

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6th, 1905. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

Please send in your subscriptions.

It is announced from London that Field Marshal Lord Roberts has resigned from the committee for Imperial defence, and that Viscount Usher, deputy Governor of Windsor Castle and Lieutenant-General Sir John French, commander of the first army corps at Aldershot have been requested to join this committee.

The new steamship, Cassandra, ordered by the Donaldson line for the St. Lawrence trade will be ten thousand tons, with twin screws and quadruple expansion engines. She will be equipped with all the latest comforts and conveniences for passengers, the company having found this branch of business, through experience with the new steamer Atenia, most profitable. The Cassandra will ply between Glasgow and Montreal.

OTTAWA advises say that the Colonial Conference which, in the ordinary course of events, was to meet in June of next year, has been postponed until 1907. The postponement is said to be on account of Australia not being able to attend in consequence of the elections there. It is also suggested that the name be changed from Colonial Conference to Imperial Conference. The Government of Canada suggested the name Imperial Conference, if there was any necessity for a change in name. It is stated that British imports to Canada have increased by one third since the last Colonial Conference, in consequence of the preference.

MONDAY'S advices from London state that Premier Balfour formally tendered to King Edward the resignation of himself and Cabinet. The King accepted the resignations and invited Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to form a Government. Sir Henry accepted the task and the new Cabinet will likely be announced very soon. It is intimated that Lord Rosebery will be entirely ignored in the new ministry. John Morley is spoken of as the probable occupant of the Indian office, and Herbert Henry Asquith is likely to be Chancellor of the Exchequer; with Lord Elgin, Secretary of Foreign affairs and Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for the colonies.

We must once more remind our friends who have not yet sent in their subscriptions that the time for discharging this obligation has fully matured. It is drawing close to the end of the year, and it is not good business to allow year matter to run into the next scrip. Lapses of this kind are the cause of accumulations of subscriptions that not infrequently become quite formidable. In order to prevent any such disagreeable occurrence, please remit now.

VIA Seattle, Washington, comes the intelligence that the Bubonic plague is raging in Yokohama, Japan. This information is furnished by officers of the steamship Dakota. It is stated in the same connection that scarcely any more vessels will be given a clean bill of health until the scourge is wiped out. Four deaths had resulted from the disease before the Dakota had sailed from Yokohama, and many reports of sickness had been received. The surgeon on the steamer stated that few, if any, more vessels would be allowed to leave Yokohama. He intimated that the authorities were taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the dreadful disease.

ACCORDING to advices from Moncton and Halifax the future of the Intercolonial railway will, within a few weeks, become a live issue in the Maritime Provinces.

The Moncton Transcript and the Halifax Chronicle, Government organs, are out in lengthy and pungent editorials against a move which they say is on foot in certain quarters to hand the road over to a private corporation. This movement is said to have its origin in the Senate. Senator McMullen and a few other members of the upper house are at the bottom of the matter, so says our contemporaries. Their object, according to the papers already quoted, is to hand the road over to Jim Hill of the Great Northern or some other powerful corporation. Against anything of this kind these papers enter a solemn protest. It is pointed out that however much the two political parties may differ on questions of administration of the road, both agree that it should remain under Government control. It is pointed out that the interests of the Maritime Provinces demand this and that it is solemnly guaranteed by the Confederation Pact. We shall hear more about this matter later, if there is any real foundation for the report in question.

The Ontario Plumbers.

It is not at all likely that so large a number of persons connected with the plumbing industry were ever on trial before as are now accused before the courts of Toronto. The conspiracy in which the defendants are implicated includes the firms which deal with plumbers' supplies, the contracting and employing plumbers, and the working members of the plumbers' union. It is charged that the labor union is in such close accord with the employers' union that they conspired together to the injury of the public.

The evidence goes to show that the combination among the manufacturers and sellers of plumbers' supplies was an agreement for exclusive dealing. These dealers agreed to sell only to master plumbers who belonged to a trust or guild of their own. Plumbers who did not belong found that they could not buy the goods they needed. Most similar associations do not make these exclusive deals. They sell to all, but allow special terms to the guild, or trust, or association with which they wish to do business. These concessions are given in the form of a rebate after the purchase has been completed. The evidence taken at Toronto goes to show that the dealers in plumbers' supplies did not guard their dealings by such protection. They simply refused the goods, sometimes saying that they had none to spare, and in some cases, as was shown by letters produced, recklessly stating as the reason not to fill an order that they had agreed not to sell outside the union of plumbers. The purchasing plumbers on their part accepted the price which the vendors fixed.

