

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 19

Tea Party Supplies.

We have bought out the Aerated Water Business formerly conducted by Ferris & Fredericks, and we are now in a position to supply the trade with a full line of

SODA DRINKS,

Such as Ginger Ale, Raspberry Soda, Lemon Soda, Iron Brew and a variety of other flavors. We will also be in a better position than ever to contract for the supplying of Picnics and Tea Parties. A full line of all requirements for above purposes on hand.

Merry-making attractions to hire. Personal supervision given free on large orders. Call or write us for prices.

EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

Preserves.—We manufacture all our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure Sold wholesale and retail.

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Eureka Grocery.
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

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Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL

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OAK BRAND TEA.

In order to introduce our Oak Brand Tea we will ship and prepay freight to any station or shipping point on P. E. Island an 18 lb. caddy, and if you are not satisfied in every way return at our expense, and we will refund your money. Cut this out and enclose \$4.00 and mail to us.

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Enclosed find \$4.00 for which you will send us a caddy of tea as advertised in this paper.

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(And Address).....

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Rare Chance to Secure a College Education.

We have made arrangements that enable us to place within the reach of a limited number of deserving students opportunities for securing, on easy terms, a classical or commercial education. A little work during the vacation season will secure this for the one worthily striving for such a boon, but who may not be in possession of sufficient money to realize his heart's desire. The facilities at our disposal enable us to offer a year's board and tuition at

St. Dunstan's College

to any three young men who will fulfill the necessary, easy conditions required. These may be beginners, or former students of the College who have not been able to complete their course. In addition to this we have at our disposal four scholarships at the

Union Commercial College

of Charlottetown. A full course in this excellent Commercial College may be won by any four young men or women, in town or country, who will fulfill the easy conditions we require. Whenever anyone satisfies the requirements in either of the cases enumerated he or she will be given a certificate entitling the holder to the educational advantages offered. A rare opportunity is here placed within reach of those desirous of acquiring a good education, and no time should be lost in taking advantage thereof. Only a little work is required in order to secure the coveted boon, and all can easily be accomplished during this summer's vacation, so that the winners may enter either college at the opening of the next academic year.

For particulars apply in person or by letter to the editor of the HERALD, P. O. Box 1288, Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 20, 1906—1f

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Is Spring

Your Spring Overcoat will be the part of your dress by which the world will estimate what kind of a man you are. No man ever knows real comfort and satisfaction until he has a Spring Overcoat

Made to Measure.

Many who have their suits made to order have an idea that they can get what they want in a Ready-made Overcoat. But they are quite as objectionable as ready-made suits and show at a glance the lack of style and fit. We incorporate the very latest style ideas in our tailoring, and by only the best materials, which is a guarantee in itself. Before you buy a new Spring Overcoat give us a chance to show our new overcoatings and talk things over with you.

JOHN McLEOD & CO

THE NOBBY TAILORS

An Expert's View on the French Crisis.

The Abbe Hermeline, writing from Paris to the American Catholic Quarterly Review (Philadelphia), answers in a highly interesting and convincing manner, a question which has no doubt puzzled the minds of many who are unacquainted with the history of France for the past two decades, namely: how can a Catholic country allow her government to trample on her religion? A study of the Catholicity of France, says the learned Abbe, is essential to a real understanding of affairs, an understanding which is, however, rare even among Frenchmen. This six years ago, at the opening of the year 1901, French Catholicity, to the prejudice of observers, possessed a dual complexion; it was either very flourishing, or it appeared to be almost dead. The truth was that a composite picture of the two conditions might be said to convey the actual truth. All the orders had been re-established in the course of the last century and were flourishing; nuns and monks had never been so numerous; free schools were to be found on all hands; 15,000 Christian Brothers were busy teaching; hospitals were rising in every commune; good works, the proof of faith, abounded, in fact, in every quarter of the country. The other side of the picture showed, however, that the churches were gradually losing their congregations that the mass portion of the community was becoming less amenable to Catholic influence; that the poison of anti-clericalism was beginning to declare itself and that atheism had come into fashion. All the while, nevertheless, France remained outwardly Catholic. By far the greatest number of her babies are still baptized as Catholics and those who are married or buried without the rites of the Church, still constitute but a very insignificant minority. The great bulk of the French nation still approach the Sacraments of Baptism and Eucharist, are married before a priest and receive the last rites according to the Church.

