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London, Thursday, September 3

Rail vs. Water.

Hon. John Charlton makes the statement and promises to produce the proofs, that a high standard railroad will be able to carry wheat from Winnipeg to Quebec for three cents per bushel less than the cost of carriage by the land and water route from Winnipeg to Montreal. Distance is not so much a factor in the cost of railway haulage as the character of the grades and curves, and we have the assurance of the Government that the eastern section of the Grand Trunk Pacific will be as efficient as engineering skill can make it. The route is favorable for low gradients and easy curves and there is a gradual incline nearly all the way from Winnipeg to Quebec, so that grain should be hauled with a maximum of economy in railroad operation. Mr. Charlton is the first advocate of the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme to make the claim that an all-rail route can not only compete with but surpass the lake and land route during the season of navigation. We imagine the thing will have to be demonstrated by the railroad before many will be convinced that it is possible, though Mr. Charlton says his informant is an experienced railroad man. The most that has been claimed hitherto for the Grand Trunk Pacific is that it will provide a new outlet between the prairies and Lake Superior in the summer months, and will be a competitor for the grain traffic when navigation is closed. At the same time when we see the rate at which grain is hauled by the Canadian Atlantic, there is nothing extravagant in the belief that the Grand Trunk Pacific between Winnipeg and Quebec may even compete with the lake route, though the waterways will in all likelihood remain the great highway for the grain traffic. The type of lake vessel is being continually adapted to the grain business, and there is always the possibility of further deepening the canals. Moreover the Canadian lake and land routes have a distinct advantage in the matter of distances over the corresponding American routes, and they seem to be on the eve of a great development. From Chicago to Depot Harbor, the Georgian Bay terminus of the Canada Atlantic, is 579 miles and from Depot Harbor to Montreal via rail, 279 miles, a total distance of 858 miles from Chicago to Montreal. From Chicago to Buffalo, via the lake, is 839 miles, and from Buffalo to New York, via rail, 440 miles, a total of 1,279 miles from Chicago to New York. From Duluth to Montreal, via Depot Harbor, is 1,025 miles, and from Duluth to New York, via Buffalo, is 1,437 miles. From Montreal to Liverpool is 2,821 miles, and from New York to Liverpool is 3,365 miles. The Canadian route between Chicago and Liverpool, via Depot Harbor, and Montreal, has an advantage of 655 miles over the rival grain route from Chicago to Liverpool, via Buffalo and New York. This advantage is beginning to tell. Last year Chicago shipped to Canadian ports 13,985,000 bushels of grain, and Duluth shipped to Canadian ports 7,144,000 bushels. Altogether these two United States ports shipped to Canadian ports 21,129,000 bushels, as compared with 13,500,654 bushels of Canadian grain shipped from Port Arthur and Fort William to American ports. The routes chosen were:

Port.	Bushels.
Malland	11,797,750
Depot Harbor	5,043,176
Kingston	2,120,434
Sarnia	2,358,000
Collingwood	2,358,000
Meaford	2,223,784
Owen Sound	1,410,189
Quebec	574,000
Montreal	254,000
Point Edward	192,904
Other Canadian ports	31,000
Total	43,171,140

A great deal of this grain, however, still found its way to American Atlantic ports, and the fact remains that last year more Canadian grain was exported from United States than from Canadian ports. This year there has been a great improvement. The removal of the Canadian canal tolls has stimulated traffic by the St. Lawrence route, and between May 1 and Aug. 1 Montreal's wheat exports rose to 9,597,602 bushels, placing that port ahead of New York and every other United States port on the Atlantic coast. It would appear that Canada is about to reap unparalleled results from her canal expenditure. The Grand Trunk Pacific will not antagonize, but supplement the canal system. It will carry grain to the head of Lake Superior, and from there the grain will follow the cheapest route to tidewater, whether by the St. Lawrence or by land and lake. If it should prove true that the all-rail route can compete with the lake, so much the better for the western producer. His interests lie in the development of both the rail and the water routes, so that active competition between them may lead to the progressive improvement of both.

