

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1907

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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Editor & Proprietor

Please don't delay your subscriptions for 1907. We shall esteem it a great favor if you remit now.

We regret to state that we are much disappointed at the slowness with which subscriptions are coming in. It is drawing close to the end of the year and only a few subscribers have remitted. We are inclined to believe that if our friends would give this matter a little serious consideration they would not be so slow in making remittances. Money is required every week to pay wages, and to meet other expenditures and the failure of our subscribers to remit makes the meeting of these necessary outlays a great hardship. It is very unpleasant not to be able promptly to meet your legitimate obligations; but that is the position created by failure of our subscribers to remit. For most people it cannot be much inconvenient to remit a dollar by mail. That is all we ask. Is it too great a demand after working for you a whole year? We are anxious to pay our bills; but if our friends keep on delaying the remitting of their subscriptions, we shall not be able to accomplish our desire in this respect. We only ask a little from each one, to enable us to meet our own obligations; but even this modest demand seems not to receive the attention that would reasonably be expected. If those who can remit without difficulty or inconvenience would put themselves in our place, perhaps they would be touched with a little remorse of conscience and hurry up. Shall we be obliged to keep constantly harping at this matter?

As intimated in our last issue, the net result of three elections for the House of Commons, held in Ontario on October 29th, was a gain of one member for the Conservatives. The gain was made in London. This is the constituency that had been carried by the Minister of Public Works, with a majority of about 400. In the by-election on the 29th, ult., it was carried by Beattie, Conservative, with a majority of 1,036. The Liberals failed to nominate a candidate; but left it to a labor candidate to whom they promised their support. Had the laborer won the Liberals would, doubtless, claim credit for electing him and would then endeavor to bind him to their chariot wheels; but now, that he has been defeated, they endeavor to raise the cry that the Conservatives are opposed to the privileges of labor. The fact of the matter is, the revelations of corruption in connection with the Hyman election were so scandalous that the Grits did not dare to put a candidate in the field. They gave out the statement that they refrained from contesting the election out of respect to Hyman, who would be back for the general election. All will admit that it is an extraordinary way to keep a seat warm for a political friend to allow it to be captured by the opposite political party by a thousand majority. In East Northumberland, the Conservative was elected by 256 majority, an increase of 20 votes over the majority at the general election in 1904. In this riding the electors were appealed to in the most mercenary manner. Public works, without limit, were promised if only they would vote for the Grit. The answer of the electors was, as above stated, an increased majority for the Conservative. When the financial influence of the Government is considered, it must be admitted that the result fairly shows how public sentiment is swinging.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

The By-Elections

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.

Mr. Borden's Tour Completed

Ottawa, Nov. 2, 1907.

The three by-elections held in Ontario on Tuesday the 29th resulted in the gain of one seat by the Conservatives. In the general election the Government carried two and the Opposition one of these seats. Now the Government has one and the Opposition two, thus increasing by two the previously large opposition majority in the Ontario delegation. Mr. Aylesworth and Mr. Graham, the new Ontario Ministers who have been trying to build up their party's shattered fortunes and their own prestige in the Premier Province are not making a brilliant record.

THE OVER-TURN IN LONDON

London, which elected Mr. Hyman by a substantial majority at the general election, and recorded a majority of over 800 for him when he became Minister of Public Works two years ago, has now elected Major Beattie, Conservative, by a majority of 1,036. The preliminary investigation of the criminal conspiracy case shows how the majority of 1905 was obtained. Over a hundred electors, most of them voters at two polling places, testified that they had received \$10 each to vote for Mr. Hyman. It was not plain simple bribery, with the briber taking his chance of getting the vote, but a conspiracy, in which returning officers and scrutineers violated the secrecy of the ballot so that the payment was not made until the votes were delivered. In some cases ballot boxes were opened by the returning officer and the ballots inspected privately. In most cases the officer folded the ballot so he could see how it was marked, and gave a sign to an accomplice who checked off the name in a list of voters to be paid. The conspirators awaiting trial include leading men in the Liberal organization, and some who are implicated are Government officers and contractors. When the facts came to light Mr. Hyman resigned his seat. His leading workers in the constituency were so paralyzed by the exposures that they did not nominate a Government candidate. A labor candidate ran against the Conservative standard bearer, and it is reported that he had an understanding with the Government that he would receive the Liberal vote and support the Administration. But the Conservative is elected by the largest majority ever polled in London.

