

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1907.
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
JAMES McISAAC
Editor & Proprietor

Please send in your subscriptions.

Sessional Notes.

So far as killing time is concerned, last week's proceedings in the Legislature were, for the most part, a repetition of what occurred during the previous week. The Government managed to dawdle away the time from day to day, much of it without even the excuse of the caucus.

About noon on Thursday the House began to assume an air of "something doing." The first indication of this was the presentation by Mr. Mathieson of a monster petition of Joseph McPherson and two thousand other electors of the Province, as follows:

"To The Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island.

Your petitioners, resident electors of said Island, respectfully pray:

(1) That in the matter of the proposed re-arrangement of Provincial Subsidies no consent be given by your Honorable House on behalf of this Province to any reduction of the per capita subsidy now secured and allowed by law to this Province.

(2) That in order to make provision to meet the increased expenditure of this Province since Confederation for education, public works, agriculture, etc., the claim of this Province be now presented to the Dominion, showing that we are entitled to receive on this ground the same advantages and consideration as are proposed to be given to the other Provinces of Canada.

(3) That a special claim be made for additional consideration and recognition on account of the special conditions existing in this Province, and the non-fulfillment by Canada of the terms of Union with this Province and in particular for a fair adjustment of transportation, rates continuous communication with the mainland by the best means that can be provided, and a restoration of the original number of our representatives in Parliament.

The presentation of such a petition was, perhaps not altogether a surprise to the Government side of the House; but its size rather staggered them. But that is not the end of the petition business; there are others. After the members on the Government benches had recovered themselves Captain Read rose and moved the following resolution seconded by Mr. Clarke:

Resolved that the delegates representing this Province at the Conference held in the City of Ottawa in October 1906, between delegates representing the various Provinces of the Dominion and the Dominion Government, in reference to the Provincial subsidies, were authorized and instructed by this Legislature to secure and accept the following:

(The resolutions passed by the Provincial Legislature in 1906 are set forth including the names of Prince Edward Island instead of Saskatchewan and Alberta as in resolution "C" of the Provincial Conference 1906.)

Be it further resolved that this House is of opinion that the delegates of the Government of this Province having reported that these terms have been accepted to the Government be authorized to confirm the above terms and to accept nothing less.

Neither the mover nor the seconder of this resolution supported it with reasons why it should pass.

It would be difficult to frame a resolution more wretched in construction or more contradictory in terms than the one just referred to. In the evidently sinister end desired by its framers, the recalcitrance of the document was overlooked. It seems quite plain that this resolution was put forward for the purpose of deceiving the people, and its promoters, no doubt, entertained the hope that it might pass unchallenged. Their tactics in this connection point in that direction. It was sprung

upon the House with the shortest possible notice and the mover gave no explanation or made no speech on introducing it. If this was the end sought the Government were badly disappointed; for the resolution was scarcely tabled when the fat was in the fire. Mr. Morson immediately took the floor and began a most vigorous analysis of the resolution and it did not take him long to tear the wonderful thing to shreds. He pointed out that it was in many respects similar to the resolution passed in our Legislature last year. What good he asked, could such a resolution do now. It was not very likely another delegation would be sent to do the work our late delegates had failed to accomplish. The delegates from this Government to the Ottawa Conference of 1906 failed to do what they were told to do, and did several things they were instructed not to do. Repeatedly Mr. Morson asked the Premier and his co-delegate Mr. Hughes, to explain, even now, why they failed to safeguard our Province's right to receive the per capita subsidy on our maximum population. But the delegates sat silent and no one on the Government side had a word to say in their defence. But, while the members on the Government side of the House knew and felt the delegates had failed in their duty to our Province, a resolution bearing falsehood on its face is attempted to be forced through the Legislature crediting these delegates with what they failed to perform and asking the Government to confirm the accomplishment of the same. After Mr. Morson had badly shattered the Government's position, Mr. Fraser took up the fight and poured in some hot shot. He showed the utter inconsistency of the Government attempting to pass a resolution declaring the delegates had done something, while the report of the Conference plainly showed they had done the very contrary.

Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, continued the debate. His analysis of the resolution before the House was merciless and made its insufficiency and utter uselessness so clear that no one could fail to understand it. He held up to scorn the evident attempt made to deceive by the resolution and appealed to the assembled representatives to put the position of the Province in its true light by protesting against what the delegates had done. The British North America Act would have to be amended before the new subsidy arrangement would come into force. This amendment could be effected by the Imperial Parliament only; but that Parliament would not make the amendment without the consent of all the parties to the compact. We were one of the parties, and we could yet prevent the ruinous bargain of our delegates from being ratified by forwarding our protest against it. Now was the time to make that protest. The Imperial authorities, he said, might require an enactment of the Provincial Legislatures or a statutory declaration of the Dominion Parliament before amending the act or they might deem the unanimous resolutions of the Ottawa Conference sufficient for the purpose. In any case this Legislature should make known to the Imperial Government, their dissent from the conclusions of the Conference, so far as the per capita subsidies to this Province are concerned. Mr. Mathieson's arraignment of the delegates and the action of the Government in attempting to foist on the public a false statement of the conclusions of the Conference was trenchant and powerful and the Government supporters winced under his merciless onslaught.

No word of reply or attempt at defence came from the Government benches, when Mr. Mathieson concluded his speech Friday forenoon, and Mr. Speaker was about to put the motion, when Mr. A. J. McDonald rose and continued the debate. He referred to the public meetings that had been held in different parts of the Province and the resolutions passed thereat condemning the action of the delegates and asking the Government to refuse to confirm their action. In addition to this, he pointed to the petition presented in the House on the previous day quite in line with the resolutions passed at the meetings. This was the largest petition, but one, that had ever been brought into the Legislature. In view of all these facts the Government should halt and the resolution before the House should not pass. He concluded his speech by moving an amendment to the resolution of Captain Read. The amendment seconded by Mr. Kennedy was as follows:

B. N. A. Act To Be Amended.

In the House of Commons, Ottawa, on Thursday evening last Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave notice of an address to His Majesty asking for an amendment to the B. N. A. act fixing the scale of payments to be made by the Dominion to the several provinces. The amendments asked for are as follows:

- (a)—Instead of the amounts now paid the sums hereafter payable yearly by Canada to the several provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures to be according to population and as follows:
(1)—Where the population of the province is under 150,000, \$100,000.
(2)—Where the population of the province is 150,000 but does not exceed 200,000, \$150,000.
(3)—Where the population of the province is 200,000, but does not exceed 400,000, \$300,000.
(4)—Where the population of the province is 400,000 but does not exceed 800,000, \$400,000.
(5)—Where the population is 800,000 but does not exceed a million and a half \$250,000.
(6)—Where the population of the province exceeds a million and a half, \$340,000.
(b)—Instead of an annual grant per head of population now allowed, the annual payment hereafter to be at the same rate of eighty cents per head but on the population of each province as ascertained from time to time by the decennial census until such population exceeds two millions five hundred thousand and at the rate of 60 cents per head for so much of said population as may exceed two million five hundred thousand.
(c)—An additional allowance to the extent of \$100,000 annually for ten years to the province of British Columbia.

That all after the word "that" in the 4th line from the bottom be struck out and the following substituted:—

"This House having before it the minutes of the proceedings of the representatives of Canada and of the provinces signed by the Secretary, Mr. Lanctot and issued by the Premier of this province, and also the minutes of the same Conference signed by Messrs. Lanctot and Pope as joint secretaries, and issued by the Dominion Government, both of which expressly say that the above terms have not been accepted, do refuse to ratify the action of the said delegates from this province as being unauthorized by this Legislature and contrary to the terms of the resolution thereof passed in 1906; and be it further resolved that our delegates should have presented in writing at the Conference the claims of this province to further sums than those set out in the resolution and to additional consideration and recognition.

By the time Mr. McDonald had concluded his speech 12 o'clock had arrived and the House adjourned till Monday of this week. In the meantime Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved in the Dominion Parliament in the matter of bringing the question before the Imperial authorities, as will be seen elsewhere in this issue, and the debate in the Legislature has not yet been resumed.

