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JAMES MOISAAC Editor & Proprietor

Please send in your subscriptions. Time for the People to Wake Up.

In discussing the Provincial finances in our last issue we inadvertently omitted the receipts and expenditure in connection with the Government hay. In a future issue we will examine in some detail this question; but for the present we will simply place before our readers the expenditure and the receipts in connection with this matter, as set down in the Public Accounts. The expenditure amounted to \$54,787.00 and the receipts were \$50,242.43, leaving a deficit of \$4,544.57. This, on the face of it, is how the hay account stands. This shortage on the hay account must be added to the deficit of the year and to the debt of the Province. With this amount added the deficit on last year's financial transactions is \$50,661.60, and the Provincial debt, according to the Government's figures is \$776,127.98. Of course the debt is more than this; it is, as we have already shown, at least \$800,000. We may be sure that a true statement of our Provincial finances would reveal a debt considerably in excess of \$800,000; but in all conscience \$800,000 is a great deal too much.

Taking the Government's computation of the Provincial debt, with the hay balance included, the figures are, as above set down, \$776,127.98. Subtracting from these figures the net debenture debt, the only portion of the debt that is consolidated, the immediate liability of the Province at the close of 1905, represented by call loans and the balance due the Banks, was \$549,384.02.

How do the Government propose to deal with this floating debt of \$549,384.02? Last session the Legislature was asked for authority to consolidate the floating debt by issuing debentures. The Government obtained this authority; but this session they come to the House with the information that the debentures have not been sold. But the Government do not propose any other method of consolidating the debt. They ask instead for authority to increase the floating debt to \$500,000. They pass an act to empower them to accept \$500,000 in call loans. This means that the Government are placing themselves at the mercy of the money lenders, who may demand their money back whenever they may see an opportunity of making a better investment. Nor have we any guarantee that the temporary loans will be limited to \$500,000. The past conduct of the Government in the matter of temporary loans is the strongest presumptive evidence that they will not stop at \$500,000; for they have hitherto far exceeded their borrowing powers in this particular. Having transgressed in this respect hitherto, can we have any reasonable expectation the Government will not borrow, in temporary loans, very much more than \$500,000?

Although the Government did not issue and sell the debentures, for which Legislative authority was obtained last session, they are not deprived of the power with which this act clothed them. So long as the debenture act of last session remains unrepealed the Government have the power to issue and sell debentures to the amount of \$500,000. From this it will be seen that, with the passage of the temporary loans act now before the Legislature, the Government shall have authority to place upon this Province a debt of a million of dollars, in addition to the present debenture debt. This is the condition to which Prince Edward Island has been reduced by the Government and the party that rode into power on the battle cry that the era of deficits was at an end; that revenue and expenditure should henceforth meet. What do the electors think of this condition of affairs?

From the facts here adduced it must be patent to all that the position of the Government has become desperate, and that in their efforts to cling to power they are prepared to open wide the flood gates of reckless and dis-

trous financing. Do they expect that such conduct will be condoned by the electorate; do they hope that the odor from their political flesh pots is sufficient to lull to sleep the public conscience? Do they think their pernicious political maneuvers are sufficiently subtle to produce a state of mental and physical torpor as "deadly and chill" as that which paralyzed the hosts of Sennacherib? Is it not time for the people of this Province to rouse from their lethargy? There was a time in our history when one title of the political iniquity perpetrated by the present Government would have aroused the most intense dissatisfaction and the fiery cross of indignation would have been borne from end to end of our Province. Is the spirit of independence dead; has the sense of political morality become so blunted that a reckless government may jeopardize the peoples rights with impunity? Have we forgotten the days of Bunyan's; are we prepared to trample under foot the rights of the "Magna Charta"?

Sessional Notes.

I was quite late on Monday afternoon 26th, ult, when the House met. After matters of a routine character the "Prince Edward Island Fish and Game Protection Act 1906," was considered in committee. Some of the clauses evoked considerable discussion. The brief afternoon sitting as well as the night session were for the most part occupied with the committee stage of this bill. About 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

