

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1908.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 49

## School Books.

School Term 1908-9.

All the authorized School and College Books

TEXT BOOKS

For City and Country Schools and Colleges. Also a full supply of

College Supplies

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Write us for new School Book Price List and Course of Studies.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

CARTER & Co., Limited

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Dominion Coal Company's

## COAL!

As the season for importing coal to this Province is again drawing near, we wish to advise dealers and consumers of coal that we are in a position to grant orders for Reserve, Screened Run of Mine, Nut and Slack Coal from Dominion Coal Co's Mines, F. O. B., loading piers at Sydney, Glace Bay and Louisburg, C. B.

We guarantee good despatch for schooners at loading piers.

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

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

Schooners always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current freight rates.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,

SELLING AGENTS FOR P. E. ISLAND.

March 25—4t

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

## Fennel and Chandler

## Spring & Summer Weather

Spring and Summer 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.

## YOUR Fall Overcoat IS AT BROWN'S.

Don't forget that I can save you a Dollar on your next Suit or Overcoat.

I am also headquarters for Hats, Caps, Underclothing, Shirts, Vests, and everything in the line of

## Gent's Furnishings.

## H. H. BROWN,

The Young Men's Man.

158 Queen Street.

## The Atlantic Mutual Fire Insurance Association.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:

President	JOHN D. CHAPMAN	St. Stephen
Vice-President	St. Stephen Bank	Director of Imperial Trust Company
First Vice-President	A. B. SCHOFIELD	St. John
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		St. John
		Bankers—BANK OF BRITISH AMERICA.

The following letters speak for themselves:

THE MARITIME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FRED WASH, N. S., October 8th, 1907.

W. I. FENTON, Esq., Managing Director, Atlantic Mutual Fire Insurance Association, St. John, N. B.

Dear Sir:—I acknowledge receipt of your cheque for \$5,000.00, in settlement of loss in recent fire, under policy in your Company, No. 1075.

We wish to place on record our appreciation of the promptness and fairness with which you settled said claim, and to say that among six companies in which we were insured, your cheque was the first to reach us.

And further you may use this letter if you wish.

Yours truly,  
THE MARITIME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,  
J. McL. FRASER, Secretary, Treasurer and Manufacturing Director

WOODSTOCK, N. B., January 25th, 1907.

S. J. PARSONS, Esq., Agent Atlantic Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Woodstock, N. B.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of the Company's cheque on Bank B. N. A. for the full amount of my claim for damages by the fire of January 5th, 1907.

I placed the claim in your hands on the 22nd, and have the Company's cheque on the 26th, so to have to thank your company for this prompt response and for their courteous treatment. I shall place other insurance with you as soon as it can be arranged.

I feel both safe and satisfied in dealing with the Atlantic Mutual.

Yours truly,  
(Sgd.) A. W. BROWN.

LONDONBERRY, N. S., December 15th, 1906.

To Atlantic Mutual Fire Insurance Association the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Dollars, in full settlement of my claim against the Association.

I can acknowledge the promptness of this settlement, having been paid my claim within three days of my loss.

Yours truly,  
(Sgd.) GEO. L. MUNRO.

JAMES H. REDDIN, Barrister, etc.,  
CITY HOTEL BUILDING,  
SPECIAL AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND,  
June 17, 1908—3m

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames

Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.

## Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters New Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors. Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S 'No. 3' WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

## Ottawa Weekly Letter.

(As will be seen by the date of this letter it should have been published before the election; but it contains matters of such paramount importance as should receive consideration at any time. This letter also contains some prognostications regarding the contest, and it will be interesting to read these after the event.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 17th, 1908.

The Department of Public Works some time since, qualified for a place beside the Department of Marine, on the score of "Lack of Conscience." If the Royal Commission could have examined the dredging contract, and ascertain the "rakes-off," the now familiar description of the Marine Department would have had a wider application.

ST. JOHN DREDGING SCANDAL.

All sides of the story of the St. John dredging rake-off have been heard. The Minister of Public Works has made four speeches about it, and has doubtless said the best case possible. Let us set out everything that the Minister and his friends excuse or explain away, and leave only the admitted facts. Contractor Mayes, in June, 1905, tendered for St. John Harbor work at 50 cents per yard. He was the only tenderer, but the contract was not awarded to him. There was no middleman or rake-off. Tenders were again asked, and this time Mr. Mayes consulted Attorney-General Pugsley.

FIVE CENTS A YARD FOR THE MIDDLEMAN.

Mr. Pugsley advised him to go to Mr. George McAvity, who is one of the party managers in St. John, and whose firm have enjoyed the party patronage. Mr. McAvity made an appointment to meet Mr. Mayes at Ottawa on the last day for receiving tenders. They met, and McAvity asked Mayes what he proposed to do. Mayes mentioned his last tender price of 50 cents, and was asked to make it five cents higher and give the five cents to McAvity.

Mayes asked McAvity to invest some money in the dredge, but the proposal was declined, and he yielding. To his surprise McAvity produced a formal agreement setting forth that he was to have all that was received over 50 cents a yard. The only consideration mentioned was that the party manager should assist Mayes in getting more contracts. That clause was added when Mayes complained that the agreement was one-sided. Mr. McAvity saw Mr. Hyman first, and then the two saw him. Mr. Mayes added the five cents and tendered at 55 cents. His was the lowest tender, and he was informed the next day that he would have the contract.

\$35,933 WAS THE RAKE-OFF.

Mayes bought the dredge without help from McAvity, and went to work. He began paying the rake-off in January, 1906, with a cheque for \$2,000, and made ten payments down to November, 1907. The whole amounted to \$35,933. Then Mr. Mayes refused to pay more rake-off and trouble began. So far there is no dispute. The cheques are in evidence, payments are not denied, and the middleman does not claim that he gave any other return than his influence in getting Mayes the contract. And then the department itself gives out the statement that the transaction was regular, inasmuch as Mayes was the lowest tenderer, and clearly entitled to the contract. And so the question comes, why should the contractor have to pay ten per cent. of his earnings to a middleman in order to get a contract to which he is entitled?

WHERE PUGSLEY COMES IN.

This is all admitted. But it is stated by Mayes that when he stopped paying the rake-off his own pay was held up. This was after Mr. Pugsley was the Minister, and when Mayes went to the Minister to delay, he was asked by Dr. Pugsley whether he had settled with Mr. Avity. The Minister admits that he spoke to the contractor of McAvity's claim, but says that he did not know exactly what it was. But Mayes swears that he told the Minister that it was "500," and he also declares that the Minister told him he did not want to know the particulars, but advised him to pay McAvity so that things would run smoothly. It is at least clear that the Minister's course greatly assisted the middleman in making his collections.

