

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday
at \$1.00 a year, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE,
by The Telegraph Publishing Company,
St. John, a company incorporated by act of
the legislature of New Brunswick.
E. W. MCCORDY, Editor.
R. J. MOGOWAN, Bus. Mgr.
ADVERTISING RATES
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking
the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00
per inch.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc.,
one cent a word for each insertion.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths
50 cents for each insertion.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
All remittances must be sent by post-
office order or registered letter, and addressed
to The Telegraph Publishing Company.
Correspondence must be addressed to the
Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.
All subscriptions must, without exception,
be PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
AUTHORIZED AGENTS
The following agent is authorized to canvass
and collect for The Semi-Weekly Tele-
graph, viz.:
Wm. Somerville.
Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 23, 1904.

Friends of the Telegraph
sending in news or letters on
any topic will please send their
names and addresses, not for
publication but as an evidence
of good faith. Unsigned com-
munications of any kind can-
not be noticed.—Ed. Telegraph.

THE RETURN OF CHAMPLAIN
Champlain came up from the sea yester-
day to visit the country to which he
gave a name on that June morning
three centuries ago. He came, let us say,
to see what had come to pass in the 300-
year interval, and when he had seen his
marvelled much. Events had not been as
he would have forecast them, looking for-
ward from that month when he landed
with priest and soldier, yet, coming again
he found the work good. Time had
wrought miracles whose effects flashed
upon him as his ship moved in the sea.
The lonely bark of 1604, a leviathan
then in the days when the proudest other
craft was a war canoe, was herself
defeated yesterday by scores of great ves-
sels, steam and sail, representing many
nations in this one of the great ports of
the world. Where the forest was, un-
broken save by the tiny Indian village, a
city of brick and stone crowned the rocky
promontory and encircled the uneasy har-
bor and the boiling river mouth which the
yoursager of 1604 marked as perilous on
his rude chart.
The meeting place of the wandering
Malleets had become a populous entrepot
of trade by sea and land, one of the ocean
gateways of a new nation, rivaling with
another mighty power the vast continent
of Asia, seeing what had come about in
the long interval and foreseeing the
greater marvels yet to come, may well
have wondered and been satisfied.

St. John had seen before no such page-
antry as that of yesterday. From the
early morning, when the strange pinions
of "Laertes" bore her up-harbor into a
city alive with hunting and puling with
holiday life, to late at night when the
last rocket sputtered and the searchlights
of the warships played no longer upon the
marine parade, there was no word more
common or more applicable than "suc-
cess." It may be said that while St. John
expected a splendid series of living pic-
tures yesterday, the performance far
outran expectation. The arrival
of Champlain, the unveiling at River-
view Park, the proceedings at the public
library, the fireman's procession and the
marine parade under the searchlights of
the cruisers—each in itself was a spectacle
long to be remembered. The coming of
Champlain and the night pageant
in particular were admirably de-
signed and carried through with
splendid enthusiasm. The vast crowds
were fitting frames for the tableaux.
Enjoyment is contagious, and in
affairs like yesterday's great numbers are
necessary to a full appreciation of the
programme.

Far beyond the famous Loyalist celebra-
tion of 1883 in scope and picturesque ef-
fects, the events of yesterday showed what
can be done in St. John when an under-
taking enlists the hearty good will of all
classes. The streets of St. John, none too
level for the purpose of easy traffic, are
admirable for spectacular effects, and each
feature of the day was a triumph from
the spectator's view-point. The plan was
a bold one, and had less earnest prepara-
tion been made the scene of the morning
might easily have been a failure. But each
man's work had been done well, and the
unanimous verdict will be that the Cham-
plain celebration was a credit to St. John
and the province.

Some word should be said here in ac-
knowledge of the public's debt to Sir
Charles Parsons and Sir Archibald Doug-
las, of His Majesty's forces, Captain An-
drew of the Tromie, Commander Dilling-
ham of the Detroit, Consul-General
Klischowski, Hon. J. P. Baxter, Premier
Tweedie, Lieutenant-Governor Snowball
and others whose participation in the cele-
bration contributed so notably to its suc-
cess.

