

THE HERALD

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ACCORDING to a special despatch from Constantinople, printed in Monday morning's London newspapers, the Portes' reply to the British note promises to restore the status quo ante on the Sinai peninsula, and to guarantee the delimitation of the boundary by a Turkish Commission. This is the demand that the Sultan was trying to evade, as it would acknowledge Great Britain's protectorate over Egypt and the severance of Egypt from the Ottoman Empire, while the Sultan wishes to maintain before the world that Egypt is still a portion of his empire. Monday morning's Post's Constantinople correspondent says: "Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Foreign Minister, subsequently furnished Ambassador O'Connor with an explanation which he considered quite satisfactory,—thus ending the crisis.

THE Patriot of Monday the 14th, inst., refers to a sermon preached on the previous Sunday evening by the Rev. William Dobson, on "Sabbath Day Observance." During the course of his sermon the Rev. gentleman said, according to the Patriot's report, that "he had been criticized for his comments on Sunday parades, but he would ask any one to show wherein he was wrong. Attendance at church during these parades is no excuse for Sabbath breaking. Such an excuse is akin to the Jesuitical doctrine 'doing evil that good may come.' It is to this alleged 'Jesuitical doctrine' we wish particularly to refer, and we have quoted the context in order to show the connection in which the Rev. gentleman used the words attributed to him. The Rev. gentleman's words, 'doing evil that good may come' constitute but a slightly varied expression of the formula: 'The good end justifies the bad means,' frequently attributed to the Jesuits; but never proved. So often has this offensive alleged Jesuitical doctrine, 'Doing evil that good may come,' or 'The good end justifies the bad means,' been refuted, that it is not now asserted, except by very ignorant or very bigoted persons. In 1903 the matter came up for discussion in Germany, and the Rev. G. Dasbach, a distinguished priest and member of the Reichstag, offered a reward of 2,000 gulden (about 4,000 marks) to any one who should bring forward incontestable proofs from accredited Jesuit authors that they taught the doctrine of 'The good end justifies the bad means.' The (judges) umpires were to be University Professors, Catholic and Protestant, to be agreed upon by the parties. Count Hohenbroch, the ex-Jesuit and apostate Catholic, came forward and affirmed to have peremptorily proved that the Jesuits taught the doctrine, and published a pamphlet in which the proof was supposed to be found. In the meantime Father Dasbach had failed to obtain his jury, as the Protestant professors refused to serve. Then the Count sued the priest for the reward in the civil court of Trier. The court decided that the case was not actionable according to the German law, as it was of the nature of a wager, and consequently dismissed the case with costs. From this sentence the plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court of the Rhine Province, in Cologne. This court rendered its decision on March 30, 1905. First of all, the sentence of the lower court was set aside, on the ground that this was not a wager, but a real prize problem. Then the court declared itself competent to deal with the controversy on its merits without any need of theological experts or specialists. 'Whoever claims the reward offered by the defendant,' says the court, 'must have clearly proved, that in any one passage of Jesuit writings the general principle is expressly enunciated that any action, though in itself morally bad, becomes licit when used as a means to compass a good end. The plaintiff asserts that in his pamphlet 'The end justifies the means,' this proof is contained. The court, therefore, has only to deal with this pamphlet and not with any Jesuit works, the fidelity of the citations being accepted by both parties. The court then proceeded to the

examination, one by one, of the passages alleged from St. Toletus, Mariana, Vasquez, Sanchez, Becanus, Laymann, Delrio, Castropalo, Escobar, Tamburini, Voit, Gury and Palmieri, and after discussing them arrived at the conclusion that in not one of these texts is the general principle affirmed that the end justifies the means. The plaintiff therefore has failed to prove his point and is not entitled to the reward. His appeal is rejected.