## NO DEFENCE.

So there you are. There is a good deal of abuse of Mr. Mayes just as there is abuse of Mr. Ames, of Mr. Fyfe, Mr. Courtney and Mr. B. Z.; of ex-premier Martin; of Mr. Gage; of Rev. Dr. Pringle; and of every public and private person who exposes graft. But the damaging fact stands out that the dredging contract was bid to the extent of ten per cent by the go-between. From the head of the department there is not even an expression of regret, a hint of disapproval, or a suggestion that he does not intend to keep up the rake-off practice. There is only infinite abuse of the contractor who stopped paying rake-off and who told the whole story. If after there was proof of lack of conscience in a department its head included, the evidence is there.

## THE MINISTER'S PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.

The Minister of Public Works has many more things to explain. There is his own over-draft on the Provincial Treasury when he was Minister, averaging for years over \$7,000, on which no interest was paid, while the public accountants showed no trace of the transactions. There was the "suspense account" of his colleague in office, who returned to the treasury, without interest, \$13,000 withdrawn from the Department of Crown Lands. How easy it all is shown by Hon. J. D. Hazen, Premier of the Province, who says that when he took office he had the following conversation with the Deputy Receiver-General, Mr. Babbitt.

## DRAW MONEY AS THEY WANT IT.

As Mr. Babbitt was leaving me, I said, "I suppose at the end of each month you send the members cheques for their salaries?" "No," he said, "not under the system that prevails." I said, "No, that is not the system at all." I said, "What is the system?" "The system," he replied, "is for members of the Government to come into my office and draw money as they want it." It is charged up to those members, and at the end of the year there is a distribution made to the different services to which the amount shall be charged. I said, "Sarcasms there must be some limitation to that." "There is none," he said, "I said, "Mr. Babbitt, I have been a Minister of the Crown for one day. Supposing tomorrow morning I walk into your office and ask for a cheque for a thousand dollars?" Mr. Babbitt said, "Under the system prevailing I would give it to you—I would have to do it."

## THE FAMOUS OVER-DRAFT.

Under this happy system, Attorney-General Pugsley had over-drawn \$6,227.00 in 1903; \$7,314.00 in 1904; and \$7,039.00 in 1905. In the few months before he went out to join the Laurier administration, he paid back \$2,000, but when the late Provincial Government was defeated the over-draft was still \$4,331.64. This money the Minister returned to the Treasury by letter dated four days before the Provincial Election, but mailed and postmarked at Ottawa three days after the election. Mr. Hazen pointed this out at a public meeting in St. John stating that if the government had not been defeated, the cheque would not have been received.

## LAURIER'S LOFTY SOUL.

"I disdain to discuss those issues; my soul is turned towards greater events and questions," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier the other day in the Eastern Townships in reference to the scandals that are accumulating against his administration. This lofty disdain is not well timed. The Premier should know that his first and greatest duty is to give the people honest government. He cannot ignore the exposures of timber and land graft, of the numerous cases of rake-off, amounting on the whole to millions. These could be side-tracked or suppressed by a majority in the house, but they are now before the people and must be considered.

## NOT TORY SCANDALS.

Again and again it is pointed out that these charges are not made by one party. The Royal Commission, made by three Liberals, Dr. Pringle is a Liberal. Ex-premier Martin is a Liberal. Baginewoods is a high officer of the Transcontinental. Thomas Murray is a former Liberal member of parliament. Judge Cassin is an appointee of the present government. The Auditor-General is one of Sir Wilfrid's appointments. Chief Justice Anderson was appointed by the Mackenzie Government. What

these men say is not tory scandal, and the scandalous facts they disclose are not dismissed by the Premier's disdain.

## THE PROSPECT.

The country has taken notice, and the Laurier Administration is fairly on the run. The Premier is personally assisting in the organization of Quebec, where his colleagues are greatly discredited, and a strong French-Canadian opposition has come to the front. Montreal City which went four to one for the government in 1904, showed in the Provincial Election what it will do on the 26th. For the first time since 1896, a conservative is likely to be elected in Quebec City, and throughout the Province there is a remarkable change. In Ontario the government does not even hope for one-third of the seats, and is not likely to carry one in four. At least seven ridings will not have government candidates. A Conservative majority is conceded in Manitoba, British Columbia, and New Brunswick, though the government had the whole of the British Columbia delegation, seven to three in Manitoba, and eight to five in New Brunswick. Nova Scotia which gave the government a solid eighteen in 1904, is expected to divide even, while Prince Edward Island is likely to send a "solid four" Conservatives.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A. J. Adamson, late M. P. hero, of the Saskatchewan land deal, and of certain timber limit operations, has ceased to be a candidate. Mr. Fraser, associate with Mr. Burrows in many timber deals, has withdrawn his candidature. The government candidate in London, Ontario, has retired, and the contest will be between the Conservative and labor candidate. So disappears Liberalism in Mr. Hyman's old constituency. The government candidate has been withdrawn in Mississauga, Montreal. The Toronto Globe gives an estimate conceding Ontario to the Conservatives by 82 to 34. It also concedes to the opposition a majority of seats in New Brunswick, which is now Liberal, by 8 to 5.

## PROVINCIAL PLATFORM.

—OF THE Liberal-Conservatives IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TOGETHER WITH THE

Speech of Mr. J. A. Mathieson Leader of the Opposition

Delivered at Georgetown on September 29th, 1908, in Exposition of His Policy.

## PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

The preparation and presentation of this Island's claims against Canada, including amongst others, the following:

1. The cost of the Prince Edward Island Railway, amounting to \$3,144,000, with interest since 1873.
2. Damage for non-fulfilment of the terms of Union respecting continuous communication between this Island and the Mainland.
3. Fair Transportation rates.
4. The Tunnel.
5. Compensation in respect of the Public Lands of Canada which have been transferred to the larger Provinces without any consideration for the interest of this Province.
6. An equivalent for the increased subsidies granted the larger provinces to meet the increased cost of education, public works and agriculture.
7. The payment of the subsidies upon an assured population of at least 140,000, as was done in the case of British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, inasmuch as the failure of this Province to attain that population is owing to the default of the Dominion.
8. Restoration of original representation in the Federal Parliament.
9. Our share of the Fishery Award.

## AGRICULTURE.

1. Agriculture being the principal business of this Island should occupy the chief place on the course of studies in the Public Schools.
2. The establishment by the Government of Canada of an experimental farm system within this Province should be urgently pressed to a successful issue.
3. The department should be charged with the duty of negotiating and arranging for better transportation facilities and fair freight rates for this Island's exports and imports.

(Continued on fourth page.)

## COULD NOT GO TO WORK BACK WAS SO WEAK.

Backache is the primary cause of kidney trouble. When the back aches or becomes weak it is a warning that the kidneys are unable to become adjusted. Do not go away for the warning, check the Backache and dispose of any chances of further trouble.

If you don't, serious complications are very apt to arise and the first thing you know you will have Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's Disease, the three most deadly forms of Kidney Trouble.

Mr. James Bryant, Archaic, N.S., was troubled with his back and used Doan's Kidney Pills. He writes: "I cannot say too much about the benefit I received after using three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills. I am now well and able to do my work, and have not had a backache since the 1st of my back. I could not go to work, and my back was so weak I had to be carried away for a few days but would always return. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I must say they completely cured me."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Milburn's Stinging 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. All Dealers.

