

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1910

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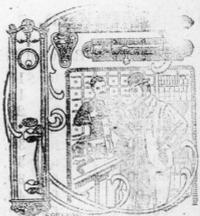
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Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the

COOLEST SMOKES

on the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

HICKRY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Charlottetown, Phone 345. Manufacturers.



For New Buildings Hardware

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

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

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers

H. McMILLAN

Dominion Coal Company

RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nu and Slack Coal, F. O. B., a loading piers Sydney, Glace Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good dispatch guaranteed from loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909-41

Watch Department.

VERY FINE timekeeping watches with 21 jewels adjusted to heat, cold, and five positions. Also 7, 15 and 17 jewel watches, from the larger men's size to the tiny watch worn in wrist bracelets.

Watches cleaned and put in first class order.

Ring Department.

Ladies' rings set with diamonds, ruby, opal, amethyst, pearl and other gems. Signet rings for engraving, emblem rings, children's rings. Rings repaired, stones re-set.

Spectacle Department.

We fit spectacles and eyeglasses up, both in frames and in rimless, after testing each eye separately or on Drs. prescription.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St. Joseph's Convent, Charlottetown	Bishop's Palace & Church (W. W. W.)
St. Dunstan's College, "	Interior St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, "	View of Charlottetown from Soldiers Monument
Hillsborough Bridge	Victoria Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Black House Point, "	Among the Birches
City Hospital, "	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Crossing the Capes	Trout Fishing
Sir Stanley in Ice	A Rustic Scene
Sir Minto in Ice	North Cape
Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Banquet Autumn	Harvesting Scene
Terrace of Rocks	A Shady Nook
Catching Smelts at S' Side	Surt Bathing, North Cape
Sunset at S' Side Harbor	Looking Seaward
Summer S. Summerside	
High School, "	

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

EUREKA TEA.

If you have ever 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.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Caesar's Conquest of Gaul.

Caesar had all the gifts, all the means of success and empire that can be possessed by man. He was great in politics and in war, as active and as full of resources and the intrigues of the Forum as amid the combats and surprises of the battle field. He had a double pride, which gave him double confidence in himself, the pride of a great noble and the pride of a great man.

Thus, by birth as well as nature, Caesar felt called to dominion, and at the same time he was perfectly aware of the decadence of the Roman patriarcal and of the necessity of being popular in order to become a victor. With the double instinct he undertook the conquest of the Gauls as the surest means of achieving conquest a Rome.

After nine years struggling Caesar was victor; he had successfully dealt with all the different populations of Gaul; he had passed through and subjected them all, either by his own strong arm or thanks to their rivalries. In the year of Rome 702 he learned suddenly in Italy, whether he had gone on his Roman business, that most of the Gallic nations, united under a chieftain hitherto unknown were rising with one common impulse and recommencing war.

Some Carnation peasants captured the town of Gen, and in twenty-four hours the signal of insurrection against Rome was borne across the country as far as the Arvenians. Among them lived a young Gaul whose real name has remained unknown, and whom history has called Vercingetorix; that is, chief over a hundred heads, chief-in-general. He descended with his followers from the mountain and seized Gergovia, the capital of his nation. Thence his messengers spread over the centre, northwest and west of Gaul, Vercingetorix was invested with the chief command.

At the news of this great movement Caesar immediately left Italy and returned to Gaul. He had one quality, rare even among the greatest men—he remained cool amid the very hottest alarms; he never hurried him into precipitation, and he prepared for the struggle as if he were always sure of arriving on the spot in time to sustain it. He was always quick, but never hasty, and his activity and patience were equally admirable and efficacious.

Starting from Italy, he passed two months in traversing within Gaul, the Roman province and its neighborly, in visiting the points threatened by the insurrection and the openings by which he might get at it, assembling his troops, in confirming his wavering allies; and in a short time he moved with his whole army to the very center of the revolt and started thence to push on the war with vigor.

In less than three months he had spread devastation throughout the insurgent country; he had attacked and taken five principal cities, delivering up everywhere country and city, lands and inhabitants, to the rage of the Roman soldiery. To strike a decisive blow he penetrated at last to the heart of the country of the Arvenians, and laid siege to Gergovia, their capital and birthplace of Vercingetorix.