One hesitates to mention a few of the
St. John men who created yesterday's
pageant when so many are worthy, yet
reference must be made to the work of
Rev. W. O. Raymond who might be termed
the father of the tercentenary celebra-

tion, Mr. D. Russell Jack, the valuable
honorary secretary of the committee,
Mayor White, who had many duties, Mr.
Frith of the Neptunes and Mr. William
White of the R. K. Y. C. The firemen
who worked like beavers and to good pur-
pose, and the other organizations whose
whole-hearted assistance was invaluable, are
deserving of public thanks.
"Well done" will be the general ver-
dict. The Maritime Provinces have never
before witnessed a spectacle so admirable
and it may be doubted if anywhere in
Canada there has been an affair of this
nature which was so thoroughly pictur-
esque and enjoyable.

COMING TO GRIPS.
The Japanese are crumpling up General
Kurapatkin's right wing. Generala Kuroki,
Oku and one or two more, have effected
a junction in spite of the Russian at-
tempts to keep them apart, and already
Kurapatkin has been forced to abandon
the most southerly position he held on the
Manchurian railway. Military critics
say the Japanese generals intend to force
him to fight a decisive action. Apparently
his right is falling back upon the centre.
To extend and support it might
expose him to an attempt to isolate his
southern forces and cut them to pieces.
The Japanese are likely to go to New-
chwang this trip. That port is seemingly
their next objective. They know that the
raids are due, and that land transport
away from the railroad will be extremely
difficult. At Newchwang, near the rail-
road, and the centre of operations, Japa-
nese ships could pour in supplies with
ease and regularity, while the Russians
must depend upon their overburdened
single-track line more than 5,000 miles
long, and with unspanned Lake Baikal
lying across it.
The hopeful condition of that railroad
is of new interest now in the light of the
London Times' report that for the pur-
pose of this war the Baltic fleet of Russia
is a myth. It was to be sent to the
East in August and was to reconquer the
sea. The Times observer says no formid-
able fleet can be despatched from the
Baltic for more than a year to come, and
before it could leave Russia's fate in Man-
churia will be settled. London regards
the Baltic fleet story as another Russian
bluff.
The Russian force beaten at Vafangow
grows in numbers. At first it was but
15,000 men. Later estimates made it 30,
000, and the latest 40,000. The plan evi-
dently was to force Oku to actually aban-
don the siege of Port Arthur. Just how
many men the Russians lost when this
army was crushed at Vafangow is not
known, but the losses greatly exceed the
earlier figures and the action takes rank
as the most serious of the war. Superior
artillery there, as at the Yalu, gave the
Japanese the advantage. Their losses were
slight in comparison with the damage in-
flicted.
General Kurapatkin's position now holds
public attention throughout the civilized
world. His military reputation has been
high. He will increase it or lose it uter-
ly in the events to come. There is no
success worth mentioning yet to the credit
of the Russians in this war. They must
stop the Japanese advance short of Muk-
den or abandon Manchuria to the Island-
ers. Meantime Togo reports that he has
sunk a Russian battleship at Port Arthur
and damaged two other important vessels.

CIVIL AND MILITARY POWER.
The Scottish-American, a New York
publication which devotes considerable
space to Canadian affairs and which is
usually accurate, wholly misunderstands
the position in Canada of the officer com-
manding the militia and his relation to
the Dominion government. Discussing
the report of the council recommending
the dismissal of Lord Dundonald, the
Scottish-American says in part:
"The report further assumes that Lord
Dundonald was the servant of the Cana-
dian Government, and that the Minister
of Militia, or any one acting temporarily
for him, was his superior officer, whom
he was bound to respect, unquestioningly
obey, and, we suppose, salute in passing.
We have no doubt that Lord Dundonald
was proud to consider himself the ser-
vant of the Canadian people, and was
using all his talent and skill in his po-
sition on their behalf—indeed the unani-
mous opinion is that Canada never had
his equal as a General Officer Command-
ing the Militia; but we seriously doubt
if he ever for a moment considered him-
self a subordinate servant of the Canadian
government, or of any member of it,
or that he would ever have condescended
to fill the position had he thought so. For
the time being he was the servant of the
Canadian people, and in the same sense
so is the Dominion government of the day.
In their respective spheres they are
equals. While they may be charged with
interfering in the proper discharge of each
other's duties they cannot rightly be
charged with insubordination towards each
other as superior officers. In the circum-
stances whatever crime or offence 'the
regrettable failure to appreciate the prin-
ciples of British constitutional govern-
ment' might be twisted into it could not
rightly be construed into insubordination.
Yet of that this sub-committee has found
Lord Dundonald guilty, and has got him
dismissed."
This comment makes the mistake, which
is not made in Canada, of assuming that
the officer commanding is supreme in his
department and that the government's
power does not go beyond paying the
bills. It gives Canada two equal authori-
ties—one civil, the other military. There
is no such arrangement. The officer com-
manding is the subordinate of the Min-
ister of Militia, responsible to him and to
the government, and any other arrange-
ment would not now be tolerated. This

