

THE HERALD

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In the Dominion House of Commons, on June 21st last, in answer to a question asked by Mr Sam Hughes, Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia stated that the Government had purchased 26 acres of land from A. B. and Isabel Warburton, to be used as a rifle range at Charlottetown, and that the price paid for this land was \$13,035. All acquainted with the place will admit that this was quite a good price for the land in question. But this is not all the money Mr Warburton received for his land adjoining the Exhibition grounds. He received also from the Dominion Government the sum of \$5,000 for the small portion of this land traversed by the Belfast and Murray Harbor Railway between the Hillsboro Bridge and the main line of the P. E. I. Railway at Charlottetown. For this roadway approach to the bridge from the end of Grafton Street, Mr Warburton is said to have received from the Provincial Government, the sum of \$2,000. In all Mr Warburton has received \$20,035 for land in the vicinity of the Hillsboro Bridge. The statement is frequently heard that the bridge would not have been built so far away from the centre of Charlottetown if Mr Warburton did not happen to own all this land in that particular locality. Mr Warburton is employed by the Dominion Government, we are informed, to write pamphlets about farm lands of this Province for the information of intending immigrants from the old country. Mr Warburton is also a Liberal candidate to contest Queen's County in the next election for the Federal Parliament. Is the receipt of such ample bounty from the Government offers conducive to the sturdy independence that should be looked for in one who aspires to be a representative of the people?

Hansard of July 7th, contains the following, which is of interest to the agriculturists of this Province:

Mr A. Martin.—In answer to a question I put the minister at an earlier part of the session, he said it was his intention to increase the number of experimental stations in different parts of the country for the purpose of testing fruits and seeds of all kinds. I call the hon. minister's attention to the peculiar situation of our province. Its soil and climate are quite different from those of any of the other provinces. The system of cultivation is also somewhat different, so that tests which might be satisfactory in Ontario and other parts of Canada would not be of much use to my province. As that province is entirely an agricultural one, it would not cost the country very much, if the minister would establish an experimental farm there, because there is at present a stock farm owned by the Provincial Government which, I believe, would be placed at the disposal of the hon. minister. The establishment of such a farm has been called for by several agricultural meetings held in Prince Edward Island, and I think there can be no question that we are entitled to it. There is only one such establishment for the three Maritime provinces, and the farm at Napan is of no service whatever to Prince Edward Island as the soil and climate and cultivation of Prince Edward Island are altogether different. In answer to this Mr Fisher, Minister of Agriculture said: I hope to see some other stations established on a smaller scale than the branch farms we have in existence. There are demands from different parts of Canada for these, and I am asking for money to start them. I cannot expect to have one in every locality where it might be advisable, but I think that Prince Edward Island has perhaps one of the earliest claims for something of this kind.

In a head-on collision between two passenger cars on the Lake Shore electric road near Ver million, Ont. on Saturday afternoon, two persons were killed outright, a third fatally injured, while probably a score more were injured, several seriously. The west bound Lake Shore Electric Limited crashed into the regular No 12 east bound three miles west of that place and the Limited was telescoped half-way through the length by the west bound car. Both were running at a high rate of speed, and the two cars met at a curve. About eighty passengers, comprising the passenger list of the two cars. The collision is said to have been caused by a misunderstanding of orders.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Preston Promoted.

OLIVER'S PLEDGE BROKEN

Minister Secures a Vote in House—By Promising to Investigate the Preston Scandal and to deal With Him Accordingly—Instead the Government Promotes the Accused to a Position of International Responsibility.

How Three Government Supporters Voted Against Monk's Resolution—Relying on the Minister's Pledge and So Have Been Gold-Bricked—Preston is Satisfied, as the Exposures Spoiled Business.

Sir Richard Takes Him Off Oliver's Hands, Thus Keeps Up His Own Record Made by the Jackson Appointment.

THE JACKSON CASE.

Declaration of Judge Street—Sir Richard's defence and Mr Borden's Comment.

OTTAWA, July 28, 1906.

Mr W. T. R. Preston is indeed going back to London, but not to remain. He has been removed from the position of Commissioner of Immigration. There was no escape from that issue. But one who had been so intimately connected with the election campaign machinery of his party could not be dismissed from service. If the Minister of the Interior had no further use for Mr Preston, and that appears to be the case, another minister must come to the rescue. Sir Richard Cartwright's department is, in such cases, the most hospitable of all. He has been the residuary legatee of all appointments which no other minister has had the hardihood to make.