The firmness and the ability of the Gallic chieftain were at length understood from the outset that he could not cope in the open field with Caesar and the Roman legions; he therefore exerted himself in getting together a body of cavalry. He then ordered the various villages to be burned, desiring Caesar to find in his front nothing but ruins.

Caesar, engaged upon the siege of Gergovia, encountered an obstinate resistance, while Vercingetorix, encamped on the heights which surrounded the city, everywhere embarrassed, sometimes attacked and incessantly harassed the Romans, the eighth legion, drawn on one day to make an imprudent assault, was repulsed and lost forty-six of its bravest warriors. Caesar determined to raise the siege. It was the first decisive check he had experienced in Gaul—the first Gallic town he had been unable to take.

Vercingetorix could not and would not restrain himself. He had under his orders 80,000 infantry, and a numerous cavalry. He followed all of Caesar's movements in retreat toward the Seine, and, arriving at Longeau, near a little river called the Vinglance, he halted pitched his camp about nine miles from the Romans and, assembling his chiefs, said: "Now is the hour of victory; the Romans are flying to their province and leaving Gaul."

Vercingetorix knew not that Caesar, with his usual foresight, had summoned and joined to his legion a great number of horsemen from the friendly German tribes. The action between the cavalry on both

sides, a portion of the Gallic army had taken up position on the road, followed by the Roman army to bar its passage, but whilst the fighting at this point was getting more and more obstinate the German horse in Caesar's service gained a neighboring height, drove off the Gallic horse that were in occupation and pursued them as far as the river, near which was Vercingetorix with his infantry.

Disorder took place among this infantry so unexpectedly attacked. Caesar launched his legions at them, and there was a general panic. Vercingetorix had great trouble in rallying them—only to order a general retreat, hurriedly striking his camp, he made for Alesia. Caesar immediately went in pursuit of the Gauls, killed, he says, three thousand, made important prisoners and encamped with his legions before Alesia the day after. Vercingetorix and his fugitive army occupied the town.

Caesar at once took a resolution as unexpected as it was discreetly bold. Here was the whole Gallic insurrection, chieftain and soldiery, united together within or beneath the walls of a town of moderate extent. He undertook to keep it there and destroy it on the spot, instead of having to pursue it everywhere without ever being sure of getting at it. He placed his army about the town, caused to be dug a circuit of deep ditches, some filled with water, others bristling with palisades and suras, and added, from interval to interval, twenty-three little forts.

The result was a line of investment about ten miles in extent. To the rear of the Roman camp, and for defence against attack from without, Caesar caused to be dug similar fortifications, which formed a line of circumvallation of about thirteen miles. Vercingetorix made frequent sallies to stop or destroy these works, but they were repulsed and only resulted in getting his army more closely cooped up within the place. Eighty thousand Gallic troops were, as it were, in prison, guarded by fifty thousand Roman soldiers.

Before the works of the Romans were finished Vercingetorix assembled his horsemen and ordered them to rally out, return each to his own land and summon the whole population to arms. The result was that Caesar and his legions soon found themselves besieged by an army of nearly three hundred thousand Gauls hurrying up to the defence of their compatriots. The struggle was fierce but short. Every time that the fresh Gallic army attacked the besiegers Vercingetorix and his besieged army joined in the attack.

Caesar and his legions, on their side, at one time repulsed these double attacks, at another themselves took the initiative and assailed at one and the same time the besieged and the auxiliaries Gaul had sent them. The feeling was passionate on both sides; Roman pride was pitted against Gallic patriotism. But in a short time the strong organization and disciplined valor of the Roman legions and the genius of Caesar carried the day. The Gallic reinforcements, broken and slaughtered without mercy, dispersed, and Vercingetorix and the besieged were crowded back within their walls without hope of escape, and the Gallic leader surrendered, and thus after nine years' warfare Caesar proclaimed himself master of Gaul.—N. F. Freeman's Journal.

