

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1904.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 10, 1904.

PERIL IN HIGH PLACES.

Men more or less demented killed Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley. The death of the universally lamented McKinley was followed by force denunciation of certain newspapers which in cartoons and editorials had represented him as a tool of the trusts and the virtual oppressor of the weak and helpless among his countrymen. The argument was advanced, after the assassination, that the infamous treatment of the nation's chief by the "yellow" of the newspapers opposed to him had been in some manner responsible for the murder.

President McKinley, it will be remembered, was a man who had no offensive personal characteristics. He was humane, firm, and agreeable in his public and private walk. It was thought no class, and no individual hated him.

Today, his successor, a man of aggressive policy, and, unconsciously or no, a great self-advertiser, is being held up to his fellow countrymen as one whose estimate of the powers and duties of a president are opposed to the principles of a democracy. The New York Herald thunders against Mr. Roosevelt as a dangerous Imperialist. To mention Caesar is to recall Caesar's end. There is a singular note of warning and menace in the Herald's latest philippic. Will all Americans, of all mental calibre, who chance to read the Herald make the allowances presumably necessary during a political campaign? Perhaps. Some of the language used by the Herald writer is strong. "An imperial policy," he says, "has ever engendered imperial rule, and since there is no room in a democracy for a Caesar, once the American people realize this fact Mr. Roosevelt ceases to be dangerous." The article asserts that the United States has outgrown its European swaddling clothes, and pictures the dangers of Imperialism, which are suggested by the course it ascribes to the president:

"This is a truth that the advocates of Imperialism in Washington have apparently not realized or have forgotten; for the last three years have witnessed a curious attempt to introduce into America the thing it is not, although the thing is the failure of Imperialism as a political system was never more unmistakable than at the present moment, when the American Empire is in a state of deceptive prosperity. From the days of the Roman Empire through the Empire of Charlemagne to the Second French Empire the tale is the same—a brilliant period of work and epoch of decay under the rule of weak and vacillating successors. The only eternal form of government in fact is a democracy, for the people is the source of power, and although that power may be usurped by an individual or a group of individuals for a period it is inevitably reconquered by the people, by the democracy."

The Herald only means that Mr. Roosevelt should be beaten in November, but its language might easily be called dangerously suggestive. It is of doubtful propriety to refer to the first man of any country in words suggesting that he may be a usurper or a dictator.

The world speaks of Mr. Roosevelt as a meddler and a mischief maker. This is its picture of him:

"Nothing human is foreign to him; and not being foreign to him, his primary impulse is to meddle with it in the belief that he can probably better it. Whether it is a question of race supremacy, or the Ten Commandments, or the relations between employer and employed, or the political morals of other countries, or the obligations of nations in the matter of paying their debts, or the extension of trade, or the latest popular novel, or the ethics of citizenship, Mr. Roosevelt instantly extends himself over it of his own vigor. He can no more help meddling than he can help breathing. Every drop of blood in his veins clamors to 'butt in,' and the appeal is generally irresistible."

Hundreds of other newspapers daily refer to the president in some such fashion, and their readers, one must believe, make allowances because this is election time. Still one wonders at finding in the same issue with these editorials the news—large headlines—that cranks have begun to seek the president at the White House and that one, who was arrested, wished to repeat in person a warning he had previously sent to him by wire, concerning a plot to assassinate him. The woman

was a lunatic, but, while saying so, the newspapers discuss the details of the imaginary plot and unconsciously make suggestions to all the crack-brained persons in the land at a time when the president is being described as a dangerous Imperialist and when the world is still discussing the assassination of a real tyrant in Russia.

There are perils enough in high places, and that must be questionable journalism which increases them. They who sit in the seats of the mighty are protected by secret service men, yet none is safe. An English king, after an escape from assassination, told how inadequate such protection must ever be when he said: "The life of a king belongs to any man who will play his own against it."

A DELICATE SITUATION.

