

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE

FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, June 15.—Talk about June being the month of roses, it would be more appropriate to call it the month for us certainly had more June brides than June roses this year.

The marriage of Miss Lillian Edith McKennie to Mr. Arthur Kerr Limerick took place this evening at the home of the bride at 8 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Hartley officiating.

The bride was daintily gowned in white crepe de chine with white tulle, with a bouquet of white roses, and carried a bouquet of white roses, and carried a bouquet of white roses.

Miss Minnie McKenzie, of Arlington (Mass.), and Miss Bessie Everett, of St. John, were bridesmaids.

Mrs. F. B. Edgewood has returned from a visit of two weeks with friends in Calais.

St. Dunstan's church was the scene of another happy event at an early hour on Tuesday morning when Mr. William E. McDouglid led to the altar Miss Mary Elida LaForest, eldest daughter of Mr. A. N. LaForest.

The bride wore a gown of white silk and lace trimmings and hat to match, and was attended by her sister, Miss Ethel LaForest.

Mrs. Don Morrison of New York is here on a two months' visit to her aunt, Mrs. Luke Stewart.

Miss Cunningham is among the visitors to St. John this week.

Mrs. Morris, of Boston, is visiting friends here.

Miss Maud Fisher is here, the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. McNally.

Dr. E. B. Fisher, of Marysville, is in Toronto, attending the medical association and also the reunion of the class of 1894 at Toronto University.

Miss Ida McDowell has returned from a visit to St. John.

Mrs. Groves, of St. Stephen, returned home on Tuesday after a very pleasant visit with friends here.

Miss Kathleen Phair, daughter of Mr. W. B. Phair, of the city, is home from Marlboro (Mass.) for a vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Whitehead and family left today for a month's outing on the Tobique, where Mr. Whitehead has a camp on the Tobique, in the heart of the best fishing section of the river.

Miss Madge Kelly is in Sussex, visiting her sister, Mrs. E. McNally.

Dr. and Miss Crockett paid a short visit to St. John this week, where they were the guests of Dr. A. Pierce and Mrs. Crockett.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Window will leave this week for New York, where they expect to reside.

Miss Marion Edie, of Marysville, has returned from Boston and will spend the summer here with her parents.

Principal J. W. and Mrs. Osborne on Monday celebrated the anniversary of their wedding day, and on that evening, while Mrs. Osborne was attending at a meeting, about fifty of their friends arrived at their home and on their return gave them a genuine surprise.

A very enjoyable evening was spent, and the bride and groom of the day were the recipients of a great many presents in tin, light refreshments were served during the evening.

Mr. Percy Poyas and family expect to leave in about two weeks for their future home. Mr. Poyas has sold his farm at Gardner Creek to Mr. Tinker, who has lately come here with his family from England.

Fredericton, June 17.—The supreme court delivered the following judgments this morning: King vs. Forbes, ex parte Dean—Rule absolute to quash order made by Judge Forbes for imprisonment of Dean for three months because he had made an appropriation of property after his arrest in a civil suit without paying a debt that was sued for.

which was for advances made to defendant on a lumbering operation, was tried in Victoria before Judge McLeod without a jury. The verdict was for plaintiff for \$2,800.

Grant vs. O. P. R.—New trial refused. In this case plaintiff had a verdict in the Carleton county for \$500 for destruction of lumber and woodland by fire started along the C. P. R. track, near Benton, Quebec, Salmon Co. vs. McDonald—New trial refused.

This was action of ejectment in which the verdict was for defendant. Both parties failed in their attempt to establish a documentary title, but defendant being in possession and the jury having negated their claim of twenty years' possession, the court refused a new trial. The chief justice dissented, holding there should be a new trial on the ground of improper admission of one of defendant's deeds, which was not properly executed.

Lavton vs. Maritime Combination Rack Co.—New trial granted.

Porter vs. New trial granted. School trustees of district 9, parish of Southampton, defendants, appellants, and Haines, respondent—Appeal dismissed with costs; Gregory and Landry dissent.

The following common motion were made: King vs. Robert J. Picher ex parte Peasam-Taylor—Motion for absolute rule nisi to quash conviction for violation of Sunday act; rule absolute.

King vs. Walter Cahill ex parte Tait-Phinney, K. C., shows cause; rule K. C. supports rule; court considers.

King vs. McGuire-McKown, K. C., argues on behalf of crown against the appeal of Judge Forbes on a conviction on charge of theft on the ground that he commented on a section of the criminal code allowing the defendant to go on the stand in his own defence. The appeal was allowed and new trial granted. Ritchie, for defendant, not called.

At the conclusion of this case court adjourned sine die.

The city council at a meeting this evening decided to retain the services of Walter McGinn as assistant engineer of the pumping station at a salary of \$600 per year. Mr. McGinn had up to the present been paid a salary of \$500 but refused to work any longer at that figure. The committee recommended the appointment of a new man but the council overruled them.

