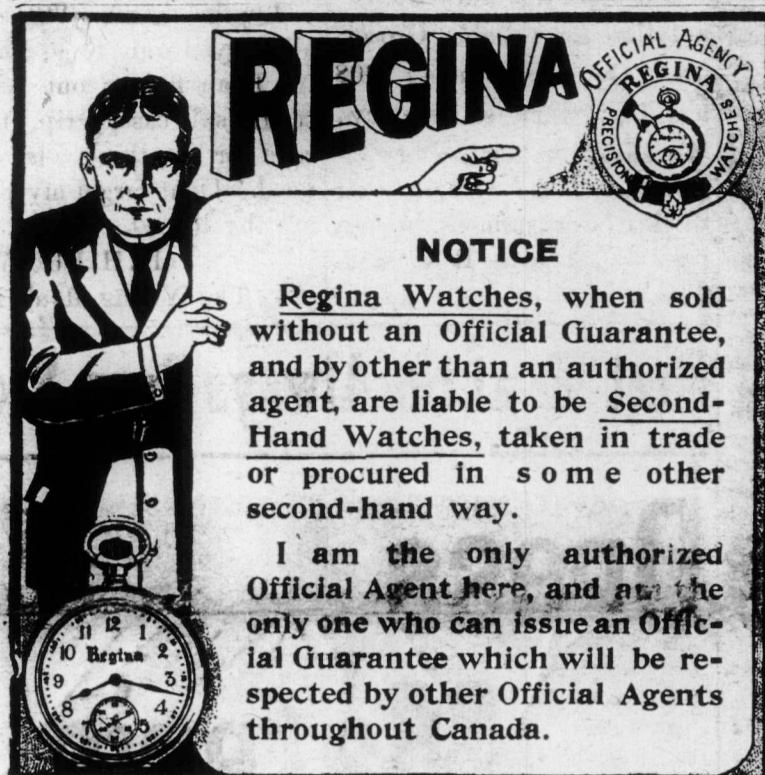


The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1909

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REGINA OFFICIAL AGENCY

NOTICE

Regina Watches, when sold without an Official Guarantee, and by other than an authorized agent, are liable to be Second-Hand Watches, taken in trade or procured in some other second-hand way.

I am the only authorized Official Agent here, and am the only one who can issue an Official Guarantee which will be respected by other Official Agents throughout Canada.

Ask Those Who Carry the Regina Watch

And they will tell you their time-keeping is excellent. We have sold many watches through the recommendation of the wearers of our watches, and we will always endeavor to merit this by good service.

We have a beautiful and large assortment of Rings set with many different kinds of gems that would make appropriate and enduring gifts.

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SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

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Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,
Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames, interior and Exterior finish etc., etc

Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters New we Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

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PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Snappy Styles

—OF—

Solid Footwear

Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes.

These Boots arrived a few days ago a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway.

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THE SHOE MAN.

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Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

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Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

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Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.
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Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

JOHN MACBRACHERN,
AGENT.

Telephone No. 362.
Mar. 22nd, 1906

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys
Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

Pipe dreams are pleasant
Every Smoker says so
Real enjoyment is guaranteed
In smoking our mixtures
Queer if you've never tried them
You can have your dreams realized at
Every Drug or Grocery store in Ch'town.

Try Perique for a Cool Smoke.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
CHARLOTTETOWN,
Phone 345. Manufacturers.

For New Buildings
We carry the finest line of
Hardware
to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.
June 12, 1907.

Fall and Winter Weather.
Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the
Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,
PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.
Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN.

The Messenger, \$2.00 a Year.

Issued Monthly—128 Pages.

A high-class, illustrated periodical, embracing everything in history, literature and art that can be of interest to Catholics—timely and popular expositions of Catholic doctrine; Christian ethics; modern questions of sociology and political economy; religious movements and actual events, struggles and progress of the Church; education, and drama. Ask for a sample copy.

Manager THE MESSENGER, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WITH your co-operation The Messenger will endeavor to double the number of its readers.

WE want a bright, active agent to represent The Messenger in every city and town.

WE will send free a copy of The Messenger to each person whose name and address you may send us.

WE have a special offer, covering both new subscriptions and renewals—a permanent business can be established.

