

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 4

GOOD CLOTHES —FOR— FALL and WINTER.



Our New Stock of Fall and Winter Suitings and Overcoatings is now in. We have the largest and best selected stock to be seen in any tailor shop in P. E. Island.

If you are thinking of getting a new suit or overcoat this fall, you can get every satisfaction and save money by leaving your order here. We claim to be the leading tailors in P. E. Island, and our work speaks for itself.

When you leave your order here we guarantee a better fit, better work, and more style than you can get elsewhere, and we don't charge any more for our work than you pay for the ordinary kind. You can save money by buying

Tailor-Made Clothes, and there is no better Tailor Made Clothes than the kind we make.

MacLellan Bros., The Expert Tailors.

The Charlottetown Business College and Institute of Shorthand and Typewriting.

This Institution re-opens on MONDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1909. Intending students will kindly remember the date and enter as soon thereafter as possible.

The most practical courses in Business Training devised. The best and most easily acquired system of Shorthand ever placed in the hands of competent teachers. It leaves NO regrets. The largest and finest equipped rooms in the Maritime Provinces. Medals, and among other prizes a \$135.00 Typewriter open for competition.

Look sharp, and do not be misguided only to regret it afterwards. For full particulars address

L. B. MILLER,

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 23, 1908—Principal.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames, Interior and Exterior finish, etc., etc.

Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters, Newel Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

NEVER

Ask for "a package of tobacco" or the dealer may give you any old kind. Demand

"HICKEY'S FINE CUT"

and you get the best smoke in town.

10 CENTS PER PACKAGE.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

CHARLOTTETOWN,

Phone 345.

Manufacturers.



For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of Hardware

to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

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.

The Messenger, \$2.00 a Year, Issued Monthly—128 Pages.

A high-class, illustrated periodical, embracing everything in history, literature and art that can be of interest to Catholics—timely and popular expositions of Catholic doctrine; Christian ethics; modern questions of sociology and political economy; religious movements and actual events, struggles and progress of the Church; education, and drama. Ask for a sample copy.

Manager THE MESSENGER, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WITH your co-operation WE want a bright, active agent to represent The Messenger in the number of its readers.

WE will send free a copy of The Messenger to each person whose name and address you may send us.

ADDRESS

The Messenger, 500 Fifth Avenue New York.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., L.L.B.

BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

A. A. McLean, N. C.

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Sir Wilfrid and Labor Men

Trade and Labor Council Condemn the Lemieux Act.—Premier Refuses to Take Up Industrial Education.—He Has Suddenly Become a Provincial Righter Again.

MR. MARCIL AS SPEAKER

Notwithstanding Unworthy and Corrupt Campaigns in Bonaventure.—Yet How is He Worse Than the Ministers?

MR. FIELDING AS A FINANCIER

Paying Debts by Borrowing More Money.—Four Percent to Outside Creditors.—Three Percent for Canadian Depositors.

A RAILWAY COMPARISON

An Ontario Enterprise Compared With the Intercolonial.

Picturesque Yukon Finance

ANOTHER MEMBER GETS HIS REWARD.

PRICE OF A KNIGHTHOOD.

THE AUDITOR AND THE GOVERNMENT.

While the Minister of Labour and the advertising managers of his department insist that the Lemieux Act is a great success, in spite of the fact that there have been more labour troubles and more loss of time therefrom since it became law than before, representatives of the labour interests assert that the measure is useless. The executive of the Trade and Labour Council told the Premier and Mr. Lemieux to their face on Tuesday that the Act had done no good and could do none in its present form. They could easily have proved by election returns from industrial centres that the government and its labour legislation are not popular among the working men. The government lost the support of Halifax, Cape Breton, and Cumberland in Nova Scotia, largely by the votes of the industrial centres of Halifax and Dartmouth, of Springhill, Sydney and Glace Bay. The government lost at Acadia mines, and at Westville, the largest coal mining company in Pictou.

IN LABOR CENTRES. One seat was lost in Quebec City and one in Montreal. The government majority in Ottawa city was nearly swept away, and would have vanished altogether if the Premier had not become a candidate. Toronto gave sweeping Opposition majorities in all the ridings, and the government lost the neighbouring constituency of Centre York, with its large industrial population. The City of London condemned the government by an enormous majority. The government seat in Hamilton was lost. Winnipeg, formerly government, went Conservative by nearly 2,000 majority, while Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, and the whole Kootenay mining country gave large majorities against the government which they supported four years before. The same thing happened in the mining community of Leithridge. Evidently the Lemieux Act has not done much to win the favour of industrial communities.

