

## THE HERALD

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## Mr. Borden and His Enemies

The Guardian expresses concern over the plight of the Opposition in the Federal Parliament, and deems it opportune to advise upon Mr. Borden's qualities of leadership. Our contemporary is so condescending as to admit that "Mr. Borden is, himself, a worthy and patriotic man," but there is appreciation of the Opposition Leader ends. For the rest the Guardian says, or pretends to say, nothing in the public career of Mr. Borden, but mistakes, favorable opportunities missed, want of aggressiveness, etc. Of Mr. Borden's chief lieutenants our contemporary has no good word to say. It accuses them generally of such conduct as has kept them "pretty much on the defensive," and prevented them from efficiently supporting their leader. The Guardian makes the statement "that we have an opposition under Mr. Borden which is largely paralyzed for effecting the legitimate work and office of an opposition, and so contributing by its criticism and its resistance to give the country a better administration." In brief this is the indictment the Guardian brings against the Opposition and its Leader.

The Guardian's attempt to discredit the Leader of the Opposition and his chief lieutenants is but a repetition of the tactics of the principal Government organs all along. By pursuing such a course; by constant derogatory references to the Opposition Leader, the Liberal organs endeavor to divert public attention from the shortcomings of the Government. The friends of the Government have recourse to these methods in their anxiety to screen from public view and from universal condemnation the bribery and corruption; the dishonesty and graft; the scandals and general rascality which permeates the whole machinery of Government. Ballot switchers and those guilty of corrupt devices to franchise the electorate, instead of being punished, are rewarded with public office and emolument; political hangers on are enriched by large tracts of the public domain; graft and scandals are undermining every department of the public service; but the friends of the Government and the organs of the Government carefully conceal all this from public view. They consider it their duty to employ every artifice; to exert all their energies to shut out the light of day from these nefarious transactions. Their favorite device is to attack Mr. Borden and to abuse his chief lieutenants, who assist him in exposing the dishonesty, the extravagance, the graft and scandals of the Government. In union with these organs and friends of the Government, the Guardian toots its little horn and levels its impotent shafts at the Leader of the Opposition.

What is the actual condition of things within the Government? There is hardly a responsible or active minister at his post at Ottawa just now. The whole machinery of government and the public affairs of the Dominion are in charge of the old men of the cabinet, and the irresponsible deputy ministers. The Prime Minister is travelling in Europe, enjoying the hospitality of the heads of Government and other titled dignitaries; the Minister of Finance is also in Europe, and is waiting a favorable opportunity to place a loan, in the face of lowered credit and dearer money; in order that he may be enabled to meet obligations incurred through his extravagance and shortsightedness. This is the state in which the Finance Minister finds himself, notwithstanding the announcement of a large surplus—a surplus on paper. The Minister of Marine is in Europe also, and so is the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Militia. There is no Minister of Railways since Mr. Emmerson's enforced retirement, in consequence of a charge of improper and immoral conduct—a charge which he has failed to disprove. The Minister of Public Works has forced the resignation of his portfolio on the Prime Minister, because he dare not face the wrath of his constituents and the indignation of the Canadian electorate by reason of the exposure, under judicial investigation, of the

shocking corruption practiced in his election. In addition to the electoral corruption other reports of an unsavory nature are circulated about him. Queer stories are also told of Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia. With the Cabinet in such a chaotic and demoralized condition it is not much wonder the spongers and grafters are holding high carnival at the people's expense. If the Guardian were anxious for improvement in Government methods it would turn its searchlight on the condition of things above enumerated. It would there find ample scope for the exercise of its zeal. But our contemporary not only shuts its eyes to this scandalous condition of affairs, but seeks to divert attention therefrom by a silly attempt to injure Mr. Borden. On what authority does the Guardian pronounce itself regarding Mr. Borden's qualifications? Is it by simply reiterating the shibboleth of his enemies? Mr. Borden's followers in Parliament, those who know him best, are unanimous in their declaration that he is not only a worthy and patriotic man, but that he is an able, astute and honest statesman. If the Guardian were actuated by a desire for better government in Canada it would appeal to the people to drive from power a Government guilty of so many wrongs and shortcomings as the Laurier Administration, instead of turning its envious shafts against the Leader of the Opposition.

