

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1908

We are thankful to those who sent in their subscriptions since last issue. During the present week we would like to have a rush, as we have a number of bills to pay in a few days. Those remitting will please not send cheques on banks outside of Charlotte-town. Cheques on the branches of Charlottetown banks in different parts of the Province are subject to discount, and on small amounts this is very unsatisfactory. We must, therefore, ask our friends not to remit by cheques of this kind.

It is estimated that the total output of the lobster fishery for this Province, this year amounts to 50,000 cases. The average price is placed at \$16, a case which makes a total of \$800,000 for the whole export. According to reports from Maine and Massachusetts, lobsters will be much higher in price during the coming year. It is stated that the heavy expense of gear, will cause fewer lobsters to be taken this winter in Nova Scotia waters when the sea soon opens on the 15th, of December instant.

During the Federal election campaign, it will be remembered that the Opposition called attention to the seething corruption permeating the public departments of the Laurier Government. These denunciations were waived aside as slanders by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his lieutenants. Laurier was wont to say that he loathed such unavailing discussions. They were in his estimation very unstatesmanlike, and he declared that his soul turned to the contemplation of higher and nobler themes. Since the election the Government and the Government press have made a pretence of throwing off the mask and pushing investigation with a vigorous hand. The organs of the Government cause the information to be blazoned from the house tops that the Government are determined to probe all irregularities to the bottom Judge Cassels, too, has found time to do some investigating at Quebec, St. John and other places. The revelations made at these places are of the most scandalous nature, fully bearing out the truth of the statements made by the Conservatives prior to the election. Suspensions of officials of the Marine department have followed the inquiries at Quebec and St. John. The patronage system, the fruitful source of graft, and principal sink hole of enormous campaign funds, is now ostensibly repudiated by the Government. But, as our readers will learn from perusal of this week's Ottawa letter, this pretence is the merest farce. It is there shown that while instructions from the department, intended for publication, recommend the abolition of this obnoxious system, private orders from the same official source tell the agents of the departments to continue this manner of doing business that has resulted in robbing the taxpayers, enriching the grafters and honeycombing the whole administrative system with scandal. The double hypocrisy of the Government is shown in first making a pretence of denying department irregularities, and secondly in pretending to abolish the obnoxious system while secretly ordering its continuance. What a double dyed hypocritical set they are to be sure.

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

Banquet at Georgetown.

On Monday evening of this week, Mr. J. A. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition and Mr. A. J. McDonald, Conservative members elect for the Georgetown district, were tendered a complimentary banquet by the Conservatives of Georgetown. The banquet was held in the Town Hall and was a sumptuous and excellent affair in every respect. All the Conservative electors of the Georgetown poll and members of their families were invited, and those in attendance numbered upwards of two hundred. The Hall was elaborately and tastefully decorated, and three great tables, running the entire length of the auditorium, were loaded down with the choicest viands. It was a veritable reunion of friends, and the beaming countenances of the ladies and gentlemen present bespoke what pleasure the occasion afforded. All were happy and each exerted his or her self to contribute, as far as possible, to the happiness of others. Those in charge of the arrangements deserve the greatest praise for the admirable success that attended their efforts. About half-past eight o'clock, Mr. A. C. McDonald, President of the King's County Liberal Conservative Association, was called to the chair. In a brief and appropriate address he outlined the object of the gathering. It was to do honor to the worthy representatives of the district, who had again carried the Conservative banner to victory. Their friends had taken this way of showing their esteem and regard for these worthy representatives, in the Provincial Legislature. He concluded by inviting the ladies and gentlemen to be seated at the banquet tables. The chairman was seated at the head of the centre table and opposite him at the other end was seated Mr. A. L. Fraser, M. P. Elect for King's County. The positions of honor at the other two tables were occupied by Messrs A. J. Mathieson and A. J. McDonald. Amid the clatter of knives and forks, merry laughter and the best of good fellowship, the excellent spread was enjoyed. After the viands had been well discussed, the chairman wrapped up for order and after some appropriate introductory remarks called upon Mr. Fraser M. P. to open the intellectual portion of the feast. Mr. Fraser responded with an excellent and appropriate speech. The chairman then called on Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, who delivered a splendid speech dealing with many phases of the present Provincial political situation, and the position of the Local Government. Mr. A. J. McDonald was the next speaker. He dwelt at some length on phases of our political history past and present. He is the living link in our active politics joining together the present and pre-confederation periods. Mr. James McIsaac was next called on and delivered a brief impromptu address. Mr. W. L. Cotton came next and he was followed by Mr. T. E. Morrissey, who yielded to repeated calls. At the conclusion of the speaking Auld Lang Syne and God Save the King were sung. The tables were then removed and dancing was indulged in for two or three hours. When the gathering broke up all in attendance went away carrying with them most pleasing memories of this excellent social function, planned and carried out by the good ladies and gentlemen of Georgetown.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Declaration Day.