Rev. Father Fallon, O. M. I., has been appointed Bishop of London, Ont. Father Fallon is yet in the prime of life (he was born in 1867), and judging from the zeal and ability that he has already displayed, a brilliant future lies before him. His appointment is hailed with joy by the press of his native Province, irrespective of creed. The Kingston Whig, a journal published in his native town, gives this information about him:

The bishop elect is a son of Dominion Fallon, who, until this year, was a resident of Kingston. Father Fallon was born in Kingston and received his primary education in St. Mary's School under the Christian Fathers. Then he went to Ottawa College, where he received his academic education, graduating with honors. For six years he was rector of St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, and also became rector of Ottawa College. Several years ago Father Fallon was transferred to Buffalo, N. Y., where he became rector of Holy Angels Church and where he is at present. Bishop-elect Fallon is one of the leading Roman Catholic clergymen in America today. Being of Irish parentage he possesses an eloquence and fluency of speech that has given him rank as an orator of ability. He has frequently written articles on Church matters that attracted wide notice. As Bishop of London

he should do more vigorous work than ever. His Kingston friends are proud of his latest elevation.

A Game Disgraced.

Now that the football season is well over, it is to be hoped that all openminded advocates of this game will be disposed to consider some objections to its American type, that is exceedingly dangerous to life and limb, and calculated to develop brutalizing instincts both in those who take part in it and in those who look on. Or the danger, there can be no question. The number of fatalities reported during the season proves that the sport is an extremely dangerous one.

Instead of developing the brute dormant in human nature, the defenders of College football contend that it makes for manliness, and militates against "molly-coddling," as if manhood meant physical strength rather than moral courage; as if due care for physical well-being and the preservation of life were something to be despised.

What serious objection can there be to a sport that is encouraged by so many eminent educators, that is so much patronized by the reverend clergy and the sex called gentility, and that has become naturally popular? It would indeed be quite useless for ordinary persons to offer any objections, and they may as well spare themselves trouble and abuse. But the defenders of football ought to be willing to listen to what military men have to say about it,—men like Willam Everett Hick, associate editor of the Army and Navy Journal, and Col. John S. Mosby, Confederate chieftain and alumnus of the University of Virginia. Both denounce the game in severe terms. The former declares: "Viewed as a necessary part of the training of a cadet, it will be found not only unessential, but, without question, detrimental to the best interests of the military education of cadets, and opposed to the spirit of modern tactics."

In expressing his objections to the popular sport, Col. Mosby decried the college ideals of manhood. He compared the game to a cruel warfare, to the degradation of the former maintained that the great number of fatalities represents so many murders, and proclaimed that the past and present ideals of manhood in the great American universities represent the disunion between Seward Jackson and John L. Sullivan. The veteran Confederate officer, whom nobody ever accused of being a molly-coddle—no one certainly that had to contend against him during our Civil War,—remarked further:

I have read with indignation mingled with sorrow the account of the murder of young Christian, a student of the University of Virginia, in a football game in Washington with Georgetown University. I use the word murder advisedly,—the killing was not an accident. The very fact that a university surgeon went on with the team shows that they were going to war. They neglected, however, to provide an ambulance to carry off the wounded. The inductive philosophy teaches that the main object of education should be to gain the empire of mind over matter. Even man is by no means a mere collision of physical forces. Napoleon would have made a poor quarterback.

Well said. Let us hear no more about the importance of football as a means of developing many qualities, or of the military value of this sport.

It is gratifying to learn that the New York Board of Education has passed a resolution ordering that football in the public schools of the city be abolished on and after January 1. Speaking in favor of this resolution, Mr. Frederick R. Osgood said: "There have been twenty-seven deaths from this game during the past season, and a large number of young men were injured. The game is barbaric and brutal and ought not to be tolerated in our public schools. Dr. Butler of Columbia, has had the good sense to abolish it from that University. It has been shown that when a football player has been injured and appears in another game when partly recovered, the opposing players mass their men against this injured youth so as to overcome him. The game is worse than it ever was, and all talk of reforming it amounts to nothing."—The Ave Maria.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT from time to time for the past twenty years. It was recommended to me by a prominent physician of Montreal, who called it the "great Nova Scotia Liniment." It does the doctor's work; it is particularly good in cases of Rheumatism and Sprains. Yours truly,
G. G. DUNSTAN,
Chartered Accountant,
Halifax, N. S., Sept. 21, 1906.

Heart Trouble Cured.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled with some form of heart trouble.

The system becomes run down, the heart palpitates. You have weak and dizzy spells, a smothering feeling, cold clammy hands and feet, shortness of breath, sensation of pins and needles, rush of blood to the head, etc.

Wherever there are elderly people with weak hearts Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found an effective medicine.

Mr. Wm. Elliott, Angus Ont., writes—
"It is with the greatest pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly from heart trouble, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of doctor's medicine but received no relief. My friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and soon found great relief. I highly recommend these pills to anyone suffering from heart trouble. Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of proof by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont."

