

## The Daily Mail

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### MR. BORDEN'S PICNIC TOUR

Mr. R. L. Borden's picnic tour is announced to start today. According to the programme which has been mapped out for him he will avoid the beaten track and will instead go into the highways and byways and there preach the Tory gospel of salvation in the hope that some wanderers may be raked into the fold. If Mr. Borden tells "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" to his prospective listeners, he will have a very uphill task before him if he attempts to show them that the present prosperous condition of the country is due to the efforts of himself and his followers in parliament. He can have no other reason to offer to the people whom he will address why they should vote for the Conservative party at the next election, except to tell them that the present government is not serving the country as it should, and to show to these people wherein he and his followers can do better.

It is no use for Mr. Borden and his followers to go about the country telling the people of the condition the people had to face in 1896, when Canada was barely half-grown. What people are interested in is the conditions as they exist today and as they may be expected to exist in future years. A glance at the expanding trade of the country, the enormously increased revenue, the huge tract of western country laid open for settlement, and the daily extending railway facilities, and so on which have been brought about under the wise and prudent oversight of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, provides a picture which will tax Mr. Borden's powers to copy, much less improve upon. If Mr. Borden has any thing better to offer the people of Canada, should they put him into power, than they are already getting under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he will doubtless make the most of his wares. But he will want to be particular in his offerings, because the people nowadays are quite able to distinguish between the gold and the dross. Under Sir Wilfrid they have had the opportunity to handle the former, a thing they were quite unable to do in the time of his predecessors. They will not now let go.

### TORY HALF TRUTHS

In a characteristically Tory "half truth" article The St. John Standard has something to say this morning on the present immigration regulations and the attitude of British critics with regard to them. No one either in Great Britain or Canada is going to quarrel with any regulations which are intended to prevent the dumping into this country of a lot of worthless individuals who are of no use either to themselves or the State. That is not the trouble. Where the grounds of complaint come in are in the case of men who have come over here to make a new home for their families, and having done so, and established themselves, decide to have their families join them. It is little short of monstrous that these men should be called upon to put up twenty-five dollars for their wives and fifteen dollars for each child before they will be allowed to land. The payment of the passage money alone is a severe tax upon the savings of a man without being called upon for any more. Because either the entry or the passage moneys are provided by emigration societies, therefore their families should be refused permission to join a husband and father who has "made good" in this country is scarcely the way to induce other desirable immigrants, who may be rich in capabilities, but poor as regards their worldly goods, to come and help to build up this country. It is just men of that class that the country wants. When The Standard writer says that a capable and prudent man should have been able to save enough money to pay the head tax for himself and all the members

of his family before setting out for this country, he betrays an ignorance of the conditions at present obtaining in Great Britain which makes his criticisms of little value. A laboring man who is able to keep a family of half a dozen people and save money has no need to come to Canada to better his position.

### CANADA'S PROSPERITY

In 1896 the Dominion expenditure called for \$7 per head of our population, or \$35 per family; but by 1909 those expenditures call for \$19 per head or \$95 per family—Gleaner.

The above is a fair sample of a Tory argument penned with the object of deceiving the people. Whatever the expenditure may have been during the years of Tory rule, it was more than the receipts, while the Liberals have been always able to show a substantial surplus. For the last fiscal year, which ended March 31st, the surplus amounted to the enormous sum of \$22,092,185, which is more than the aggregate surplus for the eighteen years the Tories held office. Notwithstanding the increased taxation which the Gleaner complains about, Canada is today enjoying unexampled prosperity, and this is attested by the fact that some people who scarcely owned themselves when the Tories went out of power in 1896, are today travelling about the country in automobiles.

The trade of the United Kingdom for 1909 is announced to have represented the huge sum of £1,094,230,123. But while Great Britain has only doubled its trade since 1868, Canada's record since Confederation shows that the Dominion's trade is now five times what it was in that year. The trade of the United Kingdom amounts to about \$115 per head; that of Canada to about \$100 per head; a wonderful showing when it is remembered that Canada has a large internal trade not included in these figures, a trade which the restricted area of the United Kingdom precludes.—Halifax Chronicle.