The asking and answering of questions, the advancement by a reading of some bills and the completion of the Committee stage of the Fish and Game protection bill constituted the work of Tuesday's sittings. Mr. Prosser asked the Leader of the Government if the balance of assessment on the Bank of New Brunswick for the year 1904, namely \$500,000, has been paid or if not why not? also to give reasons to the House why the balance assessment on the Bank of New Brunswick for the year 1905 namely \$500,000 has not been collected according to law. The Leader of the Government replied that the Bank of New Brunswick paid \$1,000 for its first two years here. In the first of these years it did business for only four months, although it paid the \$1,000. But it paid only \$500 in 1904 and 1905. It had, however, been billed for the full amount. The Leader of the Opposition asked the Leader of the Government to lay on the table of the House, a statement showing the total amount of all payments made on account of the Public Service from the 31st day of December, 1905, to the 1st day of March 1906, the statement to show what part of this amount was paid for services rendered during the year 1905. Hon. Mr. Peters replied that it was not the intention of the Government to present monthly statements. The years work comprehending the twelve months of last year had been submitted, and he said the Government did not intend to give any other kind of statement. During the same afternoon the Leader of the Opposition asked the Leader of the Government, (1) What action, if any, has the Government taken under the Act 5, Edward VII Cap. 3 entitled "An Act to provide for consolidation of the Debt of this Province" and (2) That all correspondence relating to this matter be laid on the table of this House. Hon. Mr. Peters replied that the government could have obtained the money required from foreign companies. But it had come to their knowledge that there was a large amount of money to be obtained here at the rate of 4 per cent interest, without going to the expense of advertising. Mr. Mathieson contended that the money should have been raised in accordance with the act of last session. Mr. Morson asked the Leader of the Government (1) If any contract has been entered into between any department of the Government and any person or persons for supplying the Provincial Poor House with meat for the present year 1906; (2) Was such contract let by tender? If so what notice was given calling for such tender? How many tenders were received? The name of each person tendering and the prices, quantities and quality mentioned therein. (3) If no contract for the present year has been made, who is the person supplying meat to the said Poor House since the first of the present year and upon what terms as to price and quality?

A considerable portion of the time of the House during the forenoon and afternoon sittings of Thursday was taken up in discussing a question of order. It came about in this way: After routine in the forenoon, Mr. McKinnon moved for a return showing: 1. The amounts paid for "back charges" and to whom paid respectively. 2. The total quantity of hay purchased. 3. The total amount sold and delivered. 4. How much was paid for each of the following purposes: Printing, stationery, advertising, insurance, telegrams, telephones, bank exchanges on drafts, postage, schooner freights, inland freights, interest on over drafts at banks and to whom was the said respective sums paid. 5. The names of the several persons paid for services in connection with the purchase and distribution of Government hay and the amount paid to each respectively. 6. The correspondence respecting claims for three cars "short delivered." 7. The names of the agents owing balances on the 31st day of December 1905 and the amount owing by each. 8. All correspondence relating to claim against the Dominion Government for \$4,000.00 paid under protest. He explained that he made the motion because the replies to questions put the ordinary way had not hitherto been complete or satisfactory. This motion was very unpopular to the Government and they at once set about finding a way to escape from their uncomfortable position. The Premier was very strong in his disapproval of such unusual procedure. He said the Government were all ready to bring down the information requested. Hon. Mr. Gambley, of course, came to the rescue and in the superabundance of his wisdom moved "that the honorable member have leave to withdraw his motion." The Opposition showed such a motion was not in order and was not warranted by the rules of procedure of the House. This contention prevailed and Mr. Speaker ruled Mr. Gambley's amendment out of order. The Commissioner of Public Works then moved "the previous questions." This manner of procedure was so unusual and so little was known about it by the mover and the speaker that they scarcely knew just where they stood. When it passed, a doubt seemed to exist as to whether the question had been put in the positive or negative form. At last Mr. Speaker stated it had been carried in the negative form; "that the main question be not put." That showed Mr. McKinnon's motion for the time being.

The debate on the bill to enable the Government to borrow \$500,000 in temporary loans was then resumed in committee. Mr. Morson called attention to the fact that the Government had last year obtained power to borrow \$500,000 on debentures; now they want authority to borrow as much more in temporary loans. This would empower the Government to increase the Provincial debt by \$1,000,000. He hoped the members supporting the Government would bear this in mind. What had the Province to show for the \$800,000 debt now added on the Province? Only two or three small steel bridges. Mr. Fraser hoped the independent Liberal members of the House would refuse to support the Government when in the wrong, as it is in respect to the piling up of a great public debt. He pointed out that banking appertains to the Dominion, not the Provincial Government. In view of this fact, every debt having to do with these loans should be under bonds. This was necessary for the security of the public. The main point is that if the bill should pass, the Province will be completely in the power of the money lenders. After some further discussion, participated in by Mr. Mathieson, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Hazzard and others, the bill was reported agreed to on a strict party vote.

