

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1906.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MCISAAC Editor & Proprietor.

St. Dunstan's College.

The commencement exercises of St. Dunstan's College, on Wednesday last were largely attended and were of an unusually interesting character. The weather was charming and the attendance was large. Special interest was attached to the commencement exercises of this year, inasmuch as the College has reached the fiftieth anniversary of its inauguration. The Golden Jubilee will be celebrated, as already announced, on the twenty-fifth of July. The graduating class numbered sixteen the largest in the history of the College. The Alumni prize essay and the valedictory were of a high order and strongly emphasized the importance of classical training and accentuated the incalculable influence of thorough education in the promotion of good citizenship. The address to the graduates by Rev. Dr. Gauthier, was a masterpiece of scholarly eloquence. In glowing language he referred to the great work St. Dunstan's had done in the fifty years of her history. Religion and science had been her motto and in these were the secret of her success. The successive Bishops of the diocese of Charlottetown had carefully watched over the institution in all its struggles and had labored in season and out of season to bring the College up to the proud position she now occupies among the educational institutions of our land. The Rev. Dr. addressed the graduates especially on the noble science of philosophy. Its rise and development and its progress down through the ages were dwelt upon and emphasized. The programme throughout was most interesting and instructive and was admirably carried out. It was as follows:

Opening Chorus—"Old Farmer John," C. E. White—College Glee Club. Alumni Prizes Essay—B. L. Cahill. Vocal Solo—Selected, B. Gillis. Distribution of special prizes and diplomas. Valedictory—J. C. McKernan, vocal Solo—"Canada," J. Toppin. Address to graduates—Rev. F. C. Gauthier, D. D. Chorus—"Softly the Night Breeze is Sighing," C. E. White—College Glee Club. God Save the King.

Rev. Dr. Curran, Rector of the College expressed his pleasure at the large attendance at the closing exercises. The exercises of this year were memorable in more respects than one. In the first place they marked the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the College, and in this connection he was pleased to see present one who was associated with Father Angus in inaugurating the institution fifty years ago. He alluded to Very Rev. James Phelan, V. G., who never allowed his interest in the College to flag and who had recently given most tangible evidence of the same. The College had had its ups and downs, and its struggles; but now, he was glad to say, it holds a creditable position among similar Colleges in Canada. The graduating class numbered sixteen, the largest in the history of the College. Ten of these graduates were from abroad, and of the hundred and fourteen students attending the College during the year, forty-eight came from other Provinces and the United States. These students from abroad contributed at least \$10,000 which should be credited to the College. In addition to this the money kept in the Province by the Island students who would otherwise be obliged to go away was an asset for which the College should be credited. These facts showed that, from a financial point of view, the College was of considerable advantage to the City and Province. On the recommendation of his Lordship, the Bishop, he had suggested to the students to take the temperance pledge, and he was pleased to state that almost all the students had voluntarily taken the pledge and had kept it. He thanked those who had assisted the College by the contribution of prizes and otherwise. He was particularly thankful to his Honor the Lieut. Governor, who had been kind in this respect.

Brief addresses were delivered by his Lordship, Bishop McDonald; his Honor, Lieut. Governor McKinnon; Dr. Anderson, Superintendent of Education; Judge Fitzgerald and Principal Robertson of the Prince of Wales College.

His Lordship the Bishop, congratulated the graduates on their good work and wished them a full measure of success in their future callings. He was quite in accord with the prize essayist that the classics were worthy of a very prominent place in a college curriculum. We were behind other countries in this respect. While travelling in the East he had this truth brought home to him most strikingly. It was not uncommon to meet persons who spoke a half dozen languages. His Honor, Lieut. Governor McKinnon expressed his pleasure at being present. He thought it was most gratifying to have so many students from outside the Province. He referred to the present tendency to utilitarianism. But man lives not by bread alone. Dr. Anderson recommended careful attention to spelling. In the examination of papers he sometimes found lapses in this regard. Judge Fitzgerald expressed his genuine pleasure with the exercises. He had never enjoyed similar exercises as well and had never listened to better essays than those read on this occasion. He congratulated the students on their gentlemanly conduct, in and out of College and on commencement day. This showed the good training they received. Principal Robertson was pleased to be in attendance at a function which marked the closing of a year notable for producing an unusually large number of graduates. He felt sure the occasion would long be remembered. He congratulated the students and the Rector whose worthy influence on those under him was strongly in evidence throughout the commencement exercises.

