

CUT THIS OUT
Get a Dress for 45c.
Ten yards of COTTON CHALLIE
for 45 cents and this coupon.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY
Cotton Hosiery.
A hundred and forty-five dozen now
SPECIAL SALE at SLAUGHTER
PRICE.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Best Black Cotton Hose,
50c per pair, or two pairs for 10c.
Sizes 4 to 6 inches, 8c. a pair.

This is a genuine bargain, as every
pair is really worth 15 cents. Come
quick and be "in it" before they are
gone.

Just opened another lot of those
Spring Roller Blinds
AT 29 CENTS.

W. NICHOLS.
Agent for Standard Patterns.

Auton, infant child of J. Sutton and Helen
Clark.
Died Monday, May 20th, at 6 o'clock
A.M. Sarah, wife of Isaac Craig, in the
50th year of her age.
OSBY - At Fairfield, Maine, on May 25th,
Sarah, widow of the late Hartwell B.
Crosby.
LAWFORD - At Kingston, Kings Co., on
May 21st, after a lingering illness, Stephen
Crawford, aged 65 years, leaving a wife
and a large circle of friends and relatives
to mourn their loss.
BROWN - At Hampton, on May 21st, of
shooting cough, Katherine, child of John
and Mary Desmond, aged eight months.
OST - Suddenly, at Lower North, Kings
Co., on May 19th, Julia A., widow of the
late Charles E. Frost, in the 71st year of
her age.
RDON - In this city, on May 21st, of con-
solation of the brain, Harry, wife of the late
Henry Gordon, and eldest daughter of the
late Thomas and Ann Seville.
WEE - In this city, on May 20th, after a
few months' illness, David Palmer, How-
in his 76th year.
HINSON - On May 20th, at his late resi-
dence, 254 Main street, Elizabeth, beloved
wife of James Johnston, leaving two sons
and two daughters to mourn their sad loss.
WRENCE - At Wakefield, Mass., on April
15th, John Thomas Lawrence, aged 42
and 4 months, formerly of Fredericton,
N. B., son of the late Thomas Lawrence
and Rebecca Brower, and grandson of the
late Cornelius Brower and Isaac Lawrence
of Keewick, N. B.
KENNEDY - In this city, on May 26th, Helen
B., youngest daughter of Kenneth and
Lizzie M. McKenzie, aged 2 years and 3
months and 9 days.
WAGNER - At the Mator Misericordias, on
Wednesday, May 22nd, Mrs. Mary Savage,
widow of R. L. W., aged 88 years.
MASON - At Barnsville, Kings Co., on
May 22nd, Alice L., daughter of Elizabeth
and Robert Simpson, aged 30 years.
ROUL - At Hampton, Kings Co., on Wed-
nesday, May 23rd, James W. Sprad, deputy
sheriff and gaoler, aged 68 years.
ITE - At Guilford street, west end, after
a lingering illness, Harriet, wife of Henry
years, leaving a loving husband and eight
children - four sons and four daughters -
to mourn their loss.
EDDERBURN - On May 27th, at Hampton,
Edward W. Wedderburn, son of Judge Wed-
derburn, aged 23 years.

SUNBURY CO.

Upper Mauderville, May 24. - The
street in the village connected with
sudden and mysterious disappearance
of Charles E. Harding on Christ-
mas morning last was played at the
court house, Burton, yesterday. A
box was made and the bloated and
swollen remains were buried in the
cave of the graveyard under the
shadow of the Court house. The cor-
der did not even adjourn the inquest,
which was being conducted in the
court house at the time.
Robert Bartlett, an old resident of
his place, some time ago, told a dream
had respecting the finding of Har-
die's body, and said that if he was
found it would be near the Court
house, and strange to say it was just
that place where the remains were
taken by those who towed them
home. The above was told your
respondent some time ago. The de-
ceased was about fifty years of age
and unmarried. He leaves four sons,
who are all married, to mourn
their loss. Mrs. Thos. F. Barker, Mrs.
S. Miles, Mrs. Hanford Brown and
Mrs. Charles Harding, jr.; two of
them reside here, one in St. Marys
and one in Peel, C. Co.
Three hundred and forty points are
fitted at the Mitchell boom per day,
about 2,000 a week. About 300 men
are employed here now in the differ-
ent divisions of rafting and bracket-
ing. Tugs Little Glaster, Ada G., Ad-
ral, and Sea King, left here today
with eighteen tugboats and are em-
ployed in this service in towing, etc.

