

## THE HERALD

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JAMES MCISAAC  
Editor & Proprietor.

## The Government Delegation.

The delegates of the Provincial Government have been to Ottawa and have returned home, and we are informed by the Government organ that their mission is regarded as very satisfactory. This intelligence will be received with pleasure by all classes in the community. We are informed that the terms of the memorial unanimously passed by the Legislature were impressed upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues in the Government and that the Premier assured the delegation the matter would be fully considered by the Federal Cabinet. We are assured by the Government organ that the results of the delegates mission will assume practical shape in the supplementary estimates and the hope is held out that provision will be immediately made for investigation and surveys in the tunnel matter and that the acquisition of a new and improved winter steamer is among the accomplishments of the near future. We should not have to wait long for tangible evidence of progress in the direction of these much needed improvements in our communication with the Mainland. We shall see.

## Great Naval Battle.

The long expected, and anxiously awaited engagement between Russia and Japan for naval supremacy has at last taken place and, as in the land battles, Japan has won a sweeping victory, inflicting terrible punishment upon the enemy. If the published accounts of the engagement be true the result has been almost the annihilation of the Russian fleet. Few events in modern warfare have been more interesting or more anxiously anticipated by the reading public than this trial of naval strength between Russia and Japan. In the conflict on land the fortunes of war had been so preeminently and to a great extent unexpectedly in favor of the Japanese that very much speculation was indulged in as to the turn this anticipated engagement between the fleets of the belligerents would give to the contest. Ever since the first of April the expected coming together of the opposing navies had been anticipated and speculated upon by the newspapers. Of late many despatches had been published from day to day ostensibly describing the progress of the Russian fleet. One day they were said to be here, and the next day to be there. This route and that route was said to be followed by the Czar's ships. Whatever of accuracy or otherwise there may have been in these reports, there is probably little doubt that Admiral Togo kept himself very well informed of the movements of the enemy's fleet, and was tolerably well assured of their whereabouts the greater part of the time. The Japanese Admiral seems to have unostentatiously awaited the approach of the Russian fleet, and when they had reached a point where he could attack with most advantage he forced the fight and achieved a splendid victory. The Japanese Admiral seems to have cruised round in the Japanese sea, near his own coast, and in the Strait of Korea, and his patience was rewarded by the enemy approaching his rendezvous, where he could attack them with the greatest possible advantage to himself and under the most unfavorable conditions for his opponents. Admiral Togo seems to have awaited behind Tsu Island, the approach of Rojstvenky, after he had entered the Strait of Korea evidently on his way to Vladivostok. The naval battle of the Strait of Korea is certainly one of the greatest of modern history and cannot fail to have a decisive effect on the future of the war. Shall peace now be sought?

## "A Summer Fairland"

To those who are planning a summer outing and seeking "green fields and pastures new," some place where they may eat and drink and commune with primitive nature, where, though the sun shines ever brightly, cooling breezes always blow, and great heat is unknown, it is safely promised that among the rocks and lakes of the Muskoka district, about 100 miles north of Toronto, situated in the Highlands of Ontario, (1000 feet above sea level), they will find enchantment. Handsome illustrated descriptive publications will be sent free to any address on application to J. Quinlan, D. P. A., Bonaventure Station, Montreal. Examinations for teachers licenses commenced at Prince of Wales College on Monday and are now going on.

## Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, May 23.—Mr. Oliver made an explanation in the commons to-day of the matter referred to yesterday by Mr. Foster in regard to Indian half-breed scrip. The explanation justified quite forcibly the rumors which have been prevalent that people in close touch with the department had secured a lot of scrip at small prices from the Indians who had gone to the United States and at first had not been considered entitled to the scrip. By a subsequent decision, however, 136 of these claims were allowed, and it was some of these on which the sharpers were alleged to stand to clear a large sum of money.

Mr. Oliver said that it had formerly been the invariable rule to refuse to recognize assignments or powers of attorney and authority for the delivery of half-breed land scrip. By a departmental letter, however, of March 10 last, addressed to all the Dominion lands agents, they were advised that it had been decided to allow scrip, granted to the half-breed residents of the United States under order in council of August 13, 1904, to be located in the name of the grantee thereof by the holder of such scrip, without requiring the grantee to appear personally at the land agency to make his entry. It was also pointed out that the applicant for location should make the application over his own signature on behalf of the person named in the scrip note, and in all respects comply with the rules and regulations governing the location of half-breed scrip, and that as heretofore assignments of these locations executed by the half-breeds prior to the date on which the land was entered for in the manner above indicated, would not be recognized by the department.

