
Britain. It is interesting, by the way,
to note the growth of such a wheat growing
state as Minnesota, as it may afford some
idea of the possibilities of population in
our own Northwest. In 1850 Minnesota
had only 6,000 population; in 1860, 172,000;
in 1870, 446,000; in 1880, 780,000; in 1890,
1,302,000; and in 1900, 1,732,000.

The existing anxiety of the United
States people for reciprocity with Canada
therefore becomes
A liberal measure would be able to take a large
part of the Canadian wheat and export
it as flour. Every bushel of Canadian
wheat so handled in the United States
would do something to defer the day when
the republic will lose chief place in the
British export market. It is no wonder
therefore that the Americans are becoming
anxious. But the chances are that they

have put off their day of grace a little
bit too long. Canada has managed to
worry along somehow in spite of the com-
petition and cold ridicule of the people of
the great republic, and develop herself
to such a stage that she is now command-
ing not only their respect but envy, and
it is hardly probable that she will be
anxious to concede very much. Besides,
there are Canadian millers as well as
American millers, and the facilities for the
manufacture of flour will also be increased
on this side of the line.

WHITE JOURNALISM VS. YELLOW.

That the influence of a single man in
journalism often becomes great and makes
for the increased greatness of his journal
and also of the people, has been often il-
lustrated. Of course it all depends on the
man. Many types are to be found in
American journalism, but at present there
is possibly none more notable than
Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, who has just pur-
chased the Public Ledger, of Philadel-
phia. Mr. Ochs is one of the self-made
Americans and the story of his rise is
well known to newspaper men. Starting
as a boy in Chattanooga (Tennessee) he
undertook to infuse life into an almost
defunct daily, and by pure pluck and hard
work, without capital more than the use
of the very limited and worn-out plant of
the establishment, he steadily succeeded
in raising the Times, of that city, to an
enviable and most worthy standard. In
process of years the New York Times,
which had been an eminent and respect-
able daily, achieving a record by such
righteous methods as the exposure of the
Boss Tweed ring, fell upon evil days and
came behindhand in the journalistic race.
Mr. Ochs saw a chance to do business
with it, and the owners accepted his
proposition. In a short time he had
adopted for the paper the motto: "All
the news that's fit to print," and at a
period when the tendency of New York
journalism was becoming decidedly yellow,
he achieved a reputation and a circulation
for the paper through enterprising and
distinctly white methods, that again added
to his fame and likewise to his fortune.

It is not surprising therefore that in Mr.
Ochs' further journalistic enterprise he
has selected a Philadelphia newspaper
which, through the high character and
ability of its founder and many years
editor, the late Mr. George W. Childs, be-
came one of the most influential and ex-
cellent of American dailies and the fact
that Mr. Ochs has taken it is a guarantee
that its excellence and virtues will be
maintained. Contrasted with the fame at-
tained by Mr. W. R. Hearst, the apostle
of yellow journalism, with his New York
Journal and kindred San Francisco paper,
or with the rather unscrupulous record
of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York
World, Mr. Ochs is doing much to il-
lustrate that journalism may be successful
upon a high and worthy educational plane,
and no doubt he will go down to fame
upon a par with such men as the late E.
L. Godkin, of the New York Evening
Post, and Horace Greeley, of the Tribune.

THE DEFECTIVE CLASSES.

The census of infirm people in the do-
minion, the statistics of which are fur-
nished by our Ottawa correspondent today,
are interesting, but not encouraging in
their import. It is indeed regrettable that
there are so many insane persons and
that the number seems to be keeping pace
with our increase of population, but still
the proportion is less than that in many
other countries. According to our census
population of 5,371,000, the number of in-
sane is only about 300 in the 100,000,
while in the United States (including
those classed as feeble minded) accord-
ing to the census of 1890 the number was
228 per 100,000, and in Great Britain and
Ireland, according to Mulhall, the num-
ber in 1896 was 328 per 100,000 population.
In some countries the proportion is much
greater. Perhaps in course of time such
study of insanity will have been made that
a much greater number of cures will be
possible, either through surgery or other
treatment, but certainly at present in-
sanity is a misfortune that calls for the
investigation of the highest skill as the
most melancholy disaster that can befall
manhood.