THE shortening of the time of the ocean voyage between Great Britain and Canada has become an interesting matter. From week to week we read of reduction of time and of breaking of records. The last record-breaker in this respect is the new steamer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Empress of Britain, of which mention is elsewhere made in this issue. On Saturday last, she arrived at Father Point, Quebec, in five days, thirty-three hours and seventeen minutes from Moville, including the difference in time. This breaks the record for the Atlantic and places the Empress among the list of vessels of the record-breaking class in the Canadian service. The Moville Quebec record via Cape Race was previously held by the Virginian, which had made the westward trip in six days and three hours. Dr. Elgin, the Fairfield company's constructing engineer, who came over on the Empress, was so pleased by the showing of the vessel on her maiden trip that he confidently predicts that she will set the pace at a much swifter gait when the stiffness in her machinery has become more limber by use. The Empress experienced heavy gales on Wednesday and Thursday and slowed down six hours on account of the heavy weather. The passengers were highly delighted with the ship's performance, which brought out fully the sterling sea-going qualities of the vessel. For her maiden voyage the time made must be considered highly satisfactory. Over the safe southern route via Cape Race the Empress of Britain came. Her daily runs were 417, 432, 452, 469, 410 and 443 knots to Rimouski, which place she passed at 12.25 o'clock Saturday afternoon. All passengers had something complimentary to say about the smoothness with which the engines ran. The counter-balanced engines seem to work without vibration. She is undoubtedly one of the smoothest running of all the sea flyers. "She is," added Captain Stewart, "the best sea boat I ever saw." Another spoke of irresponsible timber cutting, of irresponsible operators to the injury of bona fide holders. The reading of these suppressed statements caused a remarkable sensation in the house. Mr. Ames went on to say that the house would now understand why he had preferred the original papers to the copies which the minister submitted. These mutilated and falsified reports showed why he distrusted Mr. Oliver's blue books and the departmental reports.

Proceedings at Ottawa.

On motion to go into supply on Thursday last Mr. Ames (conservative, Montreal) brought up the question of western lands, reviewing the record and situations. Speaking of the land wealth of the country as uninventoried assets, there was a time when the land areas seemed so vast that prudence in regard to them was thought unnecessary. It was time now to take stock of the situation. Mr. Ames submitted calculations and estimates of authorities to show that there were ninety million acres of arable prairie land between Red River and the Rocky Mountains, south of Timber Belt. Of these seventy millions had been alienated or pledged. Half the remaining twenty millions were locked up for the present, and half were homesteads. This ten millions would at the present rate of settlement be taken up in two years. Mr. Ames then showed that the price of land had gone up rapidly and with this increase the temptation to obtain lands dishonestly had increased. Mr. Ames showed that one species of land fraud was the fake entry. He had obtained returns showing that there was 108,499 homestead entries made. Deducing from these the patents issued and the cancellations, he found a margin of 15,000, which after the term had expired had neither been cancelled or patented. Some of these had stood five and even twenty years. By enquiry he had found many of these homesteads were held by men who were not settlers at all, but speculators, holding the land for sale. Last year he visited the

village of Radisson, near Edmonton. He was told then by apparently reliable residents of eight separate.

CASES OF FAKE ENTRIES.

Men, some of them relatives to members of parliament, who did not live there were holding these lands without fulfilling the conditions. Names of four other fake homesteaders in this small district had since been sent to Mr. Ames and he submitted the whole twelve. Again, he had driven fifty miles through the country, passing through lands, every available foot of which had been homesteaded. Yet there was hardly a farm in operation in the whole region. Yet these lands were not available for new settlers. They were simply held by speculators.

Mr. Ames went on to say that somehow private land agents all through the country could sell unoccupied homesteads. If the settler bought a quarter section at a double price from one of these agents, the agent threw in a homestead for nothing. Of course it was unlawful and one man had been prosecuted for doing it, but the traffic went on. Mr. Ames read from the Winnipeg Free Press (liberal) an account of these homestead "blanketing." The statement was made by a prominent liberal writer named Waugh that "A daring cold blooded hold-up and swindle is being perpetrated." "Now," said Mr. Ames, "is the government aware of these swindles?" Obtaining no answer, Mr. Ames said the government did know. "Mr. Oliver says that I asked for returns that were given in the blue books," said Mr. Ames. "He invited me to read the interior report. Well, I have read it carefully. I find the deputy minister refers me to certain pages for the reports of Dominion land agents. Turning to these I expected to find some reference to fake homesteading. There was not a word of it. Everything was reported to be rose colored. But the minister credits me with an insatiable curiosity. This curiosity led me to examine the original documents of which the blue book report was supposed to be a reprint. To my surprise I found there were references to these offences, and these passages were cut out of the reports which are given by the department to the country."