The Boundary Commission.

The United States brief in the Alaskan boundary case has been presented. The cable summary shows that counsel for the republic are emphatic in asserting that Canada did not press her claims until the discovery of gold in the Klondike. They admit that before that time representations were made by this country, but they say these were unsupported by any data which would entitle them to serious consideration. The fact is that ever since 1872, the year after the admission of British Columbia into Confederation, urgent and frequent requests for a settlement have been made by the British and Canadian Governments in a formal manner, and these were contemptuously ignored until the question was forced on the Washington Government by developments in the Klondike. The British Government might have been contented to let this claim go to sleep, but not so the Canadian Government. If the matter has been pressed more vigorously since the gold discoveries, it is because a settlement has become more urgent. Until a few years ago the disputed territory was regarded as almost worthless, but now gold may be discovered in it any day, and serious trouble might ensue from a conflict of authority when there are so many turbulent elements in the population. Canada also finds her rich hinterland shut out from access to the ocean, and she believes that she has a good title to the seaports which have been built up under the American flag by the commerce of the Canadian Klondike. The Canadian claim is not weakened by the fact that it is being pressed from motives of self-interest, which did not exist in the past. It is purely a question of law before the boundary commission, and Canada only asks that the tribunal examine the evidence in a dry legal light. If they do that perhaps that impartial jurist, Senator Lodge, will revise his statement that "a more manufactured and baseless claim than that of Canada was never set up."

A Rap at Mr. Tarte.

[Toronto News, Independent.]
The indecency of Mr. Tarte's present course needs brief comment. He chose for his revolt a moment when a loyal man would have remained silent unless under the direct compulsion. He chose a moment when his chief was out of the country and in bad health. Now that he is out of the cabinet, his favorite bit of campaigning is his assertion that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is ill and that a break-up is imminent. The "Globe" has just published a phrase which our Ottawa correspondent not long ago contemptuously applied to tactics of this sort. It is a durable phrase—indeed, it is a rare gift for angering the absent by seeking to pass the present—theatrical and ineffective—such as Mr. Tarte. If the Conservative party accepts him it will deserve him.

I'm Growing Old.

[John Godfrey Saxe.]
My days pass pleasantly away;
My nights are blessed with sweetest sleep;
I feel no symptoms of decay;
I have no cause to mourn nor weep.
My toes are supple and my sight
My friends are neither false nor cold.
And yet, I have a sigh—
I'm growing old.

My growing talk of olden times,
My growing thirst for early news,
My growing apathy for rhymes,
My growing love for easy shoes,
My growing hate of crowds and noise,
My growing fear of trawling cold,
All plainer, in the plainest voice,
I'm growing old!

I'm growing fond of my staff;
I'm growing dumber in the eyes;
I'm growing fatter in my laze;
I'm growing deeper in my sighs;
I'm growing careless of my dress;
I'm growing tired of my gold;
I'm growing wiser, I'm growing-yes,
I'm growing old!

I see it in my changing taste;
I see it in my changing hair;
I see it in my growing waist;
I see it in my growing stare.
A thousand signs proclaim the truth,
As plain as truth was ever told;
That, even in my vaunted youth,
I'm growing old!

Ah, me! My very laurels breathe
The tale in my reluctant ears,
And every beam the hours beneath
But makes me debtor to the years.
E'en Flattery's honeyed words declare
The secret she would fain withhold,
And tells me in "How young you are!"
I'm growing old!

The Late Lord Salisbury.