question has been settled in Canada. Like
many outsiders who have discussed the
Dundonald incident the Scottish-Ameri-
can writer simply does not know what he
is talking about.
He might as well assume that, before
an American general staff was organized,
General Miles, who was the officer com-
manding the American Army, was indepen-
dent and of equal in authority to the
Secretary of War. He knows how soon
any secretary would have corrected
his conduct or public utterances that
he entertained it. The government ap-
proves or disapproves any act of the gen-
eral commanding. He has no independent
jurisdiction. If he had the government
would be in a thoroughly foolish position,
were it American or Canadian.

THE OPPOSITION BEGINS.
As was to be expected on a night when
the whole town was at play, the local op-
position convention, held to nominate a
man to contest the vacant county seat,
was simply attended. It was a business
session, and it was successful in a
found in Mr. Miles E. Agar, a man willing
to sacrifice himself. Mr. Dean was also
willing, it appears, but, fortunately for
him, the delegates turned to Mr. Agar,
and Mr. Dean—with considerable cheer-
fulness, no doubt—graciously accepted the
convention's verdict and made the nomi-
nation unanimous.
Mr. Agar no doubt knows his business.
He has no doubt counted the odds. He
has had one experience as a candidate,
and whatever befalls him hereafter no
man can say that he did not go into the
contest with his eyes open. That is to
say, he courts what is coming to him. If
the government cannot name a man who
will beat Mr. Agar two to one it must
have lost ground since the last election,
and while Mr. Dunn was a very strong
candidate there is good reason to believe
that the government stands much better
with the people today than at any time
in the history of the Tweedie adminis-
tration.
Mr. Agar evidently intends to keep up
his hopeless effort to discover the "main
body" of his supporters which mythical
force was lost beyond discovery in the last
local campaign. If Mr. Agar has leisure
and ambition, and is deceived by Mr.
Hazen or entertains delusions of his own
regarding the state of public opinion in
the county, there is no reason on earth
why he should not have another fling at
politics, albeit his last one was much cal-
culated to discourage a hard-headed man
of business from listening to the siren song
of the sea of candidacy.
Mr. Hazen in this contest, as in the last
general elections, unfurls his flag early in
the game. The memory of that other
premature and abortive campaign has
taught him no useful lesson, evidently,
but memories of its amusing features linger
in the public mind. The coming contest,
at this date, looks too one-sided to promise
much interest.