In addition to the general review of the financial transactions of our Provincial Government, for the nine months ended on the 30th September, 1906, published by us last week, there are several special features of the expenditure, in which, we feel sure, our readers will be interested. For instance, there is the Government's financing in connection with the hay imported and distributed by them in 1904-5. It is well known that this was the Government's principal campaign in the election campaign of 1904, and numerous revelations have since been made of the various ways in which this hay was exploited to the Government's advantage. Many statements had been asked for, and several furnished, during the last two sessions, regarding the Government's management of this affair. But much remained to be told until the present session. The public accounts for 1906 contain statements in this connection which are of the utmost interest to the tax-payers of our Province. It was thought that the last statement of agents charges in connection with the hay had been furnished last session; but such was by no means the case, and our readers will be amazed to learn that an amount of \$1,784.84 of charges by agents is included in the expenditure of 1906. This brings agents charges in connection with the hay, up to \$3,292.84. This is surely a considerable amount to be paid for the distribution of this hay which the Government claimed to be furnishing so cheaply. But this is only a fraction of the expense in connection with this matter. The following amounts were paid out in the transaction: Back charges \$1,332.00; printing stationary and advertising \$4,453.01; steamers Minto and Stanley, \$4,000.00. These four items added to the original cost of the hay, \$45,000.00, brings the total cost up to \$55,016.90. Of this amount \$5,855.58, were not collected by the Government. This balance of \$5,855.58 constitutes part of the deficit rolled up by the Government in the nine months of 1906, and is written off and added to the debt of the Province. Our readers will see therefore, that the tax-payers of this Province are out, on the Government's hay business, to the tune of \$5,855.58.

CHANGES IN THE PREFERENCE POLICY.

THE GREAT HYMAN MYSTERY. Conservative Victory In Manitoba.

Ottawa, March 9 1907. A startling state of affairs regarding Grand Trunk Pacific finance has been disclosed but not yet fully investigated in the Public Account Committee. If the Liberal majority in the committee continues to head off inquiry into details the public may never learn the full particulars. But here are some of the facts so far revealed.

AN EXPANDED ACCOUNT. It will be remembered that the government guarantees seventy-five per cent of the bonds covering "cost of construction" of the prairie and mountain sections to be constructed by the company. About \$15,000,000 of bonds have been issued, the government paying the company as their expenditure is certified. Last year the company presented a claim for \$26,293. The Accountant of the Railway Department went through the statement and struck out \$162,000. These were accounts for legal outlays and general expenses which he would not recommend for payment, as they were not "cost of construction." In regard to \$55,000 of the bill there were no vouchers explaining the accounts or showing what money was paid for.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT EASILY SATISFIED.

Notwithstanding the Accountant's adverse report the Chief Engineer of the department certified to the whole bill, saying in his letter to Mr. Emmerson that he had consulted the Department of Justice on the matter. The Department of Railways having approved, the whole claim went to the Department of Finance. The Deputy Minister of Finance heard Mr. Shannon's statement and consulted with his Minister with the result that the account was held up for a month. It may be supposed that Mr. Fielding did not think these bills would look very well in the auditor's report. At all events the department did not pay. The Grand Trunk Company asked for the return of the account, and all the papers certified as correct by the Department of Railways were bundled off to the company's office and no record of them can be found.

A SECOND ATTEMPT.

Meantime the company had submitted a second statement. This time some \$70,000 of the claim was abandoned and the company tried to get the remainder. Mr. Shannon again refused to pass the items that had been rejected before. He seems to have kept a copy of the last lot rejected which includes \$6,421 to an Ottawa lawyer, \$5,591 to another law firm, \$3,500 to a third lawyer, fees to directors in London, and numerous other payments which are hardly cost of construction. The amounts which the company withheld from their second statement are more interesting and more objectionable, but all record of them has disappeared from the department.

KEEPING IT DARK. There was steady and vigorous objection on the part of Government supporters to any inquiry into these items and any attempt to see accounts

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

G. T. P. Finance.

A Little Bill for \$160,000—For So Called Preliminary Expenses—Wanted the Government to Guarantee Bills as Cost of Construction.

A COMPLACENT DEPARTMENT.

Railways and Canals Satisfied—Though the Accountant Refused to Pass Accounts—It Was Finally Disallowed And the Record Disappeared.

MR PRESTON AGAINST CANADA.

Says South Africa Is Better But Still Draws Canadian Pay.

