

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1907. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

Please send in your subscriptions.

St. Dunstan's College

The annual commencement exercises of St. Dunstan's College were held in the assembly hall of the institution on Wednesday afternoon last in the presence of a large audience. The hall was tastefully decorated and the exercises, from beginning to end, were of a very high order and were much enjoyed by all present.

The essays read and the exercises generally were a fair reflex of the sound and thorough education imparted at St. Dunstan's and quite in accordance with the college motto, *Estote Fortes Fides Et Scientia*. Mr. Herdian McKenna the winner of the Alumni prize essay, presented an admirable paper. The subject chosen by the President of the Alumni Association, was "The influence of environment on education," and the young essayist developed his theme in a way that left little to desire.

The valedictorian of the graduating class was Mr. Peter F. McDonald of West St. Peter's. His valedictory was a literary gem, admitted by all to be the best ever delivered in St. Dunstan's College. It was most comprehensive in its scope yet contained no exaggeration. It treated in a scholarly manner the numerous phases of college life, the education which it embraced, and was permeated by an invigorating patriotic tone. Looking forward from the parting of the ways, the valedictorian emphasized the obligation that rests upon college graduates, as well as others, to labor in our own great country whose vast extent and varied resources afford such an inviting field for the energy and ambitions of our young men. Canada needs our services and holds out abundant rewards for all. Every truly patriotic son of Canada should be proud to participate in the upbuilding of our country, "Canada for the Canadians," said the valedictorian, is a good motto, but "The Canadians for Canada" is better. In every particular the valedictorian possessed merit of the highest order and the valedictorian won high and deserved praise on his achievement.

His Lordship the Bishop complimented the Rev. Rector, the faculty and the graduates on the eminent success that had attended the labors of the year just closed. The exercises of the day, he said, bore ample testimony to the soundness and thoroughness of the education imparted in St. Dunstan's. The training the students received was not only a sound mental and scientific training it was also a religious education which, he pointed out, was of the greatest possible importance.

His Honor Lieutenant Governor McKinnon addressed the graduates. He congratulated the Rector, the faculty and the graduates on the excellence of the exercises which showed the splendid training imparted in this venerable institution. He briefly reviewed the college's career of over fifty years and showed the advances it had made. The students of the college now had the great privilege of being able to graduate here and obtain university degrees. Before the affiliation with Laval this could not be done and students to secure a degree had to go off the island. This certainly was a great advantage. He pointed out to the graduates that their grad-

uation should not be considered the completion of their education. On the contrary it was only the beginning of their practical education. He commended the patriotic tone of the valedictory and showed that there was ample room and ample opportunity in this Canada of ours for all to achieve greatness and climb to the top of the ladder.

Rev. Dr. Dobson expressed his great pleasure at being present and enjoying the splendid exercises. He was particularly pleased with the valedictory which, in beauty of thought, subtlety of analysis and felicity of expression, was the best he had ever heard. He also highly praised the Alumni prize essay, which he pronounced a splendid composition. The exercises were sufficient proof of the excellent and thorough education imparted in the college.

The Rector Rev. Dr. Curran thanked those present for their attendance and particularly those who had bestowed such high praise on the work done during the last year. He thanked in a special manner the Lieutenant Governor for the interest he had always taken in the college, and for annually contributing prizes. All the others who had contributed prizes or otherwise shown their interest in the institution had his most sincere thanks. Reviewing the work of the year he referred to the distinction achieved by one of the graduating class, Mr. Raymond Gillis, in winning the Rhodes scholarship for 1907. Among the improvements in the college he mentioned the establishment of a student's library. This had been accomplished through the efforts of the vice-Rector, Rev. Dr. McDonald. He commended the spirit of patriotism which permeated the exercises and the remarks of the speakers. Too much notoriety is given, he thought, to the "Successful Canadian Abroad," while little or nothing was heard about the success achieved by "Canadians at Home."

Appropriate speeches were also made by his Worship Mayor Paton; Dr. Conroy, President of the Alumni Association, Dr. J. T. Mellish; Judge Fitzgerald; Mr. A. McLean, M. P. and Very Rev. Dr. Morrison. The proceedings were then brought to a close by the singing of the national anthem.

The graduates are: Peter F. McDonald, West St. Peter's; Raymond Gillis, Summerside; B. L. Cahill, Bedouque; Charles Mooney, Peakes; James Doyle, Charlottetown; Paul E. Gagnon, Matane; Remouski County, P. Q.; A. Darvaux, Levis, P. Q.; Henry Ferron, Three Rivers, P. Q.; Honore Grenier, Quebec City; Adolphe McIntyre, Selkirk, P. E. I.; Patrick Higgins, Boston, Mass.