As stated in our last issue, the much heralded libel case of Mr. Emmerson, ex-Minister of Railways, against the Frederick Gleaner came to an abrupt termination on the 25th ult. The defendant Mr. Crockett, and his counsel and his witnesses were present, ready and anxious to go on with the trial. Mr. Emmerson and his counsel were also present; but they determined from the start that the trial should not go on. The best indication of a desire on the part of the prosecution to block proceedings was the request for postponement in order to produce two witnesses, whose names they did not know and whose residences they could not indicate. These facts being made plain to the Judge, he refused the request. The accused based his defense on the two pleas, that he believed the statement he made was true; and that it was in the public interest to publish the statement. The prosecution denied that the statement was true; but made no attempt to disprove it. To the second plea, that it was in the public interest to make public the improper conduct of public men, the prosecution demurred. The trial Judge, Mr. Justice Landry, over-ruled the demurrer. Then the prosecution asked for an appeal to the full bench on the demurrer, which the Judge refused. The prosecution then asked for a reserved case on the demurrer, and this the Judge agreed to. Next the prosecution asked for a postponement of the trial until the reserved case should be argued before the full bench. This the Judge refused in a lengthy written argument, in which it was shown that the law and practice were that whenever a case was reserved in the course of a trial, the trial continued, as if no case had been reserved. The prosecution then absolutely refused to proceed any further with the case. The consequence was that the defendant, Crockett, was released from bail and held in his own recognizance to appear at the January Court if required. It is generally considered that this ends the case, concerning which Mr. Emmerson's friends and the Government press did so much blowing. Evidently they dare not attempt to disprove the statement published by Mr. Crockett. There were too many witnesses in attendance to prove the truth of the accusation. Mr. Emmerson has gone to Virginia for an indefinite period. He stated to the Toronto Globe, that he did not see any use in bothering with the matter any further. Mr. Pugsley, late Premier of New Brunswick, and candidate for the House of Commons, for St. John, was chief counsel for Emmerson. Mr. Pugsley, of course, has his eyes on the portfolio of railways, formerly held by Emmerson, and naturally would like to have the coast clear. It is therefore, thought by many that Pugsley's object in delaying the case indefinitely was with a view to his own advantage. The by-election for St. John will likely come off next month, and Mr. Pugsley hopes to get to be minister of railways immediately afterwards, or perhaps before; so that poor Emmerson, still under the cloud, will be nowhere. Poor Emmerson is simply fooled by those pretending to be his friends.

## Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Ottawa, June 22, 1907.

## Rideau Hall

About eleven years ago a favorite theme of Liberal campaigners was the cost of Rideau Hall. In the sessions of 1897, 1899, 1899, the cost of furniture, equipment and repairs of this house were topics to which the farmers were asked to pay indignant attention. Members of Parliament, some of whom have become ministers since then, declared on this theme in the House of Commons and the committees at great length and with considerable violence. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, described as a "Democrat to the Hilt," was advertised to the country as the reformer who would cure all this by making Rideau Hall a home of primitive and economical simplicity.

## A PALACE AT OTTAWA.

And now Rideau Hall is to be a palace. The last session provided for the expenditure of \$100,000 as a first instalment to pay for this castle. The plans have now been prepared, and the public will be interested to know that the whole front of the building is to go. It will be replaced by "an imposing structure of classical design of great stately grandeur." The new features include a great entrance hall and grand staircase, 110 feet long and 100 feet deep "with a handsome portico." There is also to be a floor devoted to the dressing rooms and toilet rooms for the use of guests at balls and receptions. The great hall will rise to an imposing height of three stories with a stained glass dome, through which "the sun will shine in soft and varied light in the daytime while at night it will be artificially lighted." Two elevators and a magnificent marble staircase are to be provided. The additional floor space is 16,000 square feet. Whatever money is required to pay for all this democratic simplicity, in addition to the \$100,000 already voted, will be in next year's estimates. The Government cannot be expected to accomplish all this simplification and economy in one year.

## MR. FISHER IS BUILDING IT.

The farmers will be delighted to learn that their own Minister has charge of this modest cottage. Since Mr. Hyman performed his exodus the Minister of Agriculture has been managing the Public Works Department. There is no doubt that Mr. Fisher will be the marble staircase, and the reception room, and the stained glass dome, and the other truly rural features will be satisfactory to the element of the population which he especially represents.