Monday last was declaration day in the three counties. Following are the majorities secured by each candidate after the special votes were added: In King's County Mr. John McLean's majority is 165. His special votes numbered 7. Mr. L. McDonald's majority is 41, and his special votes numbered 4. Mr. Hartz received 10 special votes, and Mr. Kickham received 3 special votes. In the second district McEwen received 14 special votes, Cox 11; McIsaac 10 and Melnis 6. Cox's majority is 101, and Melnis majority 24. In the third district Morson had 22 special votes, McDonald 13 and Johnston 11. Morson's majority is 138 and McDonald's majority is 104. In the fourth district Prowse had 13 special votes, McKinnon 10, Inman 6 and Braubach 3. Prowse's majority is 55 and McKinnon's 58. In the fifth district McDonald had 24 special votes, Mathieson 16, McCourt 24 and Jenkins 11. McDonald's majority is 65 and Mathieson's 38. In the first district of Prince, B. Gallant's majority is 96 and Agnew's 49. The second district gave John Richards a majority of 456 and McWilliams a majority of 388. A. E. Arsenault had 81 majority in the third district and Dobie 53 majority. In the fourth district, the special votes played an important part. Joseph Read had 21 special votes and M. C. Delaney 11. That reduced Delaney's majority to 1 vote. That is a close shave surely. James Kennedy's majority over S. E. Reid is 121. McNeill's majority in Summerside is 81, and Wyatt's 22. In Queen's County M. Kennedy had a majority of 62 votes in the first district, and Smith had 93 majority. In the second district Laird's majority is 126 and McMillan's 93. The third district gave Cammiskey a majority of 28 and Palmer 106. In the fourth district Irving had a majority of 201 and Hazard a majority of 116.

According to Ottawa advices, the automobile act, passed at the last session of our Legislature, has been declared quib within the powers of that body. Petitions had been forwarded to the Governor General from the Automobile company of Charlotte-town, praying for disallowance of the act, on the ground that the legislation was oppressive and unjust, and in excess of local legislative authority. The matter was referred to a committee of the Privy Council, and this committee reported to the council in favor of the act. This report was approved by the Governor General on Nov. 16th. The act therefore stands.

Disastrous Fire.

The passenger car shops of the Rhodes-Curry works at Amherst N. S. were destroyed by fire last Wednesday night. The loss will be \$125,000 or \$150,000. A woman in a house near by hearing the explosion looked out and saw the flames in the Rhodes works. In a few minutes the passenger car shed was enveloped in fire and in two hours nothing was left but the embers. The structure was 360 feet long by 160 feet wide and on its tracks stood 12 c. l. cars, sleepers for the International of which the road is greatly in need, and worth \$10,000 each. These cars were totally destroyed. So was the material for 12 baggage cars for the G. T. P. Railway, some of these being well towards completion. In the basement was an enormous amount of car building equipment. This is all completely lost. Eighty men were employed in the building. They lost all their tools, the average value to each being \$70. The origin of the fire is not known, but the generally accepted explanation is "spontaneous combustion. Top insurance amounts to more than \$75,000.

Notwithstanding the disastrous fire at the Rhodes-Curry works, Mr. Rhodes vice president of the company, speaks very hopefully of the outlook. The large building destroyed is to be replaced immediately, probably by one of large and modern construction. The men thrown out of employment will be set to work on the new building which will be ready for use by the time car materials are obtained. Nearly all the workmen were skilled mechanics and tools of the value of \$50 to \$300 per man were destroyed.

Terrible Marine Disaster.

A terrible disaster, in which more than a hundred persons lost their lives, occurred at the entrance of Valetta, Malta, on the 28th, within sight of the whole population of the city, who were powerless to give aid. The British steamer Sardinia, from Liverpool for Alexandria with a crew of forty-four Englishmen, eleven first and six second cabin passengers, and nearly two hundred Arab pilgrims aboard, caught fire, and within a few minutes was a roaring furnace, surrounded by clouds of black smoke, through which the flames burst upward to a height of two hundred feet, caused by some fearful explosion in the hold. So rapidly did the fire spread that the frantic efforts of the crew to operate the fire apparatus proved useless. It seemed but a moment before the decks and the masts crashed down on the deck, while the ship's boats were crushed by falling debris and set on fire and quickly burned. Safety lay only in the sea, for no one could save himself except by jumping overboard and taking his chances of being picked up. Assistance was hurried to the burning vessel from all the warships in the harbor and from the shore, but the work was greatly impeded by a strong tide. Even the naval launches were unable to go alongside. Among the Arabs there was a panic that could not be controlled. Many were too terrified to jump, and they were burned to death. Others casting themselves into the water were drowned. The crew behaved with admirable courage, serving out life preservers to the last, and working the pumps. When the pumps became useless, Captain Charles Little took the helm, and directed the ship towards the shore so long as it could be navigated. He perished at his post. Fifty or more bodies have been recovered and seventy persons were rescued. It is impossible to say just how many were drowned or hurled to death, because the list of Arab pilgrims is incomplete but by now will far exceed the hundred.