The contracting plumbers had several agreements. In the first place their union seems to have agreed to buy supplies only from the combine which dealt in these articles. Secondly, they fixed a price for certain services and for goods supplied by them to their customers where there was no large contract. It was also agreed that when plumbing work was to be given out by tender the contracting plumbers would not compete. In place of sending their offers to the parties calling for tenders, they handed them into the head office of their own association. There the parties who desired the work met and the figures which they proposed to submit were compared. An average of the tenders was struck and this was made the basis of the offer sent in to the builder. It became the lowest tender, and a number were put in above it. It was decided among the competitors who should have the job, which seems as a rule to have gone to the lowest tenderer, but was sometimes awarded by lot. The man who did the job received the amount of the lowest original tender, and the difference between that amount and the contract figure agreed upon was divided among the others in the combination. Thus one plumber testified that he and another received \$10.50 each from a job allotted to a third man. Another swore that he had given I. O. U.'s of \$5 each to three others on a job that fell to him. The school board was making some repairs, and whoever got a school added to the price a sum sufficient to pay \$5 each to all the plumbers who were in a position to do the work. That is to say, each school house was made to pay for the work done and to give a bonus of

five dollars to each of the plumbing establishments in the town. A plumber named Allison obtained a contract on the isolation hospital, and paid twelve others \$20 each, adding the \$240 to the price for which he was willing to do the work. The notes for these amounts were given at the table where the tenders were fixed, so one of the parties admitted. He added: "We drew lots as to who should come second, third and so on. I was next to Allison and if I got it I was to assume the I. O. U.'s. The various tenders were all decided on as we sat at the table." A plumber named Reeves had four I. O. U.'s that he had not collected when he testified. They were for \$50, \$10, \$15 and \$40, representing his allotments on the contracts of other plumbers.

Met Horrible Death in an Ice Jam.

Dawson City, Dec. 1.—With sure death facing them and without a fighting chance left, eight men were caught in an ice jam at Coal Creek, below Forty Mile Creek, recently, and drowned. Benj F Sinclair, James W Sullivan, John Land, O Johnson and four others left Dawson in a scow for Circle City, whence they intended going overland to Fairbanks. William Moore reports having seen eight men in a scow strike the jam. The ice was heavy at the time and the jam piled high. One man got out of the scow and started to crawl over the ice towards shore. More ran into his cabin to get his binoculars, but when he returned the scow had been crushed and the man on the ice had disappeared. An immense jam formed at the place. He believes that Alexander McLean, formerly of Vancouver, and a noted oarsman, was one of the party.

Loss of the Lunenburg With Ten of Her Crew.

A Halifax despatch of yesterday gives the following account of the loss of the Steamer Lunenburg with ten men in a blinding snow storm and in a gale that raged on awhile sea the Nova Scotia steamer Lunenburg struck off Amherst Island, Magdalen, early Monday morning and eleven persons who were on board perished. One of the drowned was R. J. Leslie, member of the Quebec Legislature for the Magdalen Islands and Managing Director of the Company that owned the Lunenburg. Besides Mr. Leslie there was one other passenger on board, a merchant of the Magdalen Islands.

The Lunenburg left Pictou for the Magdalen Saturday night and was off Amherst, her destination, before daylight Monday morning. She was to proceed through the passage between Entry Island and Amherst Island, the latter a part of the main Magdalen Island. The wind was blowing a gale and there was a tremendous sea but what caused the disaster was a blinding storm. In this the Lunenburg lost her way and struck on Amherst Island about two miles from the roadstead, for there is no wharf accommodation there. Tremendous seas began breaking over the steamer and early in the day six of the crew determined to put off in a boat for the shore. They made the two mile passage safely.

St. Andrew's Day.