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Press Opinion on the Central Railway Report.

MR. PUGSLEY AND MR. TWEEDIE.
(Toronto News.)

Parliament must take cognizance of the charges laid by a New Brunswick Commission against Mr Tweedie, Lieutenant Governor of the province, and Mr Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa. Substantially, the Commission declares that these two men misused \$200,000 of Provincial money. If the charges can be finally established both should be removed from office.

There is no doubt that for many years New Brunswick was the prey of a group of speculative politicians. Elections were notoriously corrupt. Legislation dealing with the Provincial resources was passed, altered or cancelled as political exigencies demanded, in order to maintain the ascendancy of the group at Fredericton. **

No one has done more to commercialize the politics of New Brunswick than Mr Pugsley. He has been a supreme opportunist, a maker of deals, a trader in professions and principles. Smooth and crafty, bold and skilful, he has neglected no opportunity to serve his own ambitions. As an administrator of Provincial affairs he seems to have been singularly reckless and incompetent. There is no convincing evidence that his management of a Federal department is distinguished either for economy or efficiency.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been unfortunate in the selection of his colleagues. This is not hard to understand. He has chosen his ministers with a single eye to the exigencies of the moment and the immediate interest of party. Mr Pugsley, one of the most unstable of New Brunswick politicians, is Minister of Public Works. Mr Ellis, clean-handed, high-minded, devoted to the public interest, reliable in any emergency, has not been permitted to sit in a Liberal Cabinet. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with all his personal distinction and long-continued success, will leave his party a wreck for half a generation.

TIME TO DEMAND HONESTY.

(St. John Globe, Liberal.)

Now that the Commissioners have made their report, some gentlemen who are affected claim, or at least it is claimed by their friends, that their reports in some instances inexact, and contains too many inaccuracies. The people will only be too glad to believe that the Commissioners are in error if that fact can be shown. They would be delighted to have the fact established beyond peradventure that those to whom they have given their trust did not violate that trust. They would be glad to have the fact clearly shown that the Commissioners in their final judgment were deeply in error. But this is not shown by reflections on or abuse of the Commissioners, by intimating that they have deliberately misjudged or wrongfully condemned the persons into whose hands the money went. The Commissioners may be in error in some particulars, but if they were it must always be remembered that great limitations were placed upon them by the difficulties which they experienced in securing books, documents, vouchers and receipts, by the deficient memories of those who were in the business, and by the uncertain progress of the financial investigations through which the money disappeared without anyone knowing absolutely the fact of its disappearance. It is well to remember that between July 1, 1901, and the time at which the late government went out of power the province paid \$917,844 in cash or bonds on account of the railways and companies included in the investigation, and that, in addition, there had been paid before 1901 the sum of \$147,000 by the province, and \$190,400 by the Dominion—a total of \$1,255,244 of public money. When the people are told practically that \$134,000 of their money was "switched" from its legitimate course it is time for them to give rein to their desires for honesty.

MR. McAVITY AGAIN.

(Montreal Gazette, Con.)

The report of the New Brunswick Royal Commission which inquired into the finances of the Central Railway Company mentions among those responsible for the confusion in the accounts, Mr. George McAvity, who was at one time president and managing director of the company. Mr. Pugsley is also censured in the connection, as having been an ex-officio director. This second business connection of Mr Pugsley with Mr McAvity, the first being in the St. John dredging matter, suggests that a congenial spirit when he asked the ex-Premier of New Brunswick to enter his Cabinet.

The Pugsley Incident.

Again Sir Wilfrid Laurier is paying the penalty of going outside the ranks of his immediate following in the house of commons to recruit his cabinet. Never in the parliamentary history of Canada has the practice been carried to the same extent as it has been since he became prime minister. And the experience has not been such as to recommend it to future premiers. Of course the supposed advantage is that the selection of men who are in close touch with provincial politics keeps the Federal Government of the day in touch with the people of the provinces. But the selectors of Canada as a whole have always made a clear distinction between provincial and Federal politics. In fact there has always been recognizable a disposition to maintain a balance of power by having at least a majority of the provinces administered by a party politically opposed to the reigning administration at Ottawa. Probably Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been misled by one exception to this rule, which is his own province of Quebec.