After a remarkable march over the "roof of the world," the British mission to Thibet under Colonel Younghusband, with the greater part of the supporting force, has reached the "holy" city of the lama. Force and guile were employed in turn by the Thibetan authorities, and while neither armed opposition nor crafty promises sufficed to prevent the British from going to the famous city itself, it may be that further complications are to come. As the Thibetan population is controlled by the monks, and intrigue hostile to Great Britain has been directed toward them as the real seat and source of authority, Colonel Younghusband was directed to persist until he had succeeded in reaching a definite understanding with the hierarchy.

The understanding is that any compact with the monkish authorities would be regarded as binding by the people generally, and that any mere arrangement with the civil authorities would be of itself useless. So while it is good news that the British mission is at Lhasa at last, it is unsatisfactory news that the dalai lama, or grand lama, has fled to a monastery some distance away. The grand lama as Europeans understand the Thibetan system, is regarded as the incarnation of the deity. In theory he never dies. Presumably his mission can achieve no permanently satisfactory result unless it has direct communication with this mysterious and powerful personage and persuades him that it is for his benefit and the benefit of the country generally to make terms. Failing this it would appear necessary to maintain something like a force of occupation at or near the capital to prevent the Thibetans from resuming the policy of exclusion and hostility to British interests.

It would be a misfortune, no doubt, were the grand lama to escape from Thibetan territory and claim, for instance, Russian protection. By that step Russia might be raised in a moment to a dangerous eminence in the eyes of millions of Buddhists, in India and elsewhere, as the defender of the Buddhist faith, while the British, at the same time, might be made to appear as violators of the sacred city and foes to the cherished religion of millions upon millions of Asiatics. That Russia would welcome and encourage any such outcome of the expedition goes without saying. The monks know the British force is small, and they knew the natural difficulties of the road it must traverse. No doubt they thought it possible to stop the invaders short of Lhasa and teach them a lesson which would prevent similar attempts. This policy proved a mistaken one, and one of soft words was substituted. It also proved futile. Then the messengers hinted that even if Younghusband were to force his way to the capital he would not find the grand lama. Later, when he was almost there, they begged him to halt lest the shock of his entry to the "holy" city prove fatal to the grand lama.

It has not proved fatal, apparently, but has caused the grand lama to retire. In these circumstances Colonel Younghusband is using every effort to show the people of Tibet that no indignities are intended, and he promises that the monasteries will not be entered unless the troops are fired upon from behind their walls. But he insists that a treaty must be signed in the capital. It will be expected that the British will send word to the retiring grand lama that they have come so far to converse with him he really must not retire any farther, a course which might delay their departure indefinitely and bring others after them. The Thibetans generally are evidently not very practical folk, but the lamas may be practical enough, and if they are persuaded that no interference with their religion and their system is intended, they may prove amiable negotiators. It is a situation requiring much tact and considerable watchfulness.

THE ANTICS OF THE SMART SET.

Newport society, which is "amateur" American society as distinct from good American society, has again divided the sheep from the goats, or rather, has reduced the number of those who "really belong," to 200. Formerly there were 400. Still further back the elect were even more numerous. These makings and revisions of "lists" in the "smart" society of Newport are somewhat mysterious to the outside observer, but those who watch the antics of the society will accept the Evening Post's view, that whatever may have dictated the latest revision or may have dictated the latest revision or may have dictated the latest revision, it is a change of nothing is really changed. Those who find themselves left out may comfort themselves that they are neither more nor

less competent to spend their money gracefully than they were before; those who are now sealed of the two hundred have dropped not a whit of any essential vulgarity they may formerly have possessed. It is true that the Post is a prejudiced critic. It bluntly refused to be amused recently when a coalition leader of the Newport set, seeing a society beauty drop her parasol on the deck of a ferryboat, fell upon all fours, barked joyously, seized and held it in his teeth and carried it to her feet with almost canine grace and intelligence. It is not surprising, then, to read that the Post, in view of the latest news from Newport, suggests "the following social hierarchy."

First 200—pure divinos.  
Second 200—Like first, but not yet arrived.  
Third 200—Poorer and better bred than above two classes.  
Fourth 200—Unimpaired millionaires.  
Fifth 200—Poor relations of class 3.