It is gratifying to find that there are
fewer blind persons in Canada today than
ten years ago, although this province does
not share in the decrease. In this re-
spect as in the others of the defective
classes we unfortunately have to record
an increase. The least of all physical de-
fects so far as the senses are concerned,
in these days, ought to be that of the
deaf-mute, for with proper education he
is nearly as good as any other man and in
some respects better. It is regrettable
that the number of this class has in-
creased, but it is not above the apparent
average in the population of the United
States.

BETTER BEEF NEEDED.

The Chatham Commercial committee up-
on the inability of our provincial stock
raisers to meet the local demand for beef
as "not exactly creditable to the farmers,"
and says that "the old fallacy that it
does not pay to raise beef in this province
should have been exploded ere this."
The point made is a good one. It is
an unfortunate fact that our local beef
does not compare either in quality or quan-
tity with that from the west. And the
reasons are somewhat mysterious. The
raising of good beef pays the farmer not
only in the prices realized for his cattle,
but in the enriching of his land through
the most excellent manure, better than
the buying of fertilizers and the expendi-
ture of money in such fashion for the
cultivation of crops. Why a farmer should

content himself with poor and inferior
cattle, any more than with miserable
household, is incomprehensible. If he is
in the agricultural line for business, why
doesn't he make a business out of it and
do things to the best advantage?
The great trouble with our agriculturists
seems to be, however, that they are not
in the farming line for business. The
pity of it is that the average farmer does
not realize what business is in connection
with his farming operations, so he loses
ambition and lapses into a state of con-
tempt as part of the soil, almost as
satisfied to merely exist as is the old tree
that has stood in his yard for generations.
This is what has given the farmer the
reputation of being slow and the reverse
of shrewd. If something could only be
done to arouse them to appreciate their
opportunities; to realize that farming is
both a business and a profession—and a
better one than that of the merchant or
the lawyer; to inoculate them with the
virus of methodical system and cause them
to take pride in doing things smartly and
in being smart, then our farmers would
not only raise better beef, but would add
to their own wealth and standing. The ef-
forts of our provincial government in the
farmers' institute line and the improve-
ment of live stock are doing something to
this end. But every newspaper which
draws the attention of the rural popula-
tion to a single department of agriculture
available for improvement is doing some-
thing in the educative line that must tend
to benefit.

INCOME FOR MARRIAGE.

Much comment has always been made
upon the restrictions imposed by banks
in Canada upon their employees against
marrying before they are in receipt of an
income of \$1,000. The Bank of Montreal
has recently raised this limit to \$1,500
per year and the Rev. Dr. Langtry, ad-
ministrator of the Anglican diocese of To-
ronto, has taken exception to the action
in urging legislative curtailment of the
powers of bank managers to inflict such
measures upon their employees. It is safe
to say however that there will be no par-
liamentary restriction of such a nature,
for any employer is at liberty to discharge
a man who will not adhere to rules made
for the conduct of the business, and it
has always been recognized that the rule
of the Canadian banks in this respect was
rather wise than otherwise. Much has
been written of late about the wisdom of
early marriages and the incentive such
have in encouraging a man to do his best.
But there are two sides to the story and
a bank man with \$1,500 a year should
have no difficulty in finding all the ear-
nestness desirable on the part of the other
part, besides becoming all the better citi-
zen through having waited—that is if he
has been true to himself and honest in
his progress.

HONEST WEALTH.

A man who died the other day worth
some millions that it is said he couldn't
tell twenty of them how much he was
worth, was an individual reputation
of the charge that a man cannot become
a millionaire nowadays by honest methods.
John W. Mackay started with nothing
and showed a friend a hole in the ground
out of which he had taken \$100,000 in
gold. That was one way in which he
attained wealth while no other man has
been able to do so. Then he laid a trans-
atlantic cable and afforded people increased
facilities for communication at a fair rate.
That was another honest method of in-
creasing his wealth. The more honest he
became, the more successful he was. Much
of the manufacturing business, the transpor-
tation business—all of these and others, if
honestly conducted, afford opportunity as
great today if not greater than in the
past for the accumulation of honest wealth.
It may be true that a man cannot earn
upon salary or with his own hands,
though to ever make him a millionaire,
but if he is sufficiently energetic and en-
terprising he can find a way to wealth
without defrauding his neighbor but also
by enriching him with means of employ-
ment and the fruits of his toil.

RAILWAY LABOR DISPUTES.