Hon. Mr. Peters replied (1) Yes, (2) Yes. Notice was issued in the usual way and the following tenders were received: Barret Henderson \$4.20 per 100 lbs for fresh meat and \$4 per salt; Blake Bros \$5 for fresh; G. Wheatley \$3.50 for fresh; E. Wheatley & Co. \$3.25 for both; Vernon A. Gay \$4 for both; John A. Henderson \$3.50 for fresh. The contract was let to Barret Henderson.

On Wednesday the Life Insurance Bill was reported with some amendments. Some other bills passed the third reading and the paper was considerably cleared. During the evening sitting of the House the Leader of the Government introduced a resolution on which to found a bill to further amend the Act enabling the Government to receive temporary loans. This bill will empower the Government to borrow in temporary loans, to the extent of \$500,000 instead of \$175,000 as formerly. Hon. Mr. Peters said this manner of raising the money by temporary loans was intended to take the place of the debentures for half a million for which an act was passed last session. He said that some tenders had been received at 3 1/2 per cent; but the discount and other charges would bring the rate up to about 4-1-10 per cent. In view of this, he said it was decided to raise the money in temporary loans at 4 per cent.

Mr. Mathieson pointed out that this manner of obtaining money for the use of the Province was open to the gravest possible objection. This was virtually opening a Savings Bank to carry on the business of the Province, without any of the safeguards by which properly constituted Savings Banks are surrounded. Last year it was decided to consolidate the Provincial debt, and issue debentures for the full amount. The admission made here by the Premier that these debentures would not sell at less than 4-1-10 per cent shows that the credit of the Province has sunk so low that we would lose \$62,500 on a sale of \$500,000. Even if \$500,000 should be obtained from the plan here outlined there would still be \$100,000 to be procured from the Banks. Placing \$500,000 at call in this fashion was rendering the Province liable to become bankrupt; for should a time of financial stress come a sudden call would likely be made on the Government for the money. They here undertake to open a Savings Bank; but no machinery for the protection of depositors was provided. This country requires money at a low rate of interest to develop its industries; but the Government are taking the right way to try up this source. This was too precarious a position in which to place the Provincial finances.

On the 27th Mr. Martin asked for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, memoranda, reports and Orders in Council, in possession of the Government, or any member or official thereof, in connection with the grant of an additional subsidy to the Province of Prince Edward Island in 1901, of \$30,000 a year, and the basis on which the said subsidy was agreed to be paid to the Province.

On the 27th Mr. Martin asked for copies of all Orders in Council, or other authority, for the survey of a branch line of railway from the main line of the Prince Edward Island Railway to Stanley Bridge; also copies of all engineers reports, memoranda, etc., correspondence, telegrams, and other documents in relation thereto; including the claims of Amos J. Macneil and others for damages to property in connection with the said survey.

In the House of Commons on the 26th, ult., Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture presented a statement giving the expenditure and revenue of chicken fattening stations, following are the figures from the stations in this Province:

Table with columns: Station Name, Expenditure, Revenue. Includes Alberton, Eldon, Glenora, Mount Stewart, Montague Bridge, Vernon River.

Prince Arthur in Canada.

Prince Arthur of Connaught and his party left Vancouver on Sunday and according to schedule were spending on Monday in the wilds of British Columbia viewing the scenic splendors of the Rockies. The party also camped aboard the train, which is one of the finest that has been run anywhere in America. The train consists of the palatial cars Cornwall, York and Canada, and in charge of Mr. W. R. Baker, as the personal representative of Sir Thomas D'Almeida of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The people of Banff made great preparations for the reception of Prince Arthur of Connaught. The Royal party were due to arrive there early yesterday afternoon and will spend the greater part of the two days in this vicinity. It is expected that Prince Arthur will engage in a hunt for large game during his stay there. From Banff the party will proceed to Calgary.

Resolution of Condolence.

At a recent meeting of the League of the Cross the following resolution of condolence on the death of President James Clinton was passed. "Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove by death from our midst our Brother and most esteemed President James Clinton; and "Whereas the deceased Brother was a faithful and earnest worker for the cause of Temperance; "Resolved that in his death we feel that this society has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members, one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of this society and his brother members,—One who merited their esteem; and be it further resolved "That while we humbly submit to the Divine Will of God we sincerely regret the death of our President and extend to the bereaved family and many friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further resolved "That we devote a page of our minutes to the e resolution that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased President, that a copy be sent to the Press for publication.

After some further discussion, participated in by Mr. Mathieson, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Hazzard and others, the bill was reported agreed to on a strict party vote.