We are told by the Gleaner that Mr. O. S. Crockett was able to secure a post office for Martin Settlement in the Parish of Canterbury. Investigation would probably show the statement to be incorrect, but if it is true it is gratifying to know that Mr. Crockett has been able to accomplish something for the constituency which sends him to parliament. One country post office secured for the people of York in six years, is certainly a record to be proud of.

The Evangelistic campaign which has been conducted in this city for the past month under Dr. Torrey and his assistants came to an end last night, and those who are responsible for it express every satisfaction with the results achieved. It is claimed that as a result of the mission, seven or eight hundred people have been led to see the error of their ways which is a striking testimony to the eloquence of the evangelists.

The growth of Canada under Liberal rule has been the wonder and admiration of the world. Yet we have small bore Tory politicians of the Crockett type harping about increased expenditure. Such men are clogs on the chariot wheels of progress and were never intended to fill a representative or responsible position.

The fact that Mr. S. D. Scott, the talented editor of the St. John Standard, has resigned his position and will shortly remove to the west, would seem to indicate that he sees little hope for Toryism in New Brunswick.

Toronto Globe.—American investors have purchased a lumber business in New Brunswick, the property including about four million feet board measure of standing timber. These developments are warning as to the need of a conservation policy. The Globe need not worry for Surveyor General Grimmer has said that, "there is nothing, absolutely nothing, in it."

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Easson, Miss Katie Hazen, Mr. J. Roy Campbell, of St. John; Lieut-Colonel and Mrs. T. G. Loggie and Miss Fitz Randolph, Fredericton; Mrs. Eaton, Ottawa; Mr., Mrs., Miss and Miss C. Stairs-Duffus, Halifax, were registered at the Canadian Office, London, May 30.

Mr. Joseph Thorburn, of Stanley, is in the city.

Mrs. A. W. Rideout of Hartland and Miss Bessie Daggett of Smyrna Mills are guests of Rev. A. A. Rideout and Mrs. Rideout at the George Street Baptist Parsonage.

## GENERAL SIR JOHN FRENCH INSPECTS ST. JOHN MILITIA

Is Very Pleased with the Turn Out and Urges all Ranks to Aim at a High Standard of Efficiency—Gives Some Practical Advice to the Officers.

(Telegraph.)

St. John put on its military garb Saturday evening and turned out in force to welcome Sir John French, inspector-general of the British army, whose review of the local troops proved to be one of the most interesting ceremonial events seen here in years. The weather man was not as propitious as he might have been, yet the heavy mist and occasional showers in no way interfered with the carrying out of the inspection. General French, accompanied by his staff, arrived in the city at five o'clock by steamer from Digby, and was met by the local military officers. Hundreds of sightseers, eager to get a glimpse of the distinguished visitor, also crowded the wharves and as he appeared on the steamer's deck, a cheer went up that must have made the third foremost man in the British army feel that St. John was loyal in something more than name only. The visiting party was escorted in automobiles to the Royal Hotel, where they were registered during their stay here.

### THE REVIEW OF THE MILITIA.

The review of the local militia was held on the Barrack square Saturday evening and was witnessed by about 2,000 people. Many of these took advantage of the new grand stand erected on the south side of the square for exhibition purposes, while others stood in the rear of the saluting point. Many former officers of the force were in attendance at the inspection. The local troops numbering about 450, which hardly represents the full strength of the two companies—the 3rd N. B. Artillery Heavy Brigade and the 62nd St. John Fusiliers—turned out on parade and so well did they acquit themselves that General French expressed his appreciation of their appearance. Bath regiments were in full uniform and with the 62nd carrying their colors, the scene was most interesting.

Starting at the right, the inspecting party proceeded up and down the line. Sir John occasionally stopping before some soldier who wore the South African medal, asking him a question about his service in Africa and incidentally offering him congratulations. This thoughtfulness on the part of the general was greatly appreciated by the men.

### SIR JOHN'S ADVICE TO LOCAL OFFICERS.

After the inspection the General called all the officers to the front, where he addressed them privately. His remarks were brief, but to the point. He said that he was very pleased to have seen the two regiments and did not intend to detain them further. He had closely watched the march past, but as this was only a ceremonial parade he did not consider it a test of their capabilities. He urged all the officers to practice well what would be required in active warfare and tactical and instructional movements, so that all ranks would know their work and act independently. He spoke particularly of discipline and the importance of it not only in drill but at all times. If discipline could not be strictly observed in times of peace, and under ordinary conditions, it certainly could not be maintained when bullets were flying. General French then dismissed the officers and as he and his staff marched back to the drill shed they were greeted with hearty cheers.

