

WANT UNIFORM MARRIAGE LAWS

Presbyterians Score Ne Temere Decree

General Assembly Passes Strong Resolution on the Matter

Giving to Church Schemes Not Enough, Reports Committee—Twenty-Five Cents a Week Should be the Minimum per Family—Other Business of Session

It is only about five cents per communicant, or ten cents per family each week. The report concludes with the recommendation that immediate expansion is necessary and "that any standard of giving less than ten cents per week by each communicant, or twenty-five per family, is discredited."

Assurances of loyalty and devotion to his majesty the king and the empire were conveyed in addresses passed and ordered to be forwarded to King George and Earl Grey. An address of welcome was also prepared for H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

On the suggestion of Principal Forrest, of Halifax, copies of the resolution on arbitration, passed with such enthusiasm on Tuesday, will be sent to Earl Grey and to President Taft.

The assembly approved the report of the special committee appointed to deal with the payment of commissioners' traveling expenses to the general assembly. The plan proposed is based on the estimate of expenses for ten years, allowing two assemblies in the far east two in the far west and six in the centre.

The recommendation was that each presbytery contribute at the rate of ten cents per family. Where a presbytery does not contribute the full quota, the expenses of the commissioners from that presbytery shall be paid only in proportion to the amount contributed.

Is Young Years

Ottawa, June 14—A strong pronouncement against the promulgation of the Ne Temere decree and a warning to the people of the church to abstain from mixed marriages till the situation is cleared up, was passed by the Presbyterian general assembly here tonight. The motion was carried unanimously by a standing vote, after Dr. Dural of Winnipeg, and Principal Scripps of Montreal, delivered addresses in favor of the strongly worded resolution they presented. The main resolutions, as presented, read:

"The voluntary union between one man and one woman in marriage as primarily consistent with the law of God in creation, and necessary to the highest well-being of the race.

"That said union in marriage has been sacred since the time of revelation in the old and new testaments.

"That we unite in the highest ideals of the Hebrew and Christian world for maintaining the sacredness of the marriage bond as necessary for the highest good of society.

"But inasmuch as marriage involves both social and property rights, which can be enforced only by the civil government, it is necessary that the contracts be entered into under the full sanction and security of the civil government.

"That we deeply regret that any denomination should presume to reflect upon, to modify or materially damage any person that may be united in marriage according to the provisions of the civil law, whether with or without the consent of both the social and religious denomination.

"That the legislatures of the various provinces be urged to remove as far as possible all ambiguity in the law respecting the validity of marriages and provide that the legal hindrances to marriages should be defined by the civil law and not by the church or other bodies whose rules do not apply to the whole community.

"And because the peace and stability of our Canadian life has been greatly disturbed and the civil rights of the people greatly interfered with by the publication and attempted enforcement in Canada of the Ne Temere decree by the Church of Rome, we record our respectful protest against the enforcement of that decree in Canada, and call upon all good citizens to resist the same, and urge legislatures to render it impossible by law.

"But so long as the Ne Temere decree is attempted to be enforced in Canada, we deeply regret the necessity of suffering any cloud to rest upon the social harmony that should exist among all Christians in this dominion, the general assembly is compelled to warn all our people to abstain from entering into the marriage tie with those who give their allegiance to the Church of Rome."

PRENTICE BOYS GRAND LODGE IN ANNUAL SESSION

Ottawa, June 13—Upwards of seventy delegates from St. John (N. B.), Toronto, Belleville, Kingston, Tweed and other Ontario towns as well as from Nova Scotia cities are here today for the annual grand lodge meeting of the Apprentice Boys Association, and more are expected on some of the afternoon trains. The opening session was held this morning but no business of importance was transacted, the time being taken up with the registration of members.

All the grand lodge officers are here, including Grand Master H. Sellen, of St. John (N. B.); Senior Deputy Grand H. Dempsy, of Ameliasburg (Ont.); Grand Secretary C. O. Brackman, of Belleville; Grand Chaplain Arbuckle, and grand director of ceremonies, P. McElroy, of this city. The first business meeting was held in Royal Albert Hall, the headquarters of the convention this afternoon. The grand master delivered his annual address which dealt with the growth of the order and touched on a number of public questions. Reports were then presented of the work of the year. It is understood that the Ne Temere decree will be dealt with and will probably be made the subject of a resolution which should not apply to the whole community.

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PLANS FOR COMPLETE WORK IN COURTENAY BAY

The chief topic for discussion about the bay Tuesday was the forward step taken by the minister of public works in calling for tenders for the first work of development in Courtenay Bay. The fact that tenders will close on August 10 and the contract will then be let as soon as possible assures an early beginning at this important work, and with the advertisement of the tenders Tuesday, the port of St. John takes on an added importance as a factor in the commerce of the world.

The Telegraph is again able to present to its readers a related photograph of the plans for the completed harbor in Courtenay Bay as it will appear in the advanced stage. It will be noticed that the tenders called for do not cover all the work projected in this plan but the main features, including the breakwater, the dredging for a channel, basin and berths, the dry dock 1,000 feet long, and the ship-repairing plant. The present tenders take in the great work on the east side.

In looking at the above plan the reader should suppose himself standing at the entrance to the bay facing towards the Marsh bridge. Right at the very bottom of the cut is an angular line jutting out from a point below the municipal home. This is the proposed breakwater, which reaches nearly across the harbor to Barkack Point and will be 3,800 feet long, built of solid concrete with a wide base and rising to a top 100 feet wide. This would make a very large contract in itself and the minister of public works is authorized by the statement that many of the different parts of the harbor work will be sublet to contractors by the successful tenderers. Thus many small firms, possibly many St. John contractors, will benefit when they would have no chance of bidding on a contract of the magnitude of which requires a deposit of half a million dollars.

Inside the breakwater in the cove formed opposite the municipal home will be situated the large dry dock and shipyard as shown on the plan, while the larger shipbuilding plant, should St. John be selected by the plan, will be situated farther in towards the head of the bay, and is not indicated by the plan.

