

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 3

GOOD CLOTHES —FOR— FALL and WINTER.



Our New Stock of Fall and Winter Suitings and Overcoatings is now in. We have the largest and best selected stock to be seen in any tailor shop in P. E. Island.

If you are thinking of getting a new suit or overcoat this fall, you can get every satisfaction and save money by leaving your order here. We claim to be the leading tailors in P. E. Island, and our work speaks for itself.

When you leave your order here we guarantee a better fit, better work, and more style than you can get elsewhere, and we don't charge any more for our work than you pay for the ordinary kind. You can save money by buying

Tailor-Made Clothes, and there is no better Tailor Made Clothes than the kind we make.

MacLellan Bros., The Expert Tailors.

The Charlottetown Business College and Institute of Shorthand and Typewriting.

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

L. B. MILLER,

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 23, 1908—11 Principal.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

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 Newel Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors. Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

NEVER

Ask for "a package of tobacco" or the dealer may give you any old kind. Demand

"HICKEY'S FINE CUT"

and you get the best smoke in town.

10 CENTS PER PACKAGE.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

CHARLOTTETOWN,

Phone 345.

Manufacturers.



For New Buildings

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.

Manager THE MESSENGER, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WITH your co-operation THE MESSENGER will endeavor to double the number of its readers.

WE will send free a copy of THE MESSENGER to each person whose name and address you may send us.

WE have a special offer, covering both new subscriptions and renewals—a permanent business can be established.

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JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL.B.

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NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

A. A. McLean, K. C.

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Closure Not Needed!

If Ministers Get Ready With Business.—Furnish the House Necessary Information.—And Call Off Their Followers From Obstructing Proper Inquiries.—Conservative Obstruction Last Session Justified by the Result.

Government Majority Only 21,496

Or One Percent. of the Popular Vote.—In 1904 It was 52,853.—Another Such Victory and They Are Undone.

Intercolonial Deficits and Graft

Mr. Graham Owns That His System Is a Failure.—It is Time to Try Mr. Borden's Method—Abolish Patronage and Rake-off and Operate the Road in the Public Interest.

BLAMING THE DEBT

A GHASTLY FINANCIAL RECORD.

Ottawa, Jan. 13th, 1909.

Government organs announce that closure rules will be enacted in the coming session. Ministers say that sessions are prolonged by Opposition obstruction, and that some steps must be taken to choke it off.

THE REAL OBSTRUCTORS.
The truth is that more "obstruction" has come from the government side than from the opposition. If last session was unduly long, the government was mainly responsible. Ministers and their friends obstructed inquiries that were absolutely necessary in the public interest. They refused official information which they were constitutionally bound to give. They delayed returns and reports and kept back government business. Long as the session was a large part of the estimates, including those of a controversial character, with all the railway subsidies, the Quebec bridge bill, and much other government legislation were withheld until the last few days of the session. Nearly four months of the session were gone before Mr. Fielding brought down his budget, and it was in the fourth month that Mr. Graham made his railway statement. Long after this the Hudson Bay Railway, and the project for extending the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec were brought before Parliament. Some measure requiring ministers to be ready with their business, and to bring it down properly, is more needed than a closure bill.

BETTER THAN THE GAG.
This obstruction was evidently justified so far as the Opposition was concerned. The ministers were wholly to blame for it. They will be wholly to blame if there is obstruction next session, for no Conservative member desires to keep Parliament sitting longer than it is necessary. Inquiry into public expenditure must take place, and if ministers set up their friends in the committees, as they did last year, to head off inquiry, they will make the session long. It is the right of the opposition to have records and papers brought down for examination. Should ministers refuse them the session will be long. No closure legislation can take from the opposition these rights or relieve them of these duties, and ministers will find that they will get through the session more quickly by performing their own duties, and allowing their constituents to perform theirs, than they will by introducing a gag rule.

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY LESS.
The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery seems to have made a mistake in his addition in making up election returns. The Liberal vote, which his addition makes 574,356, is 564,356. The government majority in Quebec is 29,029, and the Conservative majority in all of Canada outside of Quebec is 7,358. These returns are incomplete, as they do not include Edmonton, which had a large Liberal majority, and three ridings in British Columbia, all of which were strongly Conservative. It is believed that full returns will reduce the government majority in the Dominion, and increase the Conservative lead outside of Quebec province. As it is, Sir Wilfrid has less than 49 per cent, and Mr. Borden more than 49 per cent, of the total vote polled.

GREAT CONSERVATIVE GAINS.
According to the official returns of the election of 1904 the Liberal majority was 52,853, or nearly three times the majority at the last election. The following are the changes in the majorities by provinces:

| Province | 1904 | 1908 |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ontario | 3,441 Con. | 12,098 Con. |
| Quebec | 26,250 Lib. | 29,029 Lib. |
| Nova Scotia | 8,836 Lib. | 818 Lib. |
| New Brunswick | 1,801 Lib. | 5,771 Lib. |
| Prince Ed. Isl. | 548 Con. | 210 Lib. |

