

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 29, 1903.

THE IMPERIAL SCHOOLMASTER.

One aspect of the Imperial preference idea has been revealed clearly by the investigation of a Canadian journalist in England whose letters The Telegraph has been printing. He has shown clearly enough that as far as the British merchants and manufacturers know nothing of any policy looking to the future of the Empire, though they have strong opinions as to what may benefit Britain and their own particular lines of business.

These men do not grasp the Chamberlain idea. They are blind to its scope. They talk like men of the nineteenth century. They argue like men who are ignorant of the existence of the Colonies and who have no idea at all as to the importance of the Colonies as affecting the future of the Empire.

It may be that they are not representative but it is to be feared that in England there are too many like them. If that is the case the missionary work before Mr. Chamberlain is greater than at first appeared, when he made his Birmingham speech. At the moment it looks as if the man who is reckoning with the years to come is to first reckon with a great body of stupid folk who cannot see beyond their business for the next six months.

Locality of the Empire, as well as the purpose of making these people set of their ideas, and weakening their to the vital importance of a broad policy, is the Colonial Secretary. It is disappointing at the out set to find representative business men in the great cities of England are so oblivious to the meaning of the Empire in the sense in which Mr. Chamberlain understands it.

Apparently while, in a general way, the British interests will oppose a preference and the industrial classes will, to some extent at least, favor it, a smart and extensive campaign of education will be necessary before the Chamberlain scheme will be well enough understood in England to permit of an intelligent vote for or against it.

THE MIRACLES AND THE MONEY.

Whoever claims to cure physical injury or disease in the acute stage, without medical or surgical aid, obviously claims miraculous power. Just now such claims are being made more boldly than usual by the Christian Scientists. To show how preposterous are the assertions of some of the "healers" who war at once upon established beliefs and also upon our theory of medicine, it may be well to consider a typical case.

That of the "Rev." Severin E. Simonsen, "first reader" of a Christian Science church in New Haven, will serve. This man formerly was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Why he left that great body does not appear. He had preached in its pulpits for thirty years. He became a Christian Science healer. His wife followed his example. It may be of no great interest that their income was thus earned by both instead of one, since both became active practitioners under the new order of things. Anyhow Mr. Simonsen, in a statement he has just published, goes in at once for the miraculous. The day after he left the Methodist Episcopal Church, he says, one of his children fell down stairs and broke his arm. No surgeon was called. Mr. Simonsen "treated him" and next day his arm was perfectly well. Why "in a few days" a miracle is a miracle. The "few days" delay is unaccountable, since a miraculous cure should be instantaneous and complete.

But that is not all. Another son burned himself severely with gasoline. Mrs. Simonsen "treated him." "In a few minutes" all pain left him. The severe burn left no scar. But why "in a few minutes"? A second fraction should have sufficed. This healer says he has known cases in which cancer, consumption, spinal disease, poor eyesight and the like have been cured by Christian Science. He and his wife are no doubt carrying on a thriving business and such statements as he has made and which were published in many American newspapers no doubt constitute a great advertisement. Such statements would be harmless if they did not deceive anyone, but there is too much evidence that they have deceived many. There should be a law to prevent such people from thus proclaiming that they are miracle-workers and coming money out of

ignorance, grief and suffering. The cult spreads rapidly. Even in these provinces there are persons who regard with no little solemnity such boasts as Simonsen's, while across the line the believers are increasing at a rate which is simply incomprehensible. A radical remedy is needed.

THE CRY FOR AN ELECTION.

Le Soleil, the government newspaper in Quebec, is out with what will be hailed in some quarters as an inspired article, demanding that the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme be forced through parliament and that the government go to the country at the close of the present session.

The French newspaper suggests that the country should pass upon the plan this fall and not after "forgetfulness and the commencement of construction render inefficacious the intention of the people." "If beaten," says Le Soleil, "the party will have lost two years of power, but the honor of the party will be safe. Sir Wilfrid, the district of Quebec which gives you this advice through Le Soleil, is ready for the fray."