[New York Post.]
The Christian name of Lord Salisbury, Robert, was the name of the first holder of the Salisbury peerage. Robert Cecil, the younger son of the celebrated Lord Burghley, the principal minister of 40 years of Queen Elizabeth. Burghley's two sons were both created earls in one day by James I. on May 4, 1605. Robert Cecil, the younger, being created Earl of Salisbury in the morning and Thomas Cecil, the elder, Earl of Exeter in the afternoon. Of the nine holders of the Salisbury peerage the Christian name of six has been James, which is always given to the heir of the house in commemoration of James I., the benefactor of the Cecil family. Lord Salisbury was not given the name of James, because he was a second son and succeeded to the family honors owing to the death of his elder brother James, Viscount Cranborne, who predeceased his father.

A Beautiful Evening.

[William Wordsworth.]
It is a beautiful evening, calm and free.
The light breeze from the west
Breathes with adoration; the broad sun
Is sinking down in its tranquillity;
The gentleness of such an evening
Is in the heart of every man.
Listen! the mighty Being is awake,
And doth with his eternal motion make
A sound like thunder—everlastingly.
Dear child! dear girl! that walkest with me here,
If thou appearst untouched by solemn thought,
Thy nature is not therefore less divine,
Thou hast in Abraham's bosom all the year;
And worship'st at the temple's inner shrine,
God being with thee when we know it not.

Canada's Role.

[Winnipeg Free Press.]
The only part for Canada—and the other colonies—to play is the one outlined by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Let us say to Great Britain: We shall be glad to enter into a preferential arrangement with you, if after full consideration you are satisfied it will be as profitable for you as for us; and in the making of such an arrangement you will find us as willing as you are to give trade concessions for trade concessions. Having made our position very clear the next thing for us to do is to keep quiet, attend to our own business, and let John Bull reach a decision as to whether or not he wants to maintain the status quo.

Weave and's BAKING POWDER

All the Leading Teachers of Cookery use it. Why?

Does better work and goes further than any other.

MARION HARLAND, author Common Sense in the Household.

Ghoulish Calculations.

[Toronto Globe.]

Mr. Tarte's speech at Berthierville has been read with amazement. We cannot recall an instance anywhere or at any time in which the health or the probabilities of the life or death of a man were made the basis for political calculations in a public speech. The thing is in such execrable taste that comment is almost unnecessary.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION

(Continued from Page 1.)

appears contains 20 or more documents which heretofore have not been given to the public. The documents referred to bears upon the negotiations which took place between Great Britain and Russia during the years 1825 to 1828, and it is contended that this new evidence in no way alters any material contained in the original agreement, but that the tenor of the document confirms and strengthens the position of the United States. These documents consist largely of statements made and letters written by Mr. Polk, who was at that time deputy governor of the Hudson Bay Company, and it is contended that they fully sustain the assertion that in fixing a line of demarcation the British Government acted solely in the interests of that company.

The commissioners discuss at some length the claim made by their opponents that many protests have been filed by British officials against the American claim in reference to the boundary line. They admit that from time to time there have been informal representations, but these they assert were in the main without sufficient data to justify serious consideration. They also state that never until after the Klondike gold discoveries were made in 1896, did the British Government take up the question seriously. They admit that in 1888 attention was called to the claim of the British Government that the tenor of the league strip extended only from the main waters of the ocean, but they say that this contention was not made absolutely clear until the British case was delivered to the present tribunal on the 2nd of May last. In support of the American contention that the league strip measured from tidewater and from the heads of bays and inlets a number of depositions are produced in connection with the counter case, going to show the occupation of this strip by settlers from the United States since 1880.

Special effort is directed toward showing the control of the country about the head of Lynn Canal, including the sites of the towns of Dyea, Skagway, White Pass and Lake Bennett. It also is stated that numerous documents have been preserved which had been given to Indian chiefs and others by officials of the United States, showing the presence in the Lynn Canal inlets the nation and other authorities of the United States annually for 20 years after the United States acquired the territory. It is contended that this occupation and control were known to the Canadian Government and its people.

Discussing the boundary proposed by Great Britain, the commission makes reference to the instability of the Canadian contention on this point. As plain as truth was ever told, has from the time of the cession of Alaska to the present day, maintained an interpretation of the line of demarcation which has been open and known to the world. It is the same which was presented to the tribunal in its case and now reiterated in this counter case.

