

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.
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S. J. McGowan, Bus. Mgr.

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Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.
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Sent by Mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 15, 1907

THE CHURCH AND REFORM
Prof. Magill, of Pine Hill College, holds very broad views on the subject of social reform, in its relation to the church and its work. We quote from the Montreal Witness report of his remarks before the Presbyterian General Assembly:

"He had included social reform in the curriculum of the college, and many men, including ministers and members of public bodies, had written him for information on social subjects. The whole trend of thought today, as shown by the growth of socialism, was towards social reform. No doubt brought about largely by the unequal distribution of wealth. It was a significant fact that the labor unions in Great Britain today had more members than all the Protestant churches. The work of the church today was hampered by social conditions. Poverty and slumdom had a meaning which the church must grasp in a larger sense of duty. The time had come when the church must see that the gospel of Christ had a chance given it in the moral uplifting of the community. He believed that there was not a living church today which did not realize that it has to face these problems."

Recognition of the fact which Prof. Magill states has led to the development of the institutional church in some cities of the United States, and to a much broader view of the duty of the church in its relation to the everyday life of the people, and the social problems which press for solution. Other-worldliness gradually makes way for a more realistic conception of that for which the church should stand.

FOR THE PEOPLE
The adoption of the Public Utilities Bill by the New York state legislature is a notable victory for Governor Hughes. He urged the enactment, and steadily resisted the influence of powerful corporations which sought to kill or maim a measure that would compel them to account to the public for their acts. The Albany correspondent of the New York Evening Post declares that it is "one of the most far-reaching reform measures that has ever passed an American legislature." From this writer we quote the following particulars relating to the new law, the scope of its operations, and the machinery provided:

It applies not only to the railroads, street railway and electric lines, express companies and gas and electric lighting companies doing business exclusively in the state, but to the business within this state of all railroads and other common carriers which enter the state at any point. The two commissions created by the act will have most sweeping powers in regulating the corporations affected. Under the new law four of the most important state commissions will pass out of existence. In their place will be two boards of five members each, all of whom are to be appointed by the governor, and these boards will have complete control of the regulations governing the transportation and lighting facilities of the state. One of the commissions will have jurisdiction in the four counties comprising the Greater New York, and the other in the remainder of the state. These two bodies will have complete and free-handed control, and will be held to enforce the regulations provided for in the measure. It will be for them to compel all corporations to give safe and adequate service at just and reasonable rates; prevent all rebates and discriminations in rates between different classes of shippers or passengers or kinds of traffic; to compel all common carriers to meet sufficient care and motive power to meet all requirements for the transportation of passengers and property which may be reasonably anticipated, and to see that every common carrier be held specifically liable for loss or damage due to delay in transit occasioned by negligence.

So sweeping a measure, if properly enforced, will not only be of vast benefit to the people in the state of New York, but will provide a valuable object lesson to other states and other countries. Governor Hughes, in common with President Roosevelt, holds that the rights of the people are of greater importance than those of the trusts, and he is not deterred by the outcry in Wall street from pursuing a course in line with his convictions.

A LIVELY SUBJECT
The humble and secretive but industrious and progressive rat has lately attained an unthought but quite remarkable prominence. The United States Department of Agriculture has published a history of the American rat, with much valuable information concerning its mode of life and methods of shortening the term of its existence. A comparative history of the tribe shows that in various countries the rat has attracted the attention of economists. This knowledge will perhaps be of some value to the wretched citizen who late at night hears wild scurrying or industrious gnawing over his head, or in the walls

or under the floor of his chamber. He will no doubt appreciate the following facts: "A rat will consume two ounces of wheat, corn or other grain a day, and costs 50 cents a year to maintain, leaving out the question of the vastly larger quantity of material it destroys in its hunt for food. Denmark places its rat maintenance fund at \$3,000,000 yearly, that of France is figured at \$40,000,000, and if there be allowed only one rat to each cow, horse, sheep and hog in the United States, a total value of cereals consumed alone is not far from \$100,000,000."

