

THE HERALD

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The General Elections.

INFORMATION furnished by our Ottawa correspondent and from other sources, strongly indicate that the general Dominion election will be held in October next. As our Ottawa correspondent points out, a number of Cabinet ministers are at present enjoying themselves in Europe, and even deputy heads of departments are absent from their posts; but the clerks of the different departments are working night and day addressing and franking the tons of campaign literature that are sent to every corner of the Dominion. The franking of this literature goes on openly and boldly in violation of the law limiting the privilege to the time Parliament is in session. But Mr. Mulock, Postmaster General, who is so anxious to keep down the expenditure of his department that he reduces to the starvation point the allowances of mail carriers and the salaries of country postmasters, has no complaint to make regarding this swindle, by means of which the revenues are defrauded to the extent of tens of thousands of dollars. Oh, no, the elections are coming on, and no law or regulation must stand in the way of Mr. Mulock and his colleagues in any attempt they make to squander the resources of the Federal exchequer must be exploited for that purpose. Further evidence of the near approach of the elections is furnished by the prodigality with which the public money is paid out to contractors presenting claims for services performed, many of them spurious and previously refused, and the enormous subsidies granted to railways and other public works. The Government must be depended upon to do everything possible to divert the attention of the electorate from the real issues before the people, and they will not scruple to employ the resources of the Dominion to cover up their shortcomings and secure a renewal of power. But the electors of Canada are not to be caught napping; they have before their eyes the record of the Government for the past four years; a record of extravagance, deception and hypocrisy unsurpassed in our history. The Laurier Government came into power under false pretences, and during their term of office have falsified every promise and broken every pledge previously given. When in opposition, the party now in power raised their hands in holy horror at the thought of a government spending \$38,000,000 a year. They went up and down the country bitterly inveighing against the Conservative administration in consequence of this, as they said, altogether too large annual expenditure. Give them power, they exclaimed, and a saving of three or four millions a year would be effected. When they secured power they paid not the slightest attention to their previous promises; but immediately commenced increasing the expenditure till they have reached the enormous amount of \$55,000,000. In opposition they characterized \$20,000,000 from customs as outrageous; in power, they actually collect \$28,000,000 and manifest no qualms of political conscience about it. In opposition they delivered long homilies on the independence of Parliament and the immorality of members thereof being appointed to office, within a period of less than two years from the time they ceased to occupy seats in the House of Commons. In power scores of the Government's supporters in the House have been appointed to Lieut.-Governorships, Judgeships, Postmasterships, Senatorships and other offices, with good salaries attached, and have sat and voted in the House for more than one session with the written promises of these offices in their pockets. That is how the present Government have enforced the independence of Parliament about which they howled so loudly when in opposition! When in opposition, the Grits proclaimed themselves the party of purity and shrewdly themselves hours against anything having the slightest resemblance to jobbery. In power they perpetrated, attempted and connived at the most outrageous and scandalous political corruption. In proof of this we have only to refer to the gigantic steal attempted through the instrumentality of McKenzie and Mann, when an effort, fortunately thwarted by thousands upon thousands of acres of the richest gold lands in the country in the hands of a few favorites. Then there was the Drummond County steal, fresh in the memories of our readers; Sifton's Yukon scandals, and Sifton's Manitoba lands scandals. All these stand out as glaring outrages on the Government's conscience. The emergency ration scandal is too fresh in the memory of our readers to need any elaboration here. Suffice it to say that it was one of the most glaring pieces of political corruption ever perpetrated in a civilized community. The Grits before coming to power pretended to desire clean men and clean methods of Government. In office they placed a premium on hypocrisy by elevating to place and power, and bestowing honors upon such men as Sifton, Blair, Borden and Tarte. These are some of the reasons why

the present Grit Government should be driven from power, as soon as the people are afforded an opportunity. They themselves well know they have forfeited public confidence by their hypocrisy, extravagance and corruption; hence their efforts to steal a march on the electorate. In view of all this, it behooves the Conservatives to be up and doing. Let organization be perfected, let candidates be on the alert, and let all be ready to work with a will to hurl from power the most corrupt Government that ever ruled our fair Dominion.

