

THE DAILY EXAMINER

MARCH 11, 1898.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE.

We are asked whether or not it is true that a new Prince of Wales College building can be erected without adding anything to the burdens of the taxpayers at large? and the remark is made that "if this be true it puts another face upon the matter."

In reply to this, we have to say that the receipts from Prince of Wales College in 1895 were \$1,391.25, that up to the end of 1896 the fees paid in amounted to \$3,300, and that up to the end of 1897 they were probably upwards of \$4,500. The experience of the past three years goes to show that, if a new and larger building were erected, the fees would amount to at least \$1,500 a year, which is equal to a capital sum of \$38,000. This capital sum is sufficient to erect the new college building, with \$12,000 or \$13,000 to spare. So that the new college building will not add a dollar to the burden of the provincial debt and taxes. Indeed it may be the means of relieving the taxpayers to a small extent.

Still, we should not have found fault with the Government for failing to make good its promise to erect a new Prince of Wales College, if the building were not absolutely needed and if the Province had not been fully committed to it. As to the need, we quote the following from the official report of Dr. Anderson, 1896:

"Some years ago at my request the Legislature visited the College when the attendance was between 120 and 130, and found that the accommodation was not suited to the work which was done in it. What then must be the degree of inconvenience when our numbers have reached 245? On the occasion of that visit my complaint was based upon the want of an assembly room, and the meagre spaces allowed for halls and cloak-rooms, but now the class-rooms are all two small for our classes. By a regulation of the Board of Education 150 cubic feet is the minimum allowance for each pupil in the public schools of the province. In the leading educational establishment, under the direct control of the Board of Education, classes of young men and women are taught in rooms where the available space is only from one-half to two-thirds of what is demanded when only young pupils have to be provided for. And when we add to this the fact that there are no means for ventilation but by the doors and windows, it is clearly manifest that the danger to professors and students from bad air and draughts is very serious, and intellectual alertness is greatly dulled. But this is not all, for the floor surface being so restricted in proportion to the number which has to be accommodated, the students are not properly seated, but packed; and every one who knows anything of class-work is well aware what difficulties arise in consequence. Discipline is endangered, and is only maintained by vigilance, prudence and ability to interest, on the part of the teacher, and self-restraint on the part of the students. Sitting in comfort in the enjoyment of sufficient space and an adequate amount of good air, are necessary conditions of order and cheerful and successful work."

"Another, and very serious inconvenience from which we suffer is that one of our class-rooms is in an adjacent building. In wet or stormy, or very cold weather I never without anxiety send over young women to be taught in that room. And if grave results do not follow, it is not because the circumstances are not sufficient to produce them, but because of the precautions that are taken to avert them."

"When examinations occur I have pressed upon my attention more, perhaps, than at any other time, the crowded condition of our rooms, and the consequent impossibility to conduct that important part of our work as I would wish. Even when two, or perhaps three rooms are allowed to a class on such an occasion, the students are much too near to each other, and the opportunities for impropriety too favourable. And one professor being required in each room the work of the other classes is necessarily interrupted. If, however, we had a hall suitable for that purpose, ample space could be allotted to each student, and one gentleman could superintend the examination, instead of two or three, and the work of the other classes would not be disorganized."

Smart American women, as everyone knows, "do the Continent" unattended as a rule by male belonging. This the Continent does not understand, and it has given rise to a good deal of unfavorable criticism. An American ambassador recently had the following question put to him by a certain European monarch: "Have American wives no husbands at all, then? They come three, four, six at once to Court. They ask to be presented to the king; they ask to be invited to State dinners; they must walk in with a duke. There are not dukes enough to go round. Why do not their husbands come and walk in with some duchesse?"

This report must be presumed to be true; and if true, the idea of simply repairing and enlarging the old building must, as any one can see, be abandoned. A new building, properly constructed, with provision for heating and ventilation according to modern methods, will cost in the beginning somewhat more than the repair and enlargement of the old building; but it will be much cheaper in the end. To repair the old building would be to practically throw away the money expended in doing so.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

—It seems probable that the Dominion Government will adopt Sir Charles Turner's suggestion as to prohibition in the Yukon country, without resort to a plebiscite.

—The government at Ottawa has within the past few days received the sum of \$40,000 which Russia agreed to pay as damages for the illegal seizure of the vessels "Ariel" and "Willie MacGowan." The question now is "when will Uncle Sam pay his little bill of damages for his illegal seizure of our sealing vessels?"

—To a deputation which waited on Sir John Gorst at the British educational department last week that official made the following bold statement: "The classes which form the Government of this country by no means agree that as such education was a good thing, because it unfitted children for the humble duties of life which were thought necessary for the maintenance of our civilization. Even many of those who were in favor of technical education were not apparently aware of the fact that the best system would be futile without sound elementary education."

