

THE HERALD

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Please don't delay your Subscriptions for 1907. We need the money, we have earned it and shall esteem it a great favor if you remit now.

The Colchester Election.

In the election for the House of commons held in Colchester County, N. S., Thursday last, Mr. Stanfield, Conservative, won with a majority of 223. At the last general election, Laurence, Liberal, was elected with 191 majority; consequently Stanfield's election is a splendid Conservative victory. To win such a victory in the face of the odds against the Conservatives is a strong indication of how the political wind is blowing, and is a great tribute to Mr. Stanfield, and the Conservatives of Colchester. The Conservatives had to fight against the influence of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and Mr. Fielding Minister of Finance made the fight his own, by coming from Ottawa at a busy season to address a public meeting in behalf of the Liberal candidate. He was desirous to retain the solid eight-teen Liberal members for Nova Scotia. But the electors of Colchester are emphatically told him they were not to be deceived any longer. At the beginning of the election campaign it was reported that Grit heebers, from outside the county, well supplied with "human devices," were marching, after the manner of Coxe's army, towards the scene of conflict. In view of these rumors Mr. Stanfield employed a force of detectives to keep these marauders in shadow. This movement of the Conservative candidate, evidently threw the enemy into a state of panic; for all at once they made professions of a desire to conduct a pure election. They made a proposition to the Conservatives that each party would pick out one hundred electors from the opposite side, and that these two hundred would pledge themselves to conduct a pure election. The Conservatives, fearing "the Greeks even when they bring gifts," accepted the proposition; but expressed a wish to go further. They showed that the Conservatives of Nova Scotia, in convention assembled, had already pledged themselves to purity in elections and the proposal made to them could add nothing to this. But they suggested that all non residents or non electors in the county working in the campaign, should be included and should be asked to agree not to use any corrupt means in this election. Our Grit friends refused to agree to this, and consequently the negotiations fell through. Now, that Stanfield has won so handsomely, the Grits are at their wits ends to explain away the victory. They insinuate that improper means were employed to secure votes for Stanfield. Surely such an insinuation comes with poor grace from the Grits of Nova Scotia, in view of the fact that their pet, Fielding, was unseated for bribery and corruption at the last election, and their notorious Sir Fred Borden saved himself from being brought into court by flying to a foreign country before the papers could be saved on him, and Boche and Carney, the so called members for Halifax, have managed by means of legal technicalities, prolonged for three years, to save themselves from being unseated. O, yes they are a very pure political party! Congratulations to Stanfield and to the electors of Colchester!

See the Mystery Clock in E. W. Taylor's window. Can you tell what makes it go.

Premier Peters and Blue Ruin.

Premier Peters has written a letter and had it published in one of our city weekly newspapers, that has recently come into favor with him. In the course of his epistle the Premier takes occasion to animadvert upon the impropriety and injustice of publishing in the newspapers, or declaring from the public platform, anything that might injure the position of our Province in its relation to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and to the world at large. In this connection Hon. Mr. Peters makes this statement: "The publishing of articles in our Press, and the constant platform addresses of our speakers, preaching blue-ruin, must certainly have a most damaging effect on this province in its relation to the other portions of Canada and in fact to the whole world."

Prima Facie the statement above quoted would not appear very objectionable; but in hurling his denunciations the Premier should have been more specific, and should have left no possible doubt as to the newspapers and the public speakers he had in mind. We certainly do not believe any such charge can be substantiated against the Conservative press of this city and Province.

Reference to the "preaching of blue-ruin" brings up old recollections. All who have, in any degree, kept in touch with the trend of public events in Canada, for fifteen or twenty years, will distinctly remember the constant wail of "blue-ruin" that constituted the political stock in trade of the Liberals when the Conservatives were in charge of the Federal Government. The Grit newspapers, from the Toronto Globe down, made this the perpetual subject of their leucorations, and the leading Grit orators found in it the most inspiring theme of their platform addresses. It is well known that Sir Richard Cartwright was the apostle of blue-ruin, and his persistency in its proclamation is said to have even affected his complexion to such an extent that he actually turned blue in the face.