The greatest precautions are being taken by Chairman Babbitt to prevent the spreading of the disease supposed to be smallpox from the Armenian colony across the city.

Altogether four dwellings and one store are quarantined and in those buildings there are probably 40 to 50 Armenians.

The St. Mary's-Gibson school was dismissed yesterday afternoon.

Acting upon legal advice the proprietors of the two stores that were quarantined took down the quarantine signs on their buildings and opened up for business.

The claim is made that local board of health, No. 3, is not legal under the health act, and that a medical practitioner in its make up.

Fredericton, June 19.—(Special)—A barn in St. John street, owned by J. Robert Howie, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday evening. The loss will be about \$300 and is partially covered by insurance. It is not known how the fire originated.

The body of the four-year-old son of James J. Dunphy, of Kingshead, who was drowned off Crook's Point boom a week ago, was recovered this afternoon on Douglas shore, near the spot where the accident occurred.

Rev. Mark Guy Pearce preached at Marysville this morning and at the Methodist church here this evening. Both services attracted large congregations and stirring addresses were listened to with much interest.

The tug Carrie Knight, owned by Emery Sewell, was burned to the water's edge near Douglas boom at an early hour this morning. She was tied up to a raft at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the men quit work for the day and at 3 o'clock this morning when the fire was discovered by one of the boom hands all was in flames. There had been no fire in the boiler since the afternoon and the cause of the destruction is a complete mystery.

The boat was valued at about \$1,000 and was insured for a small amount. It is thought that the engine or boiler may be saved.

Dr. Fisher, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, who lately returned from Toronto, investigated the smallpox outbreak in the Armenian colony at St. Mary's, which was broken on Saturday, and pronounced the disease as that of Dr. McNally. He pronounces the disease of mild type, not nearly so severe as the other cases in this vicinity which came under his notice a few months ago, and which some physicians, including Dr. McNally, pronounced chickpox.

The quarantine on the two Armenian stores on Tuesday afternoon of this week at St. Mary's, which was broken on Saturday, was re-established by Dr. Fisher, and Dr. Ryan has been placed in charge of the case. All necessary precautions have been taken to prevent contagion.

Chas. Elvin, formerly of London (Eng.), who, with his wife, has been a resident at this place for the past three years, left this week for Augusta (Me.), near which city he has purchased a fruit and dairy farm. Mrs. Elvin will remain here a few new home. Much regret is felt at the young couple's removal from the community.

Mr. Elvin, who is a very superior singer, will be particularly missed in musical circles, especially in connection with St. John's church choir, of which he has been a member during his residence here.

The schooner E. Merriam sailed yesterday with plaster to Boston.

Hopewell Hill, June 20.—Job Steeves, of Elgin, got his shoulder dislocated Friday while at work unloading deals at the wharf here. He went to his home yesterday.

Hiram Smith and his wife and two children, have been visiting the former's par-

ents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Smith, here this week.

At the school meeting of the Hopewell Hill district held yesterday, the sum of \$400 was raised for the purchase of a new school building, retiring trustee, was re-elected a strong resolution expressing disapproval of the cutting off of a part of the Hill district and adding to the Riverside-Adelphi consolidated school system.

A motion to provide a residence for the principal was voted down at Thursday night. The residence of John L. Barhouse, at Caladonia, was burned on Thursday night. The building was totally ruined.

WOODSTOCK. Woodstock, June 16.—Miss Margaret Stewart, who is studying nursing in Newport (R. I.), is home on her vacation.

Mr. Arthur H. M. Hay returned to Montreal, Quebec, after a week's stay here spending his vacation in Woodstock.

Mr. and Mrs. Manning, of St. John, are in Woodstock, the guests of Mrs. Geo. G. Hare.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Creighton left for Andover Tuesday. Mr. Creighton will be acting manager of the Peoples' Bank here since the absence of J. D. Dickinson, who is on vacation.

Sabine L. Carr, Gordon Connell and Douglas Stevens are in St. John this week on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Miss Emma Henderson is visiting friends in St. John and Carleton Place.

W. S. Shedd, James P. Theobald, A. J. Field Battery entered upon an eleven days' drill this morning and will break camp on Friday, July 1. Inspection will be held on June 20. For the third year in succession the drill is being held in the Watson field, at the upper end of town, which is well situated for the purpose.

A full strength of the battery is 116 officers and men.

The following are the officers and sergeants: Major, W. O. Good; captain, F. E. Carvell; lieutenant, A. W. Shields, G. W. Carvell, H. Kimball, B. Jones, W. Adams.

The annual competition in the higher grades in the college for the W. M. C. medal, brought about a great deal of excitement, and the prizes were awarded to Miss Mary McManus, daughter of James S. McManus, whose essay was entitled Nature in Spring. The presentation will be made on Friday.