The dredging to be done involves the deepening of wide channel at the entrance from the bay, in addition to the berths and basin inside the breakwater. The plans on which estimates are based, while not providing for dredging at the head of the bay near the Marsh bridge, have been formulated with a view to extending the harbor and berths if needed.

The contract to be let in August will provide immediately for the construction of three berths which will be built near the foot of Broad and Britain streets, on the city side and on the line of the I. C. R. extension. The remaining berths shown on the plan above are to be added as shown on the plan, while the larger shipbuilding plant, should St. John be selected by the plan, will be situated farther in towards the head of the bay, and is not indicated by the plan.

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SENATE WILL NOT PASS PULPWOOD AMENDMENT

Democratic House Leader Says He Has Assurances to That Effect—Reciprocity Debate Opens to Slim House.

Washington, June 14—With the prospect of daily sessions beginning at noon and continuing as long as the various senators who wish to be heard have anything to say, the senate today began the long discussion of the Canadian reciprocity bill. Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, took the floor immediately after the senate assembled and vigorously opposed the measure. Not more than a dozen Republicans were in their seats, while only half as many Democrats were present. The galleries were deserted.

Most of the senators who have indicated their intention of speaking are opposed to the pact. Comparatively few speeches are expected from senators favoring the measure. They say they do not want to delay the vote by talking.

After a conference with President Taft at the White House, today Majority Leader Underwood, of the house, declared he thought the Root amendment to the Canadian reciprocity bill would not be adopted by the senate. "If it should be," he added, "there would be a serious hitch between the house and senate as the Democrats in the house are pledged against it."

PRENTICE BOYS GRAND LODGE SCORES NE TEMERE DECREE

Ottawa, June 14—A strong resolution against the "Ne Temere" decree was passed by the Grand Lodge of Prentice Boys this morning in Royal Albert Hall. The resolution, which will be sent to the minister of justice, opposes the decree on legal and moral grounds; states that it has no right to supplant the law of the land and that it is an encroachment on home life and a slur on the women of Canada.

A resolution affirming the loyalty of the Grand Lodge to King George V, was passed, apropos of the near approach of Coronation day, while another expressed the Grand Lodge's greetings to the Presbyterian Assembly in session here today.

NOVA SCOTIA LIBERALS WIN GREAT VICTORY

Capture Twenty-Seven of the Thirty-Eight Seats Wednesday

Halifax Returns All Three Government Candidates by an Enormous Majority—Premier Murray and Attorney General McLean Elected by Big Plurality—One Cabinet Member Defeated and Two Without Portfolio.

Halifax, June 14—The provincial general elections took place today and resulted in a great victory for the Liberal government, who carried twenty-seven of the thirty-eight seats in the province. Halifax elects three Liberals with a majority for the highest man of 1,056 and for the lowest of 705.

Cape Breton elected two Conservatives, whereas that party confidently expected at least four.

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The other is a \$10 United States note bearing the portrait of Lewis and Clark. It is a good color but is too heavily printed. The seal is larger than the genuine.

SON WAS DROWNED AND FATHER SAVED

Tragedy at Oromocto Yesterday

Young Englishman Lost His Life in Collision With Steamer

Fredericton, June 14—A young Englishman named John Bowers lost his life by drowning at Wilmet's wharf, nine miles from this city, shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon. The young man was seventeen years of age and had been in this country about six months, and he and his father were working on the farm of Henry Wilmet.

The steamer Elaine, of the St. John River Steamship line, had a bag of feed among her freight for Wilmet's wharf. Young Bowers and his father, Charles Bowers, went out in a boat to get the freight, the steamer not going to the wharf. Neither man could swim. Their boat approached the steamer bow on, in spite of the warning cries of her crew to lead up stream. The result was that the boat upset.

The older man grasped a short ladder hanging over the vessel's side and was saved. His son, who stood up in the boat, was thrown out and went quickly astern of the steamer. A buoy was thrown to him but he failed to seize it.

Members of the steamer's crew could not swim and did not jump in after him. He sank in fairly rapid water about 100 yards astern of the Elaine. The body has not been recovered yet.

Thursday, June 15.

Dr. L. A. Curry, manager of the St. John River Steamship Co., Ltd., received word of the drowning accident last evening and told a Telegraph reporter that he had been informed that the steamer had already stopped when the boat containing the two men left the wharf and struck the hull of the steamer amidships with such force as to make an indentation in the plates.

Dr. Curry's information was that the small boat was not upset and that the father who was rowing did not lose his seat. The boy, however, was standing up, he said, and was thrown into the water. Life preservers were thrown from the steamer and the small boat loved but the combined efforts of the father and the steamer's crew did not avail to save the young man's life. Although the Elaine was delayed an hour and thirty minutes at the scene of the accident the body was not recovered and the investigation was begun later in the evening.

Dr. Curry said that it had not been decided whether or not an inquest would be held.

ROAD FROM ST. JOHN TO GRAND FALLS

Prospects Are That It Will Be So Constructed, and Operated by I. C. R.—Agreement at Conference Here Yesterday.

Wednesday, June 14.

A further conference was held yesterday morning by Hon. J. K. Flemming, Hon. John Morsey and Hon. Robert Maxwell, members of the provincial government, with Hon. William Pugsley, minister of public works, in reference to the St. John Valley Railway.

An earnest effort was made on both sides to arrive at an understanding which might secure the early construction of the line, and while full details of what was agreed to have not been given out, by reason of it being necessary that each of the parties to the conference should first submit the matter to their respective colleagues. The Telegraph is authorized to state that, if the conditions reached are approved by their respective governments, there is a certainty of the early commencement of construction of the valley line to extend all the way from St. John to Grand Falls, to be operated by the federal government as part of the Intercolonial system.

Certain modifications of the standard of construction have been agreed to, but the line will be first class in every particular. Approval of these modifications will be sought from the provincial legislature and federal parliament respectively, and will no doubt be readily granted.

