

THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

Please accept our thanks, you who have kindly remitted your subscriptions during the past week.

Please remit the amount of your subscriptions by this day week, if you have not already done so.

Please do not remit by cheque on any bank outside of Charlottetown, or on the agency of any Charlottetown bank.

Please remember that we esteem a prompt remittance as a great favor.

We wish all our friends A Merry Christmas, and many happy returns of the day.

Our own Christmas would be much happier if some more of our subscribers had remitted their dollar.

We trust those who have not yet remitted will do so before our next issue. By doing this they will brighten the last days of the old year, and enable us, from our hearts, to wish all A Happy New Year.

We should esteem it a great favor if two hundred subscribers would remit by this day week. This is not an extravagant request, and can be easily complied with. It is just as easy for two hundred to remit, as for one. All that is required is the will to act, and in this season of good will this should not be absent.

Time flies, and the year 1908 shall be at an end almost before we look round. Delay not till tomorrow what can be accomplished today. Let not the old year run out with your subscription unpaid. What a satisfaction it would be to have the subscription envelopes jostling one another in the mails, and out Post Office Box filling so rapidly as to require several special trips thither.

The foregoing is not mere imagination; but stern reality. All that we have outlined may be easily accomplished. All that is required is for two hundred subscribers to make up their minds to remit without delay. Mind acts on mind. Let some one take the initiative and start his remittance, and see what effect it will have on his neighbor. We hope to have a busy time for the next week writing receipts for remittances. It will certainly be to us a labor of love. Who will start the ball?

The services in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Christmas Day, will be at the usual hour on Sunday.

Edward Green was murdered near Plaster Cove, N. B., on Sunday morning last. Green and a companion, a Jew named Penner, had been selling watches to the men employed on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Both men were walking along a path close to the railway line, five or six miles from Plaster Cove, when they were attacked in a lonely spot by two Indians, who fired at them. The first bullet struck Green and he fell dead. The shot fired at the Jew pierced his clothing and grazed his body, but did not strike him. He ran and made good his escape. He gave the alarm when he reached the village. Green's jewelry box contained some forty watches and twelve hundred dollars in cash. This was rifled. Search parties at once started and the two men were arrested Monday, not more than two miles from the scene of the murder. They had both in the snow all night, and their hands and feet were frozen. They were covering by a shack when arrested.

Advice of the 17th, from St. John's, Nfld.—The worst blizzard experienced in Newfoundland for many years has been raging for forty-eight hours and heavy damage has been done to fishing vessels, a number of which have been blown ashore at various points. No loss of life is yet reported, but it is feared that several fishermen have been blown to sea or sunk. Traffic on land is at a standstill.

A Sea of Troubles.

It appears that the close of Summer navigation every year is bound to bring trouble to Summerside. Coming out towards the close of the open water season of navigation, requests were made to Ottawa by our Liberal friends, especially by Mr. James W. Richards, Liberal member elect for Prince County, to have the Stanley ply on the western route, for a time, as soon as the Empress stopped running. The Minister of Marine answered that it was not the intention of the department to place the Stanley on that route, as that would be an interference with the commercial line. When the Empress actually did stop running, on the 10th, inst, the request to the Minister was renewed by the Summerside Board of Trade. The Minister again refused to let the Stanley go west. It was pointed out to him that a large quantity of freight had accumulated and the winter service had not yet commenced, as the summer steamers were plying regularly between Charlottetown and Pictou. But still the Minister remained as obdurate as King Pharaoh, when he refused to let the children of Israel go forth. Then the wires between here and Ottawa became very hot, and Mr. Richards, Mr. Read, the Member for Wright, and Premier Hazard sent a joint ultimatum to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. This was effective, and the Stanley proceeded to Summerside on Thursday last; but did not cross to the Mainland till Friday. She continued taking over the accumulated freight, until Monday of this week when she was recalled to Charlottetown to commence her regular work yesterday. She had not cleared up all the freight at Summerside and a request was made to have her make another trip; but the order for her detention did not reach her before she had left Tormentine for Charlottetown. When Prince County was represented by a Conservative, Mr. Lefurgey, this matter was managed much better. That is what the people of Prince County get for having elected a Liberal!

Contemptible Tactics.

The Patriot continues its practice of affording protection to every irresponsible jackanapes that wishes to blackguard his neighbors from under cover. To lie, conceal the truth and afford a shield to any adle-pated non-descript, who may desire to stab his neighbor in the dark, seem to constitute the Patriot's code of ethics. If a good for nothing half idiot, ashamed of his identity, takes a notion to throw a little dirt from a position where he can not be seen, the Patriot immediately lends him its aid, in the form of a mask. If a miserable creature, whose identity would elicit the ridicule and scorn of the whole community, signs himself a "Farmer" from Kensington, and asks permission to continue in the Patriot's columns his work of the dark lantern brigade, the claim is unhesitatingly allowed. If these contemptible nondescripts, wish to pursue their reprehensible tactics, they should be required to assume responsibility for their lucubrations. But they are aware this is not required of them, so long as they have the Patriot ready and willing to throw the mantle of protection around them. To such depths of degradation has the Patriot fallen, that the meanest and most characterless prevaricator may count upon its protection and the freedom of its columns for all the irresponsible muddling he may desire.

Our Northwest Crop.

There was a time when the Patriot was a respectable newspaper and an honorable opponent. That was when it was controlled by a gentleman of ability, and before its columns were prostituted to the mean and low uses for which they are now employed. This is what the once respectable organ of the Liberal Party in this Province has come to. "Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen!"