BRIBES REJECTED.

East Northumberland has been a rather close constituency. The late member, Mr. Cochrane, had great personal popularity. At the last election his majority was 206. The Government had sanguine hopes of capturing this riding. Mr. Graham, the new Minister of Railways, who has been commended as a great organizer, went to the constituency and took charge of the campaign, speaking at several places and moving about among the people with an attractive programme of public works. The Government candidate issued a circular letter with the British and Canadian flag on one page, and on another offers of wharves, breakwaters, public buildings and numerous similar costly Government investments. The Government campaign was little more than a wholesale attempt to bribe the constituency with offers of public money. Nothing worse has ever been seen in Dominion elections. Mr. Graham has made himself a party to the most degrading campaign. The wholesome and refreshing part of it is that the scheme failed. Mr. Owens, the Conservative candidate who had no patronage to use and no public bribes to offer, is elected by a majority of 256 which is larger than that obtained by the late member in the general election.

NORTH WELLINGTON.

North Wellington was previous to last election a doubtful constituency. Mr. McMullen had long represented the riding but his majority dwindled away until in 1890 he was defeated. Then followed the redistribution or gerrymander of Ontario in the Liberal interest, and North Wellington was re-adjusted so that townships giving three or four hundred Conservative majorities were transferred to another riding. This changed North Wellington into something like a Lib-

eral hive, and it remains in the Government ranks by 378 majority. The Government candidate was Mr. Martin, a brother of the late Member, whose death caused the vacancy, and his plea that he might be permitted to finish out the term for which his brother was elected has prevailed. If the Opposition had carried North Wellington there would not be a seat in Ontario which could be regarded as safe for the Government.

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.

The return of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper to active political life gives great satisfaction to the Conservative party generally. During a political career of eighteen years, including some eight years in office, Sir Charles Hibbert established a reputation as a statesman, of great ability and an administrator of the strictest integrity. He has hosts of friends in both parties, and is greatly admired and honored by his own. Sir Charles Hibbert is a first class fighting man. He was five times elected in the County of Picton and never defeated, though that riding had always been regarded as a close constituency. Sir Charles Hibbert has been re-nominated by the Picton Conservatives and will probably take an active share in the organization of Nova Scotia and the prosecution of the next campaign in that Province. Mr. Borden's duties as the leader of his party compelled him in the last election to give his attention to other Provinces and other constituencies than his own. It will be the same in the next campaign and the Conservatives of Nova Scotia will consider themselves fortunate in having Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper among them when the fight comes on.

COUNTED IN

It was announced last week that while Mr. Turgeon, Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, came out of the election contest with a minority of the unchallenged votes he would probably be counted in by the court or commission which judges the disputed ballots. Seeing that the court was composed of the returning officer, appointed by Mr. Turgeon himself, and of a local magistrate also selected by the Government, and that the magistrate had acted as Mr. Turgeon's agent at one of the polls, and that he took part in the procession which celebrated Turgeon's victory while the result was uncertain, it could easily be foretold that Mr. Turgeon would be declared elected. This is an easier and safer method than the "rabbit skin" process of inventing elector names and stuffing the ballot box with imaginary votes. But it accomplishes the same purpose.

NO INSURANCE MEASURE

It is not probable that any insurance legislation will take place at the coming Session. The excuse last session was that the Government had no time to deal with the question after receiving the report of the Royal Commission. Ministers have had a good deal of time since and they have in their possession the Royal Commission's draft bill. But they do not appear to be very keen to resume the discussion of insurance matters. The political capital which the Commission was to have created proves to be worth very few cents on the dollar, and the Government has already lost one Minister as a result of issues raised affecting personal character.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Another strong statement has been made by civil servants respecting the increased cost of living. It hardly requires such statements to prove to the people at large that they need a good deal more money than formerly to pay their bills. Farmers, finding their own expenses increased, have raised the cost of their produce, and though the farmers themselves do not grow rich their customers are groaning under increased burdens. Every thing is higher that families have to buy. In these circumstances great interest attaches to pledges given by Mr. Fielding, when he entered Dominion politics, to use his influence to reduce public expenditure and public taxation and to make Canada a cheap country to live in. A number of those pledges have been quoted and they offer a singular comment on the familiar daily announcement of higher and still higher prices for all the necessities of life. Announcement is made this week that doctors' fees and general hotel rates will be advanced on account of the increased cost of living.