"You should insist," said the doctor "on your boy's accustoming himself to cold baths."
"I don't have to insist," answered the worried father. "He'll be out skating before the ice is an eight of an inch thick."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

Slum Worker—What a well-behaved little boy he is!
Burglar's wife—And he comes by it natural ma'am. His poor father all ways got his sentence reduced owing to good behavior.

An English boy went to visit his two Scotch cousins during his summer vacation. His breakfast consisted of plain oatmeal, and he got very tired of it. "Say, Jack," he said "don't you ever have milk with your porridge?"
Jack turned to his brother. "Eh, Tom," he said, "the lad thinks it's Christmas."

Sprained Arm.

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

Little Dorothy's papa had been very ill with appendicitis, but at last she was permitted to see him. When the nurse came to take her away she hung back a moment.

"Haven't I been very quiet, papa?"
"Yes," whispered the parent.
"Then won't you do me a big favor, papa?"
"Certainly, what is it my child?"
"Let me see the baby."

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

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

A big-hearted Irish politician in a Western city had just left a theater one night when he was approached by a beggar, who said:
"Haven't I been very bright, benevolent, face I a little charity, sir, for a poor cripple?"
The politician gave the man some coins, saying:
"And how are you crippled, old man?"

"Financially, sir," answered the beggar, as he made off.
"What makes that young officer so blue?"
"I don't know, but perhaps it is because he is a submarine."

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

Was Troubled With Dyspepsia.

For Years Could Get No Relief Until She Tried

Burdock Blood Bitters.

For Years Could Get No Relief Until She Tried
MRS. HERMAN
"Can Eat"
"Any Thing"
"Now."
"I have used BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS and I can now eat anything without it hurting me. I will highly recommend it to all who are troubled with stomach troubles."
"Burdock Blood Bitters has an established reputation, extending over 34 years, as a specific for Dyspepsia in all its forms, and all diseases arising from its causes."
For sale by all Dealers.
Manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1910. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor

Bad Business Management

If there is one thing that the present Federal government prides itself chiefly upon, it is its so called business management of the affairs of this country. It has been the frequent boast of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding that their management is a business one, and they seem to have deluded their supporters into believing that there was some foundation of fact in this contention. One or two examples of this so called "business management" might be interesting. Take the Yukon Territory for instance. This government came into the possession of an awakened and partly explored gold area. They entered upon its administration, and declared in parliament time and time again that the Yukon was to be made to pay for the Yukon dollar for dollar, and even produce a revenue. Look at the record, and see what really happened. In 1901 the government had a revenue of \$1,993,982 from the Yukon, and made an expenditure of \$1,254,196, leaving a surplus for that year of some \$739,000. From 1894 to 1900 there had accumulated a surplus in the Yukon management of \$940,000. So at the end of 1901 the Laurier government had a surplus of \$1,680,000, in their coffers as a result of previous management and administration of that far-off territory. Then came the deluge. The total deficit up to the end of 1909 was \$2,236,000. So that taking all that went in and all that came out, the govt expended in the Yukon \$2,236,000 more than they received. From 1901 to 1909 they got rid of their surplus. What is worse they landed themselves in the mire of a deficit. Can this sort of thing be called "brilliant business management." In 1901 there were 38,000 people in the Yukon. To day there are not more than 6000. The income in gold amounted to \$22,700,000 in 1901. To day it has dropped to \$2,500,000. Yet only last year whilst the revenue was only \$572,000 the Government expended \$837,000, leaving a deficit of \$264,000. It costs to day \$170 per head to administer the Yukon for a single year. Take another example of this much vaunted "business management." There is the case of the Drummond Counties Railway. The Minister of Railways of that time with the consent of his colleagues came to parliament and said: "I can buy the Drummond Counties Railway for a little over \$2,000,000. The House of Commons questioned the equity of the purchase, and the Senate not only questioned it but thoroughly examined into it, and held it up for a year. The following year the Minister of Railways proudly announced that the government had bought the property under better conditions for \$800,000 less than he wished the country to pay for it only twelve months before. Can this be considered a brilliant piece of trust-ship? One thing is certain. If the shareholders had not got in on the deal the people of Canada would have been out from \$800,000 to a million more than at the present time. The details of the Quebec Bridge fiasco are still fresh in the minds of the people who have had to pay the political piper who played the tune,

