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The British North America Act as amended, passed its second reading in the House of Commons last Friday. Winston Churchill and Harmer Greenwood supported it and pointed out that while the government could not interfere between British Columbia and the Dominion, the way was still open for any province to make better terms, if possible. The words "final and unalterable" were omitted because it was impossible to bind the sovereign and parliament. Mr. Greenwood referred with pride as a Canadian to the dignified and quiet way that Canadian Prime Ministers including, Premier McBride, brought the matter to the Colonial Office. He said that the bill must pass by July 1st, and the government intended it to pass.

On Monday last, Premier Campbell-Bannerman moved in the Imperial House of Commons a resolution for clipping the wings of the House of Lords. The Premier says this is part of a great political issue, a preface to the volume. The resolution is as follows: "That in order to give effect to the will of the people as expressed by their elected representatives it is necessary that the power of the other house to alter or reject bills passed by this house should be so restricted by law as to secure that within the limit of a single parliament a decision of the House of Commons shall prevail." The government proposes to adopt this resolution this session.

The Deputy Ministers of Railways and of Marine and Fisheries were here last week, accompanied by D. Pottinger, General Manager of Government Railways and several other officials of the Dominion Government. They were interviewed by a number of the business men of Charlottetown and other parts of the Province, who laid before them the many disabilities under which we labor in the matter of transportation, winter communication and in other particulars. The deputy ministers listened to the advocacy of our claims to better treatment under the different heads enumerated; but could promise no redress. All they could promise was to lay the report of our grievance before the responsible ministers of the respective departments. There is no minister of Railways, just now and the acting minister is enjoying himself in Europe. The Minister of Marine is also making a European tour; so that the prospect of any amelioration of our grievances is rather remote. The deputy Minister of Marine did state that a third winter steamer need not be expected for next season. That was about the only definite statement made by the deputies. Not very encouraging.

Montreal advices say that great interest is shown in Conservative circles there in the opening of the Quebec provincial campaign at Three Rivers on June 28th. La Fontaine Club have chartered a steamer and a large number of people will go down to Three Rivers to hear the opening gun of perhaps the most interesting campaign in provincial politics since the memorable days of Charleau, Mercier, Angers and Joly de Lotbiniere. The Conservatives in this district are thoroughly alive to the importance of securing a perfect organization at a very early day, and with this end in view all the Conservative organizations are being called together, and every effort made to push the political campaign ahead with all possible vigor. It is now believed that owing to the Baron L'Epine experience at Quebec Premier Gouin will not risk an appeal to the people before holding another session of the Legislature, and it is even stated that the Quebec premier will hold back

the provincial elections until the Dominion elections have been held. The impression is gaining ground that the Laurier Government will spring the election at an early date.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Mr. Hyman's Retirement.

Ottawa, June 15, 1907. It is now practically admitted in Government circles that Hon. C. S. Hyman has definitely and finally retired from the Government. His resignation, addressed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is now at Ottawa, and will probably be communicated to the Governor-General before Sir Wilfrid's return. Mr. Hyman had resigned his seat in the House before the close of the Session, so that he has been a Minister without a seat for more than two months. The Premier announced in Parliament at the beginning of the Session that Mr. Hyman had proposed to retire when the first exposure was made of the London conspiracy. Sir Wilfrid then requested him to retain his place in the Government while giving up the stolen seat. Mr. Hyman has finally decided to give up both.

THE TRIAL DELAYED.

The defence in the London conspiracy case has succeeded in postponing the criminal trial until next autumn, one full year after the preliminary hearing and the confession of some of the persons implicated. The excuse for this delay was that the evidence of hug-the-machine Preston was needed. This officer of the Government has been doing nothing worth mentioning since he was dismissed from his position in England and appointed by Sir Richard Cartwright to a Japanese mission. Mr. Preston could have been here instead of amusing himself in South Africa and Australia. But the real idea was to postpone further exposure as long as possible and at least until after the election in London.

