# The Rews.

ST. JOHN. N. 3., JUNE 12, 1993. 

DISHONEST METHODS Practically spacking, the proclamation issued a few days ago by the Manitcha government regarding provision for fuller and fairer veters' lists is of little value, save as a confession by Mr. Roblin and his colleagues that they can no longer defend the method of making the lists in Manitoba and that there is immediate need of improvement. That improvement, cays the Manitoba Free Press, this tensibly to provide, by allowing the

permission amounts to very much. The act explicitly declares that the on the day following. The Free Press explains that the time of the Manitoba judges up to July 1 is practically all taken up, three of the constituencies having their courts of revision fixed for June 30. Adjournments in most cases are impossible on account

tings. mands of justice are that the judges should have the right to adjourn not only from time to time, but also from place to place, and that the right should not be cut off on July 1, but should continue as long as necessary after July 1 until the lists are fully and fairly revised; that the judges right to register voters who appear before them in Winnipeg and Brandon; and that they should be given power to receive and deal with protests filed against the names in the present Winnipeg and Brandon lists, which are

not rightfully on these lists. Since the Conservatives at Ottawa judges these powers it could not be done by a provincial order-in-council. Legislation by the Dominion Parlia-

there cannot be a full and fair expression at the polls of the will of the electors of Manitoba.

Yet this is exactly what the Federal opposition led by Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster are doing their best to pre-

## LAW REFORM

Lawyers, to their credit, have been chiefly responsible for the persistent demand heard in most civilized countries for law reform. Whatever the gain to them in the legitimate practice of their profession there is a popular conviction that much of the prolonged litigation of the present day with its consequent monetary reward would be unnecessary if certain alleged corfusions of legislation were removed. The average citizen of peaceful disposition and small possessions is not in a position to fully appreciate and value such an end. And ordinary common halted at the outset of his career by threatened vested rights! And vested rights everywhere and always have the disposition to defend themselves and popular prejudice to assist them in their defense. Western people are not nclined to question the ancient history nor yet the absolute justice of a socalled vested right. That possession has been acquired in accordance with meet now in Fredericton and now in existing law or subsequently sanction- St. John to discuss the affairs of the ed is enough. The man of the occident | whole province. That they togother whatever else he may lack has a very constitute that mystery called a govgood working knowledge of the mean- ernment and that they individually are ing of the verb "to have" in all its various moods and tenses and in, all not enable them to do the impossible. its material applications. There is a strong popular conviction that a legal right to possession constitutes an absolute right. Any changes of existing legislation have to reckon with every assailed privilege, aided and abetted by a well-established and vigorous popular prejudice. It is small wonder therefore, that law reformers go softtv. if they go at all.

justments would be revolutionary and undertaking. The government has not were hence impossible. To examine acted hastily. Expert opinion, which the pedigree of every possession would in all great works of engineering, is of place a shameful blot upon many an escutcheon. To demand that legal possession should be based upon absolute right would grievously disturb the F. R. S., who has spent so much time favored of the world. But vested exploring Hudson Bay and gathering data concerning the territory through rights oscasionally become arrogant which any railroad to that outlet niust and give offense to popular sentiment. pass. Dr. Bell speaking of this under The reformer will do well in going soft- taking, which during the open months ly to corry a voig stick that in these will save Western Canada some thoumoments of popular ladignation justice sand miles in rail transportation, says msy have a weapon to wield and an that both the Bay and Strait are re-

original intention shall be expressed may be encountered in correcting the mistakes of our predecessors we may assume some responsibility for our own errors. That technical quibbles play the part they do in the litigation that it could mean definitely and pre- linvariably met with. cisely what it is intended to mean ought not to be beyond the bound of "gold brick" proclamation with its sist that the law court be saved that is greatest at the mouth of the Nelson maker. udger to adjourn the court of revision