Concurrently with the blue ruin propaganda of our Liberal friends, in opposition, the "Exodus" from this Province constituted a perennial theme of inspiration for our local Grit orators and newspapers. The Patriot devoted realms of its space to a hypocritical bewailment of the exodus from Prince Edward Island, holding up the Conservative Government of the day as the guilty cause. These are facts easily within the knowledge of any one who is even casually acquainted with the events of those days.

How do matters stand today in these particulars? It is well known that there never was such an exodus from our Province as that which has been going on for the last few years, and continues to the present time. It is most lamentable how we suffer in this respect. But what a contrast between the conduct of the Conservative opposition of today and the Liberal opposition press of former days. So far as our observation goes, the Conservative newspapers have not sought to make capital, to any great extent, against the Provincial or Dominion Governments, from this deplorable condition of affairs; although very much could be said, especially of the Provincial Government as a contributory cause thereto. In view of these facts we again say that Premier Peters, when he fulminates against the press for deprecating our good name, should specifically state what papers he means. In the course of his letter, Mr. Peters repeats the little story he told in the Legislature last session, regarding the question at issue. "The Dominion Government," says the Premier, "at our solicitation appointed an Immigration Agent from this Island to reside in England and Scotland for the purpose of inducing immigrants to come here and settle."

There is a Canadian Agency in London where all the foreign papers are kept and can be read by Canadians and Colonials.

Our agent wrote me that he went into his reading room to look up the Island papers. He took down one or two, parcels and after reading them, threw them on the floor." Surely the Premier should take the public into his confidence and state just what particular papers these were, that thus aroused the indignation of Mr. McLaughlin. It is difficult, to say how far reaching were the effects of the information complained of. Come now, Mr. Peters, what papers were these?

There are other statements in the Premier's letter, concerning which we might say something; but they can wait. We repeat, once more, that the Premier, if he is earnestly desirous of curing the evil of which he complains, should make a specific statement respecting the cause.

In accordance with instructions from Ottawa, the winter navigation service between this Province and the mainland commenced this morning. The Minto left here at 7 o'clock for Pictou, and will make a round trip every alternate day, coming back the next day. When the Stanley is ready she will go on the same route also crossing on alternate days, leaving Pictou the day the Minto leaves here. The Stanley is at Pictou now coaling up and otherwise preparing. She will probably be ready about the first of next week. The two steamers will continue on this route as long as ice and weather permit and will then be both transferred to Georgetown.

The fourth and perhaps the last session of the tenth Parliament of Canada opened on Thursday last, with the usual ceremonies. The speech from the Throne dealt in generalities and contained the usual summary of events that occurred last year, but very little indication of what is to be done this session. The House of Commons met for a few minutes on Friday and adjourned to Monday of this week. Probably little more than the passing of the address in reply to the speech will be done before the Christmas holidays. We shall try and keep our readers posted on events as they pass.

National Banks Must Explain.

A call upon National Banks for a statement of their condition on a very recent date was expected by bankers in New York to come from the Comptroller of the currency last week. Four of the five calls required each by law have already been made, the last having shown the condition of the National Banks on August 22nd. It is possible that the call now anticipated will have an important influence on the financial situation. It is expected that it will reveal very large reserves of cash in the country banks and this will lead to restored confidence among depositors to a degree which will make it easy to resume currency payments throughout the country. The banks, even in normal times, usually prepare for a call as far as possible by strengthening their cash in order to make a good showing, not only to the Comptroller, but to their clients. Their statements are required by law to be published in a local paper, and they are also forwarded to Washington, where they are compiled by Otis and States. The effect of a call for report of conditions on a fixed date, which is usually a few days before the call by the Comptroller, is to enable the bank to release cash after the call. In the present situation, it is hoped by New York bankers, the call will show that hoarding is not being done by New York banks—as indeed their deficiencies in required reserves already indicate—but that many of the interior banks have reserves running up to such proportions as forty or fifty per cent of deposits. The fact will reach the public for individual banks through publicity and they come to the public through the compilations made by the Comptroller. If large reserves in lawful money in their own vaults are revealed generally by the reports, it will inspire confidence in the strength of the banks and create a demand which they will no longer be disposed to resist, after sending in their reports for the immediate resumption of currency payments.