YARMOUTH FISH TRADE.

(Times, Friday).
The shipments of fish are now be-
coming important. The mackerel trap-
pings continue to take fair catches, and the
fish are shipped in lots to Boston. Sat-
urday's shipment direct was 268 bar-
rels mackerel and 928 crates lobsters
valued at \$13,000. Last night, 1,507 bar-
rels of mackerel, 1,128 crates of lob-
sters, 15 boxes of salmon and 100 cases
of canned lobsters, valued at \$19,000,
were shipped by steamer. In addition
there have been some shipments by
rail.

Montreal manufacturers advanced
their quotations 5 per cent on Thurs-
day and a further advance is looked
for.

PRINTED
CAMBRIS,
5c. to 15c. per yd.
WHEN IN DOUBT
READ THIS.
BLACK
DRESS GOODS,
25c. to \$1.40 per yd.

MERCHANTS USE DIFFERENT METHODS
To attract trade. Some offer one article and
some another at a cut price to get you
started. Now, do you suppose that every-
thing in the store will be sold that way?
If you think you know it cannot be
done. Do you like to trade that way, or
would you rather go into a store and find
a low cash price on every article offered for
sale? and at the same time be sure the
goods were new and first-class, and know
that if you were not satisfied with your
purchase your money would be paid back
without question? We make uniform low
cash prices on everything in our store.
When we have bought too much of any
one of our lines, we reduce the prices to
close to clear. We have made some
reductions in History, Lace Curtains, Dress
Gowns, Cloth Capes and Jackets.

LADIES' HOSE,
Cotton & Cashmere,
15c. to 95c. the pair.
CALL
AND SEE US.
LADIES' GLOVES,
Lisle, Silk and Kid,
12c. to \$1.35 the pr.

DOWLING BROS., 95 King Street, St. John, N. B.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Encyclical Exercises at the
College.
The Addresses Delivered and the Pre-
sentation of Medals.

L. A. Currey and A. L. Trueman Receive the
Degree of D.C. L.
Fredericton, May 28.
Prof. Davidson has already arranged
for next year's course of lectures to be
held in the university library. The fol-
lowing is the list as it stands at pres-
ent:
Oct. 15th, The Making of a Nation -
Prof. Roberts.
Nov. 5th - J. Brittain.
Jan. 7th, Compulsory Voting or Alien
Immigration - Hon. Mr. Emmerson.
Feb. 14th, The Church and Politics
and Society - Rev. E. J. Grant.
March 3rd, The Agricultural Re-
sources of New Brunswick - Prof. Rob-
ertson.
April - Constitutional Safeguards
in a Democracy - L. A. Currey.

The following students will receive
honorary certificates:
Senior Classics - Class I., W. A. Cowper-
thwaite; Class II., Miss Thompson.
Senior Physics and Chemistry - Class I.,
Frank Allen.
Natural Science and Chemistry - Class I.,
H. L. Bradley, F. J. P. White; Class II.,
Miss Tibbitts.
Junior Mathematics and Mathematical Phys-
ics - Class I., Miss Taylor.
Junior Experimental Physics - Class I., Fred
E. Taylor.
Junior Natural Science - Class I., F. R.
Taylor; Isaac Green.
Junior French - Class I., Miss Ross; stu-
dent: Blair, R. W. Queen.
Junior French - Class I., Taylor.
Sophomore Classics - Class II., Shea.
Sophomore Mathematics - Class II., C. C.
Jones; W. R. L. P.
Sophomore Philosophy - Class I., R. W. A.
Queen.
Sophomore Physics - Class I., R. W. A.
Queen; C. C. Jones.
Class I., Mathematics - Class I., F. B.
Hill; Class II., A. V. Hill.
Freshman Natural Science - Class I., Roy
McL. VanWart.
Freshman English - Class I - Cyrus H. Ache-
son.
Freshman French - Class I., Miss Jack.