but it might be of interest to recount them. From the moment of its inception the Quebec Bridge was known to be on a great line of traffic, and an important link between the north and south shores of the St Lawrence between the great west and farther east. To a company of political favorites who never put in more than \$200,000 of stock, and only paid up a small fraction of that and then only after it was forced so to do, the government made advances and loans amounting to \$7,000,000. They omitted the slightest precautions of having proper supervising engineership. One fine day the bridge fell to the bottom of the St Lawrence, carrying with it some 75 human lives. Then the Government woke up. In the first place they paid to this company which had gambled on the prospect of making a lot of money out of the transaction by controlling a line that was necessary and terminals which were to be added to it. The government paid them back all the stock they had subscribed for, and five per cent from the time they subscribed to the stock, until they got their money back. Then in a moment of super generosity with the money of the country the government added a bonus of ten per cent, so that the company would not have any wounded feelings, and pocketed the \$7,000,000 of a dead loss. Now it has cost a further \$100,000 for engineering assistance and examination which should have been done at the very outset. Now a \$2,000,000 contract is asked for better piers, new abutments and foundations, so that \$9,000,000 will have gone before the real part of the bridge, the superstructure is commenced. That \$7,000,000 was thrown to the bottom of St Lawrence never simply because the Government chose to hand over the construction of this important transcontinental link to a company of its own dear political friends. The work was started in a manner that no trustee for any estate or corporation would have descended to for a moment. These are a few instances of the "businesslike" manner in which the Laurier Government goes about the country's business. It is "Laurierism" pure and simple. It is an evidence of a government gone financially mad, raving about good crops as though they, instead of Providence were responsible for them. They have hypnotized their followers in the Commons into voting anything which bears on its very face the imprint of graft and greed.

The British Elections.

The Imperial Parliament was formally dissolved on Monday, the 10th, and polling begins on Saturday next, 15th inst. Ex Premier and Leader of the present Opposition, Mr. Arthur James Balfour, and Joseph Chamberlain, the father of the preferential tariff movement in Great Britain, are unopposed and will be declared elected on Friday, Mr. Balfour for London City and Mr. Chamberlain for West Birmingham. Sixty odd constituencies will poll on Saturday the 15th, and the result of the contests in these will be known late Saturday night. It is considered that the result of these elections will have considerable influence on the whole struggle. These first contests will be principally in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool and other great centres of population in England. About a score of the London ridings will be included in this first batch. The Peers and the budget are for the most part now for-

gotten or overlooked in the campaign, and tariff reform and the German scare regarding the navy are the principal topics engaging the attention of the numerous orators. This change in the election shibboleth was brought about by Balfour's master stroke, when he fiercely attacked the Government for their neglect in improving and increasing naval operations in face of their knowledge of the great need for the same, by reason of Germany's menace and her tremendous preparation for an attack on England. All this, Balfour says, the Government well knew, yet they neglected to prepare for contingencies. Whatever are the real facts, Mr. Balfour's onslaught has aroused the people, tremendous excitement prevails, and every other question is relegated to second place to the protection of home and firesides. It has hitherto been the custom, regarded as an unwritten law, that the Peers should end their campaign and cease speaking on public platforms on election issues as soon as the writs are issued. Lord Lansdowne at Salisbury and Lord Curzon at Brighton, both challenged the validity of this law which provides that members of the House of Lords may not take part in the campaign after the election writs are issued. Both condemn forcing peers to keep silence, and Lord Curzon characterized the rule as arbitrary and absurd. The Earl of Halsbury, who was Lord Chancellor in Mr. Balfour's cabinet, as an argument for a big navy has brought forth a letter written in 1884 by General Gordon, predicting the rise in a quarter of a century of a naval power greater than Great Britain, namely, Germany.

The first serious disaster of the campaign, which entailed one death and injuries to many persons, occurred in the eastern section of London Friday night. The Irish League had called a meeting in the town hall in Cable street. A great crowd was besieging the hall and with the arrival of the members of the Irish League, escorting the Liberal candidate, Mr. Benn, who was to address the meeting, the congestion became so great that the railings around the hall collapsed and a score of persons fell into the arena, which was several-feet deep. One man was killed in the fall and ten were more or less seriously injured. The meeting was abandoned. Take it for all in all, the campaign waged in this election is unprecedented for activity and bitterness. No one can forecast the result, especially at this distance from the scene of action. But even in England, the most sanguine on either side do not venture beyond the cautious announcement that the elections will be very close. By this day week the voting will be in full swing and the returns up to then may serve as a more or less definite indication of what the general result may be.