How is it, then, that such a nation sends to its parliament aggressively infidel men to represent her? Judged by her parliamentary romances, France is a non-Catholic nation, the bulk of the Chamber of Deputies being not only anti-Catholic but anti-Christian. Since electoral corruption could not by any means account for all the majorities, bribery at the polls being of some what rare occurrence in France, it behoves us to seek the true explanation in the present attitude of the French mind towards religion. The truth is, says the Abbe, that religion in France is but a concession both to tradition and respectability; it is a matter of rites, not faith. Since there can be no statistics as to believers and unbelievers, the only remaining criterion of religion is the attendance at church on Sundays; that and Easter Communion constitute a fairly good barometer of Catholic life in France. In the industrial centres, religion may be said to be in decay, the effect, no doubt, of socialist teaching, while the rural districts have lost in a great measure, their claim to be called the bulwark of Catholicity in France, even Normandy and Brittany having shown themselves vulnerable before the assault of free-thought. On the whole, says the writer, the practical Catholics are certainly a minority amongst the men and perhaps amongst the women too. The minority is, however, still strong as to create in a great measure the splendid delusion of a Catholic France. How is one to account for this decline in faith among the French? English and American priests often assert, says the Abbe, that it is due to the special formation and education of the French clergy. It is admissible that in consequence of their education, the clergy have kept too much aloof from the people. Yet the tremendous opposition which they have had to meet among the educated classes of France who are still under the influence of the sceptical principles of Voltaire, and Diderot, has to be calculated with as a momentous factor. Scepticism is the easiest of all mental modes, requiring as it does the least effort. In France the sceptic abounds in every quarter carrying with him the convenient cogitations and the fat explanations so characteristic of his kind; only to visit the atmosphere around him and teach the susceptible and the weak, the methods of his own mind. Add to this the great and sudden access of democracy which has of late years, flooded France to the prejudice of the Church, on account of the new democracy's leveling tendencies and its consequent antipathy to anything in the nature of an aristocratic or hierarchic principle. In England and America the democratic principle is of a less

radical tendency; it has mellowed with years and is tinged with a shade of sentimentalism which has preserved it from extremism. In France, on the contrary, says the Abbe, democracy, armed with the pride of her triumph, is one of the chief causes of anti-clericalism. With democracy in the ascendant, individualism has naturally played a preponderating role, the logical result being that hearts, which had been the careless victims of indifference and scepticism, soon fell an easy prey to the irresponsible theories of materialism. Having no strong sentiment to play upon as anti-clericalism, it is quite certain that the anti-Christian press was not likely to forego any advantage their propaganda might derive from the revolution. To quote the Abbe Hermeline: "The instrument of the anti-religious propaganda has been two fold—the press and the schoolmaster. In only the great newspapers of Paris, but still more the local papers, have been instrumental in creating an atmosphere of hatred and distrust around the priest. By their personal attacks upon men whom their readers know, by inventing scandals or exaggerating real ones, they have done more harm than the biggest papers of the Capital. And in this matter, as in many others, the children of this world have been wiser than the children of light. The letter had their papers too; but the former were better informed more alert and, being aided with the additional aid of scandal, commanded a greater circulation. The schoolmaster has been pampered and flattered by the anti-clerical governments that he might be set upon every village against the priest that he might become 'the priest of secularism.' All rewards were his if he fulfilled his mission with zeal. He was the great electoral agent, the real power behind the Mayor and the Municipal Council. He is largely responsible for the present phase of anti-clericalism which is the outcome of historical circumstances, national tendencies and an indefatigable propaganda. This flame that has burned steadily for such a long time, has been fanned by the Dryas case into a great conflagration which is still raging and will rage for years to come. Many of the so-called champions of truth and innocence were simply enemies of the Church that spied a good opportunity and chose a coin of advantage from which they could deal their blows with greater force."

