

The Daily Mail

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THE LATE SESSION

The session of Parliament which has just closed has been an important one for many reasons. For one thing it has witnessed the first step in the development of Canada as a nation within the Empire in the creation of a purely Canadian navy. In undertaking the defence of their own shores, the people of Canada have shown themselves willing to bear their share in the responsibilities of the Empire; and while a small section of the people have chosen to sneer at the ideas and aspirations of men whose statesmanship and breadth of view they can never hope to equal, no self-respecting Canadian will be other than proud of the policy which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues have chosen to carry out. Such a policy is entirely in accord with the sentiments and aspirations of the people of Canada generally; and it is to be regretted that men could be found standing in their places in parliament whose ideas of patriotism are on such a small scale that they would much prefer to see their country dependent upon the good nature of Great Britain, rather than that it should make an effort to stand alone.

The government has come through the session with credit to itself and the country. The Liberal party is able to face the future with high hopes and good courage born of confidence in its leaders. On the other hand the opposition has presented a hopeless and helpless appearance; broken up into factions, wrangling over the leadership, having no definite policy upon any great national question, and actuated solely by a desire to get into office, the followers of Mr. Borden are in a sorry plight. They talk about an appeal to the country; but so low have they fallen in popular esteem that nothing short of a miracle could save them from utter annihilation if an appeal were made to the country at the present time. In Parliament obstruction is their long suit, and the fact that they hold only the small cards in it, does not seem to deter them from playing a losing game. As long as the party contains men who are willing to take up the time of the House by the adoption of tactics which the good sense of the majority condemns, but good naturedly tolerate, so long must the followers of Mr. Borden expect to remain in opposition. Until they show that they have the qualities necessary to be possessed by men who desire to control the destinies of the country, they cannot expect the people to entrust such control to them.

A GREATLEADER

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has now been continually in harness as Prime Minister of the country for fourteen years; and each session of Parliament which has been held has found him at its conclusion with enhanced prestige as a broad-minded and far-seeing statesman. Under his guidance Canada has made amazing strides in material prosperity and political importance. The population has increased from under 5,000,000 to 7,500,000 or 50 percent; the total overseas trade has increased from about \$240,000,000 to \$650,000,000 or more than 2½ times; the bank notes in circulation have increased from about \$30,000,000 to \$70,000,000 odd, or more than double; the total deposits of the people in the banks have increased from \$193,000,000 odd to \$711,000,000 odd, or between three and four times; two new flourishing provinces have been added to the older ones; industries have sprung up on all sides, and some of them are now of international importance; river channels and canals have been deepened and widened and harbors fitted for the exigencies of modern commerce; public utilities have reached a high state of efficiency in the cities, and thousands of miles of railway have been built or are projected all over the country. All this has happened during the Laurier regime.

Sir Wilfrid's continuous reign as Prime Minister has only twice been

fore been equalled in British annals—in the case of Walpole and the younger Pitt, though the thirteen years of Sir John Macdonald's last reign follows close upon it. Gladstone was Prime Minister of England four times, but his longest term of office was but six years and altogether he was Prime Minister only about twelve years, as compared with Sir Wilfrid's fourteen years, which we hope may extend indefinitely into future years. No one can deny that Sir Wilfrid's regime has been wonderful and glorious and it will surely be remembered with goodwill and thankfulness so long as the history of Canada and the British Empire endures. It has not been all sunshine—there have been clouds; it has not been all success—there have been failures; it has not been all applause—there has been disapprobation from the patriotic as well as from the paid claqueurs. But, taking it for all in all, the period has been 'an age of gold.' Canada has had the good fortune to have her destinies presided over by a great man.

THE KING'S HEALTH

The alarming reports as to the king's health will be read with widespread consternation all over the British Empire. In Great Britain of course concern at His Majesty's indisposition is naturally more intense than it will be any of the overseas Dominions because of the more intimate concern which he has in the government of that country as compared with the other parts of the Empire. While the reports of the physicians who attend him are always very guarded in their language so as not to cause any unnecessary alarm, it has always been a well known fact that such is their object and on previous occasions it has frequently transpired subsequently that conditions have been in reality worse than was represented. At the present time, Great Britain could not suffer a greater calamity than the loss of its present sovereign. As a statesman and a diploma, he has not an equal in the world, and his position gives him opportunities for this exercise of his talents in that direction which fall to the lot of no ordinary man. The political situation in England at the present time calls for the exercise of the greatest tact and diplomacy on the part of the Sovereign; and whatever may be said for the Heir to the throne, it cannot be claimed for him that he possesses the present monarch's talents in that direction.

Britishers in every land will hope that more favorable news of the king's condition will be speedily forthcoming.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER

From the Pacific coast comes the information that the contemplated tour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier through the West is being received with the greatest delight. It is hoped that Sir Wilfrid will be accompanied by Mr. Fielding and Mr. Graham.

There are so many new men in the West the past few years who know nothing of our public men, that they would become instant converts to Liberalism and succumb quickly to the sunny smile of the Prime Minister.

The thousands of Americans who have decided to make their homes in the West will ally themselves to one political party or the other, and every reason exists why their support should be given to the government which opened up the great West, provided transportation, school accommodation, and preserves law and order. These men will feel they owe a debt of gratitude to the Liberal government, and the very best political move that could be made, is the proposed western tour of the Premier and his colleagues.

It is to be hoped that nothing will occur to prevent such a tour, and the welcome members of the government will receive should convince them that the West supports the present administration.