The question of constructing the necessary bridges across the St. John River at Andover and near the Mistake (so called) as well as across the Kennebecas between Perry Point and Goudola Point, which will be expensive structures, was fully discussed and it is hoped that a conclusion has been reached in regard to these which will be approved by the respective governments and legislatures.

It is understood that arrangements will be made for running rights to other companies on terms to be mutually agreed upon, or in case of disagreement to be settled by the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada.

After Dr. Pugsley has conferred with the members of the provincial government, it is understood that there will be a further conference in Ottawa when it is hoped the matter, including the terms of the agreement, will be definitely closed.



Rev. Father Morrissey

deep-seated pain.
surface hurts, such as cuts,
ost-bite.
is an excellent remedy.
is exceptionally good as
akes out stiffness and soreness
ver blisters the skin.
in every drop".

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MONTREAL, QUE.

Is Young Years

has the Vitality and Hot, Red Blood of Youth
ant Above the Ordinary Difficulties of
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Covered Out of Your Make-Up—
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THE RISK

to you the truth of my claims. Write to
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Let Me Send You These Two Books FREE

They fully describe my Health Belt, and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. The other, "Strength, the Glory of Man," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's independent newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection. Honesty in public life. Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion. No graft! No deals! "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined, The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 17, 1911.

THIS IS GOOD NEWS

Every reader of The Telegraph will be very deeply interested in an advertisement and an interview which appear in this issue.

The advertisement is that calling for tenders for the construction of the harbor works, dry dock and ship-repairing plant at St. John harbor east, one of the largest contracts ever advertised for by the public works department of Canada. Its magnitude appears in the fact that tenders must make a deposit of half a million dollars. At the tenders close on Aug. 10th, the contract will doubtless be awarded soon after that date. Great English firms have had their engineers on the spot, and are understood to be prepared to submit tenders. This is the most important announcement yet made in connection with the development of St. John, and will be received with the most intense pleasure by citizens of all political parties, who see in it the assurance that this city is to be a terminus of three transcontinental railways, and a port equipped with a modern dry dock and ship repairing plant. We have been making winter port history very rapidly since Hon. Dr. Pugsley became minister of public works.

The interview referred to at the beginning of this article is that in which Dr. Pugsley reviews the vast national works now being carried on by his own department and that of railways and canals, in all parts of the Dominion, having for their object the direction and development of Canadian trade in Canadian channels. In a rapid review the minister treats of the work at St. John, in connection with the terminals of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway; the terminal developments at Halifax, the taking over of branch lines by the Intercolonial and construction of new ones, the deepening of the Welland Canal, the great work on the Lakes, the opening of a great waterway from Winnipeg to Edmonton, the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, the development of the Canadian Northern Railway from Port Arthur to Montreal, made possible by government aid; the improvement of rivers and coast work in British Columbia and the great number of minor works which are essential to national growth and progress.

Dr. Pugsley outlines a broad national policy of transportation and traffic development, which involves great expenditures, that are, however, fully justified by the needs of a rapidly growing country and by its abounding prosperity. It is a source of the greatest satisfaction to the people of New Brunswick that this province is so ably represented in a government which has the capacity to plan and the courage to execute such a broad, comprehensive policy of constructive statesmanship.

ENLARGING PROVINCE OF CHURCH

There is a most valuable tendency which at present is operating to take most of our social problems out of the sphere of economics and politics, and into the plane of religious thought. It is safe to affirm that the churches today not only expect but demand that their ministers shall present every phase of the great human problem which is commanding the thought of every intelligent man and woman. The moderator of the General Assembly advocates a different view and complains of the "inaccurate history, crude and ill-digested economics" which form the subject and matter of many sermons, and he asks "can we expect thinking men to come to the House of God for such stuff as this?" and suggests that all such subjects should be

left to the secular press and secular agencies.

It is precisely in this conception of "secular" and "religious" that he is out of touch with the thought of the age. To the Founder of Christianity there was no such distinction in life. Everything human was native to Him. It was at this point that he differed most from the religious teachers of the people among whom he lived. They were ecclesiastically interested in men; he was humanly devoted to them. There was a dignified temple service; his lacked dignity and was in the streets, by the shore, in the fields and the homes of the people. He was a spiritual democrat, to whom nothing human was foreign, while to men whom he condemned with somewhat bitter invective were religious aristocrats. He would teach a lesson that has been hard to learn, but the church is learning in these last days that the call of Jesus is not into the temple but into the streets, not to a part of life but to the whole of life. It is learning that every kind of theme must be preached, and that it has a very definite and positive interest in sanitary, hygienic and economic conditions. If preachers have a very imperfect idea on these subjects the reason may be found in the fact that the theological schools have not yet realized the change of emphasis of modern thought. They are still speaking in religious language and conceptions that Elijah had outgrown.

Many millions of the most serious and influential men and women are considering religiously the welfare of children and youth. The church can never regain her lost leadership in shaping the thinking and determining the actions of the people until she devotes herself to these subjects. Under the old regulative ideas that exalted personal correctness above social welfare, the monopoly builders, child-drivers, and crooked financiers had come to pose as our model Christians. The straight-laced magnates, who never stooped to steal anything less than millions, appealed with success to ossified conceptions, and sinned by syndicate without let or hindrance. The preachers were lauding the personal rectitude of these men, while they went on watering a paying stock and unloading the infusion upon a paying public. The church today is seeking for some unifying principle to draw together the scattered forces of divided Protestantism. It will not be found in the conceptions of men whose thoughts run in the mould of their grandfathers, but in the challenge to the church to unite in devotion to everything human. When our economics become moral and our morals become religious we are not far from the Kingdom.