This will be regarded rather as a feather than a definite announcement that an election has been decided upon. The words of Le Soleil are brave words, yet not altogether carefully considered. As regards the honor of the party, for instance, that surely would be best safeguarded by making the government's railway plan a wise and proper one before any attempt is made to get the country to sanction it.

It may be that Le Soleil is cognizant of the exact nature of the railway resolutions, of which notice may be given in the House today. If so the editor is in a position to judge of their wisdom. Our advice have been that unless the original plan is modified very materially there will be strong objection to it in Montreal as well as here and in the West.

The government is very strong with the people, but Le Soleil must realize that the best way to avoid loss of strength, make it stronger and so be in a position to appeal to the country with absolute certainty of success would be to put forward a transportation policy upon which all friends of the administration could unite, feeling that it was in the interests of the country and would conduce in the highest degree to the future prosperity of the Canada whose welfare we all have at heart.

It is not a question of going ahead bravely. That is always easy. It is a question of going ahead wisely.

THE IRONMASTER'S LATEST.

Andrew Carnegie, in a letter to the London Times, condemns Mr. Chamberlain's preferential proposals as likely to stir up the feelings of the Americans. He advocates extending the preference to the United States, a former colony, and "always a child of Great Britain." Yesterday's cable.

It does not seem more than a month or six weeks since Mr. Andrew Carnegie shut off hope from Canada. He said we had lost future and in saying so he multiplied words. For all we know he summoned one of his secretaries and said to him: "Get up an interview with me showing that Canada cannot compete with the United States in steel making and therefore has no future unless she comes into the union. You know the rest. You write it and I'll make the denials and corrections if any are necessary." Mr. Carnegie or his secretary did that same anyhow and Mr. Carnegie made halting denials and affirmations which only tended to make it clearer than ever that he was a successful maker of steel, but is not a good judge of the larger affairs of the world.

When Mr. Carnegie was making his fortune he could not afford to make himself appear foolish. Thus if his first great venture in steel making had been as said a failure as his efforts as an Anglo-Saxon seer and adviser, he would have quit instantly upon observing the results and would have sought "another process." Having ventured into a field for which he has shown himself grotesquely ill-fitted, Mr. Carnegie apparently believes he can afford to persist because the hilarity with which the world receives his political utterances does not at all diminish his bank account. Indeed the iron master, should the fit seize him, could "afford" to challenge the world to a hop-step-and-jump contest and doubtless would if the idea pleased him. Just now, however, he regards himself as the Anglo-Saxon Voice or perhaps it were better to say the Anglo-Saxon Megaphone.

So he has written to the London Times, effacing Joseph Chamberlain, and generally rearranging the relations of the English-speaking peoples according to his own ideas, or those of his over-worked secretaries. We are all more or less familiar with the man who "writes to the Times." The Times, the Established Church, the Bank of England make up the Empire according to some of these persons, though in the main The Times does not as well as its correspondents.

But, to Mr. Carnegie's latest. In a long letter to the Times he condemns the Chamberlain preferential proposals "as likely to stir up resentment among Americans and therefore harmful to England." He would have the preference extended to the United States, a former colony, and "always a child of Great Britain." That, he thinks, "would be a stroke of supreme statesmanship." If his advice is not followed he fears the worst. "President Roosevelt wouldn't hesitate a moment in closing American ports to Canadian ships" whatever that means. He says a tariff war would result in which Great Britain would suffer defeat. Just how the United States could blame Great Britain for adopting in a small way the policy which the Americans have followed, is not clear. Indeed leaders of thought along this line in the United

States have already declared that retaliation would be out of the question.