By carrying this classification far enough, it suggests, "every person in the social world might be provided with a definite and unmistakable social position, the hierarchy reaching from the inventor of the monkey dinner to the cheerful proletariat of young men invited for their dancing."

This line of comment is deserved and inevitable. Even some of the most influential American newspapers have fallen into the habit of chronicling the most trifling and absurd performances of the vulgar rich in tawdry language. There are some people of culture who are also rich, in the United States, but one would scarcely suspect it from reading the daily newspapers.

THE WAR NEWS.

Tokio congratulates General Kuropatkin on his skill in withdrawing to Liao Yang without a decisive battle, but while admiring his skill, the Japanese assert that he has only postponed, not escaped, the inevitable. The impression in Tokio evidently was that the Russians could be brought to bay south of their present position, apparently at the railway junction, by abandoning which Kuropatkin gave the Japanese Newchwang and its support. The Russian commander has been fully impressed of late with the superiority of the forces pressing him from the south and east, and there is reason to believe his skill in avoiding a main guard action south of Liao Yang has surprised the Japanese in the field and in the capital. But from Russian and Japanese sources alike there now comes evidence that Kuropatkin must fight where he is. The country is more open than some of that defended in rear guard actions, and some theorists maintain that it will require the most desperate work by a force greatly superior in numbers to beat him decisively.

If his further retreat is now impossible, as the Japanese believe, they have some reason for the confident tone in which they discuss the future. That they will round out the campaign by winning an action or a series of actions, is provable enough. Nearly all of Kuropatkin's division commanders have been defeated. What he will do, in personal command of the main force, should soon be seen. The Russian depot of supplies and munitions at Liao Yang, and though the line of communications northward does not appear to have been cut, Tokio assumes that no important reinforcements can now reach the Russians from the direction of Harbin, and is satisfied that the battle of the war is at hand.

St. Petersburg, rejoicing because the news from Liao Yang is no worse, is greatly cheered by an official report from Port Arthur, disposing of the rumor that it had fallen, and giving some details of the fighting during the last days of July. The commander of the garrison says he lost 1,500 men and that Chinese reports concerning the Japanese losses place them at 10,000. The Japanese were repulsed, at all events, and if the Russians, fighting behind works, lost 1,500 men, it is reasonable to believe that the casualty list of the besiegers was a long one. But St. Petersburg admits that the Russian formation concerning the Japanese losses came from Chinese sources, and the Chinese would be very likely to see enough dead men to please the Russians who are temporarily their masters.

LEARNING GRADUALLY.

Some of the earlier newspapers across the line are revising their opinions of Canada. The discussion of the reciprocity plank in the Democratic platform has led to the publication of a great many articles showing the value of the Canadian market and the immense progress made by this country in trade and commerce within the last few years. Some of the leading American journals are beginning to admit that the United States cannot now expect that Canada will accept any sort of reciprocal trade arrangement which the republic may condescend to offer. They do not yet know how extensively the ordinary American view of reciprocity must be revised before it will be regarded as worth serious discussion in Canada, but they are learning gradually. The following from an editorial in the Brooklyn Eagle exhibits in some measure the change of tone towards Canada, though primarily it is a fling at the Republicans:

"There are two sides to the trade question as it affects the relations of the United States and Canada. One is the selfish view here taken by the controlling element in the Republican party, that we can continue to take what we want without giving a fair equivalent in return. The

other is the Canadian view that something like an equality in traffic must be eventually compelled by Canada if it be not established voluntarily in the meanwhile by the United States."

This is somewhat more sensible than the old-time American view that Canada is and always will be willing to make any kind of bargain her neighbors may propose. The analysis of our aggregate trade and a comparison of its increase with the increase in other countries, has set some of the wiser American editors to thinking. And though temporary checks may be expected Canada is only beginning to get her stride. The last few years have been wonderful, but there are more wonderful in store.

THE ELECTIONS.

