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JAMES McISAAC,

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A Possible Solution.

A contemporary, recently switched to the Liberal side for a consideration, in a feeble too seeks to divert public attention from the real cause of the Government's success in the recent election in the first district of Queen's, and strives to formulate a plausible excuse for what happened. Our contemporary would like to convey the impression that, in some way, the success of the Government candidate in the election in question was due to the intelligence and independence of the electors. Any one who attended the public meetings and kept in touch with the masses of the people almost up to the day of election, knows that any theory of this kind is quite untenable. The intelligent independent electors, who weighed the arguments on both sides and who judged between the conduct of the respective parties at the public meetings, were opposed to the Government, and could not be otherwise without stultifying themselves. Our contemporary considers that the electors of this Province, and especially the electors of the first district of Queen's are fairly well educated in practical politics. We do not dissent from this opinion. "Travel and reading," says our contemporary, "are teaching them that we are abreast of other places." In this sentence our contemporary has unwittingly supplied a solution of the result. The supporters of the Government candidate in the first district certainly seemed to be quite up to date in their knowledge and practice of modern political methods, and whatever they had failed to learn from "travel and reading," was taught them right on the spot by experts specially deputed for that purpose. — Gentlemen from Ottawa, from Boston, and from other places, former residents of this Province, were picketed at the different polls throughout the district and magnanimously undertook to instruct their less erudite countrymen in the most modern phases of political legdemain. They were, for the day the custodians of the Government's bounty, and are reported to have been most generous in their disposition thereof. \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, are given as samples of progressive stages in their bounteous generosity. In this method of argument the Government are certainly well to the front and with such distinguished experts as they had dispensing such overwhelming testimony, what could resist them?

The Canadians Won.

The Canadian team did splendid work at the Bisley shooting matches, last week, winning the McKinnon cup on Thursday at the Kolapore cup on Friday. The McKinnon cup match is the recognized team test of long range shooting. It is ten shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards for teams of twelve men. This trophy had been won once before by Canada. That was in 1902, when the match was changed from an 800 yard volley match to the present single shot aggregate. Previous to 1901 it had been a 400 or 500 yard volley match. The highest previous score ever made in this competition was in 1907, when England won it with

1,513, an average of 126 per man out of a possible 150. The next highest score was in 1905, when Scotland made 1,469, an average of better than 122 per man. The score of the Canadian team when they won it in 1902 was 1,375, an average of 115, but on Thursday the average was 134 per man. Lord Roberts congratulated Lieutenant Smith, who is captain of the team, on the splendid shooting of the Canadians. On Friday, the Canadians followed up their success of the previous day, by carrying off the Kolapore cup, though the Transvaal gave them a much closer race than they did on Thursday. Natal was in third place and the Mother Country, usually the winner, only finished fifth. Canada led at every range. The score stood:

Country	Total
Canada	766
Transvaal	756
Natal	750
Guernsey	747
Mother Country	742
Southern Rhodesia	730
India	725
African Protectorate	671

The new series of Fourth Book readers have been delivered to the Whitney government and are on sale at sixteen cents each. It is a larger and better book than was formerly sold under the Ross government for forty cents. Parents may listen in vain for a chorus of praise from the Liberal press of the province, but all the same, every time they have occasion to buy a Fourth reader for their children they can mentally credit the Whitney government with twenty-four cents. —Ottawa Citizen.

The British house of commons, the tempers of the members of which have been severely tried by frequent all night sessions, was thrown into an uproar last Thursday night by a scene between Earl Winterton and William J. Ames Thorne, a labor member. Earl Winterton replied to an interruption from the labor benches, and remarked that Thorne was unfit to take part in the debate. Thorne replied by saying that he was as sober as any member of the house and concluded by exclaiming:—"I call him the complete liar that he is." Thorne left the house and invited Earl Winterton to follow. The latter apologized, but Thorne refused to withdraw his remark, and was suspended.

