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SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1910.

THE NEWEST CANADIAN UNIVERSITY.

President W. C. Murray of the University of Saskatchewan, has issued his first official statement. The law requires the university to make a financial report, but Dr. Murray thinks it fitting that he should himself report on purely educational matters. As the school is not yet fully organized, the record deals with plans and prospects ratner than with things accomplished. Many in this province remember President Murray, who is a native of New Brunswick, a graduate, and a former professor of the provincial university. He was called to his present position from Dalhousie College, and is laying out the plans of a much greater university than Nova Scotia or New Brunswick would dare to expect. This is possible because Saskatchewan intends to be a great province, and its intention is to concentrate the higher educational work in all departments at Saskatoon. Probably this monopoly may be broken by some denominational movement, but the governors of the provincial university are not taking account of such tendencies.

In preparing the organization of this university the promoters determined not to place it in control of an autocratic self propagating board, nor yet to place it under party management. They adopted the expedient of calling upon all the university graduates in the province to elect the senate which is the supreme governing body. The senate elects a majority of the board of governors, which controls the financial policy, but the provincial government has a veto on capital expenditure, and loans of money.

Having obtained an organization, the university proceeded to business. After some two years of heated public discussion and serious official consideration, Saskatoon prevailed over Regina and became the university town. Determined to have plenty of room, Dr. Murray and his associates bought 1,333 acres of land, and are setting aside 330 for a campus. Provision has been made for seven colleges, besides extension departments at local centres, and for a library, convocation hall, administration building, museum, union, chapel, association halls, power houses, gymnasium, with a system of college residences for men and women, besides official residences for the staff. Sites have been reservd for affiliated theological institutions. The seven colleges contemplate faculties, courses of study and degrees in liberal arts and sciences (with schools of music, art and commerce); agriculture (including forestry, domestic science, and veterinary science); law, medicine (with hospitals); dentistry and engineering.

Some at least of these schools are to be started at the beginning with a fair staff. In the arts college provision is made for nine departments, while the college of agriculture has provided for ten. By June of last year, four of the arts professors, besides Dr. Murray, and three of the staff of the school of agriculture, had been appointed. Fifteen scholarships and ten exhibitions of $60 to $100 were offered for competition to students for the current year. Dr. Murray hopes that in two years the staff will be completed, plans of future development perfected, buildings erected, and all the machinery in motion.

Dr. Murray is not asked to make bricks without straw. The resources available for the establishment of the University of Saskatchewan are large compared with the sums provided for any of the universities in the Maritime Provinces, or with the endowments of all of them together.

JURY BY LOT.

The bill respecting juries which the Attorney General has introduced, proceeds on the assumption that all men not disqualified by statute are competent to be jurors, or that the sheriff is not the proper person to discriminate. No doubt selection by lot is the best guarantee of an impartial nomination, though it is liable to call some persons whom no responsible official would name if he were asked to summon a competent jury. The jury system has its defects and limitations as a method of dealing out justice, but all substitutes are likewise open to criticism. Perfect justice will never be administered by any system, because it requires infinite wisdom as well as absolute impartiality. Jurors may not be so wise as judges, but a group of unprejudiced common people constitute an authority in whose fairness there is still great public confidence. Mr. Hazen proposes that these jurors shall not only be themselves indifferent, but that they must be chosen by a mechanical process, which cannot even be suspected of partiality. That is the custom in some other places, and it is one which will probably be welcome to sheriffs, as relieving them of a responsibility of choice, and freeing them of any suspicion of bias. Most of us have heard it suggested more than once, when jury suits involving political questions in certain counties of this province were concerned, that the sheriff protects his own party friends. It would be unfortunate if this were true, and it is almost equally unfortunate if such suspicions arose without foundation.

There is probably much more ground for the belief that sheriffs have used their power of choice to relieve from jury duty certain competent persons who do not like to serve. Business men probably escape better under the present methods than they will when they take their chance in the lottery. Every man, no matter how important his own business, will under this system be liable in fact as well as in law to sit on the jury. So he should be, and if this process cures any person of the idea that it is beneath his dignity to sit with his fellows in a jury box to perform one of the solemn duties of citizenship, he will be the better for it.

THE EXPORT OF PULPWOOD.