All afternoon was taken up in supply on estimates on the Intercolonial railway and canal department. To-night, under marine and fisheries estimates, R. L. Borden strenuously protested against the haphazard way in which money was being voted for the improvement of the St. Lawrence route, which was only one part of Canada's internal waterways system. Under the plea of urgency the commission had been appointed about two years ago, but, so far, it had not taken parliament into its confidence.

Prefontaine put up the plea that he had no control over inland waters, and could only report as to the St. Lawrence channel, which was being deepened and improved in a manner that received the approval of the shipping interests. There was only one commissioner now left, but the body would soon be reorganized to efficiently continue work.

Borden wanted to know why the government sat still and did nothing for months, neither filling up the commission nor abolishing it. He demanded an answer at an early day. Ames cross-examined Prefontaine keenly as to the cost and capacity of the new dredge to be built at Sorel, drawing out the information that it would be the only sea-going dredge in Canada, would be built by day's labor and would take 18 months to complete. Having a dredging capacity of 60 feet deep, it could be used in tidal harbors like St. John.

Ottawa, May 26.—In the house this afternoon Mr. Foster spoke again of the Indian scrip graft, and said that it seemed now that the injustice perpetrated upon the half-breeds was even greater than he had thought at first. He wanted the fullest possible return of papers on the subject. There were indications of misrepresentation and fraud on the part of those who were securing scrip from the Indians, and therefore the papers should be presented quickly. He wanted particularly to know whether any lands had been located under this scrip, and if not, whether the government would put a stop to the business immediately.

Col. Hughes (Con, Victoria) asked whether the government had made any arrangements with certain land companies to hold Indian reserves which had come into its possession from settlement, so that the land company's holding adjoining lands might benefit. He got no answer.

Mr. Oliver thought there was no evidence of any fraud, and did not think he could present all the information requested.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier came to Mr. Oliver's assistance and admitted that ever since scrip had been issued to Indians, sharpers had

followed them and tried to get possession of the scrip for small sums. The government, however, had the satisfaction of knowing that as soon as the Indians obtained scrip they were without a grievance.

Mr. Bennett (Con, E. Simcoe) brought up another matter, which, according to a report in the Collingwood Bulletin, a liberal paper, had not a very nice appearance. The matter concerned a contract for a dock at Collingwood. Two tenders were received from Edward Conroy of Peterboro and Battle Bros. The former got the contract, but subsequently he thought he would lose on it, and wanted to withdraw. His check for \$4,000, however, which he had put up as a guarantee of good faith, had stood in the way, and he asked to get it back. Meanwhile the town of Collingwood was obliged to wait. The government was doing nothing, and there was a general suspicion that the check would be returned and the contract given to Battle Bros. at \$30,000, an increase of \$5,000. The newspaper's report seemed to have been inspired by Mr. McCarthy (N. Simcoe), and it practically stated that Conroy would be released from his contract and Battle Bros. were to get it.

Mr. Fielding (acting minister of public works) said the government still had Conroy's check, and that he had not executed the contract. He could not see what Mr. Bennett objected to.

Mr. Bennett explained his objection. The government had procured a dock last year when an election was in view. The town wanted the dock very much and it was being delayed, and a suspicion prevailed that Conroy was to be let out and Battle Bros. let in. A further suspicion existed because the tenders had been called for twice before being accepted.

Mr. Fielding said the first tenders had been refused because they were higher than the engineers' estimate. He refused to give the names or the amounts of the first tenders.

Mr. Finlay (liberal, East Peterboro) said he was present when Mr. Conroy asked for his check and it was refused.

Mr. Borden reminded the government of its course in regard to the fast Atlantic service when the guarantee was retained with interest. He wondered why the government was so slow in dealing with the question now, when they had been in so great a hurry before the election.

House then went into supply. To-night Borden and Foster put Speaker Sutherland over the course as to the employment of 52 temporary clerks or employees above the regular staff. Sutherland made a very feeble explanation of overplus above the authorized number of employees, pleading that he had only followed the practice of his immediate predecessors, but he would not continue it next session. He frankly admitted that the staff was overmanned at the country's expense. Foster brought out the fact that furniture and furnishings for the speaker's rooms in the past two years cost about eight thousand dollars.

Henderson remarked that while the speaker's rooms were very richly furnished, his own desk in the commons had been broken into and robbed of its contents. Perhaps he was not on the right side of the speaker and sergeant-at-arms and was not favored as were government supporters even to the extent of a good lock and a decent desk if he had any place to put it as was accorded to glib members. He believed there was no place where the criminal code was more violated than in the commons chambers, where the member's desks were broken open and rifled of their contents.