The result of this condition against the Church is the Separation Law which the 'condemned' in theory, may in practice produce good results, as in the United States, where Separation does not mean oppression. Despite the low advantage it appeared to offer, the law was framed with the object of injuring the Church and though the Pope's wisdom in rejecting it, was at first doubted, subsequent opinion, when the first smoke had cleared off, concurred in the view that the decision was a masterpiece of policy. Even the London Times, at no time Catholicophile, described the Pope's action as heroic and apostolic. Pius X. had seen further than the French Moderates. His rejection of the Law had the effect of spreading dismay among the adversaries of the Church. How to deal with this passive resistance, they know not; what action to take cannot be decided upon till the clergy make a move. This the clergy declined to do and the result is a deadlock in which the laugh may be said to be entirely against the anti-clerical side. Yet as the Abbe points out, France has a hard fight before her; the persecution will, however, not upon her as a tonic which was necessary. It is, he says, time to abandon the fiction that thirty-six millions of Catholics are being oppressed by twenty-six thousand freemasons. The faithful in France are on the contrary, a minority oppressed by a majority. It lies with the minority to teach the majority that its greater forces gives it no monopoly of right.

The Little Joys of Life.

(Continued.)

Those who have suffered and borne suffering, bear the most anxious that the young should enjoy the simple joys of life. Like the little child, they look for a little pleasure in each twenty-four hours. Is it a wild rose laid by a plate at the simple dinner, a new story, a romp, an engaging permission for some small relaxation of the ordinary rules, or a brave attempt to keep away from the young? No matter, it is a little thing done for the Holy Child and for childhood that ought to be holy and joyous.

There is a commercial axiom that declares that we get out of anything just as much as we put into it. This may be true in trade, or not, it is certainly true of other things in life.

When the foot begins to make the blood tingle, and the glow of neighborly fire has more than usual comfort for the passer-by, as he sees them through windows and thinks of his own, the fragrance of home seems to rise more strongly than ever, and then there is a longing that the home circle may revolve around a common center. Sometimes this longing takes the form of resolutions to make life more cheerful; and sometimes even the father wonders if he, in some way, can not make home more attractive. As a rule, however, he leaves it to the mother; and if the young people have not been to school, it may be for a while, they have to be expected to keep their own home.

Home can never be cheerful only by an effort. Why, even friendship and love will perish if they are not cultivated; and so if the little virtues of life—the little flowers—are not carefully tended they must die. Young people can not be imprisoned or kept at home by force. We cannot get over the change that has come about—a change that has eliminated the old iron hand and rod from family life. We must take things as they are. And the only way to direct the young, to influence, to help them, is to interest them. Books are resources and consolations; study is a resource and consolation. Both are strong factors in the best home life; and the man who can look back with gratitude to the time when, around the home lamp, he made one of the circles about his father's table, has much to be thankful for; and we venture to assert that the coming man whose father will give him such a remembrance to be thankful for can never be an outcast, or grow cold, or bitter, or cynical.—From "A Gentleman."

Items of Interest.

It is announced that Cardinal Merry del Val has been appointed Secretary of Briefs, a post held by the late Cardinal Menni, and never hitherto associated with the Secretaryship of State.

S. Mary's Church, Lanark, one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the West of Scotland, and described by the " Scotsman " as " one of the chief sights of Lanark," was almost totally destroyed by fire on April 13 the only part of the building saved being the high altar with its reredos, and the Lady Chapel. The damage is estimated at \$100,000, and is, happily, covered by insurance.

The English Bishops are devoting much attention to Catholic federation. At the inaugural banquet of the Catholic Associations' Federation, held recently in London, the Archbishop of Westminster and the Bishop of Salford placed all possible emphasis on the necessity of organization if Catholics are to hold their own, either in regard to education or other vital matters. "The pronouncement," says the "Catholic Weekly," of London, "marks a new era in the domestic history of the Church in England. He must be dense indeed who cannot perceive the signs of the coming battle between the forces of atheistic, inexperienced, selfish and self-willed democracies and the Church, whilst the man who is content with ostrich-like measures of protection and defense fully deserves the calamitous consequences that must follow on helpless unpreparedness."

There are signs of a wonderful change in Italy. For the first time, as an Opposition paper tearfully observes, the Government has supported a Catholic candidate in an election for Parliament; not against a Socialist or other such, but against a Liberal and Constitutional, Professor Sordani, of the University of Naples, who has been badly beaten at Girgenti by G. Ilo, son of the lately deceased Minister. Letters were addressed by the ecclesiastical authority to all the priests, telling them to influence their relatives and friends against Sordani because he was for the divorce law, and to favor Gally, who was a Catholic. As to the Government's efforts, they are claimed quite as equal those of the Church. Another evidence is the number of members of Parliament who are pledging themselves in published letters to support the weekly Socialist rag, offering insults to the Pope.