HONOR LIST. SPECIAL PRIZES.

Gold Medal for Religious Instruction, presented by His Lordship Bishop McDonald, awarded to Charles Mooney.

Gold Medal for best essay, presented by the Alumni Association, awarded to Herman McKenna.

Special prize for English, presented by His Honor, Lieut. Governor McKinnon, awarded to Huntley McDonald.

Five Dollar Gold Piece for Latin, by Rev. Dr. Morrison, awarded to James J. Connors.

Five Dollar Gold Piece for Philosophy, presented by a friend awarded to Charles Mooney.

Five Dollar Gold Piece for Physics, presented by Rev. S. Phelan, awarded to Charles Mooney.

Special Prize for Chemistry, awarded to William J. Grant.

Special Prize for book-keeping, presented by John Connolly, awarded to Martin Kenny.

Special prize for English Composition (junior) presented by Rev. Dr. Bernard McDonald, equally merited by Joseph Gillis, and J. D. McKenzie. Drawn by J. D. McKenzie.

Special prize for Trigonometry presented by His Honor Judge Fitzgerald, awarded to Felix Hildebrand.

Special prize for music awarded to Harry McEwan.

St. Dunstan's College Alumni Association held their annual meeting in the college library after the closing exercises on Wednesday afternoon. The financial statement for the past year was presented and last year's officers were re-elected. In the evening a conversation was held in the Knights of Columbus Hall. A couple of hours were pleasantly spent. Vocal and instrumental music, speeches and recitations were indulged in.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

The Lost 3000 Rifles.

Mostly Paid For But Never Delivered.—Where Are the Pieces and Whose Are They?

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Concerning Ross Rifle Finance and Ross Rifle Inspection.—This Is Not the Only Queer Militia Contract.

SIR WILFRID'S ARMS.

The Right One Offended and Is Gone.—The Left Is In Grave Danger.—School Book Extortion and Land Grafting.

SIR WILFRID'S ADMIRER.

He Satisfied Both Who Praises Him at Home, — Australia, New Zealand and Cape Colony Delegates Annoyed.

Canadian Imports and Taxes, Increase More Rapidly Than Exports or Population.

Ottawa, June 1, 1907.

It has been shown that on the 27th March, 1902 the Government made a contract with the Ross Rifle Company to buy 12,000 rifles at \$25 each, to be delivered before January 1st, 1904. The contractor was paid seventy-five per cent, of the price, as the work was supposed to proceed, and received that per centage on the whole 12,000 by July, 1904. The first delivery of rifles was not made for more than a year after this last payment, or for two years and five months after the first payment. Yet the contract explicitly provided that no payment should be made in advance except for rifles to be delivered within a year.

THE UNFINISHED 3000.

But the most striking fact is that 3000 of those rifles to be delivered before January 1904 have not yet been received. The contractor was paid on July 26th, 1904, nearly three years ago, \$18,750 advance on each of these rifles. That amount was supposed to have been expended by him in labour and material. As the Mark I rifle has been superseded by Mark II and Mark III with improvements, it may be that the order for these 3000 has been cancelled. If this is so, and the unfinished rifles are useless, the Government has paid over \$56,000 for nothing. If the partly finished rifles have been completed and delivered as Mark II, on the second contract of 20,000 the contractor has been twice paid the seventy-five per cent advance on the second order. He has received seventy-five per cent, on the whole 12,000 of the first order, whereof only 9,000 have been delivered, and he has also received \$18,750 in advance on each of the 20,000 of the second order, whereof only 17,000 have been delivered. Full payment has been made for the 6,000 in the first contract.

A FEW REASONABLE QUESTIONS.

Before this Ross Rifle contract business is settled by Parliament in the Country a good deal more must be found out about the business end of it. What sort of an inspection is it which accepts rifles that have to be sent back almost immediately for repairs? How is it that the contractor was paid \$15,000 for replacing sights originally accepted as satisfactory? Why should the contractor be paid twenty or thirty thousand dollars to supply the Government inspector with sets of gauges for measuring all the parts of the rifle when he himself required the set tools for his own business? How much was lost by paying for gauges for parts of the rifle which were immediately discarded so that a new outfit was required before the old one was even used? On what basis does the contractor receive his seventy-five per cent advance? By the contract he is entitled to payment of "money actually expended upon the rifles or parts thereof or figures therefor to be delivered that year," and must establish the fact of such expenditure to the satisfac-

tion of the Government inspector of small arms. How is this Government inspector satisfied? Does he ever examine the books to know how much money the contractor spends? Is an inspector of small arms exactly the kind of official to inquire into matters of accounting? Has the country any assurance that the contractor had expended \$18,750 on each of these rifles when the previous advance payments were made, or that there is work done to represent the \$400,000 now in the hands of the Company as advance payments on rifles not yet delivered?

