POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

ADVERTISING RATES.

to the considerable number of com-as to the miscarriage of letters al-be contain money remitted to this office a to request our subscribers and agents ending money for The Telegraph to y post office order or registered letter, the case the remittance will be at our

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be plainly and take special pains with tte on one side of your paper only.

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the nothing for which you are not preto be held personally responsible.

IS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIR

emi-Abeckly Telegraph

ned. We refer to the production of of his labors are already apparent atic methods among creameries, So much for the import view of the matd, improved tacilities for shipmen: ter. hird, by fudicious marketing on the missioner. They obtained much le information. 'There are, indeed easons for expecting a very large on in this trade, in which New wick farmers ought to come in for share if they are alive to their in

e British market is a very large one e notion of its extent is gathered from recently published by the "Danish altural Journal." It is shown that October 1, 1898, to September 30, inted to 144,500,000 pounds (a pound is about ten per cent. more the English weight), against 143,000, unds in 1897-98; 128,000,000 in 1896mality exported last season, near.y of Canada's best customer. Mr. Smith, the retiring president of the Montreal board the exact amount being 141,000,000 of trade, said the other day:s. The prices received varied conwith which panish butter is regard-England, and are an object lesson of it was held to be impracticable ton

garded as very substantial progress, ially when viewed in conjunction the fact that we also sent abroad 1.000 pounds of cheese. If we had ctured nothing but butter out of ilk thus used, it would have repre about 110,000,000 all told of the ior dairy product. The best price for Canadian butter in the open marast year was 112s, or 28 cents a pound, the price averaged for the year about ents. Some special Canadian butter sold on the private market for 120s cr nts a pound, showing that quality is nized in the most substantial way day for the individual farmer to make butter is past, as it is uneconom both as regards quantity and quality. ikes 30 pounds of milk to make one d of the farmer's dairy butter, valued cents average, and only 24 pounds nilks to make one pound of creamery r, of an average value of 22 cents. this province the experience of Kings Carleton counties in the matter of development might well be copied ne of the other counties. When a r sends away dairy products he is ng on his farm valuable elements ant food which disappear when be rts grain; and on the score of profit,

methods which have heretofore been ob

CANADA'S BEST CUSTOMER.

tain amounted to \$135,108,503. Of this, the cause of his political party; for he \$36,016,648 represented imports and \$99, is well known to be an active Conservathe products of the United States shall remitting by checks or post office orders patrons will please make them payable The Telegraph Publishing Company.

I letters for the business office of this should be addressed to The Telegraph Ishing Company, St. John; and all cornadence for the editorial department in the editorial department in the Editor of The Teleshop.

St. John.

It extends to that island our tariff duties as regards all imports from foreign duties as regards all imports from the imperial aspect, and the results have indicated the spect, and the results have indicated the course of the government from the purely commercial point of view. It may suit our opponents to sneer at the policy of the Liberals in this relation; but we venture is Canada's best customer since she is Canada's best customer since she is Canada's best customer since she is compared with in the specific payable.

It extends to that island our tariff duties as regards all imports from foreign duties as regards all imports from the imperial aspect, and the results have indicated the course of the government from the purely commercial point of view. It may suit our opponents to sneer at the policy of the Liberals in this relation; but we venture is disadvantage in trade as compared with case of the United States our sales amount believe they carry public judgment with them in condemning the step which the sport not, until all arrearages paid. There is no legal discontinuance newspaper subscription until all that is for it is paid.

Is a well settled principal of law that a must pay for what he has. Hence, whotakes a paper from the post office, there directed to him or somebody else, pay for it.

Case of the United States our sales amount believe they carry public judgment with believe they carry public judgment with them in condemning the step which the government has taken in this matter. Great Britain is so largely our best customer that, if for no other reason, she is entitled to the preference that has been given that, if for no other reason, she is entitled to the preference that has been given that, if for no other reason, she is entitled to the preference that has been given that, if for no other reason, she is entitled to the preference that has been given that, if for no other reason, she is entitled to the preference that has been given that, if for no other reason, she is entitled to the preference that has been given the United States, the amount ber on considerations of simple fair play and the first duties whatever, if she believe they carry public judgment with them in condemning the step which the government has taken in this matter. Great Britain is so largely our best customer that, if for no other reason, she is entitled to the preference that has been given the vision of the vision whatever, if she chooses, but Porto Rico can only buy after paying Dingley rates.