STARTING A NEW CAREER.

So Mr Preston becomes an ambassador or trading plenipotentiary to China, Japan, Corea and other oriental empires. He goes ostensibly to promote trade, and will undoubtedly promote something. It is said that his salary will be larger and his allowance more generous than those he enjoyed while he was supposed to be promoting immigration. It remains to be seen what far eastern enterprises, corresponding with the North Atlantic Trading Co., or the Arundel printing Co., or the Lazarus Leopold Bureau Mr Preston will originate. There are many islands in the Japanese Archipelago, including some so small and so far out of the way that they may be used for the incorporation of a new and improved company.

NOT TO BE INVESTIGATED.

But what about the departmental investigation into Mr Preston's conduct which was promised by Mr Oliver and his colleagues in the last week but one of the session? It was on the pledge of this enquiry that the government got its own supporters to reject Mr Monk's motion. This resolution set forth that in the opinion of this House, for the causes disclosed in the evidence taken before the Committee on Public Accounts, and the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, and for other reasons, W. T. R. Preston, Inspector of Immigration, should be no longer continued in that office. Among other things Mr Monk showed that the evidence adduced before both commissions disclosed clearly that Mr Preston "violated his duty by encouraging in a clandestine manner the immigration of mechanics and helping to establish and foster a Canadian bureau contrary to the standing instructions of the government." He also presented a strong indictment on the ground of Preston's connections with the North Atlantic Trading Co. concluding with the statement that "Mr Preston's connection with the company has been very close and his desire to promote its interests evident to allow him to remain in his present position any longer."

MR OLIVER'S PLEDGE

The Minister of the Interior did not contradict the charges. He pleaded that Mr Preston had not been able to present all the evidence on his own side, though as a matter of fact he had occupied the stand as much time as all the other witnesses together, and

the case against him rested upon his own letters and official documents more than upon the testimony of his associates in office. Mr Oliver had to meet the demands of his own supporters and the indignant labor organizations. So he promised that the government would hold an investigation on its own account.

THE MINISTER SAID IT.

I say that it is not a business proposition to demand either a dismissal or the removal of an officer at the hands of the government until the government has had an opportunity to consider this matter in all its bearings and to take evidence from all sides in regard to it. And at the end of his speech Mr Oliver again declared: "If on investigation it shall be shown that Mr Preston has gone out of his way to contravene the instructions of the department, then, of course, Preston will have to bear the consequence. It is not a business proposition to demand that an officer of the government shall be dismissed without the government which is responsible for his retention in office or his dismissal having had a fair opportunity to consider and discuss in all its bearings the case for and against him."

THE PLEDGE ACCEPTED.

Four government supporters spoke after Mr Oliver. Mr Archie Campbell, of Center York, could not be expected to say anything against a former machine operator. But the other three took Mr Oliver at his word. Mr Guthrie, of South Wellington said: In regard to certain matters the conduct or actions of Mr Preston as Commissioner of Immigration for this country do not commend themselves to my mind nor to the minds of a great many people of this country. I am satisfied that Mr Preston, if not directly, has at least indirectly contravened his orders so far as his dealing and communications with Leopold and the Labor Bureau are concerned. I feel very strongly inclined on this occasion to vote for the amendment (that is for Mr Monk's motion) and I had fully intended to do so were it not that the Honorable Minister of the Interior, whose department Mr Preston serves, has expressly asked the House for the time to consider and investigate the matter for himself in order that he may deal with it. Mr Guthrie was not entirely satisfied with that, but asked the Minister from his place, whether by his statement in the House he intended to convey an assurance "that he would investigate this matter and deal with it in the near future."

THE LABOR MAN TOO.

The next Liberal speaker was Mr VerVelle, of Montreal. He said plainly enough: "I want it to be understood that I am strongly in favor of a dismissal, and I hope and trust that this motion, which I know will not pass, will not put the government in a position not to dismiss Mr Preston. I want to be recorded, and the labor people of this country want to be recorded in favour of the dismissal of Mr Preston." Alexander Johnston, of South Cape Breton, agreed with the position of Mr VerVelle and Mr Guthrie, and impressed upon the minister "the advisability of looking into the question at the earliest moment and satisfying himself whether or not the conduct of Mr Preston, as Commissioner of Immigration, merits dismissal or continuance in the service."