CALM BEFORE STORM.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—FRANKING TONS OF CAMPAIGN LITERATURE AS OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—CONTRACTORS' GROWING TIME—EVERYBODY GETS ALL HE WANTS—MINISTERS SPENDING SUNDAYS IN PARIS.—THE FAITHFUL SEEK SHELTER IN OFFICE—OIL AND LAND SCANDALS.—LIBERAL CONSERVATIVES OPEN THE CAMPAIGN. (Special Correspondence to THE HERALD.) OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—A great calm prevades the political atmosphere at the capital. Not only are the legislative halls deserted but the departments are working without heads, while the cabinet meetings are formal sittings, attended by two or three ministers for the transaction of routine business. All the same it is a period of preparation. Civil service clerks, who would like to have their summer vacations, are busy addressing and franking the prodigious quantities of campaign literature which is flooding the mails. The opposition members have been obliged to content themselves with the free circulation of their campaign sheets and speeches during the session time. But Mr. Mulock allows the franking of political matter to go on all year round from the offices of the ministers, in defiance of the law which limits the free transmission out of session, to official correspondence. These matters do not worry the postmaster general. He is busy keeping down the pay of the letter carrier and the mail driver, while he swells that of the big contractor and of the high official. It was shown last session that the illegal franking of one campaign paper sent out to nearly every house in Canada cheated the revenue out of \$6,000. But Mr. Mulock did not even say that he was sorry.

ACTIVITY IN ANOTHER QUARTER.

This is also a time for the active and generous settlement of claims against the government. One contractor has been allowed a cool quarter of a million on an old claim for extras, while the late government refused to acknowledge and pay. Another receives between thirty and forty thousand dollars by private settlement of a demand for which no justification seems to be given. A great railway company is paid \$200,000 for a bridge subsidy in addition to the amount agreed upon and adopted by parliament. The extra payment is made after the work is completed and open for traffic, and after the president of the company has informed the shareholders that the subsidies and allowances previously received were enough to pay for the structure, so that it did not cost the company a penny. Another bridge company has been voted an extra \$100,000 in addition to the subsidy previously agreed upon and contracted for. The government has announced to the house that it has "under consideration" the claim of Mackenzie and Mann for compensation for the loss of the Yukon railway contract. These contractors, who say that they were ordered by Mr. Sifton to go on with the work and not wait for the authority of parliament, want \$115,000 damages, and the ministers are not refusing it, at least until after the election. The financial claims of Nova Scotia for over half a million and those of New Brunswick for a somewhat less sum have been referred to arbitrators who are instructed to get in their work as soon as possible. All these financial operations have a campaign character.

THE MINISTERS ABROAD.

Meanwhile Sir Wilfrid has arranged to attend a convention in Nova Scotia province. Mr. Doherty is said to be giving his attention to the Quebec bridge scheme. Mr. Blair has gone to England with a retinue of the class of promoters, such as he always has about him, and they are supposed to be "floating" something of a financial nature with subsidies in prospect. Sir Louis Davies is also abroad, but he is thought to be looking for a way out of politics and to be taking a great interest in the health of one of the supreme court judges. Mr. Fielding was last heard from in Paris, and Mr. Tarte has not yet left his dear France.

THE PARISIEN SUNDAY.

Four of the ministers have met in Paris just in time to attend the exhibition on Sunday. When a complaint was made in parliament here that the Canadian section was open on Sunday the minister of agriculture took action and afterward announced in the house that the Canadian protest had prevailed and the doors of the Canadian show would be closed on the first day of the week. But as soon as the house was prorogued and Mr. Charlton had gone home word came that Mr. Tarte had permitted the doors to be re-opened, that the Canadian section was in full blast seven days in the week, and that the department of agriculture had endorsed the protest on Sunday. Mr. Tarte is reported to have said that he could not help it, as the authorities threatened to break in the doors if they were not open on the great Parisian holiday. If this is so we have seen a great change in the chief commissioner. It was only the other day that Mr. Tarte threatened to close up the whole show if the British commissioner persisted in treating Canada as a colony like New South Wales, and not as a nation independent of the mother country. The fight which Mr. Tarte made in order to give himself the status of a national commissioner has not thought worth while to make to meet the wishes and satisfy the conscience of the Canadian people. He can fight the British commissioner to show that Canada is not British, but he cannot resist the French commissioner to show that Canada is not French.