MONCTON. Moncton, N. B., June 18.—Mrs. L. H. Stevens and Mrs. S. McKean left on Friday last week for Toronto to visit Mrs. Burns.

Miss Nevis, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. W. Wortman at her home on Queen street.

On Monday evening the pupils of the Victoria school gave a concert in the assembly hall of the building. A floral display adorned the principal part of the evening's entertainment. Miss Edith Urquhart took the solo part, representing Spring, and twenty of the pupils of the Victoria school, representing the different flowers, Miss Nevis's solos were splendidly rendered and to a great measure drew the attention of the entertainment.

Little Miss Emma Sangster took part of dandelion and sang most sweetly. Frank Dodge took the part of bachelor's button and received a great deal of applause. The proceeds of the concert are to pay for a piano which has recently been purchased by the school.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnson, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. D. McAlpine, at Halifax (N. S.).

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Purdy, of Amherst (N. S.), were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Purdy at their home on Church street, this week.

On Tuesday and Wednesday of this week the Women's Missionary Society of St. Mary's gave a concert in the hall of the Presbyterian church. On Tuesday afternoon the concert was given in the hall of the Presbyterian church. On Wednesday afternoon the concert was given in the hall of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. J. R. Bruce and family have gone to the west for the summer.

Mr. Putnam, of Charlottetown (P. E. I.), who has been appointed accountant in the Royal Bank of Canada here, arrived here on Tuesday.

Miss Mollie Harris, who has been spending some time in Ottawa with her sister, Mrs. C. W. Peters, reached home on Tuesday.

Miss Margaret Williams, who has been enjoying a pleasant trip through the United States, arrived home on Wednesday of this week.

Mr. J. L. Black went to Fredericton on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson gave a very enjoyable party on Friday evening in honor of their guests, Rev. and Mrs. McLane, of Fredericton.

Misses Evelyn and Dorothy Smith are visiting friends in Moncton and Albert county.

Mr. Milton Hicks returned to Presque Isle (Me.) on Friday.

A very successful birthday anniversary under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society was held in the vestry of the Methodist church on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Samuel Silver, of Lunenburg (N. S.), is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Arlington Hare.

J. F. Lewis, teller in the Royal Bank, has been transferred to Oxford (N. S.). He is succeeded by Percy Jett of Halifax.

Mr. George Carter, of Boston, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. C. W. Peters, at her home on Church street, this week.

Rev. E. L. Steeves arrived on Saturday and preached his first pastoral sermon at the Baptist church on Sunday evening.

Mrs. McLane, of Truro, sang a solo at a service which was much appreciated.

Mrs. Wm. George entertained a few friends very pleasantly on Monday evening.

Mrs. C. C. Borden and daughters left on Monday for Hamilton, Bermuda.

Miss Alice McHaffey is having a vacation, which she is enjoying in Cap Breton.

Seaside, June 16.—Mrs. Alonzo Smith left for her home in Montana on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Stevens, of St. John, are in Seaside, visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. R. Bruce.

Miss Mollie Harris, of St. John, is in Seaside, visiting her sister, Mrs. C. W. Peters.

Miss Nellie Cook went to Seaside on Monday.

Miss Flora Estabrook, of St. John, is in Seaside, visiting her sister, Mrs. C. W. Peters.

Miss Laura Smith, of Coverdale, is the guest of Miss Margaret George.

Miss Mabel, of Seaside, is the guest of Mrs. R. G. Innis.

Mrs. Russell Arnold entertained the Ladies' Aid Society on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Penick gave a small whist party on Tuesday evening to a number of gentlemen.

Miss Grace Hall spent Sunday at her home.

Miss Greta Halset is visiting at Mrs. F. J. Jones' home.

Mrs. John Lyons, of Moncton, is visiting friends in Seaside.

Miss Ethel Davis is in Nova Scotia visiting her friend, Miss Katherine Gillespie.

Mrs. George Warren is in Nova Scotia visiting her brother, Dr. Spruce.

Mrs. C. J. James returned from Cape Tormentine on Thursday.

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at St. John's church this morning, where an appropriate sermon was delivered by Rev. MacOdrum.

General Manager Pottinger left for Ottawa Saturday night. I. C. R. district superintendents have been here the past few days making arrangements for the annual conference in consequence of the Ocean Limited going on July 3rd.

HILLSBORO. Hillsboro, N. B., June 16.—Mr. Lambert Edgett of Amherst is in Hillsboro this week.

Miss Ester Robinson of Albert Mines has accepted a position with the Hillsboro Trading Company.

Mrs. Forbes and Mr. Crowe, of Moncton, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McLandrin Tuesday.

Mrs. Annie Lewis, Mary Beck and Fannie Dickinson, who have been attending Acadia Seminary at Wolfville, are home for the week.