Questions Asked in the Commons.

On March 26th Mr. A. A. McLean—by Mr. Clements—asked: 1. Did the government or some department thereof recently appoint Mr. W. A. Weeks, barrister, of Charlottetown, to take evidence of persons having claims for lands expropriated for the Murray Harbour and other branches of the Prince Edward Island Railway, and for other purposes? 2. If so, what was the date of his appointment, and the scope of his authority? 3. Did he enter upon the duties of his appointment, and make a report of the inquiry? Sir Wilfrid Laurier (for the Minister of Railways and Canals): 1. Yes, by Order in Council. 2. Date of his appointment was July 22, 1905. To investigate under oath into certain matters in dispute respecting lands taken for the Murray Harbor Branch of the Prince Edward Island Railway, and certain other matters in dispute connected with that railway. 3. Yes.

On March 28th Mr. Martin asked: 1. Have representations been made to the government with a view to utilizing the Provincial State Farms in Prince Edward Island for the purpose of testing the suitability of various kinds of cereals, grasses, roots and fruits, in the interests of agriculture and horticulture in that province? 2. Is the government aware that the soil, climate and system of cultivation are in many respects different from those of the other provinces, and that experiments conducted in the other provinces are practically of little value to Prince Edward Island? 3. Is there any reason why the Province of Prince Edward Island should be made an exception in regard to the establishment of an experimental station?

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Awful Experience of Entombed Men.

The disaster at the Courrières coal mines in France had a startling sequel on Friday, when thirteen miners were taken out alive after having endured an appalling and terrifying experience of entombment. The story of the survivors so far as it has been told already discloses that they lived for many days in putrid horse manure amid total darkness, and in the stench of scores of decaying corpses. The presence of human flesh would speedily have forced the starving men to resort to the last desperate extremity if their rescuers had not arrived. The survivors were sturdy young miners from 17 to 25 years old, except their leader, Henri Nemy, who is 38 years old. All show the terrible effects of their experiences, being emaciated, exhausted and blinded. Their rescue caused a temporary nervous lullidity during which they greeted their relatives and graphically related their sufferings. The doctors then enforced quiet upon them, fearing the results of fever and poisoning, from their having eaten decayed horse flesh. There were touching scenes as wives and mothers greeted those whom they had long given up as dead. Crowds besieged the hospitals to which the men were taken, cheering the survivors and impressing the indelible nature of the salvage work that followed immediately after the disaster. The rescue of these thirteen men revived the hope in many families that others are alive and the relatives of those whose bodies have not been recovered demand that efforts be redoubled to bring out any possible survivors. The rescue is a remarkable feat in addition to the thirteen men who were brought out of the mine there were five others who came with them almost to the bottom of the pit, but were unable to come further on account of exhaustion. The total number of men missing after the catastrophe was 1,212. The bodies recovered approximately numbered 500, and there are still unaccounted for approximately 700. The engineers explain that smoldering fires prevented them from exploring remote passages of the mine where it was thought that there could be no survivors. The mine owners also claim that the strike of miners reduced the number of rescuers available. Many engineers and scientists agree that all the mine most have died long ago. Engineer Lantre, however, dissents, asserting that the salvage work has been deplorably inefficient, and he believes that scores died of exhaustion owing to the poor work of the salvage companies.

Wireless Telegraphy.

A Washington despatch of March 30th, says:—Possibly the experience of the navy department in its efforts to keep in touch with the dry dock Dewey in the remarkable cruise from the Chesapeake Bay to the Philippines may result in a concerted attempt to secure an international control within certain limits of wireless telegraphy. The officials have had every reason to believe that in several instances Commander Hooley, in charge of the towing expedition, might have succeeded in communicating with the department, and that too at times when there was apprehension as to the safety of the lowland wireless stations responded to the signals. At that time, when the supply ship Glacier is passing through Mediterranean waters, with wireless stations on the adjacent shores, nothing can be heard from her, and this is said to have occurred to other naval ships, through the refusal of some of the wireless companies to accept messages from vessels equipped with instruments not issued by them. Some years ago the German government, whose merchant marine had suffered in this way, made inquiries to ascertain whether there was not a possibility of securing an international agreement like the existing convention for the protection of ocean cables, for the regulation of the marine use of wireless telegraphy, but owing to the undeveloped state of the art at that time, nothing was accomplished. It is possible now, however, attention having been directed strongly to the subject by the arrival of the Dewey, that the effort will be renewed to insure that all wireless companies will be obliged to accept messages from any other company upon terms of compensation to be adjusted fairly and profitably to all.

