

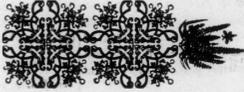
The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 9

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Seeing requires a muscular strain only from those with imperfect eyes. By improving sight we remove strain, then fatigue and heaviness over the eyes usually disappear.

We fit up Eyeglasses with or without frames as preferred. Colored glasses to protect from bright light.

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This Institution re-opens on MONDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1909. Intending students will kindly remember the date and enter as soon thereafter as possible.

The most practical courses in Business Training devised. The best and most easily acquired system of Shorthand ever placed in the hands of competent teachers. It leaves NO regrets. The largest and finest equipped rooms in the Maritime Provinces. Medals, and among other prizes a \$135.00 Typewriter open for competition.

Look sharp, and do not be misguided only to regret it afterwards. For full particulars address

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Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,
Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames, Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.

Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters New Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home industry.

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The aristocrat of all smoking tobaccos pleases instantly and satisfies continuously.

Fragrant, rich, mellow, & never bites the tongue.

At all Grocers and Druggists.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
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For New Buildings Hardware

We carry the finest line of Hardware to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.
Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.
June 12, 1907.

Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN,

The Messenger, \$2.00 a Year, Issued Monthly—128 Pages.

A high-class, illustrated periodical, embracing everything in history, literature and art that can be of interest to Catholics—timely and popular expositions of Catholic doctrine; Christian ethics; modern questions of sociology and political economy; religious movements and actual events, struggles and progress of the Church; education, and drama. Ask for a sample copy.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

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Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

(Delayed in transmission)

Ottawa, Feb. 13th, 1909.

For the most of this week the House has been in supply or engaged on small departmental bills and routine business. The Minister of Finance was still absent. Papers regarding the waterways treaty are still withheld. No official announcement has been made of government action in consequence of Judge Cassels' report, but it is given out to the government press that J. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Light, and Commander Spin, will leave the service. It is not yet definitely when the Minister of Marine, under whose management these incidents occurred, is to be retired.

THE GLOBE AND SIR FRED.

A kind of notice to quit has been served on the Minister of Militia by the chief organ of the government. The Toronto Globe sharply denounces the policy disclosed in the estimates, under which salaries, allowances and expenses of the headquarters staff are greatly increased, while the appropriations for drill is cut down. The Civil Service Commission reacted contemptuously on the top-heavy militia system, and thus called out a two hours' flow of abuse from Sir Fred. Borden, who at a late hour one night expended a picturesque assortment of violent epithets upon Mr. Courtney and his associates. Now the Globe is following Mr. Courtney's lead, and Sir Fred. has another chance to test his supply of vituperative adjectives.

THIS IS REFORM.

By questions in the House and motions for returns, Mr. Foster and other members are obtaining records of changes in the Civil Service, between the time the Civil Service Act was passed and the date when it came in force. There was an understanding amounting to a promise by the government, when the Act was amended so that it would not come into force until September, that no changes would be made in the meantime, and that the commissioners would have a free hand to arrange the service according to their interpretation of the law. But now it appears that scores of new appointments were made in the interval to the temporary staff so called, and hundreds of salaries were increased in this "temporary" list, and that these changes were made down to the very end of August. In one department there were arbitrary increases of salary. In addition to the regular \$50 raise to more than two hundred clerks, nearly all of them becoming effective on the week before the Civil Service Act came into operation. There were about fifty new appointments in the same department, of which thirty were made on the 27th and 28th of August. All the persons so appointed had a salary agreed upon yet come in for the \$150 increase which was bargained for a week before the election, but was dated back to the 1st of September. Scores of clerks drew the salary at which they were appointed only three days, and then got the \$150 in addition, without respect to ability or their own character or the character of their work. All these hundreds of clerks who were taken in on the "temporary" staff without examination, are by the Civil Service Act transferred to the inside regular classified service. Thus they not only escape the competitive examination which the new act makes necessary, but have also got clear of the qualifying examination which was required under the old law.

THE QUESTION OF REPATRIATION.

Dr. Paquet, the Conservative member for L'Islet, raised an important question on Wednesday. He was supported by Mr. Monk and Mr. Nantel, and all pointed out that while the country had been spending millions in bonuses and other assistance to immigration from European countries, while it has brought thousands of Donkhorsts at great expense, and has permitted large immigrations of Greeks, little or nothing has been done to restore to Canada native-born Canadians who have gone to the States, or to bring back their children to the country of their ancestors. The cities and towns of New England are prospering through the labours and activities of French-Canadians who have left their farms and homes in Quebec, and whose services are greatly needed to develop the industries and resources of the Dominion. The Liberal party no longer talks of the exodus, but it still exists, and there are still many closed houses in the rural districts of Quebec, some of them in the counties represented by ministers. Mr. Monk explained to Mr. Brodeur that the County of Rossville has its share of deserted homesteads,

which ought to be re-occupied. Dr. Paquet showed the Department of Immigration many ways in which it might busy itself in bringing back to Canada some of the hundreds of thousands who belong here, instead of scouring the universe for alien races, some of whom can never be assimilated.