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

Guilty of Conspiracy.

"Guilty of conspiracy" was the judgment against the defendants, John O'Gorman, William J. Mulloy, Daniel Wiley, and George M. Reid, in what has come to be known as the London, Ont., bribery case. The end of the trial before Judge Winchester came with dramatic suddenness late Friday afternoon. The judge granted a respite to the defendants on the question of jurisdiction, in the event of the higher court upholding him as to his having the right to hear the case. The four prisoners will come up for sentence on the first Tuesday in March at the spring assizes. Meanwhile they are out on bail, which was granted at the termination of the session. Judge Winchester's words, "I, therefore, find the four defendants guilty," caused something of a sensation in the courtroom. For the first few minutes in his honor's summing up of evidence he gave little inkling of what the result would be. Then he stated that he would grant a respite to the court of appeal. Continuing to sit down from truth in the testimony one after another he implicated the defendants in wrong doing. At the first all O'Gorman were freed from prison, prior to the trial, they had been in custody since they were taken to the fact that Reid had paid Sifton money implicated that defendant. The evidence of Pritchett and Farr, Judge Winchester refused to accept unless corroborated. For the prisoners E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., made an appeal three-quarters of an hour in length, while Crown Prosecutor Lynch Stanton spoke for a similar length of time.

Friday's testimony was in itself rather unusual, since by its oath had been placed a statement on the part of Smith of Ottawa, ex-Liberal organizer, was on the stand for an hour, and he repudiated witness Pritchett in practically every instance where the latter had referred to him. The ex-organizer stated frankly that he had never seen Pritchett, before, and had never seen him in connection with the election scheme. The testimony of W. T. R. Preston, which had been taken by special commissioner in Sydney, New South Wales, was read in court. It too was an unequivocal denial of that part of Pritchett's testimony to which reference has been made. After about 5 o'clock in the afternoon Johnson suddenly announced that the defense's case had concluded. The crowded courtroom settled down to intently listen to the final stages. The four prisoners, who had followed every word of the evidence, were silent. After a year of waiting the end of the celebrated case seemed near at hand.

Many Persons Were Killed.

A fifteen-minute sitting was indulged in by the Commons Ottawa Friday afternoon and the senators did not sit at all. As no business can be transacted until the speech for the throne is dealt with and as both houses had decided to show their loyalty by attending the drawing-room of His Excellency that evening, the measure of the second day of the session has some justification. The short time that the commons were together enabled a number of members to prepare the way for the later work by the introduction of petitions. Mr. Fielding has given notice of a bill to authorize the government annuities for old age and a bill respecting the same. He also gave notice of a resolution of agreement with the terms of the French treaty. Mr. Smith of British Columbia is going to ask the house to declare that the government's policy regarding Chinese immigration is satisfactory and a policy to produce similar results should be put into operation with regard to the other oriental immigrants. Colonel Wright of Sherbrooke is asking for correspondence between the government, the Ross Rifle Company and any bank relating to the affairs of the company. He also wants to know about any regulations with the Victor-Maxim Company to take care of the Ross Rifle contract. The second report of the Board of Railway Commissioners has been laid before parliament. It contains a summary of the work done for the year ending March 31. The public sittings numbered 83, at which 214 applications were heard. Some of the most important cases which came before the board are dealt with at some length. Among these are the new general freight classification, the new uniform operation rules for all railways, the reduction of passenger fares to a maximum of three cents a mile, and the national freight rate schedule.

The Lunenburg Bank Fishing.

Now that the returns of the fishing fleet of Lunenburg County, N. S., are available, a fairly accurate and comprehensive report of the season's operations can be given. Although the fleet engaged was smaller, the catch was considerably larger, and the best prices ruling make the season the best for the fishermen for many years. The Lunenburg Banking fleet, consisting of 46 vessels, landed about 12,820,000 lbs.—865,000 lbs. more than last season. The LaHave fleet of 39 vessels landed about 8,185,000 lbs.—982,000 lbs. short of last year. The Mahone Bay fleet of 19 vessels landed 3,330,000 lbs.—160,000 more than last year.

Canada No Place for Kid-Gloved Persons.