CONVENTION THUNDER.
Two features of the Republican pro-
ceedings at the Chicago convention are
of passing interest in Canada. The as-
sertion of the military spirit in the speech
nominating President Roosevelt, and the
denial of the reciprocity wing of the
Republican party. "Protection and more
protection" is the tariff plank adopted.
The reference to reciprocity, intended to
recognize the existence of a sentiment
favoring reciprocal trade amounts to a
declaration that no such form of recipro-
city as Canada could accept is possible.
The platform expresses the party's belief
"in the adoption of all practical methods
for the extension of foreign markets,
including commercial reciprocity wherever
reciprocal arrangements can be perfected
consistent with the principle of protec-
tion, and without injury to American agri-
culture, labor or any American industry."
The recent action of 35,000 business men
of New England in favor of free trade
with Canada must come to naught as far
as the Republican party is concerned in
the face of this declaration. Senator
Lodge has had his way.
Of wider interest is the declaration of
ex-Governor Frank S. Black, of New
York, in nominating Mr. Roosevelt, that
the United States must always be pre-
pared for war and that the Rough Rider
has shown himself to be the right man in
the right place in point of the country's
foreign policy. Instead of attempting to
administer a sedative to those who have
expressed the fear that Mr. Roosevelt's
impetuosity might involve the nation in
foreign strife, Governor Black called the
president as fitted above all others to
lead in time of peril. He said in part—
"When the crash comes or the flames break
out, a moment's time will single out the
hero in the crowd. A flash of lightning in
the night will reveal what years of daylight
have not discovered to the eye. And so the
flash of the Spanish war revealed that lofty
courage and devotion which the American
heart so loves and which you have met
again to decorate and recognize."
"Fortune soars with high and rapid wing,
and whoever brings it down must shoot with
accuracy and speed. Only the man with
steady eye and nerve and the courage to
pull the trigger brings the largest oppor-
tunities to the ground. The President
(Roosevelt) is no slender flower
swaying in the wind, but that heroic
fibres which is bound to the mountains
and the snow. He spends little time
in review, for that he knows his ground
by the schools. A statesman grappling with
the living problems of the hour he gropes
but little in the past. He believes in going
ahead. He believes that in shaping the de-
stiny of a nation a higher impulse than
regret."
The sale of nations is still decided by their wars.
You may talk of orderly tribunals and learned
referees; you may sing in your schools
the gentle praises of the quiet life; you may
strike from your books the last note of every
martial anthem, and yet out in the smoke
and thunder will always be the tramp
of horses and the silent, rigid, upturned face.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.
A Portland (Me.) paper takes a seri-
ous view of the proposition that the
present tariff in Canada should apply only
to importations through Canadian
seaports. It says:
The proposition is that goods from
Great Britain by way of Portland shall be
taxed full rates, and that importers can
get the benefit of the preference only by
shipping by way of St. John or Halifax.
It is attempted to force British trade
to take the longer route by way of those
ports by means of a process of discrimina-
tion against American ports. Under pre-
sent arrangements a Bonding privilege is
allowed by which goods in transit billed
to places in either country may pass
through the territory of the other under
bond and seal, without the payment of
duties until the goods reach their final
destination. This privilege is enforced by
the Canadian government, this import
trade will probably cease, so far as
Portland is concerned, or be seri-
ously diminished, unless the discrimina-
tion should be overruled by the greater
cost of transportation from the Canadian
seaport. That is precisely indeed, for the
Canadian government to impose all their
power and with all their jealousy and dislike
of the United States, are not able to alter
geographical facts or make the distance
from St. John to Montreal a mile shorter
by dint of resolutions and statutes.
Our neighbors are not to be blamed
of course for looking out for their selfish
interests, but it is not true that the pro-
posed policy is for their best interests.
It is likely to cause a feeling of irritation
on this side of the line, and sure it is
for the good of both sides to ally rather
than add to that feeling. Then, too, it is
likely to cause loss and inconvenience to
Canadian importers. Halifax and St.
John have not at present the facilities for
handling an import all their goods, though
that is an obstacle to be overcome in time
and by expenditure. A more serious ob-
jection to the scheme would be the pos-
sibility of imposing a tariff on imports
in central and western Canada. For ex-
ample, some wholesale house wants British
goods in a hurry and cables for them to
be sent to Montreal. It would be a
hardship to the merchants to compel them
to wait for their goods by the slower
route on penalty of a fine equal to a
third of the tariff. The government
should consider well the effect of such a
law on trade before putting it into force.
Another thing to be considered is the dan-
ger of provoking retaliation. The United
States desires no tariff war with Canada,
but if Canada is bound to have one she
probably can be accommodated; and if
one should unfortunately be provoked
there can be no doubt as to which can
stand it the better.

A REMARKABLE GROUP.
Never before in the history of New
Brunswick has there been gathered to-
gether so widely representative and no-
table a company of distinguished men as
that which met in St. Andrew's church
Thursday evening to do honor to the
memory of Champlain and De Monts.
England, France, the United States, the
French Canadians of Quebec, the Acadians
of these provinces, their brethren who
live across the border, the Loyalists of
New Brunswick and those of Ontario, as
well as the English Canadians who do not
claim Loyalist descent, were all ably
present; while with clergymen of vari-
ous Protestant churches, were prelates
and priests of the church to which Cham-