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It is most satisfactory to learn, now that detailed statistics are available, that the Northwest crop this year is nearly \$28,000,000 better than in 1906 and \$30,000,000 ahead of last year. An undue pessimism seems to have prevailed in making up the crop estimates early in the autumn of the present year. Usually reliable sources of information placed the probable wheat yield as low as 70,000,000 bushels, when as a matter of fact it was 106,853,000 bushels, representing a value of over \$87,000,000. While it is by no means desirable that a wrong impression should go forth regarding harvest results in our Northwest, it is always better that the estimates should err on the side of optimism rather than pessimism. If there should be such a thing as a crop failure, or partial failure, it is time enough that it should be heralded abroad when reliable evidence is available. But, it seems a pity that any impression of crop failure should go forth until accredited information to that effect is available. Even in Canada these latest detailed statistics proving what an excellent crop the country enjoyed will be a matter for pleased congratulation, for the simple reason that so much doubt regarding the size of the yield was propagated by the earlier estimates that the tendency was to believe that the crop might be even less satisfactory than the information given out. Instead of that this detailed report shows that we had a really magnificent crop, and that the trade prospects in the West must be of the very best. Not only has the crop been very much larger than either of the two previous years, but the prices realized have added greatly to its value. It also brings to notice that the Northwest is branching out into other crops beside wheat, the yield of oats being over 92,000,000 bushels.—Ottawa Citizen.

Intensive Agriculture.

"Canadian farming methods are to a great extent very wasteful," was the pronouncement of one of the members of the Scotch commission which recently toured the Dominion. Those who have studied the question say that he was right. As regards cropping the land there are two methods that are generally spoken of among trained agriculturists. One is "Parsimonious" agriculture, which endeavors to crop as large an area as possible and is satisfied with the best crop that happens to grow, and the other is "intensive" agriculture which pays more attention to producing the largest crop of the highest quality obtainable. Naturally intensive agriculture has been most actively developed in those countries whose producing areas are limited or whose population is great in proportion to the size of the country. Most noted in this respect are Denmark, Holland, France, Scotland, Japan and the best farmed districts in England. Because Canada has such good land and so much of it her farmers have almost generally since the land was settled, followed the extensive method which is wasteful not only as regards labor but also in the fact that it deteriorates the quality of the land. But they are beginning to find out this cannot go on forever. In the older settled provinces more attention is paid each year to clearing the fields of weeds, to growing only the highest quality

of crops and feeding only the best grades of stock. Yet even in the best farmed districts this work has only begun. It is worthy of note too that in the short time the Manitoba land has been farmed the practical agriculturists of the prairie provinces have come to realize that mixed farming is something that is urgent and necessary if the land is to be redeemed to its former productive condition. In the earlier days its productivity was greatly injured by the continual cropping in wheat. Now the farmers realize that to keep soil fertile it must be replenished, either by the slow methods of pasture or else by the quicker ones of artificial fertilization. It would have paid to follow intensive methods from the start and the experience of Canadian agriculturists in the past should be a valuable guide to those who are now commencing their agricultural operations.—Ottawa Citizen.

Affairs in India.

Lord Morley, Indian Secretary, speaking in the House of Lords on the 18th, unfolded his plan for reform of the Governmental administration of India, opening what he described as a very important chapter in the history of the relations between Great Britain and India. The Secretary made no attempt to minimize the formidable difficulties confronting the Government, owing to the unrest and anxiety in the Empire, but deprecated the alarmist views regarding the situation. There was no fear of anything in the nature of an uprising, but a panic was possible. Despite the bombs of the terrorists, he was determined to persevere his promised policy of constitutional reform. The Government's proposals were: Increase in the membership of the Judicial and Viceroys' Councils by nomination and election, giving the different classes of the community such its representative; repeal of the prohibition against the Legislative Council discussing matters of general importance, increase of the Executive Council of Bombay and Madras from two to four members each, five Lieutenant Governors of the Executive Council, members to adopt a device to secure an official majority in the Legislative Council. Lord Morley anticipated a criticism of the fifth proposal, but explained that he made no pretence of inaugurating a Parliamentary system in India. What he wanted was simply to assign to India a greater share in the Government, without divesting the constitutional authority of power.

Schooner Foundered.

Exhausted by eight days at the pumps and thirteen hours in an open boat with the thermometer around zero, seven men rowed ashore at Fort Morien N.S. Tuesday afternoon last, and reported the French Schooner Marcelline foundered off the coast. All the crew landed safely, but after such an experience as none will want to undergo again. Tossed about in an open boat, with scant clothing, the men suffered terribly during their forty mile row to safety. When the boat finally grated on the beach some were so worn out that they had to be lifted ashore. For twenty-one days the Marcelline battled with the North Atlantic gales, with one pump choked, water pouring in at a terrific rate and the rigging so encased in ice that the sails could not be handled. The men stuck doggedly to work driven back to sea when in sight of St. Pierre. They first tried to make Sydney harbor, then bore away southward, hoping to be picked up by some Atlantic liner. Neither hopes were realized. Steadily the water gained and Captain Degarette ordered the men to take to the life-boats. An hour later the vessel went down.

Hindu Assassins.

The Calcutta Council on the 18th adopted a summary justice bill, which will materially strengthen the hands of the government in its fight against the anarchy and sedition so rampant now in India. Under it criminals may be brought to speedy trial, and drastic means are provided for dealing with societies dangerous to the public peace. One of these organizations entitled "The Volunteers," is in reality an association of anarchists actively engaged in organizing murder. It has no less than 15,000 members. In a speech supporting the bill Lord Morley the Viceroy emphasized the great necessity of stamping out a conspiracy whose acknowledged aim was the systematic assassination of government officials, the overthrow of the British administration and the expulsion of the British ruler from India.



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