MEALS AND SPECIAL PREMIUMS. Gold medal for Religious Instruction presented by his Lordship Bishop McDonald, awarded to P. A. Henneberry. Gold medal for best essay presented by the Alumni Association, awarded to B. L. Cahill. Special prize for Latin presented by Rev. A. P. McLellan, awarded to Chas. Mooney. Special prize for French presented by James Eden, Charles Mooney. Five dollar gold piece for Philosophy, Class I, presented by a friend, awarded to Ronald J. McDonald. Five dollar gold piece for Physics presented by Rev. E. Bonbrant, awarded to Austin Bradley. Special prize for Chemistry, awarded to B. L. Cahill. Special prize for Botany, awarded to Joseph W. McDonald. Special prize for Book keeping presented by Mr. Thomas Handrahan, awarded to P. A. Henneberry. Special prize for music presented by Rev. J. T. Gallan, awarded to Arthur Demers.

The proceedings closed with the National Anthem. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held in College Library, after the commencement exercises. The reports for the year were presented and adopted. The following officers were then elected: President, Dr. Conroy. Vice Pres., Rev. Dr. McLellan. Secy. Treas., Rev. Jos. Gallan. Asst. Secy., Rev. J. B. McIntyre. Executive: Ver, Revy. Dr. Morrison, Rev. J. C. McLean; Rev. A. P. McLellan; Rev. Dr. Gauthier; James McIsaac; D'OM. Reddin.

THE union between Sweden and Norway, hitherto ruled by one King, terminated on Wednesday last, when the Norwegian Legislature accepted the resignation of the Government and declared Norway's independence of King Oscar of Sweden. Resolutions embodying these facts were unanimously passed by Parliament and it was ordered that they be officially laid before the by Kings parliamentary deputation. The Norwegians are desirous of having a king of their own, and are willing to accept a Prince of the Swedish dynasty, so long as he abandons all claim to the Swedish throne, King Oscar does not appear to be in favor of allowing any of his sons to become King of Norway. Failing to have a Prince of their liking, the Norwegians talk of establishing a Republic. A brief space will likely develop events and show the attitude of the European powers towards Norway's ambitions.

For the past few days the papers have contained lengthy reports from St. Petersburg, Tokio and other European and Asiatic centres, as well as from Washington, bearing on the war situation between Russia and Japan. All point to a cessation of hostilities and indicate the near approach of peace. It appears to be generally understood that the initiative in peace proposals was taken by President Roosevelt of the United States. The President's action seems to have been confined to a proposal to bring representatives of the belligerent parties together to discuss prospective terms upon which

hostilities would cease. The place where negotiations of the kind indicated might be carried on has hardly been decided upon; but Paris seems to have been suggested. Let us hope these reports are well founded; that negotiations may be successfully concluded and that peace may soon be announced.

Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, June 7.—The governor general came down to the senate chamber in person this afternoon and gave royal assent to sixteen bills, including some for divorce, and the most important of all, the supply bill, which rolled high into the millions. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick took his seat to-day for the first time for many days, and Borden (opposition leader) was in his place, looking happy over the outlook in the Ontario contest now pending. Fitzpatrick in reply to Monk said the government measure with respect to trading stamps was in course of preparation. Answering Thompson of the Yukon, Sir Wilfrid said Congdon had been appointed the Yukon commissioner's legal adviser, but was not a member of the territorial council and could not practice his legal profession privately.

The balance of the afternoon was occupied by Thompson of the Yukon, who prefaced his remarks with the statement that he had been elected as an independent. Thompson gave a carefully prepared account of the wealth of that region, its gold output having already totalled one hundred and twenty million dollars, and urged an imperative and pressing necessity. He said that the export duty on gold was exorbitant, and claimed that other reforms with relation to mining regulations should be inaugurated. For example, he wanted the government to buy all the gold dust just as the governments of other countries did, and give certificates for it, and mint this gold in Canada. What he particularly urged was a larger measure of responsible government.

