

THE HERALD

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Please send in your subscriptions.

St. Dunstan's College.

The closing exercises of St. Dunstan's College yesterday afternoon were largely attended and much enjoyed. An excellent programme was excellently carried out. His Lordship, the Bishop, and a large number of the diocesan clergy were in attendance. Among the other distinguished visitors presented were his Honor Lieutenant Governor McKinnon; Judge Fitzgerald; Mayor Paton; Percy Pope, and many other leading ladies and gentlemen. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Curran extended a cordial welcome to the guests and gave an account of the operations of the institution during the year just closed. The address to the graduates was delivered by Rev. A. P. McLellan of St. Andrew's. The address was highly commended by all who heard it. Addresses were delivered by his Lordship Bishop McDonald; his Honor Judge Fitzgerald; his Worship the Mayor and Percy Pope, Esq. Following is the programme of the exercises: Opening Chorus—"Away to the Fields"—St. Athanasius. College Glee Club. Alumni Prize Essay. Vocal Solo—Joseph Hamel. Distribution of Special Prizes. Vocal Solo—Bernard Gillis. Valedictory—Austin Bradley. Chorus—"Hail Smiling Morn."—C. A. White. College Glee Club. Address to the Graduates—Rev. A. P. McLellan. "Come where the lilies bloom."—W. L. Thompson. S. D. C. Quartette. God Save the King. The following are graduates in Arts:—Bernard Gillis. Lucien Bourassa. Eugene Laeerte. J. P. McKenna. D. S. McDonald. Hector Cormier. Austin Bradley. William Larkin.

SPECIAL PRIZES. Gold medal for religious instruction, presented by his Lordship Bishop McDonald, awarded to Austin Bradley. Gold medal for best essay, presented by the Alumni Association, awarded to Chester McCarthy. Special prize for English, Chester McBride. Special prize for Latin, presented by Rev. A. P. McLellan, Cyrus Harrington. Special prize for French, Chester McCarthy. Five dollar gold piece for Philosophy presented by a friend, Austin Bradley. Five dollar gold piece for Physics, Frank Gillis. Special prize for Chemistry, presented by R. F. Maddigan, Louis McCarthy. Special prize for Botany, presented by John Connolly, Linus Smith. Five dollar gold piece for book-keeping, presented by Simon Paoli, Alfred Murphy. Commercial Diplomas—Urban Gillis, Arthur Campbell, Vibon Cormier.

As our readers will observe by the Ottawa correspondence, the work of exposing the scandals of the different departments of the Federal Government is blocked, as far as possible by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. The notorious Preston of "bug the machine" fame, refuses to disclose to the committee the names of the members of the North Atlantic Trading Company and his refusal is reported to the House. In the Commons Mr. Monk points out the fact that Preston is guilty of contempt and moves that he be summoned before the bar of the House and requested to answer the questions put to him. Mr. Monk cited the action of Parliament when Sir John Thompson was Leader and Mr. McGreevy, one of his supporters in the Commons, refused to answer questions in the privileges committee, and when Michael Connolly refused to produce his books. McGreevy was expelled from Parliament and Connolly was brought to the bar and compelled to produce his books. In the face of these precedents, Sir Wilfrid Laurier shielded Mr. Preston and moved an amendment that killed Mr. Monk's motion. This is how Sir Wilfrid and his associates are promoting the cause of political morality and elevating the standard of purity!

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Jury Against Preston

Government Officials Testify against each other

One charges the other with boodling. — The other charges him with stealing private letters. — Arundel's cheques show the spoil was divided. One went to the famous Leopold, and one to a Hamburg friend of Preston.

Land Grabbing Extraordinary in the West.

Sifton Changed the Grazing Regulations.—Made leases irrevocable, and then his friends got 400,000 acres.—Changed timber leases doubling their value.

And his brother-in-law got 305,000 acres.—Fishery cruiser Kestrel a floating restaurant.—\$7,500 to feed 22 men 10 months.—Mystery of a Parry Sound light house, and the independence of Parliament.

OTTAWA, JUNE 2.