No phase of the labor problem, and
the recurring conflicts between labor and
capital which is involved in the term, is
of greater interest to the public than the
disputes which are constantly arising be-
tween railway companies and their em-
ployees. This is a natural not only be-
cause of the national importance of a strike
or lock out in which a great transportation
company's operations are affected, but be-
cause the stoppage of traffic brings home
to the general public the serious inconve-
nience of such conflicts in the labor world.
A strike in any other direction may be of
no more than personal or local import-
ance; a railway labor dispute is of public
and general or even of national import-
ance.

This fact, that public interests are in-
volved in such disputes, led the Minister
of Labor (Sir William Mulock) to intro-
duce a bill last session entitled "An act
for the settlement of Railway Labor Dis-
putes." This is in brief a proposal to in-
troduce compulsory arbitration between
railways and their employees in case of
dispute. The act includes in its scope not
only private railways, steam and electric,
but all railroads owned by the federal or
any of the provincial governments which
may consent to its passage. Under it
neither lock outs nor strikes are per-
missible, but instead disputes which may
arise are to be referred to a provincial
arbitration board of three members where
the dispute affects only one province, or
to a federal board of five members where

it is interprovincial in its bearing. The
provincial arbitration board is chosen as
follows: One member elected by the rail-
ways, one member by the railway employees
(each employee having a vote) and the
third, who is the chairman, is selected by
those two or in case of failure to select is
appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The
federal board is selected in much the
same way, two members being "elected"
from their number by those members of
the (railway) companies, two elected
from their number by those members of the
Provincial Board who were elected by the
employees, and the fifth shall be elect-
ed by the four so elected, and failing his
being so elected he shall be appointed by
the Governor-in-Council. That decision
of these arbitration boards is to be final
and not subject to removal or revision
by any court.

This act was simply introduced last ses-
sion and given a first reading, the inten-
tion being to allow of full and free dis-
cussion of the measure before it should be
taken up next session. Mr. Ralph Smith,
M. P. for Vancouver, and labor repre-
sentative in the House of Commons, in
discussing the measure said:

"If the public are to be safeguarded in
travelling upon railways, it must be made
impossible to have labor disputes in rail-
ways. The safety of the public is de-
pendent on a good understanding being
maintained between employers and em-
ployees on railways, and the only good
reason that can be given for the applica-
tion of the principle of compulsion in the
settlement of disputes between the two
parties is that there is a greater party
than either which is seriously affected by
the operation of a strike."

This is our view and we believe that
the measure is one of great importance
and should have the public endorsement
so fully that when parliament again meets
there may be no hesitancy on the part of
the members in passing a measure which
should go a long distance towards the
solution of one of the most dangerous
phases of the labor problem in this coun-
try. We believe it is in the interest of
all, and of none more than the railway
employees. The measure introduced may
not be a complete solution of all the dif-
ficulties, but wherein it may not be is
now the time for discovery and discussion.
If there are any features in the bill
possible of wise amendment, it would save
time and be greatly to the advantage of
the country to have the views so ex-
pressed now as to make them possible of
materialization.

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA.

In an interview in these columns the
other day it was stated to a Telegraph
representative by Captain Church, ad-
jutant of the same Canadian regiment in
which Mr. Bruce Carruthers achieved such
distinction, that the element of the Na-
tional Scouts, the Boers who during the
course of the war espoused the British
cause, was an important one in accom-
plishing the pacification and restoration
of the Transvaal. From latest English
newspapers we learn further interesting
particulars in this connection, the South
African correspondents, it seems, having
devoted marked attention to it. The
trouble with the National Scouts; of course,
is not only the hard feeling the other
Boers not unreasonably hold for them, but
the fact that, owing to their having been
promised preferential treatment when the
time came for again settling on their
farms, they are to be particularly favored
in the choice of lands. So much discon-
tent has been expressed by the other
Boers at the putting into effect of this
arrangement that the Scouts themselves
are, it is said, feeling sorry, many of
them neither waiting at present to return
to their old farms or to take advantage
of the government land settlement scheme.
Instead, many of them are preferring to
demand direct government employment and
not a few are being formed into bunter
corps attached to the constabulary, while
many others are being engaged for gov-
ernment works in the telegraphs, rail-
ways, military posts or public works.
The Scouts will probably be some difficulty
in pacifying all of these men and settling
them permanently, but, like a good mate
aboard ship who always succeeds in find-
ing something for the crew to do to keep
them out of mischief, no doubt the gov-
ernment agents will find some satisfactory
solution of the problem. Some of the
Scouts are being planted with other irregu-
lars on the government farms which have
been established in the Rustenburg, Peter-
sburg, Pretoria and Lydenburg districts.
These men are placed in settlements under
an experienced superintendent. They are
provided with stock, implements and
seeds, and, if necessary, with rations, and
they receive half the profit of the farms.
The government already has secured 100,
000 acres and is constantly getting more.
In this way those of the National Scouts
that do not care to return to their own
farms among their own people or want
to be unable to get government employ-
ment can be placed where they can work
for their own profit and that of the
country under the most advantageous con-
ditions.