The Douglas gold medal has been
awarded to H. L. Brittain of the
graduating class. The subject was
The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern
Democratic Government.
The result of the competition for the
alumni gold medal, given for the best
Latin essay, will not be announced
until after the meeting of the alumni to-
morrow evening.
Fredericton, May 23. - The annual
meeting of the Associated Alumni So-
ciety of the University of New Brun-
swick was held this evening. Frank
Allen of the senior class was award-
ed the Alumni gold medal for the best
Latin translation, with honorable
mention to Miss Edna White of Sus-
sex, who also put in a very creditable
paper.
Fredericton, May 23. - The Douglas
gold medal has been awarded to H. L. Brittain of the
graduating class. The subject was
The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern
Democratic Government.

The members of the society present
included Hon. J. A. Vanwart, Hon.
Jas. Mitchell, Chancellor Harrison,
Dr. Cox, Dr. Bridges, J. J. Hazen, M.
F. Dr. Murray MacLaren, Eldon Mullin,
Dr. Bailey, William Wilson, J. D.
Phinney, H. V. Bridges, A. Hughes
and J. W. McCready.
The following were elected officers
for the ensuing year: President, Hon.
J. A. Vanwart; vice-presidents, Dr.
Cox, J. D. Hazen, Eldon Mullin; se-
cretary-treasurer, Geo. A. Hughes;
members of council, J. D. Phinney,
Dr. Murray MacLaren, F. St. John
Bless, Dr. H. S. Bridges, J. W. Mc-
Cready, Dr. Bailey, Dr. T. D. Walker,
Representatives to the senate, Hon.
Jas. Mitchell and Dr. Murray Mac-
Laren.
Fredericton, May 30. - The encyclical
exercises at the university this after-
noon attracted a large number of lead-
ing citizens.
The order of the exercises was as
follows:
1. - Oration in praise of the founders
by Prof. Davidson.
2. - Horace Brittain, winner of the
Douglas gold medal, read a portion
of his essay, after which the medal
was presented by his honor, the lieut.
governor.
3. - Announcement of the winner of
the Alumni gold medal by the exam-
iners of the society, and reading of a
portion of the essay by the winner,
Frank A. Allen of the graduating
class.
4. - Presentation of the Montgom-
ery-Campbell prize for proficiency in
classics to the winner, W. A. Cowper-
thwaite of the graduating class.
5. - Presentation of honor certificates
by Dr. Harrison.
6. - Presentation of B. A. degrees to
the graduating class by Rev. Canon
Roberts. The order of graduation was
as follows; Honor classics, class I., W.

university, and these gaps are at
least not closing. When the cause is
looked for it will be found in the
fact that the minds of our educational
authorities have been possessed by the
old fallacy that machinery and skill
and intelligence are in inverse ratio.
They have imagined that a school sys-
tem would operate of itself. They have
forgotten that every improvement in
the system demands increased skill
and intelligence from the teacher. The
evil results are not as apparent as
they were in the industrial world.
Therefore, in spite of the protests of
some far-seeing writers upon educa-
tion, our authorities have gone on per-
fecting the system without inquiring
whether any steps were being taken
proportionally to increase the skill and
ability of the teacher. Yet this is the
real educational problem which awaits
solution. Less and less is coming to
be made of the system and the subject
and more and more of the teacher. In
the hands of the skilled any system
will produce results; in unskilled hands
machinery is at least as good or bad
as useless.

The speaker asked what was being
done toward securing a supply of
skilled teachers. The systematic train-
ing of the Normal school and the ef-
forts of the county institutes, he said,
were so good that one could wish them
better. But these are only parts of
the system. Skill is not the product
of the machine, and it was only the
pressure of enlightened self-interest
which brought the employers to recog-
nize that it was not profitable to work
expensive machinery with half skilled
labor. In educational affairs the en-
lightenment of self-interest has not
been present. There has been little to
combat the old fallacy that machinery
would do the work of the teacher. The
demand has consequently diminished.

Modern wage theory has gone so
far as to suggest that work done and
skill developed are in strict proportion
to wages received. The hard master
who would gather where he has not
sown will not garner much. Mean-
while means mean work. We need
not go the length of treating the
theory as a convertible proposition,
and yet recognize the truth that there
is economy in high wages, and that
the policy of parsimony will often be
the policy of ruin. In certain cases
where only one laborer can be em-
ployed it is not as economical to em-
ploy an inefficient workman at a low
wage as a skilled laborer at a higher
wage; for in the first case the work
done is not worth the cost of the
wage, and a false economy in low wages,
a fact which was fully realized by the
Scottish reformers in their system -
which is the basis of the Canadian
and American system - in their provi-
sion for an honest stipend. The greater
the skill of the worker the more
nearly is it true that low wages show
a low standard of efficiency, and that
the inefficiency is due to the low wage.
Wages are for the encouragement
of the laborer, and when the laborer
is wanting the industry must
fail. In spite of professional pride or
personal devotion, in the long run a
poorly paid profession will have a
bad reputation. When the rate of re-
muneration falls or is reduced, the
standard of efficiency falls within
the profession.