Mr. Ames then read the paragraphs which had been suppressed. These paragraphs stated homestead entries had been made by speculators years before and that no settlers were on the lands. Another spoke of irresponsible timber cutting, of irresponsible operators to the injury of bona fide holders. The reading of these suppressed statements caused a remarkable sensation in the house. Mr. Ames went on to say that the house would now understand why he had preferred the original papers to the copies which the minister submitted. These mutilated and falsified reports showed why he distrusted Mr. Oliver's blue books and the departmental reports.

Hon. Mr. Sifton rose immediately after Mr. Ames and declared that he had no hand in these suppressions and falsifications. He declared that the officials responsible for these mutilations were much to blame. Mr. Turiff (liberal, Assiniboia), replied to Mr. Ames, charging that the conservative government land management in the west was bad. Mr. McCarthy (conservative, Calgary), confirmed Mr. Ames charges and declared that what he called the "logging" of lands was a great scandal in the west. He elevated Hon. Mr. Sifton of the blame for the mutilation of papers, which seemed to have been done after he left the department. After an oration by Devlin (liberal) Adamson moved the adjournment of the debate and the house adjourned at 11.15.

On Friday afternoon the subject of western homestead lands was further discussed by Adamson (liberal), McIntyre and Lake (conservative), all of the Northwest. The latter gave scores of instances of fake and fraudulent homesteading and pointed out the relation of these frauds.

A great deal of amusement was produced by the discussion of the supplies of the steamer Arctic, fitted out for the Hudson Bay expedition. The liquor bill from one house was over twelve hundred dollars. Tobacco and cigars cost twice that sum. There were seven dozen stacks of playing cards. The whole bill of supplies for the Arctic was \$118,900, all bought without competition and purchased, as Dr. Reid and other critics charged, at largely excessive prices. Mr. Fowler said he would take the responsibility of declaring this bill was "a rascally affair."

Russian Parliament Inaugurated.

Without a single hitch and with only a minor accident to mar the memorable day, the Russian parliament was inaugurated on Thursday. The weather was superb and the stage management of the impressive ceremony at the winter palace where Emperor Nicholas, surrounded by courtiers and all the pomp and panoply of power, delivered the speech from the throne to the members of the two houses, was perfect. Such a spectacle perhaps, never before has been witnessed on the earth's stage. The message in reality, was less a throne speech than a greeting, and required only three minutes for its delivery. Emperor Nicholas read slowly. The admirable and even cordial tone of the sovereign in renewing his pledges and asking the co-operation of parliament for the regeneration of the country was only negatively satisfied. Courtiers and spectators on both members of the national parliament, led the cheering, but the members were ominously silent, expressing neither approval nor disapproval. What rankled most was the failure of the emperor to mention amnesty and later, when the members assembled in the Tauride Palace, away from the spell of the throne room, many of them were with difficulty restrained from precipitating matters by offering resolutions on the subject. The constitutional democratic leaders, however, who dominated everything, were anxious not to weaken the reply which the lower house will prepare to the speech from the throne, in which issues with the crown will be joined and succeed in staving off premature action. At the Tauride palace tens of thousands of people were acclaiming their representatives, at the winter palace legions of military and courtiers by the hundreds cheered for the emperor. Nevertheless, the proceedings of the lower house were not spectacular, in fact they were almost tame by comparison with those at the winter palace. The only genuine flashes of fire which showed the real temper of the house were, Prof. Mouroumteff, who had been elected president of the lower house, invited government officials and clerks to leave the hall, and when Ivan Petrunkevitch in a few eloquent words from the rostrum told the auditors that the first thought of the parliament should be for those who had suffered in the cause of liberty, who now filled the prisons, and whose arms were stretched out in hope and confidence to the people's representatives. More enthusiastic cheering than that which greeted this appeal never was heard in a political convention in the United States.