Henderson, Foster and other speakers made it clear that petty thieving prevailed in the commons chamber and adjacent parts of the House and urged Speaker Sutherland to do his utmost to run the criminals to earth, whether they were commons employees or night interlopers.

Prefontaine was forced to admit that the steamer Montcalm was a failure as an ice breaker, having been in trouble all winter, but predicted better things for the steamer next season.

The summer time table on the P. E. I. Railway goes into effect on next Monday. In order that connection may be made at Moncton with the Ocean Limited the morning express will leave the city at 7:30 a. m., connecting with the train from the East at 8:00 a. m., and will leave Moncton at 8:30 a. m. An afternoon train will leave the city at 3 p. m., for Summerside and another for Emerald at 4:40 p. m. Trains for the east will leave the city at 6:50 a. m., and at 3:30 p. m.

## The Long Expected Naval Battle Has Been Fought

Japanese Victorious.  
Russian Fleet All But Annihilated.

Tokio, May 29.—It is officially announced that the main body of the Russian fleet under Rojstvenky was practically annihilated in a battle fought in the Korean Strait on Saturday. Aware of the progress of the Russian fleet the ships of Admiral Togo were in the rendezvous off Masampo, Korea, behind the island of Tsu, which divides the Korean Strait leaving a channel of 30 miles on the northern and 65 miles on the southern side. Through the narrow channel the Russian fleet was passing when attacked by Togo's fleet. A running fight ensued, in which no large ship of the Japanese fleet was seriously damaged, while the Russian battleships, the Borodino and Alexander III, were sunk and the battleships Orel and Nicholas captured. The armored cruisers Admiral Makinoff, Daisetser, Donokoi, Vladimir and Monomakh, the ironclad Admiral Oshakovsk, and the protected cruisers Svetlita, Jemchug and Irtseken and the repair ship Kampachika with several smaller vessels were also sunk and the Admiral Semavin and Admiral Spasim were captured. In all down to date of this report nineteen Russian ships were sunk or captured with 3,000 prisoners. Twelve Russian captains were drowned, going down with their ships. Such of the Russian vessels as could get away fled northward toward Vladivostok, pursued by the Japanese.

London, May 29.—In the great naval battle fought Saturday and Sunday in the Straits of Korea the Japanese obtained a complete and overwhelming victory. Late advices show that Rojstvenky's fleet composed of all his most effective and powerful ships was completely shattered. According to the latest information two Russian battleships, one coast defence armoured, five cruisers, two special service ships and three destroyers were sunk and three were captured, two battleships, two coast defence armoureds and one special service ship. Rojstvenky's flagship was badly damaged and with three other ships of his broken fleet is being pursued by the victorious Japanese. Rear Admiral Nebogostoff, however, was captured with 3,000 other prisoners. It seems probable that in their crippled condition other Russian vessels will fall into the hands of the Japanese before they can reach Vladivostok. While rumors are that several Japanese vessels were lost, Admiral Togo officially reports that his squadron was not damaged. A number of Russian vessels still remain near Shanghai, but it is evident that as a fighting force the great fleet has been destroyed.

No details of the battle have yet been permitted to pass the Japanese censor, but Tokio despatches make it clear that Admiral Togo is pressing his advantage and harassing the Russian vessels which are attempting to take refuge at Vladivostok and make more complete his already sweeping victory.

A despatch to the London Evening News says eight captives of Russian warships were drowned during the naval battle on Saturday in the Straits of Korea. Tokio, May 29.—In addition to the nineteen Russian ships now known to have been sunk or captured, it is possible that three additional warships were sunk Saturday night and others later.

Tokio, May 30.—The personal fate of Rojstvenky is not known. There is some belief that he perished. A Russian warship has arrived off Iwami on the south west coast of Japan and hoisted the white flag. Three hundred officers and men, most of whom are wounded are being assisted by the Red Cross there.

Shanghai, May 30.—The Russian transports at Woosung hauled down their flags to-day. St. Petersburg, May 30.—News has been received here that seven Japanese ships, two of which were captured and four Russian ships have been sunk. It is believed that the Japanese are holding back reports of their own losses until Rojstvenky's official report is given out.