The speaker said that it was a mat-
ter of doubt whether there had been
an absolute or an absolute fact
in the standard of remunera-
tion, but that there had been a re-
lative fall, and hence a decreased re-
lativeness to the teaching profes-
sion. The attractiveness of the profes-
sion is diminished on another score, and
professional prizes in the shape of
a few exceptionally lucrative posi-
tions. On the chance of attaining
one of the prizes of the profession
men will long be content to work for
wages which are not worth the effort.
The status of a profes-
sion is determined from above. Dur-
ing the last twenty years the number
of lucrative positions open to teach-
ers has decreased. A hypothetical
teacher in the average salary available
to attract and keep the best tal-
ent in the profession. The absence of
prizes means the absence of incentive,
and an absence of incentive means a
decrease in effort. Again, the prizes
themselves are not relatively as at-
tractive as they were. The best tal-
ent in the profession are immu-
nized to their ranks. Teaching is rapidly
falling to the position of a stepping
stone. It is not well that the status
of the teaching profession should be
sacrificed, no matter how desirable
it may be, there should be oppor-
tunities to gratify worthy ambitions.
In temporary employments wages are
low. Again, no teacher whose sole
idea is to accumulate enough money
to enable him to pursue a post-gra-
duate course can take much interest
in his profession as a profession. The re-
sults of this way of regarding the pro-
fession of a teacher are far reaching.
The desire for immediate returns en-
deavors wages; rapid circulation en-
deavors wages; ready employment, en-
deavors wages. Skilled teachers are
forced to lower their rates to those
of the inexperienced. A lowering of the
wages means a decrease in the stand-
ard of efficiency. Who is likely to
break this vicious circle which has
been established?

The speaker said that country trust-
ees would not and could not do it.
Ignorance, indifference, and a high
valuation of money, together with an
opinion that no man is much better
than the average man, do not tend
to raise the standard of efficiency
or the standard of remuneration.
Besides, in poor districts, school ex-
penses are a heavy item. It is imag-
ined that the system is all sufficient,
"since anyone is thought able to
operate the system, the work should
be done as cheaply as possible. The
inference is not to be wondered at,
and is on a line with the American
reliance upon systems and constitu-
tions. There is something particularly
fitting in advertisements asking
applicants to state lowest salaries re-
quired. There are still worse exam-
ples of teachers trying to oust others

by offering lower terms, and of trust-
ees accepting such terms.
Several extracts were read from
various reports of inspectors bearing
these statements out. The speaker
lamented the recent cut in the salaries
of the teachers of Fredericton, the
educational centre of the province. The
educational authorities of the province
in spite of their opportunities, have
done little to raise and unfortunately
a good deal to depress the status of
the profession over which they are
placed. The speaker, however, made
full allowance for the great and ob-
vious difficulties of the board. Ex-
tracts from reports showed that trust-
ees would not or could not pay sal-
aries sufficient to attract teachers of
the proper class, and so the fatal re-
gulation regarding third class teach-
ers was passed, a regulation which
will do more to lower the standard of
the profession than any other cause.
The board has delivered the country
trustees into temptation, and into
temptation that will not long be resist-
ed, while the great majority of the
trustees are ignorant of the need to
secure a certain term of apprenticeship
for young teachers; but it is an ap-
prenticeship without supervision or
guidance, where the experience is
gained at the expense of the children
of the country districts.