The chief commissioner of immigration and the immigration agent at Liverpool have been testifying this week to some purpose. Mr. Preston continued his evidence before two committees refusing as before to answer questions concerning the names of shareholders of the North Atlantic Trading Company. Mr. Preston had the names in a sealed envelope and he went so far as to open it and read the names himself, and also to show it to one personage whom he refused to name, though he said that the public man to whom he had shown it was not the one to whom he was authorized to hand the letter.—Chairman Belcourt ruled that the question which Mr. Preston refused to answer was a proper one—and as Preston still refused his conduct will be reported to the House next week.

HOW THE SPOIL WAS DIVIDED.

Meanwhile Mr. Preston has been confronted with certain checks issued by his office for printing bills. A statement made to the government by Preston's chief clerk who has been dismissed, set forth that the government had been paying two or three times the right price for the large amount of printing done in London. It came out that the work had been taken from the large printing firms which had formerly done it, and give to one Roy Somerville, son of the former Liberal member of parliament, who was agent for a fashion magazine and had no printing office. Somerville called himself the "Arundel" Company. Mr. Preston discovered him, and with former deputy minister Smart made the printing contract. How the thing worked out was shown by the examination conducted by Mr. Barker. One payment of a little over \$12,000 was divided into four checks, all drawn the same time in favor of "Arundel" and endorsed as follows: One of £810 sterling and one of £650 were endorsed to Somerville and apparently collected by him. One of £509 12s sterling, was endorsed by D. Somerville, and afterwards by "B. Karlsberg," was of Hamburg, who cashed the cheque in a bank in his own city. The money, is described by Preston as an intimate friend of his, but Preston would not say whether he was a member of the North Atlantic Company. The fourth cheque of £820 went by endorsement to Preston's other intimate friend—Lazarus alias Leopold, who cashed it at the National Bank. This Leopold is the hero of several immigration associations which have caused amendments to be made in the criminal law. He is the man who at the suggestion of Preston took rooms in the same building as Preston occupied.

WHAT JURY THINKS OF PRESTON.

Mr. Alfred Jury, who is now Government Immigration Agent at Liverpool, receiving \$2,000 a year and expenses, was, previous to his appointment by the Laurier Government in 1897, a prominent and aggressive Liberal worker in Toronto. At one time he was

a candidate for the legislature. It is well known that Mr. Preston was previous to his appointment, a party organizer and twice a candidate for parliament, and that he has some reputation for hugging the machine. Mr. Jury was on the stand Friday, and gave his reason for believing that Preston was financially connected both with the North Atlantic Trading Company and the Canadian Labor Bureau of Lazarus, alias Leopold, the latter being the concern accused of sending artisans to this country on false pretences. Jury testified that an interpreter of the immigration department at Liverpool had been hired by Preston to work for the North Atlantic Company. It was Preston who paid the man, and this Jury knew because he got Preston's checks cashed. Jury further testified that he suspected this connection from the first because Preston was so zealous in the interests of the company. Preston went to the Continent to appoint the company's agents. It was he who arranged the terms of payment for the company's officers in Norway. Moreover it was the common view expressed by shipping men that Preston was concerned in the affair.

PRESTON'S GOLD MINE.

Jury further swore that Preston once told him that "he had made thousands of pounds in a gold mine. He knew that Preston's gold mine investment was not profitable, but suspected what kind of a mine he had struck that was making him rich. "Were you in it?" asked a government supporter, trying to help Mr. Preston out. "No," said Mr. Jury, "they wouldn't let me in." "Who wouldn't?" "Mr. Preston."

Later, another Liberal member reminded Mr. Jury that Mr. Preston had sworn he had no connection with the company. Mr. Jury observed that he would not believe Preston on oath. Mr. Jury admitted that he was not on good terms with Mr. Preston. He promptly replied in the affirmative when asked if he had not taken from the desk of Mr. Bonis, the Allan Line agent, certain letters of Preston to Bonis marked private and confidential. He had found that Mr. Preston, had been secretly working with Leopold in carrying on a business which was contrary to the law and policy of Canada, and was using his official influence to assist in this illegal business. These letters had no right to be private, and Mr. Jury told Bonis that they ought to be placed in the hands of the Premier of Canada. Mr. Bonis thought so, and so allowed witness to see where he put the letters, and then kindly turned his back while Mr. Jury took them away. Having copied and photographed them, Jury put the letters back where they belonged. It was thus Preston's connection with Leopold's schemes was established.

LUXURIOUS FISHERY PRODUCTION CRUISER.