## MUST BE KEPT UP.

Of course this all means additional charges for furniture and maintenance hereafter. The equipment must be made to match. Heating and light allowance must be increased, and the number of employees will probably be doubled. Repair bills will keep pace with the cost of construction. The grounds will have to be laid out new to correspond with the castle itself. We may expect the Governor-General's salary to be doubled to enable him to live up to the standard of his new habitation. Demagogues already come high, but the country must have it.

## IN DAYS GONE BY.

In old days when Rideau Hall magnificence was a topic for future Ministers the bills for ordinary repairs, furniture and maintenance ran from ten to sixteen thousand dollars. Sometimes when a new Governor-General came the building was overhauled and newly furnished. These were years in which the campaigners found the most attractive material. The Governor-General had an allowance of \$5,000 for furniture. That was declared to be excessive when the Conservatives were in power, but it has been increased. Leaving out this allowance and the price of water we have the following payments for repairs, maintenance, furniture and improvements for several years under Conservative Government.

## THIS WAS TORY EXTRAVAGANCE.

1891	\$18,007
1892	20,152
1893	18,328
1894	11,223
1895	14,908
1896	30,562

## A LITTLE HIGHER.

It will be remembered that Lord Aberdeen obtained increased accommodation in the last mentioned year. During the next five years there were no great signs of reform or retrenchment. The cost was as follows:

1897	13,961
1898	22,841
1899	17,728
1900	16,991

## BUT LOOK AT THIS.

Now we begin to see democratic simplicity getting in its work.

1901	37,378
1902	33,882
1903	30,272
1904	55,858
1905	30,196
1906	71,717

## ADDED TO CAPITAL.

The bills of last year covered \$26,713 for improvements which is charged to debt account or capital. The \$100,000 to be spent this year and the amount to be paid next year will also go into the public debt. Mr. Fielding claims to have a large and expanding revenue but he does not pretend to pay these construction bills out of the year's income. They are capital expenditures. In this case, however, the value received is not a revenue producing property but a source of increased annual expenditure.

## A SIGNIFICANT DECLARATION.

On the 6th of March of this year the Government majority in the House of Commons voted the following motion—"The Government ought not to continue in office until the heads of some violation of their duty, make use of their official positions to promote their private interests." It is well understood that the Government is acting up to the terms of this declaration, and that numerous officials are taking advantage of the protection afforded them. Substantial reasons may be found why the heads of some Departments should not be too hard on subordinates who make a little money on the side out of the public portfolios they hold. Ministers who have accumulated hundreds of thousands during a short term of office may find it

inconvenient to inquire too closely into the means by which officers under them may have obtained thousands or tens of thousands of dollars.

## OFFICIALS IN PRIVATE BUSINESS.

The particular case which led Mr. Boyce of Algoma to propose the above motion was that of J. Obed Smith, Immigration Commissioner at Winnipeg. Mr. Smith has salary of \$3,000 a year, unless it has been increased. He is provided with clothing. At least he obtained last year 2 suits costing \$12.25, 1 overcoat and 2 uniforms. Mr. Smith's position seems to call for all the time he has, and his salary and allowances are fairly adequate. The Government's position respecting officers who are not like Mr. Smith, strong party men on the right side, is illustrated by Mr. Aylesworth's statement of the Postmaster of Canada. This gentleman had a salary of \$1,000, and Mr. Aylesworth dismissed him on the charge that he had a financial interest in a small grocery and candy store. The officer denied the charge explaining that his only interest was that of a creditor and that he gave no personal attention to the business. However, he had to go, though it was shown that certain Ontario Postmasters, with much larger salaries, were practically giving their whole time to private business and hiring a clerk to look after the Post Office.

## COMMISSIONER AS A LAND DEALER.

Mr. Obed Smith has been engaged in land speculation. He was sent last year by a syndicate of Vermont land purchasers who claimed that they had been deceived by him in a purchase of 45,000 acres of land. They say they were led to believe that they were getting the whole of a certain block and found afterward that some 7,000 acres of the most accessible portion had previously been sold. The case was tried at Winnipeg, and judgment given against Mr. Smith with \$14,801 damages. As the profits were 80 cents on the transaction his margin would be some \$28,000. So if he has to pay the damages on the ground that he was a gay deceiver he will still have a profit equal to several years' salary.