SUCCESSFUL MUSIC.

The Sandwich, Mass., Independent, publishes an illustrated article on successful music teachers under the Faeltan system of pianoforte instruction. One item is as follows: "Wilmot Lemont, who so successfully introduced the Faeltan System into the Walter Spry Piano School, Chicago, has distinguished himself by writing two volumes of the American History and Encyclopedia of Music of which W. L. Hubbard is editor."

Mr. Lemont is the youngest son of Mr. William Lemont, of this city.

REGULATIONS FOR TEACHERS' PENSIONS

Board of Education Adopts Report of Committee—Action Re Strathcona Trust Approved.

The Board of Education met this afternoon and adopted the report of the committee on Teachers' Pensions. The provisions of that report are given hereafter.

Instructions were also issued to the Chief Superintendent of Education to have the proceedings of the Provincial Teachers' Institute to be held in St. John during the last three days of June published.

The agreement made between the committee appointed by the Board of Education and the executive of the Strathcona Trust regarding physical and military training in the public schools of the province was approved of.

The report of the committee on Teachers' Pensions contains the following provisions:

(1) All pensions under Chapter 17, Edward VII., 1910, shall be payable half-yearly, at the end of the school terms.

(2) Every applicant for apension under this Act, must lodge with the Chief Superintendent of Education satisfactory proof by affidavit or solemn declaration of having taught 35 years in the public schools of New Brunswick before the time at which such pension is claimed, under a regular and valid license issued by the Board of Education.

(3) With such application for a pension must be filed a copy of the registry of birth of the applicant, certified by a clergyman, or in the absence of such church record, a certificate signed by a clergyman and a magistrate, or by two responsible persons giving the date of birth of the applicant, or such other proof as may be satisfactory to the Board of Education. (Form of Certificate will be supplied by the Education Department.)

(4) Each person entitled to a pension must write to the Chief Superintendent of Education at the close of each school term, in June and in December, over his or her own signature, which signature must be witnessed by a clergyman or by the local postmaster officially, giving the post office address to which draft should be mailed.

(5) In order to entitle an applicant to a pension, no greater deduction for loss of time should be allowed in any one year for which a claim is made, than 60 teaching days, nor an aggregate deduction of more than 225 teaching days for the full period of 35 years.

(6) The first pensions under this Act shall be paid at the close of the School Term ending Dec. 31st, 1910. Applications for pensions must be made not later than three months before the end of any school term, to entitle the applicant to a pension for that half year.

LAYS BLAME ON CROCKET

Telegraph.—B. B. Law, M. P. for Yarmouth, accompanied by Mrs. Law, arrived in the city yesterday from Ottawa and registered at the Royal. Mr. Law says the session just closed was noteworthy for many things, chief among which was its brevity. The first session of parliament which he attended did not close until late in September. Mr. Law thinks that the members would have got away even sooner had not Mr. Crocket wasted so much time talking over the Richibucto wharf purchase. Mr. and Mrs. Law will leave for home by boat this morning.

SPREAD OF EMPIRE DAY

London, May 5.—Lord Meath predicts that last year's 7,500,000 scholars observing Empire Day will be largely increased this year. Many poor scholars throughout the Empire have no flag. He asks for a supply from believers in the movement for a healthy national influence which is a non-party, non-aggressive effort to awaken all British peoples to a magnitude, therefore a seriousness of the responsibilities of British citizenship.

WHO WAS IT?

Sackville Tribune.—Which member of the Hazen cabinet was it who said that the Intercolonial would never haul prestige for the Grit party up and down the St. John Valley Railway if he could help it? Neither if he can help it, apparently, will any road other than an electric trolley line ever compete with the C. P. R. in the Valley. But a liability of \$5,000,000 for an electric line is a big one for a province of this size to assume.

GOING TO QUEBEC.

Mr. Fenwick D. Brown of St. Martin's who has been in the city for some days will leave shortly for Quebec province to take a position on a Great Northern Railway Survey party.

OILCLOTHS JOHN J. WEDDALL & SON CURTAINS

Are showing an Immense Display of Sanitary Oilcloths and Linoleums

Each year this kind of floor covering is becoming more and more popular for various reasons viz:- No dust or dirt can sift through, they are readily wiped up, and when once down are there to stay till worn out. For BEDROOMS, SITTING ROOMS, DINING ROOMS, HALLS, etc. they cannot be excelled. Handsome Floral Designs, Tile and Wood Patterns, Inlaid and Plain Linoleums are to be found here.

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36 inch CURTAIN MUSLINS in Spots and Figures only 16c. per yard.

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Brass Extension Rods only 5c.

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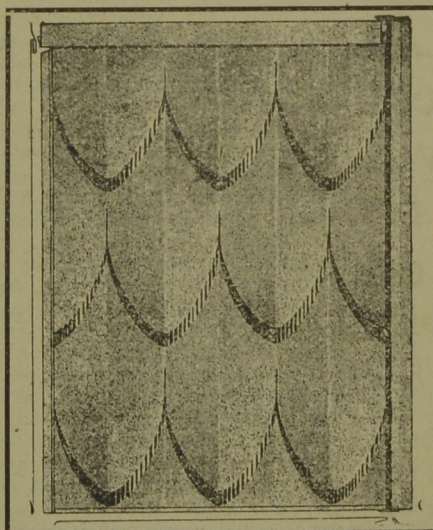
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