Mrs. W. H. Duffy is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Rogers of Parroboro.

Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Marven visited Moncton Tuesday.

Mr. Harry Steeves, who has been attending the U. N. B., is home.

Sheriff Lynde, of Hopewell Cape, was in town Monday.

Mr. Wm. Thompson is in town last week on business.

Miss Gertrude Stevenson was in Salisbury last week attending the Women's Missionary meeting. She was the delegate from the Surrey Methodist church.

Miss Dora Steeves returned Saturday after a week with friends at Salisbury.

Mrs. J. H. Nicholson, who is the daughter of Moncton, spent Sunday in town visiting Mr. Kinneir's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nicholson.

Mr. Henry Nicholson, who has been visiting his daughter in Portland, has returned.

Mr. F. O. Erb, photographer, has gone to Toronto to attend the annual meeting of the Order of Foresters.

Mr. Vaughn Steeves, of Moncton, spent Sunday in town.

Mr. Joseph P. Wood is home from the U. N. B.

On Saturday last a party of about twenty-five visited the rocks at Hopewell Cape. The picnic was given in honor of the anniversary of the U. N. B. A son of Mr. M. T. Steeves of Shubenubut.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Slater spent Sunday with Mr. Slater's parents at Charterville.

Miss Gertrude Steeves spent Sunday at Shenton, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Steeves.

Mr. George Taylor is home from McGill.

Mr. J. Trueman Steeves, of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Sussex, is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. H. Steeves.

Mrs. Parker and Miss O'Shaughnessy attended the Women's missionary meeting at Salisbury.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. principal of the Hillsboro school, is in St. John writing grammar school papers.

GAGETOWN. Gagetown, June 17.—The funeral of Stewart Law, who died suddenly Wednesday at noon after five hours illness, took place Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Steeves, of St. John, are in Gagetown, visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. R. Bruce.

at the street railway company for injuries sustained two years ago.

Miss Bessie Carmichael, St. John, spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Steeves, of St. John, are in Gagetown, visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. R. Bruce.

Mrs. Wm. Ogden returned from a pleasant visit to St. John on Thursday.

Professor Fowler, of Queen's College, Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Fawcett.

Miss Elsie, of Sydney, is the guest of Mrs. Andrew Smith.

Miss Vroom, of the Ladies' College, is spending her vacation in Portland (Me.).

Mr. M. G. Cole, of Sydney, is in town.

Dr. R. G. Torden is spending a few days in Boston.

Mrs. J. Lesman Dixon and Miss Eliza Avard went to Moncton on Thursday to attend the funeral of their uncle, the late G. F. Avard.

Miss Frances Brownell, of the Seasideville teaching staff, spent Sunday at her home in Seaside.

Miss Alida Estabrook, a recent graduate of Mount Allison, has taken position in Amherst as stenographer.

Mrs. George Warren is in Nova Scotia visiting her friend, Miss Katherine Gillespie.

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NEWTON, KINGTON. Newton, June 19.—The district convention of the Women's Auxiliary of the Methodist church was held here on Saturday, June 18. A large number of delegates were present from St. John and the other parts of the district.

Miss Jost, returned missionary from Japan, was present and took an interesting part in the programme.

Prof. Crisp has been visiting at C. V. Lan'yne's.

Miss Blanche Gosselin is visiting at Mrs. Jennings, Smith's Creek.

A social will be held on Tuesday evening, June 21, at Harry Parlee's, Smith's Creek. Proceeds to be devoted to the improvement of the Gosselin cemetery.

CAMPBELLTON. Campbellton, June 16.—Mrs. Birko, of Moncton, is the guest of Mrs. J. V. Vener.

Mrs. and Mrs. Piquant and son, of Matapedia, spent Monday the guests of Dr. and Mrs. L. G. Piquant.

Mrs. Don Lacro, who has been visiting friends in Dalhousie, returned Wednesday.

Mrs. Hilson, of Sydney, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Peet.

Mrs. S. Truesell left Monday to visit friends in St. John.

Mrs. Clara MacKenzie is visiting in Charlottetown.

Miss Lizzie Morrison, of Monday to spend a few days in Richmond.

Mr. R. F. White is visiting friends in Moncton.

Mrs. R. H. Anderson is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Steeves, of Moncton, who has been seriously ill, is visiting his mother, Mrs. G. H. Steeves.

Miss Grace Morton left Monday to spend the summer at her home in Fredericton.

Mrs. R. Flanagan is spending a few days in Charlottetown.

ST. STEPHEN. St. Stephen, June 15.—The summer cottages along the river are nearly all ready for occupancy, several have had added improvements for convenience and beauty.

A number of the owners, with friends, are spending the summer at their cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Steeves, of St. John, are in St. Stephen, visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. R. Bruce.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1904

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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AUTHORIZED AGENTS
The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz:
Wm. Semerville
Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 22, 1904.