PREMIER MURRAY'S MAJORITY

Governor Hughes used a sentence after one of his great victories in New York that contains a sound political philosophy. He said: "Our chief danger lies in the fact that we have been given such a strong endorsement that we may forget the promises we have made." There is a peril in long continued and marked political success, and the very disorganization of opponents may be a snare to the party triumphing. The Liberals have been continually in power in Nova Scotia for about thirty years and it is a strong tribute to the sanity and moderation of their leaders that during that time they never regarded the large majorities that followed them as an invitation to be reckless or as a means of furthering their own ends, but in each case used them for needed legislation and for the service of the whole province. In the history of Canadian politics there is no finer record than Messrs. Fielding and Murray have established in Nova Scotia. It has been said that Sir John Macdonald used to repeat the saying, "After me the deluge," and the party certainly looked forward with well-founded fear to the time he would cease to lead. It is more easy to secure a majority than to use that majority so that it may be kept and respected. Large majorities have often been used by leaders as a rope with which to hang the party. With the political pride that goes before destruction, and the haughty spirit that precedes a fall, they pressed forward measures born of party greed or personal selfishness, and rode roughshod over the other side. A vibrant, strong, and well-organized opposition is of the greatest assistance to the party in power. It is greatly to the credit of Premier Murray that his party still maintains its popularity in spite of the fact that he has had to govern practically without an opposition. He has learned how to safeguard and utilize a party majority, by the simple method of advocating those measures which he thinks are right and for the benefit of the whole country. In this case an honest policy is proving to be both effective and successful. This is a matter for congratulation to both leader and people.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK

One of the most gratifying developments of the last year or two in connection with the port of St. John is the high estimate of the port which has been formed by the representatives of great English contracting and shipping firms. They have sent engineers to inspect the port, and some of the principals themselves have paid us a visit. All of them were impressed by the excellent facilities presented here for harbor development, including dry dock and shipyards. They have attracted the attention and won the approval of these great British firms is a strong point gained by the port. When to that is added the determination of the federal government, with the full approval of parliament, to develop the port, it must follow that the next few years will witness very important changes in the harbor. Not only so, but the works which are provided for will attract others, and a general expansion of industry may reasonably be expected. All the hopeful things the board of trade has said concerning St. John in its advertising campaign will be amply justified by the developments in the next few years. No citizen, however, has so much reason to entertain feelings of satisfaction as has the

A VALLEY RAILWAY

The people of the whole province, irrespective of party, will be very glad to learn that, if the two governments endorse the agreement arrived at yesterday by Hon. Dr. Pugsley and Acting Premier Flemming, the St. John Valley Railway problem will be solved and the work of construction begun at a comparatively early date. The guarded statement given to the press is sufficiently definite to show that an agreement has been reached which if carried out will provide a first class railway from St. John to Grand Falls, operated by the Intercolonial and connecting with the Grand Trunk Pacific. It is believed that the proposals relative to the bridges which must be constructed to bring the railway into St. John will meet with the approval of the federal and provincial governments and that Parliament and the Legislature will make such amendments to existing legislation as may be necessary to ensure the construction of the line. It is stated that while some modifications in the grade will be necessary the road will be of a first class character. Dr. Pugsley and the provincial ministers are to be congratulated on the amicable nature of the conference and the satisfactory result. This road when built should lead to rapid development in one of the richest regions of the province, and should add largely to the railway traffic handled at St. John. When it has been completed and the various branch railways are taken over by the Intercolonial, this province will probably be better served by railways than any other province in the Dominion, and the fact ought to have a very important influence in attracting a desirable class of settlers to the province. It is especially gratifying in connection with the Valley Railway that the views of Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Carvell relative to the Intercolonial operation and Grand Trunk Pacific connection have prevailed at the conference.

FISCAL DISCUSSION

For the present agitation in Canada against high protection, the Manufacturers' Association is almost wholly to blame. Previous to the revision of the tariff in 1906 they conducted a systematic and persistent agitation for increased protection. This aroused so much fear and distrust in every section of the country, caused so many representations to be made to the ministers who were then investigating conditions and sentiment in the different provinces that the result was the revision downward of 1906. Had they been less selfish and grasping, it is possible that they would have fared better. The only way by which high protection can become an institution in any country is by those who benefit from it saying as little as possible on the subject. It is a gift of the gods, given by grace of the people and continued by their favor. The part of wisdom is to take the gifts that come in this way with thankfulness and content. But content was far from the thoughts of those receiving this bounty. They grasped for more, and the more they grasp the more is the whole system endangered. The United States has witnessed a similar process. The "insurgent" Republicans were the direct product of the Payne-Aldrich tariff. One followed the other as cause and effect. Promising to relieve many of the burdens under which the people were growing restive, they increased them. They increased them directly on those items on which they could do so safely, and indirectly by means of "jokers" and carefully concealed tariffs on those items which had aroused most opposition. It was a direct breach of faith with the people, and the whole system stands in jeopardy every hour since on account of it. Mr. Taft has pointed out the one way by which the system may be saved. That way of relief from the pressure which is threatening the system with disruption is being opposed with all the resources at the control of the interests. The same course is being followed in Canada. The result is seen in a growing discontent and a growing agitation all over the country, not only for reciprocity but for an increase of the English preference and for a lowering of the tariff all round. This result might have been anticipated by any disinterested observer. But the agitation still goes on, and the prospect is for its continuance many more months. It may be a case of the fulfillment of the old saying: "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

FRUITS OF RECIPROCITY

President Taft made the charge a day or two ago that except for little misunderstandings and unfounded fears about it, opposition to the reciprocity agreement with Canada was due to the activities of the lumber trust and the manufacturers of print paper. His speech was in keeping with the weighty deliverances the country has come to expect from their chief executive, and it will profoundly influence public opinion on the subject. It will probably cause many sincere men who are opposing the pact to give new consideration to the matter—consideration which may reveal to them that they are playing the game of the paper trust. The manager of the paper trust informed the senate recently that his chief business was to educate the associated companies in his combine to get the highest possible price for their product. His success was so pronounced that he has extended his activities in other directions, and in these directions he has succeeded in beclouding the judgment of many disinterested people who have come to believe that if tariffs are changed things will go to the dogs. They are being caught by phrases and stamped by catchwords, and under the influence of national vanity or some other

ST. JOHN PLAYGROUNDS

A writer in a Detroit newspaper urges the civic authorities to make ample provision for playgrounds in a section of the city which is rapidly growing. In the course of a vigorous article he says: "It has been my good fortune this last week to read Herbert Spencer's work on Education. If I were intrusted with autocratic powers I would compel every parent to pass an examination on the contents of that great work at least once per year. It is impossible to read the sympathetic insight of Spencer into the needs of a child, intellectual, moral and physical, during the different periods of his growth without realizing the immense importance of play. At a later period this need takes

thing are playing into the hands of these combines.