THE PREMIER FOR PROVINCIAL RIGHTS. On Tuesday the executive of the labour organizations appealed to Sir Wilfrid and his minister of labour to assist in the work of technical education. The labour congress has declared that instruction and training in industrial arts is a national duty, and the case was presented to the Premier. Sir Wilfrid gave a distinct refusal. He announced that the Dominion had no jurisdiction. This, he said, was wholly a matter for the provinces, and the Federal Government would not interfere.

Mr. Draper made the apt reply that the Dominion was educating the farmers through experimental

farms, dairy stations, chicken fattening establishments, and similar enterprises. To this the Premier only said that if this opened a door the door would be opened no farther, and so the subject was abruptly dismissed.

SEVERAL CHANGES OF BASE. On the previous day, Professor Sexton, of the Nova Scotia Educational Department, speaking in Toronto, declared that the Dominion government had a duty to perform in this matter, and ought to take the lead in the promotion of industrial education. It would have been more honest of Sir Wilfrid to say that his government was hard up and had no money to spend for any new purpose, than to raise a false issue of jurisdiction. It is true education is assigned to the provinces, but as Mr. Draper says, the federal government is engaged in the work of instructing farmers, Control of Crown Lands is assigned to provinces, but Sir Wilfrid's government is establishing the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, refused to allow them control of the public domain. When it suits a political purpose, as in the matter of the Manitoba schools, Sir Wilfrid refuses to interfere in school questions. When it suits a political purpose, as in Alberta and Saskatchewan, he interferes with the control of schools. When party interests require it, Sir Wilfrid insists that the control of the federal franchise and registration belongs constitutionally to the provincial authorities. When there is an urgent party necessity that the Manitoba, Ontario and British Columbia legislatures should be so manipulated to give the Laurier government a disingenuous majority, Sir Wilfrid has both feet ready to trample on provincial rights. Therefore the labour interests need not suppose for a moment that any question of principle is involved in the refusal of the government to assist in industrial education.

OBJECTION TO MR. MARCIL. The Toronto News is outstanding that Mr. Marcil should not be Speaker of the House, as his campaigns in 1904 and 1908 were notoriously based on corrupt appeals to the electors of Bonaventure. Mr. Marcil's election address of 1904 was a notorious appeal to local and personal interests. He gave a list of the public works he had obtained for the county, and another of those he would get if re-elected. These were the reasons he gave for election. He told how many dollars per head of public money he had obtained for the people of Bonaventure. It is charged that in the last election he went farther and carried around in his meetings a government engineer to give the Marcil campaign an official character, and

that he invited the people to apply at the close of the meetings to this officer for work and contracts. This is certainly a pretty low business for a public man designed to be the presiding officer in the House of Commons.

THEY SHOULD SUIT THESE MINISTERS. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who became a candidate in Ottawa, when no other Liberal could be elected, and made a direct bid for the civil service vote by promising to use his influence to increase all salaries (twelve and a half per cent., and date the increase back to September, is not in the position to condemn Mr. Marcil. Neither is Mr. Fielding, who has made five campaigns in Quebec and Shelburne of the same character as Mr. Marcil's in Bonaventure. Nor for that matter can Mr. Lemieux, the government leader in the Quebec district, after his own famous election exploit in Gaspe, when he took his father, then a public servant, away from his duties, to the constituency where the official acted under the assumed name of Lemieux as election agent for his son, afterward receiving rapid promotion in the public service. Mr. Marcil should also be good enough for the Minister of Public Works, who in his last campaign got elected by the promise of scores of public works, two months later announcing that they would have to be postponed for want of money.

REVERES AND FAILURES. Our ministers and their organs are cheerfully exploding things away. Year before last, immigration was large, and they boasted that this was the proof of good government in the country, and of the energy of the Interior Department. Last year, immigration was only half as large as the year before, and government organs say that this is proof of greater vigilance and more careful selection, though as a matter of fact more honest immigrants are stranded in our large cities than for many years past.

Imports are falling off and ministers advance the doctrine which they recently ridiculed that an excess of imports over exports is a bad thing. Mr. Fielding has been boasting of surpluses ever since he took office. Now he is facing the largest deficit in Canadian history, and will congratulate the people on a reduced customs taxation.

But what will the Premier and Finance Minister say of the record of commercial failures? The number was the largest for twelve years, and the liabilities the largest, except in one year, for fourteen years. Last year there were 1,640 failures with \$15,000,000 liabilities. These are Don Wiman returns.

