

## THE HERALD

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scriptions.

THE revelations in connection with the North Atlantic Trading Company; the Saskatchewan Land Company and the cruise of the Steamer Arctic throw some light on the corrupt manner in which different departments of the Federal Government are conducting the business of the Country and squandering the money of the people. The scandals thus far unearthed reveal but a small instalment of the seething corruption with which all the public departments are honey-combed. Even this limited exposure of these public scandals is secured with the greatest difficulty, as the Government majority blocks the way of investigation in every case and every attempt of the opposition to get at bottom facts is stopped by the votes of the Government members, who hold the balance of power in all committees. Despite the efforts of the Government, however, sufficient information is reaching the public to afford some idea of how millions of the people's money has been scandalously squandered on Government favorites.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th inst., Mr. A. A. McLean exposed some of the scandalous extravagance of the Government in connection with the agency of the Marine Department in Montreal. Among other things he pointed out that between \$13,000 and \$14,000 were spent on the agency there during the year 1904-05. It appears that the six officials of the Department at Montreal have a house rented at the public expense at \$2,830 a year. For the accommodation of the six officials there are twenty-three rooms in this house—fitted out and furnished in regal style—if we are to judge by the prices paid. Some of the prices quoted by Mr. McLean were the following: 1 chair, \$30; 1 chair, \$29.50; 1 chair, \$17.50; 2 chairs at \$17 each; 1 chair at \$16; 3 chairs at \$14 each; 1 chair at \$13.50; 1 chair at \$10.50; 3 chairs at \$10 each; 3 chairs at \$9 each; 4 chairs at \$8 each; 2 chairs at 7.50 each; 3 chairs 7 each; curtains and poles 28; 1 desk \$4; 1 desk \$8; 3 desks at 45 each; 1 desk at 40; 1 table 27.50; 1 table at 35.

A bomb was thrown into the parliamentary camp at St. Petersburg Monday afternoon by a note received by President Mouroumzeff of the lower house, from Peterhoff, which instead of making an appointment for an audience at which he and the deputation could present the address in reply to the speech from the throne, contained the information that Emperor Nicholas would not receive the deputation and that the address must be presented through the ministry of the court. Disconcerted utterly at this unexpected development, the leaders of the majority hastily summoned a caucus of the constitutional democratic deputies. President Mouroumzeff instead of sending the address to Baron Fredericks, minister of the imperial house, immediately issued a call for a meeting of parliament at 11 o'clock at which he will report the occurrence and ask for their further instructions. A most heated meeting is in prospect. The first disposition of the caucus of constitutional democrats which was in session all the afternoon and evening, and at midnight had not been concluded, was to regard the refusal to receive the deputation as a challenge and open effort, which was only answerable by a counter declaration of war.

A RESOLUTION enforcing compulsory voting in Federal elections was adopted by the election committee of the House of Commons a few days ago. Should it become law, it ought to go a long way towards lessening corruption at elections. The resolution declares that any person who does not vote at an election at which he is qualified to vote, shall be disqualified from voting at any similar election for a term of six years. (2) No person, however, shall be disqualified if he has been prevented from voting by illness or any other good or sufficient reason and such person may obtain from a judge of any court of record, upon satisfying such judge, upon oath or affirmation that he had a good and sufficient reason for not

voting, a certificate of in franchise-ment annulling the disqualification. (3) Any person who, while under the provision of this section votes or attempts to vote in any election shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$50 and costs and not more than \$100 and costs and in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months and not less than one month with or without hard labor. Another resolution was passed that anyone who demanded or received money from candidates or their agents, or anyone on the candidates behalf for the use of horses or vehicles or anything else for election purposes is liable to a fine of \$100. The man who hires is at present liable and now the man who is hired to drive, etc., is included.

## Ottawa Weekly Letter.

## CRUISE OF THE ARCTIC

A \$500,000 Expedition.—It Ended in Nothing, but a Prodigious Consumption of Victuals and Drinks.—Hardy Waiters well Protected from the cold.