It is interesting to note that the rat came to America as an immigrant. Thus: "All rats have been immigrants to this country. The black rat was the first to arrive, he coming some 300 years ago. The common brown Norway rat came here about the time that our war of independence began, or in 1775. It drove out and supplanted the first arrival. In addition there is the Egyptian rat, which is a great sailor and infests ships, docks and other maritime property."

Quite amazing are the varied activities of the rat tribe. We quote: "Naturally the rat, while a lover of the cereals, is not opposed to other foods, and the damage it can do on occasion to other property is beyond calculation. Rats destroy textiles, leather goods and furniture, gnaw lead pipe and eat electric insulation. Of \$15,000,000 fire loss credited yearly to defective insulation, a large part is ascribed to be primarily due to rat damage. In addition they destroy eggs, poultry, song birds, and have been known to kill rabbits, pigs and lambs. It has been stated that elephants have a deadly fear of rats, and mice, which may be explained by the fact that they have been known to gnaw the feet of young elephants and cause incurable wounds. They also spread disease, the bubonic plague, for instance, having been carried from port to port by this nimble enemy of man. They are very prolific, breeding three to six times a year and having ten to fourteen in a litter. As the female breeds at the age of three months, it is calculated that one pair of rats progeny might, death losses excepted, amount to 25,000,000 in three years."

Summing up the whole matter, the Department of Agriculture recommends, in the first place, rat-proof construction of buildings; and, in the second place, enforced co-operation to kill off what is characterized as the most destructive rodent known to man. Obviously, if the progeny of one pair of rats might number 25,000,000 in three years the work of extermination is likely to be somewhat prolonged, and no time should be lost in baiting the trap.

UNIVERSITY PROGRESS
At its meeting tomorrow the University senate is expected to appoint men to fill the four professorships now vacant at that institution. These are the chairs of philosophy and economics, of physics, of natural science, and of chemistry and agricultural chemistry. It was unfortunate for the university that Dr. Bailey's retirement and the withdrawal of other members of the staff to work elsewhere should have to occur just at the time when there was soon in any case to be an addition of two new members to the teaching staff to take the chairs provided for by a portion of the increased government grant. In speaking of the chairs of forestry and the second chair in the engineering department, which were promised to the country in the Premier's speech before the House of Assembly.

This journal has for some years been a constant advocate of granting more money to the University for expansion along these lines and now heartily commends the step in advance so taken. It was so obviously needed, that the mere mention of it seemed to require no further argument for its support. In speaking so strongly and often of the development of this side of the University's activity, we were not oblivious of the fact that there is another side to that activity. There is the old story of the scholar Erasmus who, having obtained some money, said he would buy some Greek books first and then some clothes. It is essential to social progress in our day that a good number at least should display this spirit. But for the majority the necessities, such as time and money, make it inevitable for them first to care for the purely practical, for the instant pathway to their permanent career in life, and to take only as much culture by the way as may be.

It is, of course, open to regret that any man's broadest and sanest development should be sacrificed to the exigencies of his profession. But we all have to sacrifice something in performing the work of our daily lives, and it is a consolation that we can at the same time give the best we have to give and gain in doing it. So in first opening up a better opportunity for getting their permanent life-work with as little delay as possible, we feel every confidence that the government has made a wise act. Provision has thus been made for strengthening the engineering department by the addition of a second chair, for strengthening the department of science by making the separate chair of chemistry a permanency, and adding to it the feature of agricultural chemistry, and for founding the new department of forestry called for by a unanimous vote of the forestry convention last winter.

The rapid growth of the university during recent years will certainly be furthered by these changes. And they will be as the increase in the salaries of existing professors, also promised in the Premier's speech, will put the institution in a much better position. The salaries of all these professors ought, when they have been proved by some years' work in the University's service, to be large enough to put them at their ease in our own community and on an equal footing with professors of any university in Canada. The raising of the salary standard would tend to present such a kaleidoscopic rearrangement as a fortuitous combination of cir-