—Senator Kirchhoffer in discussing the Yukon railway bill, the other day threw some additional light on this monstrous deal. He said, "They," meaning the contractors, "are entitled to nearly 4,000,000 acres of land. They do not take them broadcast nor necessarily along the line of railway, but they are allowed to select them by their own engineers and prospectors and they have six years within which to take them and have them located. All they have to do is to take 3,000,000 acres of these lands, as soon as they are entitled to them, get out their maps, place them simultaneously in the cities and markets of the world, not at a high price, but at, say, \$10 an acre. I would undertake to say that companies will be formed, syndicates formed while this Klondike boom is on, and men, women and children will want to have a stake, however small, in that great gold bearing region. With the land disposed of at that rate they would have \$30,000,000 cash out of which they could pay the \$3,000,000, or whatever this railway is to cost. Allowing them one or two million, and they would have what is left, \$25,000,000 in cash, and they would have one million acres of land more to select from taking the very best in the country; and it might be of fabulous value; and they would have besides the railway and its concessions and monopoly, out of which to make more than the thing is worth many times over. Take the words of Mr. Mann, himself, while addressing the people of Vancouver or Victoria, in which he estimated that from 250,000 to 300,000 tons of freight would be carried over that road this year. See what the freight on that line would be worth? Enough to build the road over and over again."

The semi-official North German Gazette says the following passage occurred in the speech which Emperor William delivered on Tuesday last at Wilhelmshaven, upon the occasion of swearing in the naval recruits there: "Where the German eagle has seized hold and fixed its claws, that country is German and will remain German."

LONDON, March 9.—A letter received here yesterday from Madrid says the Spanish torpedo squadron at Cadiz will not sail for Cuba, owing to the information received from the State, and Captain-General Blanco.

The Pais, in confirming the statement that the departure of the torpedo squadron has been indefinitely postponed, says:—"It would not be surprising were the event closely connected with the recent visits of General Woodford to Senor Guillen and Senor Sagasta."

In conclusion, the Pais remarks:—"Everyone can be assured that the squadron will neither sail now or at any time in the future."

LONDON, March 9.—A despatch to the Times from Odessa says: "Troops and war material are going to the far east with such haste that the Russian volunteer fleet will not suffice. The government therefore has chartered some French steamers, the first of which will start a fortnight hence with 2,000 men."

Want Wall Paper? Moore & McLeod are the Wall Paper men.

ESTEEMED EXCHANGES

Galt Reporter: Mr. Hardy's tiger looks like a singed cat.

Montreal Gazette: After all, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's refusal to lay before Parliament his Yukon deal telegram to Lord Strathcona was to be expected. It is what he promises to do that he does not do. One, if not, two men had his promise of the Quebec lieutenant-governorship, and neither got it.

Canadian Grocer: Great Britain imported in 1896, over \$53,487,606 worth of hams and bacon. Of this amount Canada contributed \$4,456,756 worth, or 8.36 per cent. of the whole. This is an insignificant percentage when it is remembered that in the same year Canada supplied Great Britain with almost 60 per cent. of her cheese.

New York Post: If it were not for the Cuban business, we should have our hands full looking after our Central and South American proteges. A "general war" seems the best prospect the despatches can hold out for Central America. This, perhaps, means a war of the generals, which would be a pretty good definition of the kind of war prevalent in those happy climes. But the least that seems probable is the breaking up of the "Greater Republic" of Central America, its factors flying at each other's throats, and revolution after revolution within the separate states. In the good old Pan-American days all this would have meant work for us. Add in the threatened war between Chili and Argentine, and it is easy to see how loud would have been the call for a thundering "flat" from Mr. Olney to still all these agitations. But nobody pays any attention to them now. Canals and reciprocity treaties and nitrate concessions and Pan-American banks—who bothers about them all now? Our "flat" is otherwise occupied, being engaged just at present in calling an insurgent government into existence in Cuba, and in creating a navy and coast defences."

The Grand Trunk Railway company has decided upon a new move in the development of its trade through Portland, Maine. A recent issue of the Portland Press says: The Grand Trunk railroad management has put an advertisement in a Liverpool shipping paper calling for exclusive service in connection with its line from Portland for a term of years, the service to be as follows: Two steamers a week from Portland to Liverpool, one steamer a week from Portland to Bristol, one steamer a week from Portland to London, one steamer a fortnight from Portland to Glasgow, and one steamer a week from Portland to Hamburg or Antwerp. The capacity of these steamers is to be of 5,000 tons upwards, with a speed of 14 to 16 knots, and to sail direct between Portland and the various ports named above, the company to have the option of calling for additional steamers for either of the ports named to be furnished on 60 days notice. It will thus be seen that this is an important matter, for the ships must be modern, up-to-date, of at least 5,000 tons each, and the service must be continuous.