Manitoba 718 Lib. 6,684 Con.
British Columbia 2,676 Lib. 4,000 Con.
Alberta 2
Saskatchewan 7,797 Lib. say 6,613 Lib.
The government majority in 1908 in Alberta and Saskatchewan will be increased by returns not included in the Clerk's report.
Conservatives had majorities in two provinces in 1904, while in 1908 they had majorities in three; and in proportion to the vote cast they made gains in every province except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. A like change in the popular vote in the next election would give the Conservatives a majority of some 10,000.
TRY MR. BORDEN'S POLICY.
Contrasted with the vague statement of the Minister of Railways that some change must be made in the control of the Intercolonial, we have this week the emphatic declaration of Mr. Borden that government ownership of the government railway ought to be given a fair chance. The opposition leader asks that the Intercolonial be set free from the debasing and ruinous patronage system, and operated by an independent commission in the public interest and not for the benefit of the political party. This is one of the planks in the Halifax platform, laid down by Mr. Borden in 1907. The leader points out that government ownership with non-party management works well in Australia, and is eminently successful in Ontario. Government ownership with control by party bosses is a manifest failure with the Intercolonial, and Mr. Graham is face to face with a prodigious deficit.
ELECTION YEAR DEFICITS.
The loss in the year of 1908-9 will be the greatest in the history of the railway, except that made by Mr. Emmerson in 1904-5. It is worth noting that Mr. Emmerson's deficit of \$1,725,000 and Mr. Graham's deficit belong to election years. This fact alone shows how the people's railway is plundered for campaign purposes. Ministers have been under bonds to give the patronage to the persons who produce the campaign funds. Though Mr. Graham professes that he has railway supplies on business principles, one has only to look at the Auditor General's report to find out from whom he buys and at what price, in order to know that the Railway Department is worse, if possible, than the Department of Marine.
THE WALBERG CONTRACTS.
Take, for instance, the Intercolonial contract with Walberg. When the railway wanted hoisting cranes, tenders were called for, and the contract was given to Walberg, who was not the lowest tender, and bought the articles in the United States, simply turning them over to the government at a profit of \$1,000 for each crane. The contract for heating the Moncton car shops was submitted to tender and Walberg got the job, though his tender was not the lowest. The railway wanted water tanks and Walberg tendered at a price higher than the Fairbanks Company, with an alternative tender a fraction lower than Fairbanks if given time to saw and dry the lumber. The Walberg tender was accepted at the highest price on the ground that the work was urgent, and he was given a longer time than the Fairbanks Company asked, and was allowed to saw and dry his lumber. The railway needed girders and paid Walberg 45 cents a pound for them, without tender, the contractor turning the work over to the Montreal company at less than 3 cents a pound, making a straight profit of 65 per cent. The Pictou engine house was put up at tender and went to Walberg, the government working out his offer at \$62,523. He was paid over \$100,000. For certain buildings at Moncton Walberg got the contract by the withdrawal of a lower tender, and received over \$10,000 in extras and additions. He had a sewer contract in Moncton, without tender, on a fifteen per cent profit basis, which cost some two or three times the departmental estimate. He had a contract for the Charlottetown station which the department worked out at \$50,000, and on which he had received \$70,000 down to last June.
WORSE THAN MARINE.
Dealers on the patronage list who sold supplies to the Marine Department at all kinds of excessive prices, are the same who sell to the Railway Department at the same exorbitant rates, only they get some ten dollars from the Intercolonial for every dollar they get from the Marine service. An investigation of Intercolonial patronage and book-keeping would reveal a proportionate amount of plunder and rake-off. The Moncton land deal (160 pp.)

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WAS WEAK AND THIN ONLY WEIGHED 73 POUNDS. NOW WEIGHS 113 POUNDS.

Had Heart Trouble and Shortness of Breath for Six Years.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cured Mrs. K. E. Bright, Barnley, Ont. She writes: "I was greatly troubled, for six years, with my heart and shortness of breath. I could not walk eighty rods without resting four or five times in that short distance. I got so weak and thin I only weighed seventy-three pounds. I decided at last to take some of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking eight boxes I gained in strength and weight, and now weigh one hundred and thirteen pounds, the most I ever weighed in my life. I feel well and can work as well as ever I did, and can heartily thank Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for it all."
Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

113 rooms in the British parliament are utilized for all purposes by the peers, 204 by the commons, and 25 by the press.

German steel works are beginning to use electric furnaces on an extensive scale for handling large quantities of metal.

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sticking. Price 25c.

The cigarette did not reach England until after the Crimean war in which the British officers adopted it from the Turks and Russians.

A proposal has been made that 500 of the citizens at Dundee, Scot, should subscribe \$1,500 each making 750,000 for starting of new industries.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Active preparations are under way in the United States for the observance of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Elgar Allen Poe on January 19th.

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 soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

The city of Sheffield, England famous for its cutlery, is the first municipal body in Great Britain to decide to provide a rifle range at public cost for the use of the community.

Sprained Arm.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Haggard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days." Price 25c.

In some Italian towns instead of ordinary books serving as prizes in public schools, saving bank books with a small sum entered to the credit of the young prize-winner, are utilized.

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."

The Earl of Shaftesbury, who has been singing in London for charity, refused an offer of 5,000 for each of twenty guaranteed appearances in America. He has an excellent tenor voice.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

As is well known, this troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich food, neglected constipation, lack of exercise, bad air, etc. The food should be thoroughly chewed, and never boiled or swallowed as haste, stimulants must be avoided and exercise taken if possible.
A remedy which has rarely failed to give prompt relief and effect permanent cure, even in the most obstinate cases, is

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing costiveness and increasing the appetite and restoring health and vigor to the system.
Mr. Amos Sawyer, Gold River, N.S., writes:—"I was greatly troubled with dyspepsia, and after trying several doctors to no effect I commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters and I think it is the best medicine there is for that complaint."
For Sale at all Druggists and Dealers.

(Continued on fourth page.)