THE FLIGHT OF THE OLD LIBERALS.

Besides Sir Louis Davis, who is seeking an asylum on the bench, there are other ministers and members looking for honorable retirement. Dr. Borden has not obtained the position of lieutenant governor, but it is believed that he cannot remain much longer in the ministry. The Emergency Food scandal is one matter that has been ventilated, but the department has been a large purchaser of goods without tender and the same methods seem to have prevailed in all the transactions. The Emergency Food investigation went to show that the militia department on its civil side is administered in a most unsatisfactory way. A third minister who is marked for disappearance is Sir Richard Cartwright, who has described himself as an outsider, and is believed to be out of sympathy with the new liberalism. The ministerial members gave him a banquet during the session at which Sir Wilfrid, with a surprising want of tact, explained that Sir Richard was one of his most loyal followers. The premier proved it by saying that no matter how strongly Sir Richard opposed a policy in the council, he always supported it loyally in the house and country when it had been adopted by his colleagues. Sir Richard has not been allowed to forget this unfortunate compliment. He never rises to support a vicious measure without being reminded that he probably opposed it in council and is only supporting it out of loyalty to his boss. There is a limit beyond which such tame loyalty cannot go, and the former Watchdog of the Treasury has about reached the line.

PRIVATE MEMBERS TOO.

Among the old line members whose retirement from politics is definitely announced are Speaker Bain, Mr. Somerville, Dr. Lanark, Mr. Sorrier and Mr. Ellis. Three of them, and perhaps all the five are likely to take office. Mr. Russell, of Halifax, and Mr. Britton, of Kingston, who are sitting in parliament for the first time are expected to step into judgment. Mr. Bostock the wealthy young Englishman who went into parliament from British Columbia to gratify his ambitions, is retiring in disgust. Mr. McInnes of that province, who felt constrained to vote against the Yukon deal and in favor of Yukon investment, has already returned and entered provincial politics. Mr. Richardson, elected as a liberal for Manitoba, refused to endorse the Yukon deal and the Emergency Food contract, and who also demanded investigation into the Yukon and West Huron scandals, has been read out of the party by the machine. If he runs in the next campaign, he must contest Lisgar against the Sifton candidate. In Quebec the Bourgeois wing of anti-imperialists is coming to the front. It has always enjoyed the sympathy of Mr. Tarte, who will take care that the whole support of the party in his province goes to the Boer sympathizers.

THE OPPOSITION ACTIVE.

We do not hear of the retirement of liberal conservatives from public life. The division within the party division, however, is no longer existent. The old line members of the party are again in the front, and an uncommonly large number of young men are coming forward to contest seats now held by the government. Sir Charles Tupper has put short his stay abroad and is expected here in a fortnight. He will first go to Cumberland, Nova Scotia, to attend a convention called to nominate a candidate in the place of the late Hon. Mr. Dickey. Afterwards he is to be joined by Mr. Foster, Hugh John McDonald and others, and a series of meetings will be held in Ontario, Quebec and the east.

ANOTHER MANITOBA SCANDAL.

The return of Mr. Sifton has been followed by a series of newspaper scudgies of the most exaggerated character. They appear in the Manitoba papers and seem to have come from the same official source. But it happens, unfortunately, that at the moment of their appearance disclosures are made of a class of frauds in connection with the sale of lands in Manitoba by Mr. Sifton's department. It seems that at the auction sales one of the conspirators bids the property off at any price no matter how high. Then he gives it up and another member of the gang comes in and secures it at private sale at about half price or less. Several transactions of this sort have been discovered. This great similarity to the processes employed in the Yukon in regard to mining claims suggests a common origin.

THAT OIL CONTRACT.