It is well, perhaps, that the happenrevision of the lists must be finally man little time wherein to reflect upon and depth of concluded by the first of July, and the imperfections of the established strength of its tides, probably keep it timetables prepared by the courts of order of things in general and the adrevision by the government and an ministration of the affairs of the Prov- learn or observe, there appeared reanounced in a proclamation issued some ince of New Brunswick in particulars time ago, are so arranged that with The constant experience with a world right be navigated and the land apthe necessary time for travelling they of compromise and coercion leads to a preached by steamships during an will allow of but few adjournments, submissive if somewhat reluctant con-As the people of Manitoba are well sent to the doctrine that things must aware these timetables, which have be as they are, even if they are not frequently been published, provide in ideal. We learn to accept that which several cases for courts being held by is mysteriously given with peaceful the same judge in one constituency contentment. With some it may be one day and in another constituency the content of satisfaction, with others the content of indifference, with others the content of laziness, and with still others the content of inability, but with all it is the content that makes toward peace. But there come rare moments when

even the most prosaic man breaks the bondage of dull routine and dreams of of the manner in which the timetables better conditions and institutions. To are framed. And in the cases when secure the administration of the afthe occurrence of unoccupied days in fairs of the province we have in the the timetables gives room for adjourn- course of time evolved certain methods ment there is no time for adequate and institutions. That these same mepublic notice of such adjourned sit- thods and institutions are not perfect is manifest in the fact that we have ern exporter. No one will deny the assertion made yet to develop the natural resources by the Free Press that the plain de- which we have at our disposal. When ever an expert comes into our midst he, either in the blunt phrase of plain-spoken man or in the elaborate. and studied language of a courtier tells us that we are not measuring up to democracy was not yet a disturbing our possibilities. We have not developed all our farm lands, nor have we taught our children how to make the with their personal feelings. But in most of their agricultural opportushould have restored to them the nities. Our forests and our mines, our fisheries and our factories are to the mind of the expert a condemnation of our progress. Without discounting the worth of the work that has been accomplished we must take fair ac-

count of our failures. Politicians and political parties get in all probability, about all the blame began their work of obstruction in the they deserve. But it is a fair question House of Commons it has frequently to ask whether the present, institutions been pointed out by leading journals of government are those best calculated to give even ideal politicians the government were willing to give the know what we get. Because of our the great peace-maker of the present limited resources we have formed the time. We can readily believe that there habit of so rewarding the men who do are Englishmen, and distinguished ment is necessary in order to secure the work of administration that in no Englishmen at that, who would not in these powers to the judges, and every single case do we receive or deserve France or Germany or Russia allay citizen of Manitoba who desires full the individual attention of any mem- suspicion and create an honest desire and fair lists has the right to look ber of the government. It would seem for friendship. But without power to to the Dominion Parliament to exact to be about all one manacould well ac- make or break treaties, King Edward complish to administer the affairs of by his own personal ability creates in As the Sun has said before, the any one department of the local gov-Dominion government, for its own ernment, and yet it is evident that no understanding and co-operation. credit, cannot afford not to make this department offers its head sufficient reprovision for proper judicial revision ward to enable him to give its work his sador of the lists. Without such revision full time. As a consequence a good Bryce has exercised an influence quite deal of the worksof administration re- beyond his official accomplishment. ceives the partial attention of men who During his residence in the country he have no special technical knowledge has given himself to constant mingling of the work they are supposed to su- with many people, he has appeared perintend. The work of government is and spoken on almost countless occadone in the odd spells which the mem-

ing a living. So long as such a condition exists it will not greatly matter what political party holds power; we will always discover that the aggressive work demanding special knowledge and earnest application, will not be done. The remedy is not easy to find. An enlarged income is not in sight. But there is always the possibility of economising in numbers rather than in of Englishmen share his sentiments? cash. A reduction of the government quantitatively might produce a gratifying result qualitatively. Moreover, money saved by such a reduction might very well be used in the employthe demands of the case. But it does | ment of trained experts in the departnot require a highly trained intelli- ements that at the present time need gence to recognize the fact that the development. No man has done more agitation for law reform is more fre- for the agricultural development of the quent than the actual attempt to reach Dominion than Prof. Robertson and yet he has never held political posiopportunity for the display of good sense will offer satisfying instruction | tion. The expert with a trained brain on the cause of such hesitation. The is at the disposal of the government if sonal qualities succeeded where noththe government has brains enough to ing else would have sufficed.

tunity to work. their odd moments a few busy men entitled to the term "Honorable" does