The Halifax Dock Yard.

The Ottawa Government on Monday had before them, in council, the offer of the Imperial authorities to transfer to Canada the dock yard at Halifax. They decided to accept, and suitable provisions will be made for taking care of the property. In addition to the docks, and great quantities of navy stores, there are several fine residences which become the property of the Dominion Government. Since the House Government has decided to withdraw the North Atlantic Squadron, the maintenance of the dock yard became to them a matter of much consequence, and by its transference they are relieved of considerable expense. Of course, the British warships are to continue to dock at Halifax, to put in for coal. Nobody wants any change in that respect. But British men-of-war will always be welcome wherever they go, and they cannot come too often to Canadian ports. It would be well, however, for those people who are always insisting that Canada should contribute to the Imperial army, to observe and remember what this country has undertaken. The obligations now devolve on it of garrisoning Halifax and equipment at an annual cost of considerably over a million dollars. To this has now been added the upkeep of the Halifax dockyard. The expenditures for these purposes may before long reach a sum which would be equivalent to a warship presented every year to the British Government.

Riflemen's Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association was held in Ottawa on Wednesday last, Colonel Gibson, the president, in the chair. Mr. R. L. Borden, in moving a vote of thanks to his Excellency Earl Grey, for the interest he took in the association, said that Earl Grey's services to the empire had been extensive. It was a far cry from Rhodesia to Canada. But still he had not yet covered half the Empire. His sympathy, and a \$500 gift in prize money to the rifle association, were highly appreciated. Earl Grey in reply said that he was in cordial sympathy with the D. R. A. objects. No Briton was fulfilling his duty to the Empire unless he was qualified to use a rifle, and was ready to be at the disposal of the Crown when needed. Society was, he said, under an obligation to provide the facilities for training for military purpose. He was glad to learn that the view from one end of Canada to the other, was in favor of training the school children in the use of military weapons. Sir Frederick Borden, replying to a vote of thanks to himself and the Parliament of Canada, asserted that he had always received the support of both parties for the improvement of the militia. "I hope," he said, "no politics in the militia."

Telephone Legislation.

Hon. B. R. Emmerson introduced his bill in the House of Commons in Ottawa on Wednesday last to amend the railway act. It is one of the most important bills of the session. In the first place it provides for an appeal from the railway commission to the Supreme Court on a question of Jurisdiction—but not unless allowed by a Judge of the Supreme Court. Then there is an appeal on a question of the most important feature of the bill, as fully explained by Mr. Emmerson, was in respect to telephones. The government in the bill, gives the railway commission as complete and effective a control over telephones and telephone rates as it now has over railway passenger and freight rates. The commission can now deal with the change of traffic between two railways companies. In the present bill the Commission can arrange for direct oral communications between two telephone companies.

Excitement in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg's first street railway strike was only precipitated a few hours Thursday morning when the crowds took the law in their own hands and proceeded to wreck a few cars which the company were feebly attempting to run. From merely booting the cars and calling "scab" the crowd grew bolder and held up the cars despite the efforts of police who were unable to do much. By noon ten cars between the O. P. R. station and Portage avenue had been abandoned, with windows smashed, the sides splashed and spattered with mud and the cars mere derelicts, while several strike breakers were escorted to the police station for safety. At one o'clock the whole street railway system was completely tied up. The company have not attempted to move a car since. The strikers themselves had nothing to do with the riots. A proclamation had been issued, signed by a Justice of the Peace, calling out the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles. Five hundred extra police had been sworn in to quell any disturbances and protect the company's property. The men stated they would start a bus line.

Notable Display.

All the fashionable fabrics represented in this stock. If you like to see dainty designs, neat patterns, fine goods, and all in the best approved and most modern makes, just have a look through our magnificent assortment. Special purchase to sell at 32c. and 50c a yard. 25 pieces double widths in plain and spotted lustrous, Navy, Cardinal, Black and Brown. Fine check Mohairs for shirt waist suits, Wool Serges in Navy, Red and Black, worth fully 25 per cent. more. A large assortment Mohairs, tweed effects, wool checks, serges and venetians, in all the good colors and black, 5c. yard, worth fully 25 per cent. more. Cream goods in Mohairs, Cashmeres, Albatross Cloth, Venetians and fancies. Mail orders promptly attended to. Samples sent to any address. Just drop us a postal and by return mail you shall receive a full range in each line.