New Irish Land Bill.

Another Irish Land Bill to facilitate the carrying out of the previous Land Purchase Act was introduced in the Imperial House of Commons on Nov. 22 by Chief Secretary for Ireland, Birrell. The Chief Justice dealt in huge figures. He said he found that the estimate of \$500,000,000 made by one of his predecessors, George Wyndham, as the amount necessary to satisfy the land hunger of the tenants was totally inadequate, \$900,000,000 would be required for this end. The completed transfers of land up to October 31, represented \$125,000,000 which had practically exhausted the amount realized from the issue of land stock. Pending transactions representing \$260,000,000 the Government intended to raise the money necessary to complete these transactions, leaving about \$500,000,000 to be dealt with later. The Secretary then said he proposed an issue of new three per cent stock to carry out the pending deals. He recognized, he continued, that he was engaged in an expensive policy, but he declared that land purchase had worked such marvels in Ireland that the Government did not hesitate to ask of the House of Commons to add materially to the burdens of the Imperial Exchequer, which, he proposed, should assume liability for the entire loss occasioned by the issue of the stock below par. This loss would total 3,300,000 a year, which he proposed the Imperial Exchequer should lift from the shoulders of the Irish rate-payers.

British Politics.

The House of Lords has greeted an interesting political situation by rejecting the licensing bill by a vote of 272 to 96. The Liberals are likely to make this action a rallying cry in their campaign for a curtailment of the power of the Lords, claiming that the peers have defeated the will of the people. They set forth furthermore, that the bill being a revenue measure, is therefore outside the jurisdiction of the Lords. On the other hand the Conservatives insist that the bill is the most unpopular measure in many years, and that the Lords in rejecting it have carried out public sentiment. They urge the government to test this sentiment by going before the country in a general election, but there is little likelihood of this being done.

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes from the Central Experimental Farm Ottawa, 1908-9.

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution is being made this season of samples of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers for the Experimental Farms at Indian Head, Sask. and Brandon Man. The samples consist of oats, spring wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn (for ensilage only) and potatoes. The quality of oats sent is 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn, peas and potatoes weigh 3 lbs. each. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distributing:— Oats.—Banner, Danish Island, Wide-Awake, White Giant Thousand Dollar, Improved Ligowo, All white varieties. Wheat.—Red varieties Red fire (beardless) Chelsea, marquis, Stanley and Percy (early beardless), Preston, Huron and Pringle's Champion (early beardless). White varieties, White fire (beardless), Bob's (early beardless). Barley.—Six-rowsed.—Mansury, Odessa, and Mansfield. Two-rowsed.—Invincible and Constan Thrope. Field Pear.—Arthur and Golden Vine. Indian Corn (for ensilage).—Early sorts Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow's; later varieties, Selected Learning, Early Mastodon and White Cap Yellow Dent. Potatoes.—Early varieties, Rochester Rose, and Irish Obbliter. Medium to late varieties, Carman No. 1, Money Maker, Gold Coin and Do-ley. The later varieties are as a rule more productive than the earlier kind. Only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn or potatoes. Lists of names from one individual, or application for more than one sample for one household, cannot be entertained. The samples will be sent free of charge through the mail. Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa and may be sent in any form from the 1st of December to the 15th of February, after which the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Applicants should mention the variety they prefer, with a second sort as an alternative. Applications will be filled in the order in which they are received, so long as the supply of seed lasts. Farmers are advised to apply early to avoid the possible disappointment. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes should bear in mind that the corn is not usually distributed until April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed until danger from frost in transit is over. No postage is required on mail matter addressed to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

WM. SAUNDERS, Director of Experimental Farms, Gold Galore.

Advices of the 25th, ult., from Fort William Ont. Say.—That the wealth of the Klondike will look small in comparison to the gold that will ultimately be taken out of the Stewart is the statement made by ex-Governor Ogilvie, of the Yukon, who has returned from a season's work in the north. Many a prospector, says Mr. Ogilvie, who has failed to make good on the Klondike during the summer makes tracks for the Stewart River in the Fall and picks out enough from the benches of that stream to grubstake him for the winter. He cites many instances in which miners have cleaned up several thousands of dollars in a short time with the most primitive implements. The Stewart River country might have been recognized before now as a bonanza, according to the ex-commissioner, but the rush to the Klondike commenced just as the district was being prospected. There are a few prospectors along the tributaries but the country is mountainous and difficult of access, owing to bogs and heavy timber in some parts. The first dredge to be operated on the Stewart was erected this season by the company of which Mr. Ogilvie is the managing director, but it was able to run for only about a month.