## THE HUDSON BAY ROAD

The wisdom of the Dominion government in promoting the road to Hudson Bay is becoming more and more ap-Interior gives doubting ones a differ-It is apparent that wholesale read ent opinion of the practicability of the the utmost value, has been sought. That it is generally admitted that the Deep water surrounds the islands near confusing.

law reform that is most needed is a the cast side of the bay, with a wide statement of existing legislation which channel leading up the centre of St. shall so remote confusion that the James Bay. Dr. Bell reiterates his previous statements that the main beyond the possibility of doubt or body of the great bay is entirely withechnical quibble, is an indication of out shows, reefstor islands. The depth. the way in which reformer may most he finds, is very uniform over most of hopsfully work. Whatever difficulty the bay, and nowhere does it present any great irregularities. It averages

about seventy fathoms throughout, despening to one hundred and upwards approaching the outlet of Hudson strait; while in the strait itself the of the day is in a large part due to the about one hundred to upwards of slovenimers of law makers. We may three hundred fathoms. The botso charitable in our judgments of the tom appears to consist almost every dead, but we cught in the interests of where of boulder, clay and mud. Nes justice to be exacting in our demands the shores a stiff clay, affording good from the living. To write a law so holding ground for anchors, is almost

Continuing, Dr. Bell says: "Along the west coast of the bay the possibility. Instead of looking to our rise and fall at spring tides amounts law courts to effect in the course of to about eleven or twelve feet, on an time a sort of working compromise out average, and is pretty uniform, diminof legislative confusion, we should in- ishing somewhat towards the south. It necessity by the precision of the law- river, where it reaches about fifteen feet. The tides are lower all along the east side of the bay. In the strait

there is a very good tide. The judges will not find that this THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT "The bay is open, all the year round; and there does not seem to be much evidence that the strait is entirely ings of each day leave the average closed at any season. The great width open all winter." From all that he could son to believe that the strait and bay average of over four months each year. or from the middle of June till near

the end of October. Commander Gordon, Lieut. Schwatka of the United States Navy, A. P. Low, F. R. G. S., and other eminent geol gists and explorers, have all endorsed the opinions of Dr. Bell. They are unmous in saying that the feeling generally existing in Canada that great difficulty will be met with in navigating at the mouth of the bay is errone-Then one must not be unmindful of the great expanse of valuable country that will be opened up for settlement when the railroad is completed to

Churchill The new road will be a great asset to the Dominion and will be hailed with everlasting delight by the West-

# THE PEACE-MAKERS

In the days of old before the people ruled or had the desire to rule, when dream, kings are reported to have made war or made peace in accordance these days of government by the people we, supposedly at least, have changed our methods of national intercourse and now rely upon the truth of principles rather than on the agreeableness of our kings. . Such theoretically is the case, but practically we have not departed from the ancient custom. When we desire peace we depend upon the persuasive powers of specially qualified diplomat.

We have recently had abundant evithe province. Whatever we need, we Edward, of course, must be reckoned

In a lesser way the present ambasto the United States, James sions and everywhere he has conveyed bers of the government find in the the impression that the representative midst of the very serious task of mak- of the British Empire understood and valued the life of the United States and felt a genuine interest in all that

pertained to her welfare. The success of such personal effort s not difficult to understand even though it is illogical. Why should any citizen of the United States suppose that because Mr. James Bryce happens to understand and appreciate American ideals that therefore the majority The reason is not apparent, but the fact is the same. An agreeable and likeable representative goes much further in making toward peace between nations than any amount of argument and protestation.

Recently we havehad an exhibition of the power of man to overcome a different situation in the work of Mr. W. L. MacKenzie King. His mission in the East and in England gave ample judgment or tact. And these same peremploy him and give him free oppor- All of which signifies that good feeling between nations must be finally But things are as they are. Years the result of good-feeling between reago Mr. Hazen saw the thing to do and presentative individuals. A tactless with the zeal of an opposition en- ambassador will still make bad feeling thusiast vowed that such would be his which may result in war. Blessed intask. But things are as they are. In deed are the peacemakers. Whatever their peculiar power, whether sound digestion or large-mindedness, or both, sensible governments will commit their perplexing international problems to

# THE POLICE RECRUIT

their hands.