THE GREAT BORROWER. Mr. Fielding has left Paris and is back in London struggling again with the question of borrowing money. In November a bit of debt of \$4,500,000 or \$21,900,000, negotiated in 1874 by Sir Richard Cartwright, fell due. In addition there was a matter of \$9,300,000 of temporary loans, about last Spring. An issue of bonds was attempted some months ago, and is not believed to have been a great success, though the government has refrained from giving out any information concerning it. In the last session Mr. Fielding gave some idea of the way he had "kitted" notes during the previous fiscal year. A large loan had fallen due in 1904. Part was redeemed, and \$12,500,000 renewed till May 1907. When it came due again, about a quarter of the amount was changed into interest-bearing stock, which is another method of borrowing, and \$9,000,000 was renewed again at 4 per cent. for four years longer.

In December, 1907, Mr. Fielding borrowed \$7,500,000 at 4 per cent., payable in five years.

In February, 1908, Mr. Fielding made another loan of \$15,000,000 at 3 1/2 per cent. Half of this was used to retire an Intercolonial guaranteed loan.

Meanwhile there were raising various temporary loans, including \$500,000 sterling Treasury Bills drawing 4 1/2 per cent., and \$1,000,000 sterling at four and a quarter per cent., and \$2,000,000 borrowed from banks in France at 4 per cent.

It may be further explained that the London operations of extending loans involved payments of commissions and brokerage amounting to 1 1/2 per cent. in one case, and 1 1/2 in the others, altogether calling for some \$600,000.

Mr. Fielding is perhaps congratulating himself on the fact that while his borrowing abroad cost him from four to five per cent. interest and charges, his creditors in Canada, who deposit money in the savings bank, receive only 3 per cent. on the \$80,000,000 deposited.

(Continued on fourth page.)

SKIN DISEASES

These troublesome afflictions are caused wholly by bad blood and an unhealthy state of the system, and can be easily cured by the wonderful blood cleaning properties of

Burdock Blood Bitters

Many remarkable cures have been made by this remedy, and not only have the unsightly skin diseases been removed, and a bright clear complexion been produced, but the entire system has been renovated and invigorated at the same time.

SALT RHEUM CURED. Mrs. John O'Connor, Burlington, N.S., writes:—"I've been I suffered with Salt Rheum. I tried a dozen different medicines, but most of them only made it worse. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I got a bottle and before I had taken half a dozen doses I could see a change so I continued its use and now I am completely cured. I cannot say too much for your wonderful medicine."

MISCELLANEOUS

CRAZY

Wigwag—I believe there's a tinge of insanity in all religious enthusiasts. Heppelcke—Yes; take the Mormons for instance. Any man that wants more than one wife is plumb crazy.

Sprained Arm.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Haggard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days." Price 25c.

John Boyes, the white king of the Kakyks, will pilot President Roosevelt in his great hunting trip through British East Africa. Boyes has lived in British East Africa for ten years after having been shipwrecked.

Muscular Rheumatism.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price a box 50c."

ITS NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

"So you like the experience you have of keeping bees?" "Yes; you see no matter how the market is depressed in other things it is a business which keeps on humming."

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents. All Dealers.

It is not for The News to say what should be done with the Ontario Opposition, but certainly it needs some one at the helm who can pray for it.

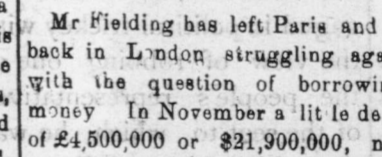
Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

The planting of towns of trees in suburban roads began in America in 1875. In France, the custom came into vogue during the revolutionary era—1789 and 1848—and were known as "Trees of Liberty." They were cut down in 1850, when riots ensued.

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c

PEOPLE SAID SHE HAD CONSUMPTION



Was in Bed for Three Months.

Read how Mrs. T. G. Book, Brookbridge, Ont., was cured (and also her little boy) by the use of

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

She writes: "I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. A few years ago I was so badly troubled with my lungs I said I had Consumption and that I would not live through the fall. I had two doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about me. I was in bed three months and when I got up I could not walk, so had to go on my hands and knees for three weeks, and my limbs seemed of no use to me. I gave up all hopes of ever getting better when I happened to see in E. B. Almanac that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs. I thought I would try a bottle and by the time I had used it I was a lot better, so got more and it made a complete cure. My little boy was also troubled with weak lungs and it cured him. I keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything."

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

(Continued on fourth page.)