UN-CANADIAN.
Certain un-Canadian newspapers, notably the Ottawa Citizen, have raised the race cry as a result of the Dondonald incident. In a fit of simulated passion these writers assail the French, insinuate that the Premier is a traitor to the flag, and generally attempt to lead fire to the desecrated altar of racial hatred. These are contemptible tactics, and if they do not prove injurious to the political interests of the persons responsible for them we misjudge the common sense and firmness of the audience which the Citizen addresses. The trick of the Citizen is at once simple and un-Canadian. It smacks of years that are dead and methods which have been abandoned by the more enlightened, not to say decent, party newspapers.
The Citizen, the Montreal Star, the Hamilton Spectator—to mention some of the brilliant strategists in the vile campaign now under way—appear to entertain the bright idea that the Scotch may be led to rise against the French, because Lord Dondonald is a Scot and the Premier of Canada referred to him as a stranger to the Eastern Townships. The Scotch got through the French as a regular business, about the time Wolfe fell at Quebec, and being a hard headed and a humorless folk they will be the first to laugh at the idea that any newspaper can fire them, with feeling against other citizens of Canada in these days of tolerance and peace and mutual respect among all classes.
That an attempt so indecent and foolish should be made, and that the Dondonald-Fisher incident should be followed by such un-Canadian Quebec and Ontario papers in making such a slur as is now appearing in many of the newspapers, is surprising in the year 1904. Efforts to distort the facts, and to maintain the misrepresentations for which Lord Dondonald was originally responsible, are common enough, but only a few of the more rabid newspapers have affected to find in the Premier's arraignment of the commanding officer cause for frothing at the mouth. These writers hold their readers' intelligence cheap. Their readers will return the compliment in kind.
In the day of her prosperity, when her fortunes were at their height, she has been one of the fairest prizes, when her sons and her enterprises prosper, Canada should have no place for the meanness which strikes at the peace and honor of the nation in a childish attempt to gain some short-lived partisan advantage.

MR. BOURASSA WRITES.
The Telegraph has received the following letter from Mr. Henri Bourassa, M. P. for Labelle, and gladly gives it publicity:
To the Editor of The Telegraph:
Sir: My attention has just been called to your article of yesterday, in which I am held responsible for an ill-advised paragraph published in Le Nationaliste, in relation with the execution of Belanger.
I have already stated, under my own signature, that I have no control over the management and the editing of that paper. That statement appeared in Le Nationaliste itself. As it appears that you read that paper you should have been aware of the fact.
Moreover, far from endorsing the views expressed in that paragraph, I hold on the question the same opinion as that which you express, and I have said so to the editor of the Nationaliste.
Yours, etc.,
HENRI BOURASSA.
Ottawa, June 15.

The Nationalist contained an article in which the execution of Belanger was described as a murder. The hangman was held up to public scorn as an assassin. The article was one likely to promote among ignorant persons madish sympathy for those who commit the highest crime known to the law. The Telegraph is glad to learn and to announce that Mr. Bourassa is neither responsible for nor bitten by any such pernicious tendencies as cropped out in the journal with which his name has been associated. His disclaimer of responsibility for the Nationalist had escaped us, and news that he walks on the same side of the street, of public opinion relating to law and order is welcome.
Of the Belanger case The Telegraph expressed the view that, while executions are lamentable enough, a French saying might well be recalled by those whose tears flow too readily with the assassin's—'Messieurs les murderers began it.' As Mr. Bourassa holds the Telegraph's opinion in this matter, and has informed the editor of the Nationalist of the fact, it strikes us there is nothing more to be said, unless one may express the hope that Mr. Bourassa's influence upon the Nationalist editor is potent.

A GREAT FEUD.
"In my memory there rises the British colonel who said to me in Calcutta: 'I have been ordered here to India three times. Twenty-five years ago as lieutenant the Russians then were fifteen hundred miles from the frontier. Then ten years ago as captain and then the Russians were only five hundred miles away. Last year as lieutenant-colonel the Russians stood just before the passes that lead to India.'"
When Peter the Great ruled Russia, one of his designs was to plant his flag in India and win an all-Russian way to the East. That was in 1713. British and Russian interests have clashed steadily ever since. Four years ago there was open rejoicing in St. Petersburg over every British reverse in South Africa. The idea that Britain's feud with Russia must break out some time and be finally settled by the breaking of the power of one of the combatants has long been a common one. In his book on the German who has been predicting the destruction of the British Empire, naturally refers to the Russian advance, saying in it hope that the collision he foresees—Russia, France and Germany—may one day be effected. Yet as far as Russia is concerned, hatred of the English is deep-seated and if it works no great harm in time, that will be because the Bear's teeth have been drawn.