La Presse of Montreal is annoyed that the "Marseillaise" was played for Sir Willfrid Laurier in London. We should like to see it go a step further and object to the use of the tricolor in the Province of Quebec. The revolutionary hymn and the revolutionary banner should have no place in Catholic Canada.—Canadian.



Burdock Blood Bitters

holds a position unrivalled by any other blood medicine as a cure for

DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, PNEUMONIA, SORES, RINGWORM, or any disease arising from a disordered state of the stomach, liver, bowels or blood. When you require a good blood medicine get BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

REMARKABLE CURES

Jones had a vegetable garden in which he took a great interest. Brown, his next-door neighbor, had one also, and both men were especially interested in their potato patches.

One morning, meeting by the fence, Jones said:—

"How is it, Mr. Brown, you are never troubled with caterpillars, while my bushes are crowded with them?"

"My friend, that is very easily explained," replied Brown. "I rise very early in the morning, gather all the caterpillars from my bushes, and throw them into your garden."

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 25c.

"Here!" shouted the railway official, "what do you mean by throwing those trunks about like that?"

The baggage-man gaped in astonishment, and several travellers pitched themselves to make sure that it was real. Then the official spoke again.

"Don't you see that you're making big dents in this concrete platform?"

Mrs. Fred Laine, St. George Ontario, 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."

"That house I have taken from you," said the dissatisfied tenant, is horribly draughty. When I am sitting in the middle of the room my hair blows all over my head. Can't you do something for the windows?"

"Don't you think, sir," replied the house-agent, snively, "it would be easier and cheaper for you to get your hair cut?"

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

A certain farmer bought a horse. Going home he thought a drink would refresh it, so he got a pail of water; but the animal would not take it. On reaching home he gave it a feed of corn; but it would not touch that either. "You're the very horse for me if you'll only work!" the farmer was heard to say.

Minard's Liniment cures everything.

Musical Lady—Wouldn't you like to be able to sing and play, my little man?

Johnny—No; I wouldn't like to have people say such horrid things about me as they do about you.

Suffered Terrible Agony FROM PAIN ACROSS HIS KIDNEYS.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM.

Read the words of praise, Mr. M. A. McNamee, Marion Bridge, N.S., has for Doan's Kidney Pills. (He writes us): "For the past three years I have suffered terrible agony from pain across my kidneys. I was so bad I could not stoop on my hands. I consulted and had several doctors treat me, but could get no relief. On the advice of a friend, I procured a box of your valuable, life-giving remedy (Doan's Kidney Pills), and to my surprise and delight, I immediately got better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal for any form of kidney trouble." Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. Can be procured at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont. Do not accept a spurious substitute but be sure and get Doan's.

THE HERALD

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Editor & Proprietor

Please send in your subscriptions.

It will be remembered that the expenditure in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, was one of the questions engaging public attention at the time of the Dominion general elections in 1904, as well as before and since that time. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr Fielding and their colleagues asserted, reasserted, over and over again, that the Government end of the road would not cost the people of Canada more than \$13,000,000. This statement on its very face seemed ridiculous and bore its own refutation. Mr. Blair who was then Minister of Railways estimated that the Government part of the undertaking would cost over ten times thirteen millions, and no doubt Sir Wilfrid and Mr Fielding were convinced that Mr Blair's estimate could not be very wide of the mark. But these eminent statesmen had so far succeeded in the game of politics by deceiving the people, and such profitable tactics must be continued; consequently they reiterated and shouted from the housetops the story of the thirteen millions. No one who gave the matter any serious thought could for a moment doubt that this statement was false and misleading in the highest degree, but it made capital for the Government and therefore accomplished the end for which the statement was made. But now the truth is beginning to come out, and the evidence of the Government's falsehood and deception is coming before the public little by little. The work has only just begun, but the published expenditure up to 31st January 1907 was \$6,249,958.37 and the balance of the fiscal year ended March 31st last would take about another million. This is Mr. Fielding's own admission. The estimate for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1908 is \$28,000,000. That makes upwards of \$35,000,000 expended and voted, and the work has scarcely begun. It is quite likely the cost to the people of Canada will go beyond Mr Blair's estimate of \$13,000,000. This is how the Laurier Government practices economy of the people's money; this is how they make their actions square with their promises. But this is no exceptional case; it is quite in line with their entire conduct of public business since they took over the Government of Canada.