Britain is so largely our best customer that the government has taken in this matter. Great Britain is so largely our best customer that is a so largely our best customer that has been given the profit of the vision profit in the winter of the profit of the preference. In the meantime, we do not the profit of the profit of the profit of the profit of the paying Dingley rates. The money at the paying Dingley rates.

ernment there had been a serious decline the purely selfish standpoint the concession The rates which the people of Porto in this regard. Taking five year periods has raid us handsomely.

IIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIR- ATION IN THE MARITIME PROV- BS.	the record is as follows:— 1973\$68,522,776 1878
Semi-Weekly Telegraph	1883 52,052,465 1898 39,298,721 1894 38,717,267 1897 29,412,188
ST, JOHN. N. B., FEBRUARY 10, 1900.	On the other hand our exports to Great Britain have shown a steady advance.
AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.	Under the influence of the preference given to British goods our imports from
ere is one industry to which the pres-	the mother country have been stimulated

side. Mr. Fisher went to England our exports to the United States and to therefore they had to allow the address it is possible that this may be the case. he purpose of personally studying Great Britain that the increasing value of nditions, and was accompanied by the latter market is made manifest. Taking division would only have exposed their oloven years the figures are as

the past ch	cicii jours in	9
follows:-		
	Great Britain.	United States
1889	\$38,105,126	\$43,522,404
1890	48,353,694	40,522,810
1891	49,280,858	41,138,695
1892	64,906,549	38,988,027
1893	64,080,493	43,923,010
1894	68,538,853	35,809,940
1895	61,856,990	41,297,676
1896	66,690,288	44,443,410
1897	77,227,502	49,373,472
1898	104,998,818	45,705,336
1899	99,091,855	44,986,386

otal export of butter from Denmars On one hand there has been large growth and on the other practically no growth The lesson of such a fact is obvious. The facts embodied in the comparison just made have constrained some of our ad 122,500,000 pounds in 1895-96. (r) what significantly of late on this subject of Canada's best customer. Mr. Smith, the

"One of the subjects I would like to ably during the season, but were con-ably higher than the previous year.

Speak of, but I almost fear mentioning it, is the business of Canada. If that business were entrusted to a single individual, owest price was 20 cents, in June, what would be his first thought if he were the highest 341 cents at the end of anxious to improve the trade and commerce of the country? It would be, where or 2.038 cents more than in 1897-95.

figures show the ever-increasing in the best field for canada to extend that the best field for Canada to extend the country? It would be, where is the field for extending the business? I have no hesitation in saving that I believe that the best field for Canada to extend the country? It would be, where is the field for extending the business? I have no hesitation in saving that I believe that the best field for Canada to extend the country? It would be, where is the field for extending the business? I have no hesitation in saving that I believe that the best field for Canada to extend the country. its business is with the mother country. I say this for this reason: Our cousins to the south of the line are today shipping figures show the ever-increasing meat, for which they receive from that country \$255,000,000 a year. That is the amount that England paid to the United

> For All Lame Horses KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE KENDALL'S ...SPAVIN CURE... blister. As a liniment for family use, it is so equal. Price, \$1; Six for \$5. Ask yo druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, a "A Treatise on the Horse," the book from the Horse, "the book from the Horse,"

> > DR. B. J. KENDALL OO.

NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Mr. Smith's hesitancy in referring to Out of a total foreign trade of \$321,661,- this subject was not due to the fear that 213 last year, our business with Great Bri- he might be suspected of desiring to help

for the preceding ten years was \$102,103,- It seems to us that no one can study the 302; so that it will be seen there was a figures we have presented without being Republican leaders in both houses of con substantial gain during the year 1899. Our convinced that the government adopted a trade with the United States last year proper and patriotic policy in 1897, when the New York Evening Post: reached \$137,993,552, as compared with an the decision was reached to give British tries shows, however, that Great Britan our opponents to sheef at the policy of the is Canada's best customer since she bought some \$60,000,000 worth more from to predict that before ten years are past to predict that the points of the predict that the pred us than we bought from her, while in the they will be silenced by the logic of excase of the United States our sales amount-Britain was enormously the more profitable.