Government Wharves where no ships come

And where there is no water.—Witnesses who will not testify.—Government approves their silence.—Preston and the North Atlantic Co.

OTTAWA, May 19.

The story of the Arctic is the most striking incident of this week's Parliamentary proceedings. The Arctic is a wooden vessel of 762 tons, made in Germany and bought second hand by the Canadian Government for \$70,000, which was an excellent bargain for the seller. By the time she got to Quebec, her cost was \$80,000. Then the Government spent \$30,000 in repairs, all made without tender, and she was loaded down with an extraordinary assortment of supplies, and sent off on a cruise to northern waters. The Minister of Marine says that she was to have been gone three years, exploring and patrolling Hudson Bay and the Arctic coast of Canada, asserting and protecting Canadian rights against foreign trespassers. Three years ago Mr. Sifton privately informed Mr. Borden that such a cruise was intended, requesting him to secure the silence of his own friends, lest foreigners would know about it in advance. Mr. Sifton explained that it would only be a matter of a few thousand dollars, and so nothing was said about it.

## A TRIP THAT FAILED.

The bill which has come to hand is a good deal over half a million. The Arctic alone has cost \$443,000 with eleven months to hear from. She sailed for Hudson Bay in September 1904 and was back in a year. Nine months of that time she was lying comfortably in a well known harbor just inside Hudson Bay, where Low's expedition had spent a previous winter. All the rest of the time she spent going and coming, except a few days occupied in landing a small force of mounted police at a harbor recommended by Mr. Low, which the Arctic expedition named Prefontaine Harbor, calling the Cape at the entrance Cape Laurier. Beyond this addition to the names on the map the Steamer Arctic accomplished nothing.

## COSTLY BUT USELESS.

She was useless for the purpose. The commander of the expedition reports that he might have got to Churchill if the ship had been any good. Whaling and sealing vessels were passing in and out all summer through waters that the Arctic could not navigate, so after two or three weeks' entertainment she returned, calling at Burwell, where the flag ship Seylla and the Newfoundland government steamer Iona were staying. There was a smoking concert, supper and other social affairs. The Arctic broke her propeller, which was replaced by an old German one, as the spare propeller supplied at Quebec, could not be used because a slot was cut in the wrong place. Her windlass went to pieces, her general unfitness was abundantly demonstrated, and so she came home.

## A PICNIC PARTY.

But the trip was quite a picnic. The ship carried fourteen of the mounted police force, including members of the superintendent's family. Her own crew numbered

thirty-four, mostly officers, stewards, waiters and cooks. There was a historian at \$125 a month, who has written nothing that has come to light, a physician, a photographer, two mates, a purser, a quarter master, two stewards, three waiters, two cooks and one cabin boy. The reason for all these cooks and waiters is apparent when one studies the bill of supplies as given by the auditor-general, remembering that the policemen's requirements were charged to another department. Cigars, tobacco and liquors for the thirty-four men were furnished to the value of \$6,338, or nearly \$200 worth for each man and boy.

## WHAT THEY WORE

Selections from the clothing account, give an idea how sellers of this class of goods exploited the Arctic. For the thirty four men the department bought, 38 uniforms at \$35, \$30 and \$8, 80 suits of pilot cloth at \$19, 80 other suits at \$19, 40 at \$19.80, 40 fur coats at \$30, 40 fur pants at \$32, 40 jackets at \$55.50, 40 leather jackets at \$10.75, 40 more coats at \$15, 40 ulsters at \$14, 40 pants at \$3.50, 80 oil suits at \$2.50, 23 overcoats at \$25. There were 960 pairs of shirts and drawers, 84 more shirts, 84 more drawers, 120 undershirts, 80 pajamas, 120 guernseys, 240 overshirts, and 40 shirts (at \$2.50 each). There were 400 pairs of socks, besides 40 pairs of sleeping socks at \$3.25, and 40 of moose hides at \$4 each. The crew was provided with 40 navy caps at \$2.80 of leather at \$2.50, 40 knitted at \$3, 40 helmets at \$2.75, 40 hoods at \$2.50 with 80 south wester. There were 440 pairs of gloves and mittens, 240 of which were \$4.50 and \$4.75 a pair. One hundred and eleven sleeping bags were purchased, the cheapest at \$25, and the highest at \$225. These goods, amounting to \$118,000 were purchased without tender, though the expedition was planned at least a year before the ship sailed.