cumstances makes necessary in the staff this year. The suggestion has been made in some quarters that the extra money voted for the purpose of the establishing the forestry and agricultural chemistry chairs might well be devoted in part to strengthening other departments of the University. It would not be well even to consider any such use of the extra money now made available. To depart from the policy distinctly outlined in this matter would be a breach of faith. The proposed new courses are, it is agreed, those most needed at present, and the best friends of the University will expect that there will be no deviation from the line of advance marked out.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS
The discussion in the Presbyterian General Assembly recently on the orthodoxy of Rev. Dr. Gordon marks another notable gain for what may be termed the new theology. Long one of the most conservative of churches, the Presbyterian church is feeling the influence of the new thought, and men in the college and in the pulpit refuse to believe that there was an end of revelation when the ancient standards of belief relative to the books of the Bible were fixed. Heresy is not so terrible a thing as in former years. The conviction grows that in the realm of theology as in other realms the last word has not been spoken, and that there are yet to be made discoveries in the spiritual realm not dreamed of in the centuries past. It is no longer sufficient to brand a man as a heretic in order to have him cast forth from the church. A much wider latitude of belief in regard to non-essential points is tolerated, and it is discovered that rejection of some ancient beliefs does not necessarily lessen a man's spirituality or his effectiveness as an agent of reform and an exponent of the most truly helpful and religious life. The discussion of yesterday will tend somewhat to clear the atmosphere, and indicate the trend of thought among men accustomed to hard thinking, and the most serious habits of mind in relation to matters of faith and doctrine.

WHEAT EXPORTS
In the years 1900 and 1901, a little over fifty per cent. of the exports of wheat and wheat flour from the main wheat surplus countries of the world was from the United States. Last year it was only a little over sixteen per cent. In the same period, 1900 to 1905, inclusive, the percentage of Russian wheat exports increased from 17.2 to 30.3 per cent.; British India, from 0.4 to 6.2 per cent.; Argentina, from 17 to 18.8 per cent.; Australia, from 3.4 to 6.3 per cent.; and Canada, from 3.4 to 8 per cent. Here are the figures in millions of bushels and in percentages, as presented by the American Bureau of Statistics:

Year.	United States.	British India.	Argentina.	Australia.	Canada.
1900.	216.0	74.1	18.0	73.6	14.4
1901.	224.8	86.7	16.1	82.9	25.2
1902.	202.9	114.9	21.4	25.7	10.7
1903.	120.8	86.7	20.0	25.6	22.3
1904.	44.1	172.9	33.1	90.1	28.4
1905.	16.8	131.2	20.3	112.7	31.7

The same in per cents of total world's wheat exports:

Year.	United States.	British India.	Argentina.	Australia.	Canada.
1900.	60.1	17.2	0.4	17.0	3.4
1901.	62.5	18.7	0.5	18.2	3.6
1902.	48.6	24.6	4.6	5.6	2.3
1903.	32.0	28.0	6.0	6.0	3.6
1904.	22.6	34.3	16.4	17.8	7.8
1905.	16.3	30.3	6.2	18.8	8.0

Owing to the enormous wheat crop the United States last year it is estimated that the export for the fiscal year 1906 will prove to have been about 140,000,000 bushels, as compared with 107,000,000 bushels in 1905, but the most hopeful estimate of this year's crop does not indicate so large a surplus for 1907. And despite recent large crops the wheat surplus of the United States is not so large as it was some years ago.

"The crop of 1901, 748,000,000 bushels, was followed by exports of 235,000,000 bushels, while the crop of 1906 of 735,000,000 bushels, or only 35,000,000 bushels smaller, will leave an export of only about 140,000,000 bushels. Taking the three-year period, 1902-1904 and 1905-1907, the average annual production during the first period was 685,000,000 bushels and the exports (of both wheat and wheat flour), 186,000,000 bushels, or 27 per cent. of the crop, while during the last period the average production was 690,000,000 bushels and the exports (estimating the exports for 1907 at 140,000,000 bushels), only 94,000,000, or 14 per cent. of the crop. The average home consumption during the three years ending June 30, 1904, was 499,000,000 bushels, and during the last three years 501,000,000 bushels, or 62,000,000 bushels more. This is explained partly by the increase in population, but also by an increased per capita consumption."

It will be seen that Canada as yet contributes but a small percentage of the total of the world's wheat exports, but the conditions must rapidly change, there has been a great increase since 1900, and the increasing area of wheat lands under cultivation from year to year will soon make the comparative statement much more significant from the Canadian standpoint.