The breaking in of a new policeman is apparently a rather complicated ask-at least it must result in some confusion to the new recruit. Where he receives his initial instructions wo do not know, but from recent happenings he apparently sallies forth with that in order to carry out successfully the conviction that he ought to exer- the campaign for temperance and cise a sort of fraternal watch- moral reform, the work must begin in care over the people committed to his the public schools. keeping. The good behavior of citizens must be a sore trial to his newlyfound sense of authority. Small wonder, therefore, that he should under the watchful eye of his vigilant chief sity, emphasizing that social moral come over solicitious and attempt to find faults where no faults exist. It nation of ris other superior. After wrong is blackened. This he proclaimawhile he will become a veteran and ed as the only dectrine that is true.

### THE SEAMEN'S MISSION

The laying of the corner stone of the new building in course of erection for the use of the Seamen's Mission marks a new stage in the development of that very necessary and very worthy work. numbers of sailors creates an oppor-tunity for the display of friendliness. which could not be improved by the which unimproved leaves the homeess sailors an easy prey to the men tertainment for them. The present nanagement have done excellent work under exceptionally unfavorable conditions. be even more useful than in the One may recognize the insidious dan

### ---CANADA'S CENTURY

"geography" was against their efforts to develop a national transportation graphical and economical conditions traffic east and west to and from Canadian ports, instead of northerly and southerly to and from American ports, particularly those on the Atlantic seaboard. Yet Canada has pursued her policy of national development and here is the result, as admitted by the New York Sun:

"That the nineteenth century belongsuffering from the competition of Montreal, with the result that the White Star Line has withdrawn five of its freighters from the service at this port. Other lines have taken similar action. Two and one-half cents can be saved on each bushel by shipping by way of Montreal, and the grain trade will follow the line of least resistance "It remains to be seen what action can be taken to bring this trade back to the United States. The steamship

officials want reductions in railway charges to overcome the present advantages of Montreal. This presup-poses the willingness of the shipping men to do their share. Yet if the natural advantages are with the Canadian port the effort to compete with it by means of artificial stimulation is not likely to be successful in the long run "Has Canada's century begun?" asks The Sun. And the trend of traffic answers.

### ----THE PROVINCE AND THE MONEY MARKET

interviews, issued by Mr. Hazen and so effectively as by education, planned Mr. Flemming, have been giving great for this purpose, in the homes of the praise to the Government for its notable feat in making arrangements for the revival of last year's London loan on terms more favorable than those secured by Premier Robinson-5 per cent. net. The Sun will withhold its congratulations until these terms are definitely announced—they are wonder-fully slow coming—and contents itself usual, the western farmer who sufin the meantime with pointing out that fered last year, began to take encourthe condition of the money market is agement; the business men not only vastly different today from what it in the west, but in the east as well, was a year ago; and that, if money began to figure on better times. From can be borrowed now more cheaply the time when the first seed was than then, the wisdom of the late planted in southern Alberta until the add vastly to the wealth of those who medical convocation, June 12th. Dr. government in negotiating a short present there has not been a single term rather than a long time loan is set-back to the rapid growth, which amply justified.

show the people that this reduction ing grain. has been due to his influence and to the change of government in New sunshine have promoted the growth Brunswick he will find it difficult to convince them that he or his government is entitled to credit for any reduction he may be able to obtain in the interest rate on the new loan. It is possible, you know, that influences other than the late administration's defeat may account for the world-wide reaction from the recent financial stringency.

If Conservative organs are wise they terially improved. will, instead of boasting of successes not yet achieved, labor to prepare public opinion for smaller improvement in the interest rate New Brunswick must pay than is warranted by the general improvement in the money market. For, a year ago, when the province was able to negotiate a 5 per cent. loan in a panicky market, its admitted debt was only about \$3,000 .-000. In the effort to discredit its predecessors, the present government has calculated the debt at about \$10,000 .-000 now, reckless of the fact that a province with a debt ten times its revenue cannot be as sound as one with a debt less than one-third that sum. In their recent visit to the money changers, Mr. Flemming and Mr Hazen were bluntly confronted with these political assertions of theirs and says credible report, were informed that these assertions must be taken, into account in estimating the price the province must pay for future loans. What the price the people must pay in this connection for the political satisfaction these honorable but vindictive gentlemen have obtained from lambasting their opponents, is not yet made known; but their friends will play the part of prudence in breaking the news gently.