At a glance it will be seen that our im
to the preference that has been given her on considerations of simple fair play and gratitude. When, however, it is found that within the two years covered by the sumer. The larger part will be pocketed ports from Great Britain are much smaller preferential tariff she has increased her by the protected classes in the Unite than they should be. They have been increasing lately, but until the preferential 000,000 a year, as compared with the two tariff was introduced by the present gov- preceding years, it will be seen that from laye the benefit of the American market

AN OPPOSITION FIASCO. The opposition in the house of commons last evening gave a most remarkany agreement as to the policy that ought vernment has given earnest atten. very markedly. The record for the past to be pursued with reference to the gov-\$29,412,188
32,500,917
although Sir Charles Tupper is the nominate of such a tariff. Not many weeks the efforts that were being made by the whole of his party will not follow him. On government at Washington to preserve the made since 1897 are on the side of a no other hypothesis can this absence from ents have inadvisedly denounced as a with regard to the passing of the address fraud. Certainly that policy has reversed was put by the speaker. Mr. George E. the current that was running against the Foster was also absent so that the whole faces of every other nation with regard market. These results have been mother country, and caused our imports case of the opposition went by default. ed by three means in chief: First, from across the Atlantic to rise rapidly. Sr Charles and Mr. Foster had spoken 'and made a fierce attack on the government, but they could not depend upon It is in viewing the comparison between their own party to support them and by the United States Supreme Court, and to be passed without a division for a Lut whatever view the Supreme Court weakness. All this will be highly satis- dantly clear that it will mark an entirely factory to the friends of the government who have been hearing so much of late States and may lead to consequences o from the party press of the increased the utmost gravity. The people of Porto strength of the opposition and their certainty of carrying the next election. The whites and entitled to the blessings of public will now be able to estimate at sell-government as much as any other in their proper value those valiant speeches habitants of the United States. Yet these which Sir Charles has been making to people are to be placed under a form of ture success. The more the policy of the and they are to be taxed without being opposition, as enunciated by Sir Charles represented in congress. After this let us

> ecual proportions. THE RELIGION CRY AGAIN.

of three pence per pound.

claims of St. John than to make political

What Cured

Your Cough?

ADAMSON'S BALSAM!

No cough can stay after being

treated with it. It simply

soothes it out of existence.

There is nothing harsh or im-

It heals the sore parts, tones

up the irritated air passages

and strengthens the bronchial

tubes - thus stopping the

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c.

sources of the cough.

perative about

appears that it is composed mainly of

"In 1878 Sir Henri Joly was premier of campaigned against him on the groun office in the province. Sir Henri was ultimately defeated, and Sir Adolphe Chapleau became premier. Tarte wanted to enter the government; but Sir Adolphe would not touch him. To have so bitter and unreasoning an enemy of Protestants in the ministry would have ruined the government with its Protestant support-ers."—[Mail and Empire.

This is from the paper which declared that Mr. Tarte had asked the people of Sherbrooke to vote for a French-Canadian and a Catholic, and which has been silent since the fact became known that Mr. Lebaron, the Liberal candidate, is a Protesdian butter to compete with the Dale states last year for those special articles articles but no one now entertains I have named, and I think we can, by which is as unscrupulous as the Mail and product; but no one now entertains view. We know to the contrary.

season there were exported the dominion 28,000,000 ds of creamery butter, as pared with 5,889,000 in 1896. This must shipping these very articles to England for four or five weeks, the people in England for four or five weeks, the spectable journalism nor good tactics in the long run.

We venture the question again, What do thoughtful Conservatives think of such methods? Mr. Tarte is a minister of the grown, and it is surely a serious thing to say that he hates Protestants with a bitter and unreasoning hatred. It would be impossible to prove such an assertion. Moreover, the harmonious relations of races and religious denominations is a thing of such far reaching importance in Canada that, even though there were shadow of truth in what the Mail and Emrire alleges, it would still be the part of patriotism to say nothing about it. The offence is infinitely greater when there s no truth whatever in the charge.

THE PORTO RICO TARIFF.

Although the president of the United ates, in his message to congress, recomended that the island of Porto Rico be laced on the same footing as the other ossessions of the United States as regards the tariff, it appears that this recom ley, when a member of congress, was ocked upon as the greatest of protectionists, but it appears that the generation

try in the world that has a surplus to supply them with all these products. I think Canada can supply a greater portions of the conthink Canada can supply a greater portion of these articles than she does today; and I think, besides being to our interests, it is our duty to make England independent of any foreign patien."

