

BROAD ROTHESAY COLLEGE SPORTS

There was a good attendance at the preliminary sports held on the Rotheray College grounds yesterday and the different events were closely contested. The following are the results: Throwing Cricket Ball. Senior-1st, Coater; 2nd, Hunter; 3rd, Jayn. Distance, 98 yards, 2 feet, 1 inch.

SOME SCORES

The Haymarket Square Stars defeated the Rockwoods last evening on Paddington's field by a score of 23 to 12. The Stars wish more games and claim they are open to meet all comers.

LOOK at your shoes! Do your feet feel tired, hot, irritable or sore? Have you weak ankles, pains in the heel or in the limbs? These are symptoms of weak instep or broken down arch—later flat-foot, and sure to bring you pain and trouble unless remedied now. All you have to do is hold up the bones of the feet in their true and natural position. Nature does the rest.



Supports the arch or instep bones properly, and gradually cures tired and aching feet and limbs and all foot ailments. Early wear in any shoe is self adjusting and comfortable to all feet for men and women.

These shoes are made of the finest material and are completely equipped. The big cut in prices.

800 600 500 400 300 200 100

and complete demerit with the factory.

Amherst, N. S.

VALEDICTORY DELIVERED AT ST. JOSEPH'S CLOSING

R. J. DONOVAN, of Fairville, Speaks for Graduating Class At the Class Day Exercises

A Scholarly Address on the Subject of Education, Its Practical Purpose and What the College is Doing.

At the commencement day exercises at St. Joseph's University on Tuesday the valedictory was delivered by Joseph R. Donovan, of Fairville, N. B. Donovan was also the winner of the oratory prize.

Liberal education was the key note of the valedictory, which was as follows: It is said that the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts. They reach far into the future and grasp the dreams of happiness of mature life.

The youthful mind, unconscious of itself, and uncomprehending of life, is willing to fit along, unimproved, into its mature years. It then, perhaps, feels, within itself, powers to accomplish higher things, and perceives its privation of some great mental good. To awaken the youthful mind to the consciousness of its faculties, to impregnate it with the desire of knowledge, to clarify confused ideas of the meaning and the purposes of life, to give it definiteness of purpose and concentration of powers, is to acquire, while opportunity yet fills every moment, the requisites to win the highest success. Something at least comes to those who wait, and work, and hope.

The completion of the years of college life which you, fellow students, regard with joyful expectancy, and which many of our distinguished visitors recall with pleasing reminiscence, is, today, presented to the graduates of nineteen thirteen. Those fruitful years of preparation, which are for some a past, replete with satisfaction, and for us an actuality full of hope, present for consideration their influence upon the mind and upon life.

Liberal education prepares the mind for the reception of truth. The ideas and cognitions, which we constantly form, and acquire, are interpreted and their import appears, not from themselves alone, but from their relations to other truths and principles. One can best perceive, however, the relations of truths through the basic principles of the different orders of knowledge. Many well-meaning men perceiving the evils and abuses of social conditions, attempt to establish different kinds of reform. Seeing only the injustice suffered by certain classes, and ignorant of the nature and purposes of society, some of these reformers advocate impracticable changes in the social order.

The innovators, having no true criterion of first-principles, never realize that their reforms might be fundamentally unwise and creative of worse conditions. Striving for the impracticable these men, who might accomplish much for the betterment of life, waste their sincere, misdirected efforts. Pernicious ideas of social regulations, formed through ignorance of the relations and purposes of the various elements of society. Social reforms that correct abuse, establish justice, and bring prosperity are based on the perception of the true relation between social conditions and the nature of society, or from the comprehension of its principles.

Practical judgment which conforms to general economic laws, obtains industrial prosperity. Masters of industry, consciously or implicitly, must follow and use as a criterion to judge the value of various propositions the basic and governing principles of production. A manufacturer ignorant of those principles is in continual danger of ruin. Industrial progress, therefore, requires that, by fundamental laws, the connection and the significance of industrial elements must be understood. In finance, also, knowledge of the principles assures safety, ignorances of them means ruin.

The Duke of Orleans, unconscious of the connection between sound currency and the welfare of the state, ruined the finances of France and precipitated the revolution. The liberal arts, then, manifesting by the elements of physical, moral and metaphysical science, the first principles of our ideas, show the meaning of facts and impressions and forecast their consequences, that is prepare the mind to receive truth.

Fishermen in St. John and throughout the province will be glad to know that Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is arranging to locate a trout hatchery near this city. Some time ago a delegation representing the Forest, Fish and Game Association, waited on Hon. Mr. Hazen and suggested the importance of such a hatchery to assist in keeping the lakes and streams stocked with game fish. A site on Loch Leonard was suggested. Hon. Mr. Hazen did not see his way clear to accept the suggestion then made, but later sent here A. Finlayson, an expert of the department, with instructions to select the best available site in the vicinity of St. John. Various places were looked over, including the city property near the Little River dam. This was considered particularly well adapted for the proposed hatchery, and negotiations were opened with the city.

Since his arrival here this week Hon. Mr. Hazen has concluded the agreement. It was agreed at a conference with Commissioner Wigmore that the government, in consideration

of an annual rental of \$150 per annum should have the right to an acre or land below the dam, and the right to install a six-inch pipe. The government will erect a hatchery as well as a house for the hatchery caretaker, and will have all in readiness to collect eggs this fall. The land leased is on the stream below the dam and there will be opportunity for the construction of small ponds to retain the young fish until such time as they are big enough to place in the lakes.