### THE CAREFUL NEW GIRL.

"If Mr. Brown calls, tell him I am not in!"

"Yes, but..."

"Well, what?"

"If he doesn't call, what shall I tell him?"

### NOT FOR HIM.

Rich young man—Want a job?

Poor boy—What is it like?

R. Y. M.—Go along with me and take all the advice that my friends want to give me.

P. B.—Chase yourself!

### Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

### STANDS ALONE.

"I tell you I am proud of myself."

"You should be supremely happy."

"Why?"

"I have never observed that you have any competition."

### Muscular Rheumatism.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says:—It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills." Price a box 50c.

### TOOTH ARTIST.

"What lovely teeth she has!"

"Yes she's very clever."

"Indeed! What has that to do with her teeth?"

"She always patronizes artists' even for mechanics' sittings."

### Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

### WOULDN'T WASH IT.

"What is that young man doing over there?"

"Trying to attract my attention with the handkerchief flapping, I guess."

"You don't seem to be responding."

"No; I am not his laundress."

### DEFINED.

"What is a speed-trip?"

"A commercial institution."

"A what?"

"A clearing house for the securities and funds of the family!"

### PIKLE.

"So she is a married woman. The last time I saw her she claimed to be wedded to her."

"Well she is wedded to her Bill now."

### LIVER COMPLAINT.

The chief office of the liver is the secretion of bile, which is the natural regulator of the bowels.

Whenever the liver becomes deranged, and the bile ducts clogged, liver complaint is produced, and is manifested by the presence of constipation, pain under the right shoulder, yellow complexion, yellow eyes, itchy coated tongue and headache, heartburn, jaundice, sour stomach, water brash, oatmeal of the stomach, etc.

Liver Complaints may be cured by avoiding the above mentioned causes, keeping the bowels free, and arousing the sluggish liver with Laxa-Liver Pills.

### LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

Mr. Geo. Pavot, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "Having suffered with liver complaint for years and tried all sorts of remedies, I was advised to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I must say, that after taking two boxes of them, I feel quite a new man, and can strongly recommend them to anyone."

Price 25 cents per box or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1908

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
AT 81 QUEEN STREET,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.  
JAMES McISAAC,  
Editor & Proprietor.

Battle of the Ballots.

The general result of the Federal elections held on Monday last, is not what we expected from the evidence before us up to the date of polling. We certainly anticipated the defeat of the Laurier Government, and feel somewhat disappointed that this has not eventuated. So far as this Province is concerned, Kings County has done nobly in electing Mr. Fraser with a handsome majority. Queen's County, however, went back on its record of four years ago and elected Prowse and Warburton, the Liberal candidates, by something over a hundred majority each, over Messrs. Martin and McLean, who carried the riding handsomely in 1904. In Prince County too, the result has been contrary to what we anticipated, Richards, Liberal, is elected there with a majority of about two hundred. Mr. Fraser's majority in King's seems to be about 150. We congratulate Mr. Fraser on his success, and congratulate the electors of King's on the excellent work they have done. In a future issue we shall publish the corrected figures for the three counties. Nova Scotia, where the whole eighteen Liberal candidates were returned at the general election of 1904, has done splendidly for the Conservatives, this time, returning six or seven opposition members. Our Liberal friends there can no longer boast of a "solid eighteenth." Halifax did itself credit by electing Borden, Leader of the Opposition, and his colleague, Crosby, Mayor of Halifax. This is a complete reversion of its conduct four years ago, when Roche and Carney, Liberals, were allowed to go to Ottawa as that city's representatives. Borden is also elected by a large majority in Carleton County, Ontario. New Brunswick has been a disappointment, not more than three Conservatives being returned from the whole Province. In St. John Daniel and Pugsey, one on each side, have been elected. Foster, after all that the Liberals did and said against him, is handsomely elected in Toronto. Laurier and McGiverin were elected in Ottawa city. Quebec Province did better for the Conservatives than at the election of 1904 and probably returned fifteen Opposition members. The accounts from Ontario are disappointing. They are not complete, but indicate that a greater number of Liberals were elected than was expected. The reports from all parts of the country west of Ontario are very incomplete and confusing and will require a day or two to correct. The Laurier Government has been sustained; but likely with a considerably reduced majority. When full and correct returns are in, the exact majority will be known. It is certainly unfortunate that Canada should, for four or five years more, be under the sway of this extravagant and corrupt administration.

Look behind our prices and you'll see quality and style in overwhelming proportions.—Prowse Bros., Limited.

Our clothing always fits well, looks well, wears well and sells well in spite of costing you so little.—Prowse Bros., Limited.

The Provincial Contest.

Now that the Federal elections are over, the electors of this Province should at once turn their attention to Local matters. The Provincial Government have, as usual, brought on their general election in the immediate wake of the Federal contest. This is done with the hope of catching the people off their guard; of confusing Federal and Provincial issues and of securing a snap verdict from the electors, before they have fully eradicated from their minds the issues on which the greater electoral battle was fought. The Provincial Government cannot and dare not, with any hope of success, appeal to the people on their own record; therefore they have recourse to the tactics of the juggler, and spring their election while the people are thinking of something else and have their gaze turned in another direction. Let the people, therefore, be on their guard and let them not be deceived by this attempt to divert public attention from the real issues before them in this Provincial election. In one sense the public questions involved in this Local election are of much more importance to the taxpayers of this Province than the great general issues fought out in the Dominion contest. These are of such vital importance that they come right home to the humblest citizen of the Province.

Let our people, therefore, at once, realize the necessity of immediately flinging themselves into the Provincial fight and doing their best to throw off this incubus, that for the last seventeen years, has masqueraded in the name of a government. The Dominion election is past and gone; eliminate all thought of it from your minds, and throw yourselves into the fight for a reputable Local administration. Every voter; every individual who has the slightest interest or influence should consider that success in this contest rests on his energy and his efforts. Did the Government dare to come before the people in their true light, they would have to appeal to a record of broken promises and violated pledges. They would have to acknowledge that they promised to equalize revenue and expenditure and that, instead, they have from the start piled deficit upon deficit until they have run the Provincial debt up from \$128,000, to \$1,000,000. They would have to admit that while they promised to keep the day of taxation far removed they have drawn from the peoples pockets in various forms of taxation, nearly \$800,000. They would have to confess that the interest on the Provincial debt has been increased by them from less than \$3,000, when they assumed power, to upwards of \$32,000 at the present day. They would have to acknowledge that they have utterly and absolutely failed to accomplish what they promised and have done that which they were not asked to perform. These are the facts of the case so far as the Local Government are concerned, and when they appeal to the electors of this Province on any issues other than those we have enumerated, they appeal on false pretences. It remains now with the electors to say whether or not they will any longer leave power in the hands of those who dare not present their true record to the people.

On the other hand the Opposition, through their Leader, Mr. Mathieson, have presented a reasonable and comprehensive platform on which they appeal to the honor and honesty of the Island electorate. It will be found in this issue, together with the Leaders speech in promulgating it. Read the platform and read the speech, and then decide how you should vote.