HELPING JAPAN.

The recent announcement that Great
Britain and Japan have decided to guar-
antee the integrity of Korea is another
illustration of the fact that John Bull
meant what he said when he made an
ally of the Mikado—as he usually does in
such instances. The agreement is just a
word of warning to Russia to stand off,
a word, however, which might not be so
promptly heeded if uttered by Japan
alone, but the efficiency of which will not
be forgotten by our indomitable and en-
terprising little friends if the occasion
should ever arise to test their friendship.
If Korea were brought within the Russian
sphere of influence, considerable of
Japan's food supply might be interfered
with and disastrous results eventually
ensue. Japan would therefore probably
not hesitate to fight if necessary to main-
tain what the agreement now guarantees
peacefully; but there is another point in
the agreement of material moment, which
is that Korea is restricted in negotiating
her foreign loans either to England, Japan
or the United States, a commercial fea-
ture that will go far to maintain the spirit
of the transaction.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Dundonald has got to work. Strange
that Col. Sam Hughes should have pre-
viously retired.

Triennial colonial conferences will, it
is said, be held as a result of the present
one—a good prospect.

If the city council had a committee to
attract new manufactures as well as to
further encourage those we have, it might
be satisfying as well as enterprising.

Farmers in a certain county in Kansas
are attracting all the harvest hands they
need by offering them five meals a day
and a drink of whiskey before each meal,
besides regular wages.

Col. Willard Glazier, who has gone to
explore Labrador, claims to have been the
discoverer of the sources of the Mississippi

**Men's Suits.
Young Men's Suits.**

Do you suppose we would be doing the largest Clothing business in the
Maritime Provinces if we didn't give the greatest sort of satisfaction?—good-
wearing, good-fitting, good-looking Clothes for less money than other people
ask. Conservative styles for the solid citizen; dashing styles for young men.

See the \$ 5.00 Suits at \$ 5.00
See the \$ 8.00 Suits at \$ 8.00
See the \$12.00 Suits at \$12.00
See the \$15.00 Suits at \$15.00

**Stylish Clothing
For Boys.**

Buy the best you can afford when out-fitting the boy. It pays in the
better service that good clothes give; it pays in satisfaction to both parents
and the boy. We don't let our fine stocks run short in sizes. Any boy can be
fitted in any of the styles of suits that have kept this store pleasantly talked
about all during the season.

Boys' Sailor Suits, \$ 75 to \$10 00 | Boys' Russian Blouse Suits, \$5 and \$ 5 50
Boys' Two-Piece Suits, 1 50 to 6 00 | Boys' Three-Piece Suits, \$3 to 10 00

Washable Suits—There isn't a good sort missing—75c. to \$4.00.

**GREATER OAK HALL,
King Street,
Cor. Germain.
SCOVIL BROS. & CO.**

is that grants are dictated by the present
requirements of the applicants, not by the
position of the families before the war,
and each grant is regulated by the par-
ticular need of each family. A generous
scale of rations has been provided. For a
family of five the allowance for one week
is eleven tins of milk, twenty-five pounds
of flour, five pounds of sugar, twelve
pounds of butter, two and one-half
pounds of soap and fourteen pounds of
meat. Families which had returned
to their farms before these details were
settled are at liberty to apply for aid
within a month, at the nearest depot. Of
these depots there are ten central ones,
fifteen smaller ones on the lines of rail-
ways and fifteen similar ones in the coun-
try. The system seems to be working very
satisfactorily and it is indeed doubtful if
a conquered people were ever so well-
treated, with such encouragement to re-
main steadfast and loyal.

and has written a book about it, but his
claims have been elaborately disputed in
that respect.

The summer tourist is delightfully in
evidence in St. John just now. She adds
a beauty all her own to the natural beau-
tifulness of the old town at this time of
year.

A poster American journalist remark-
ed in an unguarded moment that his city
might endure a "bug famine" without
much suffering, and an unkind contem-
porary of a rival town wanted to know
whether he meant "dead or hum."