A GREAT TOUR.

Mr. Borden has completed a campaign tour which has been perhaps the most successful of any series of meetings by a political leader. He has addressed from three to ten audiences in each Province, except Prince Edward Island, holding nearly fifty meetings in all, and speaking to gatherings numbering from five and six hundred in small communities to more than many thousands in large centres. Having laid down his

platform at Halifax he has had no occasion to change or modify that policy, but has proclaimed the same doctrine from the Atlantic to the Pacific to people of all nationalities, of varied interests and occupations. His frankness and sincerity, the soundness of his views, the clearness of his expositions, and his exposure of the mal-administration of the Laurier Government have greatly strengthened the Conservative cause and improved the Conservative prospects throughout the country, and especially in the West.

THE ANSWER TO MR. PUGSLEY.

When Mr. Borden was west of Lake Superior and moving towards the Coast Mr. Pugsley took occasion to make certain vague charges against him and to invite a libel suit. There is nothing in the Minister's statements on which legal action could possibly be taken, and besides Mr. Borden was not likely to drop the work he had undertaken to go in chase of Mr. Pugsley. As soon, however, as the Opposition Leader had labelled his more important work and had returned to Winnipeg he gave some attention to the Minister of Public Works. Mr. Borden now asks for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the matters of the campaign in which body made my facts with his knowledge. It is now open to Mr. Pugsley to accept this proposition and have the whole matter of campaign contributions and expenditures of 1904 publicly investigated.

ANOTHER MINISTER SEEKING INVESTIGATION.

Sir Fred. Borden states that he is taking action against the Nineteenth Century Review of England for publishing an article reflecting on his private character. It does not appear that the Minister of Militia is following the example of Mr. Emmerson, who resigned his seat in the Ministry when he started out to vindicate his character. Yet it will be remembered that Mr. Emmerson's course in resigning was commended by the Premier. Sir Wilfrid Laurier wrote: "My Dear Emmerson—I have come to the conclusion that the course which you take is, under existing circumstances, in the public interest. . . . I will place your resignation in the hands of His Excellency." Nor does it appear that Sir Fred. Borden is engaging Mr. Pugsley to conduct his libel suit.

MR. SIFTON DEPARTING.

Mr. Sifton who is still member for Brandon, though no longer a minister, is off for England at the opening of the parliamentary session. Last session, and the session before, he was absent most of the time, though many scandals relating to his own administration of the interior department were brought to light and discussed. When Mr. Sifton left he was complained because these matters were brought up in his absence. No doubt he will do the same next spring. There are many reasons why Mr. Sifton should be home in the coming session in which a good deal of attention will be given to deals for which he is largely responsible.

NOTES.

The seat for Labelle, in Quebec Province is vacant. Mr. Bourassa, the Independent Liberal member, has accepted the challenge of Mr. Turgeon, one of the Quebec Provincial ministers, who resigned his seat for Bellechasse and invited Mr. Bourassa to resign and contest the county with him. Mr. Turgeon had been charged by Mr. Bourassa with corruption in office. The customs collections for October were a quarter of a million larger than for the same month last year. The Government tax collectors are the only people who are taking in money at the present time faster than usual.

Airship Secret Guarded Close.

Edinburgh, Oct. 26.—The extraordinary precautions that are being taken by the war office authorities to maintain the secret of the aeroplane invented by Lieutenant Dunn, now being completed in one of the widest parts of the Scottish Highlands, make the whole enterprise one of the most romantic in the history of aeronautics. On the plateau, high above the sea-level, a little encampment accommodates forty men. A mile away, on the other side of a deep depression, is the shed, twenty feet high and sixty feet long, in which the aeroplane is being built. A small model has been tested and approved, but the experts have now settled down to the task of perfecting a working aeroplane which may be of use in the next army manoeuvres. Blair Castle, where the marquis of Tullibardine is residing while he overlooks operations generally, and directs a large staff of spy-hunters, is several miles away. There are no houses at all from which can be seen either the encampment or the shed. The foreign spies and inquisitive strangers, who haunt the district, have met with so many rebuffs that they are becoming desperate. They are far more spied upon than spies.