## A FEW LUXURIES.

A partial list of the liquor and tobacco bill of the Arctic includes these items:—  
Havana cigars, 500 at 10c.  
Laurier cigars, 4,000 at \$65.  
Toronto cigars, 4,000 at \$35.  
Cigarettes, \$5,000 at \$50.  
Tobacco, extra best, 805 pounds at 95c.  
Tobacco (chewing), 200 pounds at 75c.  
Tobacco, 1,005 pounds at 39c.  
10 Checker boards and checkers \$54.90.  
Playing cards, 17 dozen, at 1.00 to \$3.95 per dozen.  
Pipes, 83 dozen, at \$2.40 to \$4.75 per dozen.  
Pommery wine (champagne), 10 cases, \$320.  
Tobacco, (Navy chewing and smoking) 600 lbs. at 70c.  
Tobacco, (Navy chewing) 144 lbs. at 49c.  
Tobacco, Navy smoking extra, 342 lbs. at 80c.  
Tobacco, Navy cut, 192 lbs at 75c.  
Tobacco, Wigwag, 70 lbs at \$1.  
Tobacco, Poker, 50 lbs at \$1.00.  
Port wine, 5 cases, at \$13.  
Spirits, 42 gal. at \$4.24.  
Old Jamaica rum, 108 gal. at \$4.  
Alcohol, 110 gal. at \$4.50.  
Cognac, 5 cases, at \$12.  
Fine Old Crusted Port, vintage of 1878, 5 cases, at \$12.  
Alcohol, 20 gal. at \$5.  
Faustini Brandy, 5 cases, at \$12.  
Jamaica rum, 5 gal. at \$4.  
Sherry wine, 15 gal. at \$4.  
PUBLIC WORKS SCANDALS.

The ordinary expenditure for Public Works averaged less than two millions before the Laurier Government took office, and for some years afterwards. There was an advance of over a million in the fiscal year 1901, in which the election for 1900 took place. Then it stood at four millions a year, until the year of the last general election in which there was an expenditure of \$8,765,466 or more than double the outlay in any year previous to 1900. On Wednesday of this week Mr. Blain, of Peel, moved an amendment to supply, which led to the exposure of the purposes for which this money is spent. Mr. Blain moved that "This House condemns the expenditure of public money for purposes not contemplated or authorized by Parliament, and especially regrets that any sums voted for construction of public works, should have been expended for purposes not so contemplated or authorized."

## SOME SAMPLES.

Mr. Blain took up three sample enterprises. The first was a wharf at St. Joseph, on Lake Huron. For this \$14,921 has been expended. This structure is built where there is no harbor. There was no public demand for the wharf. It is not used and the village where it is situated has a postal revenue of \$91. The Government expenditure was made against the protest of a Liberal member of Parliament who grew up in the place. \$57,000 FOR A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

A more costly gaffarprise is the wharf at Grand Valley, in the County of Gaspe. This wharf is built where no shipping goods except vessels employed by the owner of certain mills and timber limits at that place and where no people live except those

engaged in this particular industry. Mr. Lovell, member of parliament for Stanstead, became the owner of the lumber business, and the wharf was built and it cost down to last year \$57,438, and is useful for no other purpose than as the private wharf for this particular business. When it had been built Mr. Lovell sold out his property and business at a large profit.

## THIS WHARF IS A BRIDGE.

The third public work mentioned is a structure at Dursell in Wolfe county, Quebec. This structure is called a wharf, but is really a local bridge across a creek running into a small lake. No vessel has ever been in this creek, which contains only a foot or two of water, except at times when it is backed up from below by closing the gates of the mill dam. No vessel can get near this bridge, which can only be approached by row boats, and that only when the water is dammed. At other times, according to two members of Parliament who visited the place, and another member who lives near the grass grows around the structure.