To go farther, even Mr. Carnegie must know that neither Britain nor Canada has prospered or will prosper by trading softly for fear of giving commercial offence to the United States. It should be, if it is not, an old story to him as it is to us, that once we wearied of seeking trade favors at Washington and began to secure other markets, we not only succeeded but soon became apparent that the Americans would begin to sue at Ottawa for that very trade bargain which we foolishly sought at Washington—redundancy.

The iron master in his own capacity as father of the reunion of the Anglo-Saxon countries tell us that the United States is a child of England. Are the man's ears so dull that the laughter from Washington and London elicited by this statement will not pierce them? When he invites Mr. Chamberlain to give the United States a colony's advantages without being able to exact a colony's allegiance—without any corresponding advantage, in fact—and couples his advice with a threat, does he realize that he is raising doubts as to the present condition of the head upon his own shoulders?

In point of fact Mr. Carnegie would do well to say of this letter to the Times that his secretary wrote it and that he signed it without more than a casual glance. Indeed Mr. Carnegie's reputation suffers in such marked degree when he writes that he should forswear the pen except when he finds it necessary to sign checks, in which pursuit alone he now excels.

MR. CLEVELAND AND LABOR TROUBLES.

Ex-President Cleveland has contributed to Collier's Weekly a paper under the caption "A Few Plain Words on Labor Troubles." In the main Mr. Cleveland writes around the issue, condemning what should be condemned on both sides and expressing the conviction that, should the trouble become acute, American patriotism will deal with it. The fact is that the trouble is already acute. He writes with the pen of one who would offend neither labor nor capital, while feeling that both have sinned and are worthy of rebuke. The direct rebuke he withholds—as might be expected of a politician who is already more than a possible candidate for the presidency next year. On the course of his generalities, however, Mr. Cleveland has this to say of the public's position in relation to labor troubles of consequence:—

It is because these troubles between employers and employes can not occur, or at least can not reach an acute stage, without inducing injury upon a greater or less number of our people far removed from the controversy, that the public have a right to complain of the recklessness with which the warring contending parties pursue their quarrels, without the least thought or care for the comfort and substantial welfare of their misperplexed fellow citizens.

Patriotism, he sees, counts little with either side. There could not well be a greater platitude than to say that an employer who is seeking to dictate unjust terms, is not burning with patriotism. In the end, of course, as Mr. Cleveland says, the people take these matters into their own hands and grind out a remedy. Often the process is revolutionary and involves much bloodshed, but the cure is radical. It would have become Mr. Cleveland better if he had shown or sought to show how it is possible to avoid the necessity for such radical remedy and upon whose shoulders rests the blame for making the labor question in the United States ever more burdensome and threatening. It is not knowledge he lacks, but courage. He might have said something. They really are said nothing. But—next year they are to elect a president, and all men have votes.

THE JAP AND THE BEAR.

That the Japanese are appealing for a fight with Russia is evident from the latest despatches. Great Britain apparently discourages its ally and would not participate in a war of Japan's making unless some nation other than Russia took a hand. Lord Cranborne's speech on the situation in the Far East, in which he said Japan, "our ally," was becoming restive over Russia's continued occupation of Manchuria, has been variously interpreted. A well informed critic of affairs summarizes the situation in this way:—

The questions which are most before the mind of students of international affairs are three in number. First, does Russia desire a war with Japan, provided that England would take no part in such a conflict? Second, would England so sustain? And third, will Japan venture to declare war without the assurance of England's co-operation? As to the first question, there is no reason for thinking that Russia desires a war with any people whatsoever—least of all with Japan; for by such a war she has practically nothing to gain. Every year of peace strengthens her position in Manchuria and Korea, for it allows the further development of her railway system, the increase of her semi-military colonizers and the construction and fortification of armed camps. It is wisely to her interest, therefore, to remain quiescent for so long a time as this is possible. If peace can be assured for three more years, even the Japanese will recognize the hopelessness of a single-handed war.

With regard to the second question, it is unlikely that at the present moment England would actually fight on Japan's behalf. The terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance are such as to admit of a considerable latitude in its interpretation. England undoubtedly finds her interest in Manchuria, but hardly to so great an extent as to justify the tremendous risk of such a war as that with Russia would surely be.