WORKINGMEN HEARD.

In the course of the debate there were read resolutions passed by labor bodies, one urging strongly that Mr Preston should be removed; another "demanding the dismissal of W. T. R. Preston," a third declaring "that the time has now arrived when the services of W. T. R. Preston should be dispensed with by the Dominion government."

THE BREACH OF FAITH.

The promised investigation has not happened. Mr Preston has not been dismissed. He has been promoted. If the charges made against him, which Mr Oliver promised to investigate, are true, Mr Preston should not only be removed from the office he held, but debarré from any other office in the gift of this country. Therefore the act of the government is plainly a breach of the faith of Parliament and of its own supporters. It is a clear case of obtaining a vote in the House on false pretences.

PRESTON DOES NOT MIND.

In an interview published in Montreal, since his promotion, Mr Preston has stated that the change is in accordance with his own desire. He had made it known to the government that he desired to retire from his present position. Taking this statement as correct it would appear that the government has accepted Mr Preston's dictation instead of investigating his conduct. It may well be that since the North Atlantic Trading Co. is to be put out of business in consequence of the past session's exposure, and since the Arundel Co. must disappear from the neighborhood of the government offices and has been discredited on both sides of the water, Mr Preston has less inducement to remain at Charlottetown than he had before these matters were brought to light.

THE OTHERS MAY STAY.

The chief organ of the Laurier government expresses the opinion that the appointment now made will relieve the Minister of the Interior of much trouble. In the opinion of the Globe it should be possible for Mr. Oliver to re-organize the department without dismissing anybody. This is to say that the officials whom the newly appointed commissioner has accused of swindling the country, of stealing documents, of receiving stolen goods, of procuring burglaries, of slandering and falsifying accounts, will be retained, while the man who so accused them, and whom some of all of them have charged with perjury, graft and swindling is promoted to a high international position.

QUITE LIKE SIR RICHARD.

One feature of this affair will occasion no surprise. It is Sir Richard Cartwright who makes himself responsible for the appointment. Sir Richard has shown a disregard of decency and morality in this direction which makes it impossible for him to further astonish the country. When Sir Richard appointed Mr. J. B. Jackson to the important position of commercial agent in Leeds, his colleague, the late Hon. Mr. Sutherland, speaking in a place where the parties were known, took occasion to repudiate any connection with the matter, declaring that it was a departmental affair under Sir Richard Cartwright's special control.

THE CASE OF JACKSON.

Two years ago Sir Richard Cartwright was called upon to defend that appointment. The officer appointed had been connected with an election petition intended to assist the late Ross government to hold on to office. It came out that Mr. Jackson had offered to pay a person to procure evidence sufficient to unseat the member-elect. The man approached had concealed in a room near by two friends who overheard the proposition. The following are two paragraphs from the affidavit disclosing the conversation: "After a general conversation Jackson wanted me to sign an agreement not to divulge the conversation, which I refused to do, and then Jackson 'wanted to know how much I wanted to get him evidence to unseat Sutherland. I told him \$5,000. He said that was out of the question. He then said that he thought \$500 down, and \$1,500 additional if the evidence was sufficient to unseat Sutherland. 'I then asked him what class of evidence he wanted, and he said it mattered not to him whether it was false or true so long as he could unseat Sutherland. He said he would lose his own if this conversation was divulged.'"

WHAT THE JUDGE SAID.

The judge who heard the election case, which included evidence of many such efforts to procure perjured testimony, made the following testimony in court: "One of the difficulties I have in this case is the knowledge of the improper and reprehensible means and large expenditure which have been proven to have been devoted to absolutely improper purpose. It is impossible to follow the ramifications of such an expenditure, and in dealing with the last case I cannot get out of my mind the possibility of the course of the inquiry having been affected by the expenditure of a very large sum of money. Here is this man of the lowest possible character, as far as appears from what has been said about him, and one knows of the desperate efforts that have been made to prove the charges. Nothing was ever heard in my experience before like it."

SIR RICHARD'S DEFENCE.