The little steamer Kestrel is a government boat of 300 tons, which plies around the Pacific coast in the fisheries service. She carries a pretty large crew for her size and the work she has to do. It numbers 22 officers, seamen and helpers. Some days ago Mr. Foster summed up the cost of provisioning this ship for the ten months she is in commission. It is found (page 145, Auditor General's Report, 1905) that the food sent on board of that ship in its raw state, cost \$7,500. It will be seen that the food bill comes to about \$8 per week for each man on the ship, which is probably more than the initial cost of the food supplied to the inhabitants of the Waldorf Hotel. If a sailors boarding house had to pay a grocer and butcher bill of \$8 a week for its boarders, how much would the bill be for board, lodging and attendance? Twenty-two men on the Kestrel were supplied with over a thousand dollars worth of preserved fruit alone, which is something like one case for every day she was at sea. It cost between \$400 and 500 to supply her with eggs. The bill for chickens, turkeys and oysters is something which would startle a ocean liner. The account for sundries is quite large, and the reader will have to draw his own conclusion as to what this bill represents.

THE FOREIGN GO BETWEEN.

The Merwin accounts to the department of marine and fisheries have been a little further investigated, though the accomplished American agent who stands between the Canadian manufacturer and the Canadian Government which purchases from the manufacturer, refuses to testify as to the cost of articles supplied by him. But it has been discovered from the statement of the Gal boiler maker, that he sold two boilers for the marine department. The favored agent paid \$600 for one, \$625 for the other, and the government could have bought them at the same price. The price actually paid was \$975, allowing the foreign go-between \$375 rake off. This means that an outsider is allowed to come in and take one half

the value of the goods as his commission for an earthly service, seeing that the government has its own purchasing agents who could buy as well as he. The same foreign agent sold a pump to the department for \$1550, which is offered any day for \$650 duty paid. The duty would be two or three hundred dollars, and this was remitted to the stranger by the government, so that he got a rake-off of some \$700 on an article which cost him perhaps \$300. As goods were bought from this agent to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, it is not surprising that the light house and coast service cost two and a half million dollars last year, whereas ten years ago the cost was about half a million.

HOW THE BILLS CLUMB.

It is not surprising to learn that the cost of maintaining five government steam ships has increased at following rate:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Cost. 1902 - \$138,312. 1903 - 182,000. 1904 - 197,000. 1905 - 294,000.

DOMINION LAND SCANDAL.

The discussion of the management of Dominion lands which has taken place in the last three days, has brought out some important facts. One is in respect to grazing leases. Under the Conservative government all leases of grazing lands might be cancelled on two years notice, so that the lands leased could be thrown open for settlement. No officer had power to give a permanent lease, or to make the terms different to one person from that which were to another. Soon after Mr. Sifton took office, the law was changed giving the government greater power to make regulations. In 1901 the law was again amended giving the minister larger power. This law made it possible to issue irrevocable leases of grazing lands and conferred the additional privileges to the rancher of securing for \$1 an acre a freehold of 10 per cent of his lease. These grazing leases therefore give the holder a full possession of nine tenths of his holding for twenty-one years, and the ownership at the price of \$1 an acre of one-tenth.

WHO GOT THE BENEFIT.

In the spring of 1905 Mr. Sifton resigned office and later in the year Mr. Oliver changed the policy, refusing to give any more irrevocable leases. In the few months before the change was made, eight of these irrevocable leases were granted. They covered an area of 374,744 acres, and it is interesting to note that only 41,280 acres, all in one lease, had been taken for a number of years previously. A company supposed to contain prominent politicians got 55,747 acres on a 21 year lease on the first day of April, 1905. Another got 42,776 acres on the same day. A month later one concern got 13,794 acres. On the first day of July, 60,000 acres went to a company, and in the same day there was another lease 47,615 acres, and still another of 48,867 acres to the same concern, with one of 1280 to other parties. On the first day of August 60,381 acres was granted to a company which is supposed to include two members of parliament, one of them having been Mr. Sifton's land commissioner. It is believed that Mr. Sifton has become the largest owner in some of these leases. Under the ten per cent clause one of these companies gets 9,452 acres as his own property for \$1 an acre. This land lies close to the irrigated regions, and is likely to be worth from \$10 to \$20 an acre in a short time.

A FORTUNATE BROTHER IN LAW.

