

**THE HERALD**

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scriptions.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Political Close Season.

Ministers Abroad but Ap-  
pointments Continue.

Transcontinental Railway a  
Home for Lost Politicians

—The Northwest Census

—Ballot Pluggers lost in

the Home of the Rabbitskin

Pays—Still in Government

Skint—Mr. Oliver's

Conviction—Mr. Oliver's

Tour and His Problems—

Apologies Due to Lord

Strathcona—Sir Wilfrid

said High Commissioner

Made the Deal—When as

a Matter of Fact Lord

Strathcona Condemned it

from beginning—Preston

Belongs of Old to Sir

Richard.

Yukon, Concession Again.

Holders Say that they are

Turned Out to Make

Room for those with a Pull

—Lord's Day Act Mis-

printed—Engineer and De-

puty Minister—Former

Would not Accept a Bribe

Later Held it to be a Private

Matter.

OTTAWA, August 4th, 1906.

This is an off time in politics at the Capital. The Ministers are all away but two or three and these are confining themselves pretty closely to departmental details. Still the machinery has been sufficiently active to make a few appointments and to consider others. For example Mr Savard, former Liberal member for Chicomini, has been comfortably provided for with an \$1,800 office in the Transcontinental Railway Commission. Some day an exploration of this Commission may be made when it will be discovered that a great many lost and strayed party campaigners and heeled have been concealed about the premises. If any conspicuous party worker, who has not much to do at home between elections has been missed the chances are decidedly in favor of finding him either in the head office of the Transcontinental or scattered along the line somewhere between Moncton and Winnipeg.

THE LOST IMMIGRANTS.

Returns are coming in slowly from the census of Manitoba and the Northwest which is now being taken. So far as Commissioner Blue has received figures they do not bear out the sanguine claims of the localities enumerated. The rural districts are yet to be heard from, and unless they make a better return than the cities and towns, there will be some difficulty in explaining what has become of the immigrants whom the Department of the Interior has been counting as they came in, and for whom the nation has been paying five dollars per head. Still the figures show a very large and rapid increase and are by no means disappointing to those who have not been deceived by immigration returns.

MOBERLEY LOST IN THE RABBITSKIN COUNTRY.

At last accounts the Mounted police officers, supposed to have been sent in hot haste to bring back to Prince Albert H. P. Moberley, who was engaged to work with the census staff, have not yet reported their man. It must not be forgotten that Mr Moberley is an expert election manager. He was sent last year with two or three others to the country far north of Prince Albert to hold a provincial poll. After going a day's journey into the wilderness they held a poll all by themselves, inventing names of electors, filling the ballot box with ballots, and the poll book with the names which they had created. It was a unanimous election party, and they brought back a return of over two hundred votes for the Government candidate and none at all for the Opposition. The favorite name forged by the re-

turning officers was Rabbitskin. About fifteen votes for the Government were polled by the Rabbitskin family.

PLOT AND SEQUEL.

A first the scheme worked very well. The Government candidate had been defeated in the town and neighboring settlements. Only the Rabbitskin votes saved him. But after he was declared elected and the truth came out, he thought it well to resign. Mr Moberley and his colleagues were prosecuted. Though they had the assistance of the local agent of the Department of Justice to defend them they were convicted. It is true that the penalty did not trouble them severely as it was understood that the fines were paid out of the party funds.

Mr Moberley was not conspicuously heard from afterward until it was learned that he had been employed and the chief culprit was released on suspended sentence as a government assistant in taking the census in this same Rabbitskin district. When the matter was brought to Mr Fisher's attention he indignantly repudiated the responsibility and promised to have Moberley dismissed if he had been engaged. Meanwhile that gentleman had set out for the far north. Now after three weeks he is still supposed to be in government pay. It will go hard with him if he cannot keep a day or two ahead of the notice to quit.

MR OLIVER ABROAD.

Mr Oliver has gone with his family to Europe to re-organize the immigration business on that continent. Having unloaded Mr Preston on Sir Richard Cartwright, and given the North Atlantic Trading Co. notice that their bonus will be discontinued it becomes Mr Oliver's duty to make other arrangements. First of all he ought to have understanding with Lord Strathcona. The High Commissioner has certainly good ground to demand a large assortment of apologies from the Minister of the Interior for the slanderous statement made in 1905 and this year that he was responsible for the North Atlantic Trading Company contract.