THE SUB-TARGET BUSINESS.

Possibly there is some analogy between the Ross contract and the sub-target deal. It was found by the Public Accounts Committee during the late session that the government was paying \$250,000 to the manufacturer \$64. Naturally there was curiosity to know who got the profits, and it was discovered that a Toronto gentleman had been paid \$55,000 cash and \$500,000 in stock of the manufacturing Company for his patent rights. The gentleman may have kept the money, but he was generous with the stock, distributing it in blocks of \$20,000 to \$50,000 among influential persons, including militia officers, departmental officials and politicians. One of the latter is an active campaigner in Sir Frederick Borden's constituency and was recently a member of the Nova Scotia administration. These facts were brought out with great difficulty, owing to the feverish desire of the minister's friends to exclude evidence in regard to these gratuitous stock holders. It would require large profits and many sub-target machines to make all this stock pay dividends to the beneficiaries. Whether the Ross Rifle contract has any resemblance to the sub-target deal remains to be seen.

SIR WILFRID'S ARMS.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as the chief speaker at a great political demonstration in favour of the late Liberal Government of Ontario, announced to the country that the administration at Toronto, was the right arm and that of Quebec the left arm of his own government, he stated an evident fact. It has been shown since that though neither his right arm nor the left offended Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the right arm so offended the people of Ontario that they got it off and cast it from them. Recent charges made by Liberals against the Parent government of Quebec, and still more recent exposures of Mr. Parent's successors show that the Quebec administration is also an offence to decent people. On the one hand, or rather on one arm we have the discovery that a school book swindle has in ten years taken a cool million dollars out of the people of that province in the extra price of readers alone. On the other comes the confession of one of the parties that a deal was negotiated whereby five hundred thousand acres of crown land was to be sold to the government for \$1 an acre, of which seventy cents or \$50,000 were to go to the treasury and thirty cents or \$150,000 to the "Caisse Electorale" or campaign fund.

THE TRUNK IS WORSE.

The trunk of the Laurier administration, as the last two sessions have shown, is perhaps a little worse than either of the arms has ever been. It is clear that the work begun in Ontario at the last Provincial election needs to be extended.

EXTENT OF THE SCHOOL BOOK EXTRACTATIONS.

This school book extortion, which has been imposed upon the people of Ontario and indirectly upon those of several other Provinces through the same ring, was an extortion from which no escape was possible. The Government prescribed the books and they could be obtained in no other way than from the favoured publishers. In every case the price paid was double what it ought to be, and in some cases it was 100 per cent over a fair price. The Whitaker Government easily feared what a fair price was by asking for tenders. The consequence is that the following reductions are made:

Table with 3 columns: Book Title, Old Price, New Price. Includes First Book, part I, Second Book, part II, Third Book, Fourth Book, and The whole set.

ENTRENCHED WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

We may assume that the present contractor is getting sufficient profit, and so it appears that the old ring must have had on the readers alone at least an average profit of 130 to 140 per cent more than an honest margin. A hard fight was made year after year while the Liberal Government was in power, to break up this monopoly and give the people a chance to get school books at less than two or three times the right price. But the contractors were entrenched within the Government fortifications. The Government machine at Toronto, which was a branch of the Government machine at Ottawa, maintained the monopolists who in turn assisted to maintain the Government. Both went out together. Many similar political and financial combinations will go out in a procession when the Laurier Government departs.

LAURIER AND BOTHA.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not appear to be receiving much commendation from his fellow delegates of the Imperial Council. The Australian and New Zealand Premiers did not get assistance from him in their efforts to further the Imperial Trade movement. The Premier of Cape Colony has no

compliment to pay. But Sir Wilfrid has been intently admiring General Botha, of the Transvaal, is not very well satisfied with the attitude of Dr. Jameson or of the Australian and New Zealand Premiers, but he is enthusiastic in his praise of the Premier of Canada, who stood with him in resisting Imperial ideas. The utterances of Sir Wilfrid at the Council are not the first words of our Premier which commend themselves to General Botha. That gallant Boer officer has been reminded more than once of Sir Wilfrid's famous declaration that his Government could not and would not send troops to South Africa. It has been explained to General Botha that Sir Wilfrid was forced by Canadian sentiment to abandon this policy. Botha is generous, and will recognize Sir Wilfrid's friendly intention.