N. A. T. COMPANY DAMAGES.

Making Money on the Side.

Highly Paid Officer Speculates in Land—Uses official Information for Private Profit.

CHANGES IN THE PREFERENCE POLICY.

THE GREAT HYMAN MYSTERY.

Conservative Victory In Manitoba.

Ottawa, March 9 1907.

A startling state of affairs regarding Grand Trunk Pacific finance has been disclosed but not yet fully investigated in the Public Account Committee. If the Liberal majority in the committee continues to head off inquiry into details the public may never learn the full particulars. But here are some of the facts so far revealed.

AN EXPANDED ACCOUNT.

It will be remembered that the government guarantees seventy-five per cent of the bonds covering "cost of construction" of the prairie and mountain sections to be constructed by the company. About \$15,000,000 of bonds have been issued, the government paying the company as their expenditure is certified. Last year the company presented a claim for \$26,293. The Accountant of the Railway Department went through the statement and struck out \$162,000. These were accounts for legal outlays and general expenses which he would not recommend for payment, as they were not "cost of construction." In regard to \$55,000 of the bill there were no vouchers explaining the accounts or showing what money was paid for.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT EASILY SATISFIED.

Notwithstanding the Accountant's adverse report the Chief Engineer of the department certified to the whole bill, saying in his letter to Mr. Emmerson that he had consulted the Department of Justice on the matter. The Department of Railways having approved, the whole claim went to the Department of Finance. The Deputy Minister of Finance heard Mr. Shannon's statement and consulted with his Minister with the result that the account was held up for a month. It may be supposed that Mr. Fielding did not think these bills would look very well in the auditor's report. At all events the department did not pay. The Grand Trunk Company asked for the return of the account, and all the papers certified as correct by the Department of Railways were bundled off to the company's office and no record of them can be found.

A SECOND ATTEMPT.

Meantime the company had submitted a second statement. This time some \$70,000 of the claim was abandoned and the company tried to get the remainder. Mr. Shannon again refused to pass the items that had been rejected before. He seems to have kept a copy of the last lot rejected which includes \$6,421 to an Ottawa lawyer, \$5,591 to another law firm, \$3,500 to a third lawyer, fees to directors in London, and numerous other payments which are hardly cost of construction. The amounts which the company withheld from their second statement are more interesting and more objectionable, but all record of them has disappeared from the department.

KEEPING IT DARK.

There was steady and vigorous objection on the part of Government supporters to any inquiry into these items and any attempt to see accounts

that had been taken away. Notwithstanding the fact that these accounts were certified by the officer, on whom the country relies to protect the Treasury, chairman (Goffin) ruled that the Committee had nothing to do with them. When the motion was made that the Grand Trunk account, with 1000 gives evidence of the next meeting, shall bring with him the accounts for this \$162,000 the motion was voted down on a straight party division of 16 to 13. Mr. Fielding voting with the rest for the suppression of the information.

WHAT IT MEANS.

When it is remembered that the Government will probably endorse thirty or forty millions of bonds for the two Western sections, it is a rather serious matter that the company which spends the money is to be allowed to put in all kinds of bills, get them through the departments if possible, and if the attempt fails, may carry away all the records, so that no parliament or committee or government may hereafter discover any trace of the transaction. It is pretty well known that money was freely spent during the time that the Grand Trunk Pacific bills were before Parliament and while the company was promoting and floating its propositions. We now see that large part of these "preliminary" expenses were passed by the Department of Railways as a legitimate charge against the Government guarantee. How much more there is which the Company would not dare to present to the view of an auditor like Mr. Shannon can never be learned. It is perhaps convenient for some of the parties that Mr. Shannon has been removed to another position in Montreal.

SUPPORTING THE N. A. T. CLAIM.

There is a new development in the case of the North Atlantic Trading Company whose contract was terminated last November. Under the contract the Comp. was to receive \$5 per head for immigrants. This agreement could only be terminated on four year's notice unless the terms were violated. Mr. Oliver, stated that there had been a breach of the agreement and so cancelled the contract. Doubtless the real reason was the exposures of last Session of the various frauds connected with the contract itself and the popular condemnation of the whole business. But the sequel of it is that the Company is claiming large damages, and that a Government officer sent to Europe to investigate has come back with the report that the Company has done all that the contract required. Seeing that Mr. Smart, who as Deputy Minister negotiated the contract with the Company has now become the Canadian agent of the contractors and is pushing the claim the worst. As the Company was getting \$100,000 a year from the Government, the bill will be a pretty heavy one.