The argument in the case is a careful study of maps, and the commission states that the United States has been given to Indian chiefs and others by officials of the United States, showing the presence in the Lynn Canal inlets the nation and other authorities of the United States annually for 20 years after the United States acquired the territory. It is contended that this occupation and control were known to the Canadian Government and its people.

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KINGSMILL'S New Fall Dress Goods

HOT from the centre of fashion are the various Fabrics shown today in Our Dress Goods Department. Exquisite in design, perfect in combination of color. The production of a Master Artist. Coupled with a durability of texture that cannot fail to give satisfaction. No taste that cannot be suited and at prices within the reach of all. Foremost among them we would mention:

QUEEN'S CORD--Entirely new in weave and colorings, 46 inch wide, all Saxony Wool. A charming effect. Can only be had at KINGSMILL'S.

N. B.—All Manufacturing Departments in Full Operation 1st September, at

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What's What In Men's Suits This Fall?

Come and See. The New Styles Are Here.

THE new garments are here ready for your inspection. If you want to look like a New Yorker, we have the New Fall Suits that will give you that effect. With the first fall month, business crosses the trade line. To anticipate what men want in clothing is almost a science. You may want a brand new suit for Labor Day. It's here—no matter what style if it's stylish, no matter what color if it's fashionable—it's here ready to put on. We are just as ready for the up-to-the-minute young man, as for the dignified gentleman of modest tastes—just as ready for the man with \$8 or \$10 to spend as for the man who expects to pay \$20 for his

FALL SUIT OR OVERCOAT.

The styles include: The Princely, Kingsley, Prince Henry (Slash Pockets) and Sovereign Brand.

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ON AN EQUAL FOOTING

Powers to Have Identical Treatment at The Hague.

The Hague, Sept. 2.—A report of Tuesday's unofficial session of the

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Eczema, Tetter, Itch, all eruptions on the face, head, hands or body, quickly and permanently cured by

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Harmless; healing. Half a century of cures proves its worth. At druggists. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, who will gladly mail a SAMPLE BOX FREE.

IT LEAVES THE SKIN CLEAR, WHITE AND HEALTHY.

THOS. SABIN, of Eglington, says: "I have removed tan spots from my face with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

Venezuelan arbitration court has been drawn up by Secretary-General Ruysenaers and will be forwarded to the powers interested. It is hoped it will have action so as to permit a definite opening of the case about Oct. 1.

ROME, Sept. 2. — Great interest is taken here in the Venezuela questions. Germany tried to obtain preference over Great Britain in the payment of her claims against Venezuela, but Italy refused to support her ally, and therefore the three blockading powers stand on exactly the same footing in making their demands for preferential treatment.

Senator Pierantoni, professor of Italian law, counsel of Italy at The Hague, will support the Italian claims according to the Roman code, which confers special rights on persons who, through risks, expenses, etc., obtain redress, such rights also being of advantage to other claimants, as they share in them.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The foreign office says the fact that the third arbitrator in the Venezuelan claims at The Hague was not appointed, necessitating the postponement of the opening of the case, will cause considerable delay, but it is anticipated that the court will open Oct. 1.

A SMALL PILL, BUT POWERFUL.—They that judge of the powers of a pill by its size would consider Parmentier's Vegetable Pills to be lacking. It is a little wonder among pills. What it lacks in size it makes up in potency. The remedies which it carries are put up in these small doses because they are so powerful that only small doses are required. The full strength of the extracts is secured in this form and do their work thoroughly.

Four great coal stations are about to be exploited in South Africa. The most southerly field lies between Lady Smith and the northern boundary of Natal. These regions will in the near future supply a large part of the world's demand for coal. Natal exported 204,000 tons in 1901.

ELECTRO-VAPOR BATHS.

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