But the disadvantages of recruiting the Federal cabinet from provincial cabinets have been very apparent. In the first place it is a decided discouragement to the supporters of the government in the Federal house; in the second place, it is a case of weakening the network to strengthen the citadel; and, in the third place, it is liable to mean that the political sins of the provincial minister are visited upon the prestige of the Federal administration. Such will be the effect of the Pugsley incident, for past experience justifies the anticipation that nothing but the gravest charges brought home in a manner that cannot be disregarded will bring the admission from the prime minister that he has made a mistake in his selection; for he must be said to his credit that he stands by his mistakes through thick and thin. Witness his speech on the Newmarket canal expenditure: "The house was being asked to vote hundreds of thousands of dollars towards the continuance of work on an absolutely useless canal that did not even have an available water supply to float the tonnage it would never be required to carry; yet Sir Wilfrid flatly told the house that if a mistake had been made the government would stand by its mistake. That sort of firmness comes easy to the head of a government with a 25 per cent. majority at its back. But the people appear to stand for it, as they stood for the Laurier administration in October last in the face of the McAvity scandal and the innumerable other tinges of graft and corruption, which have been added to since by the report of the government's own royal commission on the marine department. Again McAvity figures in this New Brunswick provincial scandal in company with the Federal minister of public works.

The Citizen would be prepared to predict that the prime minister would ignore the New Brunswick royal commission report upon Hon. Mr Pugsley and allow him to retain his portfolio, were it not for one possibility. Coupled with Mr Pugsley is Lieutenant Governor Tweedie, formerly premier of New Brunswick. The lieutenant-governor is in a different position from the Federal minister. Hitherto both parties have united in insisting that deputy representatives of the Sovereign shall be kept unspotted from the world. There seems nothing for Lieutenant Governor Tweedie but to resign or be dismissed. In either case it will be exceedingly difficult for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to retain Hon. Mr Pugsley as a minister of the crown when his former colleague is declared unfit to hold the position of lieutenant-governor of the province.—Ottawa Citizen.

The so-called "daylight saving" bill is getting considerable cheap advertising. Its purpose is during the summer to call a o'clock in the afternoon a o'clock, and persuade the public into beginning and stopping work earlier and having for leisure a shorter morning and longer evening. The same result could be obtained, if people wanted it, by their beginning work earlier and leaving the clocks alone. People do not seem to want it.

The Price of Peace.

The governments of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Russia and Japan, are all confronted by the problem of revenue, and to every one save the American its particular financial problem seems scarcely soluble. For all the nations mentioned, except the United States, have been guilty of excessive military expenditures, while how to lessen such expenditures none of them understands.

Is the day, foreseen by many able publicists, about to arrive—the day when civilization will end itself bankrupt on account of the cost of keeping prepared for war? Is the logical fruit of the Prussian system of maintaining a nation as a standing military camp about to be gathered? Will it soon be cheaper to go to war, as Britain suspects, than to pay the extortionate price of peace? Has war become so costly and peace so ruinous, that the modern nation is fixed on the two horns of a fatal dilemma?

War has yoked Japan with a debt of a billion dollars, her whole wealth being only twelve billion dollars. War has piled Russia's indebtedness to the four billion dollar figure, and compromised even her national wealth which, while uncalculated, is enormous. But peace costs Germany, Britain, France and Italy almost as much. The German debt is nearly four billions, her wealth being forty-three billions. Italy's debt is nearly three billions, France has a debt of five billions with a wealth of forty-two billions. The British debt which was increased a billion by the Boer war, has behind it sixty-three billions of national wealth. The American wealth is estimated at one hundred and ten billions, the largest in the world; nevertheless the United States legislators are busy with the question of how with the minimum of internal taxation to raise revenues to equal expenses.

Britain is resolved to construct and maintain an overpowering navy, but the chancellor of the exchequer does not know where to lay his hand on the money to provide for the six new Dreadnaughts to be laid down this year. The Germans are determined upon an army to match the French, but their chancellor declares that the financial crisis confronting the empire dwarfs all other questions. Russian credit is still good in the money market, although why no one knows, and the Russian people are today weltering in poverty such as Europe scarcely knew throughout the eighteenth century. Japan is straining every nerve to support a taxation of \$20 per family, and while increasing her army by half a million young men a year and adding Dreadnaughts to her navy, is cutting down her appropriations by one hundred million dollars a year.