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THE NEW DRESS GOODS AT STANLEY BROS.

Notable Display. All the fashionable fabrics represented in this stock. If you like to see dainty designs, neat patterns, fine goods, and all in the best approved and most modern makes, just have a look through our magnificent assortment. Special purchase to sell at 32c. and 50c a yard. 25 pieces double widths in plain and spotted lustrous, Navy, Cardinal, Black and Brown. Fine check Mohairs for shirt waist suits, Wool Serges in Navy, Red and Black, worth fully 25 per cent. more. A large assortment Mohairs, tweed effects, wool checks, serges and venetians, in all the good colors and black, 5c. yard, worth fully 25 per cent. more. Cream goods in Mohairs, Cashmeres, Albatross Cloth, Venetians and fancies. Mail orders promptly attended to. Samples sent to any address. Just drop us a postal and by return mail you shall receive a full range in each line.

32c. PER YARD. A large assortment Mohairs, tweed effects, wool checks, serges and venetians, in all the good colors and black, 5c. yard, worth fully 25 per cent. more.

50c. PER YARD. Homespuns 70c, 80c, \$1.10 and \$1.25 yard. Cream goods in Mohairs, Cashmeres, Albatross Cloth, Venetians and fancies. 35c to \$1.55 PER YARD. Mail orders promptly attended to. Samples sent to any address. Just drop us a postal and by return mail you shall receive a full range in each line.

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COCOA. The Most Nutritious and Economical. CANADIAN PACIFIC LOW RATE! SECOND CLASS TICKETS ON SALE DAILY, Feb. 15th to April 7th, 1906, inclusive. From Pictou, N. S. To Vancouver, B. C. \$59.15. To Victoria, B. C. \$55.00. To New Westminister, B. C. \$51.00. To Seattle & Tacoma, Wash. \$47.00. To Portland, Ore. \$43.00. To Nelson, B. C. \$39.00. To Trail, B. C. \$35.00. To Rossland, B. C. \$31.00. To Greenwood, B. C. \$27.00. To Midway, B. C. \$23.00. Proportionate rates from and to other points. Also rates to points in COLORADO, IDAHO, MONTANA and CALIFORNIA. Call on J. E. MATHEWS, Chgo. Wn. F. R. PERRY, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince Edward Island, at the suit of Alexander Martin, on a Judgment whereof in the said Alexander Martin was Plaintiff, and Lemuel Nicholson, now deceased, was Defendant, I have taken and seized all the Estate, right, title and interest of which the said James Nicholson was seized or possessed, in his lifetime, and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land lying and being at Roma, on Township Number Sixty in Queen's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—On the north by the extension of the said Edward Road, leading from Culloden to Mount Vaux; on the north by the rear line of farms fronting on the Mount Road; on the west by land now or formerly in the possession of Norman Gillis; and on the east by land now or formerly in the possession of Allan Morrison, containing an area of Sixty Acres of Land, a little more or less, together with tenements and hereditaments. And I hereby give public notice that I will on Wednesday, the Nineteenth day of September, A. D. 1906, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, set up and sell at Public Auction, the said property, together with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum on Ninety-eight dollars from February Thirtieth, A. D. 1906, besides Sheriff's fees and all legal disbursements. GEORGE COOMBS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, February 15th, A. D. 1906. W. E. BENTLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney. Feb. 28, 1906—31.

Mortgage Sale. To be sold by public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Thursday, the Twentieth day of April, A. D. 1906, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1886, made between Michael Roach, of Grand River Road, Lot or Township Number Fifty-three, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, and Mary Roach, his wife, of the one part, and Leila Mathis, Mackintosh, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Island, Spinster, of the other part: All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Fifty-three, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the North side of Dingwall's or Grand River Road, at the Southeast corner of land formerly occupied by John Shepherd and now occupied by Benjamin Shepherd; thence north to the south boundary line of farms fronting on the Cardigan or St. Peter's Road; thence along said boundary line to the division line of the Melville and Selkirk Estates; thence south to the road; thence along the road nine chains and sixty-four links to the place of commencement, containing an area of sixty-seven acres of land, a little more or less, and is the land conveyed by the Commission of Public Lands to the said mortgagee by deed dated the first day of March, A. D. 1885. If the said land is not sold at the three and place aforesaid, the same will thereupon be sold by private sale. For further particulars apply at the offices of Mathieson & McDonald, in Charlottetown or Georgetown. Dated this seventh day of March, A. D. 1906. LELIA M. MACKIESON, Mortgagee. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada March 14, 1906—61

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