## MR. SMITH'S CONFESSION.

The chief point in the charge made in Parliament was that Mr. Smith made use of his public position to assist him in his land transaction. The plaintiffs in the trial say that they relied upon his statements the more on account of his position. Mr. Smith, in his own defense, testified that in his negotiations with the purchasers official reports that he received from homestead inspectors in the locality of the lands sold. One report so sent him with plans attached was of special value in this business. This report was filed as an exhibit in the trial. Mr. Smith was asked if he had kept a copy of this public document received by him as Immigration Commissioner. He said:

"I received it and I have no copy since this was given to Mr. Powell."

Q. And this is the original report received from Mr. Biddington.

A. They were in somewhat of a hurry and off they went with the report in their hands."

This Mr. Powell who carried off the original report was one of the Vermont purchasers of land from Mr. Smith.

## OBTAINED REPORTS TO MAKE MONEY ON THE SIDE.

Mr. Smith was asked this further question.

Q. And you have made use of Government officials to make reports for you in order that you might make money on the side?

A. Yes that is true."

So we have the fact that this officer turned aside from his public business to handle transactions in land, that official position enabled him to acquire the confidence of purchasers. We have his own testimony that he allowed purchasers from him to carry off these public documents before he even made a copy of them. He has made use of government officials to make reports for him in order that he might "make money on the side."

## ENDORSED BY PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Smith remains in the public service. Parliament was not even asked to vote to censure him. With the facts shown on his own confession the House of Commons, as directed by Mr. Oliver and by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, declared by a vote that Mr. Smith had done wrong, and that other officers in his position were authorized to make money on the side in the same way.

## MR. COSTE AS APPRAISER.

Another case, which was established by the admission of the officer himself on oath before the Public Accounts Committee, was that of Louis Coste, engineer of the Public Works Department. Five years ago Mr. Coste was engaged at Fort Colborne as superintendent Government work. He was receiving \$2,400 a year salary and his expenses. At this time the proprietors of a said building plant at Collingwood desired to obtain a Government survey on a dock to be established on the old site. They had prepared plans which the Government had rejected. Desiring to satisfy the Department they called upon Mr. Coste for assistance. He prepared plans which the department found acceptable, permitting his work some time during the year in which he began it.

## MR. COSTE AS SHAREHOLDER AND DIRECTOR.

Two years later it became necessary for the Government to value this dock for purposes of subsidy, which was to be 3 per cent on the cost or value of the work. The officer set down to make this valuation was the same Mr. Coste, with whom the Company had not settled for his services in preparing the plans. In order to get the \$15,000 a year maximum subsidy it was necessary to have a valuation of half a million dollars or more. Mr. Coste fixed it at something over \$500,000. He admitted on the stand that as to the old work taken over and some other matters he accepted the statements of the Company's officers. It may be said that the inquiry in the Public Accounts Committee is not yet completed, and that it is undertaken because of the impression that the valuation was far too high.

stock in the company. Soon after his becoming a stockholder he was made a Director.

The plans were made in 1902. The valuation was in January, 1904. Mr. Coste received his stock in 1905. In November, 1906, the Department of Public Works paid the Collingwood Company \$50,000, being their subsidy for the two previous years.

In July, 1906, Mr. Coste was made a Director of the Company. Mr. Coste can always remember while he was earning a salary of \$2,400 a year, he was able to make \$5,500 in his spare time during a few months in the service of a company doing business with his own department.

## MR. EMMERSON THREE MONTHS AGO.

At the beginning of April Mr. Emmerson assumed to Parliament and the country that he had resigned his position in the cabinet so that he might more freely pursue in the courts the journals which had published reflections on his character. Those who heard him and the people on that day hardly anticipated that three months later Mr. Emmerson's counsel would be struggling to delay proceedings, and arguing against the plea of the defendant that he should be allowed to prove the statement true. The newspaper writer having admitted publication and declared that his statements were facts and were verified in the public interest, was ready to produce the right clerk and the two watchmen at the Clerk of the Alton Hotel, and the traveler who occupied the next room in the Lawrence Hall to that in which the alleged disturbances took place. He has not been allowed to do so.