After vainly waiting for direct news from the fleet the Admiralty has at last given up and is now compelled to admit that the navy has met with a crushing defeat. Every ship of Nebogostoff's squadron is sunk or captured. Only six of Rojstvenky's fighting ships remain and the Japanese pursuit still continues. Emperor Nicholas on hearing the news was completely prostrated and wept bitterly. The people now see the utter futility of attempting to continue the fight on land and the cry of peace at any price is being raised.

London, May.—The general comment of the European press is that Russia must now sue for peace. Tokio, May 30.—After it was reported to Admiral Togo that the Russian fleet was coming up the eastern channel of the Korean Straits he immediately ran at full speed around the north of Tsu Island and when they doubled the island he saw the Russians coming in two columns. He then brought a terrible fire to bear on the flank of the port column and as the Russians fell into disorder he forced them steadily eastward toward the Japanese coast where they were attacked by every ship that flew the Japanese flag. Repeated torpedo attacks were delivered, some of them with the greatest success. The vessels which escaped will probably not be able to reach Vladivostok, and other operations of utmost importance are proceeding.

Washington, May 30.—Latest advices confirm the magnitude of the disaster suffered by the Russian fleet and point to the fact that Russia's hopes so far as this war is concerned now lie in whatever may be accomplished by the oft beaten army from Tokio. The Japanese legation at Washington says Russian losses were definitely known include—

SUNK.  
Two battleships.  
A coast defence ship.  
Five cruisers.  
Two special ships.  
Three destroyers.

## CAPTURED.

Two coast defence ships.  
One destroyer.  
One special service ship.

Over 3,000 persons including Rear Admiral Nebogostoff. The Japanese would seem to be still pursuing the Russians and it may be some time before the final result is known. There is nothing to clearly indicate the extent of the Japanese losses and it is suggested from one source that the Tokio Government is waiting to hear from Rojstvenky before announcing to what extent its fleet has suffered. Rojstvenky's defeat has given rise to renewed talk of peace.

Tokio, May 30.—The report that Admiral Rojstvenky was drowned is not true. He was wounded, escaped on a torpedo boat and is now reported captured.

St. Petersburg, May 30, Noon.—A long cipher despatch reached the Emperor Nicholas during the night, but the contents have not yet been made public. It is unofficially stated that several of the fast Russian ships succeeded in shaking off their pursuers and reached Vladivostok, and the government is now in possession of its own version of the naval disaster of Saturday and Sunday in the Straits of Korea. Nevertheless it appears to be in a quandary as to how to break the news to the country. A war council was held at Tsarskoye last night at which the Emperor was urged to issue an imperial manifesto.

The French mail steamer Pro Patria is ashore near Louisbourg, C. B. It is likely she will be a total loss. The crew and passengers have been saved.

Patrolman Joseph B. McDonald, of Boston, and son of Angus B. McDonald, lighthouse keeper, Scituate, heroically stopped a runaway horse on Blossom St., Boston several days ago which endangered the lives of a hundred school children and others on the street at the time. The patrolman jumped and grasped the bridle and dragged, swinging to the harness until the horse fell on the asphalt. In an instant the horse was on his feet again, rushing madly along the street, until finally the officer brought him up against a fence and stopped him. All who witnessed the runaway praised the heroic action of the patrolman, which prevented what might have been a disastrous occurrence, especially to the school children.

You cannot always buy boots at the prices we sell at. The reason is our expenses are small and we give the people the benefit of the saving. Come to us for your next pair.—J. B. McDonald and Co.

## DIED

On May 27th, Joseph beloved son of Martin and Mrs. Murray, in the 11th year of his age. R. I. P.  
At the Charlottetown Hospital, on May 25th, Mrs. DesRoches, Misoconche, aged 28 years. The funeral took place at her home Saturday. R. I. P.  
Suddenly at Corran Ban, Mill Cove, on Monday, May 29th, Philip Hughes aged 70 years. R. I. P.  
At Roxbury Mass, on Sunday May 28th, Mrs. Alice Sullivan, formerly of this city, aged 94 years. R. I. P.

The woman who buys Dress Goods now-a-days; has yet to buy right, but buying right does not mean a matter of "How Cheap." A-how cheap dress that is old fashioned and that will not stand the wear and tear is not the one wide awake people buy. They want a dress right up-to-date in every particular. Quality, style, we have, and good wear resisting qualities. This is the kind we sell. Send for samples.—Stanley Bros.

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Black German Vicuna, 4.00 up to 10.00  
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Blue German Frieze, 3.75 up to 5.50  
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Fancy mix coat, long, belt back, stole front, very natty—cost, small size, \$2.75, up to 12 years of age at \$4.25.

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