OUTSIDE CREDITORS PREFERRED.

Replying to Mr. Sharpe of North Ontario, the acting Minister of Finance states that the government is paying three per cent. interest to the people of Canada on \$68,863,647.26 deposited in the government savings banks. To other money lenders the government is paying four per cent. on \$5,000,000 borrowed in 1908, and on \$5,000,000 borrowed last year, three and three-quarters per cent. on amounts borrowed in 1908 and 1909. There is another loan of \$12,000,000 at three and two-thirds per cent. All these loans cost large sums for commissions and brokerage. Depositors in the government savings banks would get \$600,000 a year more if they were treated as well as money lenders abroad.

A REASONABLE SUGGESTION.

Postage on drop letters was formerly one cent except where the letters were delivered by carriers, when it was two cents. Last year the Post Office Department made the rate one cent for drop letters delivered by carriers. Mr. Henderson of Halifax tried on Tuesday to persuade the Postmaster General that if he delivered letters by carrier for one cent, the rate should be only half a cent in places where the people go and get them. The minister declines to make the change.

A MONEY MAKING FAILURE.

The people who would have made most out of the Quebec Bridge if it had not fallen down, were the original stockholders who arranged to borrow most of the cost of the work on Government guarantees. They bungled the job, and their bridge fell down, and they might be expected to suffer some loss. As the government has arranged if the people of Canada bear all the loss and the shareholders make good profits. The government has now relieved them of all liability, paid what was partly promotion expenses, and has also paid them interest at six per cent. from the start, with ten per cent. bonus, and has allowed their directors and president to retain the large amounts paid them for salaries. Ex-Premier Parent and his associates have therefore an excellent investment in the bridge that lies at the bottom of the St. Lawrence.

INTERCOLONIAL NEGOTIATIONS.

On Tuesday of last week Mr. Borden asked whether the government had received a proposal for the sale or lease of the Intercolonial. The minister replied: "A proposition was received by the Minister of Railways, but it was marked private, and was not considered by the government." Later, after much urging, the minister brought down the papers, showing that the C. P. R. Company had two years ago written two letters to the government, making the proposal for the joint use by the company for local and through traffic of the government railway from St. John's to Halifax. The intercolonial chief engineer prepared a financial statement of the cost of this part of the road and the amount of traffic on it. The opinion of the department was taken as to whether a lease could be made without interfering with previous contracts. Mr. Borden, then Minister of Railways, informed Sir Thomas Shaughnessy that the department was willing to discuss the question, and after Mr. Emmerson resigned Mr. Fielding, as acting minister, confirmed the statement, suggesting that the intercolonial and C. P. R. officers should meet to discuss terms. Mr. Fielding himself proposed conditions. Representatives were appointed and the conference was held, but the matter stood over till last July. Then the C. P. R. president again made the proposal of a somewhat definite character. In the negotiations of June, 1907, the Minister of Railways, the General Manager and the Traffic Manager of the Intercolonial took part on one side, and the president and one of the vice-presidents of the C. P. R. on the other, and the whole question of terms and conditions was discussed. Thus bargaining went a good deal farther than the minister's answer made it appear.

NOT AT PRESENT.

It is not the intention of the government to proceed with this

work at present." This is the stock answer which Mr. Paquet is giving to numerous questions put to him concerning public works for which money was voted in the election estimates of last year. On February 3rd the minister gave this reply as to two wharves in Digby County, which would have cost \$50,000, and both of which were promised before the elections. On February 10th he admitted that out of one list of seven works in Guysboro county, for which money was voted, six were never touched and only one-third of the vote was expended on the other. Mr. Paquet now states that the government has "under consideration" whether to proceed with the work this year. There was a similar reply with respect to the Truro passenger building promised last year, and placed in the estimates. Other provinces fared the same as Nova Scotia; but this province is mentioned as the scene of the finance minister's campaign operations.

WORSE AND WORSE.