Mr. Mathieson's Speech.

(Continued from fourth page.)

It would at once double the value of every acre of land in this Province. It would make of Georgetown one of the great winter ports of Canada. It would multiply several fold the value of our fisheries. It would lead to the establishment of many industries which our present isolation prevents. It would bring us into vital connection with the main currents of Canada's commercial life. We have already contributed to Canada in excess of Canada's expenditure upon us an amount which would go very far in the construction of this great work and possibly equal or exceed it. What do we pay to Canada in taxes? Are we being bled white by the Dominion?

No separate trade statistics of this Province are kept! An exact calculation is therefore impossible but we can approximate closely enough for a fair understanding of the case. We have seen that at the inception of Confederation the balance was against us by \$150,000 per annum. In 1884 this had grown to \$230,385. What is it now? Taking the total revenue of Canada for the year ending 31st March 1908 at \$96,500,000. What do we receive in return? Cash subsidies amounting to \$286,000. Then allow for winter services, deficit on P. E. I. and new services say \$200,000, all together amounting to \$768,181. The loss in one year to P. E. I. is therefore \$1,096,819.

In taxation alone our contribution would be \$1,400,000 in 1908. These computations are based on the assumption that we pay to Canada taxes and other contributions in proportion to the rest of Canada. But this does not put the case fairly for this Province as the use per capita by the people of this Province of dutiable goods is probably much above the average. Nor have we taken into account the indirect burden we bear in the purchase of Canadian goods of which the price is increased by reason of the Canadian tariff.

Captain Read who speaks with best information from the Government side of the House estimated two years ago that today under the Dominion tariff and the increased imports the derivable revenue from imports alone if we were still independent of Canada, would be over two millions of dollars per annum. This estimate does not include excise duties nor the many other contributions made by this Island to the Canadian revenue. It is safe to say that we contribute in all three dollars at least for each dollar received back. Where has this excessive contribution gone? It has partly been invested in the public lands of Canada, partly in the railways and canals, in promoting immigration and in other ways not profitable to us.

From this condition arises our claim No 5 for Compensation to this Province in respect of the public lands of Canada which have been transferred to the larger Provinces without any consideration for the interest of this Province therein and in respect of its contributions to the great public works of Canada from which this Island derives no advantage. We had a partnership share in these lands. We bear upon our shoulders our proportion of the debts for their purchase. We helped to build every mile of railway and highway that ran through them and of all the costs to fit them for settlement.

When by these means their value had increased manifold they were carved in huge slices and given away to the large and wealthy provinces. When it becomes valuable they give it away. Meantime it is our privilege to help make it valuable. What yet remains along the northern rim will assuredly follow the same course until from the international boundary to the polar sea we will not have one foot of all that land to call our own. It is simply robbery of the weak by the strong. What should have been the heritage of our children is given away in frantic haste to aliens and grafters until today the semi-savage from Central Europe is shown more favor than the sons of P. E. Island.

Without including the last two years we have contributed since Confederation in money and land grants to railways, canals, immigration and the other services not beneficial to us \$9,500,000 at the latest estimate.

This year we bear our share of the thirty millions being spent on the Grand Trunk Pacific. This will amount to considerably over half a million and it is not worth five cents to us. We have a right to compensation on these grounds. Such a right was recognized by Canada twenty years ago when we received an increased subsidy of \$30,000 per annum on the ground that we do not share to the same extent as the other Provinces in the benefits of railway construction on the mainland. It may be said that this claim is in part offset by the construction of railways and the Hillsboro Bridge, within this Province, but that is not for the reason that the increase of the debt of Canada since Confederation together with the liabilities incurred in respect of the Grand Trunk Pacific imposes upon us a heavier burden than the expenditure by Canada upon the Island works amount to.

CLAIM NO. 5—An Equivalent for the Increased Subsidies Granted the Larger Provinces to meet the Increased cost of Education Public Works, &c. The consideration of this claim takes us back to the Confederation contract. What was the intention of the parties to this contract? Sir Wilfrid Laurier in introducing the resolutions in 1907 providing for the increase of subsidies to the various provinces makes this clear by reference to the records of that time. He says: "This testimony is conclusive. Lower Canada would not have entered the Confederation if as a consequence she had been obliged to resort to direct taxation to levy the revenues necessary to carry on her domestic affairs. What was true of Lower Canada was equally true of the Maritime Provinces. Nova Scotia New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island would not have agreed to enter Confederation if as a consequence direct taxation had to be restored to."

By reference to the Confederation Debates in the Legislature of this Province in 1873 it is made clear that they entertained the same views. Various calculations were made of the amount of revenue necessary to carry on our local affairs. Sir Louis Davies estimated a total revenue under Confederation of \$223,320.02, an expenditure of \$205,216.71, leaving a surplus of \$18,103.31 which would have wiped out the land tax of \$13,547.37 and left a net surplus of \$4,555.94. Hon. J. Laird counted upon a total revenue of \$218,640.32, an expenditure of \$206,048.85, and a surplus of \$12,591.47.

Hon. J. C. Pope estimated an expenditure of \$27,387.59. In 1908 Hon. P. L. Hazaard estimated the expenditure at \$378,968, together with unspecified sums to meet the cost of two commissions. An excess over the average estimate of \$156,000. Such an increase was evidently not anticipated by the statesmen who led us into Confederation nor did they anticipate that the taxation of Canada would have increased from \$5.05 per capita to \$11.70.

In the year 1887 after 20 years experience in Confederation a conference of the Premiers was called at Quebec at the instance of the late Mr. Mercier, Premier of Quebec, for the purpose of formulating a plan for a general increase of subsidies to the provinces. The resolutions which were then adopted are incorporated in the amendment of the B. N. A. Act of 1907, without any change whatever as far as this Island is concerned. It is under the terms of the Quebec Resolutions of 1887 that we now receive the additional subsidy of \$70,000. This Province was not represented at that Conference.

These are the provisions of the Resolutions of Quebec:—"A. In each of the amounts now paid the sum hereafter payable yearly by Canada to the several provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures to be according to population and as follows:— (a) Where the population of the Province is under 150,000—\$80,000 (b) Where the population of the Province is 150,000 but does not exceed 250,000—\$150,000. (c) Where the population of the Province is 250,000 but does not exceed 400,000—\$180,000. (d) Where the population of the Province is 400,000 but does not exceed 800,000—\$240,000. (e) Where the population of the Province is 800,000 but does not exceed 1,500,000—\$320,000. (f) Where the population of the Province exceeds 1,500,000—\$400,000. (g) Instead of an annual grant per head of population now allowed the annual payment hereafter to be made on the population of each Province as ascertained from time to time by the last decennial census until such population exceeds 2,500,000 and at the rate of 6 c. per head for so much of said population as may exceed 2,500,000.