A Diplomatic Problem.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, United States ambassador to Great Britain, is supposed to be a prudent and discreet diplomatist. He has been minister to France, a candidate for the vice-presidency, librarian of the House of Representatives, war correspondent, and editor of the New York Tribune. He married the heir to a great fortune, and has himself developed superior business qualities. It is not yet settled whether he has broken his hitherto successful record by conduct which will be construed into an interference with an election campaign in the country to which he is accredited. Mr. Reid wrote a letter to a Conservative candidate which latter has circulated as campaign literature. This is exceedingly inconvenient even if the letter had been only a private communication not intended to be made public. But notwithstanding the

inconvenience the writer of the letter may perhaps justify his own course even though he permitted the publication of the correspondence. It will be remembered that the Chancellor of the Exchequer in one of his late speeches declared that there were more unemployed in the United States than in Great Britain, and more distressed in New York than in London. Some figures were given in support of this statement. This is a matter concerning the country which Mr. Reid represents. When the ambassador is asked about the question of employment in his country, should he answer the question? Should the fact that a British election is in progress, and a British minister had made reflections upon the financial and industrial position of the United States, prevent his answer to a fair inquiry concerning these matters? If it were not election time the representative of the United States would be in duty bound to correct any false and damaging statement reflecting on the business position of his own country. He is in London partly to advertise his country and sustain the credit of the nation to which he belongs. In the present circumstances it would be more prudent for Mr. Reid to postpone the defence, but it might be hard to show that there is any diplomatic propriety in his giving any information to an inquirer concerning the United States only. The fact that the information could be used in a campaign might be a reason for withholding it, but would it make the disclosure an offence? This is an interesting question which could be better discussed with the text of the correspondence available. There is no question that it would be unpleasant to have a minister of the crown in England, and the United States ambassador contradicting each other in a series of speeches and letters concerning the state of business and industry in the United States.—St John Standard.

Silver Jubilee Celebration.

On Tuesday last week, Rev. John A. McDonald, P.P. Grand River Lot 14, celebrated the silver jubilee of his priestly ordination. The celebration was attended by a large number of visitors who extended their congratulations, and the Rev. Jubilarian was remembered by friends at home and abroad. "Father John" was the celebrant of the Solemn High Mass, assisted by Rev. J.C. McLean, as deacon, Rev. P.P. Arsenault, as sub-deacon and Rev. Dr. Monaghan as Master of ceremonies. The sermon *in circumstantia* was preached by Rev. D.M. McDonald, P.P. Tigisish. The choir was assisted by Rev. F.X. Gallant, Kinloch; Rev. J.J. McDonald, Broomfield; Rev. Dr. Gauthier, Palmer Road. The Wellington choir also assisted and the organ was Rev. Theodore Gallant, of St. Dunstan's College. In addition to those already mentioned, the following named priests were in attendance: Rev. S. Boudreau, Egmont Bay, Rev. F.X. Connolly, Rev. R.J. McDonald, Brae; Rev. Dr. McLellan, Rector of the Cathedral, Charlottetown; Rev. Terence Campbell, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, Rev. Jos. Gallant, St. Dunstan's College, Rev. J.B. McIntyre, St. Dunstan's College. Addresses were presented by the parishioners of Grand River and Wellington accompanied by a well filled purse. An address was also presented by the parishioners of Miscouche which was accompanied by a splendid silver tea set. An address with a like presentation was made from Mt. Carmel parishioners. The Indians of Lennox Island made a presentation to Father John, accompanied by an address written in the Mic Mac tongue, to which "Father John" replied in the same language. The Rev. Jubilarian was especially happy in acknowledging the addresses and the handsome and valuable gifts which accompanied them. After the religious services in the church, the visiting clergy were entertained at a banquet, by the Rev. Jubilarian, in the parochial residence. At the conclusion of the banquet an address accompanied by a valuable cabinet of silverware was presented by the reverend guests present. Among other gifts were remembrance from the Convents at Summerside and Charlottetown and Miscouche, Rev. Dr. McLellan and Rev. Terence Campbell of St. Dunstan's made appropriate gifts, also Dr. and Mrs. McLellan of Summerside. Rev. A.P. McLellan, St. Andrews, sent a special