The financial returns for January brings the record for the fiscal year to the end of the tenth month. Here are the main facts:—

Revenue for 10 months	\$68,937,636
Revenue same months last year	81,024,272
Decrease	\$12,086,636
Current expenditure	\$63,041,215
Current expenditure same months last year	56,332,534
Increase	\$6,708,681
Capital expenditure last year	\$36,815,549
Increase	\$2,245,499
Total increase of expenditure for ten months	\$21,278,731
Net debt Jan 31, 1909	\$308,226,027
Net debt Jan 31, 1908	259,504,618
Increase in 12 months	\$48,721,414

This month's notable. It marks the passing of the three hundred million mark in the net debt. The increase of debt last month was \$16,652,260, but it is explained that six millions of this was caused by the government placing the Quebec bridge bonds among direct liabilities and in capital expenditure. This was formerly a charge against ex-Premier Parent's company. The government has bought the enterprise and the capital charge is represented by the tangled mass of iron on the bottom of the St. Lawrence.

COINING.

A return brought down Friday shows the extent of the operations of the Canadian branch of the royal mint for the last calendar year. The mint coined the following money, besides a few sovereigns made for a Larder Lake company:— Silver coins, face value \$313,338; Bronze coins, face value \$3,290. This coinage would have cost at the price formerly paid by Canada to the mint in England:— Silver, 8 per cent \$8,400; Bronze, 10 per cent 2,329; Total \$11,729.

This would about pay the salaries of the master of the mint (\$5,353), the superintendent (3,285), and the chief clerk (\$3,290), who together receive \$11,658. It is not sufficient to pay the interest on the cost of the building where the work is done, and is three thousand dollars less than the amounts paid in salaries at the mint in the first three months of the year. Another member of parliament appears to be in sight of office. Judge McLennan is resigning from the Supreme Court bench, and is believed that Hon. R. F. Sutherland, ex-Speaker, will take his place.

Ottawa, Feb. 20, 1909.

During the greater part of this week the House has been in supply, chiefly voting the reduced estimates of the Minister of Public Works, and the expenses of civil government. There was no obstruction or feigning criticism, but opposition members expressed their opinions freely on many matters.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

The Report of the Department of the Interior, brought down this week, almost goes into hysterics over the increase in immigration during the last fiscal year. It announces the arrival in the twelve months ending March 31st last, of 263,463 immigrants, an increase of 30,707 over the preceding year, and the largest immigration in any one

(Continued on fourth page.)

CONSTIPATION IRREGULARITY OF THE BOWELS

Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous, and should be at once attended to and corrected.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Work on the bowels gently and naturally without weakening the body, but on the contrary, toning it, and they will if persevered in relieve and cure the worst cases of constipation. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with sick headaches, constipation and outburst of the stomach. I could get nothing to do me any good until I got a box of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They did me more good than anything else I ever tried. I have no headaches or constipation, and the stomach is entirely gone. I feel like a new woman, thanks to Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I used in all about half a dozen boxes." Price 25 cents a box, 5 for \$1.00, at all druggists or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

The \$47,000,000 added to the debt of Canada last year forcibly demonstrates the ability of the Dominion government to spend the money a great deal faster than it comes in.

"As the old saying goes, 'Shoot folly as it flies.'"

"But the deuce of it is that folly never flies."

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents.

The colder the morning the greater the distance and the harder it is to travel between the inside of the bed and the outside.

The California man who can't help laughing when an earthquake comes along should move to Washington, where he can giggle all the time.

Be cheerful at any cost to the house or company.

Don't kick. Get some one else to do it. It will conserve your own reputation and be just as effective.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

A good, substantial excuse is always desirable, but is apt to be expensive.

The man who systematically blows his own horn uses his lungs to such an extent that he is apt to get chesty.

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

She (during a spa)—Why don't you say what you mean? I'm not a mind reader. He—No; if you were you would never speak to me again.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Wentworth county will not build a house of refuge. When Hamilton people need relief they will just flee as a deer to the mountains.

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

Don't speak harshly of your enemies. They expect you to knock them, and if you have them guessing they will cease activities for a time.

SKIN DISEASES

These troublesome afflictions are caused wholly by bad blood and an unhealthy state of the system, and can be easily cured by the wonderful blood cleaning properties of

Burdock Blood Bitters

Many remarkable cures have been made by this remedy, and not only have the unsightly skin diseases been removed, and a bright clear complexion been produced, but the entire system has been renovated and invigorated at the same time.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

Mrs. John O'Connor, Burlington, N.S., writes:—"For years I suffered with Salt Rheum. I tried a dozen different medicines, but most of them only made it worse. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I got a bottle and before I had taken half a dozen doses I could see a change in my condition. I am now well and I am completely cured. I cannot say too much for your wonderful medicine."