One year ago Mr Foster was condemning this contract in the House and mentioned Mr Preston as the man who made it. Mr Oliver interrupted saying "I beg the Honorable gentleman's pardon. If he would change the name to Lord Strathcona. And Sir Wilfrid Laurier speaking on the same day (July 13, 05) "I now come to the practical side of this contract. It was first introduced by Lord Strathcona and was then continued by Mr Preston on the terms agreed to by Lord Strathcona."

SLANDERING LORD STRATHCONA.

This attempt to drag Lord Strathcona into the deal is altogether gratuitous and unjust. The Government has in its possession letters from Lord Strathcona which proved that he was not the originator nor even an approving party to the original agreement. The High Commissioner wrote to Mr Sifton in November 1899, at that time the agreement was made. This letter outlined what had been done stating that Lord Strathcona had received an adverse opinion from the law officers of the government, and that at his suggestion the agreement had taken the form of an exchange of letters rather than a formal contract. Lord Strathcona evidently did not approve of the deal but loyally set to work to remove as far as possible the unsatisfactory features and as an officer of the government to work out the scheme the best way he could. He said in his letter that Mr Preston claimed to have considered the matter from all points of view and he hoped that the future might justify his expectations. At the same time Lord Strathcona pointed out that the work done in the past was not beginning to give good results and there was sure to be a large increase in emigration from the continent without such a deal.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S ABJECTIONS.

Writing this year to Sir Wilfrid Laurier Lord Strathcona states that the proposal accepted by Mr Preston had been informally made to him on previous occasions and had not been entertained. His Lordship adds: "It is only proper to add that the suggestions never commended themselves to my better judgment but it was urged upon me so strongly that a trial might be given to the scheme and it was received with so much favor by the Department of the Interior, that I did not feel justified in the circumstances in withholding such assistance as I could properly give to carry into effect the declared policy of the Department."

Again, Lord Strathcona says: "While personally I could not approve of the proposed arrange-

ments, I felt it incumbent on me, under the circumstances, to carry out the policy of the government, but at the same time I wish most distinctly to disclaim the direct responsibility attributed to me in the matter."

In another letter Lord Strathcona gives some of the reasons he had for not favoring the contract. He said that the contractors would get the advantage "without any great expense or effort to themselves of the movement which was bound shortly to take place as the result of our continuous educational work with the various agencies of the continent."

To-day Lord Strathcona expresses the opinion "that the immigration which has taken place would have been at least as large under ordinary circumstances under the arrangement prior to 1899."

AND LORD STRATHCONA WAS RIGHT.

As Mr. Oliver has cancelled the agreement while it had yet many years to run Lord Strathcona may claim that his opinion has been justified. He certainly can protest against the unfair use of his name to defend a vicious arrangement which has cost the country a third of a million dollars and involved the Department in serious scandals.

It will perhaps not be necessary for Mr. Oliver to discuss with Lord Strathcona any statement made by Mr. Preston on the stand which the High Commissioner has flatly and abruptly contradicted. Mr. Oliver can leave the defence of Mr. Preston to Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Sifton.

CARTWRIGHT, PRESTON AND COOK.

In this connection it may be recalled that Mr. Preston was one of the parties implicated in the charge made by Mr. H. H. Cook in 1901, that he had been asked to pay \$10,000 for a senatorship. In the Senate investigation on that matter a letter was read from Mr. Preston to Mr. Cook asking the latter for a private interview to discuss a matter of great importance to Mr. Cook himself. What happened in that interview can only be learned from the testimony of the two parties. Mr. Cook swore that Mr. Preston told him he could have the senatorship by paying \$10,000, and could not get it without. Mr. Preston made denial. A clerk of Mr. Cook swore that he heard Mr. Preston accept Mr. Cook as "Mr. Senator." He did not hear the rest of the conversation but immediately after the conversation when Preston had gone away Mr. Cook came to the outer office in great indignation and told the clerk that Preston had demanded \$10,000 from him to pay for a senatorship. Mr. Cook did not pay the \$10,000 and was not made a senator.

Mr. Preston was then Legislative Librarian at Toronto, but he testified that he had discussed the question of Mr. Cook's appointment with Sir Richard Cartwright at Ottawa and had never gone to Ottawa without calling upon Sir Richard. It seems therefore quite fitting that he should now become a member of Sir Richard's department.