The forestry meeting did not take a vote on the question of exporting crown land pulpwood. This was probably wise, as each province has its own conditions, and it is difficult for a Dominion organization to frame resolutions suited to all the provinces. But whatever course may be adopted elsewhere, this province should take decided action. We must cease shipping pulp wood from crown lands to be manufactured into pulp and paper in other countries. If the wood is to be so manufactured let it be done in the province where it grows. When Ontario stopped the export of logs from crown lands, loud and earnest protest was made by the owners of mills in the United States. But when their cry was not heard, these operators came to Canada and built new mills. Quebec has imposed a discriminating stumpage on export wood, and is about to prohibit such export from crown lands. New Brunswick pulp wood will be all the more in request as the supply from other provinces is cut off. But we shall make no mistake by keeping our wood. The demand for it in the shape of pulp and paper will come. Senator Edwards is an Ontario lumberman who cuts timber in his own province and Quebec. He did all that he could to prevent the adoption of the anti-export laws in those provinces. His advice was disregarded by his neighbors, and should not be taken here. We are told that we cannot make pulp in New Brunswick because of the lack of water power and the high price of coal. We shall know better about that when we have put to use some of the water powers that we have. At present most of these powers are going to waste, among them one much greater than any in Maine. When we get to the end of our power resources, it will be a good time to borrow those of the United States to work up our raw material.

THE OUTCOME.

There is no human device by which the results of such religious services as those now drawing to a close in this city can be computed. People will differ as to the final value of such a campaign, but no one can make proof except those who carry the evidence within them. Thousands of persons have given to these services a part of the time and attention which they have been accustomed to give to business or amusement or study. They will know whether the change was good for them. Hundreds have been arrested in the midst of a wholly irreligious life, and have become serious. Scores have been turned, for the time at least, from a course of dissipation and self-destruction. There will be a large increase in the membership of some of the churches. While to the ordinary observer, the life of the city may seem to go on again in the same fashion as of old, it is certain that others more closely interested may know that with them there is a difference. The history of these two weeks shows that the Gospel has not ceased to be interesting. Nothing else could have kept the attention of the people of St. John like this. No other topic could be presented for two or three weeks to ten or twelve audiences every day without growing wearisome. Timid teachers who believe that higher criticism, scientific discovery and speculation will undermine the religion of Christ are themselves suffering from want of faith. The thing which they fear is not happening. The structure that is undermined is not the religion of the Gospel, but certain human theological constructions which are, perhaps, less important than the teachers suppose. This Gospel has been preached with evident sincerity, with great plainness and tenderness during these special services; not more faithfully than it is usually preached by the ministers of St. John, but more frequently and with special efforts to attract the masses. Every one knows that a remarkable interest has been awakened and maintained. But no census can be taken in this world to register the results.

MR. ASQUITH'S IMPENDING FATE.

Regarded from this distance, Mr. Asquith's prospects would seem to be hopeless. If the Home Rulers and Labor members were anxious to help him through the immediate crisis, they would show it by a more sympathetic attitude. Mr. Redmond would have greatly increased the strength and prestige of the administration if he and his followers had voted with the Liberals on the tariff reform amendment. Mr. "Joe" Martin's speech in parliament was a flank attack and his rush into print to accuse the premier of bad faith is evidence of a design to give the government all the trouble he can. Mr. Asquith will not wish to remain long in office dependent on the favor of men who deal with him in this way. His task would be hard if all his party allies gave him the most cordial support and the benefit of their close comradeship. He cannot deal with the Lords in the fashion which Mr. Martin would propose. Nor can he give guarantees that the power of the Lords to hold up a Home Rule bill will be taken away. A radical constitutional change cannot be effected in a day or two. Meanwhile the administration needs money and last year's budget has not been voted. In this strait the premier needs the best help that his friends can give him, and has a right to ask from all his loyal supporters and all his allies great patience and the most kindly consideration. If he finds those on whom he must depend trying to make his path harder, it is fairly certain that he will chose a fitting occasion to bring about the defeat of his administration, leaving the allies to try conclusions with a Conservative administration.

TARIFF REFORM AT HAND.

Whatever may be done about the veto power of the Lords, and whatever may befall the Lloyd-George budget, tariff reform, and tariff preference is to be the chief issue in British politics until that system is tested by experience. The next election will be run on this issue and the tariff reformers will win. Within two years the British Empire will see the system in full operation, and one does not need to be a prophet to say that when Britain once adopts a general customs tariff she will stick to it for a long time, probably as long as she held to free trade. The only influence likely to prevail against the permanence of such a system would be the surrender of their protective tariff by other nations. Mr. Cobden predicted that within a few years after Britain adopted free trade, all other nations would follow. With three quarters of a century of later history before us, it is safer now to predict that within ten years after Great Britain abandons free trade, she will receive many offers of trade conventions with other countries on the basis of mutual concessions.