When Thompson of the Yukon resumed his speech at 8:10 p. m., he was loudly applauded by the government benches. The burden of his appeal was for a greater measure of self government and against any attempt to tag the Yukon on to British Columbia, whose unstable government had done immense injury to the trade of British investments in Canada after the outbreak of the Boer war. Thompson gave statistics to show that the Yukon was Canada's best market for all manufactured goods and food stuffs, as it practically produced nothing but gold. McPherson (liberal, of Vancouver) upheld British Columbia's reputation as Canada's greatest mining province and bombarded the house with all sorts of statistics to support his position. He advocated adding the Yukon to British Columbia in joint interest of the territories.

Laurier congratulated Thompson on his presentation of the Yukon's claims, but declined in a graceful speech to promise that rich region early self government. Borden, the opposition leader, who followed at 9:40, said there was no reason why the government should not at once do justice to the Yukon miners with respect particularly to the frauds eliminated from the scope of the inquiry of two years ago regarding special concessions made to favored companies and combines, the Treadgold concession for example. Borden asked that the same consideration should be extended to Yukon miners in framing mining regulations as had been extended by the government of Nova Scotia to miners in that province, and scathingly attacked Laurier for his treatment of the Yukon in the past and his refusal to meet just now the thoughtful and careful presentation of the immediate claims of this important part of Canada.

It was after ten o'clock when the house went into supply on the main estimates, the first item being the steamship service between St. John and London. The item for the West India service caused some discussion. Laurier said new tenders had been asked for with certain modifications, but at the request of Ames of Montreal the item was stood over till correspondence with various Boards of Trade could be available.

The house rose at 10:40 tonight. Ottawa, June 8.—Emmerson, Fielding and Fitzpatrick were in their seats this afternoon when the commons opened, after an absence of several days. Replying to R. L. Borden's

inquiry, Sir Wilfrid flatly denied the Montreal Star's London cable that he had refused to take part in any tariff conference in Great Britain until after the pending general election. He said he could not decline an invitation he had never received. The government's policy with respect to trade relations with the mother country was the same to-day as in the past. Fielding, answering Foster, said the budget speech would be made in good time and even if there was no budget speech, the country would not suffer.

At 3:30 p. m., the autonomy bill was taken up, R. L. Borden speaking for an hour and three-quarters in careful review of the legal aspects and bearing of the school clauses of the measure which the government is determined to bring around the neck of the new provinces for all time to come. While his argument was necessarily a legal one, the issues involved requiring the exact interpretation of the wording of the acts and ordinances from the B. N. A. down to late enactments, Borden made it clear to the lay mind that there was no practical difference so far in imposing separate schools on Alberta and Saskatchewan as amended and clause 16 as originally introduced. Section 16 of the original bill purported the act of 1875 in so far as it provided for separate schools in the Territories. That was in the intention of the direct enactment of section 16, No. 1. Section 16, No. 2, substituted for the original did the same thing indirectly by making part of the N. W. T. ordinances part of the constitution for all time to come. Borden emphasized his contention by reading the words of the amended section. While both sections proceeded by different routes, they reached the same terminus. The opposition leader was loudly applauded as he took his seat at the close of what was universally pronounced to be a masterful legal argument.

Hon. Fitzpatrick at some length in defense of the amended school clause endeavored to make it appear that freedom of education of the new provinces. The legal discussion, which was continued till six o'clock by Stockton, Borden, Foster and others, demonstrated clearly that the amended clause 16 was designed to perpetuate as an interference with provincial rights as the original draft to which Fitzpatrick so strongly objected.

After dinner Laurier argued that parliament was only dealing with the school law as it found it and was simply protecting in perpetuity the right of Catholic and Protestant minorities. He held that the amended clause 16 gave the state full control over secular education as at present on the statute book, therein going farther in the direction of secular liberty than did the original clause 16. At a later stage of the debate, when the house was better attended than at present, he would give reasons that led to the amending of this clause into its present form.

R. L. Borden followed, explaining the history of the school legislation in the province and pointing out the fallacy of Laurier and Fitzpatrick's legal arguments in support of the necessity of passing section 16. After a long speech by Belmont of Ottawa, and remarks by Stockton, Laurier and others, the house adjourned at 10 o'clock, having done nothing but talk.