plain belonged. The assembly in this
respect was in harmony with the
spirit of that expedition three hundred
years ago, which brought Catholic priest
and Protestant minister to these shores.
The admirable spirit which prevailed the
addresses of last evening, and the hearty
response of the audience at every refer-
ence to international harmony and race
friendship, are indicative of much that is
intensely gratifying to the citizens of St.
John, and to the people of Canada at
large.
The Hon. Mr. Longley does not over-
estimate the importance of marking the
great milestones of our history. Such a
series of events as those at Annapolis, St.
John and St. Croix must draw into closer
sympathy the three great nations in-
terested. Mr. Charles Francis Adams is so
optimistic with regard to the future of
two of them that he anticipates a great
Anglo-Saxon reunion on this continent;
and, though he did not so express himself,
he may even dream, as others have done,
of an Anglo-Saxon federation that would
not be confined to a continent. Looking
at the achievements of even a century,
it is permitted us to indulge in wonder-
ful fancies without having our sanity
brought into question. One immediate
effect of these celebrations should be a
strengthening of the bond of sympathy
between French and English in Canada.
It was very pleasing also, Thursday
to hear from the lips of men, who were
brought up to believe the Loyalists traitors,
so fine a tribute to the integrity and
high character of that devoted band of
exiles. The message of Commander
Dillingham, who came from the tomb of
the discoverer of America to do honor to
the memory of the discoverer of the St.
John; and the cordial words of friend-
ship for England and Canada which were
spoken by the representative of the French
Republic were not less gratifying to the
people of this city.
Thursday night's symposium was an affair
of international interest, and many a year
will elapse before we see its like again.

**A REGRETTABLE MISUNDER-
STANDING.**
Some months ago when the editor of
the Sun and the editor of the Miramichi
Advance began to pursue each other with
editorial scalping knives this peace-loving
journal endeavored to bring about an
armistice. Either The Telegraph's efforts
or the passing of the fever of provincial
politics, which was then raging, led these
learned gentlemen to bury the hatchet,
which weapon, terrible to relate, was
stained to the handle as a result of the
editorial activities. It is with some alarm
that we now note a disposition on the
part of the Advance team to shatter the
peace pipe, put on the black paint which
signifies war and take to the underbrush
of truculent discussion. Recently the Car-
leton Sentinel, discussing a news article
printed by the Sun, charged the latter
newspaper with misrepresenting a Car-
leton county community, brought into
painful prominence by the Goo tragedy. To
this charge the Chatham Advance now
adds the following beligerent comment—
"The Sun's article was, it is said, sug-
gested by its political editor, after he had
been led to believe that the Goo settle-
ment was not in accord with that paper's
policy, and like the Cork polling place in
York, generally went 'one way'; still, the
Sun will learn in the end that it can gain
nothing for either itself or its party by
representing whole communities as criminals."
There is only one reply to this. The
war post having been beaten on the North
Shore it may be expected that there will
be an immediate defiance from Canter-
bury street.

WELCOME THEM.
An important convention will be held
in the city on Tuesday Wednesday and
Thursday of this week. The school teach-
ers of the city and province have a work
to do, the value of which cannot easily be
overestimated. We have heard a good
deal in St. John of late on the subject
of national development, and the need
of right beginnings. More interest should
be taken by parents in the work that is
done in the school room. This is a trite
remark, but one that needs to be em-
phasized. The school teachers of New Brun-
swick are a fine body of trained men and
women, who take a very active interest
in their work. Too often they must be
content with indifference where they
should have hearty co-operation. It is
probably true, however, that closer and
more cordial relations exist between
teachers and parents than existed some
years ago; and yet the teachers may just-
ly claim that there is still great room for
improvement.
It is estimated that nearly five hundred
teachers and school officers will meet in
the city tomorrow—many parents should
find time during the three days' sessions
to attend some of the meetings, and in
that way, if not by spoken words, man-
ifest their sympathy with the teachers'
work. Some important questions will be
up for discussion and there is no better
way of getting at the teachers' point of
view than to listen to their debates.

