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NOTICE.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

NOTICE.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 2, 1903.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM. While the Grand Trunk Pacific debate goes on, and members supporting the government are committing themselves to the whole programme, the feeling grows that the government itself is weakening.

The Toronto News, whose support has done more than anything else to cause the measure to be tolerated in Ontario, has become a somewhat disagreeable critic on matters of detail.

It was pointed out in the News the other day that the government had taken no steps to learn whether the country between Quebec and Winnipeg would admit of the construction of a railway with suitable grades for grain traffic.

Unless such grades should be found the road would be useless for the purpose which it was intended to serve, and the News seems to be of the opinion that this matter ought to be investigated before the country is finally committed to the project.

This would mean the postponement of the measure until next year or later.

Following this criticism comes the opinion of the News that the Quebec Monitor portion of the measure ought to be dropped altogether. In place of it the government should take up Mr. Borden's plan of extending the Intercolonial to the lakes.

This view is based on the truth that the export route for western grain is not and cannot be the all-rail route, but the land and water route. The government scheme is almost useless to promote traffic by this channel.

The main thing now is to get the grain to the western end of the lake system, and from the eastern end of the lake system to the sea. It is the opinion of the News that the government should attack this problem at once.

We have never shared the view that the Intercolonial route by the North Shore can be used extensively for winter export traffic. In the end the grain must reach the nearest Canadian winter port, and should go by the shortest route. This is not provided by the existing Intercolonial, nor yet by the Quebec to Moncton idea.

But either one, with the extension of the Intercolonial to Georgian Bay and no road across the north country from Quebec to Winnipeg, would be much better for summer or winter trade than the transcontinental scheme proposed by the government. Moreover, if the Intercolonial should be extended to the lakes, and the North Shore route be superseded by a shorter route from Quebec to the winter ports, the more direct line should certainly not be handed over to a railway company. It ought to belong to the people.

Such is the view of the St. John board of trade and the St. John people. We believe it is the opinion of the

people generally outside of St. John. There is no disposition at all to pour out millions to make Senator Cox and his associates rich, to strengthen a railway corporation whose interests are not Canadian and whose connections are mainly foreign, and to lessen public control of the transportation systems.

THE LADY AT RIDEAU. The London correspondent of the Montreal Star cables that journal:

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The report from Canada that the Duke of Marlborough is in contemplation of Mr. Chamberlain as Lord Minto's successor may be safely dismissed. Mr. Chamberlain is too closely in touch with the Canadian susceptibilities to propose an American lady, however estimable, for Ottawa, unless a strong desire to that effect came from Canada.

The suggestion that Canadians would object to the appointment of the Duke of Marlborough because his wife is "an American lady" is most offensive. It accuses Canadians of a want of fairness, courtesy and common sense. If Mr. Chamberlain is acquainted with Canadian "sensibilities" he must know that decent, self-respecting Canadians would strongly resent the intimation that they could take exception to the nationality of the wife of the governor general. So far as Marlborough has been casted in British public life he has displayed qualities which indicate that he would be a satisfactory representative of the King in Canada.

His success as an administrator in two departments and his recent promotion to a third probably signify that he would rather make his way in the political field at home than to accept the dignities and restraints of Rideau Hall. If Marlborough should be offered and accept this appointment he would be acceptable to Canadians on his own account, and certainly his wife would not be the less welcome because she was born in the United States.

If any one has tried to persuade Mr. Chamberlain that the Canadians have a prejudice against his own wife's country women he must have failed. Mrs. Chamberlain was not less popular in South Africa than an English born woman would have been. No Irish or Scottish lady would have been more honored and loved in India than the Chicago wife of Lord Curzon, the governor general. The people of Canada are not more narrow or more stupid or less courteous than those of India or Africa. We have had at Rideau Hall a lady of the royal family. We have had dames from England, Ireland and Scotland, and if the Duchess of Marlborough should succeed them the old house will have another charming and popular mistress. It is not worth while for newspaper correspondents to suggest that Mr. Chamberlain is under the impression that Canadians are savages.