THE LONDON CONSPIRACY.

As the facts brought out in this conspiracy examination have been partly forgotten it may be worth while to recall some of them. The election in question took place on June 18th, 1905, when Mr. Hyman took office and went back to London for re-election. It will be remembered that the autonomy bill was then an issue before the country, and that Mr. Hyman's return by a majority of over 400 was claimed as a vindication of the Government's policy. Not until a year after did the country know how this majority was obtained. On September 28th, 1906 Joseph E. Rogers, inspector of criminal investigation, laid a complaint before Magistrate Denison of Toronto, setting forth that John O'Gorman, a well known campaign manager, with several of Mr. Hyman's leading supporters, had conspired to corrupt the electors of London by payments of money, and also to violate the secrecy of the ballot by obtaining and giving information as to the candidate for whom the electors voted.

THE CONFESSION OF COLLINS.

The first witness was Jeremiah Collins, who had been a returning officer in the by-election and who made confession of his share in the transaction. Collins swore that O'Gorman gave him \$800 the day after the election and \$120 subsequently to make good his expenditure. The total number of electors in the division where Collins operated was 301. Of these 249 voted, whereof 104 were bought for Hyman. Mr. Hyman seems to have received 40 votes that were not purchased, for his total vote was 144, which gave him 39 majority at that poll. In the general election of the year before the Conservative had a majority of 30 at this place.

THE METHOD OF OPERATIONS.

Collins gave the exact details of methods adopted. After he had been appointed Deputy Returning Officer O'Gorman sent for him and they arranged the system. The regular price for voters was \$10 each, but the managers were not disposed to

pay the money until they were sure of the votes. They objected to the secret ballot. Deputy returning officers, in the plot were therefore instructed to fold the ballot in such a way that when the elector brought it back marked the officer in tearing off the counterfoil could see how he had voted. At the poll there were two Government scrutineers. The special duty of one was to keep check on the paid voters with the help of a list prepared for the purpose. When the returning officer found that an elector had voted for Hyman he put the ballot into the box with his right hand. If the vote was for Gray the left hand was employed. The scrutineer conspirator made note of the fact. Meanwhile the money had not been paid to the voter but was in an envelope with his name on it left with a third party satisfactory to the voter to be paid when it should be known that he had voted right. In this way the conspirators made sure of the delivery of the goods. The 104 voters brought in Collins division were represented by \$985 subsequently paid.

THE SAME IN OTHER DIVISIONS.

This was only one division. In another, according to Collins' testimony the deputy returning officer and another operator spent between eleven hundred and twelve hundred dollars for the same purpose, and by the same routine. These statements were confirmed by a large army of voters who were found and called into Court. More than a hundred different persons swore that they had received money for their votes, under the terms and conditions mentioned above, \$10 being the regular price, though some of the voters found one dollar deducted as the agent's commission. A few got only \$5. Some purchases were made at \$7 and \$8 and several voters got a little more than the standard price, O'Gorman who had charge of the operation was located in Mr. Hyman's committee room. Collins implicated with him a number of leading Liberals of whom seven have been committed for trial. These include George Reid, who has been Mr. Hyman's most effective local campaigner during his whole political career. Other persons charged are a well known party campaigner who left the country when the arrests were made. There was also a customs officer, a hotel proprietor, and three others making the list of eight.

THEY HELD THE POLLS.

Beside Mr. Collins himself some of the accused were returning officers. In one case a gentleman who had been appointed returning officer had his appointment cancelled just before the election in order that a more satisfactory operator should be selected, the original appointee receiving \$15 from the campaign fund. An old man named William Spence, who held a poll, confessed that on election night he went to tea at the house of one of the conspirators, and later on met another who persuaded him to allow them to go through the ballot box and see which electors had failed to vote as they were paid. He had taken the ballots to the conspirator's house and the examination revealed a shortage of two votes that had been bought. Thereupon the returning officer was paid the \$20 intended for these deceivers.