offering. Miss Gaffney, formerly of Summerside also remembered "Father John" with a dainty piece of silver. Fred Farrant, of Summerside, was not behind in generosity. There was also a remembrance from Mrs. Cole, of Brooklyo, and a silver pie from Miss McIntyre and Miss Cole, Grand River. The Jubilee celebration from every point of view was eminently successful, and most agreeable in every respect. We join in the desire of all Father John's friends that he may live to celebrate his sacerdotal golden jubilee. *Ad Multos annos.*

President Taft Dismisses.

Washington advices of the 7th, contain the following: Gibbon Pinchot chief forester and intimate friend of Theodore Roosevelt, was dismissed from the service of the United States tonight by President Taft, for insubordination. Associate Forester Overton W. Price and Assistant Law Officer Alexander C. Shaw, Pinchot's immediate assistants, in the forestry bureau, followed their chief out of the government's employ. Thoroughly indignant over the action of Mr. Pinchot in inducing Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, to read a letter from him in the senate yesterday President Taft would listen to no advice today that the forester's violation of executive orders be overlooked, pending the inquiry soon to be undertaken by Congress. He declared the dignity of the office he was chosen by the people to fill, was attacked and he would be unfaithful to his trust if he submitted longer. Mr. Taft realizes fully what the dismissal of Forester Pinchot means in a political way. He had been convinced for some time that the so called "insurgents" and other critics of his administration enlisted the services of Mr. Pinchot and practically were defying him to relieve Pinchot of his office. The latter's letter of yesterday, few doubt, was written with the direct purpose of "putting it squarely up to the President." The President tried to avoid the threatened war as long as he could but declared today that patience had ceased to be a virtue. He picked up the gauge of battle thrown down by Mr. Pinchot by the hand of Senator Dolliver in the senate and with the administration supporters, is ready for the fray, which is certain to ensue. Political observers in Washington declare that the situation created by today's developments is the most tense of many years. What the outcome will be no one is willing to prophesy. In the House of Representatives today, Speaker Cannon lost his first fight with the "insurgents" Combining with the Democrats they forced the adoption of an amendment to the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry resolution, taking from the speaker the power to appoint members to the joint committee of inquiry. The margin of victory was a narrow one of three votes but the "insurgents" and Democrats are jubilant tonight. Mr. Taft in his letter accuses Pinchot of having taken his stand against Ballinger wholly upon the evidence adduced by L.R. Qvis and without regard for the evidence on the other hand on file in the Interior Department. The letter directing Secretary Wilson to dismiss the forester forthwith was carefully framed during the afternoon sitting of the cabinet and was revised several times before finally being made public.

Large Revenues.

The revenue of the Dominion for December 1909 was \$8,733,571 as compared with \$7,183,355 in December 1908. The revenue for the nine months ending 31 December was \$73,390,080 as against \$62,298,583 during the same period in 1908. The expenditure on capital account during December 1909 was \$3,374,270 as against \$4,159,949 in December 1908. Most of the decrease was in public works, railways and canals, which sank from \$3,452,059 to \$2,421,411. The total expenditure on capital account so far has been \$24,026,137 as against \$26,316,343 in the same period last year. The net debt stands at \$322,284,089 a decrease of \$690,658 in the month and an increase from \$291,573,767, the figure at which it stood on December 31, 1908.

A wireless was received at Sydney yesterday saying big liner, thought to be the Heranda, is in distress about eighty miles south east of Lunenburg, with properly shaft broken and drifting. The steamer Corona was ordered out and sailed from Lunenburg at Pier in search of the disabled liner.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The repetition of the opening day of Aviation Week at Los Angeles, Calif., was the magnificent flight by Pulliam, in his aeroplane, remaining aloft half an hour, sweeping around the grand stand and over the course.

Two trainmen were killed and two others injured as a result of Lake Shore passenger train No. 23, the western express, crashing into a work train at Northport, Pa., on the 7th. All lives were lost and the train regarding the accident was delayed in transmission. None of the passengers were injured.

The only train that reached destination on P. E. I. R. last evening was the special from Charlottetown to Georgetown, which was en route from early morning and reached its destination about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. All the trains on the island on Monday were stalled at different points along the line east and west.