## MR. EMMERSON NOW.

Counsel for the Crown and for Mr. Emmerson contended that the statements of the cleaner should not have been printed even if they were true, and when the judge ruled that the matter was of public interest, the prosecuting counsel plainly declared that the trial would not now go on under that ruling. So the case stands over, and the vindication of the former minister has been indefinitely postponed, or abandoned altogether. The man who was to be punished was urged before trial to make some settlement of the case but refused. He has protested against delays and side issues, and has only asked to be allowed to prove the truth of his statements. The refusal of the prosecution to allow this may be good tactics, but it is not a vindication. Ottawa opinion favors the idea that the position of minister of railways will not wait for further postponements of the libel suits.

## Thoughts of the Seaside

Residents of town and city are now thinking of their summer outing, and those who live in the busy inland centres generally turn their attention to the seashore. To those who are undecided, Cushing's Island, Casco Bay, near Portland, Me., is recommended. Two and one-half miles from the City of Portland, it is a combination of seashore and country, on one side the broad ocean, and on the other a magnificent view of Portland Harbour. The Ottawa House, well known for several years, is situated here, and with the cottages in connection, accommodates 250 guests. It has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The sanitary arrangements are perfect, houses lighted with electricity, water supply secured from an artesian well that is equal to any of the famous springs throughout the State of Maine. Hotel under management of Messrs. Boyce and Hatfield, two experienced hotel managers.

All information, hotel rates, etc., may be secured on application to J. Quinn, Bonaventure Station, Montreal, Que.

## The Prices.

Butter, (fresh).....	0.20 to 0.21
Butter (tub).....	0.00 to 0.00
Calf skins.....	0.10 to 0.10
Ducks per pair.....	0.80 to 1.00
Eggs, per doz.....	0.18 to 0.17
Fowls (per pair).....	0.90 to 1.25
Chickens per pair.....	0.60 to 0.85
Flour (per cwt.).....	2.30 to 2.40
Hides.....	0.07 to 0.00
Hay, per 100 lbs.....	0.85 to 0.90
Mutton, per lb (carcase).....	0.08 to 0.07
Oatmeal (per cwt.).....	2.50 to 3.00
Potatoes.....	0.60 to 0.60
Pork.....	0.08 to 0.08
Sheep per lb.....	0.00 to 1.00
Turkeys.....	0.00 to 0.00
Turkeys (per lb).....	0.00 to 0.00
Geese.....	0.00 to 0.00
Birds.....	0.50 to 0.55
Pressed hay.....	19.00 to 20.00
Straw.....	0.25 to 0.30

Men and Boy's suits.—It will pay you to give me a call for your spring suit for yourself or your boy, as I have an elegant range to choose from and my prices are lower than the lowest.

H. H. BROWN

The Young Men's Man.

If you want a watch or piece of silverware or jewelry we hope you will take advantage of the 1/4 off discount before the sale closes on Saturday, 29th inst.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square.

Parties owing us will oblige by sending payment on or before 29th inst.

E. W. TAYLOR.

If you want anything at any time, and cannot come yourself; just drop us a postal, and we shall be pleased to send you samples and give you any information of any line of goods offered in a first class store like ours. Stanley Bros.

## Great Temperance Sermon.

Rev J. M. Reardon of St. Paul, Minn., delivered an eloquent and powerful temperance sermon to members of the League of the Cross, and others in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, on Sunday afternoon last. There was a large congregation including many persons of the different Protestant denominations. The Rev gentleman took his text from the 15th verse of the first chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke: "For he shall be great before the Lord; and shall drink no wine nor strong drink; and he shall be filled with the Holy Ghost even from his mothers womb."

The Rev preacher began by pointing out how proper it was that St. John the Baptist, to whom these words applied, should be worthy of the great mission entrusted him as the precursor of the God of self-denial and self-sacrifice. He then sketched the history of the League of the Cross which grew out of the great temperance movement inaugurated about 75 years ago, by Father Mathew. The League of the Cross, in its present form was founded by the late Mr. Nugent of Liverpool, and was afterwards taken up and fostered by Cardinal Manning. In eloquent language, the Rev preacher dwelt upon the evils of intemperance and showed what good might be done in education, charity and other worthy Christian good works in our country with the fifty four millions annually spent for liquor in Canada. No summary of the Rev gentleman's words of burning eloquence can convey to the reader any adequate idea of the force and power of his discourse.