CONFESSION OF AN EXPERT.

Among the witnesses who testified in the inquiry was J. G. Pritchett. It may be explained that the charge of criminal conspiracy includes not only the London election but several other federal and provincial contests. Pritchett testified that he had long been acquainted with some of the accused and had on many occasions received money from them and other campaign managers for his special duties. Mr. Pritchett is not a mere briber but holds a high rank. He was an instructor in the art of ballot switching, that is to say in the art of causing votes cast for one candidate to be counted for the other. He mentioned several of the persons charged as men with whom he had in previous elections done business of this kind. It was his custom to meet with these managers and paymasters a week or two days before a constituency would be opened. Then Pritchett would go to the constituency and deputes would be brought to him whom he would train in the science of switching ballots. Occasionally Pritchett took a poll himself and switched 25 ballots or so in a day. His testimony was that some deputies would forge five and

some as high as twenty-three. I think that was the highest of any person doing. They were paid \$5 per ballot. Pritchett went on to explain how the thing was done and gave a good deal of other information. "He had switched 27 ballots himself at a West Hill poll had received money from Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Preston, and various other managers. Bogus ballots had to be provided beforehand for purposes of substitution, and these Mr. Pritchett said he would usually find in a convenient place." Pritchett gave the names of deputies in Brockville, West Huron, and other constituencies who had been in the service.

PRITCHETT'S EXODUS.

There came a time when Pritchett's friends were in danger and it was not convenient to have him in the country. Then Lewis came, invited him to go out, and gave him \$100. While he was away he received in letters \$425. He was entitled to \$100 a month according to his evidence there was a deficit.

O'GORMAN RECOGNISED.

Much other evidence was given before the Magistrate and much more is understood to be forthcoming. It is interesting to notice that Mr. O'Gorman was not wholly neglected by his friends after the London by-election. He came to Ottawa and naturally visited transportation commissioner Reid, formerly of London, brother and partner of one of the accused. Mr. Reid sent him to Mr. Ogilvie, purchasing agent for the Transcontinental, who straightway gave O'Gorman an order for envelopes at \$3.75 a thousand, when the regular price asked by the firm which made them was \$3.25. It is also worthy of notice that an Ottawa contractor and capitalist who rented to the government the building occupied by the transportation commissioner, took occasion to go to London during this by-election and hand to commissioner Reid's brother \$300 to contribute to the election expenses. This Mr. Reid had at that time a contract under Mr. Hyman for building a wharf. James White, another government contractor, went to London from Ottawa at the same time and he also contributed \$300 besides paying the expenses of some Ottawa campaigners who had been attracted to London at this time.

MR HYMAN AND THE CONSPIRATORS.

And so that matter stands. The great Liberal triumph of 1905 in London is now understood. It was all in the interest of Mr. Hyman, and though he says he knew nothing about it beforehand, it is probable that he paid a large part of the bills. The whole affair was managed by his intimate political friends who would not have done anything to give him offence. Nor does it appear that Mr. Hyman, while he remained a prospective candidate for London during last winter, did anything to show a withdrawal of confidence in the managers of the campaign of 1905.

AN INCIDENT RECALLED.

The final retirement of Mr. Hyman recalls the remarkable statement made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House on the 26th of March last. The Premier was speaking on Mr. Bourassa's "wines, women and craft" resolution, and said: "There has been a great many rumors against my colleague, Mr. Hyman. There is no use to deny it. . . . The atmosphere was thick with rumors, and last fall about September or October a certain rumor came to me and I spoke to a mutual friend, who is now in this House, and bears my words, and I said to him: 'I have been a friend of Hyman for many years; you are still more a friend of his than I am; I have heard this and you have heard this also; go to him and tell him he must let me know what truth there is in this. That rumor was in connection with a certain person. My friend went to Mr. Hyman and Mr. Hyman sent me word that there was not a word of truth in the rumor.'" Mr. Hyman therefore remained until now a member of the government.

