

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1910. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor

It has been discovered says the St. John Standard that the four London journals which are the most violent in their protest against the tariff reform or Chamberlain policy are all owned by the Cadbury family of Birmingham. The Cadburys are manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate products and have made a great fortune in the business. Now the so-called free trade system of Britain makes an exception of cocoa. The article pays an import duty of one penny a pound when manufactured and two pence when manufactured.

"In his western tour Sir Wilfrid Laurier will probably find it necessary to give some attention to the Fielding testimonial, and perhaps also to the gifts that the Premier himself has received. It will not be enough to say that Sir Wilfrid and the Minister of Finance are above reproach. What right have ministers above reproach to accept gifts when they themselves have said that the acceptance of gifts is immoral? Has a man above reproach a special privilege of doing immoral things? It is not enough to say that Mr. Fielding has never plundered the treasury or sold his influence and therefore is poor. Can the Premier tell the people of Brandon that his colleagues belong to two classes, those who are honest and remain poor, and those who are corrupt and have got rich, and that those who do not steal are entitled to have the loss by this neglect made up to them? The doctrine proclaimed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright has never been repudiated in language by either of them. This doctrine declares: That the acceptance of a gift by a minister violates the laws of political morality. That no minister has a right to take gifts. That a minister who accepts a gift without making public the names of the givers is conscious of his offence and has added to the wrong. That such concealment is evidence of a guilty purpose. Sir Wilfrid has nevertheless expressed approval of the present of \$125,000 to Mr. Fielding. There are substantial reasons why the Premier could do nothing else. But what reasons will he give to western people?" —St. John Standard.

Mr. Clifford Sifton M. P. for Brandon and former Minister of the Interior in the Laurier Government, is chairman of the commission appointed by Parliament for the conservation of the resources of the Dominion. At a recent gathering at Toronto, Mr. Sifton, as chairman of this conservation commission, made the chief address. In the course of his speech he made some interesting references to the Long Sault Dam proposition. This is the scheme promoted in Parliament by Mr. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works. The project was very strongly opposed in the House of Commons by members on both sides; but so persistently did Mr. Pugsley push the bill, that he kept the House up all night, rather than give up his pet scheme. Referring to this matter, Mr. Sifton said: "The proposition to dam the St. Lawrence meant the transference of nearly all the power

to the United States side of the river, and the commission had felt that it was in duty bound to pour in a broadside against it." Continuing his references to the affair, Mr. Sifton said that the commission had been confronted with "an epidemic of water-power legislation," and added that in order to defeat the Niagara power project, in which Mr. Pugsley took such a deep interest, "it was found necessary to club political friend and foe with absolute impartiality, not a pleasant thing to do." However unpleasant Mr. Sifton may have found the clubbing; he would be obliged to admit that only two members of his own party took part in the operation at the famous all night session. The club was vigorously used by the Conservatives, and the heads upon which the weapon

fell with greatest force were those of Mr. Pardee, chief Liberal whip, and Mr. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works. These men had used their powers of persuasion and of promotion, together with their personal influence and that of their official position to keep the party in line for the measure. Mr. Emmerson, one of the Liberal members, assisting in the club-swinging, said that the promoters were prepared to spend vast sums of money to influence the right persons. No doubt Mr. Emmerson knew whereof he spoke, as he is quite well acquainted with the record of Mr. Pugsley. Mr. Sifton's final reference to the scheme was in these words: "Public opinion was with us. It is perhaps too much to say the project is dead, but it got a severe paralytic stroke. And we want the vigilant attention of press and public if it ever reappears."

The Federal Ministers.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier intends to make a vaudeville tour of the western provinces this summer, and will take with him a company of well known political artists, comedians and acrobats to amuse the electorate of that land of promise. It is easy to imagine with what roars of acclaim the man will be welcomed who permitted the Saskatchewan Valley land steal to be perpetrated. What thunders of applause will greet the telling of how the poor St. Peter's Indians were robbed of their reserve near Selkirk, and their lands worth from \$20 to \$25 an acre sold to speculators and political friends of the government for an average of less than \$5. How these westerners will cheer the man who sat idly by and permitted such transactions as the Robbins grazing lease to go through, and who winked at the alienation of the assets of Canada and put into practice the policy of the land for the speculator and not the settler. Sir Wilfrid Laurier should tell the shrewd farmers whose support he is seeking of the neglect of their interests by his own Minister of Agriculture, who spends his time devising chicken fattening devices instead of inaugurating a progressive and modern policy for the benefit of those who till the soil. The Premier should have a great deal to tell the west, and if the west is true to itself the airy platitudes of the chief of the Liberal wigwam will be taken with the proverbial grain of salt. The three comedians who will accompany the chief player in the comedy of government are stars in their respective roles. Hon. George P. Graham, minister of railways, recently proved that he was a jester of no mean order by declaring that this year the Intercolonial would show a real surplus. There has been method always even in Mr. Graham's political madness for