MR. COSTIGAN AND MR. BLAIR. One of the most entertaining features of the Grand Trunk Pacific debate is Mr. Costigan's rebuke of Mr. Blair for deserting his party and his friends. Mr. Costigan told Mr. Blair that whatever strength he had "owed it to the friends who stood behind him," and that without them "he would be weak indeed."

By way of example Mr. Costigan referred to himself, saying: "I myself have been pretty strong in my own country. I have fought a great many elections, and I have represented it a great many years. I suppose that even my opponents will say that I am a strong man in that country, but I would like to know how strong I would be if I lost the confidence of the men who make me strong. There is where the whole question comes in. The whole question, as Mr. Costigan seems to understand it, is that Mr. Blair should have separated from his friends until his friends had lost office and power."

MR. TARTE AND THE GOVERNMENT. Mr. Tarte's acceptance of the invitation of the conservative organizers in Quebec, to address a meeting at Berthier is a political event of some importance. Since his retirement from the cabinet, the former minister of public works has strongly maintained his position on the tariff question, but otherwise has taken no public action against the Laurier government. His attitude toward the ministry as disclosed in La Patrie has been that of the typical candid friend, but Mr. Tarte has never declared himself to be in sympathy with the opposition party. Still it has been evident that with the same tariff policy, and with somewhat similar views on the railway problems of the day, Mr. Tarte must eventually range himself among the supporters of Mr. Borden. By speaking from a conservative platform, assisting at a conservative demonstration, and expressing his complete lack of confidence in the Laurier administration, he has now placed himself on the other side of the Rubicon.

Sometimes ago the government press began to assure the conservatives that they had spoken too strongly against Mr. Tarte to be able to take him again into their camp. These representations, which, no doubt, be repeated now, would be more appropriate if Mr. Tarte were applying for a position of great influence and responsibility in the opposition party. If such promotion had been sought, or were contemplated, it would be possible to find high liberal authority to show that Mr. Tarte was worthy of the greatest confidence and the most distinguished honor.

"There is nothing to good for Tarte," said the premier himself on one occasion, and the sincerity of this opinion was confirmed when Sir Wilfrid, after giving him the most important cabinet position available, and after making him for a time the pragmatic master of the administration, recommended Mr. Tarte for the honor of knighthood. It might also be said that whatever were the merits and faults of the administration during the period of Mr. Tarte's mastery, the ministry avoided some of the mistakes that have been made later, and escaped many troubles such as have fallen upon it in recent times.

But Mr. Tarte is not asking anything of the conservatives except the recognition of his right to express opinions similar to their own. That he would not refuse if it could, and could not if it would. Political leaders and parties are not such in the habit of rejecting influential support when it is offered them. When an opposition finds that men of prominence and distinction are coming into its ranks from the government camp they receive great encouragement from the sign. The vote of Quebec province placed Sir Wilfrid in office and has kept him there. No man understands better than Mr. Tarte the sentiment of the people of his own province, and he who organized Quebec for Sir Wilfrid in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. In separating from the premier on the trade question, Mr. Tarte not only expresses his own opinion, but represents what he believes to be the sentiment of his province.

The opening of Mr. Tarte's campaign against the government in his native county is, therefore, an event of considerable political importance, the more so as it is intimated that he will be a candidate for Berthier in the coming election. Berthier is an almost unbroken liberal record. Mr. Beauvois, now a judge, was returned three times, ending with 1896, when he was unopposed. The present liberal member had a large majority in 1900, and counts on a considerable change in local opinion. But whatever may happen in Berthier it is plain that the Laurier government will have to face a serious problem in the province which has hitherto been the main source of its strength.

MORE THAN A QUESTION OF TASTE. Proverbs in several languages set forth the doctrine that there is no disputing about matters of taste. It is perhaps not worth while to continue the controversy whether the statements made on the platform and through the press by Mr. Tarte concerning the state of the premier's health are proper observations. But if it be true that Sir Wilfrid proposes retiring from public life in the near future, and that an early and premature dissolution is intended to obtain the agreement of the people before the re-organization takes place, then the subject becomes much more than a question of taste. It becomes important for the people to consider, not only whether they have confidence in the Laurier government, but whether they are in favor of the administration as it will be reconstructed immediately after the election.