### PRESENTED LONG SERVICE MEDALS.

A pleasing feature in connection with the inspection was the presentation of long service medals to three St. John men by General French. Those who received the medals were Quartermaster Sergeant Lindsay, Sergeant Yonge and Gunner Stephenson.

After the inspection the visiting officers were driven to the Union Club, where they were entertained by the officers of the two regiments to a light supper. The supper was a very informal affair, only forty sitting down, and was given in order that General French might have an opportunity of meeting each of the officers individually. The gathering broke up about 11.30 o'clock.

### TRIP UP RIVER.

Yesterday morning on the invitation of Hon. J. D. Hazen, the visitors, with the exception of General French and Lieut. Colonel Howard, and the local officers took a trip up the river on the yacht Dream and returned in the afternoon.

General French and his staff left for Montreal by last evening's train, en route to Niagara Falls, where the next official inspection will take place.

### Items of Interest to Ladies

New York, June 11.—June brings the lingerie frock into first consideration, for during this month and all of July the evenings are so long and so light that the pretty white dresses are especially charming for verandah wear. Most women prefer, nowadays, to buy these frocks ready made, for the models shown in the shops are so much prettier than could be turned out at home without a deal of trouble and work. Trimmings, though often very elaborate in their honeycombed motifs and insertions, are kept rather flat in effect, so that the lines of the frock are simple and the figure well defined, though without any emphasis or curves. For, be it remembered, the ideal of the lingerie costume is girlishness, and the slim, unaccentuated lines of young girlhood best become these youthful frocks. Semi-fitting models are best, with trimmings so arranged in panel effect that long lines and slenderness are suggested; and the frock is usually put on over a carefully fitted princess slip of white or a delicate color.

The lingerie dress is always smartest when made all in one piece; or with bodice and skirt joined at the waistline with an entreeux of Cluny or other firm lace. Last year's lingerie dresses were shorter waisted than the models of this season, as the natural waistline is now the thing. Last year's pretty frock made with the high belt, may be brought up to date by adding a wide girde of lace, alternating with strips of vertical tucking, the skirt being cut off at the top, as the broad belt is fitted down over it to the natural waistline.

Very soft materials are used for the new lingerie dresses; fine sheer mulls and batistes being the favorites, rather than the stiffer lawns; and on these soft materials are put every sort of lace, from the most fairylike Mechlin Val to heavy Cluny and Irish crochet. Often two or three sorts of laces are used on the same frock, and a motif or so of Swiss embroidery besides.

Some women who cannot afford the very expensive models—which, indeed, often range, when of Parisian origin, up into the three-figure mark—buy rather simple lingerie dresses, well made and of fine materials, but with very little trimming. On these they put the little hand touches that bring the costume up to an expensive distinction of style—hand embroideries, motifs of handsome embroidery, set into the material with narrow insertions of lace and the like. Little changes are made that give the dress individuality; the sleeves, perhaps a thought too big, are fitted over; the buttonholes are worked through the hem at the back as is the case always in the better models, instead of being underneath in a flap; and the collar is fastidiously fitted and feather-boned to make the frock trim and correct.

### NEW GREAT SEAL FOR ENGLAND

The cost of a new seal will be about \$2,000. New great seals were made in 1838, 1878 and 1901. Since the last year many documents which formerly had to pass the great seal have under statute been impressed with a wafer instead.

Lord Halsbury, who is 85, is the owner of the last two damaged great seals. They are always kept as heirlooms in the families of the Lord Chancellors, to whom they have come as perquisites of office. The present great seal will, accordingly, belong to the Liberal Lord Loreburn, formerly Sir Robert Reid who has been Lord Chancellor of England since 1905, when the Liberal administration came into power.

Mr. Evan Price, divisional superintendent of the I. C. R., is at the Queen.

### DIED

At the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. John J. Weddall, on the 11th instant, after a lingering illness, Emma, daughter of the late George Hatt, calmly fell asleep.

June 7, 1910

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