Recently a prominent St. Petersburg newspaper was permitted to publish the following:
"All the impudent and vile acts which England has perpetrated during the past months against Russia are too manifest to every one of Russia's many millions of people to need recording in any blue book, and Russians of all ages, even children, and of all conditions, are permeated with hatred against the English and with the desire of revenge. Voices have long since made themselves heard in Moscow, crying: 'We are giving millions for the war

against the Japanese, but we will give whole milliards for a war against England, if only the Czar will say the word.' And these words are repeated by the entire Russian Empire, by every city, by every hamlet, every soldier, every Russian man. Animated with this sentiment, let the whole Russian press speak out, and then, perhaps, our diplomats will be inspired to talk with the English ministers in the language of English cynicism, of English impudence, and at every sound of such language all Russia will stand up breast to breast as one man for our adored monarch, and will not recoil from any sacrifice in the struggle longed for by all Russia has begun against her one secular enemy."

The foregoing represents the feeling of official Russia. The Russian bureaucrats see Britain behind Japan. The British rejoice in the exposure of Russian weakness due to Japan's aggressive campaign, and believe, with reason, that when this war is over, no matter who wins, Russia is ruled by her many years. And if Japan wins there may be revolution, and there must be reform, in Russia, so extensive as to occupy her thoroughly at home and perhaps roast her entire national system. The population of British Asia is above 300,000,000; of Russian Asia, less than 25,000,000. The British intend to check Russian ambition in China, in Manchuria, and permit no further advance toward India. Failure to do either would be a menace to the prestige and integrity of the British Empire. It is not wonder the British are betting on Japan.

THE WAR DRAMA.
While the Japanese plan is not yet wholly clear it is known that the fighting at and near Vafangow last week was much more severe than was at first reported, and it becomes increasingly plain that the driving northward of the Russians from behind Port Arthur will develop into a concerted Japanese attack upon the extreme right of General Kuropatkin's forces. In this movement General Kuropatkin will take part. General Kurapatkin must close up his long line, therefore, and fight a general engagement, or risk having his several divisions beaten in detail.
The Japanese are full of surprises. At a time when St. Petersburg insisted upon a diversion in favor of the Port Arthur force, General Oku to raise the siege, the number of troops Japan had landed to invade the city was not known. The Russians evidently believed the besieging force so small that it might be harassed with impunity by 15,000 men menacing its rear. After some days of fighting concerning which we had at first somewhat confused accounts, it is seen that General Oku's force is so great that he could hurl 30,000 men against the Russians in his rear. Not content with holding them in check thirty or forty miles above Kinchow, he detached practically an entire army corps and 100 guns, to sweep them from their entrenchments at Vafangow, drive them northward routed and demoralized, and follow them in force enough to cooperate in any movement General Kuroki may elect to make against the extreme right of the Russian position whose center is at Liao Yang. And all the time General Oku retains at Port Arthur itself an army of investment which he regards as sufficient for the capture of the fortress.
This revelation of force by the invaders indicates that the fate of the growing army of General Kuropatkin now hangs in the balance. With the northward movement of General Nogu at the heels of the Russian brigade smashed at Vafangow, it becomes likely that the reduction of Port Arthur, General Oku will take Port Arthur, no doubt. He has a free hand now that his rear is no longer menaced, and his siege guns should soon be at work.
While the attack upon and defence of the great fortress will hold public attention the fate of the great Russian force about Liao Yang is a matter of much greater importance. The Russians now admit that they lost fifty-seven officers and 1,600 men in one day's fighting last week. They say the Japanese loss was twice as heavy. General Oku says his casualties were only 900. The Japanese have shown that they do not reckon the cost when they set out to inflict what damage they can. There is no doubt that that is what counts.
The sinking of Japanese transports by the cruisers of the Vladivostok squadron leads to St. Petersburg dreams about a junction of the Vladivostok and Port Arthur divisions and a naval battle in the eastern sea. It is not likely that Admiral Togo will permit even a torpedo boat to leave Port Arthur. His force is big enough to whip both squadrons together, but it is simpler to whip them singly, and no junction is now possible. The ships in the harbor are doomed as is the city. The only open question about them is whether they will be sunk by the Russians themselves or sent out to inflict what damage they can upon the Japanese fleet when it becomes plain that Port Arthur is about to be taken. It is not likely that Skrydloff, when he ventured out of Vladivostok, had any definite idea of effecting a junction with the Port Arthur squadron. The best he hoped for, in all probability, was to create a diversion for moral effect, and in that he was highly successful. Tokio serves notice upon Admiral Kamimura that it must not occur again.