The St. Andrew's Day celebration, under the auspices of the Orléon Club of Prince Edward Island took place at the Queen Hotel, Charlottetown, on Thursday evening of last week, St. Andrew's Day. The celebration this year, as for the two preceding years, was in the form of a soiree and dance. A large number of ladies and gentlemen took seats at the banquet tables, where a choice menu was served. After full justice had been done to the substantial part of the programme, the intellectual portion of the festival was entered upon. Mr. James Paton, President of the Club presided, having on his right Lieutenant Governor McKinnon, Mr. Alexander Martin, M. P., and other prominent gentlemen. On his left were seated the Chief of the Club, Mr. Alexander McDonald, his Worship, Mayor Kelly and others. The bagpip, cheftain o' the pudden race, was brought in with regulation honors. The toast of the King was honored by the National Anthem. "Our Lieutenant Governor," was responded to by his Honor, Lieut. Governor McKinnon. The day and a' his honor it—Rev. T. F. Fullerton; Our Own Canadian Home—J. B. B. McCready; Land of the Heather—Rev. T. F. Fullerton; The Mayor and Corporation—Mayor Kelly and Councillor Stewart; Sister Societies—D. O'M. Reddin; The Press—W. L. Cotton, R. McDonald; The Ladies—Captain J. A. McDonald; Our Hostess—Artemus Moffat, for Mrs. Archibald. The toasts, were interspersed with Scottish songs by Miss Bremner and Mr. James Calder. Both were heartily encored. After the tables had been cleared away, dancing was entered upon and kept up until after 2 o'clock a. m.

Big Railway Fire.

One of the worst fires that has been in Charlottetown for some years was discovered in the Blacksmith shop of the P. E. I. Railway shortly after 1 o'clock on Thursday morning last. The fire spread rapidly and before it was controlled destroyed the blacksmith shop, the carpenter and the car shop, together with a large amount of valuable tools, patterns, fixings, etc. Bells were ringing and whistles were blowing and the glare of the flames gave the heavens a fiery redness. The brigade was on hand at short notice and did splendid work. It had been raining all the previous day and all that night, and this probably prevented a more serious conflagration. The fire, shifted shortly after the fire was discovered and blew towards the water front, and this doubtless prevented greater loss. A locomotive, under steam, was used by the railroad bands in moving other locomotives and cars from within

reach of the devouring flames. But notwithstanding two passenger cars, one box car and a plough were burned, and three passenger cars damaged by the flames. Mechanics in the carpenter shop lost a lot of valuable tools, and patterns accumulated, for thirty years were destroyed. They are valued at \$15,000. The area of the ruins caused by the fire is about 300 feet by 40, and the total loss is estimated at \$75,000.

Death Walks in on Family Feast.

It was a sad Thanksgiving for Mrs. Martin L. Paschal of 362 Summer Street, East Boston, and her five children. The family had just eaten their Thanksgiving dinner when the doorbell rang, and Capt. Joseph Ross, owner of the towboat Hamilton A. Mathes, handed Mrs. Paschal a telegram, which stated that her husband, Martin, had been washed overboard and drowned on Nantucket Shoals during a severe gale. Mrs. Paschal was stunned; she could not understand the message. She looked at Capt. Ross and asked what it all meant. "Surely that isn't so," she asked. "Why, when he left home a week ago he said he would surely be home again soon, and now—is it possible that he is drowned, you say? Oh, my God! this is too much for me, and my baby only three months old. Isn't there some mistake captain?"

Unhappy Russia.

If there were any sign of a leader or a group of responsible and constructive persons among the revolutionists of Russia the situation of that unhappy empire would be less dark. The only political doctrine visible in these turbulent movements is that taught by the Nihilists and Anarchists, who seem to be foes of all governments, human and divine. It is said that all the Russians know what they do not want, but nobody knows what he does want. They clamor for a free government, but do not give the promoter of representative and responsible administration a chance. They demand an eight hour day, while overthrowing all authority capable of making labor laws, and destroying the industries which are able to provide employment. There can be no eight hour day of labor, or any industrial employment at all without stable government, and order, and security of life and property. There can be no free government in a reign of terror. Perhaps out of these disorderly and unorganized movements some directing influence may yet emerge, and throughout the vast unwieldy empire a distinct programme may be recognized by the reform or revolutionary element. But that seems to be a long way off, and much blood is likely to flow before the people know what they are killing each other for. The one organization in sight is the government of Tsar Nicholas, the evident weakness of which is to some extent offset by the fact that it partly knows what it wants.—St. John Sun.

No Date Fixed for the Opening.

The ministerial tariff commission returned to Ottawa on the 1st, and met their colleagues in council. It was generally expected that the date of the meeting of parliament would be fixed that morning, but in this respect the politicians will be disappointed, as no conclusion was reached. The minister of finance still cherishes the hope that he will be able to bring down his revised tariff next session, and at his request it was decided to postpone the selection of the day when parliament shall meet until the tariff commissioners have returned from the Northwest. The maritime provinces will then remain to be visited, and if Mr. Fielding and his colleagues see a chance of getting all their details in by the end of January, they will suggest that calling of parliament be delayed until March, and tariff planks be made in April or May.