Another singular discovery was made. This concerns timber herths. Under the old law no grant of more than fifty square miles could be given to one person, except with the sanction of the governor in council, and all renewals of lease were subject to revision of rental. Not much change was made in this until 1903, when Mr. Sifton took away the power of revising the annual rental and left all the other control in the hands of the ministers. According to Mr. Perley, M. P., a good authority on lumber matters, this change has doubled the value of lumber lands held under leases in the west. Now on the fifteenth of May (Hansard 1905, page 3821) Mr. Oliver brought down the statement showing what leases had been given. Most of those taken immediately before and after this order was passed were given to Mr. T. A. Burrows, then and now member for Winnipeg, a brother-in-law of Mr. Sifton. On March 7, 1905, some five weeks before the order was passed, Mr. Burrows took a lease of 25,000 acres and another of 32,000 acres. He got one square mile in April, 3,390 acres in June, 12,800 in July, in November 11th, he got three tracts of 17,280, 28,100 and 7,650 acres. The following January he obtained 9,600 acres and before the year was out he had two more leases of 32,000 each. Altogether Mr. Burrows has now obtained permanent control of 478 square miles or 305,220 acres, all of which are understood to be worth twice as much as they would have been had not Mr. Burrows' brother-in-law changed the timber law.

THE LAND DEBATE.

Mr. Borden's motion asking for a special committee of nine to investigate the whole administration of western lands and to make recommendations as to the reforms and amendments to the system was introduced in an able speech. Mr. Oliver's reply did not appear to meet the case and on the day following the best defence of the Government land policy was made in a speech of three and a half hours by Mr. Sifton, the former Minister who has hardly been in the house this session. One object of Mr. Sifton's adroit defence of his own methods and regulations which was applauded in Government benches was the effectment of Mr. Sifton's successor in office. Another was the establishment of a direct line between the former Minister, who argued that his policy was right, and Mr. Oliver who has reversed some of these methods and cancelled Mr. Sifton's regulations though the leases remain. It is announced on behalf of the Government that the investigation will be refused, but the debate has not been concluded.

A LIGHTHOUSE JOB.

The Magistrate's Lighthouse in the Parry Sound District was built last year. Some queer things happened in connection with its construction. The department decided to have the structure built by day work. The money for Parry Sound supports the Government, and it seems that he owns a tug boat. It was not lawful for a member of parliament to take money from the government for services. It was stated in the house that this member's boat was employed at the work that the captain of the boat was engaged as foreman carpenter, that another employee of the member was appointed inspector of the work, and that most of the men who worked on the lighthouse were hands employed on the same boat. It was further discovered that the foreman was paid \$3.50 per day, while the minister told the house the other day that his pay was only \$3.00.

THE PAY RAISED.

Further it was stated by Mr. Bennett, who had moved for and obtained the original accounts, that he had been informed by a person on the spot, that the number of days actually worked by the men employed was less than the number charged and paid for. Examining the papers he detected the coincidence that the original charge agreed with his private information. The figures had evidently been cranked and larger ones put in their place. The mystery connected with this affair has been deepened by the complete loss of the file of papers which has not been found since the day it was inspected in the Chamber.

Spanish Royal Wedding

The marriage of King Alfonso, of Spain, to Princess Victoria, of Battenberg, at Madrid, on May 31st, was an affair of extraordinary magnificence. One press despatch thus describes the ceremony and attendant pageant, at Madrid. The city awoke today under a cloudless sky, with dazzling sunshine adding its glories to the bewildering mass of color in which the streets were enveloped. From an early hour the centers presented an aspect of extreme animation. The entire night had been passed amid the din of fireworks, singing and dancing. Thousands of provincial, unable to secure shelter spent the night in a cafe and in the streets. At eight o'clock crowds densely packed the main thoroughfares and troops took their positions, stopping all traffic, and the whole city took on an air of feverish expectancy. The esplanade fronting the royal palace was occupied by regiments of Royal Guards in full regalia uniforms with glowing breast plates and helmets. They formed semi-circles guarding the approaches to the palace. The massive outlines of the palace were without decorations save the royal standard floating above. All along the route of the cortege hurried preparations were going on. Troops lined both sides of the streets in solid ranks for miles. The cortege started from the Puerto Del Sol to the Pardo Palace was one of stirring brilliancy. All the buildings were resplendent with the yellow and red colors of Spain woven into sunbursts, huge roses and graceful streamers looped from roof to roof, and arches of roses from which are suspended enormous flower baskets and trailing vines. Under this dazzling canopy of flags and flowers surged dense masses of humanity in festive attire, the women wearing white mantillas and bunches of white flowers in their hair and with bright colored fans.