EDUCATION V. LEGISLATION Rev. Dr. Chown spoke words of truth and sober common-sense when he told the Methodist Conference yesterday same principle, in a different form, in an address a week or so ago to the

graduating class of Princeton Univerprogress depends upon the individual. Morality, he pointed out, is of necess natural, but it is a nuisance. But sity individual, not corporate. Men the confusion of the recruit must be are bad, not societies. Wrong is concomplete when he listens to the di- ceived in the individual heart, not in tion, fibroid tumors, irregularities, erse Judgment of his recognized boards and committees and legislatures, superiors. The bewildered recruit must and those who participate stain themwonder why he must obey a superior selves with the same iniquity with whose command ensures the condem- which the author and originator of the markebly free from rocks and shoals. will understand things which now seem and the only doctrine that will rectify and purify modern society, and he health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

bade his hearers look to conscience,

This saying, that you cannot legislate morality into a people, is not new, but was never more acceptable and The constant presence in the city of the evils of intemperance, of impurity timely than just now. Great though and of political corruption appear to one who views them in the mass, the adividual effort of private citizens, and tendency of many, if not the majority. of individuals is to view them in their individual application, if not charitwho make a business of providing ensomewhat cynical. Ome admit the curse of drunkenness, admit the national menace that With a new and up-to-date exists in the drink traffic and still plant, conveniently situated at the not feel that a man who takes a drink water front their work will certainly is a criminal, or even a great sinner.

ger to the state that lies in corrupt political practices and still smile cynically at the tricks of the politicians and abate none of his friendship for his fellow church-member who he For years it has been held before knows, handles some of his party's the eyes of Canadian optimists that "wad." And it is vain, while such conditions exist, while the opinion of individuals, which in the mass is pubsystem, handling Canadian trade lic opinion, leans this way, to hope for which reflect public opinion; or from spelled defeat for any attempt to run legislation which parliaments, under sectional pressure, may enact in ad-

vance of public opinion.

The point of attack for any campaign of social or political reform is the individual, the unit of the bady political and social-particularly the individual in his youthful stage, when ed to the United States and that the thought are forming. Through the twentieth would be Canada's has been avenue of the public schools the forces the jubilant attitude of the Canadians of reform have open access to the for ten years and more Now the citadel they hope to win. Teach the grain, carrying trade of New York is boys and the girls, by means of lessons carefully expounded by trained and earnest instructors, the evil of intemperance, the effects of drink physically and morally and the heavy handicap sumes; stimulate in them the desire for cleanliness, and manliness and show them the danger of bad politics to their country's highest interests; train them, in short, to be good citizens, as well as to read and to write and to cipher and in a generation a condition of public opinion will have been created which will provide the same demand for and enforcement of meral laws as that which now demands and enforces laws for the protection of person and property.

There will always be sin and sinners, we fear-always weak men and vicious men, else there would be little use for saints. Society cannot eliminate these; but it can raise and is raising the level of decent living so that the place of vice shall be continually more ignoble and undesirable—so that continually doing, without interfering with right the incentive to social virtue, political honor and personal cleanliness and The provincial Conservative press, temperance shall be increased. And on the strength of self-congratulatory by no means can this be accomplished people and in the public schools.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS The crop reports which come from the Canadian west must be gratifying to people all over Canada. With the means so much to those who live upon against. Roosevelt is the enemy of Montreal, and will enter upon his work When the loan was made last year the plains. Rain has fallen when it the Bank of England discount rate was was needed; the sun has shone when 5 per cent.; now it is half that-2 1-2 it was most beneficial and the weather per cent. Unless Mr. Flemming can still continues excellent for the grow-

The abundant rains, alternated with wonderfully. Authentic reports ceived by the Sun state that the fall wheat is in some places from twenty inches to two feet high. Indeed, in one district, it is said to average thirtyfive inches and to be starting to head. This is unusual.