PRESTON AGAINST CANADA.

Meanwhile Mr. Preston, inventor of the contract, is in South Africa, though he is under salary as the commercial agent of Canada in China and Japan. He is receiving a salary of \$3000, and expenses. How much he is receiving from other sources no one knows, but his chief occupation at present appears to be to boom South Africa as a field for farm immigrants from Great Britain. English papers are publishing a series of letters from Mr. Preston, of which the following two sentences may be taken as samples. "The Dutch settlers have proved that a return, unequalled in other Colonies, can be readily had here for a very moderate expenditure of farm labor." "South Africa can more readily support millions of population in its agricultural possibilities between Table Mountain and the Zambesi than Canada can between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains."

WHY IS THIS ALLOWED.

Are the people of Canada paying Commissioner Preston a large salary to tell English farmers that Canada is not as good a field for them as South Africa? This country is paying heavily to induce farm laborers to come to Canada rather than go elsewhere, and here is an officer in the pay of the government to visit the North Atlantic and persuade British farmers to go elsewhere rather than come here. Why does Mr. Preston do this? He is not a man who works without motive. Is he in the pay of some syndicate which is working up immigration to Africa? Is he trying to vindicate his North Atlantic contract and his own record as an immigration officer in England by causing the immigration to fall off when the contract is cancelled and he has quit his job? Sir Richard Cartwright, who is Mr. Preston's chief, has been questioned but will only say that he is waiting for information. Sir Richard is entirely too patient.

PUBLIC POSITION FOR PRIVATE GAIN.

On Wednesday the house divided on straight party lines to vote down the following motion. "The Government ought not to continue the public services who, in violation of their duty, make use of their official position to promote their private interest." This motion, moved by Mr. Boyce of Algoma seems reasonable. Sir Wilfrid Laurier admitted that the principle stated in the motion was sound, but called upon his followers to vote it down because the mover introduced it as a condemnation of Gled Smith, Commissioner for Immigration at Winnipeg. No doubt Mr. Northrup, who opened the discussion with a statement of the case against Smith, as well as Mr. Boyce, Mr. Lanctot, Mr. Borden, Mr. Foster, and other opposition speakers, reacted severely on a Government officer and still more severely on the Department of the Interior which exposed and even justified his course.

This is the case. J. Obed Smith has made by \$20,000 a year with various proclivities. He is the chief immigration officer in the North West. Mr. Smith is not satisfied with his duties and his salary but speculates heavily in lands. Recently he put through a sale of 47,000 acres at \$0.56 an acre to parties in Vermont. The New England people claim to have been deceived in buying 17,000 acres was sold to other parties whereas the Vermont men thought they were getting all. They sued Smith and his partner and got judgement for \$14,001 damages, the judge considering that the plaintiff had been deceived.

ON HIS OWN EVIDENCE.

The charge that Commissioner Smith made use of his position to promote his private interests rests on his own evidence in the trial. He swore that he himself had been deceived in the discharge of his duty sent him records which he used in making the sale. Copies of these documents, and in one case an original, were taken away by the Vermont promoters, who seemed to have been furnished with much official information. Now the law provides that an employee of the Department of the Interior shall not without authority disclose information of which he becomes possessed in the discharge of his duties. For the rest we quote Mr. Obed Smith's testimony. After stating that Mr. Powell, one of the defendants, had written off at least one of Mr. Ridington's reports leaving no copy in the office, Mr. Smith testified. Question. Who is Mr. Ridington who sent you this report? Answer. One of the homestead inspectors up there. Question. An employee of the Dominion Government? Yes. Question. Paid by salary? Answer. Yes. Question. And you have made use of Government officials to make report for you in order that you might make money on the side? A. Yes, that is true.

"ON THE SIDE."