The Laurier Government are guilty not only of the most scandalous waste and extravagance in the expenditure of the people's money; not only of squandering hundreds of thousands of dollars by way of bribes and rakes off to party favorites, middlemen and hoodlums; but they are equally guilty of openly and brazenly obstructing every attempt to investigate this class of expenditure. This manner of obstruction; this determination to prevent the discovery of the truth was much in evidence during the recent session of Parliament. It happened time and again in the Public accounts committee. When invoices of goods supplied to the Government were under consideration, and it was quite plain the Government had paid two or three times as much for the articles supplied, as these same goods had been purchased for by the middlemen; opposition members of the committee tried to find out the prices paid by the agent or middleman. Whenever any such investigation was attempted, Mr. Fielding, or some other minister, or some fighting government member would immediately take the floor and forbid the witness giving any information on the point. For instance, an opposition member of the committee would ask a man, who had sold certain supplies to the Government, to produce the

invoice to show what he had bought these goods for. Immediately some of the Government members would block any further investigation; he would openly tell the witness not to answer any such questions, and of course the majority of the committee would sanction such a procedure. Sometimes the questions were carried to the House and a demand made for information; but here also the Government majority would prevent the truth being discovered. By such tactics as these the Government go on increasing the expenditure by millions upon millions and when information is asked of the representatives of the people are insulted. Is that the kind of Government the people want?

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Bad for the Government

A Session Which Weakened the Administration.—Two Ministers Driven out and a Third Proves a Disappointment.

MR. AYLESWORTH A FAILURE.

As Tactician Minister and Member,—A Burden to his Colleagues But No Terror to Outside Evil Doers.

A FEW DISCLOSURES.

Robbins, Galway and Grand Forks Land Deals.—Blairmore, Moncton, Truro and Halifax.—Dredging, Dry Dock, Sub-Target, Cement Immigration and G T R Scandals.

MR. BORDEN'S GROWING STRENGTH

A Session of Useful and Important Service by the Conservative Party.

Ottawa, May 3, 1907.

The Session which closed last week has undoubtedly weakened the Government. Ministers in charge of the two largest spending Departments have resigned under show-downs. Though the resignation of Mr. Hyman has not been accepted it is certain that he will never again take charge of his Department. He is no longer in Parliament is out of the country and it is now believed that he will not again be a candidate in London. Mr. Emmerson's place will be filled by another man whatever may be the result of his appeal to the Courts. Sir Wilfrid Laurier settled that matter on the day when he promptly accepted the resignation.

MR. AYLESWORTH A FAILURE.

Mr. Aylesworth, who was expected to bring some strength to a Government suffering from the loss of Mr. Fitzpatrick and Sir William Mulock, has proved a distinct failure in public life. This is the view of Members on both sides. The worst troubles which have befallen the premier are the result of Mr. Aylesworth's efforts to make the Insurance Commission do an unfair party service. He and his friend Mr. Shepley turned the whole inquiry into a political man-hunt, ruined it altogether as an insurance inquiry, discredited its findings, finally bringing down and submerging one of the leading members of the Government. As a tactician Mr. Aylesworth is probably the worst that has been. In Parliament he has been a weakness rather than a strength to his leader, for his peculiar smartness is of that kind which constantly gets his own party into trouble. As head of the Department of Justice Mr. Aylesworth has shown a curious vacillation and developed a remarkable series of inconsistencies.

LOOSE CONVICTIONS

On the Lord's Day Act Mr. Aylesworth changed from a Provincial righter to a strong advocate of extreme federal power, and was turned again on compulsion to a Provincialist. This Session he was again transformed into a Federal usurper on a question of street railway control, changing himself in the interest of certain political friends, who desired to escape provincial jurisdiction. Mr. Aylesworth has by

refusal to promote or assist legislation against election frauds given encouragement to the conspiracies and crimes which have brought so much disgrace upon this Country. He has made no effort either to bring the criminals to justice or to prevent the repetition of their offences. He has not lifted his hand or his voice against the perpetrators of frauds on the Dominion Treasury. The Department of Justice has been an aider and a better of the Department of Railways in the land deals at Moncton, Truro and Halifax. Exploiters who have been dividing among themselves the public domain in the West have found no reason to dread Mr. Aylesworth's authority.

A FEW DISCLOSURES

The deals exposed during the Session ought to be thoroughly explained to the electors of Canada before the next election takes place. In the Robbins Irrigation Company deal a \$80,000 acre block of land was sold for \$3 an acre, less \$2 rebate, to a group of political speculators closely attached to the Government. The purchasers before paying a cost turned it over to the other group for a half a million dollars profit.