At the forestry meeting one lumberman made the statement that he was the only operator in the province who lived up to the government regulations. This is a serious charge, and no doubt the Surveyor General will take note of it.

The Telegraph has once more reached the conclusion that Mr. Pugsley has experienced a triumph in the dredging and wharf purchase inquiries. Whereupon there is great rejoicing among the "buccaneers."

The majority of the senators are said to be opposed to the government branch lines bill. But they do not reject the measure.

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Whose sparse snow-patches make more bare
The brown of last year's green-bright yields,
Wanders a minstrel of the air.

A low-voiced wind, a piper shy,
Like one whose welcome scarce is due,
He cometh from a gentler sky
To thrill the gray with strains of blue.

Yet sadness, as of parting, clings
To its bland whisper of his breath—
'Tis like the voice of viewless wings,
Precursors of all-hushful Death.

What though the sun break through the mist
To bid the earth Spring's cradle rock,
Winter is dying; whilst we list
The Southland song birds hither flock!

—William Struthers.

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A Daily Short Story

THE GOD OF LUCK

(By Harold Carter.)

The assistant cashier left the president's room silently. His head was bowed, but his fingers twitched nervously at the lapels of his coat.

It is no easy matter to live within one's salary in New York, especially when one's wife is recovering from a long and expensive illness. Wargrave was at the end of his tether. His creditors were threatening him daily, and he had had recourse perforce to money lenders, whose installments ate up almost one-third of his salary. And now the president had refused him the paltry raise he had asked for. Fifteen hundred dollars was needed to establish his position.

Fifteen hundred? Why, thousands passed through his hands each working day.

"You've had such hard luck all along," said his wife that evening. "It's bound to change. Good luck will come with a rush. It always does."

He laughed in the bitterness of his soul. Let it come or not, his mind was made up. He would steal what was denied him as a right. With Sunday at his disposal he could place thousands of miles between himself and the law. Then he would write to May. She would come to him and together they could start life anew, side by side.

At noon Saturday he calmly slipped $12,000 in bills into the grip he had brought with him to the bank under the pretense that he was going away over the week end. This part, at least was true. He had decided on his location. a little mountain town in west Virginia, where none would suspect him. He would stay there until the hue and cry had died away—then slip out of the country. He had told his wife that he was going to run out of town to visit a friend; he could write her from Philadelphia.

He reached Philadelphia that evening. The train to Waynesboro did not start till the following morning. No one would guess that that was his destination. He penned a few lines to his wife, confessing all, and asking her to wait for him, perhaps for months. Then, bitterly, he wrote a scathing note to his employer. It was such men as he, he said, that drove honest men to crime. He posted both letters and retired to bed. They would not arrive till Monday.

At 8 o'clock on his way to the depot he purchased a paper. A black headline arrested his attention. His bank had caught fire on the preceding evening, owing to a defective wire, and had been completely gutted.

Swift after the shock came his remorse. He had not dared turn from his course the night before; now he bitterly regretted that desperate action His theft would not be discovered for days, perhaps weeks. There was still time. Mechanically he retraced his footsteps to the New York platform. An hour later he was hurrying frantically homeward. That evening he was back in the city again.

He did not dare go to his house, but went to a hotel. His mind was in a whirl, his purpose undecided. Something that stirred in the depths of his consciousness seemed to hold out a hope for him. What was it? Suddenly a light flashed into his brain. He had written those letters; he had burned his boats behind him. That to his wife he could intercept at their home; but that to the banker had been addressed to the man's private residence. He could not hope to stop the mail.

But at least he would spare his wife the shock. Next morning he crept softly to the hall and took the letters from the box. But the one he had written had not arrived. Well, it mattered little. He was resolved now to face it out. Perhaps he would merely be discharged, not prosecuted, if he brought back the bills. An hour later he was in his employer's house, prepared for a confession. Upon the table was the morning paper. He picked it up and glanced over it idly. There had been a big railroad disaster near Bound Brook. Two trains had collided; one was completely wrecked and the cars set on fire—the mail car—every sack had been totally consumed!

His head was reeling, and he did not notice the banker enter until he touched him on the arm. Then Wargrave started up and pulled out the bills, stammering incoherently. And suddenly he found the president wringing him by the hand.