But the discussion of the past throughout the country is removing many of the misunderstandings and unfounded fears and delusions which the president of the paper trust regards as good education. Untrained people often form strong convictions from notions which they may be holding without evidence, and they offer to others the firmness of their own convictions as ground for accepting the same faith without proof. This is often the great strength of combines which depend for their evil activities upon high tariffs. But fortunately the current is in the opposite direction at present. The mere power of gregariousness, the impulse of acting in a crowd is working against the lumber and paper trust. The stars in their courses are fighting for the people, and victory will be with them.

THE LIBERALS WON

The Nova Scotia elections have resulted in a very substantial victory for the government. Their majority has been re-duced, but Mr. Murray still has a majority larger than the whole membership of the opposition. That will suffice. The people of the province have once more endorsed the Liberal policy. The fact that the opposition has a little more than twice as many members as in the last house does not signify very much, since they had only four or five in that house. The government will have no difficulty in carrying out its policy in any direction. The Conservatives had hoped that reciprocity would be opposed by the people, but so far as the elections may be an indication of public feeling on that question they will give very little comfort to those who are conducting the agitation against closer trade relations with the United States. The issues in the campaign, however, were chiefly local, and as the government has been long in power there was enough of local dissatisfaction to enable the Conservatives to gain some seats. A vigorous opposition is a good thing for the province, and it may be that now a leader will be chosen and some show of real opposition will be made. Liberals throughout Canada will congratulate Premier Murray on the convincing proof he has received of the popularity of his government in the province at large.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The board of health inspectors report that the city is cleaner than has been the case for years. This may be so. It is also true that it might be very much cleaner without being described as a "suburb of heaven."

News of the death of Dr. George A. Hetherington was a severe shock to the citizens Wednesday. Only the night before he had been about town in apparently excellent health. Dr. Hetherington was personally very popular. In his active life he was prominent in the medical profession, in the militia, in fraternal societies, and in political affairs. The announcement of his death will be heard with widespread regret.

NEW BRUNSWICK ADVANTAGES

There are, doubtless, many people who do not realize the full significance of the railway development of the last few years in the Province of New Brunswick. When the Grand Trunk Pacific is in operation, and the branch lines have been taken over by the Intercolonial, to be improved and operated in an efficient way, and the St. John Valley Railway has been constructed from the city to Grand Falls, there will be no other province in Canada so thoroughly served by railways. There will be the Canadian Pacific in the western part of the province, the Intercolonial in the eastern portion, the Grand Trunk Pacific and Valley Railway in the central portion, and important cross-country lines such as the Intercolonial, the branch from Chatham to Fredericton, and that from Norton to Minto and Fredericton, for it is assumed that the extension between Minto and Fredericton will soon be constructed. A railway map of the province, when all these trunk lines and branch lines are in full operation, as they will be within the next few years, ought to be the very best advertisement the province could send abroad as inducement for settlers to come and make their homes in New Brunswick. With all these railways, and with the numerous river and lake routes of transportation, there can be very little isolation. Moreover, the new railways have opened up or will open up very desirable sections of the province, where lumbering and farming may be carried on with profit. Wherever the new railway may locate, there will be within measurable distance of railway and postal facilities and a market.

La Follette Against Pact

Senator LaFollette in an individual report presented a diverse view on the reciprocity bill. He said it was perfectly consistent for one who believed in free trade to support the bill, but no man who believed either in a tariff for revenue only, or in a protective tariff could consistently give it his support. "In the belief that duties should represent the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, with others I contended," said he, "when the Payne-Aldrich bill was pending, for reductions in duties to that level in so far as the reciprocity with Canada. The mutual give and take of tariff concessions between our country and our world neighbors along the lines laid down by Blaine and McKinley is a policy that has in view the best welfare of all concerned. "But I protest against this proposed revision of our tariff by executive mandate. I protest against this diplomatic bargain that is masquerading in the guise of reciprocity."

O'Leary, P. E. I. House, Burned.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 12.—(Special.) The town of O'Leary was again visited by fire about 9:30 tonight, which completely destroyed the dwelling house of all its contents occupied by Murdoch Buchanan. The fire was discovered by Mr. Buchanan, who was confined to his bed through illness, and as far as can be learned started in the bedroom occupied by him, and he being alone in the house, which was situated some distance from the main part of the town, the fire gained great headway before the alarm was given. The loss is in the vicinity of \$600.

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a different name, amusement; while among adults we call the same thing entertainment. After years of preachment on the necessity of having these needs provided for, we are just beginning to see that it is just as much our duty to provide at least the room whereby a child may play as it is our duty to provide the rooms wherein he may study. I wish we were sufficiently civilized to realize that his play deserves as much intelligent supervision as his study, but that is not yet. So let us take advantage of our knowledge as far as it is conveyed our children's need, and give them room to play.

The playground committee of the Woman's Council, which met yesterday afternoon, finds itself at the beginning of the summer holidays without enough funds to conduct the one supervised playground at the Centennial school on as large a scale as last year. The Every Day Club will do its best to give the children at the Aberdeen school a holiday playground. There will be none in any other part of the city. The city council has granted aid this year as usual, but the Woman's Council are handicapped because the fund subscribed some years ago to make a beginning has gradually been exhausted. The ladies had hoped that ere this time the school board would have been able to see its way clear to conduct playgrounds in all the school yards that are large enough, but the matter stands just where it stood five years ago except that the public have been able to judge of the value of such playgrounds and the principle of municipal playgrounds has been endorsed by the city council.