A YUKON TROUBLE.

Mr. Oliver while in England will hear some unpleasant remarks about his cancellation of licenses and concessions held by British capitalists operating in the Yukon. One Klondike Company which claims to have invested a great deal of money in that district, and to have carried out all the conditions of the contract has been ordered out. The concessionaires claim that the action has been due to a rival concern, which has a long pull and a strong pull with the Department of the Interior. Much attention is given to this charge in British financial circles.

A DRY RAIN MAKER.

Speaking of the Yukon, Rain-maker Hatfield appears to be a failure so far as the Yukon miners are concerned. He is all right on his own account because the Government pays him for his time and expenses. That is to say he is paid by the Yukon Council, a majority of which is appointed by the government at Ottawa which receives its supplies from the Federal Treasury, and whose action is subject to approval or veto from Ottawa. Mr Hatfield was to have \$10,000 if he brought rain, and was to be paid for his trouble and expense whether he brought rain or not. He has been operating on some dome among the creeks for two or three months, but at last accounts had not carried out his promise to provide the miners with all the water needed for their operations.

TRIBULATIONS OF THE LORD'S DAY ACT.

The Lord's Day Act had many

contributions when it was before the House but its troubles were not over when Parliament rose. So many were the amendments proposed in the two Houses, so rapid and varied and so picturesque the changes of base on the part of Mr. Aylesworth, minister in charge, that the officers making the record were not able to keep the pace. When the Bill was officially printed and given out it was all wrong. Express companies forbidden to do Sunday business by the Bill as it passed, were permitted by the Act as was printed. By the law as it was passed no prosecution could be begun without leave of the Attorney General of the Province or in any case sixty days after the offense was committed. By the Act as printed prosecution might be begun after sixty days if the Attorney General said so and before sixty days whether he consented or not. The consequence is that a new printing has taken place and the first issue has been officially condemned.

AN HONEST ENGINEER.

Engineer Rainboth, who gave startling evidence in the Public Accounts Committee concerning grafting operations in supplying the survey parties engaged in the Georgian Bay survey, has been engaged to work with the International Boundary Commission. This officer came out of the investigation with great credit. He showed that he did his best to prevent the payment of excessive prices for horses, sleighs and robes. He made strong representations to his immediate superior and even carried the case to the Deputy Minister through he did it without success.

A PRIVATE BRIBE.

The offer of a \$100,000 skin coat to this engineer with a receipted invoice, from the man whose claim was pending, only made Mr. Rainboth more firm. He returned the goods and told the Deputy Minister of the attempted bribe. The strange part of this affair was the indifference of Deputy Minister Gobeil who told the Public Accounts Committee that this seemed to be a private matter with which he had no call to interfere. One would like to know how many other private matters of this kind occur in the settlement of public accounts in the Marine Department.

Japan has placed Canada on the list of countries for favored-nation treatment in the matter of trade tariff. This must be regarded as very fortunate, especially in view of the fact that Japanese tariff is likely soon to be largely increased. But that Canada has not been on the favored-nation list of Japan, along with Great Britain and the United States, for the past seven years, has been due entirely to the fault of the Laurier Government. The treaty was made between Great Britain and Japan in 1899, with an offer that any British colony could come in. This offer the Laurier Government refused to accept. The United States, however, accepted the like offer, and for some seven years have been doing a large and increasing trade with Japan, while Canada has been practically excluded from the Japanese market. After seven years the Laurier Government has accepted an offer which it might far better have accepted when first made. During the past seven years our neighbors have so established their trade in the Japanese markets, that Canada will now have hard work to gain a footing there.—Halifax Herald.

Sir Charles River Wilson is reported as recently saying:—

"It is childish to bring up the port of Portland in discussing the future Grand Trunk Pacific. We are under obligations to carry the trade of the Canadian Northwest through Canadian ports and the great bulk will come over the east coast lines and find their terminal exits at Quebec in the summer, St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., in the winter, and if we do not carry out our obligations with the Government and also consider the heavy lease we are under, we would be only doing ourselves an injury. We mean to be loyal to the Government and our obligations, and do all in our power to advance the eastern sections as well as the western sections of the Grand Trunk Pacific, in keeping with our contract, and all insinuations to the contrary are founded on unwarrantable presumption."