The troops at Glace Bay are regular troops. It costs no more to pay them and furnish them with rations at that point than at Halifax. Therefore the only additional cost should be the transportation from Halifax to Glace Bay. Under these circumstances it should not matter whether these regular troops remain at Glace Bay one week or ten weeks, the cost would be the same. If the militia had to be called out it would be different, as the men would have to be paid and their subsistence provided. The regulars having been brought to Glace Bay or any other point, it should make no material difference whether they stay there a week or a month so far as the country is concerned. —Ottawa Citizen.

Mr. George H. Ham, the well known representative of the C. P. R., who had been on a brief visit to the Province left here for the mainland, via Pictou, this morning. His numerous friends were delighted to greet him once more, and to see him looking so well. He was accompanied by Mr. Chas. F. Roland, Commissioner of the Winnipeg Development and Industrial Bureau. This bureau is actively interested in the project

of holding a great national and international exposition in Winnipeg in 1912, on the occasion of the centenary celebration of the arrival of the first immigrants who settled in the Red River Valley where the city of Winnipeg now stands. These first settlers were sent out by Lord Selkirk in 1812. The great exposition is expected to cost about \$5,000,000, but western ambition and pluck are bound to make it a success.

The final returns of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year have been made public by the Finance Department. Total revenue was \$85,093,407. The total expenditure on consolidated funds was \$84,071,245. Expenditure on capital was \$46,838,286, of which the National Transcontinental Railway was responsible for \$25,000,000, and assumption of liabilities of Quebec bridge Co., \$6,400,000, Railway subsidies amounting to \$1,785,887 were paid and bounties \$2,467,306. This makes the total expenditure for the year \$130,909,531, eighteen millions in excess of the previous year. This is the largest annual outlay in Canadian history. Increase in the National Debt was \$45,959,399. The total net debt on the 31st March was \$323,930,259. This is going it pretty strong for those who "viewed with alarm" an expenditure of about forty million, when they were seeking power previous to 1896. But wait till you see them next year.

Boston's Floating Hospital.

Boston, July 18.—Among the numerous pathetic scenes on the pier of North End Park today before the sailing of the Boston Floating Hospital on its first trip of the season with ailing infants aboard, was one little touch of brightness which caused a smile to appear on the faces of doctors and nurses who knew the story of Little Willie, a patient of the hospital for three years. It had not entered anybody's mind that the boy would present himself again this year for treatment, but half an hour before the boat sailed down the pier he came, accompanied by his mother, his face radiant with smiles and his little figure arrayed in a natty suit. So pleased had he been over the prospect of spending another summer on the boat that he had not slept much for the last three nights, so his mother told the doctors. The boy is now seven years old and has suffered with heart trouble from birth. Last year he was a day patient and for a long period the doctors had little hope for him. He steadily improved and at the end of the season he went to his home in surprising health. His mother told the doctors today that he had been as well as ever during the winter and spring and had not been obliged to have a doctor. The hospital sailed down the harbor with fifty-four patients, a slight decrease over the number for the first trip last year. The doctors declared that had the boat begun its season last week when the mercury was so high the accommodations would have been taxed to the utmost. Soon after eight o'clock the little patients began to arrive, the majority of them resting in the arms of mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, but others coming in go-carts and carriages. The white-coated doctors were soon engaged in taking the histories of the patients and finding out the cards that admitted to the hospital.

Responsibility of Chauffeurs.

A good deal of discussion is taking place in the press over the case of the chauffeur who was driving the automobile in Montreal when Mr. McIntyre was killed. The jury at the inquest refused to place the onus upon the chauffeur because he was obeying his employer's orders when exceeding the speed limit. Some hold that, as Mr. McIntyre had ordered the chauffeur to race the car, he was not responsible for his employer's death. It is even pointed out that if the chauffeur had refused to obey the order he would likely have been discharged. These arguments indicate a complete misunderstanding of the responsibility of the drivers of motor cars. Their duty is not alone to their employer, but to the public whose lives and property they may endanger, and they are responsible to the public under the law. No employe, no matter what the nature of his employment may be, can obey an illegal order from his employer without becoming personally responsible. Suppose a steamship were to steam about recklessly in Montreal harbor and place in danger the lives not only of those on board, but of the people on board other ships