Ottawa, June 9.—The house in committee spent most of the afternoon discussing the item of \$80,700 subsidy for steamship communication between St. John and Halifax, or other, and the West Indies without result. Fielding consented to let it stand over, Dr. Daniel having drawn out the admission that the government had not reached any decision on Pickford & Black's proposition to drop St. John from the service. Daniel held that St. John people were much exercised over this matter, and he could not vote for passing the item until the government had decided what it will do. Foster supporting Daniel pointed out that the item as at present worded could not be passed without considerable discussion.

Ames of Montreal put up a strong plea for developing the West India trade by running steamers to Montreal in the summer, thereby securing outward and inward freight that could not be obtained in any other way. Montreal directed by Sir John, the present service was poor, and in support of this contention he read a resolution of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association, from the pen of Cooper, the association's secretary. To St. John, Mr. Ames thought would be a backward step, yielding admitted that if Canada was prepared to pay the price she could get first class steamers for the West India service, but the question was, would larger vessels secure proportionately larger trade—Canada and Great Britain now give a subsidy of \$85,700 each to Pickford & Black, the former for trade purposes, the latter largely for mail service and special communication with the smaller islands.

To cut out these small islands and send the steamers only to the large consuming ports would be to lose the British subsidies. Dr. Daniel pointed out that this West India service was started by a St. John company years ago and it would be unjust to the merchants of that city and the North Shore exporters to make Halifax the sole maritime terminus. He read the memorial of the St. John Board of Trade to show the facts of the case from the St. John standpoint. Foster suggested it might be wise to give a larger subsidy for an efficient West India service rather than the subsidy now being paid. He urged the government to make full inquiries of the boards of trade and exporters and thus be in a position to act in a practical way. Roche pointed out that Halifax could not be ignored, as it was Canada's nearest port to the West Indies.

Low Rate Excursion.

To California and the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The personally conducted excursion to the Pacific Coast via the Grand Trunk Railway System, to start July 5, bids fair to be an unequalled success. Every arrangement in connection with the excursion has been to the end that the one hundred and twenty-five people who take the trip may enjoy the pleasantest tour of their lives.

The route is one of the most attractive on the American continent, the rates are the lowest ever named from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the details looking to the convenience and pleasure of the members of the party have had the most careful consideration. In short, everything considered, this tour affords any who desire to visit the Far West, the opportunity of a lifetime. Any who anticipate joining the July 5 party, should make their reservations at once, as all details must be closed within the next few days.

A Coal Laden Vessel Founders.

Captain John Hunter and entire crew of seven of the Shelburne, N. S., barkentine Edith Sheraton, were landed in Boston on the 7th, by the Barrington, N. S. lobster steamer Coast Guard, the Sheraton having foundered Tuesday forty miles northeast of Chatham. The barkentine was bound from Elizabethport, N. J., for Charlottetown, with coal for Charles Lyons & Co. On Monday she struck a submerged wreck, and began to fall to pieces crashing the masts and destroying the life boats. The vessel was loaded with hard coal, which salore call a "dead cargo," and when the Coast Guard went to her relief, she was taking in eighteen inches of water an hour, despite the fact that the captain and crew were working desperately at the pumps. The Edith Sheraton is owned by S. P. Blackburn, a shipping merchant in New York. The Coast Guard is one of the fleet of the Provincial Wrecking Company of Nova Scotia. Most of the crew are provincialists. Carvell Brothers are the agents for the Edith Sheraton in this city. The vessel has made frequent trips to this port and her captain is well known here. As far as is known there are no islanders among the crew. The cargo of 250 tons coal was insured.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public auction, in front of the Law Office building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1906, at the hour of one o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1895, made between John Daniel McDonald, of the one part, and Edward Bayfield, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said island, Barreter, Trustee of Mrs. Hobkirk, of the other part, and which said Mortgage is now vested in the undersigned as Assignee thereof, details having been made in the principal and interest due thereunder.