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900 DROPS Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS, CHILDREN, Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of. For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

RECIPROCITY BATTLE BEGINS IN THE SENATE

Finance Committee Submits the Bill Without Recommendation

STRUGGLE PROMISES TO BE PROTRACTED

Senator LaFollette Declares the American Farmer is Made the Scapegoat, and He Doesn't Propose to Stand for It—Calls Agreement Top-sid—Debate Begins Today.

Washington, June 13.—The battle lines on the Canadian reciprocity agreement were squarely drawn in the senate today when Chairman Penrose, of the finance committee, reported the bill without recommendation. Favorable and adverse views were presented by senators, and the way cleared for the long stage of discussion in open session. Messrs. McCumber and LaFollette submitted reports outlining their individual views on reciprocity, and Mr. Williams presented the views of himself and Messrs. Stone and Kern favorably to the measure. The debate will begin tomorrow, with speeches in opposition to the bill by Senators Curtis and McCumber. Mr. Gore introduced an amendment to the bill which would place Canadian flour, meal, meats and agricultural implements on the free list, but said he would not press the provision if it became evident that its adoption would imperil the bill.

procity. It is not reciprocity, it is not a fair exchange of tariff advantages between our citizens and the citizens of Canada. It is tariff trade, conceived in special interest selfishness, negotiated in secret and brought in to the open with the attractive label of reciprocity as a bid for the favor of the American public—a people who believe sincerely in reciprocity that is genuine. "This agreement is not in the interest of the consumer. Relief from the high cost of living is not to be found in such a tariff compact as that represented in the pending bill. Farmer the Scapegoat. "It is not necessary to wrong any class or do injustice to any interest in order to benefit the consumer. And it is scarcely less than criminal to make a scapegoat of the farmer for the benefit of any unlawful combination. "It is not the farmer, it is not the consumer for whom these negotiations were made. It was made to benefit the miller, the packer, the newspaper publishers. "The newspaper publishers are promised a free market for print paper, for which they expend about \$35,000,000 annually. No one who investigates the conditions under which the newspapers of this country have been compelled to purchase their supply of print paper can escape the conclusion that the publishers have been subjected to extortion. "The conditions under which the publishers are forced to conduct their business are intolerable. These conditions call for action which will afford immediate relief. "The gross injustice of the proposed bill impels me to oppose it. I recognize the right of the farmer to deal with his product as he sees fit, and I believe that would permit me to support it in its present form. If, however, it is to be passed into law, it should not pass without amendment in the interest of the great body of consumers, including the farmers, who are compelled to carry all the burden of the president's lopsided pact. "I propose to offer amendments providing for a complete revision of the present Payne-Aldrich tariff law, revision of the rates on structural iron and steel, and other paragraphs of that schedule which are intolerable. Such revision would reduce our government revenues less than \$10,000,000 annually, but it would result in the cost of living by lowering prices on the consuming public aggregating more than \$200,000,000 a year."

Washington, June 14.—The Newcastle W. C. T. U. have elected the following officers: President, Mrs. J. W. Miller; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jas. Russell; recording secretary, Miss Falconer; treasurer, Mrs. H. W. Gray; auditor, Mrs. M. Troy; vice-presidents, Mrs. L. R. Robertson, Baptist; Mrs. Charles Saragat, Episcopal; Mrs. A. B. Leard, Methodist; Mrs. Helen McLeod, Presbyterian; committee: Systematic giving, Mrs. Leard, Mrs. J. Allison; press and journal work, Miss Falconer; Mrs. Rundle, Mrs. Hetherington; gospel temperance and mother's union, Mrs. Troy; Mrs. E. H. Goss; Mrs. C. Saragat and Miss McLeod; benevolent work, Miss Falconer; Mrs. Bell, Mrs. J. Allison; Miss McAlister; visiting, Mrs. Rundle, Mrs. Robertson; Allison, Mrs. Leard, Mrs. T. A. Clarke, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. J. Ingram; anti-narcotics, Mrs. Troy and Mrs. Hetherington.

Jars in which hard has been left for some time can be purified and cleaned of all odor by filling with skin milk and letting stand over night. Place the jars and lids slowly until they reach the boiling point. Scald with soda water.

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\$3,600 in Cash for Your

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher The day is long and trying, and heavy is the heat; and often I am sighing, dragging weary feet. The sun is burning me; there is no grateful shade; the rows stretch out before me; that I must have and spade. But when the sun has wended his pathway to the west, my weary toil is ended, and evening brings me rest. Then comes the kind word spoken by the ones at the door; then comes the sleep unbroken, until the night o'er; then comes the tuncful passage of restful twilight hours; then comes the mystic message of winds among the flowers. The day may treat me meanly, but my life of zest; but evening comes serenely, and evening brings me rest. My life is but a longer and sadder summer day; the weary heat is stronger, and the way; the watchword is "Endure," and till the day is done the laborer never ceases the glaring sun. And thus the harsh world grinds him against the rugged breast, till starlit evening finds him and evening brings him rest. Copyright, 1910 by George Matthew Adams WALT MASON.

INTER DAIRY SUMMER DAIRY P Important Factors in Ma Dairy Herd at this The more I study the pres ation the more I am con that many dairy farmers mistake by neglecting to mimum flow of milk durim months. Very few of us a quires plenty of winter a nness for pleasure. Prodi nness for pleasure. Prodi Under present con the summer dairy yield fo turns as the winter? I am a return to the old trad during a large portion of they should be more than food and care. However, will be admitted, other th as far as pounds of milk c them to a buyer than the from a herd on the summer plan. Many dairy farm tural correspondents have led that the cow that free year than the cow that ing the spring. The falla year's milk records. Both tests show that the cow that maintain a suitable flow the summer, the same as quires plenty of nourishm a suitable flow of milk summer and autumn mont in the system of manage time of freshening. The observation have convinc should maintain as nearl even flow of milk during year.