Even if the C. P. R. begin to build
steamers right away for their proposed
fast line, it will be two or three years
before they will be ready for operation.
And there are no other 20-knotters avail-
able, unless the Cunard quartette could be
obtained.

Incidental to a verdict by a Dakota jury
of \$870 damages against a newspaper for
calling a parson a lobster, an interesting
definition of the term when metaphorically
applied has transpired. It is that the
parson so called doesn't know enough to
keep out of hot water.

The city is getting an object lesson in
the rapidity with which a street can be
born up and replaced. The public appre-
ciate the slight interference with traffic
which has been occasioned by the laying
of the telephone conduits. All concerned
are to be congratulated.

Those who may have imagined that
"European or American plan" applied only
to hotel rates are off. The expression is
used by haters. The American sizes in
hats are one-eighth smaller than the Eng-
lish. A No. 7 is the average English size,
although many are larger.

The New York quick lunch proprietors
have formed an association and raised
the price of "beef and" to 15 cents a
plate instead of ten. If this induces their
patrons to seek other and better nourish-
ment at the same price it may be like the
act of "drawing one" on the proprietors.

Some of our lagging contemporaries
might take a hint from the latest Paris-
ian method of booming newspaper cir-
culation. When they can't produce a news-
paper good enough to sell on its merits
as such, they send agents about the city
to present a gift to everyone carrying a
copy of the paper.

Weight, length of reach and chest ex-
pansion seems to tell in fighting. Jeffries
is 206 lbs. weight, 70 1/2 inches reach, 43
inches chest and 17 1/2 inches neck. Fitz-
simmons is only 157 lbs., 73 1/2 inches reach,
37 inches chest and 16 inches neck. Cor-
bett weighs 185 lbs. and is 38 inches chest,
but only 73 inches reach.

There are in the United States, ac-
cording to the latest census, 6,726,779
bachelors of marriageable age and only
4,185,446 eligible spinsters. This, however,
should not encourage Canadian girls to
migrate, for the best of the Americans

will be coming to Canada soon to settle
down here. And there are possibly bet-
ter men in Canada now.

A surplus in the operation of the gov-
ernment railways is now believed to be
entirely probable for the fiscal year elap-
sed. Considering the excellence of the ser-
vice maintained and the low rates charged,
even carrying critics must admit that
the improvements effected under the present
regime are having a practical business
result natural to business methods.

The Minnesota state fair will this year
offer a prize of \$1,000 for a seedling apple
which shall fill certain specified condi-
tions as to the quality and keeping pow-
ers of the fruit and hardness and produc-
tiveness of the tree. Not many years ago it
was said that fruit could not be raised in
Minnesota, but it has now the largest
horticultural society of any state in the
union.

A New York contemporary referring
to the proposed fast line says: "It is
noteworthy that the Canadian government
has thus formally committed itself to take
part in the future development of British
maritime by establishing the fast-
service system." This paper seems to be
unaware of the fact that Canada already
pays in mail subsidies and steamship
subventions \$620,108 per year.

Ex-Secretary of State Olney is the latest
prominent possibility as Democratic nomi-
nee for president of the United States.
Mr. Olney is a native of Massachusetts,
was United States Attorney-General prior
to taking the higher position and is of
course in sympathy with Cleveland. But
prior to the election of 1904 he will have
become 69 years old and no man of that
age has ever hitherto received the nomi-
nation, Gen. W. H. Harrison, the oldest,
having been but 67 when elected.

While the authorities are talking about
better bridge communication across the
harbour, wouldn't it pay them to investi-
gate a tunnel project? This idea was
voiced in The Telegraph some time ago.
The advantages would include greater ease
of communication, saving in cost of main-
tenance, absolute permanency of the struc-
ture and non-interference with naviga-
tion. The natural formation would prob-
ably tend to make tunnel construction
safe and cheap.

It seems that the C. P. R. are not go-
ing to have it all their own way in se-
curing the fast line outpost. Our despatches
today state that other lines with steamers
of ordinary capabilities already in opera-
tion are eager for the securing of the
subsidies contemplated and are already
in the field with offers. In this matter,
however, the government will of course
reserve the usual right "not to accept the
lowest or any tender." The best possible
service for the country is the prime con-
sideration.

At a recent exposition in Berlin trains
of 10 or 12 cars were drawn on a circular
railroad by alcohol locomotives.