The Royal palace at Athens caught fire while the royal family was gathered around the Christmas tree. The flames spread rapidly and soon the roof of the palace was destroyed. The fire was due to the illumination of the tree. The Royal family made a hasty escape. No one was injured.

It is reported from Winnipeg that the next Provincial election in Manitoba are likely to take place in June next. The outlook seems favorable for the Conservative Government of Premier Roblin. He has given the Province good government and the Opposition seems to be disorganized.

An extraordinary accident occurred Monday at Ralbitz, in Carinthia, Austria. The accidental subsidence of the site of a small hospital building. A vestigial of the hospital remained and out of a huge cavity appeared in the ground seven inmates of the hospital, including Surgeon Wessley and his family, perished.

On the hills between Pizoma and Piscozco Italy thirty-six men, carrying an immense load of lumber, were moving. It is two miles in length. The men in the lead, on top of the mountain ridge of Soavia, recently reported by thousands of people. It is the most disastrous, and the highest have evacuated the village. Trains are carrying valuable lumber and other articles of commerce.

The Hilary term of the Supreme Court for Queen's County opened in the Court House yesterday forenoon the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald on the Bench. No true bills were found by the Grand Jury; consequently no criminal business came before the court. In the case of *Johnstone vs. A. W. B. Hill*, a writ of habeas corpus, the application was dismissed. In *Annie Cook's case*, the judgment of the magistrate was amended. In the case of *Weeks vs. Farquhar*, a new trial was granted, and in the case of *St. Hannah vs. the Queen* a new trial was refused.

MARRIED.

YOUNKER—ROSS—By Rev. W. G. Younger, Dec. 22nd, 1909, by Rev. W. G. Younger, George B. Younger, of Hager Bridge, to Miss Jessie Ann Ross, daughter of John A. Ross, of Cymbris.

STEVENSON—HOUSTON—At the residence of the bride's parents, New Glasgow, on the evening of Dec. 24th, 1909, by the Rev. Jos. St. John, Anne Ed. Stevenson and George G. Houston, of Charlottetown.

WHITE—ROBINSON—By Rev. W. H. Spence, Dec. 23rd, 1909, by Rev. W. H. Spence, George White, of Brudenell, P. E. I., to Miss May, eldest daughter of William W. Robinson, of Brooklyo Point.

ESSERY—SCOTT—By Rev. W. H. Spence, Dec. 22, by Rev. W. H. Spence, of the English Church, Miss M. Irene Essery formerly of Upton, L. I., to Fred Scott of Charlottetown.

DIED.

FARRELL—At Toronto, on the 10th inst., Matthew Farrell, aged 77 years. May his soul rest in peace.

MAGUIGAN—At Killybegs, on the 17th inst., Francis Maguire, aged 88 years, leaving to mourn a deceased wife, six daughters and one son. May his soul rest in peace.

STUART—At Cambridge, Mass., on Dec. 17th, Flo Stuart, daughter of M. L. and Mrs. Stuart, of Springport, P. E. I., aged 19 years and 8 months.

BISHOP—At Murray River, Dec. 27th, 1909, Harvey Bishop, aged 73 years.

O'HAR—At Fort Augustus, Dec. 29th, 1909, John O'Har, aged 84 years. R. I. P.

McNAUGHTON—At Winslow, on Jan. 6th, Danan McNaughton, aged 70 years.

LESLIE—At Kensington, on the 9th inst., William H. Leslie, leaving a widow and two daughters in mourning.

McDONALD—In this city, on Jan. 9th, 1910, Sarah, wife of P. J. McDonald, aged 69 years. R. I. P.

RUTHERLAND—In this city, January 10th, 1910, Henry Sutherland, aged 72 years, a native of Tatamagouche, N. S.

GILLIS—At Head of Montserrat, on Jan. 8th, 1910, Isabella Gillis, wife of James Gillis, aged 49 years. She leaves to mourn her husband and five children, one of whom is 7 days old.

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Here are a number of splendid Fur Coats that were over from last year, and we have decided to cut the price and clear them out. Don't delay but come the first chance you have and look them over.

Russian Lamb is the next grade to Persian, Bokaharan Lamb is the next grade to Russian. All these being finer goods than the common Astrakan.

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Stanley Bros.

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