According to a Winnipeg despatch the Liberals of Brandon were told by Hon. Clifford Sifton on August 2 that the elections would not be brought on until after another session. The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Witness is inclined to think Mr. Sifton was misquoted, and writes:

"The common impression in parliamentary circles for weeks and even months has been that there would be a general election this fall, and so far as the public knows nothing has occurred to lead the government into changing its purpose. Nothing is known here of what Mr. Sifton may have said at Brandon, but the opposition is still sending out tons of campaign literature and the government supporters are all getting ready for a tour of their constituencies as soon as they are freed from the responsibility of attendance on parliament."

The Telegraph's Ottawa correspondent, in discussing the Witness' article last evening, telegraphed as follows:

"The question of a general election has not come before the government in any form. Nothing will be done about it until after prorogation. It is a mere matter of guessing so far."

There is in fact some rumble of preparation at Ottawa, but the "straight tip" has not yet been sent along the line.

FARM HELP.

In various sections of the province complaints are made by farmers that good hired men are so scarce as to limit farm operations. These complaints have been heard for some years, but now they are more general than ever. Farm laborers are coming to Canada to the Northwest, but there is no good reason to believe some of them would not come to New Brunswick if definitely assured of employment at fair wages. Mr. J. Bruce Walker, agent of the Dominion government in Glasgow, who is visiting Canada, in discussing Scotch farm laborers and the chance of their employment in Ontario, gives the rate of annual wages in several important districts in Scotland as follows:

District	Single	Married
North Ayrshire	£25	£30
Perthshire	£20	£25
Dumfriesshire	£18	£22
Dundee	£16	£20
Aberdeen	£15	£19
Argyllshire	£14	£18
Stirlingshire	£13	£17
Midlothian	£12	£16
Gallowayshire	£11	£15

Mr. Walker says Ontario farmers would have little difficulty in securing help if they would make definite offers to good men. The figures given include board and lodging for single men, and in the case of married men they are supposed to include "free house, some potatoes and vegetables, and some milk." The men who get these wages are skilled farm laborers who, Mr. Walker says, would at once adapt themselves to Canadian conditions. He suggests to Ontario farmers the advisability of forming associations to guarantee employment to a large number of these Scotchmen, and he says only first class men would expect the wages mentioned. Inexperienced men would be cheaper. He emphasizes the fact that applicants for help must say definitely what wages they are prepared to pay to men who prove themselves capable.

THE GLOBE AND THE CANADA EASTERN.

The Globe last evening caused some consternation in Liberal circles by making a somewhat combative and deliberate attack upon the purchase of the Canada Eastern by the Dominion government. As the evening newspaper is accustomed to entertain and publish doubts regarding the party it affects to support, and as it usually adopts this course about election time, some of its readers probably decided that the Globe has sensed the fray and is making characteristic preparation. Others came to the conclusion that this belated assault upon Mr. Emmerson and his latest achievement simply marked the Globe's disapproval of the Premier's selection. It has been said that in his efforts to select ministers from this section suitable to the Globe, the Premier has been singularly unsuccessful.

But what must have struck most people who read the Globe was the contrast between its attitude of yesterday and its attitude of last Friday. On Friday it printed a full report of Mr. Emmerson's speech explaining the purchase of the Canada Eastern. Summaries of that address had already appeared here and the reproduction of the minister's remarks in detail was naturally regarded by the faithful as evidence of the Globe's desire to furnish campaign material for the party whose battles it sometimes fights. This view was doubtless strengthened by an

editorial paragraph in the same issue, in which the editor said:

"Considerable space is given in the Globe today to Hon. Mr. Emmerson's statement regarding the purchase of the Canada Eastern Railway. The opposition did not make very strong objection to the transaction."

But a change came over the spirit of the Globe between August 5 and August 8. Because of something which does not appear, the Globe editor began to have grave doubts about the value of the Canada Eastern, the advisability of its purchase, and the motives inspiring Mr. Emmerson and his colleagues. These doubts, at first a cloud no bigger than a man's hand upon the broad mental horizon of the editor, spread apace, and by yesterday had assumed ominous proportions.