POPULATION OUT EN MASSE.

The population of Madrid had turned out in a body and was augmented to twice its usual size by visitors from the country and neighboring towns. Princess Ena came from the Pardo Palace to Madrid early in the morning, accompanied by her mother, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and her ladies of honor, and escorted by a regiment of the Royal Guards. The bride's party was installed in the ministry of marine, which had been emphatically prepared for her. There the Princess sat on her wedding dress and Queen Christian greeted the bride, after which the ladies breakfasted together in the blue salon of the ministry. The wedding cortege started from the royal palace at 8.30 a. m. amid the ringing of church bells, the firing of salutes and clamorous enthusiasm of the crowds massed along the route. Ahead were trumpeters in crimson velvet suits of the time of Philip IV, sounding the approach of the royal party. Following them came the pope's coat of arms, the royal household, the heralds, mounted on stallions from the royal stud and caparisoned in oriental style, escorted by a cadet of the royal riding academy and the equestrian and grooms from the royal stables, leading the king's favorite horses with gold embroidered saddle cloths and colored plumes, accompanied by pages and riding grooms and all the equipment of a luxurious court. Next came a long line of gala coaches, of the Spanish grandees, each of a distinctive color, with panels richly painted, gilded and jeweled and drawn by magnificent horses in silver harness, adorned by plumes, matching the liveries. Within rode the nobility of Spain, the men with their breasts covered with orders and their women in wedding attire.

ROYAL GALA COACHES.

But the brilliancy of this part of the cortege was far surpassed when the famous royal gala coaches came into view each drawn by eight superb white horses with golden and silver harnesses and laces of gold plumes, looking like

the coaches depicted on some illuminated page of a fairy book. The coaches formed one of the most striking features of the wedding cortege. They were marvels of luxury, some of tortoise shell, others of panels, painted by famous artists, all ornamented with precious metals and emblems with the royal ensigns. They were relics of by-gone days, when kings and queens rode in golden vehicles, but they had been renovated in all their original splendor for this occasion. The most interesting coaches were the amarantib coach, for the court ladies; the cypher coach, for the lords-in-waiting; the coach of the dual crown, for the infantas, and the shell coach for the queen mother. All the trappings and surroundings of these vehicles were in keeping. They were drawn by teams of six and eight white horses, well matched and of the finest breeds. About these glittering vehicles circled retinues of grooms, pages, heralds and ostlers of the show informs of Louis XIV. The coaches of the Spanish grandees were hardly less remarkable than those of royalty in the main differences being that they were drawn by only two horses, according to rigid rule.

AT THE CHURCH.

On reaching the chamber of deputies the cortege came in sight of the church of St. Jeronimo El Real, which was magnificently adorned for the ceremony. Over the entrance was suspended an immense canopy of red and yellow velvet, embroidered with Spanish decorations and supported on Spanish scabbards and spears. Awaiting the bride couple thousands of heralds and palace guards. The massed bands played the Spanish national anthem as the bridal couple passed within the church. The interior of the church presented a scene of rare beauty as the royal couple entered. The great arches and nave, usually sombre, were lighted up by thousands of electric lights which lined the cornices and framed the marble altar with an aureole of light. At the left of the altar arose a throne upon a raised dais, over which hung a canopy of light silk, wrought with gold embroideries. At the back of the throne flamed the arms of Spain. Richly gilded arm chairs occupied the dais, on which sat two noble couples upon which the bride couple knelt. Immediately facing the throne were gilded divans on which were seated Queen Christina, the Princess Henry of Battenberg, the infantas, the princess and the members of the Battenberg and other royal families. Beside them were the foreign princes, Cashmere and grand dukes in court uniform, with the princesses and dukes in court gowns, with trains four yards long, corsages and hair blazing with jewels and with filmy, white mantillas floating lightly over the head and shoulders, mantillas being rigidly required.

BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE.

The special envoys and resident diplomats were next seated. The ministers of the crown and the highest officers of state sat further back and there came the nobility, the grandees, the knights of the golden fleece and the field marshals, each in their distinct uniforms, their breasts scintillating

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