## MORE VOTES FOR TOBIN.

It is simply a bridge across the creek, or rather part way across it, and the country is building out on the other side to make the bridge complete. The shorter half, built by the government, has cost \$5,504, and the longer portion will be built by the municipality and is under contract for \$3,826. Apparently the government has got twice as much for their money as the department of Public Works. But the Government did not put their end of the bridge up to tender. Most of the work was done in election year, and among the accounts are fifty for handling stone. These averaged \$26 apiece. It can readily be believed that this business was useful to Mr. Tobin, the Government candidate, and now sitting member who said in Wednesday's debate: "At my last election I had 133 majority in that small town of Dursell, and in the next election I shall probably have some more wharves to build in the county of Richmond and Wolfe. This account may be passed with the paragraph from a solemn declaration by R. N. Arkley, one of the oldest residents of Dursell, and the builder of a mill there. He says: "There never has been a steamer or vessel of any kind, carrying produce or goods, except a pleasure boat, to or from Dursell at any time, or is there water for such purpose except at flood time, and when it is dammed back." The motion of Mr. Blaine condemning these and similar expenditures was defeated on a straight party vote.

## A DISCREDITED DEPARTMENT.

On many occasions since he became Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised full investigation of charges made against his government. On no occasion has the full enquiry been allowed when the time came to carry out the pledge. This week has furnished another case in point. Among charges made against the Marine Department was the bill of supplies of the Arctic, the silver-plates for the ice-breaker Montcalm, and especially purchases of hundreds of thousands worth of goods from an American agent or intermediary named Merwin, who keeps no goods but sells everything to the Government from a pump to a gun buoy, without tender, and appears in the accounts for single bills of goods reaching \$70,000. Mr. Taylor, of Leeds, showed that he had been offered by the regular trade for \$600, duty paid, imported boilers the exact duplicate of those for which the department paid Merwin \$900 admitted free of duty. Papers were produced showing that a certain pump could be bought duty paid from the trade at \$1,250, while the favored agent was paid \$1,560 for the same article with the duty remitted. Mr. Reid, of Grenville, pointed out that the Marine Department paid \$2,550 for two under-sea detectors, similar to those which another department bought for \$1,700 the two, while private parties could buy them duty paid at \$900 for one. There were charges about purchases of coal at exorbitant prices, that lighthouse construction regularly goes on with utter disregard to the provision requiring tenders to be called, and that the department has been wide open to almost every form of plunder and corruption.

## THE PREMIER'S FALSE PRETENCE.

After promising a full and complete investigation into all the matters, Sir Wilfrid Laurier appeared on Friday, with a motion calling for the appointment of a committee of seven to determine whether the supplies bought for the Arctic were all taken on board of the ship, and whether the prices paid for this bill of goods was excessive. Mr. Borden said that this did not cover the case. It did not allow an investigation into the conduct of departmental officers, and aimed at most of the suspicious transactions in regard even to the one ship to which he had limited the enquiry. Mr. Borden moved an amendment, broadening the scope of the enquiry to take in the direct charges made against the department. After an afternoon's debate the amendment was voted down on the demand of the premier. The opposition then supported the premier's motion as the best they could get.

## THE INQUIRY BURIED IN COMMITTEE.

Sir Wilfrid and two of his Ministers contended that charges against the Marine Department came properly before the Public Accounts Committee. One of these Ministers was Mr. Fielding. Two days before this claim was made, Mr. Merwin, the most favored dealer with the department, was on the stand before the Committee. An attempt was made to obtain from him a statement of the cost prior to him of the Public Accounts Committee, and other articles for which he was supposed to have received excessive prices. Mr. Merwin steadily refused to answer this class of questions, and Mr. Fielding sustained him in the refusal. Such is his idea of a full and complete investigation.