It has been a great year for war rumors. This last one may amount to no more than the others. At all events, unless

some premature move is made by Japan there will be no more than quiet preparation until it is seen how far Russia keeps her promise to evacuate Manchuria in October.

HENLEY DEAD, AND PARKER AND KIPLING LIVING.

W. E. Henley is dead and gone to his account. His status as a literary man will be fixed more accurately hereafter. Just now Sir Gilbert Parker writes an appreciation of him in verse, which is destined, evidently to command no more attention than the ordinary epitaph, save that it scarcely is in accord with Henley's own statement of his "position"—to reduce poetry to prose.

It is said, and there is literary authority for it, that Kipling, Parker, and others who can now command publishers' checks because they have both deserved and commanded success, were Henley's pupils in the sense that they profited by both his advice and his knowledge. He is credited with having edited, if he did not correct and re-write, Kipling's first regular volume of verse.

But Henley is dead, and Henley dying is food for some thoughtful minister's sermon, for in the popular mind the thing which made Henley was his definite assertion of Henley and his failure to show any form of humility before his Creator. For instance:—

In the felt clutch of circumstance  
I have not winced nor cried aloud;  
Under the bludgeonings of chance  
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

It matters not how straight the gate,  
Headed by that evil scourge,  
I am the master of my fate,  
I am the captain of my soul.

Yet Henley, great as were his disappointments, had no great cause to cry out under the "bludgeonings of chance." The world would have learned with interest his later view on that aspect of human existence. The chances are that the absurdity of his position appealed to him in his later years.

But Sir Gilbert Parker—Gilbert Parker, who was his pupil in some respect—places this wreath on the tomb of his dead master—let a part suffice to show the spirit:—

"Henley is dead!" Ah, but the sound and the sight of him,  
Durst, commanding, and strong, suffering, noble in mind!  
Durst, no more shall we have any discourse or delight of him,  
Wearing his pain like a song, casting his troubles behind.

Now it is done! Fearless the soul of him strove for word,  
Viking in blood and in soul, baring his face to the rain,  
Facing the storm he faced on, singing for England and love of us,  
On to the last corral where now he lies, beated and slain!

Beaten and slain! Yes, but England hath heard of him,  
Singer of high deeds, master of thought  
She shall bear witness with tears, of the pride and the loss and the need of him;  
We shall measure the years by the voice and the song he sang.

Here is perhaps the graceful and powerful tribute of a pupil to his master, but, perhaps, it is not quite convincing. It is not difficult to fancy that Henley would have given quite another account of himself and would quarrel with Sir Gilbert's. Indeed, perhaps, the cheapest note of Henley was that which gave him his larger hearing—his defiant proclamation that he was the captain of his soul. Another of the pupils credited to him—Kipling—made some answer to that attitude in a poem in which he represented Tomlinson as saying:—

Let us be up to the neck in an attempt  
To prove to Satan that he is worthy of war  
In the lower regions—that twice he  
Had puffed his god on the head that twice he might call him brave. Was that Henley in the days when he wrote his defiance to the Devil? One would find believe it, and hope that he had more sense later on.

A YOUNG MAN.

It is the habit of the Sun to receive and publish tidings of no merit or substance so long as they pretend to relate Liberal affairs. Unfortunately it is the habit of the editor of the Sun to receive these tidings which he knows to be false and to give them some prominence in the newspaper he directs.

Let us be up to the neck in an attempt to prove to Satan that he is worthy of war in the lower regions—that twice he had puffed his god on the head that twice he might call him brave. Was that Henley in the days when he wrote his defiance to the Devil? One would find believe it, and hope that he had more sense later on.

The Sun of Monday promulgates these ancient rumors through the medium of its Ottawa correspondent. He must be discredited, since it is clear that he garnered these rumors from certain Upper Province papers before he sent them to the Sun. They were then two days old, and already stamped as false.