The professor said that all writers
were agreed that nothing lowered
wages and consequently efficiency, so
quickly as a steady supply of half-
skilled labor seeking employment. It
is not among third class teachers
alone that wages are depressed, but
also in the higher classes. That
the regulation was already having its
effect was shown by extracts from
Inspector Carter's report.
The result is that the standard of
efficiency is low and is falling. We
multiply subjects, including all the
sciences (and some that are not sci-
enced) in our teaching. We study
proper co-ordination of subjects. But
we leave supremely and ridiculously
alone the question as to how we are
to get teachers to work this complex
machinery, every day becoming more
complex. For complex machines we
need skilled operatives. We cannot
commit our educational machine to
children. We need able men and wo-
men, and such cannot long be ob-
tained at the price. Children of seven-
teen are not fitted to teach, but while
wages are so low, such are all we can
obtain. We need mature workers
since our system is a secular system,
and our teachers must build character
without the aid of the most efficient
instrument - Children of sixteen, sev-
enteen and eighteen, with absolutely
unformed characters cannot do the
real work of education - the formation
of character.

In closing, the speaker referred to
the zeal and devotion of the average
common school teacher. He said that
the chief success in education is to
do what he can to develop this impor-
tant branch of education. And (if I
may be permitted to give advice) I
would advise the students for their
own benefit to take a more lively in-
terest in the teaching society, and in
all public debates. For even if you
should become great storage batteries
of learning, it would be all the more
shameful to sit by and allow the igno-
rance to electrify the multitude. May I
add, that the university should give
some instruction in constitutional his-
tory? This year the university of New
Brunswick anticipates other Canadian
colleges in the matter of democratic
government. I refer with pride to our
committee for monthly conference with
the students. This is a worthy and
long felt want of clearer understand-
ing between faculty and students. It
insures fair and more intelligent ac-
tion on the part of the faculty; while at
the same time it is a mild and self-
defensive check upon the students.
But more than all it admits of hearty
co-operation for our mutual benefit. The
work done by our joint committee is
the strongest argument in favor of the
movement.

So much for present progress. What
will the future give us? Gentlemen,
residency. On this issue we stand
firmly united. This year residency is
not a dead question, an idle dream,
nor a far-fetched subject for a valedic-
tory; but it is a live question, a not
remote reality; and a subject that is
near to and thrills itself upon the pro-
fessors, graduates and students of the
university of New Brunswick. To you
residency means unbroken fellowship,
distinctive college life, concentration
of spirit and effort, a common roof,
a common table, success in football, more
students, and a countless number of
joys known only to the assemblage of
hopeful, jubilant youth. To the sen-
ate too, I believe, residency means
more students and the greater useful-
ness of our provincial university; but
also, it also means an expenditure of
from ten to twenty thousand dollars.
Our province should have, and has,
many noble public buildings. They
have cost money. Our house of as-
sembly is indeed beautiful; but it
is scarcely an important part of our
university. Should an institution, the
child of this province and the parent
of many well-to-do sons, be hampered
through lack of ten or twenty thou-
sand dollars? With the senate, alumni,
and students in favor of it, residency
must come; how soon depends largely
upon the excellent committee already
appointed.
But to substantiate our belief in re-
sidency the members of the class of '95
subscribe \$100 to the residency fund.
This amount is payable in two years.
Thereafter we will give \$100 a year in
various ways for the benefit of the
university.
But while we confidently hope for
residency, let us not suppose that re-
sidency is so automatic and persuasive,
so energetic and aggressive that it will
itself bring to these halls the ever
prophesied and never realized large
number of students. Other colleges are
wide-awake, hustling, advertising, can-
vassing, even preaching, and withal
working might and main to get stud-
ents. Are we? They must have stud-
ents or go down. They are sectarian
colleges, and work with the vim and
perseverance suggested by that nar-
rowing word.
But the U. N. B. is a government in-
stitution, the head of the provincial
school system. The college of New
Brunswick, which an agitation
was begun as long ago as 1785; the
time-honored champion of liberal edu-
cation in this province; it is not specu-
lative, but sure. Being a government
institution, it moves slowly and stately;
during our course the university has
widened her borders so as to make
available to the people of St. John

some of the benefits she has been be-
stowing upon us. In the cause of uni-
versity extension the U. N. B. is fore-
most in Canada. Let us hope that the
people of St. John in appreciation of
this, and in loyalty to our provincial
institution, will send to these halls in
pursuit of a more liberal education an
ever increasing number of sturdy sons
and blithesome daughters.