Sir Richard Cartwright made an astonishing defence of his conduct. Among other things he said: "I am not pretending to say that Mr. Jackson's zeal did not outrun his discretion." And again, "I have no doubt whatever that Mr. Jackson was by no means discreet in dealing with Mr. Chambers. He ought to have looked behind the door; he ought to have looked under the bed; he ought to have looked in the chimney; he ought to have taken every precaution to know whether he was being entrapped and hoaxed. * * * I made enquiries about the matter and was informed that whatever indiscretion he may have been guilty of he had committed no offence contrary to the laws of the land!" Speaking again of Mr. Jackson's conduct, Sir Richard said: "I do not mean to say that it is vice work; I do not mean to say that I like it; I do not mean to say

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BAZAAR

Bedford Station

Wednesday, August 16th.

The event is in aid of the church fund. The site selected is unique, in a field adjoining the station, which commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country. Few know better than the ladies of this parish how to attend to the wants of visitors, and on this occasion they are determined to excel. Nothing will be left undone to make this the greatest event of 1906. Dinner and tea table, i. e., cream and refreshment will be provided. Dancing, billiard, pool and temperate drinks. Banding, gullies, swings, bowling alleys, shooting galleries and many new amusements will be provided. This might well be called the Central Tea, as people from North, South, East and West will be offered the opportunity of a life time of exchanging greetings. The Micochea Band will dispense sweet music to the assembled multitude. Following are train arrangements: Special fares and train arrangements in connection with Tea Party to be held at Bedford, August 16th, 1906.

Table with 3 columns: Station, Fare, Train Dept. Lists stations like Micochea, Summerside, New Annan, Kensington, Hunter River, Freestown, Emerald, Cape Traverse, Albany, Kinkora, Bradabane, Fredericton, Hunter River, North Wilshire, Milton, Verdon, Bedford, Verdon, Hermitage, Lake Verde, Verdon, Millville, Mt. Allison, Hespbrook, Mt. Herbar, Bunbury, Southport, Charlottetown, St. Dunstan's, Royalton Junction, York, Bedford, Georgetown, Carleton, Perth, St. Theresa, Pease, Piquet, Mt. Stewart, Tracadie, Bedford, etc.

Last Sunday evening while docking the steamer Cacoonna broke all the blades off her propeller except one. She left Monday afternoon but on reaching the Black house it was found the steamer could not make sufficient headway and she returned to port. There was a very large inside market yesterday and berries of different kinds were especially plenty. Cherries sold at 8 to 12 cents a quart, black and red currants 8 to 10 cents; raspberries at 8 to 10 cents; and blueberries at 7 to 8 cents a quart. The prices of staples were not much different from last quotation, old hay brought from 45 to 60 cents a hundred and new hay 38 to 40 cents. Old corn 46 cents a bushel and potatoes 40 cents.

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Tailored in New York and designed from the very latest fashions. These linen suits are very well and stylish. We have but five suits left and these five we offer at more than a third off to clear. New York Suits in Union Butchers Linen very prettily made. Coat in pony style—latest style skirt, perfect fitting and full proportioned. Regular \$6.50 now \$4.25

Tourist Coats \$9.90 now \$7.50.

The most stylish coat of the season at a snap! Now, just when wanted with the approach of fall, we were fortunate to secure these for our customers. The lot, ten in all, were shown by the Britannia Manufacturing Co. at our Demonstration last week. They were offered us at a discount and in accepting them secured a saving for our customers of one fifth on the season's neatest garments. Ten only of the Britannia Manufacturing Co's newest Tourist Coat, advance fall styles, three quarter length, made in Empire style with pleated back, Light tweed and homespun effects. Hewson goods. Regular price \$9.00. Special bargain price \$7.50

Covert Coats Half Price.

Eighty only of the Spring Corset fitting Covert Coats still remain. HALF PRICE to sell every one quickly. Elegant garments every one.

The celebrated "Norway" make from New York models latest spring style corset fitting coats of fine durable corvet cloth. A splendid suit coat for fall wear. The best made and best fitting garment made in Canada. Regular \$10.25 to \$10.75. To clear, a bargain at Half Price

Tea Gowns, \$6.75 now \$5.50.

The only Cardinal Cashmere Tea Gowns of fine quality, perfectly made with deep 18 inch flounce shirring over shoulder and under arm and trimmed satin ribbon to match. Regular \$6.75, special at \$5.50

Parasols 1-3 Off.

A dozen charming parasols in the season's newest and prettiest effects—brocade silks, plain and embroidered lines. Regular \$1.50 to \$3.75. Special price now 1-3 Off

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