Shepherds with powerful field glasses occupy every point of vantage. Thick mists shroud the mountaintops and bewilder the unwary wanderer, who may easily find himself floundering knee-deep in a dangerous bog. One ingenious youth, who, clad as a tramp, arrived within a mile or so of the shed, spent a cold damp night on the hillside for his pains. The whole district belongs to the domains of the Duke of Atholl, whose heir is Lord Tullibardine, and there is but one road of any description in the neighborhood of the valley of the Tilt. When a stranger arrives at Dunkeld or Blair Atholl, his presence is at once communicated to the marquis, and someone is told off to watch him. He mentions the word "aeroplane"

in cottage or farmhouse, he meets only a stony Scottish stare. It has been intimated to every one on the Atholl estates that the slightest treachery on the part of a resident will involve his seeking a home elsewhere, and a long way off.

War office authority, also, is not to be defied. The district is practically under martial law, a state of things unusual in this country. But there is not the slightest doubt that this epoch-making discovery, if it fails Whitehall and Alters of expectations, is of such fundamental importance, that stringent measures to insure privacy are fully justified.

The least an unlucky foreigner found trespassing near the encampment may expect is a ducking in a mountain pool or stream.

If he had the misfortune to touch anything of importance, and fail to get clear away with his knowledge, he would probably spend some weeks or months in the quiet seclusion of an impromptu jail on the hillside.

So many rain attacks have been made to bribe and corrupt the Atholl retainers that a very strong feeling of resentment is growing among them.

Police Headquarters Burned.

Police headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y. was burned Friday afternoon. Police records, the rogues' gallery and many important documents, including the original copy of Leon Czolgosz's confession of the assassination of President McKinley are destroyed. Two companies of firemen were caught in the collapse of the roof and cupola and eight men were seriously injured. None will die. That afternoon Police Commissioner Zellar picked up a blazing newspaper in a hallway. Half an hour later a police messenger found a blazing window brush in the storeroom. He had just reached the commissioner's room with the smouldering bush when there was a cry of fire from the street and flames were seen shooting from the cupola over the main entrance and from the windows on the fourth floor. The twenty prisoners were handcuffed together and marched to the jail. The firemen apparently had the flames under control and were working in the third floor when the cupola toppled over and crashed through the roof and top floor. Two companies of firemen were caught in the crash. They were released after twenty minutes of hard work and eight of them taken to the hospital. The building was practically destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

About Canadian Banks.

A London cable of the 1st. inst. says:—Authentic Canadian telegrams have a tendency to quiet the fears that Canada may be involved in the United States financial troubles. It is generally recognized in expert circles here that the Canadian banking system is proving itself well calculated to encourage national stability but none the less, as the Times says today, "the position contemplates one which Canadian bankers must watch anxiously and especially must they continue to put the drag upon the somewhat adventurous elements in newer Ontario and the west who seek the banks' help to mortgage the future regardless of the universal money stringency." The Times defends Canadian bankers from the charge that they have been unduly cautious and close fisted. They have not failed to give accommodation where it is perfectly safe.

Borden Scores Dr. Pugsley.

R. L. Borden, on the 29th ult. concluded his western tour with a meeting attended by 2,000 electors of Winnipeg in Walker Theatre. Premier Roblin occupied the chair and was one of the three speakers. Messrs. Borden and Bergeron being the other two. Sir Charles Tupper was one of those seated on the platform. Mr. Borden renewed his platform as laid down at Halifax, and scored the government for corruption, and referred to Dr. Pugsley's charges, and referred to his "rigid investigation of these charges, and I also desire a royal commission to investigate the Robtsey campaign. I desire the same commission to investigate the entire campaign of 1904 on both the Liberal and Conservative sides. I will be prepared to go before that commission and give evidence on every act within my knowledge, relating to the subject, and I challenge Dr. Pugsley or any of his friends or colleagues, or any of his mysterious informers, to prove that a single dollar of our campaign fund was used for illegal purposes with my knowledge or consent."

"What about Foster and Fowler?" was a question shot from the gallery, when Mr. Borden was discussing political parity. Mr. Borden answered: "Their public records show no dishonorable act. I want to tell my friends of the gallery that there was no man who apparently had more the respect of the government benches than had Mr. Fowler, after he made his speech in the house. He was completely instead of criticized. Mr. Foster is prepared to meet anybody to discuss this matter, from even Sir Wilfrid Laurier down to the lowest party booter."