We have heard this year of the completion of the Grand Forks Cattle Company deal in which the same group of political on-hangers cleared \$350,000 on leases obtained by favoritism, and on terms which were not open to competitors.

We have the Galway Ranch scandal where Members of Parliament, relatives of former land commissioners, and their friends, made use of a bogus name, of the name of an absentee who could never be discovered, to secure a closed twenty-one year lease which cost \$650, and seems to have been sold immediately for \$20,000.

A FEW OTHER SAMPLES.

There is the Blairmore Town Site, a property said to be worth \$400,000 obtained by a politician now a Member of the Provincial Legislature of Alberta, for \$480, by the assignment to him of a claim which the courts found to be obtained through prejury and fraud. In this case the Department of the Interior after the frauds were discovered directly interfered to prevent the law taking its course and prevented the recovery of this domain by the people of Canada.

The case was exposed of an Immigration Commissioner having a public salary of \$3,000 a year, putting through a Western land deal with parties in Vermont, who sued him and his partner and got judgment for \$14,000 damages on the ground that the purchasers had been deceived.

There was a case of a Government Engineer, who, while receiving regular pay from the Department of Public Works, prepared plans for a private dry-dock company, receiving his pay in shares of the concern, then inspecting the property for the Government and making a questionable valuation for the purpose of a Dominion subsidy probably to himself and to his associates.

There was proof that an officer of the Transcontinental fixed a price for goods to be purchased through a middleman far above the amount for which the goods could have been bought direct. The intermediary in this case was one of the persons accused in the London election conspiracy, and had a recommendation to the purchasing agent from one of the Transcontinental commissioners. So flagrant was this case that the firm which supplied the goods returned to the Government the excessive amounts in spite of the contention of the Government purchasing agent.

SMALL BUT SIGNIFICANT.

A dredging inspector appointed by political influence against the advice of the district engineer has confessed that he received \$3 a day to give his whole time to inspection, while he farmed out his job at \$1.25 per day to another Government inspector, who also received \$3 per day from the Government to give his whole time inspecting other operations. The first mentioned inspector also put in and collected a bill for boat hire giving the alleged name and certificate of the owner of the boat, whereas the boat was his wife's canoe, the name he gave was hers before her marriage, and he used the canoe to take orders from the dredge crew for supplies from the shop in which he was clerk.

SUB-TARGET AND CEMENT.

A partial exposure was that of the sub-target machine contract, in which the contracting company was organized by the distribution of \$500,000 in shares, in lots of twenty-five and fifty thousand, among officers and politicians, in-

cluding some very close political friends of the Minister of Militia. Mr. Strubbe, the Montreal contractor who figured in last year's exposures, was to the front again this year as having received an extra ten cents a barrel on five or six thousand barrels of cement supplied by contract to the Government. This allowance was claimed because Mr. Fielding, after the contract was made, added ten cents to the cement duty, and the extra amount was given though the cement was made in Canada and the manufacturers did not increase the price to Strubbe.

THREE INTERCOLONIAL DEALS

The record of this Session's exposures includes three Intercolonial land deals. Following the Moncton operation of the previous year, in which Matthew Lodge bought \$5,075 worth of land and immediately turned it over to the Government for \$75,880, there is a similar but less profitable deal in which the Government paid \$10,490 for land which Lodge had bought for \$3,300, including his legal expenses. In the Truro deal the Government paid \$11,500 for a block of land currently supposed to be worth less than half this sum. The middleman in this case seems to have received 18 or 20 building lots and a considerable sum of money as his rake-off.

THE HALIFAX DEAL

The Halifax land deal amounted to the purchase for \$45,000 of certain lots of land which the middleman had just before bought for \$8,753. One of the partners in this operation, on which 14 1/2 per cent. profit was made, is a Member of the Nova Scotia Legislature and of the Provincial Government, and is the owner of the Government organs in St. John and Halifax. Incidentally it was shown that the lawyer who acted for the Department of Justice in the transaction made good earnings out of it. It was also disclosed that he has been taking a commission out of Government law business done in the province by other lawyers. Some strictures of the Halifax Herald on his share of the transaction led this lawyer to sue the paper and a Halifax jury found against him.