Constitution and amnesty were the keywords of President Mouroumteff's speech. By the irony of fate Ivan Petrunkevitch, whose first mention of the word constitution, twelve years ago, was dismissed by Emperor Alexander III, as a "foolish dream," today stood in the front rank of the members of the representative chamber, while the emperor put his final seal upon the Russian parliament and begged the representatives of the people to co-operate with him in working for the welfare of the country. The lower house of the parliament adjourned over until Friday in order not to interfere with the opening exercises of the council of the empire and also to permit the committee of the constitutional democrats to consider the reply to the speech from the throne. Despatches received from all parts of Russia indicate that the opening of the parliament was celebrated every where.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

As the royal procession entered the throne room where the members of both houses were assembled, it was a magnificent, but to foreign eyes, semi-barbaric pageant headed by two masters of ceremonies in gorgeous uniforms stiff with gold, which appeared. Before them walked two grooms and three court heralds with gold tipped wands. Then like a phalanx came a resplendent array of court dignitaries and officials, all with their breasts covered with decorations, their places in the procession being in order of rank. Following them, escorted by twelve tall grenadiers in bearskin shakos, under the command of two guard officers with drawn sabres, six high dignitaries bore the emblems of the sovereignty: the House of Romanoff, the seal of the empire, the imperial standard the sword of state with its long straight blade borne point up; the orb and sceptre and the glittering imperial crown in the order named.

Half a dozen paces in the rear, the emperor walking alone, advanced easily, holding himself erect and evidentely steeling himself for the ceremony. He was dressed in the simple blue uniform of a colonel in the Preborski regiment of the guards, with half length boots, and his only decoration was the scarlet ribbon of the Alexander Nevsky order across his breast and the diamond star of the St. Andrew's order. He carried his military cap in his left hand. At an interval of two paces came Baron Fredericks and two special aides de camp, and then the two empresses, the places of honor being accorded to the dowager empress and family with the exception of the baby heir to the throne, Grand Duke Alex-

Nicolievitch and the daughters of the emperor, followed in their order of succession to the throne. The empresses were clad in court costume, the ancient Russian dress, composed of a flowing, long trained robe over a white silk skirt and wearing on their heads the Kokoshnik or high Russian head dress embroidered with pearls and diamonds. The train of the dowager empress was white and heavily edged with dark fur, as a token of her widowhood. That of the empress was embroidered with gold. The young empress wore diamonds and the dowager empress pearls. In the train of the imperial family came the matrons and maids of honor and the courts of the empresses in the same style costumes, but with overdresses, the matrons of honor wearing green velvet and the maids of honor coiffe with gold brocade. Behind these followed a long line of the wives and daughters of the noblest families of Russia, whose robes were of silk varied light colors, blue, pink, rose and white. The emperor halted in centre of the hall and the metropolitan chanted hymns advanced to meet him and held out the cross, which his majesty reverently kissed. Then bending forward the emperor clasped the hand of the metropolitan, raised it to his lips and kissed it, the metropolitan returning the salutation. The empresses, who had in the meantime advanced and taken their places on either side of the emperor, greeted the sacred emblem and the representative of the church in a similar manner, after which the bearers of the insignia of state having advanced to the steps of the throne, deposited the emblems of sovereignty on cushions resting on the dais on each side of the throne and the imperial family and courtiers having fallen slightly back, the emperor and the two empresses were left standing in an isolated group during the celebration of the Te Deum, which followed.

All eyes were turned on the emperor, who bore himself proudly erect, joining in the Te Deum by crossing himself and making frequent responses.

At the close of the Te Deum the clergy retired, chanting, towards the palace chapel and the empresses moved up the hall and ascended the dais on the right of the throne, while the grand dukes moved forward and occupied the three lower steps on the same side. The metropolitan, the emperor's private chaplain, the members of the holy synod, the master of the imperial household and the special aide de camp took their places at the foot of the throne to the left, the emperor himself remaining alone in the centre of the hall during the transformation.

When all those participating in the ceremony had taken their places, there was a slight pause, and then the emperor walked slowly twenty paces to the dais, ascended the throne, seated himself in the imperial chair and an aide-de-camp stepped forward and presented him with the draft of his address. His majesty rose, looking down upon the wonderful scene, delivered his message to the representatives of the Russian millions. The emperor spoke with a firm, steady voice, which was heard distinctly in every corner of the hall, emphasizing deliberately every word. Such a hush fell on the assembly during the reading that the snap of a camera shutter was sharply audible.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The supreme providence which gave me the power of your fatherland and work was immediately restored. "During the second operations on the Australia 218 tons of brass, copper and gun metal were recovered, and 1950 tons of scrap cast iron were obtained from the engine and other castings on board. Five tandem and four Tangye engines and a large quantity of pig iron were also got from the wreck. "The four propeller blades, which consisted of either phosphor or manganese bronze, and which weighed fourteen tons altogether, were taken from the steamer, and realized \$5,000 as old metal. "Half the hull of the Australia still remains above water, and quantities of brass, copper and gun metal have still to be recovered. "Why the underwriters never removed the valuable cargo or failed to realize the value of the vessel itself is a mystery which may never be solved.