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The Adventures of Mr. Peter Ruff, Private Investigator

BY E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

IX.—WONDERFUL JOHN DORY

Mr. John Dory, who had arrived at Clearnour Court from the nearest railway station, was ushered by the butler to the door of one of the rooms on the ground floor, overlooking the Park. A policeman was there on guard—a policeman by his attitude and salute, although he was in plain clothes. John Dory nodded, and turned to the butler.

"You see, the man knows me," he said. "Here is my card. I am John Dory from Scotland Yard. I want to have a few words with the sergeant."

The butler turned toward an elderly gentleman in a pink coat and riding breeches, who had just descended into the hall.

"His lordship is here," he said. "There is a gentleman from Scotland Yard, your lordship, who wishes to enter the morning room to speak with the sergeant."

"Inspector John Dory, at your lordship's service," John Dory said, saluting Lord Clearnour smilingly.

Lord Clearnour should have thought that, under the circumstances, he said, "two of you would have been enough. Still, pray go in and speak to the sergeant. Rather dull work for him, I'm afraid, and quite unnecessary."

"I am not so sure, your lordship," John Dory answered. "The Clearnour diamonds are known all over the world, and I suppose there isn't a thief in Europe that does not know that they will remain here exposed with your daughter's other wedding presents."

John Dory was accordingly admitted into the room which was so jealously guarded. The windows had every one of them been boarded up, and the electric lights, consequently, fully turned on. A long table stood in the middle of the apartment, serving as support for a long glass show-case, open at the top. Within this, from end to end, stretched the presents which a large circle of acquaintances were presenting to the young bride on the occasion of her approaching marriage to the Duke of Rochester. In the middle, the wonderful Clearnour diamonds, set in the form of a tiara, flashed strange lights into the sun-brightly lit apartment. At the end of the table a police sergeant was sitting.

"Good morning, Saunders," John Dory said. "I see you've got it pretty snug here."

"Pretty well, thank you, sir," Saunders answered. "Is there anything stirring?"

"Not exactly that, Saunders," he said. "To tell you the truth, I came down here because of that list of guests you sent me up."

Saunders smiled.

"I think I can guess the name you singled out, sir," he said. "It was Peter Ruff, of course." John Dory said. "What is he doing here in the house, under his own name, and as a guest?"

"I have asked no questions, sir," Saunders answered. "I understand the name in case it might seem worth your while to make inquiries."

John Dory went toward the boarded windows, examining the work carefully until he reached the door.

"I am going to see if I can have a word with his lordship," he said.

He caught Lord Clearnour in the act of mounting his horse in the great courtyard.

"There is one name, your lordship, among your list of guests, concerning whom I wish to have a word with you," the detective said—the name of Mr. Peter Ruff.

"Don't know anything about him," Lord Clearnour answered, cheerfully. "You must see my daughter, Lady Mary. It was she who sent him his invitation. Seems a decent sort fellow, and rides as well as the best."

John Dory returned into the house to make inquiries respecting Lady Mary. In a few minutes he was shown into her presence.

"Another detective!" she exclaimed. "I am sure I ought to feel quite safe now. What can I do for you, Mr. Dory?"

"I have had a list of the guests sent to me," John Dory answered, "in which I notice the name of Mr. Peter Ruff."

"Do you want to know all about Mr. Ruff?" Lady Mary asked smiling.

"If your ladyship will pardon my saying so," John Dory answered, "I think that neither you nor anyone else could tell me that. I wished to say that I understood that he was at Scotland Yard were placed in charge of your jewels until after the wedding. Mr. Peter Ruff is, as you may be aware, a private detective himself, and on two occasions he has rendered very



service to my family—services which I am quite unable to requite."

John Dory bowed.

"In that case, your ladyship," he said, "there is nothing more to be said. I conceive it, however, to be my duty to tell you that in the opinion of Scotland Yard there are things about the career of Mr. Peter Ruff which need explanation."

Lady Mary laughed frankly.

"My dear Mr. Dory," she said, "this is one of the cases, then, in which I can assure you that I know more than Scotland Yard. There is no person in the world in whom I have more confidence, and with more reason, than Mr. Peter Ruff."

As a matter of fact, this, in some respects the most remarkable of the adventures which had ever befallen Mr. Peter Ruff, came to him by accident.

Lady Mary had insisted upon his coming with his wife to the party which was assembling in Clearnour Court in honor of her own approaching wedding. Peter Ruff for several days had thoroughly enjoyed himself. He had, however, a very distinct and disagreeable shock when, on the night of John Dory's appearance, he recognized among a few newly-arrived guests the Marquis de Sogrange. He took the opportunity, as soon as possible, of withdrawing his wife from a little circle among whom they had been talking, to a more retired corner of the room.

"I recognized him at once," she interrupted. "It is the Marquis de Sogrange."

"It will be best for you," he said, "not to notice him. Of course, his presence here may be accidental. At the same time, I am uneasy."

The understood in a moment.

"The Clearnour diamonds!" she whispered.

"It is just the sort of affair which would appeal to the 'Double-Four,'" he said. "Violet, if I were not sure that he had seen them, I should leave the house this minute."

"Why?" she asked, wondering.

"Don't you understand that I myself am still what they call a corresponding member of the 'Double-Four' and they have a right to appeal to me for help in this country, as I have a right to appeal to them for help or information in France? We have both made use of one another, to some extent. No doubt, if the Marquis has any scheme in his mind, he would look upon me as a valuable ally."

She turned slowly pale.

"Peter," she said, "you wouldn't dream to be so foolish?"

He shook his head firmly.

"What would happen if you refused to help?" she asked, from a look of anxiety.

"I do not know," Peter Ruff answered. "The conditions are a little severe. But, after all, there are no hard and fast rules. It rests with the Marquis himself to shrug his shoulders and appreciate my position. Perhaps he may not even change a word with me. Here is Lord Sotherton coming to talk to you. Remember, don't recognize Sogrange."