THREE-FOLD SUCCESS.
The tercentenary celebration which be-
gan at Annapolis last Tuesday and was
continued at St. John later in the week,
closed at St. Croix Island and Calais on
Saturday.
The border people had made great pre-
parations for the event, and there was the

same hearty participation by the ships and
the representatives of three nations.
The Telegraph's correspondent suggests
that St. Croix Island might be made an
international park. There is something
fascinating in the suggestion, although for
some years to come the island would prob-
ably not attract many visitors.
The celebration on Saturday was a suc-
cess, as it should be, for at St. Croix the
great voyagers spent their first winter in
these parts and suffered terrible hardships.
In every particular the commemoration
has been striking, and marked by en-
thusiasm. People will tell the story to
their children a generation hence, with
a sense of pride that they had a part in
it.

THE NEXT EVENT.
The fact that there is to be an exhibi-
tion in St. John this fall did not affect
the attendance at the Tercentenary cele-
bration. Neither will the latter affect
the former. With fine weather the exhibi-
tion will attract the people.
Having concluded the summer event the
citizens will now think about that of the
autumn. It will not be contended that
the decorations last week were the best
that could be provided in this city, or
that the street department did very much
to impress strangers with the clean con-
dition of the streets.

THE TORPEDO BOAT AGAIN.
While 300,000 men are face to face in
Manchuria and a decisive battle is pre-
dicted, sensational events at Port Arthur
divert attention from the more important
land operations and once more bring sharp
criticisms of Russian blunders. The Lon-
don Times Tokyo correspondent, after
praising the Russians for uncoiling the
harbor mouth and getting their entire
fleet into open water, charges that the
Russian admiral courted disaster by the
most costly stupidity. The Russians, he
says, failed miserably to take advantage
of their unexpected success in leaving the
harbor. "Either the strain of navigating
the passage out of the harbor proved some-
what unexpected, or the vessels unseaworthy,
or the admiral, in spite of bitter lessons he
had had, failed even yet to appreciate the
keystone of Japanese naval training. He
committed the same folly his predecessor
committed when war was imminent in
February, and anchored for the night in
the outer roadstead. Through their own
good signal stations on Gable Hill, the
Russians must know the Japanese block-
ading flotilla would be cognizant of every
movement, and a very few hours' steam-
ing would suffice to bring the whole Rus-
sian fleet to their ears. Yet they
anchored and invited an attack. Wireless
telegraph gave Admiral Togo information,
after which the history of the naval
struggle repeated itself."
And at last accounts St. Petersburg failed
to acknowledge the truth of the bad
news. The Japanese are the first nation
to apply torpedo boat theories in active
practice. They play at war as at a game.
The officers plan and the men move, as if
they were using blank cartridges.
Torpedo boat service is the most desper-
ate naval man know. Yet we read that
more than a dozen separate and distinct
attacks were made by torpedo flotillas
upon the anchored fleet of Russian battle-
ships. The fleet was protected by many
searchlights and hundreds of machine
guns, yet the Japanese scored. Such des-
perate courage as is theirs would not be
denied. If by losing one or two torpedo
boats they could sink a battleship or two,
they would think the sacrifice well worth
while. The battleship carries as many
men as ten torpedo boats and costs as
much as a score or more of such craft.
The Japanese deliberately court the cost
and accept the risk. There is no service
like these men will not undertake with-
out both coolness and audacity. The Rus-
sians must have learned by this time how
courageous and resourceful is the enemy.
The course of the Russian fleet, after leav-
ing the harbor, is therefore inexplicable in
the light of such information as is now at
hand.
At sea Russia is shown to be brave but
remarkably incompetent. Ashore she
has been considerably discredited. It
is for General Kurapatkin to turn the tide
if he can. He carries Russia's fortunes
now, and if he fails—what then? Russia
declares that peace is out of the question
until her military prestige has been re-
gained. That would make it look like a
very long struggle. But if General Kuro-
patkin meets disaster, Russia will have no
force in the theatre of war capable of dis-
puting the Japanese advance to the Siber-
ian boundary.