as can be learned nearly all of the most serious afflicted babies of the latter part of last season have recovered or are doing well at home or in hospitals. Another interesting fact to the doctors was the appearance of several fathers or mothers who brought children to the hospital last year and now have additions to their families who need the care of the hospital. Last year baby Matteo, two and one-half years old, was presented by a boy of twelve, he was put on the dangerous list. Two hours later the baby's parents appeared and took the baby away, saying that they could not bear to have him out of their sight. A day or two later the boy was presented again as a day patient, being allowed to be taken home every night. Day by day there appeared a slight change for the better in the infant's condition and at the end of the season he was in surprising health. So enthusiastic was the boy who accompanied the child to the boat every day that he not only brought the same infant back again today, but another baby who needed treatment.

The Niagara Dam Proposition.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

And now the American members of the International Waterways commission actually propose to dam the Niagara river in order "to raise the water level of the upper lakes." It would be interesting to know to what extent our American friends allege that a dam at the head of the Niagara river would raise the level of Lake Huron. The latter lake is nine feet higher than Lake Erie, so that in order to affect the upper lakes the water in Lake Erie would have to be raised more than nine feet. Even if it were only raised ten feet the damage to property in the low areas of Lake Erie and in the St. Clair falls would be enormous. Apart from the damage to farming lands adjacent to the shores of the lake, the Citizen believes it is within the mark in saying that the wharves and lower portions of all the cities and larger towns on Lake Erie would be also flooded, and the damage calling for indemnification would be almost incalculable. And this to provide only one foot more water in Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. Lake Superior, of course, would not be affected, as it is much higher than the other lakes.

The Allam Line and the Grand Trunk Company.

Sir Montague Allan, the head of the Montreal branch of the Allan Steamship Line, declares that there is no truth in the report that the Grand Trunk Company has purchased or is about to purchase the ships of the company. It is well known that Mr. Chas. M. Hays, is of opinion that eventually the Grand Trunk will acquire possession of steamship lines on both the Atlantic and Pacific, but it is not thought that the line has yet arrived for the company to undertake such a large expenditure as the carrying into effect of such a plan would necessitate. The fact that the company was obliged to seek assistance from the Government in negotiating funds for the completion of the Prairie section of the Grand Trunk Pacific is taken to indicate that the company has about all it wants to look after in the near future. A close traffic arrangement between the two companies may be on the tapis. The relations of the two have been close in the past, but they might be made closer with mutual advantage.

130 Million Feet of Logs in the Booms.

Contractor John S. Scott, of Fredericton, N. B., has about finished work on the Corporation drive for this season. He has brought out about one hundred and thirty million feet of logs, and only half a million feet, which came over Grand Falls last week

remain to be brought down. The last of the big drive of thirty million feet reached boom limits at noon Saturday. This drive was brought from Grand Falls in eleven and one half days.

The Market Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.18 to 0.22
Butter (tab).....	0.12 to 0.14
Calf skins.....	0.80 to 1.00
Ducks per pair.....	0.16 to 0.17
Eggs, per doz.....	1.25 to 1.50
Chickens per pair.....	0.75 to 1.00
Flour (per sack).....	0.90 to 0.90
Hides (per lb.).....	0.9 to 0.10
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0.45 to 0.53
Mutton, per lb (carcase).....	0.06 to 0.08
Oatsmeal (per sack).....	0.40 to 0.42
Onions.....	0.35 to 0.40
Pork.....	0.84 to 0.90
Sheep pelts.....	0.80 to 0.90
Turnips.....	0.13 to 0.14
Turkeys (per lb.).....	0.16 to 0.18
Wheat.....	1.00 to 1.50
Birds.....	0.80 to 0.83
Pressed hay.....	10.00 to 0.00
Straw.....	0.30 to 0.35

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