Liberal-Conservative CONVENTION FOR KING'S COUNTY.

A general meeting of the King's County Liberal-Conservative Association will be held in the Town Hall in Georgetown, On Wednesday, December 18th, 1907, commencing at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organization and nominating a candidate for the next Federal election. The Chairman of each Poll is requested immediately to call a meeting in his Polling Division for the purpose of selecting ten delegates to attend that said meeting. A full attendance is requested.

A. C. McDONALD, President. J. A. DEWAR, Secretary. Montague, Nov. 6, 1907—61

Fatal Accident of C. P. R.

A Canadian Pacific freight train went through a long trestle at Eastham P. Q. Friday afternoon, the engineer and fireman being instantly killed. They are: Roland Draper, engineer, of Sutton Junction Que.; Hugh McKinley, fireman, of Richmond. The bodies were not discovered. The rest of the crew escaped by jumping. Traffic on the branch will be held up for several days. The train was bound from Halifax, N. S. to Sutton Junction and was proceeding slowly over the trestle near Eastham, where it spans a deep gully, at the bottom of which is a small but very muddy brook. When the train was well on the bridge the structure began to sway heavily. The brake-lever at once perceived the danger and leaping from car top to car top they reached the cabooses and jumped to the ground just as the trestle crashed to the muddied bottom of the gully. Engineer Draper and fireman McKinley had no time to jump and were carried down with their machine. Eight cars of the freight piled in after them and made the work of reaching their bodies one of great difficulty. Eastham is about eighty miles from Montreal.

Railroad Disasters.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 3.—A fast passenger train on the Queen and Crescent route, going at a high speed, collided head-on with a freight train a mile south of Morganville, Ga., today, killing Engineer Spencer and a negro brakeman, and seriously injuring six persons and bruising 20 passengers. The seriously injured are train hands. Three coaches, a mail car, an express car and a second class coach were burned. All of the mail and express was consumed.

Cumberland, Md., Nov. 3.—Two men were killed, a third is missing and one man was injured as the result of a wreck early today when an extra west bound freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad got beyond control and Ohio railroad with another fast freight on the Chambers grade, near McMillan, W. Va., about 70 miles west of here. At the top of the grade at Terre Alle, W. Va., the brake was tested, but in starting down the train got beyond control, reaching a speed of ninety miles an hour. The collision occurred about two miles from the bottom.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 3.—An Alabama Great Southern passenger train crashed into a freight train near this city today. Two and perhaps three men were killed and several injured.

Alleged Defalcations.

The alleged irregularities in the Chamberlain, St. John, N. B. office, have within the last few days caused considerable excitement here. There is shortage amounting to about \$12,000, and for this the Chamberlain, Mr. F. E. Sandall, is responsible. As a result Sandall has been suspended. The Treasury board held three private sessions on Friday and Saturday and went into the accounts. It was decided to engage an expert accountant. A Halifax man will be engaged. Between \$3,000 and \$4,000 is made up in salary advances to Chamberlain himself, and smaller sums to the Mayor, Aldermen and different city officials. Mr. Sandall says that there is an error in book-keeping in regard to the \$8,000, and declares that an audit will make this clear. Sandall is bonded in a Guarantee Company to the amount of \$20,000.

The Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Butter (fresh), Butter (tab), Ducks per pair, Eggs per dozen, Fowls (per lb), Chickens per pair, Hides, Hay, Mutton, Pork, Sheep pelts, Turkeys, Green peas, Blk oats, Pressed hay, Straw.

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A. C. McDONALD, President. J. A. DEWAR, Secretary. Montague, Nov. 6, 1907—61

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store.

Stanley Bros.



The Opening of THE NEW Fall Coats

They are the very latest direct from the markets, and are perfection in Quality, Style, Assortment, Fit, Finish, And Workmanship.

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You will find Women's Fine Boots for \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair, Boys' Boots at 75 cents, Men's Long Boots \$2.25, Men's Laced Boots (fine) worth \$2.50, now \$1.75.

ALLEY & CO.

October 20, 1907.

We Are Not Magicians!

We cannot take Poor Leaf and make it into GOOD TOBACCO Therefore we put BEST LEAF OBTAINABLE into our manufactured TOBACCO.

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Manufacturers, Charlottetown. - Phone 345 Oct. 30, 1907.