That the Sun persists in printing the correspondence of a young man so blind to the duties of a correspondent and so notoriously committed to open misrepresentation of the facts, is a subject for wonder. Yet, all in all, it is quite in accord with the Sun's news policy which appears to be never mind the news so long as it is capable of being used against the Liberals.

The Sun correspondent was not only behind the news, but he signed his name to a foolish story which had been discounted before his manuscript reached the Sun office. That is not at all the kind of newspaper writing which makes friends, however characteristic it is of the Sun.

THE YACHT RACE.

Even a layman may gather some definite ideas of the magnitude of Sir Thomas Lipton's task from the following estimate of the growth of the cup-racing yachts:—

Modern tendencies in yacht designing

Down Go Prices on Boys' Clothing.

If there's anything in the world that makes us right proud it is the way the mothers of Saint John show their appreciation of Oak Hall Clothing for boys. Our sales of every other season have been lost sight of. And now to clear tables for Fall stocks.

What an opportunity to out-fit the boy for months to come. Good staple patterns that you have bought and will again buy at full price—if you don't take advantage of this sale. Every good cloth is in it.

Boys' Two-Piece Suits,

Sizes 7 to 12 Years.

Sold regularly at \$2.25. Sold regularly at \$2.50. Sold regularly at \$2.75. Sold regularly at \$3.25. Sold regularly at \$3.50. Sold regularly at \$3.75. Sold regularly at \$4.00. Sold regularly at \$4.50. Sold regularly at \$5.00. Sold regularly at \$5.50. Sold regularly at \$6.00.

YOUR CHOICE \$1.89

YOUR CHOICE \$2.89

YOUR CHOICE \$3.89

Boys' Three-Piece Suits,

Sizes 9 to 17 Years.

Sold regularly at \$3.50. Sold regularly at \$3.75. Sold regularly at \$4.00. Sold regularly at \$4.50. Sold regularly at \$5.00. Sold regularly at \$5.25. Sold regularly at \$5.50. Sold regularly at \$6.50. Sold regularly at \$6.75. Sold regularly at \$7.00.

YOUR CHOICE \$2.95

YOUR CHOICE \$3.95

YOUR CHOICE \$4.95

Boys' Vests Suits,

3 to 9 Years.

Your choice of any vest suit in stock, former prices of which were \$4 to \$8.00, mixed tweeds, regular price \$3.50 to \$5.00.

NOW \$2.65

Boys' Russian Suits,

3 to 8 Years.

In serge or brown, red and navy and mixed tweeds, regular price \$3.50 to \$5.00.

YOUR CHOICE \$3.00

Kilt Suits,

2 to 5 Years.

In velvet, serge and corduroy. \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00 Suits, NOW \$2.00.

\$3.75, \$4.00 Suits, NOW \$3.00.

Washable Suits Reduced.

60c takes 75c suits \$2.00 takes \$2.50 suits  
80c takes \$1.00 suits 2.40 takes 3.00 suits  
\$1.20 takes 1.50 suits 2.80 takes 3.50 suits  
1.40 takes 1.75 suits 3.20 takes 4.00 suits  
1.60 takes 2.00 suits 3.60 takes 4.50 suits

Washable Blouses 45c to \$1.20, were 60c to \$1.50.