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot Forty-two, in King's County, in the said island, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the northwest angle of land in possession of Angus McDonald, on the bank or shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence according to the magnetic north of the year 1795 south two degrees fifteen minutes east one hundred and one chasins; thence north seventy-seven degrees west six chasins and thirteen links; thence north two degrees fifteen minutes west to the sea shore; thence along the shore to the place of commencement, containing (60) sixty acres of land, a little more or less, as described in a deed of conveyance from the Commissioner of Public Lands to John McDonald, dated the twenty-sixth day of July, A. D. 1859. For further particulars apply at the office of Matheson & McDonald, in C the lot below. Dated this 8th day of June, A. D. 1906. ENEAS A. McDONALD, Trustee of Mrs. Hobkirk. June 14, 1906—41.

GRAND Tea Party!

St. Ann's, Hope River, Tuesday, June 27th.

The First and Best Tea Party of the Season.

Tea to be held on beautiful grounds adjoining the Church. Proceeds in aid of the Church funds. Are you arranging for a pleasant outing after the hard work of the spring months? If so come to the Hope River Tea Party on the 27th inst., and we promise you a real enjoyable time. We want, of course, to make some money; but money is not the primary consideration with us, and we will, therefore, spare no efforts to make our Tea Party the very best, and it is unquestionably the first of the season. Remember the date, June 27th, and make no other arrangements. Should the day prove unfavorable the Tea Party will be held on the first fine day following. June 14th, 1906—21.

Tunnel Tea!!

EVERYBODY GOES TO CAPE TRAVERSE ON Wednesday, July 5th.

To this grandest event of the season. With the three Maritime Provinces in view and the place where nature planned their intercommunication you will enjoy every outing attraction, hear eloquent addresses from Canada's best orators and sit down to princely refreshments to the strains of choicest music. Special trains and special rates from all ends of the Province. The greatest excursion yet attempted. A. E. BURKE, J. J. McDONALD. June 14, 1906—31.

The woman who buys Dress Goods now-a-days; has yet to buy right, but buying right does not mean a matter of "How Cheap." A-how cheap dress that is old fashioned and that will not stand the wear and tear is not the one wide awake people buy. They want a dress right up to-date in every particular. Quality, style, we have, and good wearing retaining qualities. This is the kind we sell. Send for samples.—Stanley Bros.

SAY!

If you want to buy a SATISFACTORY pair of BOOTS or SHOES or anything else in the FOOTWEAR Line at the greatest saving price to yourself, try A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN, QUEEN STREET.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

Shirt Waists! AT STANLEY BROS

These are days when a great many people want the best of everything, especially in shirt waists, and it has become a recognized fact that

Stanley Bros. Shirt Waists Are far away ahead of anything shown here, and as good as any shown in any city in Canada. If you are looking for Shirt Waists at small costs come right here. Special values at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and up to \$3.75.

Stanley Bros.

LADIES' Genuine German JACKETS.

The Germans make the prettiest Jackets—there is no doubt of it. We Bought 1,000.

We have just about a thousand of the prettiest, snappiest, most stylish garments we could find among the German makers. They are ready now for your choosing.

Table with 2 columns: Jacket type and price. Includes Black German Beaver (\$5.00 up to \$24.00), Blue German Beaver (5.50 up to 13.50), Fawn German Beaver (6.50 up to 16.50), Black German Vicuna (4.00 up to 10.00), Blue German Vicuna (4.00 up to 10.00), Black German Frieze (3.75 up to 15.50), Blue German Frieze (3.75 up to 15.50), Fancy German Mixture (6.50 up to 8.50).

The styles and coloring are all pleasant to look upon. CHILDREN'S

All German make, age 3 to 15 years, in short and Ulster lengths, navy, fancy piping, \$2.00 each for small size, and up according to size.

Fancy mix coat, long, belt back, stole front, very natty—cost, small size, \$2.75, up to 12 years of age at \$4.25.

A better grade in navy frieze with shoulder cape, trimmed red felt, small size \$4.50 and up to \$6.75. Did you see that splendid silk frieze skirt we are selling at \$2.25, it's worth \$3.25 of anybody's money.

PROWSE BROS. The Ladies' Outfitters.

Advertisement for Moncton Woolen Mills. Features: Coats and Vests, Pure Wool Products, MADE FROM Moncton Woolen Mills. Text: Call early and get first choice, as they are going fast. 20 P. C. OFF ALREADY LOW PRICE. Highest price allowed for Wool in exchange. The Humphrey Clothing Store, Opera House Building, City. A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager. Phone 63 P. O. Box 417.