The situation will be somewhat as it was in Great Britain on the eve of the last political campaign. It was then well understood, and publicly stated as one of the elements of the political situation, that Lord Salisbury could not long continue in the premiership. The electors were asked to take into consideration the fact that in any case they could not expect to retain the premier who was going to the country, and that in supporting the government they were conferring the supreme power to one of his colleagues. In view of the public interest involved these references to Lord Salisbury's state of health, and to the consequences of his retirement, were not thought to be in bad taste. On the contrary it was the duty of the people to take account of this factor in the problem before them.

It is so in Canada now. If Mr. Tarte is right in supposing that Sir Wilfrid Laurier expects to give up the lead of his party immediately after the election, whether he shall be successful or not, he is perfectly right in asking the people to consider the effect of the reconstruction on the tariff situation. That is the issue which the former minister was discussing and his argument was that in the reconstructed ministry the influence in favor of free trade and against the protection of home industries would become stronger.

All who took an interest in politics twelve to twenty years ago remember how the bad state of Sir John A. Macdonald's health was a regular theme for discussion in the political press of that time, and that during the campaigns of 1887 and 1891, all possible news was made of the conservative leader's supposed physical infirmities. No doubt many false statements were made and that some of the remarks were in bad taste. But the fact that there was a matter of public interest and that prudent electors would naturally take into the account. As a matter of history we know that the government which re-

tained power for five years as a result of the election of 1891, was led by Sir John A. Macdonald for a few weeks only after the election, and that the people were actually voting for a Macdonald government, and also for the four governments led by Sir John Abbott, Sir John Thompson, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper. Even if Sir John Macdonald had not died in 1891 he would probably have retired at the end of the session.

If the government of today seeks an endorsement of Mr. Wilfrid Laurier with the intention of giving good for some one else, immediately after the endorsement has been given, the fact ought to be understood by the parties from whom the endorsement is sought.

OUR JOURNALIST VISITORS. It was a good plan for the government of Canada to invite a few British editors to travel through this country and make themselves acquainted with the resources and possibilities of the Dominion. The journalists who accepted the invitation appear to be men of discrimination and who have seen a good deal of the world, and are likely to take a comprehensive and fair view of this part of the empire. Some of them have lived for a time in the Saskatchewan country. These are able to judge of the progress of the country and the direction in which the development has taken place.

The time has gone when the Canadian people need ask for special favors at the hands of visiting visitors for the press. We should no longer be too sensitive to criticism. Canada has her physical disadvantages, her intellectual limitations, her moral defects. Visitors there as we ourselves do and describe them as they are, and not in the big enough and strong enough to face no exposure of its weaknesses and shortcomings. All that we have a right to ask of those who write about Canada in the press of the mother country is that they shall describe the country as it is, not emphasizing the good or the bad, but setting forth all in due proportion.

A genuine working journalist is one of the fairest men in existence. He may have prejudices, but he is less likely to have them than men of other professions. The average British newspaper man has been accused of ignorance of the Dominion. This is an unfair and unjust aspersion. The average newspaper man in Great Britain is better informed on the affairs of the outside world than any other class of journalists.

More than the colonies than ordinary colonial newspaper writers. They will not know so much about Canada as the Canadian does, but he has to know about Australia, India, South Africa and Egypt, with islands and fragments of British territory and spheres of influence all over the world. What do Canadian writers know about the geography of India? How much do they know about South Africa? The lay of the land in the various parts of the world that give the highest tone to the whole affair was English and Scottish editors come to Canada to increase their knowledge of the Empire. Not so many Canadian journalists go to Great Britain, and very few make a tour of the colonies and dependencies. Of course we have so large a country to become familiar with that it is a great undertaking to be generally acquainted with it all. Our country is comparatively new, our cities are relatively small, and consequently our press has not resources sufficient to permit of these explorations. But this is a period of newspaper development in Canada, and the press of the country is becoming more imperial in its interests and activities.

A headline in the Star over the announcement that a New Brunswick teacher is to marry a mining engineer in South Africa has the heading "Another Lucky N. B. Teacher." This heading might be amended. The mining engineer is "Another Lucky South African Man."