Fishermen in New Brunswick have long been urging the establishment of one or more trout hatcheries, and the announcement that Hon. Mr. Hazen has decided to take the initiative in this movement will give great satisfaction to the province. It is a project which few trout are now found that can with care and attention be made excellent fishing resorts, but the need of a hatchery has prevented any effective work in the past. The policy Hon. Mr. Hazen is inaugurating is sure to prove advantageous and popular.

WORTH KNOWING. When expressing a linen suit which I had carefully laundered, says a contributor to Good Housekeeping, I saw it to the bottom of a pasteboard box, by taking a coarse needle and thread. This prevented it from sliding into one corner, and it reached its destination. Various places were looked over, including the city property near the Little River dam. This was considered particularly well adapted for the proposed hatchery, and negotiations were opened with the city.

THE SECOND PUZZLE

All those who submitted 1011 as the solution of the First Puzzle are entitled to submit a solution of the Second. As more contestants who counted 1011 are tied than there are prizes, all those who submitted other solutions have been eliminated. Only one solution of this puzzle will be accepted. When once submitted no contestant will be allowed to change a solution.

Concerning Additional Payments

To place all those who solved the First Puzzle on an absolutely equal basis, the privilege is given those who did not pay the full amount in the first contest, to increase their payments when sending in their solution of this puzzle. This is entirely optional with each contestant, however, and is offered only for the purpose of giving them the opportunity to increase the amount they are entitled to draw a dividend upon up to \$5.00, including what they paid in during the first contest on the correct count.

This Puzzle Will Appear Three Times in the Daily and Twice in the Weekly Standard

In the event of ties a third puzzle will be presented unless those tied unanimously prefer to make some other disposition of the prizes. Should a third puzzle be presented, and further ties ensue, the prizes will be equally divided between those tied.

A large grid of numbers for a puzzle, with a chain drawn across it. The numbers are arranged in a grid with some cells containing a chain of numbers.

(The above chart with the chain drawn across it must be submitted with the solution blank. Cut both out neatly, pin together, and forward in sealed envelope.)

THE PROBLEM

Draw a continuous chain across the face of the chart from left to right and back again so that the numbers within the circles will total the greatest number of points. Start at any number you wish in the left-hand column. The progress of the chain in crossing the first time may be up or down and to the right, but not to the left. In coming back it may be up or down and to the left, but not to the right.

Each section must be at a right angle with the preceding and succeeding section, and must contain either three, four, or five circles, not less than three or more than five. When working back to the left, the chain must not cross itself, and no circle shall be drawn in a square which touches at right angles or obliquely any square which contains a circle that was drawn when going toward the right.

By section is meant a series of three, four, or five circles in a straight line. The circle at the angle where the chain turns is to be regarded as the end of one section and the beginning of the next. This, however, does not mean that the numbers in these circles are to be counted twice, or that the circles themselves count two when adding up the number of points encircled or the number of circles which form the chain.

The numbers in each square, where there are two figures, are to be regarded as double numbers, as ninety-nine, ninety-five, eighty-seven, &c. The circles do not have to be perfectly round or artistically formed. Contestants, however, should be careful to draw them so they will not obliterate the numbers. Circles can be drawn with either pencil or ink.

In the event of a tie on the number of points the contestant having the least circles in his chain will be declared the winner. A mistake either in stating the number of points in the circles or noting the number of circles forming the chain will disqualify the chart as a possible prize winner.

Solutions of this Puzzle must be registered at the Standard Office, or mailed not later than 6 o'clock, Saturday Evening, June 28. If additional charts are desired send postage

THIS ILLUSTRATES HOW TO WORK IT

A smaller grid of numbers illustrating the puzzle solution, with a chain drawn across it. The numbers are arranged in a grid with some cells containing a chain of numbers.

The first section in the chain in the adjoining chart begins at number sixty-six (66) on the left-hand side of the chart, and ends at thirty-nine (39), in the upper left-hand corner. Beginning at sixty-six, the first section consists of five circles, the second four, the third four, the fourth four, the fifth three, and so on. Added together, the numbers in the circles total 5,576. There are 120 circles in the whole chain.

The purpose of the adjoining chart is to furnish an example how to form the chain of circles. Any combination under the above conditions is permissible. Instead of starting below it is also permissible to start with the top part of the chain. That is, in the accompanying illustration it would be just as proper to start at thirty-nine and end at sixty-six.

READ THIS CAREFULLY

This blank must be attached to the chart after you have drawn your chain across it, and the two forwarded to the Contest Manager. Do not forward this entire advertisement, but cut out the chart neatly and this blank around the border and place them in a sealed envelope, whether delivered in person or mailed to the Contest Manager. The two should be pinned together.

To The St. John Standard. I herewith submit my solution of the second puzzle, which is as follows:

Total of the numbers..... Name:..... Address:.....

State whether subscription is for Daily or Weekly..... Note-If you paid the limit in the first contest or do not wish to increase the payment therein made, tear off here and send in only the portion above. If you increase your payment send in this entire strip without detaching.

In the first contest I am entitled to a dividend upon \$..... If I win a prize. I hereby enclose \$..... more, which, added to the first amount, makes a total of \$..... I have paid.

If you order the paper sent in the name of some one else, insert below the name of that person-If you extend the subscription. Name..... Address.....

Address all communications and send solutions and subscriptions to the CONTEST EDITOR. THE ST. JOHN STANDARD, St. John, New Brunswick.