STILL THE MACHINE IN THE YUKON.

Ex-Judge Henderson of British Columbia will be the next Chief Commissioner of the Yukon. It was thought that the Government might respond to a strong demand from this district and appoint Dr. Thompson M. P. who represents the element demanding reform in the administration and the suppression of graft and extravagance. Dr. Thompson was elected by the best element in both parties against the Dawson ring and in the Commons has stood up for the interests of the Yukon while maintaining a non-partisan attitude in the matters Mr. Oliver discussed with him the question of his taking the Commissioner's position and seriously considered both. But he has been obliged to back down before the demands of the machine and the appointment made is in line with the old system. Judge Henderson was a machine politician before his appointment to the Bench. When the Laurier Government sent the Grand Trunk Pacific to the Yukon, the two men called to lead in its attack were Commissioner McEwen from the Yukon and Judge Henderson from the Bench. The Judge was nominated at a party convention while the holding Court and continued to decide cases after the nomination. But the combination failed. Both the Ex-governor and Ex-Judge were buried under tremendous majorities. The MacBride Government still lives and the Grand Trunk Pacific speculators failed to get their land deal. Then something had to be done for Judge Henderson and so he is to be made Governor of Dawson.

MARRIED.

In St. Ann's Church, Lot 65, on the 11th inst., by Rev. T. Campbell, P. P. assisted by Rev. C. Campbell, D. D., brothers of the groom, and Rev. P. D. McGowan, T. P. C. D., Walter Campbell of Mill Cove, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Devereaux of New Haven. Congratulations.

Kidney Disease And Its Danger.

Kidney disease comes on quietly—may have been in the system for years, before you suspected the real cause of your trouble. There may have been backaches, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, etc. Perhaps you did not know these were symptoms of kidney disease, so the trouble kept on growing worse, until disturbances of the water appeared, or there was gravel or retention of urine, or some such sign of kidney trouble. Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken at the first sign of anything wrong; they strengthen the kidneys and help them to filter the blood properly—help them to flush off, and carry away with the surplus water, all those impurities which the blood gathers up in its circuit of the body. Mrs. Alfred LeBlanc, Black Cape, Que., writes: "I feel it my duty to say a word about Doan's Kidney Pills. I suffered dreadful pains across my back—so bad I could not stoop or bend. After having used two boxes I now feel much completely cured. I highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills."

MR FOSTER FOR NORTH TORONTO. It will be no surprise to the country that Mr. Foster has received the unanimous nomination of an enthusiastic Conservative convention in North Toronto. The attacks made upon him

through the Insurance Commissions have fallen in his own constituency as they did in Parliament and will in the country. The value of Mr. Foster's work in exposing Government mal-administration is pretty well understood throughout the Dominion. It has been found that neither slanders nor threats nor personal attacks can close his mouth or deprive the country of the benefit of his experience in public affairs. Some Government writers appealed to the Foresters of North Toronto to object to Mr. Foster. But the Foresters know a worthy public man when they have him, and personally they are not complaining of the manager who in five years made more than half a million profits for that organization through the Union Trust company.

Sad Drowning Accidents.

Three sad drowning accidents occurred in this Province on Friday the 14th inst. Fifteen Point Joseph McCurdy and a companion named Arsenault were returning from the lobster grounds when their boat was struck by a fog-boat and immediately capsized. The occupants of another boat, who witnessed the accident, hastened to the spot and were in time to save Arsenault, who was clinging to the bottom of the boat. But McCurdy had gone down when the boat turned over and was not seen again. Deceased was about forty-five years of age and leaves a widow and eight children.