THE SMALLER FRY

This is a partial list of the matters disclosed during the Session just completed. It might be enlarged by mentioning other similar transactions, or by tracing as far as possible those in which exposure was blocked by exclusion of evidence and refusal to furnish information. The custom of making profit out of the Government has spread to some of the less important officials, half a dozen of whom in one branch of the service were found to have conspired together to make out bogus expense accounts, supported by falsehood and forgery, whereby they swindled the Immigration Department out of an amount nearly equal to their salaries. The accountants under Mr. Oliver were ignorant of the fact until their attention was called to it by the Auditor-General's Department.

THE GRAND TRUNK ACCOUNTS

A few illustrations show how some inquiries are made futile by Government interference. The Grand Trunk put in a bill for \$663,000, on which the Government guarantee was demanded as the cost of construction of the prairie section of the Transcontinental. It was found by the Government Auditor that for \$160,000 of this amount there were no particulars, or that the details showed payments for other than construction purposes. Payments were made to lawyers and politicians, to newspapers and to persons who had nothing to do with the construction of the railway. Nevertheless the Department of Railways and the Department of Justice approved the bills. After discussion with the Department of Finance which raised objections, the Grand Trunk withdrew the claim and afterwards sent in an account for a little less than half the money. This also was not paid.

INQUIRY BLOCKED

When the Public Accounts Committee undertook to investigate the whole transaction it was found that the disputed bill had been removed and no copy was to be obtained. The Grand Trunk Auditor who was summoned went off to the Medford races. His assistant said he knew nothing about the account except that he had been ordered to destroy the papers. All attempts on the part of the members of the Committee to obtain a copy, which could have been made up from the Grand Trunk books, was frustrated by the Ministers and their supporters, who declared that it was no business of the Committee or the country what accounts were presented, to the Government and not paid. It is understood that these unspecified items of some fifty thousand dollars included money spent by the Grand Trunk Company in obtaining the Grand Trunk Pacific contract and securing the subsequent legislation. If this is so the matter is of some concern to the country. In any case when a bill for a million dollars is presented to the Government and five-sixths of it paid, the country has a right to know the details of the whole bill. But no doubt the Ministers had the best of reasons for shutting out this inquiry.

WHO GETS THE MONEY.

The other instance is that of the North Atlantic Trading Company, which has received a third of a million dollars, for pretending to send immigrants to Canada who would have come just as fast without it.

Following the example of last year the Government again refused to place its own officer to make known to the Agriculture and Colonization, the names of the contractors who got this money.

A GOOD SESSION FOR MR BORDEN

While the Government has grown weaker as the result of this Session the opposition has gained in power, in confidence, in aggressiveness and in cohesiveness. Mr. Borden has made no mistake and his party has loyally and vigorously supported him. He has been perfectly frank with his supporters in the House, looking them fully into his confidence and receiving like confidence from them. It is not to be expected that the members of any party would agree upon all questions that arise, and Mr. Borden has not undertaken to interfere with individual freedom of action in subjects outside the range of party politics. For that matter he has been required to exercise authority within party lines. On every motion on which Mr. Borden has divided the House, he has had the solid support of his party, given freely and heartily.

WHAT CONSERVATIVES STOOD FOR

During this Session the Opposition has stood out strongly for publicity in all public matters. So far as possible it has investigated the public expenditure. It has moved for inquiry into disputed questions of policy respecting labor troubles, railway passenger fares and freight rates, and combinations in restraint of trade. It has demanded investigation into matters affecting the honor of Members of Parliament on both sides of the House. It has divided the House in protest against the refusal of public officers to explain Government transactions. It has made public protest against election frauds and corruption, demanded legislation against them and the enforcement of the criminal law against election conspirators, bribers, ballot switchers, and other criminals of their class. It has divided the House against the deals and swindles of public lands in the West, and against deals and rake-offs in the purchase of lands by the Government in the East. It has protested in the same way against the degradation of the public service, against encouraging and rewarding partisanship in government officials, against condoning and rewarding embezzlement and fraud by agents and officers of the Government. It has stood up for righteousness and honour and decency in public life.

OUTSIDE OF PARLIAMENT

During the Session the Conservatives have kept the Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba in Provincial elections. It has shown in Ontario what an honourable and capable administration by its party can accomplish in contrast to a preceding so-called Liberal administration. It has carried on an aggressive Provincial campaign in the Eastern Provinces, has made some advances in Quebec by-elections, and along the line has prepared the way for larger conquests.

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