So we have the chief immigration officer of the Government, whose business it is to place immigrants on the land and to see that they are given his time and attention to land speculation, using the reports of other Government officers to assist him in his trading and in making money on the side. In this particular deal Mr. Smith and his partner seem to have made about \$30,000 profit for themselves. Whether he has been guilty of deceiving the New England speculators or not, he has got the Department involved in an unpleasant story. The worst of it is that both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Minister of the Interior supported Mr. Smith and called upon the House to vote down Mr. Boyce's reasonable resolution because it seemed to reflect upon a Government officer. This concern for a Government official is in sharp contrast to the conduct of the Government, a short time ago when it dismissed a village postmaster receiving about one third of Mr. Smith's salary, whose only offence was that he was reported to have some interest in a small town. The Government voted the House over to a man against Mr. Boyce's motion.

PREFERENCE IN 1911.

All day Thursday the House debated a resolution declaring that the British tariff preference should be allowed only on goods imported through Canadian ports. The motion was amended by the Premier who added the provision that the policy should not go into effect until authorized by order in council. The date mentioned by Sir Wilfrid was 1911, six years from now when the Transcontinental shall be finished. This settles the question for the life of the present and the next Parliament.

A FICKLE MINISTRY.

Three years ago all the Ministers supported the resolution in the same terms as the one which is now headed off with this dilatory amendment. They have modified their views since then or have been influenced. But the tariff of this year shows a more rapid change of opinion on this question. As introduced in November the tariff gave no preference to Canadian ports. As Mr. Fielding amended the bill on February the 14th it was provided that preference should be allowed only on raw sugar imported when it came "by ship to a port in Canada from a British country." On March 6th, Mr. Fielding abandoned the Canadian port restriction and amended the clause so that the preference would be allowed on sugar brought in by foreign ports. It will be seen that the Ministerial mind is changing with startling rapidity.

IS HYMAN IN OR OUT.

Another fickle attempt has been made by the Committee of Privileges and Elections to find out whether Mr. Hyman has resigned his seat. This effort has failed Mr. Duffield of London, who has been in telegraphic communication with Mr. Hyman and was summoned to appear on Thursday and tell what he knew about the Minister's instructions to him to get Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Beale to sign the second resignation as witness. Mr. Duffield did not come and so no reason for his absence. So the committee concluded to wait another week and get the sheriff to look for the witness. As Mr. Duffield confessed in the Toronto police Court that he paid a former conservative worker \$400 out of his own pocket to do the conservative vote by forty at his polling place, it is evident that he is much interested in Mr. Hyman's success at the polls. Since Mr. Hyman selects this gentleman to prepare the ground for the next campaign we are free to judge for ourselves what kind of a campaign Mr. Hyman wants.

A GRAND VICTORY.

The magnificent triumph of the Robt. Government in the Manitoba election give great pleasure to the Conservative in Parliament. It is known that the Laurier administration was using the influence of the Conservative to crush out Provincial administration. Most of the government supporters from that province left the House of Commons some time ago to take a hand in the campaign. They will be back next week sadder or wiser.

NOTES.

On Friday the first of Parliament Building was at half past. In the Senate announcement was made of the death of Senator Cagrain of Windsor, a greatly esteemed member of the upper chamber and a loyal Conservative. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Mr. Borden, at the same time paid their tribute to the late Mr. Edward Cochrane, Conservative representative of Saint Northumberland, one of the senior members of the commons. He was described as an impressive, warm hearted man of sterling character, a ready and witty debater with a clear intellect and a great fund of knowledge.

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store.

Stanley Bros. Dress Goods. We can't say too much about our New Dress Goods Stock. FOR VARIETY FOR QUALITY FOR COLORS FOR WEAVES. And for Reasonableness in Price it certainly eclipses any previous show. At 40c. to 60c. per yard. You will be surprised how the makers could turn out such elegant goods at the price. Other qualities from 75c. to \$1.65 per yard. Your Most Critical Inspection Invited! STANLEY BROS.

Fall and Winter Weather! Fall and winter weather calls for prompt attention to the Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing. We are still at the old stand, PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. Giving all orders strict attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers. H. McMILLAN.

Snappy Styles Solid Footwear. Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes. These Boots arrived a few days ago a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway. A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN, QUEEN STREET. You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than EPPS'S. A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold. COCOA Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1/4-lb. and 1/2-lb. Tins.