John Lee, chairman of the Liverpool distress committee, in the course of a lengthy report on his recent visit to Canada, says that there is no great opening for surplus labor in Quebec or Montreal, but that skilled European artisans will probably find many openings in Toronto. He advises emigrants to go west. Canada he says, is no place for kid-gloved persons. The cost of food is much the same as it is "at home," and the same may be said of clothing. Mr. Lee says that while in Canada he did not see a man, woman or child in ragged clothing, and that he was much impressed with the high tone of Canadian character and the marked regard displayed for the well-being of women and children.

Will Place the Gold in View of Passengers.

Vancouver B. C. advices of Nov. 27th say:—Since the big gold robberies on steamers plying on the Yukon River between Dawson and Fairbanks in New Jersey, many devices have been planned to safe-guard the gold while being transported. The latest scheme is a cage four feet long and eight feet high, placed in the centre of the main passenger deck. The sides of the cage are made of heavy crimped netting. It is intended to place the gold in plain view of all the passengers so no one will be bold enough to steal. The cage is to be fastened to the deck and held secure by heavy locks on the doors.

Great Silk Concern in Receiver's Hands.

Hampers by a lack of ready funds with which to continue its business, the American Silk Company, of New York, with a capital stock of \$11,000,000, and operating mills in several cities, was placed in the hands of receivers on the 27th ult. by Judge Ward of the United States circuit court. The application for the receivership was made in behalf of Lotte Brothers Company and Samuel Roby, both of York, Pa., who in the complaint stated that the American Silk Company operates a large plant in Weehawken, N. J., and owns or controls the stock of the York Silk Manufacturing Company of York, Pa., the Monarch Silk Company, also of York, and the American Silk Company, a New Jersey corporation, with a plant in Reynoldsville, N. J. The petitioners state that the American Silk Company, is indebted to them in the sum of \$9,215 and that in addition to the property mentioned the company has an asset a large number of valuable accounts, besides good collectible accounts. They further claim that in addition to the amount due them there are now outstanding notes and bills payable to the amount approximately of \$475,000, a portion of which is past due. The company, in its answer, admits its indebtedness to the petitioners, and carries on the business. This situation is explained by the present financial straits. Judge Ward appointed Bernard Shubley of York, Pa., and Chas. W. Gould of New York the receivers of the company and gave them authority to continue the operation of the company and take any steps necessary to keep the business going.

Boiler Exploded at Brunswick, Me.

The explosion of a boiler which was a part of the heating apparatus at the Maine Central Railroad Station at Brunswick, Maine, killed two men and caused serious injuries to several others shortly after midnight Sunday. The dead are: Wm. B. Woodward, night baggage-master, aged 55; Walter Harris, car inspector, aged 35. The injured are: Harry Terrio, laborer, employed by the railroad, broken thigh, and other injuries; Fred Sylvester, American Express, night agent, badly cut about the head and legs. The accident occurred shortly after 12 o'clock and about three minutes after the departure of the night train heavily loaded with passengers for Bangor and Portland. Baggage-master Woodward had been accustomed every night to go to the cellar of the station to fix the fire immediately after the departure of the midnight train. Today he had just gone into the cellar when the explosion occurred. One of the two boilers of the hot water heating apparatus blew up through the floor of the waiting-room, where several persons were standing and passed out through the roof, which was entirely demolished. The persons in the waiting-room, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bailey, of Portland, and George Dudley, conductor of the Lewistown train had a remarkable escape from injury, the flying mass of metal passing within a few feet of them in its ascent through the roof. Mrs. Bailey suffered severely from the nerve shock but was otherwise unhurt. Harry Terrio was crushed and the bones of his legs were broken.

Immigrant Steamer Wrecked.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock last Sunday night, in a blinding snow storm, with a southeast gale, the C. P. R. steamer Mount Temple, bound to St. John from Antwerp, struck on the north head of Ironbound, outside of the mouth of La Have River, N. S. The steamer was far out of her course. She had on board 463 immigrant passengers with a crew of 99. She went broadside on the rocks, the seas break-

ing clean over her. When the panic stricken passengers rushed on deck they were waist deep in water. With tremendous effort communication with the light house was made. All passengers were supplied with life preservers and first the women and children were transferred to the island in baskets and later the men in boats. All were saved but suffered greatly from wet and cold. The immigrants were bound for Quebec, Ontario, the west, and the Sydney Steel Works.