INHERITANCE TAXES
In his address at Jamestown's Exposition on Monday, President Roosevelt declared himself emphatically in favor of a graded inheritance tax, to overcome the evils resulting from conditions that produce enormous fortunes in a country where there is also the extreme of great poverty. Income tax evaders, he finds, have a tendency to bear heavily upon the honest as compared with the dishonest man, but he hopes yet to see one devised that many folk become a part of the system of federal taxation in the United States. He has no hesitation, however, in endorsing the inheritance tax. We quote:

"In my judgment, the inheritance tax is both a far better method of taxation, and far more important for the purpose I have in view—the purpose of having the swollen fortunes of the country bear in proportion to their size a constantly increasing burden of taxation. These fortunes exist solely because of the protection given the owners by the public. They are a constant source of care and anxiety to the public, and it is eminently just that they should be forced to pay heavily for the protection given them. It is, of course, elementary that the nation has the absolute right to decide as to the terms upon which any man shall receive a bequest or devise from another. We have repeatedly placed such laws on our own statute books, and they have repeatedly been declared constitutional by the courts. I believe that the tax should contain the progressive principle. Whatever any individual receives, whether by gift, bequest or devise, in life or in death, should, after a certain amount is reached, be increasingly burdened; and the rate of taxation should be increased in proportion to the remoteness of blood of the man receiving from the man giving or devising."

The president points out that the principle of this progressive taxation has been adopted in Switzerland, Great Britain, France and Germany. We quote again: "In Great Britain all estates worth \$5,000 or less are practically exempt from death duties, while the increase is such that when an estate exceeds five millions of dollars in value and passes to a distant heir, the tax is as high as 10 per cent. The government receives nearly 18 per cent. of the estate, under the progressive system, so much of an inheritance as exceeds ten millions of dollars pays over 20 per cent. to the state if it passes to a distant relative or 5 per cent. if it passes to a direct heir. In Germany very small inheritances are exempt, but the tax is so sharply progressive that an inheritance not in agricultural or forest lands which exceeds \$250,000, if it goes to distant relatives, is taxed at the rate of about 25 per cent. The German law is of special interest, because it makes the inheritance tax an imperial measure, while allowing to the individual states of the Empire a portion of the proceeds and permitting them to impose taxes in addition to those imposed by the imperial government. The French law has one feature which is to be heartily commended. The progressive principle is so applied that each higher rate is based only on the excess above the amount subject to the next lower rate. This plan is peculiarly adapted to the working out of the theory of using the inheritance tax for the purpose of limiting the size of inheritable fortunes, since the progressive increase in the rates, according to this mode, may be carried to the logical conclusion, and a maximum rate of nearly 100 per cent. for the amount in excess of a specified sum, without being confiscatory as to the rest of the estate. It is an equality of the rate would apply only to the amount above a certain maximum."

In conclusion the President gives excellent reasons for such a course as he advocates: "I do not believe that any advantage comes either to the country as a whole or to the individuals inheriting money by permitting the transmission in their entirety of such enormous fortunes as have been accumulated in America. Such a heavy progressive tax on the inheritance, in the shape of a tax on the inheritance, for thrift and industry have ceased to possess any measurable importance in the acquisition of the enormous fortunes of which I speak long before the tax would in any way seriously affect them. Such a tax would be one of the methods by which we should try to preserve a measurable equality of opportunity for the people of the generation growing to manhood. As the inheritance of money is not a species in which men are obviously not equal; but there is no reason why they should not be an equality of self-respect and of opportunity. The law, and at least an approximate equality in the conditions under which each man obtains the chance to show the stuff that is in him when compared with his fellows."