I desire from my heart to see my people happy and hand down to my son an empire secure, well organized and enlightened. "May God bless the work that lies before me in unity with the council of the empire and the imperial duma. May this be the day of the moral revival of Russia and the day for the renewal of its highest forces. Approach with solemnity the labors for which I call you and be worthy of the responsibilities put upon you by the emperor and people. "May God assist us.

Invested \$1,750; Got a Million.

"To buy a wreck for \$1,750 and subsequently to acquire from it a fortune of nearly \$1,000,000 is a stroke of good luck such as falls to the lot of few men. This, however, a Melbourne draper, now the Hon. J. G. Altkman, member of the legislative council of Victoria can claim to have done, and the pro- dige from his purchase are not complete yet, for the wreck is still proving a handsome source of revenue. The romantic story of this great fortune has only just come to light, and is told by Mr. Altkman himself. On a June night, two years ago the magnificent P. and Q. steamer Australia, which cost \$2,750,000 to build, went ashore at the entrance to Port Phillip Bay, a short distance from Melbourne. The vessel herself was subsequently put up at auction and knocked down to Mr. Altkman for the

ridiculous sum of \$1,450. Afterward the auctioneer offered the cargo left by the underwriters on the wreck, and this Mr. Altkman secured for another \$300.

"The low price at which the whole thing had been knocked down was a complete surprise," declares Mr. Altkman. "I had enough money with me to pay a deposit of \$10,000."

After much trouble Mr. Altkman succeeded in getting divers to work on the wrecked liner, and it then came the first of many pleasant surprises.

"It was not long," he says, "before I had the pleasure of seeing the decks filled with cargo. Looking round at the time, you would have seen all classes of goods—drapery, hardware and electro-plated ware. You would have seen 400 tanks filled with enamel ware, and a complete set of hand instruments which realized very good prices. A great part of the cargo we recovered was in the after-hold, where it had apparently been overlooked."

"During the preliminary operations one of the great surprises was the discovery that some one with a fishing boat was removing something from the steamer, apparently without the aid of any diving gear."

"We determined to make a careful examination of the hull at low water, when to our surprise we found a valuable cargo of Monte metal lying high and dry and quite accessible."

"There were ten tons of it, which were taken out in less than a day; the metal eventually realizing \$1,750. Nine hundred tons of bar iron, bar steel, tool steel and shear steel were recovered from the wreck, and were sold at an average of \$50 a ton. I also got 740 tons of galvanized iron and 40 tons of steel during the first operation."

"After six months' operation we left what remained on the boat, with the object of abandoning her, when in conversation with an engineer, that gentleman mentioned that, counting the condenser and the metal, brass and copper piping, there must have been hundreds of tons of metal on board. "He stated that he had seen the steamer when it was being built at home, and he was sure that some of the copper pipes would weigh a ton in themselves."

The statements made by the engineer were fully borne out by investigation, and work was immediately resumed. "During the second operations on the Australia 218 tons of brass, copper and gun metal were recovered, and 1950 tons of scrap cast iron were obtained from the engine and other castings on board. Five tandem and four Tangye engines and a large quantity of pig iron were also got from the wreck."

"The four propeller blades, which consisted of either phosphor or manganese bronze, and which weighed fourteen tons altogether, were taken from the steamer, and realized \$5,000 as old metal. "Half the hull of the Australia still remains above water, and quantities of brass, copper and gun metal have still to be recovered. "Why the underwriters never removed the valuable cargo or failed to realize the value of the vessel itself is a mystery which may never be solved."

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There is a lively demand for light and medium greys, checks, mohairs and tweeds, and we have a beautiful range of these fashionable goods to meet it. The trimmings, too, are appropriate and very artistic, fancy braids and buttons taking the lead for the modish spring suit.

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