Thus yesterday the Globe found that "the road is being purchased because it is alleged that it will be a feeder for the Intercolonial Railway." "Alleged" is a word of sinister complexion in this connection. The Globe proclaimed that this transaction meant that when "political necessity" urged, all the other branch roads would be purchased. In the next breath the Globe informed its readers that the Premier had declared himself opposed to any such policy as that which it finds him and Mr. Emmerson following a few days later.

At this stage of the article the Globe is beginning to regard its friend the Minister of Railways with open suspicion. He said recently in Parliament that as the Canada Eastern was to be used only as a branch, no vast expenditure for the improvement of the line was contemplated. The Globe knows better. It figures that the cost of putting the roadbed "in anything like efficient condition" will be \$4,000 a mile, or \$500,000. Continuing, it raises what it affects to believe is an awkward question regarding the claims of the province upon the railway, and adds that the whole line is not being operated at present. It says the purchase scheme was put forward years ago. Western members were "approached," but the Globe says they turned the proposition down. It leaves its readers to infer why the plan was not then successful, as it now is after what the Globe describes as ten years of persistent agitation. Having thus damned the purchase of the railway throughout a column of judicial and disinterested matter, the Globe proceeded to administer what it no doubt regards as the coup de grace, and which is as follows:

"Naturally those persons in St. John who have given the matter close consideration do not look upon the action with favor. They will, of course, admit that it is of much advantage to have the road improved. But the carrying out of a scheme to divert trade from the St. John river to the Miramichi cannot be of any advantage to the city, and it seems incredible that anyone can assume that Western freight can be profitably carried from Fredericton or its neighborhood to Chatham, thence to Quebec or Montreal, and perhaps thence to Boston, as appears to be contemplated."

As the Canada Eastern purchase will naturally be one of the issues in the next election, the Minister of Railways and New Brunswick Liberals will naturally be much pleased with the Globe's treatment of the transaction. As usual it has rendered its party conspicuous service—a kind of.

POLICE PROTECTION.

We doubt that the bold robberies of Sunday morning could have been perpetrated with impunity in any other town in Canada. There is something radically wrong in a police system under which this kind of thing is possible. Of course the police force is not nearly large enough for a city of Fredericton's size, but that is the fault of the council—Fredericton Glenier.

The Fredericton council is somewhat like the St. John council. It will not pay for a police force large enough to effectively patrol the city. These matters come up periodically here, and the council periodically thrusts them aside. Just now a sub-committee has recommended that the pay of the St. John policemen be increased. As the force is a good one for its size and the pay is less than in any other city of equal size in Canada, the council may see its way clear to grant the increase. The policemen should, however, be paid what they are worth.

But, pay them little or much, the council and the citizens cannot expect the policemen to properly patrol some of the long blocks to which they are assigned because no more men are available. In some cases one man is supposed to protect at night a district which two active men could scarcely cover effectively. Sooner or later such a policy is found to be penny wise, pound foolish. Fredericton's is a case in point.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Canadian yacht takes the first of the series and is evidently smart in both light and stiff winds. That's encouraging.

Mukden hears of a Japanese reverse. Mukden is likely to hear another story by tomorrow, and it may be told by Russian fugitives.

How many members of the treasury board believe St. John cannot afford to take control of its own property? If the treasury board reverses its first decision the council should reverse the last decision of the treasury board.

The Maritime Merchant suggests that Halifax and St. John decide which of the two cities is to have the Dominion exhibition next year. It refers the question to the boards of trade of both places for consideration.

Some persons are sure they can manage a sail boat; some are sure that others can manage it. The timid folk who distrust

their own skill and that of others and who always leave women and children ashore if they do go sailing, avoid tragedies.

The world hears very little about the 17,000,000 people who inhabit Manchuria, and in whose fields and cities 300,000 foreigners are waging war. These non-combatants may eventually feel like assisting one side or the other to bring the struggle to an end. Their lot is not an enviable one at present.