Fifteen years after this conference; that is to say in 1902, a second conference of representatives of the Provinces was held at Quebec. This Island had two representatives in attendance. Premier Ross of Ontario proposed in a memorial which was laid before the Conference that the smallest amount to be paid to any Province for the support of its government and legislature should be \$200,000 instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the resolutions of the Conference of 1887. Though this proposal would give

an increase of \$170,000 instead of \$70,000 it met with no support from our delegates and so fell dead. They supported instead the Quebec Resolutions of 1887 and set out in exact terms the effect that Resolution B. would have on the several provinces. Here it is in effect:— Ontario—an increase of—\$629,484.80. Quebec—an increase of—\$429,865.60. Nova Scotia an increase of \$47,659.20. New Brunswick an increase of \$78,885.60. Manitoba an increase of \$81,952.80. British Columbia an increase of \$62,987.20. Or a total increase of 1,258,835.20. P. E. Island a loss of 4,655.20. This Conference dissolved. The third Conference met at Ottawa in 1906—joint Conference of Canada and the Provinces. They adopted the Quebec Resolutions as the foundation for a readjustment of the subsidies but did so "under reserve of the right of any Province to now submit to the Government of Canada memoranda in writing covering any claims it may have larger sums than those set out in the said resolutions or to additional consideration or recognition."

British Columbia presented a claim for special subsidy on the grounds of: 1 The Cost of Administration owing to the physical character of the country, 2 The distance from the commercial, industrial and administrative centres of Eastern Canada. 3 The non industrial character of the Province as compared with Eastern Canada whereby a large percentage of goods are imported and consumed increasing the contributions to the Federal Treasury in the way of taxes in a ratio of three to one. 4 The disadvantages of the Province in relation to the market for its special products. On these grounds the Conference agreed to concede a special subsidy to British Columbia of \$100,000 per annum for ten years.

It is well known history how Premier McEbride refused to accept this as a final settlement and how through his instrumentality the words "final and unalterable" are not incorporated in the Imperial Statute of 1907 respecting the subsidies, and how by an amendment to the Bill in its passage through the Imperial Parliament this Island was not further shorn of its rights. It should be noted that on the grounds on which British Columbia's claim was conceded the case of P. E. Island would have been incomparably better. But our delegates sat dumb. This was the golden opportunity for presenting to the Government of Canada, then in Conference with the representatives of all the local governments, all the claims of this Province "for larger sums than those set out in the said resolutions and for additional consideration and recognition."

Instead of this they voted to make the terms then concluded "final and unalterable." Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the 25th of March 1907, speaking in the House of Commons, makes this point clear when he says: "The plan we proposed was that we should revise the subsidies given the Provinces with the clear intimation to them that this was to be a final settlement; that no further claim would be recognized, that each Province must carry on its affairs with the means at its command and must not have recourse to this Parliament. We thought we could not do better than have a friendly conference with the Provinces and ascertain what was the most they deemed requisite in order to prevent their coming again to Ottawa and knocking at the door of this Parliament."

The effect of the subsidy settlement is that the subsidy for Governments and Legislatures is in each case increased as follows:— Ontario, former subsidy, \$80,000, new subsidy, \$240,000. Quebec, former subsidy, \$70,000, new subsidy, \$240,000. Nova Scotia, former subsidy, \$60,000, new subsidy, \$190,000. New Brunswick, former subsidy, \$50,000, new subsidy, \$180,000. Manitoba, former subsidy, \$50,000, new subsidy, \$180,000. British Columbia, former subsidy, \$65,000, new subsidy, \$150,000. P. E. Island, former subsidy, \$30,000, new subsidy, \$100,000. Alberta, former subsidy, \$50,000, new subsidy, \$150,000. Saskatchewan, former subsidy, \$50,000, new subsidy, \$150,000. Total of former subsidies, \$478,000. Total of new subsidies, \$1,610,000. The increase which we receive on this subsidy is slightly below the average increase to the other Provinces and is the lowest amount that could possibly fall to us. It would apply to any Province that might be carved out of

the public demense however small its population. We were not named nor considered. But on the per capita subsidy as changed under this re-arrangement we got nothing, can never get anything, and narrowly escaped losing part of what we had.

In the case of Ontario and Quebec they were formerly paid the 80 cents per capita on their population as shown by the census of 1861. The Maritime Provinces refused to come into Confederation unless this limit was imposed. They recognized then that the great advantages of the union would accrue to the large Provinces unless a limit was set to the vast revenues which they would receive from Canada with their increase of population, while the Maritime Provinces with their restricted areas would shortly reach their limit. If the distribution of the subsidies was to be by population, to use the words of Col. John Hamilton Grey, the historian of these negotiations, "the Provinces of Upper Canada would receive what they did not want, while the others (i. e. the Maritime Provinces) would not get what they did want." Agreement seemed hopeless, and on or about the tenth morning after the convention met the conviction was general that it must break up without coming to any conclusion. The terms of mutual concession and demand had been drawn to their extremest tension and silence was all around."

Then a compromise was effected by virtue of which Ontario and Quebec were to be paid the per capita subsidy on the population as shown by the census of 1861 and the Maritime Provinces on their actual population until it should reach 400,000. It is this limit which has now been removed without any equivalent to us in any form. Ontario at once gains \$629,000 per annum by the change and Quebec \$429,000 to be increased every decade. With their territories multiplied by four, the expenditure of enormous sums within their boundaries for their development, and the growth of population soon to follow no man can measure the prospective value to them of this change in the Constitution. We will have no part in this except to pay our share of their enormous gain.

This concession, this increase, was made to them on the ground that the increase of population imposed upon them heavier burdens for schools, public works, agriculture, asylums, and the other urgent demands which modern conditions impose. But not a word is said about the boundless wealth of the Canadian land given to them from which already they derive millions annually in timber and mines. We in this Province unfortunately have not an increase of population, but the reverse; yet we have the same need and the same right to be paid for our increase cost of education, public works, etc., as have these wealthy and growing Provinces. Our increase since Confederation in the maintenance of these services is \$128,000 per annum which is far below the sum actually required for their efficient performance, yet we are left to struggle along unaided. To those who had been given, and from whom we had not been taken away even that which we had, CLAIM No. 7.—The Payment of the Subsidies upon an Assumed Population of at least 150,000.

In the 30 years before we entered Confederation our population had doubled, manufactures had sprung up and progress was on every hand. Then we handed our destinies over to Canada. Soon the march of progress became slower, stopped, reversed and is travelling backward still. By their failure to implement the terms of Confederation and by the great and growing drain of taxation to feed the mammoth works of Canada, the natural advantages of the Island have been overcome and better opportunities made elsewhere—hence our loss of population—a national evil that grows upon itself, and involves all losses.

If our national conditions of growth had not been impaired is there any doubt that we should have progressed as rapidly as Newfoundland, during the same period? If so our population today would have reached at least 150,000 and we would have been entitled to be paid our subsidies upon that basis and would also have saved our representation. It is outrageous that we should be penalized by Canada for the wrongs she has done us. Other Provinces have been

Meet Me at the Always Busy Store

FALL and WINTER COATS



This season the coats are nearly all three quarter length and either semi or tight fitting in the back.