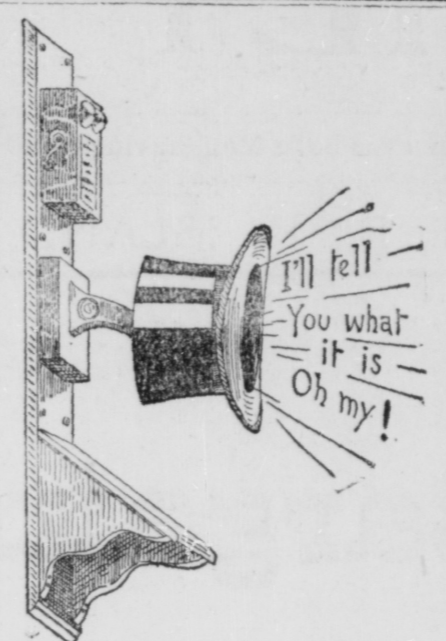
Christy's hats are the best. If you buy a hat buy a Christy's and buy it here, any size, any style, any quality, any price.—Frowee Bros. The stylish hatters. 59 31

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



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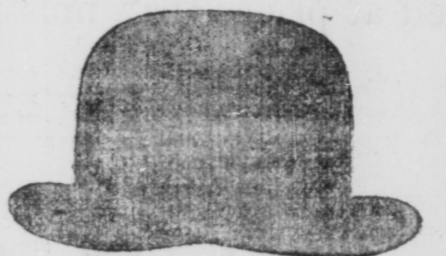
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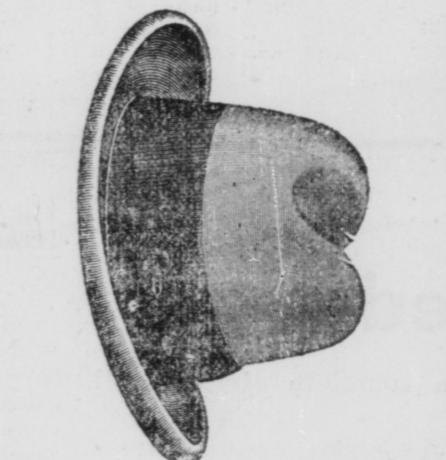
Three Leaders



No. 1.—A very stylish hat in brown, and black, price \$2.00.



No. 2.—A nice shaped stiff hat, very becoming and nobby, at \$2.50.



No. 3.—The newest flat leaved hat, thoroughly up to date, our price only \$2.25. Newest shades.

JA. PATON & CO.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY
1825 1898

The B-nevolent Irish Society of Charlottetown will celebrate St. Patrick's Day

On Thursday, March 17th

By the usual Parade and Church Service in the morning.

In the Evening at the **Opera - House.**

Will be presented by a talented Dramatic Club, the beautiful five-act play,

"REVENGE"

—OR—
"FORCED TO THE WAR."

The scenes of this drama were laid in the borders of Canada and the United States during the civil war of 1863-64, and are replete with thrilling adventures and laughable incidents, and interspersed with songs, music, dance and tableaux.

2-Hours of Solid Enjoyment-2

Don't miss it. Make no other engagement for that night. Vinnicombe's Orchestra in attendance. Tickets on sale Friday Morning, March 11th, at the following places: Balcourt at Rankin's Drug Store, Orchestra at Dodd's Drug Store, Admission tickets at Reddin Bros. and McMillan and Hornsby's.

TICKETS 25c, 35c & 50c.

THOS. DRISCOLL, Secretary.

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As to prices. The only way to find out who is cheapest and best is to enquire.

The verdict will be in our favour.

The Examiner Publishing Co.

Where Others Catch Fish

is a good place for you to go. Anyone who has bought Furniture here will tell you this is the right place to get right goods at right prices. Try us for

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ALL PRICES
JOHN NEWSON,
The Real Bargain Giver.

MACHINISTS AND MILLMEN

Know that a good file Like a Pretty Girl Should have good teeth, and an even temper.

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Agent for P. E. Island.

The Improved Alexander Separators

To meet the unprecedented demand for their Alexander Power and Hand Cream Separators in P. E. I., Messrs R. A. Lister & Co., of the Victoria Iron Works, Dursley, England, have appointed J. D. Bell agent for P. E. Island, whose long experience with cheese and butter factories and dairy matters generally, is well known and recognized. It is claimed that the improved Alexander Separator is the best skimming, the cheapest, the simplest, the easiest running, the safest, the easiest kept in repair and the neatest of all separators. It is made in all sizes to meet the requirements of all customers, from the proprietors of creameries or large private dairies down to the smallest hand separator for the farm. Attention is called to the improvements in the 1898 Alexander Separator and to the reduced prices, full particulars of which can be obtained by applying to

J. D. BELL
Montague

Two Facts..

A Conclusion and an Inference

—THE FACTS—

1. During the past year when most firms were complaining of small sales and dull times generally, we were busy day by day, often working nights to keep up with our orders.

2. Since January first we have found it necessary to increase our capacity.

THE INEVITABLE CONCLUSION

Our goods must give entire satisfaction.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd
HOME MAKERS.