did he not throw the Liberal party of Ontario overboard in its darkest days after the Whitney cyclone had swept the Ross government into oblivion, and seek a haven of rest in the federal arena? Then there is Mr. E. M. Macdonald, he of unenviable notoriety as the leading counsel for the defence of the government in any charge levelled against it. Mr. Macdonald was a leading player in the Lumsden farce enquiry and his efforts to prevent the truth leaking out concerning the graft of the National Transcontinental entitle him to join the little band of wandering minstrels who will tour the prairies singing the halting refrains of Laurierism. Last but not least in this all star troupe comes Mr. F. F. Pardee chief government whip, and member for West Lambton. It was Mr. Pardee who tried to force through parliament a bill which if it had been accepted in its original form would have given a foreign corporation power to dam the St. Lawrence at the Long Sault

among whom not a single whisper arose, the gun carriage that bore the King's body, moved to the strains of funeral marches, the tolling of bells and the booming of minute guns, very different from many another day when Edward in the glory of his reign, went to see the people and be acclaimed. At Westminster Hall the widowed Queen going to spend a last few minutes by the body of the King, was assisted from her carriage by the German emperor, upon whom the loss of his royal uncle has lain heavily. The emperor kissed the hand and cheek of Alexandra and passed her to her son, King George. Here the Queen Mother, glancing up caught sight of the King's charger, waiting to follow his master to the bier, and near at hand the King's favorite dog led by a gillie, and she faltered, gripping the arm of the king and gazing upon the animals Edward loved so well. Then she entered the hall with King George, Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught, there to offer a silent prayer and watch the removal of the coffin to the gun carriage. The order of precedence in the procession was governed by kinship as related to the position of the sovereigns. The special envoys of the United States and France occupied the eighth carriage.

There should be a muzzling order for cabinet ministers of the Pugsley type. The Minister of Public Works has been telling the people of St. John that no matter what it costs, the Canadian navy will be built in Canada. No one will gain say the fact that if it is all possible the navy should be built by Canadian workmen in our own shipyards, but no one is so simple as to follow Mr. Pugsley in his extravagant assertion that the ships should be built here even if the cost is double that of British construction and workmanship. Neither does Mr. Fielding agree with Mr. Pugsley in his extravagant statements. Just before the session closed the Minister of Finance stated from his seat in the House that he would prefer to have the ships built in Canada and would be willing to pay a moderate increase in price to secure this. Mr. Fielding would not however subscribe to the doctrine that they should be built in Canada "at any cost." There is the difference between Mr. Pugsley and the Minister of Finance. The former at the head of the chief spending department of the government is so accustomed to wasting the money of the people for public works where they will do the most good to the Liberal party, that the question of expense does not concern him at all. On the other hand Mr. Fielding who controls the purse strings says "I would not under any circumstance subscribe to the doctrine that these ships shall be built in Canada at any cost." These Liberals do not seem to be able to think alike on any question and the spectacle is rather a pitiable one.

Funeral of Edward the Peacemaker.

Sovereigns and representatives of the powers of all the world paid last tribute to England's great monarch, Edward VII, whose body now rests in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor Castle, where the bones of Edward IV, the sixth and eighth Henrys and the four Georges, and William IV, are entombed. Bright sunshine on Friday followed a night of thunderstorms that swept the city of London and soaked the funeral decorations of royal purple, the half-masted flags and the wreaths of evergreens and flowers that hung along the line of march, but had no deterrent effect on the thousands who from midnight until dawn sought points of vantage from which to watch the passing of the cortege. London's millions filled the streets and open places, as they have never before filled them, either at a funeral or a festival. All the pageantry that marked the burial of Victoria was naught when compared with the magnificence of Friday's spectacle, which though it passed through a multitude of housed people, reverently bent, was splendid in its accompaniment of gilded coaches, brilliant uniforms and decorations.