The matter of the wood accountry, fact in the was wining to do. The matter of the wood accountry, feet, we do not think that in point of urbor of the gency such a work stands on the same footing of the wood accountry, from the gency such a work stands on the same footing of the gency such as work stands on the same footing of the gency such as work stands on the same footing of the gency such as work stands on the same footing of the gency such as work stands on the same footing of the gency such as work stands on the same footing of the gency such as well a Porto Rico, have raised such a clamor which the products of that island shall speedily corrects any lack of depth in the in all other parts of Canada, the rapid fillray duties, according to a certain scale when entering the United States, while high water, while in the latter the channel over which we may well rejoice. cannot be used at all by large steamships unless it is kept dredged to the proper depth. Yet the government which has been so much disposed to treat St. John It extends to that island our tariff

Rico will have to pay before their products can enter the United States will be twenty-five per cent. of those paid under Rico will have to pay Dingley tariff rates, for which this grant was given are ap- creation of the public, and no proposal in Porto Rico. It will be utterly impossible the government because the channel is not favor. Thanks to the public spirit and for Canadian products to compete with being dredged. It would be unfortunate if business ability of a few of our leading cit Canadian contingent. It is evident that the products of the United States in the the idea got abroad that any considerable izens; no such expenditure will now be ago the United States papers were full of In the first named year the preferential master of his own house and that the than for fair play, or even for the advance- corporation more than one-sixth of the ere we have ment of the interests of the port. If such amount which we have named. sion should prevail there would The story of how Rockwo It is thought by the members of the Rethe sentiments expressed by some members publican party in congress that the proof the Board of Trade in regard to the govposed law will be declared constitutional ernment are shared by any considerable proportion of that body much less by the community at large. may take of such legislation, it is abunnew departure in the policy of the United

The port of departure of the Strathcona contingent has not yet been settled and will not be until Lord Strathcona himself has said the last word on the subject. hundred acres that are not now accessable As the case stands his preference appar- by a road or a path. The members of the ently is for Halifax on the ground that Horticultural Association have expended it is the British military and naval sta- on Rockwood Park, for the purchase of tion in eastern Canada. If the matter land and in improvements and mainter his supporters and his predictions of fu-government no better than that of Spain, rested with the government the prefer-nance, almost \$60,000, and all that stands ence would be given to St. John, and it Strathcona to revise his views and con-Tupper, is looked into the more certain it hear nothing more of the great uprising at the time of the revolution in the Thirteen sent to the contingent being sent from Colonies, or of the tea that was thrown this port. Lord Strathcona in sending nto Poston harbor because the British this contingent has proved himself to be parliament had made it subject to a duty more than the peer of any citizen of the British Empire in liberality and public spirit, and therefore while we are all THE GOVERNMENT AND ST. JOHN. anxious to see the contingent sail from St. John we ought to avoid the appear-Some of the members who spoke at the ance of pressing him unduly. Our advices has been devoting a good deal of its space Board of Trade meeting on Tuesday seemed from Ottawa are that the Hon. Mr. Blair, who is working hard in the interest the work of dredging the channel into the of St. John, has not yet given up hope of army and its leaders. In a recent issue harbor had not been proceeded with. The the contingent being brought here. But there is an article on the "Colossal income tone of one or two of the speeches was de- if it should happen that his efforts do not petency of the British generals," in which cidedly partizan and lent color to the idea that their object was less to promote the

IMMIGRATION PROSPECTS.

capital against the government. We think it would be a great pity if the Board of Trade should be used to advance the in-Immigration is a thing of such great imterests of any political party, and we feel portance to Canada that any indication of certain that business men who have the best interests of this city at heart will not activity in that regard is received with general satisfaction. There has never been any than the cheap daily sheets. Yet nothing countenance any such misuse of its functions. While it may be true that the dispute between political parties over the dredging of the channel into the harbor of country's need of population, more particu-St. John to a depth of 30 feet at low water larly in the western provinces, and in the would be a good thing, there are other matyears when the late government was spendters in connection with the equipment of ing half a million annually in promoting immigration the Liberals did not dissent. We could ill afford the money at that time. and, to make the case still more regrettable. we now know that the expenditure was very largely wasted. "The promotion of immigration" covered a great deal more than the words indicated, and other large sums were consumed in keeping up a cumbersome organization of agencies, and propaganda in Europe, which fell far short of accomplishing satisfactory results.