Dinner that night was an unusually cheerful meal. Peter Ruff, who was an excellent raconteur, told many stories. The Marquis de Sogrange was perhaps the next successful in his efforts to entertain his neighbors. Violet found him upon her left hand, and although he showed not the slightest signs of having ever seen her before, they were very soon excellent friends. After dinner, Sogrange and Peter Ruff drifted together on their way to the billiard-room. Sogrange continued to talk courteously of trifles until, having decided to watch the first game, they found themselves alone on the leather divan surrounding the room.

"This is an unexpected pleasure, my friend," Sogrange said. "Professional?"

"Not in the least," Peter Ruff answered. "I have had the good fortune to render Lady Mary and Lord Sotherton, her brother, at different times, services which they are pleased to value highly. We are here as ordinary guests—my wife and I."

The Marquis sighed.

"Mr. Ruff," he said, "what do you suppose the income from my estate amounts to?"

Peter Ruff shook his head.

"Somewhere about seven millions of francs," Sogrange declared. "There are few men in Paris more extravagant than I, but I cannot spend my income. Do you think that it is for the sake of gain that I have come across the Channel to add the Clearnour diamonds to our coffers?"

Peter Ruff sat very still.

"You mean that?" he said.

"Of course!" Sogrange answered. "Didn't you realize it directly you saw me? Don't you understand that it is the gambler's instinct—the restless desire to be

to come with me, we can reconstruct, in a minute, the theft."

John Dory and Peter Ruff first of all handed over their captives to the two policemen who were still on duty in the Court. Afterwards, Peter Ruff led the way up one flight of stairs, and turned the handle of the door of an apartment exactly over the morning rooms. It was the bedroom of the Marquis de Sogrange, "Mr. Dory's" chase in the motor-car," he said, "was, as you have doubtless gathered now, merely a blind. It was obvious to his intelligence that the blowing away of the window was merely a ruse to cover the real method of the theft. If you will allow me, I will show you how it was done."

The floor was of hard wood, covered with rugs. One of these, near the fireplace, Peter Ruff brushed aside. The seventh square of hard wood from the mantelpiece had evidently been tampered with. With very little difficulty, he removed it.

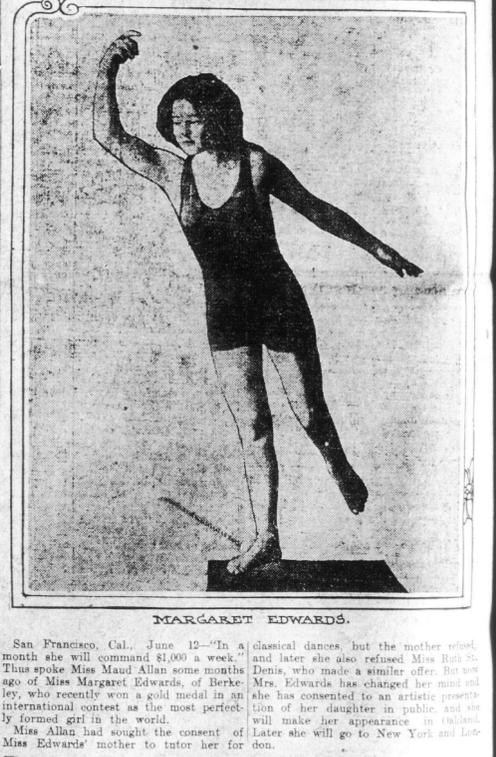
"You see," he explained, "the ceiling of the room below is also of paneled wood. Having removed this, it is easy to lift the second one, especially as light screws have been driven in and string threaded about them. There is now a hole through which you can see into the room below. This Dory returned. 'Ah, here he is!'"

The detective came surging into the room, bearing in his hand a peculiar-shaped weapon, a handful of little dark like those which had been found in the wounded man's head, and an ordinary fishing rod in a linen case.

"There is the weapon," Peter Ruff said, "which it was easy enough to fire from here upon the man who was leaning forward exactly before. Then here, you will see, is a somewhat peculiar instrument, which shows a great deal of ingenuity in its details."

He opened the linen case and drew out what was, to all appearance, an ordinary fishing rod, fitted at the end with something that looked like an iron lamp. Peter Ruff dropped it through the hole until it

THE GIRL WITH THE MOST PERFECT FIGURE



MARGARET EDWARDS.

San Francisco, Cal., June 12.—"In a month she will command \$1,000 a week." This spoke Miss Maud Allan some months ago. Miss Margaret Edwards, of Berkeley, who recently won a gold medal in an international contest as the most perfect formed girl in the world.

Miss Allan had sought the consent of Miss Edwards' mother to tutor her for classical dances, but the mother refused, and later she also refused Mr. St. Denis, who made a similar offer. But Mrs. Edwards has changed her mind and she has consented to an artistic presentation of her daughter in public, and she will make her appearance in Oakland later she will go to New York and London.

REV. DR. CAMPBELL ACCEPTS MT. ALLISON PROFESSORSHIP

Will Take Chair of Homiletics and Practical Theology at Beginning of College Year—His Long Experience.

Methodists all over eastern Canada will be interested in the announcement that Rev. George M. Campbell, D. D., district secretary of the Canadian Bible Society, has accepted the offer of a professorship at the University of Mount Allison College and will take the chair of homiletics and practical theology at the beginning of the college year next autumn. At the annual meeting of the board of regents of the university, held May 31, Dr. Campbell was elected a professor and assigned to the chair mentioned. He has since had the approval of the board of regents, and reached a decision and notified the authorities of the college of his acceptance and his readiness to enter upon the duties of an honorable discharge could be secured from the Canadian Bible Society, whose energetic and very efficient secretary he has been for six years.

Dr. Campbell is an old student and alumnus of the Mount Allison institutions and spent his active life in the ministry of the Methodist church from the close of his college course until he took up the duties of the Bible society secretary with the formation of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island conference, serving the largest congregations and occupying the most influential pulpits of the denomination. He has also filled several offices in the church, such as chairman of the district, president of conference and delegate to the general conference.

He is widely known and has taken a most active interest in the social life of the communities in which he has been stationed. He has occupied the position of chaplain of the Royal Kennebecasis Yacht

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will be fined instead of im-
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