The crop prospects are almost phenon enally bright, and taken in conjunction with other circumstances the investment atmosphere should be ma-If the crop materializes there will be



More proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures

Miss M. R. Morin, 335 Ontario St., Montreal, writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I was in very poor health and doctored for months, receiving very little benefit. I had lost all ambiti nervous, and subject to dizzy spells and painful periods each month "A friend suggested Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as the proper medicine for me. I procured a bottle of this remedy and began taking, and before it was finished, I felt

so much better that I continued its use

and gave it a thorough test, with the

result I am to-day well and a much

healthier girl than I was three years

ago. I have no more painful periods, dizziness or nervous troubles." Dr. Woodrow Wilson enunciated the FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN. For thirty years Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceraperiodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indiges-

tion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it? Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice.

not law, for reforms.

exceptional activity in the fall and winter. So far the farmers of the west have met their obligations in a very satisfactory manner. The country is growing in wealth, and as a result husicess conditions will become steadier.

TAFT AND ROOSEVELT

It is not likely that Banker Clews of New York voices the true sentiments he describes President Roosevelt as a conscientious and pariotic executor; a ever, when he says that Wall Street | Baptist church on Sunday. will welcome Taft, if he is elected President, as an improvement over ton, dean of the divinity department Roosevelt simply because they believe of Chicago University, and Miss Marhe is a little easier.

through Canadian channels; that geo- permanent remedy from parliaments predicts that Taft will continue to do damage. to other nations as well. Mr. Clews through the roof, doing considerable as Roosevelt has done; that the poli- Mrs. J. J. Coulter White and family cles inaugurated by McKinley's suc- are spending the summer at Ellerscessor will be pursued; that Taft's house, Hants Co. Miss Polley of St. firmness may be equal to Roosevelt's John is with them. and his methods no less effective. The average American tax-payer will hope toria Hospital, Montreal, is in Wolfthat this prediction will come true. ville for a few days visiting his father, But Taft must follow in the footsteps | William Chpman, Dr. Chipman has of a man whose feats are difficult. He been enjoying a fishing trip on the may have quite as much determina' Restigouche. tion; he may have all the qualities of Mrs. Sidney Cranley has returned an able fighter; he may be quite as home after spending two months visitforcible as Roosevelt, but there is ing friends in New York and Norapt to be this difference, Roosevelt, wich, Conn. in whatever he does, takes the public into his confidence. He decides upon his course, tells the people about it He will also visit Maine to arrange for and performs his duty. Taft is more the settlement of the estate of his secretive. The public will probably brother, the late Rev. George Tufts. in business life the drinking man as- know what he does after he has done it, not before. But there is no John to be present at the closing exgreat cause for alarm in this respect. ercises of Netherwood Ladies' School honor; instil into them patriotism, and The essential thing is, that Taft and at Rothesay. Roosevelt have ideas much the same, that they are working towards the (chaplain) spent a few days here last same end. During the Roosevelt regime the

> interests of the common people, were the permaanently in Wolfville. being guarded with eternal vigilance by a man who seems always to bear been spending a few days here at the in mind that Liberty is Freedom duly home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. regulated by law. While the absolute R. Bill. need of such regulations in the great Mrs. D. W. Crandall has gone for a concerns of American business life has few weeks to Bridgewater to visit her always been obvious to Roosevelt, he daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Freeman. has not been unmindful of the fact Dr. McKenna and Mr. Creighton, that these regulations should be di- manager of the Union Bank, have doing, or checking legitimate enter- Mrs. (Dr.) Lawrence has gone to St. prise in any way, He has been able John, where she will spend the sumto perceive that there is danger in mer at the home of her father, Senthe concentration of vast power, and ator Ellis. Her daughters are visiting enormous amounts of money, or its at Margaretville and will join her later. equivalent, in comparatively few Mrs. Frank Doull of Halifax, who hands, for he knows that these might has beeen visiting friends here, has rejoin hands in an unfloly alliance to turned home. crush competitors and create panic so Miss G. B. Robinson of the Woas to acquire railways, securities and man's Exchange has gone to Chester other properties at panic prices at the to spend the summer. expense of the common people. As Mr. Clews pointed out to the Maine very enjoyable tennis tea bankers, a conspiracy to lock up money in Wall Street for the purpose of creating a panic in the stock market, might be entered into by financial institutions and speculative multi-millionaires, and the result be graduate of Acadia '03, was awarded disastrous to thousands, while it would engineered the disaster. This is exact- Chipman has received an appointly, what Mr. Roosevelt has worked ment in the Royal Victoria Hospital, unscrupulous trusts and he would be July 1. He is now visiting at his a bold man who would deny that home at Chipman's corner. Roosevelt's crusade against those bodies has not brought untold good to his countrymen. He has builded better | Yale, with his wife-nee Louise Hat-