A welcome change has occurred in the management of our immigration service. At about one-fourth of the cost incurred by his predecessors, Mr. Sifton is producing better results than have heretofore been achieved. It has been ascertained that 50.000 settlers entered our northwest provinces during the past year, of whom som 14 000 came from the United States. That they were of a desirable class, having adequate means to take up farming, is shown by the land sales. Last year the Canada Northwest Land Company sold 83,000 acres for \$455,006, as against 71,000 acres for \$383,000 in the preceding year; while the Canadian Pacific sold 416, 428 acres for \$1,324,796, as compared with 348,612 acres for \$1,123,694 in 1898. These sales represent a price of \$5.50 and \$3.20 per acre, respectively, and it will be conceded that

treal. In the one case the flowing tide Coupled with the splendid signs of growth channel, and gives us more than 40 feet at ing up of our prairie provinces is something

ROCKWOOD PARK.

with justice will not fail to carry out its park than Rockwood, so far as natural promises in regard to the deepening of the beauty is concerned, and we know of no channel, and the people of this city will park anywhere which is likely to surpass not be asked to wait as long for this improvement as they had to wait for some of provement as they had to wait for some of those promised by the late government, some of which indeed have not materialized to this day. John have been in the habit of going to supernatural, and he comes down to pos The present government is not deserving | Lily Lake, and there never was any doubt of any censure, either from the members of that when the city of St. John was prethe Board of Trade or others, as regards its pared to invest in a public park, the treatment of St. John. Instead of the cold, hard, unsympathetic attitude of the late site for it. A lake is always looked upon government towards this city we have had as one of the essential features of a park the most lively sympathy from it as well as and when there is no natural lake, which substantial favors. The Minister of Rail- is usually the case, one has to be made ways has made the cause of St. John his by artificial means. But here was a lake own, and we can all see what the results of some thirty acres in extent, all ready have been. By his efforts the government made, and here were brooks and springs has been induced to expend about a million picturesque glens, rugged cliffs, and all the dollars in terminal facilities here, and thus features in the way of natural scenery to make St. John a winter port of the Inter which a modern park is supposed to cencolonial, which it never would have become tain. Still no movement was made to ac under any Conservative government. The quire the property about Lily Lake he change of administration which took place cause it was felt that such an operation in 1896 brought hope to this city for the would be very costly; indeed no one first time for many years; every inhabitant thought that a smaller sum than \$150,000 of St. John felt that a new era in its history would suffice to purchase it and make was beginning, and that its future was as- fit for public use. Other cities no wealth sured. There was no longer any Sir Charles | ier than St. John have expended three Tupper to frown down our aspirations to be times as much as the sum we have named placed on the same footing with Halifax, on their parks, and yet looked upon themand the proof of the change in our pros- selves as well repaid for the expenditure in pects soon came in the shape of a large | the advantages the citizens derived from grant for the construction of terminal facili- it. Here we have not been accustomed to ties here. At this time, when the works pay large sums for the amusement or re proaching completion it does not seem to be volving the payment of even as much as very fitting that any member of the Board one hundred thousand dollars for a pubof Trade should be raising his voice against lic park would have been received with number of the business men of St. John required. Rockwood Park is now a solid were more concerned for the manufacture | fact, and when the time comes for it

be very little encouragement for the gradually acquired by the Horticultura government to persevere in its efforts to Association for the benefit of the people benefit a city which had nothing but con- of St. John has been told in these column demnation for its best friends and benefacting in detail, more to an once. No man is cors. We decline, however, to believe that connection with the association has been more active in this good work than Mr Joseph Allison, who has been most libera in his gifts to the park and most constant in promoting its interests. Others have also contributed liberally, some giving land, others money, and a few their valu THE STRATHCONA CONTINGENT. able time for the benefit of the park. Now t is in an excellent condition and the people of St. John look upon it as one of their most valuable institutions. It con tains no less than five miles of carriage drives, and there are few parts of its three against it is a bonded debt is making every effort to induce Lord of \$15,000, which pays interest seems to be near when the city should take over this park, so that it may become the property of the body corporate, as it is already the recreation ground of the people of St. John.

THE SECRET OF VICTORY.

to the South African war, and publishing long articles derogatory to the British prevail it will not be the fault of the it is sought to prove that the British minister of railways or of the government. know nothing about war, and that the fairs are the Germans and the Russians Such statements would not be worthy o any attention were it not for the fact more childish has appeared in any of the solemly put forward in this high-class pa per. We quote a few sentences from this last American opinion on military mat-

Again, these military propositions taken collectively constitute what today is known as the German Strategical Method

is indicated by little kernels in the neck. Sometimes they swell, become painful, soften, and end in a scar. Watch carefully, and just as soon as the kernels appear give

Scotts Emulsion

The swellings will grow less and less until they disappear entirely. Continue the Emulsion until the child healthy color.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

land would starve, for there is no coun- which has succeeded him is prepared to go this port which are still more urgent. men who are capable of paying such figures This method has been built up from the experience of the greater military captains and dates back to the time of Epaminon-das, the father of scientific warfare. That is to say, these processes of the military the processes which govern warharbor of St. John dredged to a depth of 30 duce a marked effect on the whole country, feet, we do not think that in point of urgency such a work stands on the same footing as the deepening of the channel to Moning as the deepening as the d versed in the art can apply what knowledge he has, however little, for the winning of battles and campaigns, but the mere theorist, the man who understands

which he is possessed.