Dashed to Death.

John Evans and H. McLaughlin, timber cruisers, returned to Vancouver, B. C., yesterday, after a summer spent on the Fraser River. They are the sole survivors of a party of seven white men and Indians who were on the way down the river to do survey work for the G. T. R. The party were upset in the rapids and were dashed over the falls. Five of them perished; but McLaughlin and Evans clung together and came through with their lives—though their bodies were terribly torn by the sharp protruding rocks bordering the rapids down which they were swept. They do not know the names of their companions.

DIED

At St. Peter's Lake, on October 22nd, Mary McDonald, aged 80 years. May her soul rest in peace.

In the city on Sunday evening the latest, after a illness of three weeks of paralysis, Penelope E. wife of P. P. Gillis, daughter of the late John McDonald, St. Peter's Lake, aged 54 years. Deceased was an exemplary Christian woman, a devoted and affectionate wife and mother and was highly esteemed by all her acquaintances. In her last illness she devoutly received the Sacraments for the dying, and departed this life fortified by the rites of Holy Church. Rev. G. J. McLellan, who prepared her for death was at her bedside when she breathed her last. Her funeral took place on Tuesday morning and was largely attended. The casket containing the body was borne from her late residence on St. George Street to the Cathedral. It was met at the entrance by Rev. D. M. McDonald, with attendants, who performed the usual ceremony. The casket was then borne to the Sanctuary and placed in a high altar. Mass was commenced, with Rev. I. R. A. McDonald, as celebrant. His Lordship, the Bishop, Rev. D. M. McDonald, Rev. Bernard McDonald D. D. and Rev. Joseph Gallant occupied seats in the sanctuary. The celebrant also officiated at the Libero tract, besides the usual services. The casket was then borne to the cemetery and proceeded to the cemetery on St. Peter's Road. The last and rites at the grave were performed by Rev. D. McLellan. She leaves to mourn a disconsolate husband, four sons and three daughters, besides an aged mother, four sisters and one brother and a large circle of friends. Two orphaned daughter predeceased her. The sympathy of the community goes out to the sorely bereaved family. May her soul rest in peace.

The Market Prices.

The attendance at the market yesterday, inside and outside, was small and prices did not differ much from last week. There was very little produce offering. Prices were about as follows: Butter (fresh) 0.36 to 0.27 Butter (salt) 0.23 to 0.24 Milk skims 0.07 to 0.08 Ducks per pair 1.00 to 1.25 Eggs, per doz. 0.25 to 0.38 Fowls (per lb) 9.00 to 0.10 Chickens per pair 0.75 to 1.00 Flour (per cwt.) 0.00 to 0.00 Hide 0.04 to 0.00 Hay, per 100 lbs. 0.80 to 0.90 Sheep, per lb (carcase) 0.08 to 0.08 Oatmeal (per cwt) 0.00 to 0.00 Potatoes 0.25 to 0.30 Pork 0.48 to 0.74 Sheep pelts 0.50 to 0.55 Turnips 0.12 to 0.00 Turkeys 1.75 to 2.50 Geese 0.90 to 1.25 Hk oats 0.40 to 0.42 Pressed hay 18.00 to 00.00 Straw 3.00 to 35.00

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store.

Stanley Bros. The Opening of THE NEW Fall Coats. This week we are showing you the first instalment of the New Coats. They are the very latest direct from the markets, and are perfection in Quality, Style, Assortment, Fit, Finish, And Workmanship. All sizes from 32 to 44 inch. All prices from \$4.00 each and up. Stanley Bros.

Tea Party Supplies. We have bought out the Aerated Water Business formerly conducted by Ferris & Frederickson, and we are now in a position to supply the trade with a full line of SODA DRINKS

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EUREKA TEA. If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

Preserves.—We manufacture all our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure Sold wholesale and retail. R. F. Maddigan & Co. Eureka Grocery, QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.