British Columbia Fisheries Scandal.

The charge made by British Columbia fishermen that a regular "graft" system exists in the federal department of marine and fisheries is not merely a local matter. All Canada is concerned in the administration of the dominion fisheries and in the good name of the country. It is a serious thing therefore when groups of fishermen assert that the license for fishing are corruptly allowed in any province. The statement is made that favoritism is shown to men who pay for it, and that only competition for license does not exist. One operator says that he was refused a license to go on certain fishing grounds, which were afterwards allotted to Japanese residents and then sub-let to him. He had had conditions, large profits for the foreigners, and their exclusive privileges. Another says that he made many applications for certain fishing grounds, receiving in each case the reply that others were ahead of him. He knew that the official statement was not true, for he found that others who were not fishermen got the license afterward, and immediately came to him to sell the rights they had obtained. He suspected that information was sold out to the speculators from the department or else they would not so quickly have discovered what places on the coast were desirable and that he desired to have them. To follow the matter for this operator put in an application for an absolutely worthless area, where no person with the slightest acquaintance with the business would think of fishing. For this cost he sent in an application and was promptly informed that it was not available. Not long afterwards a speculator came to him

with an offer to sub-let this privilege. This man had sought and obtained the concession and expected a large price for it. That episode seemed to be conclusive. The fishing commission now taking evidence will be heard from later on the matter.

This corresponds with the graft methods which have been so frequently charged in the Yukon, and which resulted in the utter condemnation of the government machine in that district at the last federal election, as previously in the elections for the Yukon council. The opportunities for growing rich by corrupt administration are not so great in the department of marine and fisheries as in the department of the interior, but they are considerable. In view of the possibilities it is highly important that every case where such corrupt methods are suspected should be fully investigated.—St. John Sun.

Argument in Gallery Election Case Resumed.

As previously fixed by the court, argument in the Gallery contested election case took place before Justices Davidson and Robidou in Montreal Friday morning. At the opening of the court, Bisillon, attorney for the petitioners stated that the importance of the case and the bulk of evidences had compelled him to seek help in preparing his argument. He had secured aid of S. Carmichael as counsel and that gentleman would argue certain points of the case. Carmichael then opened the case with the remark that the counsel regretted very much to have to ask not only for annulment of the election, but also the disqualification of Gallery, and he wished to state that in doing so they were in no way moved by any personal feeling. He dealt with three points: 1—Payment of money by candidate, manner in which it was done, circumstances attending such payments and deductions following from such acts; 2—At issue of Gallery's agents; 3—Receipt of money and the manner in which it was employed and accounted for. Bisillon followed.

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MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

BARGAINS IN LADIES' CLOTH COATS

Stanley Bros.

This week's bargain is Cloth Coats. They are the best of material, perfect in fit, finish and workmanship; they have the last year sleeve, but very little alteration will change them into the very newest styles.

- LOT 1.—Principally black, worth up to \$5.50 each, Now \$1.95 each
LOT 2.—Assorted Colors and Black, worth up to \$6.00 each, Now \$2.95 each
LOT 3.—Assorted Colors and Black, worth up to \$8.50 each, Now \$3.95 each
LOT 4.—Worth \$9.50 to \$13.00 each, Now \$4.95 each

STANLEY BROS.

SENSATIONAL Slaughter Sale

Men's High-Class FURNISHING GOODS.

Discounts from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent.

We want to reduce our large and magnificent range of Men's Furnishings and convert same into cash. In order to do so we have decided to place our entire stock on sale at less than the Manufacturers' prices.

33 1-3 off the following lines:

- White Dress Shirts
Fancy Dress Shirts
Collars and Cuffs
Neckwear
Den's lined Gloves
Perrin's lined Gloves
Wool Knit Gloves
Men's half Hose
Boys' long Stockings
Scotch knit Underwear
Stanfield's Underwear
Fleece lined Underwear
Sweaters
Night Shirts
Rainproof Coats
Umbrellas
Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs
Suspenders

50 per cent. off

Men's and Boys' Caps and Waterproof Coats; job lot Fancy Shirts, worth \$1 to \$1.25, on sale at 50c each; 25 dozen Ties worth 25c to 50c, on sale for 10c each; job lot Linen Collars, 5c each. This is a grand opportunity to secure your fall and winter supply of Underclothing, Gloves, etc. Sale now on. For cash only.

GORDON & MACLELLAN, Upper Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.