A FEARSOME FAMILY.
The British newspapers cannot agree
whether the terrific secret plan of Thomas
Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald, died
with him about the time of the Crimean
war or is still to be found in one of the
many pigeon holes of the British War
Office. No one has suggested, so far as
we have seen, that the present ear, lately
commander of the Canadian militia, pos-
sesses his ancestor's secret; yet he may
know all about it, and in case he does,
the Canadian ministers, and through them,
this country generally would appear to
have been playing with the lightning.
The tenth earl, according to the Graph-
ic, invented a terrible engine, or method,
by which slaughter so widespread and
awful was possible that it would put
an end to all warfare against the country
utilizing it. Stories of this plan have
been frequent recently. In 1810 a select
committee of lords investigated the mat-
ter at the instance of the Prince Regent
and wrote to the inventor "that in their
opinion 'such a mode of attack would be
irrevocable and the effect of the power
and means proposed infallible,' adding,
however, that if the plan was divulged
'it might become perilous to our colonial
possessions.' It is said that the members
of the committee were so appalled at the
destructive nature of the plan that they
persuaded the Prince Regent to extract a
pledge from Cochrane that he would never
use it without the sanction of the Crown."
The terrible earl, during the Crimean
war, "offered to destroy both Cronstadt
and Sebastopol in a few hours, with per-
fect security to our own forces." (Of
Cronstadt he said: "I will undertake to
sit in an armchair on the poop, with each
leg on a cushion and to subvert every fort
within the space of four hours." Here,
evidently, was the first of the famous ar-
chival stratagems. The authorities posi-
tively refused to permit the gentleman to
gross the harbor, although the war was a
mighty burden, and presumably curiosity
was as strong in those days as now.)
It is likely the inventor gave the re-
quired promise never to put his plan in
operation without the consent of the
Crown. Positive assurance that the pre-
sent earl regards his ancestor's promise
as binding now would go far to make
Ottawa feel more secure.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
Senator Charles Warren Fairbanks, who
has been nominated as the Republican
candidate for the vice-presidency, is
known in Canada. He was a member of
the Joint High Commission which met in
Quebec in 1888, and was chairman of the
United States commissioners.
Senator Fairbanks was born in Ohio
in 1832, and graduated from the Ohio Wes-
leyan University in 1852. Two years later
he was admitted to the bar. He has
since practiced his profession in Indian-
apolis. Although active in politics for
years, he did not hold public office until
his election to the United States senate in
January, 1897, to which body he was re-
elected in 1903.

NOTE AND COMMENT.
The remark made by Dr. Stockton last
week, that the Champlain-De Monts
memorial should have as a companion a
tablet in honor of the Loyalists, might
very well be seriously considered. In-
deed, a memorial far more imposing than
a tablet might well be erected.
Certain Filipinos who have been visiting
Boston have shocked the self-satisfied
people of that city by contending that in
some things Europe leads America. One
of them said: "In Europe there are more
wonderful inventions, but you Americans
apply these immediately, and make them
work." This leads the Boston Transcript
to observe: "The popular idea is that
Americans have invented and applied
about everything that goes; but as a fact,
the foreigners are now probably leading
the procession so far as inventive research
is concerned."
The crop report of the Canadian North-
western Railway company for the week ending
June 18th is most satisfactory. The all-
districts between Lake Superior and the
western limit of their roads come a uni-
form story of most favorable conditions
and greatest possible progress. Alternating
rain and warm weather are bringing
the crops forward at a phenomenal rate.
Items like the following are so common
in Winnipeg newspaper offices that they
excite no interest. This one is from the
Free Press: "A party of thirty-two Amer-
ican land seekers arrived in Winnipeg
yesterday afternoon on their way through
to the west. They come chiefly from Min-
nesota, though several of them are from
other states. The majority are going
through to Saskatchewan, where they will
look over the land."
That sturdy native of Prince Edward
Island, President Schurman of Cornell,
has given the American people some ad-
vice on the question of marriage. He
urged the graduates of this year to get
married. "I have no patience," said he,
"with the college graduates who delib-
erately elect bachelorhood, whose social
life is the club and whose religion is a
refined and fastidious epicureanism. It
would not be worth while maintaining
colleges and universities for the produc-
tion of froth like that."
The vestry of St. John's Episcopal
Church of Brooklyn has decided to have
no more excursions by water from that
parish until modern fireproof steamboats
are furnished. The reason given for this
resolution was that the vestry were not
willing to take upon themselves the re-
sponsibility involved in exposing women
and children to the danger of a horrible
fate. At the same time the vestry called
upon other churches to take similar action,
with a view to compelling the steamboat
companies, "whose immense summer re-
venue is drawn largely from Sunday school
and church excursions," to provide vessels
which are made to resist rather than to
feed flames. This action was prompted
by the terrible General Slocum disaster.