Maritime Province people will hope that the foregoing is true and that Sir Charles will see that it is carried out in good faith, but it is also quite certain that it cannot be carried out in good faith except by a breacher of faith with the shareholders of the Grand Trunk, for at the meeting of those shareholders in London some two or three years ago, Sir Charles Wilson and Mr. Haye assured them that the Grand Trunk must get into the West in order to maintain the Grand Trunk dividends, and that the purpose of a new move to promote the Grand Trunk Pacific was "to tie up the trade of the West to the Grand Trunk System." Either Sir Char-

les has been misreported in his Quebec interview, or he is deceiving Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, or he is planning to break faith with Grand Trunk shareholders, and this last is far from likely.—Halifax Herald.

New Locomotives For Grand Trunk.

The Grand Trunk Railway System has recently purchased a number of new ten-wheeled engines for passenger service from the Locomotive & Machine Locomotive Co., Montreal, and the American Locomotive Co., of Schenectady, ten engines being built at Longue Pointe and ten at Schenectady.

These engines will be distributed to different divisions of the system.

They are built after the standard type used on this road, but have simple cylinders 19 in. diameter x 26 in. stroke, with driving wheels 27 in. diameter, boiler pressure 210 lbs. per square inch, tender tank capacity 6,000 U. S. gallons. The weight of engines loaded is 155,000 lbs. So far these engines have given excellent service, being placed on trains making very fast time. These engines are quickly becoming popular with the men on the road, as they will handle an ordinary sized passenger train without any difficulty and keep time.

At Shawinigan in the Province of Quebec a few days ago, three youths were drowned. One of them got beyond his depth and the two others went to his assistance. None of them could swim and the consequence was that all three were drowned.

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Ch'town, P. E. I., July 11th, 1906.

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On various lines of seasonable goods from the new Mantle Department.

Linen Suits, \$6.50 now \$4.25

Tailored in New York and designed from the very latest fashions. These linen suits are very well and stylish. We have but five suits left and these five we offer at more than a third off to clear. New York Suits in Union Butchers Linen very prettily made. Coat in pony style—latest style skirt, perfect fitting and full proportioned. Regular \$6.50 now \$4.25

Tourist Coats \$9.90 now \$7.50.

The most stylish coat of the season at a snap! Now, just when wanted with the approach of fall, we were fortunate to secure these for our customers. The lot, ten in all, were shown by the Britannia Manufacturing Co. at our Demonstration last week. They were offered us at a discount and in accepting them secured a saving for our customers of one fifth on the season's neatest garments.

Ten only of the Britannia Manufacturing Co's newest Tourist Coat, advance fall styles, three quarter length, made in Empire style with pleated back. Light tweed and homespun effects. Hewson goods. Regular price \$9.00. Special bargain price \$7.50

Covert Coats Half Price.

Eighty only of the Spring Corset fitting Covert Coats still remain. HALF PRICE to sell every one quickly. Elegant garments every one.

The celebrated "Norway" make from New York models latest spring style corset fitting coats of fine durable corvet cloth. A splendid suit coat for fall wear. The best made and best fitting garment made in Canada. Regular \$10.25 to \$10.75. To clear, a bargain at Half Price

Tea Gowns, \$6.75 now \$5.50

The only Cardinal Cashmere Tea Gowns of fine quality, perfectly made with deep 18 inch flounce shirring over shoulder and under arm and trimmed satin ribbon to match. Regular \$6.75, special at \$5.50

Parasols 1-3 Off.

A dozen charming parasols in the season's newest and prettiest effects—brocade silks, plain and embroidered lines. Regular \$1.50 to \$3.75. Special price now 1-3 Off

Pretty Wash Collars, 3 for 25 cents.

Various pretty designs in pretty embroidered "Duchesse" Wash Collars, secured at a saving. Yours at 3 for 25 cents.

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Dainty little articles for children three to seven years, ready to slip on—another saving on mother's time and trouble. These are extra value and should be seen to be appreciated.

Pinafores of fine White Lawn well made and carefully finished, prettily trimmed with Hamburg at yoke and sleeves. For children from three to seven years. Special advertised price 29c.

Post Free to any Address.

We will mail any number of these Pinafores post paid on receipt of price. Money will be refunded if not more than satisfactory.

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