Australia, according to Premier Watson, believes a fiscal conference should be held, but not until Great Britain decides on the principle of preference. He believes valuable results will be reached at a conference, when Britain gives Mr. Chamberlain a mandate. "For the present Australia awaits the mother country's decision."

Canada can get good advertising abroad by publishing to the world the facts that her trade has grown from \$230,000,000 in 1896, to \$470,000,000 in 1903, and the deposits in the banks from \$182,000,000 to \$423,000,000, says an Ottawa contemporary. No other country in the world can show the same rate of growth in the same period.

By 1908 the completion of the present American naval programme may give the United States the third navy in the world. Great Britain will still have a navy equal to the combined fleets of any two other powers. Russia, if she loses her Port Arthur squadron, will drop to fifth place in point of sea power. And she cannot well save it now.

In half a gale of wind the American challenger took the second race on Saturday by a slight margin. It was stiff racing weather and both boats showed weatherly qualities. It is impossible yet to tell whether the slight accident to the defender affected the race. It is "even Stephen" now and one might fairly say the odds should be on the Canadian, as her win was the more convincing.

The Subway Tavern, at the opening of which Bishop Potter presided, is now being "investigated" by the New York newspapers. A representative of the Globe asserts that he bought thirteen glasses of whisky within an hour and a half, and affected to drink the whole quantity, though in reality he really drank but a little of each glass. The point the Globe makes is that the bartender sold drinks to his representative even after he had simulated intoxication. Most of the newspapers, however, speak hopefully of the experiment started by the promoters of the tavern.

Should there now be a severe defeat, followed by a rapid retirement of the army upon Mukden or Harbin, the troops will be subjected to the severest test to which armed men can be exposed. Only an army splendidly disciplined, well commanded, devoted to its officers and enthusiastic in its cause can come through such an experience without disastrous results. Of the Russian army of today it is only known that the men are generally devoted to their officers. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that the early disasters of 1877 in Bulgaria did not prevent the Russians from going to the very walls of Constantinople last year.—New York Evening Post.

But Tokio is not Constantinople, and Japan's power in the field is not to be measured by that the Russians faced in 1877.

More than 300,000 men are engaged in the operations about Liao Yang. When 171,000 French met 300,000 Prussians, Russians and Austrians at Leipzig the dead and wounded numbered 107,000. In Manchuria the entire forces of both sides are not likely to meet in a pitched battle. The French and Russians lost 78,000 in killed and wounded when they met at Borodino. Some of the old battle records are likely to remain unequalled for a while. On one occasion Napoleon could not beat the Russians until forty per cent of their army had been killed or wounded. They are stubborn fighters. That percentage of loss is greater than any in history, the nearest approach to it being the casualty list of the Confederates at Gettysburg.

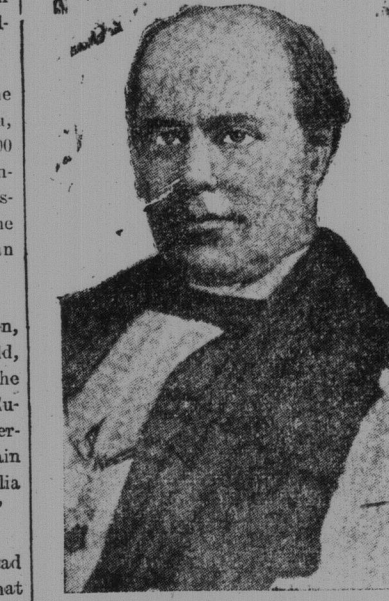
Discussing the recommendations of the Chamberlain tariff commission regarding the British iron and steel industry, the Maritime Merchant says: The committee expresses the opinion that the situation can only be remedied by a system of tariffs arranged as follows: (a) A general tariff consisting of a low scale of duties for foreign countries admitting British wares on fair terms; (b) A preferential tariff lower than the general tariff for the Colonies giving adequate preference to British manufacturers framed to secure freer trade with the British Empire; (c) A maximum tariff consisting of comparatively higher duties, but subject to reduction by negotiation to the level of the general tariff. "This," says the Maritime Merchant, "is practically the basis upon which the present Canadian tariff is constructed and on which Mr. Fielding proposed in his budget that our tariff should be revised. The idea seems to meet all considerations about as well as any that could be devised."