Cloth Coats

In both Tweed and plain Beaver Cloths, \$5.75, \$6.50, \$7.25, etc.

Heavy Cloth Coats

With Fur Reverses and Collars, \$19.50 each.

Fur Lined Coats

Beaver Shells, Fur Collars and Reverses, \$44 and \$50, etc.

Stanley Bros.

GOOD CLOTHES

FOR

FALL and WINTER.



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

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

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

Tailor-Made Clothes,

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

MacLellan Bros., The Expert Tailors.

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald, Jas. D. Stewart, Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Newson's Block, Charlottetown, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., P. O. Building, Georgetown.

Morson & Duffy, Barristers & Attorneys, Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada



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An Institute of Shorthand and Typewriting, RE-OPENS TUESDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1908

Apart from the usually strong and practical courses of study, this institution offers many advantages to young men and women not to be had elsewhere.

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Write at once for full information to

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Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 5, 1908—1f  
Principal.

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A high-class, illustrated periodical, embracing everything in history, literature and art that can be of interest to Catholics—timely and popular expositions of Catholic doctrine; Christian ethics; modern questions of sociology and political economy; religious movements and actual events, struggles and progress of the Church; education, and drama. Ask for a sample copy.

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## \$50 Scholarships Free

To the student making the Highest Marks during next term.

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An up-to-date modern business training with no waste time. Write to-day for new prospectus, terms, etc.

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WM. MORAN, Prin.

## Montague Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

**A. J. FRASER, D. D.**  
Aug. 15 1906—3m

## ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

## INVICTUS

This word stands for honesty in shoe-making

## INVICTUS

It also stands for comfort

## INVICTUS

For style and up-to-dateness and everything that is good in Men's Shoes

## INVICTUS

The popular Shoe in Charlottetown to-day. Our spring stock is on the shelves in all the new shapes in Calif. Patent Leather, Kid and Tan Calif.

**\$4.50 and \$5.00 a pair.**

## ALLEY & CO.

A. A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon

## McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

## FOR SALE.

A carload of first class BLACK OATS, suitable for seed. Inquire of L. McKenzie at the city weigh scales.  
April 22, 1908.—1f.

treated with favor while we have been denied cold justice. Manitoba, only three years older in Confederation than we, was paid on an assumed population of 150,000 when she had an actual population of 62,260; and again but four years ago she was paid on a population of 350,000 when her actual population was 255,211. British Columbia was paid on 60,000 when she had only 36,247. Alberta and Saskatchewan with an average population of 82,000 were paid on an assumed population of 250,000 each.

The claim above represents an addition of \$90,000 per annum to our subsidies and when it is considered that we are now paying Canada upwards of one million more than we are receiving back we should not seek as beggars. A comparison with the terms accorded the other Provinces shows with how little justice and consideration we have been treated. (Conclusion in next issue.)

**The Market Prices**

Butter, (fresh).....	0.25 to 0.26
Butter (tab).....	0.24 to 0.25
Calf skins.....	0.09 to 0.10
Ducks per pair.....	0.80 to 1.00
Eggs, per doz.....	0.21 to 0.22
Fowls.....	0.60 to 0.80
Chickens per pair.....	0.60 to 0.70
Flour (per cwt).....	0.75 to 1.00
Hides.....	0.05 to 0.06
Hay, (new) per 100 lbs.....	0.50 to 0.55
Mutton, per lb (carcase).....	0.06 to 0.08
Oatmeal (per cwt).....	0.40 to 0.42
Potatoes (new).....	0.20 to 0.22
Pork.....	0.08 to 0.09
Sheep pelts.....	0.00 to 0.00
Turkeys.....	0.20 to 0.25
Turkeys per lb.....	0.00 to 0.00
Geese per pair.....	1.00 to 1.25
Blk oats.....	0.40 to 0.44
Pressed hay.....	10.00 to 00.00
Straw.....	0.35 to 0.00

## LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Mr. John C. McDonald, of Head St. Peter's Bay, left this morning on a visit to Boston.

The branch of the Basque La Providence, of St. Raphael, Quebec, was brigaded on Saturday morning last, when \$4,500 were carried away.

Advertisement of public meetings called by the opposition candidates for the second district of King's will be found in this issue.

Don't fail to read Mr. Mathison's very able speech expounding the opposition platform, which we commence in this issue. It is worthy of most careful perusal.

Thomas E. Kenny, Esq., ex-M. P., President of the Royal Bank of Canada, died at his home at the Northwest Arm on Saturday last. His illness extended over two years. Deceased was 75 years of age, and was a son of the late Sir Edward Kenny. He was one of the wealthiest and most highly respected gentlemen in Nova Scotia. He sat in the House of Commons, as member for Halifax for some years. He was a great Conservative, and declined a Cabinet position in the Government of Sir John Thompson. R. I. P.

Winipeg advises tell of a terrific snow-storm in the west. Ten inches of snow had fallen at the time of writing. The snow fall was accompanied by a terrific gale which blew the snow into the railway cuts, completely filling them up, in many places to the depth of ten feet. Several trains were completely stalled on the C. P. R. and C. N. R. Snowplows were rushed to the scene of trouble; but little progress could be made as the blizzard kept filling in, as fast as the plows cleared out the cuts.

Word comes from the west, of very severe weather, causing much damage to stock. At Maple Creek, 2,500 sheep were swept from a ranch by the terrific snow-storm and precipitated into the lake and were drowned. A man missing is supposed to have perished in the blizzard. From Santa Fe comes the news that no less than 20,000 sheep, grazing on a mountain range perished in the raging blizzard. Six herds of cattle are also supposed to have been frozen to death.

There's a chill in the air that says in language plainer than words, "Get the fall overcoat ready." The overcoat is an absolutely necessary part of every man's apparel. It is essential to comfort that the coat should fit well. Ask to see our overcoats, try them on, note the style, fit and finish. We will please you in price as well. Prices vary—\$5.00 and all the way up to \$25.00 each.—Prowse Bros., Limited.

Stanfield's Underclothing. This make of Underclothing is worn by at least half our people in the Maritime Provinces. I am showing it in all weights and sizes. Prices from \$2.00 per suit upwards.

**H. H. BROWN**  
The young Men's Man.

I am showing the largest range of Fall and Winter Caps you ever saw. Prices from 50 cents to \$1.50. I can fit any man's head or suit any man's purse.

**H. H. BROWN**  
The Hat and Cap Man

## DIED

At St. Peter's Bay, on September 16th, Patrick Dwan, aged 62 years, leaving a disconsolate widow, four sons and four daughters to mourn. May his soul rest in peace.

At Greenvale on Oct. 22nd, inst. Joseph McDonald, aged 79 years, R. I. P.

At Anson on the 22nd, inst. Patrick McCarron. R. I. P.

In the Charlottetown Hospital, on the 25th inst. James O'Brien, of this city, aged 75 years May his soul rest in peace.

Farmers who send their sons and daughters to the Union Commercial College can rest assured they will not waste their time. No nonsense. Write for new illustrated prospectus, Wm. Moran, Prin. Ch. Town.