Since Europe followed Germany's example and went upon the national arms basis, publicists have been asking where expenditure was to stop and how soon bankruptcy would befall. The questions are more pertinent now than ever before and are clearer being answered in terms of disaster.

Japan, loaded as she is, is strong, her national wealth increases by leaps and bounds and, if she can keep out of war, will be on solid earth again within ten years. Britain can, through a financial reorganization, tap new and hitherto untouched sources of revenue in a tax on land values. The French have money to burn; wealth per capita in France is greater than elsewhere. But France, while able to carry the burden she has, cannot greatly increase it. But where either Germany or Russia is to get increase in revenues, or how they are to better by any appreciable degree their present financial status, appears not to be clear to anyone, certainly not to their own statesmen.

The whole world's financial problem, is perhaps, not as urgent as it would seem. But it is onerous enough to suggest that conservation of credit is a wise policy.

People in Paris seem to be in something worse than a Dead-end score over the alliance of the Government postal, telegraph and other employees with the trades unions and the formation of secret committees empowered to order strikes of all sorts and tie up business. France did a great deal to get rid of what it called the tyranny of kings and emperors and priests. It has got instead the tyranny of the mob with leaders exercising more than a king's power, but without any of the sense of responsibility for their actions that the least worthy of monarchs have shown themselves to possess. The next revolution in France should be away from radicalism.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

As is well known, this troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich food, neglected constipation, lack of exercise, bad air, etc. The food should be thoroughly chewed, and never boiled or swallowed in haste, stimulants must be avoided and exercise taken if possible.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing constipation and increasing the appetite and promoting health and vigor to the system.

Mr. Alvin Sevier, Civil War, U.S.A., writes: "I was greatly troubled with dyspepsia, and after trying several doctors to no effect I commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters and I think it is the best medicine there is for that complaint."

For Sale at all Druggists and Dealers.

Twenty-eight miles from Boston in the town of Maynard, is a typical Finnish village. It has a population of seventeen hundred Finns, who are following the old customs of their race. They have their own sports, their own food and their own fete days. They make their own clothes, weave their own woolen garments and they refuse to learn English.

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough."

Champ Clark loves to tell of how in the heat of a debate Congressman Johnson of Indiana called an Illinois representative a Jackass. The expression was unparliamentary, and in retraction Johnson said:

"While I withdraw the unfortunate word, Mr. Speaker, I must insist that the gentleman from Illinois is out of order."

"How am I out of order?" yelled the man from Illinois.

"Probably a veterinary surgeon could tell you," answered Johnson and that was parliamentary enough to stay on record.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

It is the joy of Hon. J. R. Stratton's life to sit in a back seat and rattle the lid of his desk in tribute to the greatness of Hon G. P. Graham.

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Photographer—Great Scott, man! Can't you look a little more cheerful? Mr. H. Esopik—No, sir; not for this picture! I'm to send it to my wife, who is away on a visit, and if I looked too cheerful she'd take the first train for home.

Minard's Liniment cures Headache.

He—Do you approve of dancing? She—No. Why not? Why, it's mere hugging set to music.

"Well what is there about that you don't like?"

"The music."

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25c and 50c.

General Booth is 80, and continues to go like sixty.

HAD BACHACHE.

Was Unable To Do Household Work For Two Years

Many Women Suffer Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from so-called "female disease." There is no "female trouble" than they think.

Women suffer from back-ache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability and a dragging down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female troubles."

Why, then, blame all your trouble to "female disease?"

Most of the so-called "female disorders" are no more or less than "kidney disorders," and can be easily and quickly cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. C. Dupuis, Belleville, N.B., writes: "I was unable to do my household work for two years on account of back-ache. I could not get up the stairs. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me permanently after doctors failed to even relieve the pain. I can highly recommend them to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

Price 50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pills Co., Toronto, Ont.