## MR. PRESTON, TOO.

Mr. Preston, who once desired to "bug the machine," but who is now commissioner of immigration, has arrived from England, and has been called to testify as to the North Atlantic Trading Company, which has received \$300,000 of good Canadian money. As he negotiated the contract he was sent for to tell who the people were who got the money. When he took the stand, on Friday the question was asked him. Mr. Preston declined to give the names, saying that he was pledged to secrecy. Mr. Monk, who conducted the examination, desired to report the refusal to the house, but his motion to that effect was voted down in the committee on a party division, except that two Liberals Smith, of Nanaimo, and McIntyre, of Perth, voted with the Conservatives. Mr. Preston explained that Mr. Alexander, his son-in-law, is solicitor of the contracting company.

## CONSTITUTION OR REVOLUTION.

The address in reply to the Russian Czar's speech from the throne was presented to parliament Tuesday the 15th. Firm and uncompromising in tone, it demands constitutional government and declares that nothing less will pacify the nation. In addition to the forecasted demands for general amnesty, abolition of the death penalty, suspension of martial law and all exceptional laws, right of interpellation, forced expropriation of land, and guarantees of the rights of trades union, it asks for the abolition of the council of the empire the bureaucracy and all other obstacles between the emperor and the people, and demands legislative powers for the Duma and a ministry which shall be responsible to parliament.

## PARLIAMENT FEELS JUSTIFIED IN DECLARING THAT IT WILL BE THE INTERPRETER OF THE UNANIMOUS VIEWS OF THE WHOLE NATION ON THE DAY OF THE RESTORATION OF THE LAW ABOLISHING THE DEATH PENALTY.

Careful examination of the needs of the peasantry and the measures called for by them will form parliament's next task. The rural population is impatiently awaiting the satisfaction of agrarian needs. Parliament would not be doing its duty if it did not make a law for the satisfaction of these needs by the aid of the crown domains, monastic lands and the compulsory expropriation of land belonging to the owners of estates.

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## THE NEW DRESS GOODS AT STANLEY BROS.

## Notable Display.

All the fashionable fabrics represented in this stock.

If you like to see dainty designs, neat patterns, fine goods, and all in the best approved and most modern makes, just have a look through our magnificent assortment.

Special purchase to sell at 32c. and 50c. a yard.

25 pieces double widths in plain and spotted lustres, Navy, Cardinal, Black and Brown. Fine check Mohairs for shirt waist suits, Wool Serges in Navy, Red and Black, worth fully 25 per ct. more.

32c. PER YARD

A large assortment Mohairs, tweed effects, wool checks, serges and venetians, in all the good colors and black, 5c. yard, worth fully 25 per ct. more.

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Homespuns 70c, 80c, \$1.10 and \$1.25 yard.

Cream goods in Mohairs, Cashmeres, Albatross Cloth, Venetians and fancies.

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Mail orders promptly attended to.

Samples sent to any address. Just drop us a postal and by return mail you shall receive a full range in each line.

Stanley Bros.

## Skirts and Skirt Waists.

We have been saying nothing to you lately about our stock of Ready-made Skirts and Shirt Waists—not because they are not here in abundance and of the best—but because we had not a chance to get a word in edgewise about them, we had so many other good things to tell you of. Besides our reputation for selling stylish and up-to-date garments in these lines, is well established, and ladies naturally turn their steps to this department when in need of anything specially nice. Never before, however, have we shown such extremely pretty styles at such moderate prices, and the demand for them is so brisk, we are continually ordering and so have always something new and pretty.

In skirts we show you every stylish color and material including a nice line of light and medium greys, which will be so fashionable during the coming summer with white or light shirt waists.

Of the latter we have a very lovely display, dainty and stylish and withal cheap, commencing with dainty white waists at 49 cents each, on up through the various grades in lawn, embroidered linen, swiss muslin and white silk.

We have also all fashionable colors in waists, which you should certainly see before you decide on anything, as they are as trim and dressy as you could wish for at a much smaller price than you could have the same goods made up for.

A line of beautiful high class black silk underskirts, is also worthy of your attention and is a luxury you will be tempted to possess once you see them.

Only a few left of those elegant silk coats for ladies, which came to hand this week. Come quickly if you want one.

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The Store That Saves You Money.