Wolves Thick in Ontario.

Mr. Thomas Garvin, of Hull, had a thrilling adventure recently with a pack of wolves near Baskatong. Mr. Garvin is a book-keeper in one of the lumber camps of the Gilmour and Hughson Company, about seven miles to the north of Baskatong Lake on the Upper Gatineau. It appears he was travelling through the bush alone and suddenly became aware that he was being pursued by a pack of eight wolves. He awaited their approach, and shot the two leader-

dead. The others became frightened and escaped into the bush. Mrs. Garvin received a letter from her husband recently in which he stated he had never seen the wolves so thick and daring as this Fall. The men employed in the camp had to be on the look-out for them, even while at work.

Awful Mine Disaster.

An awful mining disaster has occurred in Pennsylvania, at Marianna mine one hundred and thirty-eight miners are entombed as the result of explosion and there is absolutely no hope of rescuing anyone alive. Worse still, uncertainty prevails regarding the accurate number of victims which is possibly larger than is above mentioned. The first rescuing party reached the working section of the mine and found the bodies scattered about the floor badly mutilated by the explosion, though the men were probably suffocated by the deadly vapors following the explosion. Twenty-five bodies all but two horribly mutilated, and a number of dismembered bodies were taken from the mine Sunday night, the day after the explosion occurred. The death list will reach 138 men. Officials of the company, who said Saturday that not over 125 men had been killed, admitted that 138 went down the shaft to work. According to miners familiar with the number generally employed in the mine, the death list will exceed the company's estimate by at least fifty. It is possible the exact number killed will never be known. In the bodies recovered Sunday night arms, legs or heads were missing from some, and the trunks of others were burned, bruised and out.

DIED

At Amherst, N. S., on the 26th of Nov., as the result of an accident Joseph A. McIsaac, son of Neil and Margaret McIsaac Charlottetown. B. I. P.

At North Battleford, Sask., Nov. 18th, Howard S. McDonald, fourth son of the late Peter B. McDonald, of Charlottetown, aged twenty-nine years.



Price \$2.50 Amherst Boots

Are the Farmer's friends.

Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, insoles and heels. They stand up and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud, slush and wet.

Men's Amherst Boots, \$1.00 to \$2.75 Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75 Boys' " " 1.50 to 2.00 Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35 Children's " " 1.00

Alley & Co.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1909, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty second day of July, A. D. 1888, and made between Michael Macdonald, of Blomfield Point, in Lot or Township number thirty six, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, of the one part, and Frederick Peters, trustee for Susan Cummins, of the other part. All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in Township number thirty six, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: by a line commencing at a stake fixed on the South side of Bedford Bay and running thence south seventy degrees east one hundred and one chains; thence by a line parallel to the shore of the Bay running northwardly four chains and seventy-five links; thence north seventy-one degrees west to the said shore, and thence southwardly along the shore to the place of commencement, containing forty-seven acres of land, a little more or less, and known and distinguished as Farm Lot number twenty-one, as the same is described and delineated in a deed of conveyance dated the twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1886, from the commissioner of Public Lands to the said Michael Macdonald. If the said property is not sold at the time and place aforesaid, the same shall thereafter be sold by private sale. For further particulars apply to the office of Mathieson, Macdonald & Stewart, Solicitors, Charlottetown. Dated this first day of December, A. D. 1908. FREDERICK PETERS, Mortgagee.

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The shell is cut and manufactured by experts. Only the very best trimmings obtainable being used. While for the furs, well—they're A. 1.

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Black Beaver, size 34-36, Mannot lining, Austrian Sable Collar \$44.00
Black Beaver, size 36-38, Squirrel Belly lining, Mannot Collar \$50.00
D. B. Blue Beaver, size 38, Hampster lining, Columbia Sable Collar \$63.00
D. B. Green Beaver, size 36, Hampster lining, Oriental Mink Collar \$68.00
D. B. Blue Beaver, size 38, Squirrel Belly lining, Blue Lynx Collar \$85.00

Ladies' Fur Jackets.

- Astrachan, size 38-40, good length \$35.00
Coon, size 38, good length \$39.00
Astrachan, size 42, splendid quality \$40.00
" " " 40 " " \$45.00
" " " 36-38, the very best \$50.00
Bokharon Lamb, size 36, the very best \$65.00
Muskrat Coat, size 36, the newest idea, 24 in. long \$65.00
" " " 38, 34 in. long \$75.00

When you come to town, if you have any idea at all of buying a fur garment this year, we would be pleased to have you come in and look at our stock.

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