tie)-has gone to Europe for study in than most of them know And in all this work Mr. Rooosevelt the German schools has found a warm supporter in Secretary Taft. The latter is the same enemy of dishonest corporations. He probably knows as much about the nation's affairs as Roosevelt. He will indoubtedly endeavor to carry out the same policies. His methods of doing so are likely to be somewhat differentperhaps less spectacular-that is all. AN ALLEGORY.

Anon. When Eve had led her lord astray, And Cain had killed his brother. The stars and flowers, the poets say, Agreed with one another To cheat the cunning tempter's art, And teach the world its duty, By keeping on its wicked heart Their eyes of light and beauty.

A million sleepless lids," sai dthey, Will be at least a warning-The flowers can keep watch by day. The stars from eve till morning.'

O'er hll and prairie, field and lawn, Their dewy eyes upturning, The flowers keep watch from redd'ning dawn

Till western skies are burning. Alas! Each hour of daylight tells A tale of shame so crushing, Some turn as white as sea-bleached

shells, And some are always blushing. and when the patient stars look down, Their light on all discovers

The traitor's smile, the murderer's

frown.

The lips of lying lovers, They try to shut their saddening eyes, And in the vain endeavor We see them twinkling in the skies, And so they wink forever.

OUR GROUCH.

We are tired of the florid sentences and sick of the glowing line, Of adjectived praises weary, for some cold hard sense we pine use with the vivid description of June brides utterly "sweet," And "lovely" and "blooming" "handsome" and "dainty", and also "petite."

crave for a novel sensation to break the unbearable strain And so hanker to read in the papers of a bride who is actually plain. are weary of female beauty dished up by a venal press, nd ,we long for the truth with lenging which we cannot somehow express.

there never a bride, we ask you, not exactly a female peach? Are the plain girls perched on ladders

too far for the grooms to reach? e've a grouch that is good and proper, we know 'twill the ladies

But we crave to hear of a bridelet with a face that would stop a

# WOLFVILLE PERSONALS

WOLFVILLE. June 22.-Rev. L. D. Morse returned last Wednesday from great apostle of the square deal; one Hamilton, N. Y., where he has been of the best heads the nation has ever attending Colgate University. He had. He is undoubtedly right, how- preached morning and evening in the Mrs. Burton, wife of Dr. E. D. Bur-

garet Townshend of Los Angeles are If Tafe becomes President there is spending a few weeks with their sister no reason to doubt that he will conduct | here, Mrs. Howard Barss. the affairs of his country in a manner The barn of W. H. Chase was struck that will prove satisfactory, not only by lightning during the storm on Sat-

to the people of the United States, but | urday, June 13th. The bolt passed

Dr. Walter W. Chipman of the Vic-

Prof. J. F. Tufts has gone to Boston to be present at the Harvard closing.

Miss Hilda Tufts has gone to St.

Rev. B. H. Thomas of Dorchester

Dr. J. W. Manning, formerly of Sta American people have rested safe in John, has purchased the Bishop propthe assurance that their interests, the erty on University avenue and will set-

Philip Bill, barrister, of Truro has

The Wolfville tennis club held a

grounds of Dr. and Mrs.DeWitt on Monday afternoon. The funds raised are to be used in enlarging the tea house on the grounds of the club. R. Leverettt Chipman of Cornwallis, the degree of M. A., C. M. at McGill Prof. A. R. Richardson, Acadia '98. Lawrencetown, assistant professor at

# IS THE DANGER REALIZED?

How few people realize the vast amount of ill-health that arises from absorption of Catarrhal Poisons into the system. Languor, sleeplessness, loss of appetite and indigestion are requently caused by Catarrh, which f unchecked paves a certain way to tuberculosis. Better inhale into the lungs, nose and air passsages the purifying healing vapor of Catarrhezone. This simple treatment permanently stops Catarrh, gives ease to Asthma, Bronchial Irritation and Chest Colds. Head and throat are cleared stuffiness in two minutes, bad reath and ringing ears are stoppedvery trace of Catarrhal cold is cured nce and for all. Be advised, use Catarrhozone-clear all taints of congestions from your nose, throat and lungs. All dealers sell Catarrhozone 25, 50 and \$1.00 sizes, the latter being guaranteed.