Far surpassing the ceremony attending the removal of the King's body from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall, the procession Friday included nine

sovereigns, the former president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt who alone was unarrayed in uniform, the heirs to several thrones, the members of the Royal Family, field marshals, generals and admirals, whose names are synonymous with British achievements in war, detachments of troops of all the British arms and representatives of foreign armies and navies in varied uniforms, a solid phalanx of glittering soldiers. The lines of red coated soldiery were drawn as on that other great occasion of England's mourning nine years ago, with arms reversed and regimental flags dipped to the ground. The vast throngs along the streets were massed so tight that those once caught found it impossible to move.

The great viewing stands, covered with mourning emblems, were banked high with people, balconies and windows were crowded, the rooftops black. And through the throngs, from among whom not a single whisper arose, the gun carriage that bore the King's body, moved to the strains of funeral marches, the tolling of bells and the booming of minute guns, very different from many another day when Edward in the glory of his reign, went to see the people and be acclaimed. At Westminster Hall the widowed Queen going to spend a last few minutes by the body of the King, was assisted from her carriage by the German emperor, upon whom the loss of his royal uncle has lain heavily. The emperor kissed the hand and cheek of Alexandra and passed her to her son, King George. Here the Queen Mother, glancing up caught sight of the King's charger, waiting to follow his master to the bier, and near at hand the King's favorite dog led by a gillie, and she faltered, gripping the arm of the king and gazing upon the animals Edward loved so well. Then she entered the hall with King George, Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught, there to offer a silent prayer and watch the removal of the coffin to the gun carriage. The order of precedence in the procession was governed by kinship as related to the position of the sovereigns. The special envoys of the United States and France occupied the eighth carriage.

From Paddington station the royal train carried the coffin and mourners to Windsor. It was a bitter winter day when the body of Queen Victoria was born up the hill to the Mediaeval chapel of St. George's. Friday the castle gates at Windsor opened to receive the casket of the seventh Edward, with the green of an English spring on the trees, and grass within the massive walls. The gray towers and battlements over which the Union Jack was flying at half mast never appeared more impressive. In the streets below was a seething mass of people in black with a lane kept open by two solid lines of soldiers for the cortege to pass through. When the royal train arrived at the station the body of the monarch was again placed on a gun carriage, and the procession was reformed with the addition of the Ambassadors, Ministers and other representatives of foreign states. Thus it passed through the purple draped streets to the castle and into St. George's Chapel. From the railway station to the chapel the gun carriage was drawn by a squad of bluejackets. Immediately behind walked the King wearing the uniform of a general and sash the Garter, with the German Emperor on his right and the late King's brother, the Duke of Connaught on his left. The clergy, who were to conduct the service, were in the chapel when the cortege arrived. They were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of Winchester and Oxford, and the Dean of Windsor, the three latter respectively, the Prelate, Chancellor and Registrar of the Garter. The casket was placed on a purple catafalque before the altar which was fairly buried in floral pieces. As the minute guns boomed and bells tolled the casket borne on the shoulders of the Grenadier Guards was placed on the catafalque. Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward took positions at the right of the catafalque. King George as the chief mourner stood at the head of the casket. His Majesty's body guard of gentlemen of arms stood at the left of the bier with axes reversed. The funeral party filled the edifice and overflowed into the Price Consort's chapel to the south.

Appropriate memorial services

were held all over the Empire. In every city and town in Canada and very generally throughout the United States, solemn memorial services were held for Edward the peacemaker.

In Charlottetown, the day was observed as a holiday. A grand parade of the Military and fraternal societies took between ten and eleven o'clock and memorial services were held in the different churches. In the evening sixty-eight minute guns were fired from a battery specially arranged at Victoria Park. The last gun was fired at sunset. The firing was accompanied by the tolling of bells and appropriate solemn music by the band.

A unique tribute was paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the memory of the dead king on the day of his funeral. When it was three o'clock at Montreal on Friday afternoon, work on the entire Canadian Pacific system from coast to coast was stopped for three minutes. All trains, on every part of the line stood still for the three minutes. Cessation of all work also took place on the Ottawa street railway and in several other places.

King George has commenced a reign with clemency, by granting the remission of short sentences and the reduction of others throughout the Kingdom,—these including the Army and Navy. He has also issued a touching letter expressing his grateful appreciation of the affection and loving devotion of the Nation as shown in the face of sorrow so sudden and unlooked for that it might well have been overwhelming.

Mortgage Sale.

Land Near Pisquid Station.