"A STRATEGIC MISSION."
A hector-skoller retreat may be "a strategic mission," it seems. This description of a retreat, at all events, is used by a Russian correspondent of the Associated Press who witnessed the fighting at Vafangow. A retreat may well reflect credit upon commander and soldier. He is, as the old saying runs, a good general who knows how to retreat. As Russia has had to conduct many retrograde movements her lack of good generals who know how to retreat may be noticeable. The Russian commander who attempted to hold the Yalu did not know how to retreat. He lost his guns, and he exposed his disorganized troops to fearful punishment once they took the road to the rear. The Russian commander at Nanshan, who knew how to fight, did not know how to retreat. He, too, lost his artillery, and the guns were greatly needed for the defence of Port Arthur.
These circumstances make it appear strange that accounts of the campaign, coming from Russian sources, so frequently insist that the retreat was masterly, conducted like a parade, and all that. Concluding a vivid if somewhat confused narrative of the defeat at Vafangow, the correspondent writes: "The main force then began slowly to retreat towards Karsaints (thirty miles north of Vafangow) and at about 1 o'clock had accomplished its strategic mission." This reminds one of General Kuropatkin's plan to "lure the Japanese on." "The battle," says the correspondent, "has deflected considerable Japanese forces from Port Arthur." Evidently, too many for the good of the Russian relieving force, but not enough to in any way assist the beleaguered garrison. "The Russian shells bullets mowed the Japanese down like wheat," he writes. "The whole valley was strewn with their corpses, and the River Tassa ran red, but it was with Japanese more than Russian blood." For all that enough Japanese were left alive to pursue the routed enemy until the Rus-

General Stallenberg—and the correspondent—left on the last train. It solidified with the one ahead, because the general was in a hurry; but the correspondent indignantly denies that the collision was in a much greater hurry than his chief of staff who had caught the train ahead. So it goes. The Russian censors apparently permit no story to pass them which is not made as favorable as possible to the Russian cause. The result is, sometimes, that the work of explaining is a trifle overdone. These Russian press agents, verily, do protest too much.

Dondonald says that Canadians, at they believe the present preparations for war in Canada are sufficient, "are living in a fool's paradise." His essay on the military weakness of the confederation will be read with interest by such persons or people as may have designs upon our peace, if any such there be.
The essay, however, will not startle Canadians or give them any information which they did not already possess. They have been told repeatedly that there are in Canada only 40,000 rifles and practically no modern field guns, and that it would be utterly impossible, with the armament now on hand, to efficiently equip 100,000 men if they were called to the colors by some supreme emergency tomorrow. The country knows that, and it has supported the present government in its determination to increase the expenditures for militia purposes, and generally strengthen our system of defence. A people who pay the bills would not have sanctioned the tremendous expenditure Lord Dondonald would have had the government make in furtherance of the plans which he devised. A more moderate scheme was of necessity adopted for the present, and while there was no attempt at concealment of the facts, neither was there any frenzied advertising in detail of the weakness of the country such as must follow Lord Dondonald's manifesto and the discussion which will come in its train.

Lord Dondonald's latest utterance, like much that has been put forward by the politicians who hope to use him as a club with which to pound the government, is an attempt to shift the ground of discussion. Lord Dondonald was dismissed because of the speech he made at Montreal and his conduct after he was officially asked for an explanation of his attack upon Hon. Mr. Fisher. He should have resigned before he made that speech. He has not yet shown any evidence that his dismissal was not wholly justified, nor can he show any. That is the main question.
The defence of Canada is another question. Lord Dondonald has raised it in a manner and under circumstances which will of necessity focus such public attention here and beyond our borders—upon it. A distinguished and loyal soldier of the Empire, accustomed to think of some enemy as likely to be encountered next year or next week, might well feel profound anxiety lest forces so great as those lying dormant in the unorganized reserves of Canada be left too long without an effective nucleus of organization. He might well be impressed with the paucity of our arms as compared with the vastness of our interests. He might very properly regard it as a work of high importance and pressing urgency to create here a fighting machine as large and as effective as a peaceable and peace-loving country could afford as a war insurance. He could, with every excuse, insist that since we are to go in for soldiering at Port Arthur, we should have a complete armament in respect of rifles and field guns equal to that which we have in the world.
But a distinguished and loyal soldier should not have followed up his abortive attempt to dictate to the government of this country by taking the world into his confidence regarding our military weakness, and proclaiming his belief that we owe our national existence to the forbearance of our neighbors.