Speaking of private purchases, a good deal of interest seems to be felt in the exposure made by Senator Ferguson and Mr. Forrester of the late colonial oil purchases. It will be remembered that Mr. Blair cancelled the contract made just before he took office, and given to the lowest tender. He made a private bargain at higher prices, without competition, with the Galena Oil company, whose agent had come all the way from Pennsylvania, and through a perfect stranger, had gone into Queen's County to assist in Mr. Blair's election. It was shown by Mr. Powell that the contract was improper and imprudent, and that the circumstances suggested corruption. To-day it could be shown that the Canadian Pacific company gets the same lubricating oil from the same company. This railway, like the Intercolonial, pays on the basis of the cost per engine and car mileage, and the cost to the purchaser is rather less than half that paid by the Intercolonial. As the Intercolonial pays \$75,000 a year for oil, there are fine opportunities in a contract of this character.

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PROWSE BROS. What Trade We Have We'll Hold, What We Haven't We're After. Cured of Constipation. Miss Bessie Nanson, Clover Hill, N. S., says: "I gladly recommend Lax-Liver Pills, as they cured me completely of constipation before I had finished the third box."

IN CHINA!

The forward movement for the relief of the foreign legations in Peking began Sunday, July 20. A message from Tien Tsin on that date says that the advance guard of the Russians were occupying the Chinese camp and the Japanese pushed up the right bank of the Pei Ho River with opposition. It was the expectation that the whole of the allied expeditionary force, about 20,000 men, would be on the march by Tuesday, July 31. Sixteen hundred Americans and 2,000 British are co-operating. It is supposed to follow the river, using boats to carry food, ammunition and artillery. The telegraph office at Che Foo appears to be blocked and newspaper and official telegrams are subjected to indefinite delays. Shanghai correspondents learn that the Russians were defeated north of New Ching and that a body of 5,000 strong is endeavouring to relieve the forces besieged at Toshi Chow by 40,000 Chinese had numerous guns. Four Russian steamers on the Amur river are said to have been sunk or damaged by the Chinese fire. The Chinese military commanders at Shanghai have formally notified the foreign consuls there that the enlistments now proceeding are to provide large forces for the protection of foreigners and have expressed the hope that they will not entertain groundless fears or suspicions. As target practice at Shanghai the commanders announce that it will be abandoned. The smuggling of arms continues. A junk was seized at Canton, Wednesday, August 1, with 70 rifles and 10,000 cartridges on board. Foreigners at Macao fear an attack. An Imperial trade authorizes the passage of the Bosphorus by Russian transports with war material bound for China. News agency despatches dated at Shanghai, Thursday, August 2, say the ferocious Li Ping Hong, formerly Governor of Shan Tung, has arrived at Peking with a large following of troops. On the way north he killed two French priests and many hundred converts. Li Hung Chang is alleged to have sent a message to Peking to keep Li Ping quiet. The Navy Department at Washington Friday morning received the following cablegram from Admiral Remy: TARTU, August 2. "Baran Navigation, Washington." "Chasse reports that 800 Japanese scouting towards Peking, lost three men killed, 25 wounded. Enemy in trenches and loopholed houses. (Signed) "REMY." According to the latest despatches there was severe fighting on Sunday morning near Pei Tung and the Allies lost in killed and wounded 1,200 men, chiefly Russians and Japanese. The Chinese retreats to the east, advancing in two columns on either bank of the Pei Ho river, the British, Americans and Japanese forming the front line and the French and Russians the other. The Russians at Laish Chow are said to have killed 3000 Chinese.