NOTE AND COMMENT
Conditions in Ireland must be far from reassuring to the government of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church has decided itself in favor of the principle of church union. It is a hopeful sign of the times. The town of Regina has voted by a large majority in favor of expending \$425,000 for pavements, granite sidewalks, sewerage, waterworks and electric light extension. A London cable states that the opposition in the House of Commons have decided to move a vote of censure on the cabinet for their attitude in the Imperial Conference. Saul Ste. Marie is to have a new technical school. The Ontario government has passed a grant of \$5,000 to aid in its erection, but it is expected the total cost will be about \$18,000 or \$20,000. The town will furnish a free site. "I never saw the rat look better, and crop prospects are splendid. An abundant harvest is assured if the remainder of the season continues normal." This says the Toronto Globe, was the opinion of Mr. D. B. Hanna, third vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Northern Railway, who has just returned from two months' work in the west, during which time he inspected the wheat area of a considerable portion of the country. The devotion of large fortunes to help purposes grows in favor in the United States. It is understood that a school in which women and girls shall be instructed in housework, trade, or any business suitable for women which shall "enable them to earn an independent and honorable living and teach them the nobility and dignity of industrial labor," is provided in the will of the late Mr. Frank B. Cotton, a banker, of Brookline (Mass.). "Advices have been received in Ottawa," says the Free Press, "which give the friends of the Hon. Edward Blake the gravest cause for apprehension as to his physical condition. It is stated that the recent attack of paralysis is the third stroke of the same kind from which he has suffered. The first was two years ago, when he was compelled to leave his parliamentary duties and go to Switzerland. Again last year he was stricken, and was compelled to come to Canada, where he sought rest for many months at Murray Bay and in Toronto. He returned to England against the wishes of his physicians,

and it is feared that his determination to fulfill his parliamentary duties has again overtaxed his strength." The feeling in favor of a union of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches is a growing one. At the meeting of the Congregational Union of Canada, in Hamilton, last week, the following resolution was adopted without dissent: "That this Union affirm its continued interest in the negotiations for union, its gratification at the report of the progress that has been received, and its sincere desire that the progress shall not cease until the goal of vital and effective union has been reached."

The Toronto Globe, in an article dealing with the financial situation in Canada, says: "There is still little indication of the ease in the money market which was at last placed the securities market in a comatose condition. Quite an amount of extensions of paper which matured in March was due on June 4 and these longer maturities appear to have been well met, while a number of extensions were asked on the new paper. Western payments are still far behind, but this condition does not excite much apprehension, in view of the high wheat market. Money is almost as tight as ever at interior points, as the wheat is not really more than moving yet."

Sir Frederick Treves, King Edward's favorite physician, made a striking speech in London last week. We quote from a cable report: "Sir Frederick declared that the time was not far distant when the bottles on doctors' shelves would be reduced to a very small number. Resort would be had to simple living, simple diet, and plenty of sun and fresh air. He looked forward to the time when people would leave off the extraordinary habit of taking medicine when they were sick. Referring to the discoveries in bacteriology, science and the great results achieved in the reduction of the mortality from infectious diseases, Sir Frederick said that he looked forward to the time when it would be as anomalous for persons to die of scarlet fever, typhoid, cholera, and diphtheria, as it would be for a man to die of a wolf's bite in England."

BOTH LEGS CUT OFF; HE COMES BACK HOME
John McLean Passed Through St. John on His Way to Antigonish. Totally disabled by the loss of both legs, a maritime province man who met almost worse than death in Hackettsburg, New Jersey, a few weeks ago, passed through here Wednesday on his way home to Antigonish. When the Boston train arrived last evening there seemed to be an unusually large number of passengers, among whom were many old people and young children. Kindly the brakeman handed each one down; then, going into the car, picked up John McLean, the disabled man, his arms and carried him from one train to the other.

McLean said that he belonged to Antigonish, but had been working with the Western Union Telegraph Company in New Jersey. While returning from work one day in April, in trying to jump a moving train, he had fallen beneath and both legs severed from his body. He had been in the hospital since, and had been provided with an artificial limb, but talking over the aid of two crutches was almost impossible.

BABY BOY DROWNED IN BACK BAY WATERS
Body of Three-Year-Old Child of James McLeese Found by Fishermen. News of the drowning of the three-year-old son of James McLeese, a fisherman of Back Bay, Charlottetown, was brought to the city Wednesday night. The little man had left his parents' home and was toddling about enjoying himself Monday afternoon in the shallow water of Back Bay harbor. The child was not missed and only a half hour or three-quarters after he had gone out of the house his dead body was found. A fisherman coming in to shore came across the little body twenty-five yards from the land. The wind was very high and it is thought drove the little fellow into the water. Mr. and Mrs. McLeese have the sympathy of all the neighborhood in the bereavement which has saddened their home.