HOW IS IT HERE?
What of the life preservers on the river steamer and the Bay steamers and even the ferry boat? Are they like those on the General Slocum of which the New York Evening Post says:—"Pumps and fire hose failed to work, not a boat was lowered, not a life-raft floated, the life-preservers dragged down those who wore them. What help came to the fated vessel from outside, and accidental. The General Slocum, bearing the inspectors' certificate of full equipment, had no effective means of saving her own hull from fire or the life of a single passenger from drowning. We are not writing at random in this matter; the life preservers actually weighted down by the life-preservers that Inspector Lundberg declares in an interview were 'in good condition.' We know that these life-belts, when thrown into the water, sank like stones; when ripped open displayed a mixture of soggy cork and glue, no more buoyant than so much dirt."
A PLOT FOILED.
No one in this country was aware that Canada or even a clique of Canadians had been plotting against Newfoundland, but something of the kind must have been going on, for the St. John's Evening Telegram, after considerable stealthy scouting in the underbrush, leaps upon the plotters and belabors them, meantime emitting raucous cries of triumph or alarm, or both. It appears that the Canadian Club of Toronto had hitched a line to Newfoundland, and was about getting the windlass started to warp the Ancient Colony into the settling waters of Confederation when the Telegram man emerged from concealment and chopped the rope. Some of the plotters talked too much, or the captain cracked, or there was a traitor in camp. Anyway the plot has been foiled and the Telegram, as follower-in-chief, serves notice upon all concerned that Newfoundland stays where she is, as long as the cod is king. To quote a few spasms:
"Since Mr. Donald Morrison came off the Bench, rumors of Confederation have been rife. In Canada Mr. Morrison was received with open arms as the Apostle of Confederation. In 1904, he was to lead a party to the polls on a Confederation ticket. The bubble was pricked by

THE WHEAT CROP AND GOOD TIMES.
The wheat area in Manitoba and the Territories this year is greater than that of last year by about ten per cent—3,420,000 acres in all. Last year's crop in Manitoba was 40,116,000 bushels. The increase in the area planted should mean a total crop in Manitoba alone of more than 50,000,000 bushels. But the Manitoba average last year was only 16.42 bushels an acre, while in 1901 it was 25.1 and in 1902 twenty-six bushels. Those who are now attempting to estimate this year's crop say with reason that it may safely be predicted that the average yield will be much greater than last year. If we reckon this year's yield at twenty-six bushels to the acre the crop in Manitoba and the Northwest would be nearly 90,000,000.
If the average were no better than last

RULE OR RUIN.
The Dondonald-Fisher controversy enters a new phase with the publication by Lord Dondonald of a two-column expansion of his position and attack upon the government which dismissed him. The government which has done and is doing more than was ever done by any previous government to adequately prepare this country for its own defence without plunging the country into the expenses and excesses of militarism is, evidently, to be assailed for not immediately adopting a scheme of defence involving the expenditure of \$12,000,000, and seeking in vain to effect at one stroke that which must be effected by the yearly extension of the plan now being followed. Lord

year, the crop would be 86,000,000 bushels. If the yield per acre were midway between that of last year and that of 1902 the crop would reach 73,000,000 bushels, which itself would be tremendous. There is much reason to hope it will reach those figures. If it does even the spectre of "hard times" will disappear for some time to come. One or two bumper crops would give the country an immense and immediate impetus, stimulate wheat growing, increase the already great immigration, and push the country a long way toward the day when it could supply all Britain's demands for breadstuffs.
With but a small fraction of her wheat country under cultivation, and unbounded room for development in that direction, Canada may confidently count upon unparalleled development in the West. At this time, then, a glance at our nearest neighbors and greatest competitors in regard to wheat may be of interest. The Boston Herald, in an editorial on the American wheat outlook, indicates that the United States must expect a decreasing wheat crop hereafter. The Herald's statement that the wheat export of the Americans must be much less hereafter is particularly interesting to Canadians. The Herald says in part:—"It may be too soon to draw positive deductions from this experience of a few years; but it is not improbable that the zenith of the United States as a wheat and oats raising country has been reached, and it is clearly probable that this zenith has been passed for the United States as a wheat and oats exporting country. As our people are growing in number at the rate of at least a million a year, the domestic demand for wheat and oats must grow in corresponding ratio. We cannot afford to export, as it is said Russia has, the grain which our own people need for their every-day wants, and thus no one need be surprised if in ten years from this time it is found that the land in the United States devoted to wheat growing is considerably smaller than at the present time, and that our exports of wheat have fallen to a fraction of the volume of those shipments during the last few years. Twenty years from this time we may not only have ceased to be a wheat exporting country, but may in some degree be dependent upon foreign countries for our supply of this form of breadstuffs.
"Of course a good deal depends upon the market price of grain as to whether or not it is found profitable to raise it. It is assumed that we have enormous tracts of unutilized land in the United States which could be devoted to the work of producing wheat and oats; but seemingly the trend of emigration by farmers from the United States to the Canadian northwest would imply that the undeveloped land in this country is not of a character which lends itself to successful wheat growing. There are abandoned farms in New England which, if the West ceased to be a great shipper of wheat, might again be used for wheat growing, as they were two or three generations ago. But these small farms, even if they were the crop land of this country, are not of a character which lends itself to successful wheat growing. There are abandoned farms in New England which, if the West ceased to be a great shipper of wheat, might again be used for wheat growing, as they were two or three generations ago. 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