Go to Brown's for your Fall Suit or Overcoat; he will save you a dollar.

**H. H. BROWN**  
The Young Men's Man.

## Political Meetings

The undersigned, Opposition Candidates, will address the electors of the Second District of King's County, on Provincial public questions, at the following places on the dates named, viz:

Monticello, on Tuesday, Nov. 3rd.

St. Peter's, Wednesday, Nov. 4th.

Forest Hill, Thursday, Nov. 5th.

Morell, Friday, Nov. 6th.

Cherry Hill, Tuesday, Nov. 10th.

Peake's Station, Wednesday, Nov. 11th.

The meetings in all cases will commence at 7 o'clock p. m.

The opposing Government candidates are respectfully invited to attend and participate in the meetings.

**JAMES McISAAC,**  
**H. D. McEWEN.**  
Oct. 28, 1908—2i

## Snappy Styles Solid Footwear

Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes.

These Boots arrived a few days ago, a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway.

**A. E. McEACHEN,**  
THE SHOE MAN.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress.

Will now be conducted on **KENTSTREET** Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

June 12, 1907.

**D. G. McLEOD, K. C. | W. R. BENTLEY.**

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Collecting, conveyancing, and all kinds of Legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan.

# PROWSE BROS., Ltd.,

Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store.

# Fall and Winter CLOTHING FOR MEN.

Our Men's Clothing Department is many sided. It caters to the needs of all men. The only point that it insists upon is that every suit, no matter what its price, shall be of reliable fabrics and honestly tailored. It does not sell as good a suit for \$7.00 as it does, say for \$15.00, \$20.00 or \$25.00, and does not pretend to.

**But it does sell the best Suit possible to sell for \$5 or \$25, and every price between**

Each one is a suit we can guarantee—a suit of clothes with looks and wear all throughout it, a suit that will give you a full heaping measure of satisfaction. We know no one sells as good a suit for the same money in the city. A comparison on your part will be eminently pleasing to us.

Don't miss seeing our grand line of



# OVERCOATS

# Prowse Bros., Ltd.,

Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store.

**REGINA** OFFICIAL AGENCY

**NOTICE**

Regina Watches, when sold without an Official Guarantee, and by other than an authorized agent, are liable to be Second-Hand Watches, taken in trade or procured in some other second-hand way.

I am the only authorized Official Agent here, and am the only one who can issue an Official Guarantee which will be respected by other Official Agents throughout Canada.

## E. W. TAYLOR,

SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

# COAL. COAL.

Order your Coal and have it delivered while the weather is fine and dry. It will be to your interest to leave your order as you can get better quality before the fall rush is on at the Mines.

We have now in stock and arriving daily Old Spdney and Reserve, Run of Mine, Acadia Round, Nut and Run of Mine, Inverness Round, Albion Nut and Intercolonial Nut and Round.

**C. LYONS & CO.**  
Oct. 28, 1908—1f.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B.

Sun Fire offices of London.

Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

## Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

## JOHN MACBACHERN,

AGENT.

Telephone No. 362.  
Mar. 22nd, 1906

## LIME.

We are now prepared to supply the best quality Roach Lime from Kilns on St. Peter's Road in large and small quantities. Orders left at our office will receive prompt attention.

**C. LYONS & CO.**



Calendar for Oct., 1908.

Moon's PHASES. First Quarter 4.35. 2nd 14.5. Full Moon 24. 3rd 30. 4th 35. 5th 40. 6th 45. 7th 50. 8th 55. 9th 59. 10th 63. 11th 67. 12th 71. 13th 75. 14th 79. 15th 83. 16th 87. 17th 91. 18th 95. 19th 99. 20th 103. 21st 107. 22nd 111. 23rd 115. 24th 119. 25th 123. 26th 127. 27th 131. 28th 135. 29th 139. 30th 143. 31st 147.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat, High, Low, Wind, Weather. Rows for each day of the month.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The course of the Eczema with the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It was taken with an itching on my skin which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It was not long before I was cured. Have since had any more of it. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all kinds of skin diseases.

Canada exercised its taxing power on it to the amount of \$5,000 multiplied by 97,000 people, equalling \$486,500.

The financial balance was thus against us for the services which were then costing us \$143,000 per annum and to pay an subsidy amounting, when adjusted, to \$191,052.20, the two items totalling \$334,052.20.

Two motives appear to have actuated the Island statement of that time, the one in a minor degree being the fear of deficits on the Island railway, and the other, in the highest degree, the promise of the Government of Canada to provide "continuous communication" between this Island and the mainland.

It must be borne in mind that in surrendering to Canada the tariff-making power we placed in their hands the direction of our commercial and industrial development, out of the independent lines of trade we had established and thereby made our future welfare depend so much more upon continuous communication with the mainland of Canada.

What we have lost by the non-fulfilment of the terms of Union no man can estimate. Twenty years ago a claim was made up for financial damages amounting to \$5,000,000 which was conceded by both local political parties of the time not to be excessive. Under pressure of immediate need the claim which the added weight of the intervening years was sold out in 1901 by our local Government for a paltry subsidy of \$30,000, which certainly did not measure one fifth of the actual financial loss, while for the arrested development of the Province "in which time lost is forever lost," and for our consequent loss of population no compensation was given.

HAD GIVEN UP ALL HOPE OF LIVING.

Heart Trouble Cured by MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Mrs. Andrew Barry, Graham's, N.B., writes: In the year of 1905 I was taken sick and did not think I could live any length of time. My trouble was with my heart and people told me that nothing could be done for a case like mine. I consulted a doctor. For seven weeks I could hardly cross the floor. I had no sleep, but was full of life. I had given up all hope of living and had been told by my doctor that I was not to live. One day a friend came to see me, and calling me by name said, "Lizzie, if I were you I would try a dose of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as they are good for heart trouble." I had never heard of them, but for two days I was not feeling any better, but on the fourth day my husband said, "believe those pills are doing you good." I was able to get up and feel good. I got better this morning. He said, "Well, I will get you another box right away." I got two boxes and three doses out of the third one, and I was perfectly well and have not been sick since then.

MISCELLANEOUS

SHE WAS A WOMAN. "I will break your will." "Maybe, but I would like to see you break my won't."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

GOOD FOR THAT. "What have you in that bottle?" "Nerve tonic," replied the druggist. "Is it good?" "Oh, yes; it sells excellently."

QUEER. "He is a downright good fellow." "How can that be?" "I've always thought him an upright man."

A Well-Known Man. MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED. Dear Sirs.—I can recommend your MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

INTELLIGENT CARS. "Did you take the train?" "No; it took me." "What did it take you for—a blooming idiot?"

A Sensible Merchant. Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

REASON HE ASKED. "He asked me to go out and have a drink with him." "Did you go?" "No; I told him I wasn't drinking anything now."

Minard's Liniment cures Disenters.

Beware Of Worms. Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

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

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Is A Remedy Without An Equal For COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

Coughs and Colds do not call for a minute's delay. If you are known to everyone, but the danger you are not understood so well. All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes, are, in the beginning, but coughs and colds.