LADIES' STRAW HATS 10c Each At Stanley Bros. 150 Colored and Black Dress Hats and Sailors, worth up to \$1.50 each, now 10c. each. Elegant White And Colored Sailor Hats 10c Each. A lot bought last week worth up to \$1.00 each, and up. With this lot we have included about 100 of this spring's importation, worth up to \$1.50 each. All now Marked 50c each. STANLEY BROS. BIG SALE OF Ready-Made Clothing J. B. McDonald & Co. Are clearing the balance of stock of Spring and Summer Clothing. At Give-Away Prices. 500 pairs Men's Pants, 75 Men's odd Coats, 75 Men's Suits, 50 Men's odd Vests, half price. 25 to 35 per cent. on other Clothing. Buy your clothing where you can save dollars. J. B. McDonald & Co., Where worth and low prices meet. The Athabasca Gold Mine, Limited. [IN LIQUIDATION.] SHARE CAPITAL £200,000. TO THE CANADIAN SHAREHOLDERS:— Special resolutions for liquidation and reconstruction were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 18th of May last, and confirmed at a further meeting on the 3rd June last, and in conformity therewith, a new company has been registered under the name of The Athabasca Gold Mine, Limited, having a capital of £100,000 in Ordinary Shares of £1 each. I give notice that the agreement for the transfer of the assets of the old company to the new company, which was submitted to and approved by the said Extraordinary General Meeting, has now been executed and is dated the 18th June, 1910. Holders of shares in the old company are entitled to claim as of right, an allotment of one share in the new company, with 172 per share credited as having been paid up thereon, for every two shares held by them or to which they were entitled in the old company, providing they agree to pay up the balance of 3s. per share on each of such new shares. Shareholders registered on the books of the old company who have received blanks or forms on which to make application for the shares to which they are entitled to apply for, and which must be received here and be in my hands, together with 1s. per share payable on application by this date 18th August, 1910. Shareholders who do not make application by this date will lose all their interest in the company. Holders of dollar shares of The Athabasca Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, who have not converted their script into £1 sterling shares of The Athabasca Gold Mine, Limited, which is now in liquidation, are advised to send these promptly to this office for conversion, that they may receive the necessary blanks in time to comply with the above notice and so retain their interest in the property. E. NELSON FELL, Manager. Nelson, B. C., July 25, 1910.—31

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows. In South Africa! Lord Roberts has telegraphed to the War Office as follows:— PARSONA, August 1.—Hunter reports 1,200 more prisoners surrendered yesterday, with Commodore Rouse and Footsall, whilst Commandants Depey, Poigiet, and Jobert surrendered to Bruce Hamilton, who collected 1,200 rifles, 650 ponies and an Armstrong gun. Lieut. Anderson, a Danish officer in the States artillery, also surrendered. Olivier with five guns and a number of burghers broke away in the Harrimith district, but Hunter expects the total prisoners will amount to 4,000. An unfortunate accident occurred near Frederikstad on the Kragerod-Potchefstroom railway. The enemy had torn up rails, and a supply train escorted by the Shropshire, was derailed, 12 being killed, and 29 injured, although a special patrol had been ordered to prevent rail cutting. A special inquiry has been ordered to ascertain why the order was disobeyed. A correspondent with General Hunter's force at Salsprang says: "The Winburg and Senekal commandoes are now arriving—about 600 men. General Rouse has arrived and also the commandant of the Winburg commando. It will take days to get all in. There is a continuous stream of wagons for seven miles up the valley roads. All the leaders have surrendered. The prisoners include foreign artillerymen." A despatch of August 4th from Fouriesburg says: There are two thousand five hundred Boer prisoners at General Hunter's camp and fifteen hundred prisoners and nine guns at Jan Hamilton's camp. There were about five thousand in Caledon Valley originally, but some refused to acquiesce in Prinsloo's surrender and slipped away in the night. These have sent in, asking terms of surrender. It will take some time to ascertain the exact number of Boers who acquiesce themselves for not fighting. They say they are in a hopeless position. Ravines are choked with wagons, which were placed in the most dangerous part of the roads, which were blocked for twenty miles. Hunter has secured three thousand horses and three guns. Roberts reports Ian Hamilton continuing the movement towards Rustenburg. He engaged the Boers at Magdeburg Range Thursday. Lieut.-Colonel Rhodes and Major G. A. Williams were among the 41 British wounded. The Boers left two dead and several badly wounded. A Boer force was attacked by Knox at North Kroonstad on Wednesday, and left five wagons and a lot of cattle. Harrimith, the most important town in the north-east part of the Orange River Colony, surrendered August 4th, to Gen. Hector McDonald. Lord Kitchener with Brabant's Horse and the Canadian Cavalry of the Vial. It is said Kitchener is willing to surrender if given a satisfactory promise of his ultimate destination. He says being sent to St. Helena. The militia department at Ottawa, announces that Peard and Hopkins of the Royal Canadian Dragoons Toronto, are sentenced to ten years each for collecting arms from the Boers and re-selling them. It is the maximum penalty for this offence. Cured of Constipation. Miss Bessie Nanson, Clover Hill, N. S., says: "I gladly recommend Lax-Liver Pills, as they cured me completely of constipation before I had finished the third box."