The suggestion of no name for governor general of Canada will meet more general approval than that of Lord Strathcona. Born in Scotland, he made his fortune and name in Canada, and has greatly increased it during his recent residence in England. He is equally in touch with Canadian needs and with English sentiment. No man could be thought of better fitted to act as intermediary between the throne of the empire and the empire's chief dependency.—Star.

If Mr. Fielding will further elucidate his scheme for paying for an \$82,000,000 railway by an investment of about \$15,000,000, he will greatly comfort some people in this city who are worrying over tax bills just received.—Star.

It is estimated that the passage of the G. T. P. bill through the committee of the house may take until well into October. That's an awfully long wait for Senator Cox.—Star.

The Toronto Star explains Lipton's defeat by alleging that British tea ships never did have any luck since that unfortunate incident in Boston harbor.—Star.

OUR VISITORS. The group of British newspaper men who reached this city Monday have already travelled 15,000 miles in Canada. With others from whom they have since been separated they have visited most of the cities of Eastern Canada, and have made such explorations as time allowed in the wide spaces of the west. They arrived at St. John yesterday by the C. P. R., two hours behind time, in charge of George H. Ham, acting for the railway, and W. D. Scott of the Interior department. At the station they were met by W. H. Thorne, R. O'Brien, Colonel Markham, C. J. Milligan, S. D. Scott, E. H. McCready, Charles F. Crandall and others. Mr. Ham proposed to introduce the following visitors:

John Derry, Sheffield Independent. Neil Munro, Glasgow News. E. B. Osborne, Morning London Post. Sydney Higham, London Graphic. Harold Rylett, Reynolds's Newspaper. W. J. McAleice, Birmingham Midland Express. Arthur Yarrow, Newcastle Chronicle. Harry Alexander, Aberdeen Free Press.

Miss Thorne took charge of Mrs. McAleice and Mrs. Ham, the only ladies of the party, whom she entertained at her home, Mackenzie street. The local newspaper men and the other visitors took a special street car to the city hall, where they were met by Mayor White for a short cruise before the departure. The weather was not so desirable as the English, and Mr. Ham's urgent request no apology was offered for the rain, except that in the course of some remarks made later Mayor White explained that the moisture was needed about this time for the growing crops. After a short run up stream the Dream was taken down through the falls and about the harbor. Mr. Ham pointed out the graceful lines and architectural beauties of the Point elevator, and the men of letters were given to understand where Fort La Tour may have been, and where Cobbet discovered his wife. Returning through the falls, the yacht came to the starting place about five o'clock. Meanwhile an informal luncheon had been served.

At the wharf four toasts were drunk and six speeches delivered in less than twenty minutes. Mr. Osborne of the London Post proposed the health of Mr. Thorne, thanking him in the name of the visitors for placing his boat at the service of the party. Mr. Thorne made a suitable response. Mr. Derry responded to Mr. Thorne's toast of the C. P. R. by the railway. Mr. Rylett of the local newspaper men and Mr. Milligan's toast of the C. P. R. elicited the admission from Mr. Ham that the railway was a worthy institution. Mayor White did justice to the city in a few happy remarks. Afterward a street car trip was taken about town, and the visiting journalists were escorted to the Union Club.

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The young prince has always been very democratic and an open admirer of American independence, and he has always wanted to start out. He earned his own living since his family became deeply involved in debts. His marriage was considered a terrible mistake by his relatives, as Miss Whittier had not even an American fortune to recommend her and no remarkable beauty. But she is tall and slender, with a good figure, and a face full of charm when she talks.

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She has been married about eight years, and has been an invalid for a year or more. Her father-in-law is a special friend of the Emperor, who has granted the family concessions in large iron factories in the Ural Mountains, and there the young Prince and Princess will go in a short time to make a modest home for themselves and set to work.

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NERVES GAVE WAY—PE-RU-NA CURED.