NO ANNOUNCEMENTS TILL MR. FARRIS RETURNS
Premier Robinson Speaks of Government Appointments—Brood Mares Purchased. Premier Robinson, who was in the city Wednesday, when asked if any date had been fixed for the announcement of the names of the new members in the provincial government, said it was unlikely that any action would be taken until after the return of Mr. Farris, the commissioner of agriculture, from Europe. Mr. Farris, he added, was at present in France with Ora P. King, M. P., and expected to be home about June 25. Speaking of the purchases made by the commissioner, the premier said some thirty or forty brood mares had been secured in England. Mr. Farris had received material assistance in his work from Mr. Fife, an excellent judge of horseflesh in the old country.

What is perhaps one of the most exclusive decorations of the world is the Order of the Double Dragon. It is the sole order of the Chinese Empire.

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MARKED SUCCESS AT ROTHESAY CLOSING

Boys' College Athletic Events and Presentation of Prizes

JAMES PHILPS HAS WRIST BROKEN

Pole Breaks While He is Vaulting—Dr. White Gives \$50 for Trophy—Principal Moore's Very Satisfactory Address—Many Enjoy the Exercises.

Rothsay, June 11.—The sixteenth annual closing of the Rothsay College for Boys this afternoon was notable for the many prominent people in attendance, the large number of visitors from different sections of the province, the success of the athletic events and the satisfactory report of the principal, I. E. Moore.

The noon train brought many from the eastern stations on the Intercolonial and a large number from St. John. The city corporation was well represented, the mayor and his deputy being present besides Chamberlain Sandall and Hon. R. J. Ritchie. Among others noted on the grounds were ex-mayor W. W. White, Rev. Mr. Kuhning, Rev. Dr. W. O. Raymond, Judge Willich, United States consul, S. S. Hall, Rev. R. A. Armstrong, Rev. Messrs. Teed and Whalley, Daniel Stewart and Mathers, Edward Bates, Comm. Gilbert, J. B. Cudlip, L. B. Gerow, W. J. Starr, W. J. Power, H. F. Puddington, G. O. D. Oty and Mr. Whitman, of Antigonish.

The manufacture of the afternoon was the sports and the manner in which they were conducted, the promptness in calling the events and the good feeling shown in the contests reflected great credit upon the athletic committee—T. Malcolm McAvity, James W. Philips, Stanley E. Calhoun and James F. Adams. Their programme was complete and intelligible.

Marred by an Accident.
The senior pole vaulting was a fine contest which was unfortunately marred by an accident to James Philips, one of the most popular boys in the school, who had a bad fall because of a weak vaulting pole. His wrist was broken as a consequence. Dr. W. W. White, who was on the grounds, attended the young man, who was afterwards hurried away to the city in Gordon Taylor's automobile and examined by the family physician. Philips was allowed to return to the college to receive his medal as the champion senior athlete, and a lot of other prizes. He received a great cheer as he appeared upon the campus again just before the prizes were presented.

The showing made in the drill was most satisfactory and much praise was bestowed upon the boys. Col. White was present and the boys did well enough to please him. The City Cornet Band was in attendance and provided their usual sweet music.

The Work Told Of.
After the inspection, the ladies gathered about the tent and platform by the side of the campus to witness one of the most interesting features of the day—the presentation of the prizes. Upon the platform were Rev. Dr. Raymond and Mayor and Mrs. Sears with Principal Moore and Judge Willich and Hon. R. J. Ritchie with several reverend gentlemen and Mrs. G. R. White. Dr. Raymond made a happy opening speech, brief but pointed, and called upon Principal Moore to give his annual report to the visiting parents. The applause given to Mr. Moore by the boys was good evidence of his popularity. After extending a warm welcome to all the visitors he talked about the school in a frank and pleasant manner, told them the number of pupils was slightly less than attended the preceding year and accounted for it because of the increased fees without which it would have been impossible to carry on the work of the college with the same degree of efficiency and comfort. It was simply a choice between decreased efficiency and comfort and increased fees and they had preferred the latter.