A GREAT YEAR FOR IMPORTS.

The Government has given our trade returns for the year ending last March. It is called a great year for Canadian trade. The imports of the country, exclusive of coal and bullion, were valued at \$830,000,000. The exports were \$772,000,000, of which a little less than \$240,000,000 was Canadian produce. Thus the imports of merchandise exceeded the exports of Canadian products by \$90,000,000. The exports were \$30,000,000 more than the previous year. The imports gained \$60,000,000.

THE CONTINENT TO WHICH WE BELONG.

Canada shipped to the United States

goods to the value of nearly \$110,000,000, a large part of which was gold and silver bullion, as produced from the mines, which does not have to seek a foreign market. We imported from the United States merchandise to the value of \$309,000,000.

That is to say, our friends to the South bought from us about half as much as we bought from them, even when we include in their purchases gold bricks, gold dust, and silver ore. From the rest of the world we bought no more than those countries bought from us, but the United States is a privileged customer.

IMPORTS AND TAXES.

We hear a great deal about the propriety of the country, but some day we shall have to account for this \$90,000,000 of goods which we have bought over the value of our exports.

The duty collected in the twelve months ending with last March was \$55,000,000. This is \$5,000,000 more than was paid in the previous year. It is \$21,000,000 more than was paid six years ago. It is \$33,000,000 more than was paid ten years ago.

The people of Canada are paying this extra taxation. It is worth their while to give a little more attention to the task of finding out who gets the money and what value is given for it.

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Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

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Farmers should see the Government Analysis of the Seeds they buy. Calling certain varieties of Seeds No. 1 does not make it so. A lot of the so-called No. 1 Seed is not at all No. 1. CARTER'S SEEDS are sold under GOVERNMENT ANALYSIS. Ask to see this, if your dealer can't produce same be careful.

Carter's Seeds are used by the best Farmers and Gardeners of P. E. Island and are sold by nearly 150 of the leading merchants of P. E. Island (See Seed Catalogue).

We guarantee the quality of Seeds supplied to all these merchants to be in every respect equal to that sold direct from our store.

Below we give the GOVERNMENT ANALYSIS of our supply for this season of our well known brands of Timothy and Clover.

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Timothy Seed, "B G" brand, 99.75 per cent pure
Timothy Seed, "C" brand, 99.75 per cent pure
Timothy Seed, fancy brand, 99.25 per cent pure
Mammoth Clover, 98.88 per cent pure
Alsike Clover, 98.68 per cent pure
Early Clover, 98.30 per cent pure
White Clover, 98.25 per cent pure
(Germination Test from 95 to 97 per cent)

Imported Seed Wheat, White Oats, Vetches, Field Peas, Barley, etc.,

All of the purest and best obtainable in Canada. We are Seedsmen; our experience of Twenty-six years ought to count for something. We have made a thorough study of the Seed Business. No side line with us. Don't risk your crop by buying Cheap Seed

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Seedsmen to the People of P. E. Island.

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Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

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THE New Corsets are in! We've a stock new that's excellent in every respect—a comprehensive showing of styles and qualities.

No corsets of imaginary virtues at fancy prices! Instead, you'll find corsets of value—form-fitting—following the latest Parisian designs—wear resisting and durable yet soft and pliable.

"D. and A.," "B. and I.," and "P. C." Corsets, in a variety of styles that afford a perfect fit for every figure.

The P. C. Tape Girdle is a popular style with many—very easy fitting—short waist straight front style. Made of excellent quality tape. See cut. Special. 35c.

From 49c. to \$1.75 is a big jump, yet it will serve to show the variety of choosing possible at this store. There are many models at different prices between.

"P. C. No. 810 is a very high class Corset, of heavy English coutil of extra quality. Straight front style, deep "Princess" hip, fitted fine silk suspenders front and sides—gored hips. Sizes 21 to 31. \$1.75.

Popular "D. and A." Models. Many of our customers prefer "D. and A." Corsets to all others. We stock a number of the best "D. and A." styles affording an excellent style in the make. Three very popular styles are:

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"D. and A." Crest Corset No. 401, possesses all the grace, style and comfort—qualities for which "D. and A." Corsets are famous, And Positively Will Not Break at the Hip causing discomfort and ill-fitting gowns. Sizes 30 to 36, \$50. Sizes 22 to 30. \$1.35.

SPECIAL—"D. and A." style 384, an excellent model in a new design, of fine white coutil, bias cut, lace trimmed, hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 19 to 30. Extra special value at 75c.

PROWSE BROS., Ltd

Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store.