Referring to prohibition he said that it was well to have it on our statute books; but it is better to have it in reality in our hearts and souls and in our every day life. He exhorted the members of the League of the Cross to be faithful to the obligations assumed by them. Of the Charlottetown Club he spoke as follows:

"During the past few months there has been erected an institution which is a disgrace to this City. Every man and woman and child knew what it was intended for—and the use to which it has been put, day and night, and even now when we are assembled here. This place is nothing but a saloon where a few leaders of the community only are allowed to go in and get drunk. What is the difference between it and the saloon in the back-alley? In the back alley saloon the drink has to be paid for on delivery or shortly after; here same other method of payment is used. "And we are told there is no law for this Great God! No law! No law! per laws on the statute book but is there not a higher law of which the statute book is but the echo and reflection? The law of God proclaims the denunciation for this: saying 'Woe to him through whom scandal cometh.'"

"What is that institution but a scandal and a stumbling block? It is called a private institution and a family resort, you cannot touch a family. Let us thank Almighty God that there are not many private families in Charlottetown that are concluded like this. Many things take place there that are not permitted in a private family, or it permitted the authorities would quickly raid the place; yet there it stands, in the public street—not in any back alley—flaunting its brazen effrontery in the shadow of God's Cathedral and beneath the shadow of the cross."

"At the last session of Legislature the law tried to stamp it out. The law failed; but what effort did the temperance people make? Did they not feel it would be useless to raise voice against it; there was no word in the present law any effort to stamp it out. I have heard it said that the Prohibition Law was secured on condition that it remained. It was a shame to any community—such an attempt. The Club stands there, striking to Heaven. And how can we expect the young girls to be sober, and the young girls to be pure. That would be to expect more than can be reasonably demanded."

"No law! A law can very quickly be put upon the statute book. If there were engendered in this community a proper public spirit do you think that Club would last twenty-four hours? "Because those who support the Club call themselves gentlemen are they to do what they like to disgrace your city?"

The Rev Preacher's peroration was of extraordinary force and eloquence. Solemn pontifical Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, his Lordship the Bishop officiating, assisted by Rev Fathers Gaudet and Molloy, as deacons and sub-deacons, and Rev Dr. McLaughlin as master of ceremonies.

Minard's Liniment cures everything.

## PROWSE BROS., Ltd

Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store.

Shirt Fashions  
We've the Latest!Have you seen the new  
Japanese cloth shirts?

These are very new and decidedly attractive. The fabric itself—the weave—the colorings are all new and taking. For summer wear they are the real thing. Being very durable they will stand any amount of washing. In every respect they are up-to-date and just what young men of taste are looking for. The fabric is a crepe finish light weight yet very firm, wash and wears splendidly—in fact one will outwear the ordinary shirts. New shades—sand, grey, cream, "coat" style—cuffs attached. Sizes 14 to 16. Special price



## Two special good values in Negligee Shirts

Light fancy stripes, spots and neat colored effects in a wide variety of designs. Every size from 14 to 16½. Real value 75c. Special value advertised at 59c. Negligee summer shirts of good quality fancy fabrics in white and black effects—neat colored stripes, spots and checks. All sizes, 14 to 16½. Real value 95c. Special white advertised at 79c.

## PROWSE BROS., Ltd.

Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store.

## Wash Neckwear.

Entirely New Fabrics,  
Weaves and Colorings.

Every man should ask to see these new wash ties. They're entirely new weave and colorings. They've all the appearance of rich silks and may be washed without losing their attractiveness.

At 30c. There's good choosing in plain color effects, green, greys, light and dark blues, heliotrope, white fancy.

At 50c. Choice of handsome brocade and fancy woven effects in light shades, browns, greens and greys.

## New Silk Neckwear.

Rich colorings, exclusive designs, exact reproductions of the latest New York style at half the prices. Splendid choosing in light and dark fancy effects, plain shades, etc., etc. 50c and 60c

## PROWSE BROS., Ltd.

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## Distinctive Styles

In Summer Hats.

Hats of Straw, of Crash, Panama Hats, light weight felts, all the latest and best styles.

Special line, many styles	25c
Crash hats in light and dark	35c to 70c
Fine straws in new shades	50c to \$1.50
Panama hats, young men's	\$2.00
Panamas in full shapes	\$2.50
Outing felts	\$2.00 or more
Light weight English Alpines	\$2.00
Light weight telescopes	\$2.00 and \$3.00

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