He commented upon the good health of the school and in this connection paid a high compliment to the matron, Mrs. Steeves, who looked after the welfare of the boys so thoroughly. He spoke further of the work of the school, of three boys going to the Royal Military College and of four beginning examinations for McGill College tomorrow, which was in part the reason for the earlier closing of the boys' college this year. He impressed the importance of some of the subjects in the course of study, especially Latin, and was emphatic in favor of the good influence athletics exercised upon the life and character of a boy at school. There was no room in the college for a selfish boy.

The life of a pupil in Rothsay College was well balanced. They had thirty-four entries for the sports, their boys took part in the evening W. G. Pugsley was elected president, F. R. Taylor vice-president, H. Mackay secretary-treasurer, J. L. Learmonth assistant treasurer and an advisory committee consisting of W. H. Harrison, Dr. S. L. Emerson, C. G. Parter and Malcolm McAvity was appointed.

There was a discussion as to the best way to award the prize, made possible by the generosity of Dr. W. W. White, who gave \$50 for the purpose, and it was decided to procure a cup which would be awarded to the student making the best average in the school work and athletics.

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The manufacture of the afternoon was the sports and the manner in which they were conducted, the promptness in calling the events and the good feeling shown in the contests reflected great credit upon the athletic committee—T. Malcolm McAvity, James W. Philips, Stanley E. Calhoun and James F. Adams. Their programme was complete and intelligible.

Marred by an Accident.
The senior pole vaulting was a fine contest which was unfortunately marred by an accident to James Philips, one of the most popular boys in the school, who had a bad fall because of a weak vaulting pole. His wrist was broken as a consequence. Dr. W. W. White, who was on the grounds, attended the young man, who was afterwards hurried away to the city in Gordon Taylor's automobile and examined by the family physician. Philips was allowed to return to the college to receive his medal as the champion senior athlete, and a lot of other prizes. He received a great cheer as he appeared upon the campus again just before the prizes were presented.

The showing made in the drill was most satisfactory and much praise was bestowed upon the boys. Col. White was present and the boys did well enough to please him. The City Cornet Band was in attendance and provided their usual sweet music.

The Work Told Of.
After the inspection, the ladies gathered about the tent and platform by the side of the campus to witness one of the most interesting features of the day—the presentation of the prizes. Upon the platform were Rev. Dr. Raymond and Mayor and Mrs. Sears with Principal Moore and Judge Willich and Hon. R. J. Ritchie with several reverend gentlemen and Mrs. G. R. White. Dr. Raymond made a happy opening speech, brief but pointed, and called upon Principal Moore to give his annual report to the visiting parents. The applause given to Mr. Moore by the boys was good evidence of his popularity. After extending a warm welcome to all the visitors he talked about the school in a frank and pleasant manner, told them the number of pupils was slightly less than attended the preceding year and accounted for it because of the increased fees without which it would have been impossible to carry on the work of the college with the same degree of efficiency and comfort. It was simply a choice between decreased efficiency and comfort and increased fees and they had preferred the latter.

He commented upon the good health of the school and in this connection paid a high compliment to the matron, Mrs. Steeves, who looked after the welfare of the boys so thoroughly. He spoke further of the work of the school, of three boys going to the Royal Military College and of four beginning examinations for McGill College tomorrow, which was in part the reason for the earlier closing of the boys' college this year. He impressed the importance of some of the subjects in the course of study, especially Latin, and was emphatic in favor of the good influence athletics exercised upon the life and character of a boy at school. There was no room in the college for a selfish boy.

The life of a pupil in Rothsay College was well balanced. They had thirty-four entries for the sports, their boys took part in the evening W. G. Pugsley was elected president, F. R. Taylor vice-president, H. Mackay secretary-treasurer, J. L. Learmonth assistant treasurer and an advisory committee consisting of W. H. Harrison, Dr. S. L. Emerson, C. G. Parter and Malcolm McAvity was appointed.

There was a discussion as to the best way to award the prize, made possible by the generosity of Dr. W. W. White, who gave \$50 for the purpose, and it was decided to procure a cup which would be awarded to the student making the best average in the school work and athletics.

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