Thus it has happened that in but eleven instances since the dawn of history that men combining in themselves a thorough knowledge of the formulas of the science and a thorough understanding of the pro-cess whereby these formulas can be ap-plied in actual warfare, have been found. Such a man is termed a genius.

methods are looked upon as some

These processes of the military are taken collectively constitute a method which is known only in its entirety to the

is the method used by every great capacitations since Epaminondas, who so far as is known, was its inventor.

At all events, the history of warfarefinds him to be the first to put into practical operation those profound and exact processes and when it is considered that the world Theles to the purish Epaminondas raised Thebes to the Inst place in Greece, that Alexander conquer-ed Greece for his father and the world for himself, and that Caesar, Hannibal, Gus-tavus Adolphus, Turenne, Prince Eugene, Frederic, Washington, Napoleon and Von Moltke fought their battles and won their ampaigns by the same process, modified only in regard to minor details to conform to the weapons of their respective times, the layman readily will understand the present generation, which arrogates to t-self a knowledge it thinks original and evclusive and of processes upon which it thinks it has improved.

It is amusing to see the complacent blunderer who writes the above placing Nashington between Frederick the Great and Napoleon and omitting from his list of generals Marlborough, Clive and Wellington, to say nothing of such French nasters of the art of war as Massena and Soult. In closing his article he says:-

and comprehension of military art and science which is handed down from generation to generation of Prussian and varfare. That these secrets exist is known s the business of the imperial house alone. That they are available for use in time of need for the glory of the state, is shown by the manner in which Prussia over-threw Denmark in six hours, Austria in six days and France in six weeks; and how, by the way, in 1876 the Russian rmy, in one of the finest of the grand processes of greater logistics ever scen, forced a passage across the Balkin mountains, captured the entire Turkish army ates of Constantinople and by the splen

The easy answer to all this absurdity is he fact that the armies of Germany and Russia, the possessors of the imperial secrets of the means of victory, have been oundly thrashed by nations that had no laim to a knowledge of them. The Russian army trained on the system of Frederick the Great was defeated and smashed to pieces at Jena and Auerstadt although in the latter engagement, the possesor of the secret of victory was in command. The Prussians lost about 40,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners and their army ceased to exist as a military body. At Ligny the Prussians were defeated by but two days later the British under Wellington defeated the same French army which had beaten the Prussians, Yet Wellington did not claim to have the

The story which this writer tells of the Danes being overthrown by the Prussians in six hours and the Austrians in six days is too much like a fairy tale to be true. The war between Prussia and Austria lasted seven weeks, and the Danes although attacked by the armies of both Austria and Prussia at once resisted their enemies for four months. The Russian armies in the Crimea, were soundly beaten by the British and French despite the military science of the house of Romanoff. over the Turks in 1877. Notwithstanding the "grand process of the greater logistics" of which this writer speaks the Turks resisted the superior forces of the Russians for nine months, the capture of Plevna alone costing the Russians five months of time and about 40,000 men.

JEALOUSY GONE MAD.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier was so completely enveloped in gold lace and gold braid at the opening of parliament that he could scarcely walk. His coat was a mass of lace and braid, both in front and behind; the arms were covered with stripes of gold and the trousers were elegantly ornamented with the same material. The cocked hat was especially brilliant, and the sword was gorgeons.

The foregoing is from an editorial in last Saturday's Mail and Empire, and affords another deplorable indication of the jealousy in which Liberals in office are viewed by their opponents. Sir Wilfrid Laurier wore the uniform of an Imperial Privy Councillor, not having on it an inch more of gold braid than adorned the uniforms of the late Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson: but it would seem to be particularly galling to journals like the chief Conservative organ to see a Liberal have any rank at all in Canada. Such criticism is the outcome of that has good solid flesh and a spirit of envy which has been so painfully conspicuous in the treatment which has been given to members of the present government by the opposing press ever since the elections of 1896. They are