GREATER OAK HALL, KING STREET, COR. GERMAIN ST. JOHN. SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

are strikingly illustrated in the Scientific American, in a series of overlying sail and shore plans of the cup defenders from Puritan to Reliance. In eighteen years the sail area of ninety-footers has more than doubled—from Puritan's modest spread of 7,932 square feet to Reliance's expanse of 16,247. Expense has risen in a far greater ratio. Fair estimates for Puritan and Reliance as they left the ways would be \$25,000 and \$250,000 respectively. It would seem as if the time had come to ask what has been gained by yachting as a sport from all this expenditure. Since the new type of boats are notoriously weak in construction and signing for practical use, the gain must be in speed or reward. In comparing the best performances of the boats for a thirty-mile course, the figures must be used with caution, for the conditions of wind, wave and current are identical in no two races. Even so, the gain in speed has been much less than might be expected, far less, for example, than is the case with steamships for the same period. For fifteen miles and return:—

Puritan's best record was.....3:43.44  
Vigilant's best record was.....3:24.24  
Columby's best record was.....3:22.94  
Reliance's best record was.....3:04.27

THE TIMES AND MR. CARNEGIE.

Says the London Times in respect to Mr. Carnegie's most recent utterances:—

"We think more highly of American instincts of fair play than to believe that an honest attempt to improve our own position without injuring theirs will call forth the indignation with which Carnegie threatens us. It is just possible that he does not know quite everything about his countrymen."

THE YANKEE USED TO SAY.

The Yankee, they used to say, was kept thin because of the excitement which reigned in his country. In the South and West at least the race riots do not abate obesity.

We still have those ancient streets. The people who pay the taxes and the victors who are numerous here just now would be very glad if the aldermen would get the town to work effectively.

The Grand Trunk resolutions go over till Monday. They were to have been presented to the house yesterday. What the delay may portend is a question which must be answered next week.

Halifax is excited over a boxing match, and some folks there are referring to it as a prize fight. It is a fact that neither man was fit to fight and that it was a stalling match, if indeed it was so honest as that.

AN INDEPENDENT VIEW.

Speaking of the Grand Trunk Pacific proposal the Charlottetown Guardian (Ind.) says pointedly:—

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has denied that the Grand Trunk Pacific in passing through Quebec and New Brunswick will parallel the Intercolonial. Yet by his own showing in the 200 miles from the city of Quebec to the New Brunswick boundary they would be more than twenty-five to fifty miles apart while running in the same direction. In fact the average distance apart can hardly be twenty-five miles. Again Sir

Wilfrid avers, that in New Brunswick the new line will be separated from the Intercolonial by "a chain of mountains." Where is this mountain chain. It is not marked on any of the maps. It does not exist, in fact. Draw a line from Edmundston to Chipman in New Brunswick, which is the route laid down, and a new road must pass over the highest portions of New Brunswick, not mountains in the ordinary sense, but still the remains of Sir Wilfrid's imaginary "chain of mountains." Mr. Blair knows rather more about the topography of New Brunswick than Sir Wilfrid and there are many others who also know more than the Premier on that matter.

In an article contributed to Everybody's Magazine Mr. F. Marion Crawford, who will be among the People's biographers, expresses the opinion that Cardinal Gotti, "who has marvellous power of winning affection," will be the Pope's successor.

If our Tourist Association would have pictures taken of those trout which have been caught recently in Treadwell's lake and would distribute those photographs in New England, the influx of American fishermen would make our hotel men rich.

"Five negroes sold for \$130," is a pretty commentary on the Alabama peonage cases. They brought thirty times that sum in slavery days and the more valuable they were the better they were cared for.

In western Massachusetts the other day, in a small town, it was only the nerve of a deputy sheriff that prevented a lynching, though the offender had done nothing more serious than wound another man by hitting him with a beer glass in a bar-room fracas. Last night in Cambridge the police had a hard fight against a mob that shouted, "lynch him," after a prisoner who at the moment was a wife-beater. When the taste for lynching is once formed, it rapidly ceases to be discriminating.—Boston Transcript.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A transcontinental road should be built for the people, not for the promoters.

The Reliance has been selected to defend the cup. She is the best boat. We would have the Shamrock defeat no other.

We may make up our minds that we shall have no ferry this year, and it is clear that we shall have none until next year is old.

The Portland newspapers very earnestly affirm that any Canadian steamship must be in error if he is not prepared to give their city the winter export trade of the new railroad.

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