He had saved $12,000 from the fire? He had been working overtime and grabbed up the bills and broken unseen from the burning building? What was the man saying about a percentage of the salvage and an increase in salary? Suddenly Wargrave began to laugh long and loudly. The god of luck had favored him!

BOSTON BIGAMIST ENAMORED OF HYMEN

Delighted in Getting Married--John J. Marray Who Has a Wife in Chatham is Given Two Years.

Boston, Feb. 25.—After pleading guilty to a charge of bigamy in the Superior Criminal Court here late yesterday afternoon, John J. Murray, who, while in Chatham, N. B., took for his third wife Catherine Stapleton of that town, was given a two year sentence in the county jail. His first wife is dead, the second is living in this city, while his third the former Miss Stapleton lives with her parents in Chatham. At the time of his arrest Murray was living with his second wife, having deserted the New Brunswick woman. "I just liked to get married," said Murray to the judge.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

ST. MARTINS

Continued from page 3.

St. Martins, Feb. 25.—J. W. Godard of St John registered at the Wishart House on Wednesday.

Misses Jennie and Nellie Parker of Tynemouth were in the village on business during the week.

Mrs. Joseph Carson has returned home after a pleasant visit with her daughter, Mrs. Donald Stuart of Alexandria, Ont.

J. M. Hastings is in the city for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Tufts of Salmon River were the guests of Mrs. Geo. Patterson on Sunday last.

Milton Dann of Hampton was in the village this week.

Robt. Connelly and Wm. J. Walsh drove to St. John on Sunday returning Thursday.

A. G. Dick of St. John was registered at the Wishart House on Wednesday.

Warren Seely of Salmon River was a guest at the St. Martins Hotel this week.

Miss Annie Parker of Tynemouth is the guest of Miss Ella Rourke.

Mrs. W. E. Skillen and Mrs. David Brown were in the city this week.

Miss Jessie Gilchrist of Salmon River was the guest of Miss Olive Whitney on Saturday.

F. J. Crist of St. John is visiting friends in the village.

HILLSBORO

Hillsboro, Feb. 25.—Miss Magee of Coverdale is visiting in town the guest of Miss Martha Steeves.

Mr. I. C. Prescott of Albert passed through Hillsboro on Saturday, on his return from Fredericton, where he attended the opening of the legislature.

Miss Lena Steeves, teacher of the primary department of this school, was at home to the teachers of the Hillsboro and Surrey schools on Saturday afternoon at her home in Weldon.

Miss Lizzie Peck, who has been visiting her cousin Miss Mary Peck, for a few days returned to her home in Hopewell Hill on Tuesday.

Mrs. C. J. Osman and Master Conrad returned from St. John on Saturday.

Mr. Archibald Steeves and Mr. F. M. Thompson drove to Moncton Saturday afternoon returning the same evening.

Mr. Gordon Taylor of Chipman spent Sunday at his home here.

Rev. A. McComb returned from St. John on Saturday.

Mrs. Fred Kinnear and little daughter Kathleen who have been visiting Mrs. Kinnear's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. McLaughlin, for a few weeks, returned to their home in Moncton on Thursday.

Mr. A. E. McLaughlin drove to Moncton on Monday on a business trip.

Mr. F. H. Dickson spent Sunday with friends in Weldon.

Mrs. G. H. Marr returned to her home in St. John on Thursday after spending a few days with Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Lewis.

At the close of the prayer service in connection with the 1st Hillsboro Baptist church, on Monday evening, Rev. Z. L. Fash, on behalf of the church and congregation presented Deacon Lauder with a purse of gold. Mr. Lauder with his wife and family is soon to leave for Vancouver, and although he will be very much missed in the community, yet the best wishes of all the people follow him to his new home.

Mrs. Robert Slater is spending a few days with friends in Moncton.

Miss Beatrice Edgett is visiting friends at Rosevale.

Mrs. Percy Crandall and daughter Miss Doris who have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Lewis for a few days returned to their home in Moncton on Monday.

The members of the mission study class will meet this week at the home of Mrs. M. Thistle.

(See also page 11.)

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DEATHS.

Woodworth.—In this city on Feb. 25, Ada, wife of Harry H. Woodworth, of Sackville, in the 48th year of her age.

Funeral on Sunday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock. Service at 2.30 from the residence of her sister, Mrs. H. H. Dunham, 140 Adelaide St.