Two much stress cannot be laid upon the admission to all persons affected by the insidious earlier stages of throat and lung disease, as failure to take hold at once will cause many years of suffering, and in the end the terrible scourge of "Consumption."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is not sold as a Cure for Consumption but for affections tributary to, and that result in, this disease. It helps all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other substances, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe.

So great has been the success of this remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be humbugged into taking anything but "Dr. Wood's." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

SHOP BY MAIL.

Our mail order department is growing rapidly—every mail brings us orders from different parts of the country, and we have invariably given the utmost satisfaction. If anything by any possibility might be wrong, we are always here to make it right. Stanley Bros. The Always Busy Store; Charlottetown.

Attend the Union Commercial College for a thorough business training with no waste time, no nonsense. College re-opens Sept. 3rd. Send for new prospectus—W. Moran, Prin.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1908 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Madigan.

Farmers who send their sons and daughters to the Union Commercial College can rest assured they will not waste their time. No nonsense. Write for new illustrated prospectus, Wm. Moran, Prin. Ch. Town.

If you want anything at any time, and cannot come yourself, just drop us a postal, and we shall be pleased to send you samples and give you any information of any line of goods offered in a first class store like ours. Stanley Bros.

Trunks and Valises.—When you want to go travelling I can fit you out with a trunk, suit case, grip, telescope or anything else you need. Don't forget my prices are the lowest.

H. H. BROWN The Young Men's Man.

STANLEY BROS. Our mail order department gives immediate and careful attention to all orders received by mail or telephone.

There is no reason why you should not enjoy all the advantages of a large and carefully selected stock. We can do as well for you as any house in Canada. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. We prepay the freight on all parcels over \$5.00 in value.

Men who wish to be well dressed are finding out the merits of our clothing. This store has struck up a more extended acquaintance this spring with men who dress well than ever before. That's only natural. Its decidedly to your interest to get acquainted with our clothing. All the latest styles. Every suit is the tip-top as to style and the height of good taste. While the price is much lower than clothing of equal merit would cost elsewhere.—PROWSE BROS., LTD.

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WE ARE HERE to give you good TOBACCO! all manufactured from best leaf obtainable. Smoke it, chew it, You'll never rue it. HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd. CHARLOTTETOWN. Phone 345. Manufacturers.

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. One color 2 cents each. St. Joseph's Convent, Ch'town. Bishop's Palace & Church, Ch'town. 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. Block House Point, "Pioneer Family, five general tions". City Hospital, "Among the Birches". Crossing the Capes, "A Morning Walk, Bonshaw". Str. Stanley in Ice, "Trout Fishing". Str. Minto in Ice, "A Rustic Scene". Apple Blossoms, "North Cape". Travellers Rest, "By Still Waters". Beautiful Autumn, "The Border of the Woods". Terrace of Rocks, "Harvesting Scene". Catching Smelts at S'Side, "A Shady Nook". Sunset at S'Side Harbor, "Surt Bathing, North Cape". Summer St., Summerside, "Looking Seaward". High School, "Looking Seaward".

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. R. F. Maddigan & Co. Eureka Grocery, QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

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.

FOR SALE. A carload of first class BLACK OATS, suitable for seed. Inquire of L. MacKenzie at the city weigh scales. April 22, 1908.—[ ]

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys. Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.R.I. MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

KING EDWARD HOTEL. Mrs. Larier, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENT STREET Near Corner of Queen. Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices. June 12, 1907.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., LL.B. BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. R. ISLAND. OFFICE—London House Building. Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.

COAL! We would advise customers to order their Coal and have it delivered before the season gets too late, as The Strike now on at the Springhill Mines may cause a scarcity and be the means of advancing the prices. C. Lyons & Co. Sept. 4, 1907—3i

Montague Dental Parlors. We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless. A. J. FRASER, D. D. Aug. 15 1906—3m

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. P. O. Building, Georgetown.

Snappy Styles Solid Footwear. Ladies! Here is your chance, one week only. Box Calf Boots, neat, up-to-date. Cheap any time at \$2.25, now \$1.50, all sizes. These Boots arrived a few days ago, a little late of course, but they are yours at the above price. See them anyway.

A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN. D. C. McLEOD, K. C. W. B. BENTLEY. McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN. Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

LIME. We are now prepared to supply the best quality Roach Lime from Kilns on St. Peter's Road in large and small quantities. Orders left at our office will receive prompt attention. C. LYONS & CO.

(Continued from first page.) and with the collection of its trade statistics.

4. A complete reorganization of this department under a practical head is essential.

EDUCATION.

1. Remedy the existing grievance arising from the excessive prices and inferior quality of text books and school supplies. Let the Government purchase school books and supplies at wholesale prices and furnish the same to the schools at cost.

2. Provide adequate salaries for teachers, and by a scale of increase based upon experience and competence, give sufficient encouragement to them to remain in the profession.

3. Provide a thorough Normal School training for all candidates for teachers' licenses.

4. Adapt the system generally to a special needs of this Province.

PUBLIC WORKS.

1. That this Province, except the incorporated towns, be divided into Road Districts and the road taxes collected within each district be expended thereunder under the supervision of the road officer of each district, and that the deficiency, if any, be made up out of the general revenue.

2. That such expenditure be made by public competition, so that all taxpayers may have an opportunity of performing work in lieu of taxes.

3. That all amounts in addition to such taxes required by the several districts for their public works be apportioned to the several districts by resolution of the Legislature.

4. That proper provision be made for the locating, breaking, repairing and marking out of the courses of winter roads.

5. That road officers receiving yearly salaries be not allowed any further sums for commission or wages in connection with public works.

6. A complete investigation of the department, a reorganization and improvement of the whole system, and capable administration of the same.

REFORM OF ELECTION LAWS.

To provide for: 1. Vote by ballot. 2. Repeal of all laws enacted by the present Government which favor persons guilty of corrupt practices. 3. Stinging law to punish bribery and fraud at elections including attempts to commit corrupt practices.

4. Amendments to further secure the independence of members of the Legislature and their freedom therefrom of persons in the employ of the Dominion Government, whether paid by salary or by fees in lieu of salary.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

1. The appointment of a Provincial Auditor, who in provincial affairs shall be given like powers to those possessed by the Auditor General of Canada in his department.

2. A thorough investigation of the public accounts by competent independent accountants and the finding of the debt when ascertained so as to secure the lowest rate of interest.

3. The strict liability shall be closed, and upon a successful prosecution of our claims against Canada, the debt of the Province will be discharged.

SPEECH

Expounding the Policy of the Liberal-Conservative Party in Provincial Affairs.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. This meeting has been advertised

(Continued on second page.)



This is the trademark of Scott's Emulsion and is on every bottle of it sold in the world—which amounts to several millions yearly. Why? Because it has made so many weakly children strong and well-given health and rosy cheeks to so many pale, anemic girls and restored to health so many thousands in the first stages of Consumption.