To be sold by public Auction, on Friday the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County: All that parcel of land situated lying and being in the Parish of Pisquid, and in the County of Queen's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the shore of Pisquid River, on the east side thereof at the northwest angle or corner of Ronald McDonald's farm; thence east along the northern boundary of Ronald McDonald's farm to the main Road or highway leading towards Mount Stewart; thence westerly along said Road for the distance of eight chains and eighty-eight links; thence south seventy-six degrees west to said river; and from thence southwardly along said river to the place of commencement, being part of Township Number Thirty-seven, containing by estimation eight acres of land, a little more or less.

Also all that other piece of land situated lying and being in the front of said Ronald McDonald's farm, and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the shore of Pisquid River at the south side of the New Bridge and running thence south until it strikes the Red Spring Creek; thence east to the Spring; thence south three chains; thence east until it strikes Henry Curley's line; thence west along the line of said Henry Curley's farm to the place of commencement, excepting and reserving thereout two pieces of land part of the above described premises, and containing three quarters of an acre of land a little more or less, and as the same are more fully described in a Deed of Conveyance from the said Patrick Murray and Grace Murray, his wife, to Thomas A.worthy, bearing date the twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1905, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds on the fourth day of October, A. D. 1907, in Liber 40, folio 702, Queen's County Book, also excepting and reserving thereout all that parcel of land, part of the above described premises, and containing four and one half acres of land a little more or less, and as the same are more fully described in a Deed of Conveyance from the said Patrick Murray and Grace Murray, his wife, to Thomas A.worthy, bearing date the twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1905, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds on the fourth day of October, A. D. 1907, in Liber 40, folio 700, Queen's County Book.

The above sale will be made pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1902, and made between the said Patrick Murray, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, Shomaker, and Grace Murray, his wife, of the first part, and Mary A. Peardon, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, aforesaid, widow, of the other part, which said mortgage was by assignment bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D. 1910, assigned by the said Mary A. Peardon to James H. Reddin, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, Barrister.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, number 60 Great George Street, Charlottetown. Dated this seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1910. JAMES H. REDDIN, Assignee of Mortgage.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Butter (fresh), Calf skins, Ducks per pair, Eggs, Fowls, Flour, Hides, Hay, Mutton, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Pork, Sheep pelts, Turnips, Turkeys, Geese, Hk oats, Fressed hay, Straw.

Miss Ruth Jordan was called to the door of her home at Talladega, Alabama, to see the comet, and immediately fell dead. Physicians give "heart failure" as the cause of her demise. An unknown negro was shown the comet and instantly dropped dead.

C. Lyons & Co.

April 28-41

Far-Sightedness OR Near-Sightedness

Uncorrected by glasses, imposes a severe tax on the eyes, which are needlessly weakened by the strain involved in trying to misuse them. Defects in vision grow, like weeds, without cultivation, and it's dangerous to overlook them. Whatever may be thought of a tax on income, a tax on the sight will never do, as it is apt to leave taxers out of sight. Should you need glasses, better have your eyes tested and fitted at once. You will find our prices quite reasonable.

E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City.

Just Received

New Hat Pins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fobs, Chains, Lockets, Sterling Thimbles, Links, Bracelets, Brooches.

E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square, City.

MEET ME AT

The Always Busy Store

Trimmed HATS.

Now that we are back again into business and selling for cash only, we would like everyone to come in and find out for themselves just what a saving that selling for cash means.

London Trimmed Hats in a number of different patterns and colors

\$2.98 only.

STANLEY'S.

MODERN BUILDING PLANT!

The undersigned intends to establish a quality of Lime at kilns on St. Peter's Road, suitable for building and farming purposes, in barrels or bulk by car load.

C. Lyons & Co.

April 28-41

MONTAGUE BRIDGE

Early in the coming spring, an up-to-date Building Plant for the manufacture

From Concrete

Of all manner of material for building purposes. The building material here manufactured will include brick and all kinds of

Concrete Building Stone,

Monuments, Coffin Vaults, Steps, Drain Tiles, Caps, Lintels, Cellar Walls and Floors, Veranda Columns and Floors, and Veranda Walls of all descriptions; all requirements for Concrete Side-Walks, etc., etc. In connection with the establishment there will be a

Builders' Supply Store

Where the requirements for all kinds of buildings may be obtained. Contracts will be entered into for the erection of Concrete Buildings in any part of the Province. Enquiries regarding buildings and material will receive careful attention and prompt replies.

CHARLES LUND,

Jan. 5, 1910-41

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

Posters

Montague Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

A. J. FRASER, D. D. Aug. 15 1906-3m