After taking several remedies without result, began in January, 1902, to take your valuable remedy. I was a complete wreck. Had palpitation of the heart, cold hands and feet, female weakness, no appetite, trembling, sinking feeling all day long. You said I was in the nick of time. I followed your directions with systematic care, and believe that I received your help in the nick of time. I followed your directions with systematic care, and believe that I received your help in the nick of time. I followed your directions with systematic care, and believe that I received your help in the nick of time.

Mrs. X. Schneider, 2409 Thirty-seventh Place, Chicago, Ill., writes: "After taking several remedies without result, began in January, 1902, to take your valuable remedy. I was a complete wreck. Had palpitation of the heart, cold hands and feet, female weakness, no appetite, trembling, sinking feeling all day long. You said I was in the nick of time. I followed your directions with systematic care, and believe that I received your help in the nick of time. I followed your directions with systematic care, and believe that I received your help in the nick of time."

Mrs. Fanny Klavatsch, of Summitville, N. Y., writes as follows: "For three months I suffered with pain in the back and neck, the kidneys, and a dull, pressing sensation in the abdomen, and other symptoms of pelvic catarrh. After taking two bottles of Peru-NA I am entirely cured. My husband and I send for 'Health and Beauty,' written especially for women by Dr. S. B. Hartman, President Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio."

THE SEA AT NOON. Who rocks the little billows of the deep, The curved as grave itself, they kiss the air. Then sink in curves, and with the noon-day shade.

Always the joy of life lies in the sea. While waves it, laves it, and his fingers play With all its moods for joy—whether it takes Gentle as dawn upon the 'tint to be' Or rosy tinge; or, dashing high in spray, The world with ecstasy of tumult shakes!—Mrs. Francis Egan, in September Lippincott.

PROVINCIAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION. On the 22nd and 23rd of September the annual convention of the Provincial W. C. T. U. will be held in Newcastle, and there will be delegates from all parts of the province. John McLeod will send ladies from the city proper, Carleton, North End, Fairview, St. Martins. The president of the Provincial Union is Mrs. Edmond McLeod of Newcastle, who succeeded to the chair upon the retirement of Mrs. Harvey Atkinson of Moncton, who during the year has removed to western Canada. Mrs. McLeod was vice-president to Mrs. Atkinson. A considerable important business to be transacted at the convention there will be stirring addresses by Mrs. Barber of Missouri, who is the national union's organizer and lecturer.

WANT THE REWARD. CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—With the incentive of a \$1,000 reward and urged by Chief of Police O'Neil, who has taken personal charge, every member of the police department is on the alert to capture the three men who committed the double murder in the barns of the Chicago City Railway Company early yesterday morning and then escaped by means of a trap.

FOUND OUT. What a Mother Found Out About Food. A mother found out what a change of food can do for a whole family from the nursing baby to the adult. In this way: "Twice during the summer months my baby was taken violently ill and was very slow getting over the attacks. His former diet of cow's milk alone ceased to agree with him, so I combined it with an expensive infant's food, but he soon became very much constipated. Then I shifted to Grape-Nuts food, and found that this was just what was needed, adding it to his milk after softening in hot water. Baby has thrived upon the food and is now healthy and strong and chubby as any mother could ask, which, you know, is always a great deal."

It did not take me long to find out that each of these families is just what is needed by the nervous mother, and I have also proved to my own satisfaction that when the children are old enough to eat Grape-Nuts it is far better for them than oatmeal or any other dry food, for it develops their teeth, helps their digestion, and their system much brighter and more active.

Truly, here is a wonderful food for all parts of the family. It is given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Look at each package for a complete list of the benefits of this famous little food. "The Real Wellville."

CITY NEWS. Put Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items From Correspondents and Exchanges.

W. Southern has organized a court of Foresters at Lakeside Cottage, expects it to open with 2 charter members.

A meeting of the Women's Aid committee of the Home for Incurables will be held at the Home at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Norwegian bark Birgitte, which sailed from Georgia by collision, has been libelled by the master's owners, \$614. The bark is on the marine slip at Halifax.

Str. Lakonia, at Quebec, from Glasgow, which passed Father Point 25th reports saw two large icebergs, 15 miles east of Belle Isle, two icebergs 2 miles east, and four large bergs from Belle Isle to Port Amport