On the same day, a most tragic drowning accident occurred near St. George's, at Grand River East. In the afternoon three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Michael D. McDonald, went out on the river in a flat-bottomed boat, a punt used to reach a larger boat. The day was warm and they went to get a cool breeze. The girls were Katie aged twelve, Justina aged nineteen, and Maggie aged twenty-two. They were carried away to the channel by the wind and tide, before they were aware and then became excited. In their agitation they upset the frail craft and all were precipitated into the water. Katie the youngest got up onto the bottom of the upturned boat and seized the eldest sister by the hair of the head. In the meantime she shouted for help. Her cries were heard at their home not more than a quarter of a mile distant. Meantime, the hired boy, Richard Hennigar aged fifteen, who was on the shore started to the rescue in another flat-bottomed punt; but in his efforts to save the girls he fell into the water and was drowned. The father and some neighbors came and managed by means of a wagon box for a raft to reach a larger boat in the stream. All this time Katie was holding the head of her sister over water; but poor Justina had sunk to rise no more. Katie and Maggie were rescued alive, but exhausted; but Justina and the boy Hennigar were drowned. On Sunday the funeral of the two drowned took place to St. George's Cemetery, where the interment took place. The funeral services in the church were conducted by Rev. J. G. McDonald, P. P. The Rev. Pastor made touching reference to the deplorable event which had caused so much sorrow to the relatives and friends of the deceased, and which had cast such a gloom over the community. The sympathy of all goes out to the bereaved. R. I. P.

The case of criminal libel brought by H. R. Emerson, ex-Minister of Railways, against J. H. Crocker, of the Federation of Clergymen, had been before the court at Fredericton for a while week up to yesterday. The defence were ready to go on with the case, but Mr. Emerson and his counsel blocked progress from the start. They raised all manner of technical objections to the evident purpose of delay and postponement. Judge Landry finally overruled their last desperate effort for postponement. The Crown then refused to proceed with the case. Thereupon the Judge dismissed Crocker from bail, and held him in his own recognizance to appear before the January court, if wanted.

Tuesday June 18th, was the hottest recorded June day experienced in New England. In Boston the mercury rose steadily from 73 degrees at midnight to 94 at 2 o'clock p. m. which was the highest official temperature during the day. In various parts of the city the mercury went to 100 degrees and over. There were three deaths and twelve prostrations from the heat, reported at the hospitals.

Every man should ask to see these new wash ties. They're entirely new weave and colorings. They've all the appearance of rich silks and may be washed without losing their attractiveness.

At 30c. There's good choosing in plain color effects, green, greys, light and dark blues, heliotrope, white fancy.

At 50c. Choice of handsome brocade and fancy woven effects in light shades, browns, greens and greys.

New Silk Neckwear. Rich colorings, exclusive designs, exact reproductions of the latest New York style at half the prices. Splendid choosing in light and dark fancy effects, plain shades, etc., etc. 50c and 60c

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Distinctive Styles In Summer Hats.

Hats of Straw, of Crash, Panama Hats, light weight felts, all the latest and best styles.

Special line, many styles Crash hats in light and dark Fine straws in new shades Panama hats, young men's Panamas in full shapes Outing felts Light weight English Alpines Light weight telescopes \$2.00 and \$3.00

25c 35c to 70c 50c to \$1.50 \$2.00 \$2.50 \$1.00 \$2.00 \$2.00 and \$3.00

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Have you seen the new Japanese cloth shirts?

These are very new and decidedly attractive. The fabric itself—the weave—the colorings are all new and taking. For summer wear they are the real thing. Being very durable they will stand any amount of washing. In every respect they are up-to-date and just what young men of taste are looking for. The fabric is a crepe finish light weight yet very firm, wash and wears splendidly—in fact one will outwear the ordinary shirts. New shades—sand, grey, cream, "coat" style—cuffs attached. Sizes 14 to 16. Special price \$2.50

Two special good values in Negligee Shirts

Light fancy stripes, spots and neat colored effects in a wide variety of designs. Every size from 14 to 16 1/2. Real value 75c. Special white advertised at 59c

Negligee summer shirts of good quality fancy fabrics in white and black effects—neat colored stripes, spots and checks. All sizes, 14 to 16 1/2. Real value 95c. Special white advertised at 79c

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