# ROY HAD INTIMATE ACQUAINTANCE WITH AFFAIRS OF THE BANK

ST. JOHNS, Que., June 23 .- At this fternoon's session of the preliminary investigation into the charges brought against the three officials of the Banque de St. Jean, Langlois, one of the accountants, declared that Hon Philip Roy had the upper hand in the management of the bank. In regard to loans aggregating nearly half a million dollars, Langlois testified that although they had been passed by the directors it was Mr. Roy who had been chiefly instrumental in britiging them to an understanding and that the money, amounting to about \$455,000. had been handed to him for delivery to the borrowers or supposed borrow-

PAPERS UNDER MATTRESS.

Lay two thicknesses of newspapers on the bed springs and then lay the nattress on the papers. This keeps the nattress from getting black marks on it. Sometimes in rainy weather the springs get rusty and it gets on the mattress, but if you keep paper on the springs it picks up all the rust

## WHOLESALE LIQUORS

WM. L. WILLIAMS, Successor to M. A. Finn, Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchant, 110 and 112 Prinse William St. Established 1870. Write for family price list.

NINETY

Steamer Larachi Sailing from Struck on the Went Down-Passengers

CORUNNA, Spa Spanish steamer Ayres, has been in the vicinity of passengers have Details of the disa The Larache was pania Trans-Atlanti was of 1.050 tons r LONDON. June 2 es received here fr that the sinking o ache may prove a The reports receive flicting, but appa nearly 100 passenger ship in addition vessel was wreck sank within eight a terrific panie made the launching task. Some of against the sides of Fishermen's boa went to the res landing 17 at Mure

places nearby. As others were resc A special despate here, which is very ported that the cre 54 of the passenger PARIS, June 24.received here from the Spanish steame the rocks near Muro iately. It is imposs plote details, but state that 17 wemer is known that 47 su ed at Muros, but tha since died. Fifteen at other places. Acc cial lists the Larach

98 and 97 passenger CORUNNA, Spain reports show that 15 ing as a result of steamship Larache. ber 61. The captain CORUNNA., Spain the passengers of the sidents of the Argen Larache was little tub and she proved trap when she struc Muros. She sank in a ing the passengers a and screaming in th boats on the Las ed or ears fleet of fishing boats hood and these rus but the heavy fog p interfered with the The fishermen suc

sixty-one persons. captain, the ship's officer were drowned o'clock in the mo those who were sa It has been ascerta ber of passengers ar adhe totalled 150. Sixty-five persons

have been saved, b

other eighty-five

is feared that most CLOSING EXER

RIVERSIDE, June exercises of the C at Riverside teox pland drew a large a audience. An exce was rendered by the The report of Pi was most encouraging ing in a high state James Reid, Nita F pitts, Francis Downi and Edward Turner. The valedictory w

Principal Truema cause of the smallr from the fact that; scholars had left be eleventh grade work going to Normal Sci the University as un Tho prizes were For best attendance

by Rev. A. W. Smit To the leaders grades, by the teach To the leaders in and Manual Training The Governor Gene

Mr. Snelling. A somewhat pathe given to the occasion Principal Trueman Peacock and Miss H At the close an add Mr. Peacock and r Principal, along with case from the teache ary and stand from Miss Hoar was the eral articles from th Vice-Principal Peac address, accompanie mounted umbrella f and a fountain pen The addresses exp esteem in which the held, and regret at

their connection with The Principal, Miss Hoar made very and expressed regret school and neighbor had received so much

support. Rev. A. W. Sm voiced the sentiment relation to the retir members of the staff A most enjoyable n the National Anthen The graduating