Within the university there has been
steady growth. The reading room has
become what the name suggests. The
library is more efficient and more easy
of access. Under the financial associa-
tion the business of the students is
carried on systematically. The Debat-
ing society has become more orderly
and eloquent. The Y. M. C. A. con-
tinues to exert a healthy influence on
college life. Records over the limits of
athletic progress have become too small
for better bone and sinew, and have
consequently been broken. To Pro-
fessor Davidson is due the credit of
re-establishing and improving the pub-
lic lecture course which has been dis-
continued. When there has been a sim-
ultaneous increase in the university's
efficiency? While the province has
established in the university of New
Brunswick excellent chairs in philo-
sophy and economics, and engineering,
and has offered free education to the
poor, in the meanwhile many of the
sons of this province have sought edu-
cation in the United States and Upper
Canada, as is shown by the educa-
tional reviews for February and
March.

The causes of the small attendance
at the U. N. B. are chiefly three: First,
too little effort to get students; sec-
ond, too little patriotism and apprecia-
tion on the part of the people of
the province; third, a decided prefer-
ence for denominational colleges. A
good deal of fault had been found with
the classification of graduates. Class-
ification, if such be possible, is made
more easily alphabetically within di-
visions than in order of merit within
divisions. For, while an examiner
can be fairly sure about the division
to which to consign a candidate, he
finds it a very nice task for human
intellect to justly assign each candi-
date his relative position within that
division. The whole matter takes
such a serious aspect, if an examiner
should determine on a man to be su-
perior to another, by one or by a half
of one per cent. Perhaps if university
examination lists had been framed so
as to have no beginning nor end - as
in the form of a circle or ellipse - and
if students had studied from a love
of learning, rather than from a desire
to pass, and death from over-study would
have been unknown. However, there
might have been a dearth of educa-
ted men; since of many struggling to
get well up in the list some have ac-
cidentally become educated.

But, though the so-called hono-
course does get partially, yet, I
think, we are all willing to be class-
ed as the faculty sees fit, believing
that after a thirty or forty years'
course in the greater university we
shall be given every opportunity, whether
of obliquity, kind remem-
brance, or lasting honor.
And now as we stand upon the
threshold of that greater university
we have to say good-bye, first to
those who have so patiently and
faithfully directed our preparatory
course. Much of what they have tried
to teach us has not been learned, and
much of what has been learned will
be forgotten; but they themselves will
remain as a sort of second promise
to all our judgments. Their work
cannot, but take a certain color
from their teachings. Their position
is almost sacred, since they determine
to some degree the destiny of every
scholar. The experience of my course
has taught me that with the average
student an ounce of personal interest
from the teacher outweighs a ton of
disinterested teaching. Equal neglect
is not impartial kindness. Every
teacher should be partial, but partial
to every one of his pupils. Feeling
that our instructors here are interest-
ed in us, we go forth with a stronger
determination to succeed. With our
departure comes greater responsibility
upon the under-graduates. We trust
to you to maintain the ancient cus-
toms. Keep the old halls ringing with
the now sadly wanting songs. Re-
ceive them all the few remaining toes
shall be shaken from the foot of our
lean brothers in the farthest corner
of the museum. Get together often,
and you will the more enjoy college
life. Make all the improvement you
can, we shall not be jealous, but will
rejoice in your happiness. My class-
mates, the four short years are gone. We
have reached the goal. We have gain-
ed the parchment; but now within our
grasp the snowflake of pleasure melts.
The future beckons, but the world
is not the same. Here, the student
conflicting emotions, we stand Janus-
like. Our inward turned face is sad
at separating from the university, and
one another, our outward turned face
hopeful of "conquests yet to come."

In parting, we shall feel the force
of Quintilian's remark: "I say nothing
of the friendships formed at school,
which remain in full force even to old
age, as if cemented by a certain reli-
gious obligation; for to have been
instructed in the same studies is a
not less sacred bond than to have
been instructed in the same sacred
rites." Forasmuch as we have been
instructed in the same studies it is
the usual way. Any slight distur-
bance of the atmosphere during the
coming night will be intended to voice
to the people of Fredericton our re-
cognition of their hospitality and
kindness. We intend to be present
and to meet you all at the great re-
union in the new residency building in
1900. Till then, farewell.

THE ALUMNI ORATION

was delivered by Eldon Mullin, M.A.,
of the Provincial Normal school.
In opening the speaker regretted
that he had been called upon at the
eleventh hour, but promised to do the
best he was able under the circum-
stances. The opening part of the ad-
dress was very fine and deserves to
(Continued on Page Five.)