\$25,000 Sherbrooke Fire.

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 8.—The fire residence of H. D. Smith, of Compton, was burned to the ground this morning. The fire caught over the kitchen and was not discovered till beyond control. Loss on building and contents, \$25,000; house insured for \$8,000; furniture for \$1,000. It was one of the finest residences in the townships.

Telegrams have been sent to Yarmouth to have all arrangements complete regarding bill of health, etc. in order that no trouble will arise tomorrow morning in Boston.

The Westminster city council has decided to contribute £5,000 towards the cost of widening Piccadilly.



ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, Who is Coming to Canada This Fall—The Man and His High Office.

The Right Honorable and Most Reverend Randall T. Davidson, D. D., Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England and Metropolitan, who is the first and second in the order of the realm and second only to the royal family, will, for the first time in history, visit America this fall and be entertained in Boston. So important is this great office that the Archbishop of Canterbury is seen almost as little outside of England as the King himself. An American exchange says of him:

He is the greatest Protestant churchman, and his predecessors have at times been as great as, and even dictated to, the throne.

This archbishop, before he was appointed, had a tremendous influence on the British Empire through Queen Victoria, who always sent for him in time of doubt or trouble.

Through his advice, bishops, and even archbishops, were appointed, and the Queen's policy and a thousand things determined.

Archbishop Randall T. Davidson will be the guest of the great triennial Episcopal convention, which will be held during October in Boston. He will have a mansion for himself and his wife and their retinue, probably that of Bishop Lawrence, on Arlington street.

From the pulpit of Trinity Church he will preach the opening sermon of the convention. The archbishop has no power over the Episcopal church in America, and comes out of his great interest in the progress of the American sister church, which in some ways has progressed faster, being free from government control.

Over 12,000 delegates and relatives from all over the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, Brazil, Porto Rico, Cuba, Hayti, China, Japan and Africa will be present. Half as many more are known to be coming unofficially. The great ecclesiastic will attract nobody knows how many more.

In the history of the Episcopal church in the United States, no event has caused so much stir as the letter to Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts from the Archbishop of Canterbury saying that he would come.

It is hopeless to try to have everyone see the great primate when he preaches under the conversion of the Right Rev. John Percival, D. D., Bishop of Hereford. The bishop is 70 years old and has held his high office since 1886. He has been colon of Bristol, president of Trinity College at Oxford and headmaster of Rugby.

The bishops attending the convention will be quartered at the Somerset Hotel. The missionary bishops will be entertained at private houses.

Bishop Potter and Mrs. Potter of New York will be entertained by Charles Head at his Beacon street residence.

Bishop Pangborn of Illinois, the only colored bishop in the church, is coming. An other very interesting delegate is Bishop Rowe of Alaska. He is known all over the world as the Nansen of Alaska.

The bishop has nearly lost his life many times. He has been nearly frozen to death, has had to kill his sled dogs for food and been lost in the trackless mud of the Alaskan spring.

SAD ERRAND OF COL. F. L. O'RILEY

Bereaved Rhode Island Man at Bear River to Take Home Bodies of Wife and Two Children.

Digby, Aug. 6.—Col. F. L. O'Riley, husband of Mrs. O'Riley, and father of two of the drowned boys, arrived here today noon via Bluebonnet, and left via same train for Bear River, arrangements having been made to stop the first train at that station to let him off.

Col. O'Riley was at his residence in Woonsocket (R. I.), when the terrible news reached him early Friday morning. He immediately left for Nova Scotia. He is terribly broken down with grief, but anxious to learn the full particulars of the accident.

Mrs. O'Riley was born in Rothsay, England. The bodies will be taken immediately to Woonsocket and interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery.

Vedette met the colonel at the train and the scene on the station platform was a sad one which will long be remembered by those who were near.