

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 3

Herring!

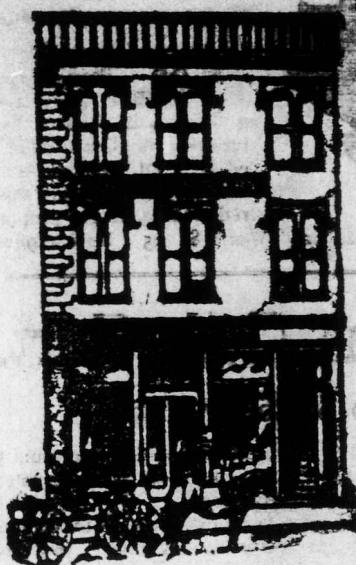
Herring!

We have just received a quantity of very fine, large Herring, which we are offering in half barrels, pails and by the dozen.

Price, \$1.00 per Pail. \$3.00 per Half Barrel.

To enable parties at a distance who desire to purchase, we will, on receipt of price, deliver two half bbls. to any station on the P. E. Island Railway, but the two must be sent to the one address.

Two neighbors may join and remit the amount in one letter. We guarantee the quality to be good, otherwise they may be returned at our expense.



Eureka Tea.

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

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

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

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

OAK BRAND TEA.

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

McKenna's Grocery,

Box 576, Ch'town, P. E. I.

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

(Sign full name)

(And Address)

Students, Attention!

Rare Chance to Secure a College Education.

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

St. Dunstan's College

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

Union Commercial College

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

For particulars apply in person or by letter to the editor of the HERALD, P. O. Box 1288, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

June 20, 1906—tf

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.

From Now Till Spring

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

Made to Measure.

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

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

THE NOBBY TAILORS.

Church and State in Ireland.

In view of the Church crisis in France, considerable interest attaches to an article contributed by Mr. Patrick Boyle, to Le Correspondant (Paris) under the above title. A study of the situation in countries where there are no Concordats, is appropriately useful, he says. America occurs to me immediately; but the example of Ireland is not less instructive. Here the voluntary system of supporting their Church is better understood and better organized than by the Catholics of any country. It is also an older system. The Church, free from State control, lived of its own resources and prospers. Everything touching the situation of the Church may be reduced to the following heads: First, the nomination of the bishops and parish priests; second, the religious budget; third, the right of property; fourth, the legal position of the religious congregations; fifth, the marriage laws; sixth, the burial laws; seventh, the clergy and education; eighth, the clergy and politics.

At the present day, the nomination of the Bishops is regulated by a decree of the Propaganda (1829). A candidate for episcopal honors must be Irish by birth. Once elected, he is entirely free in his administration. A Bishop draws the revenue arising from two parishes, that of the Cathedral and one other. The sum securing being his official income. As for the clergy, personal offerings of all kinds appertaining to parochial work are placed in one common fund; the offering made at Christmas and Easter are added. The whole is divided among the clergy according to a rigid customary scale. Where there is a rector and a curate, the rector takes two-thirds, the curate one-third. If there are two curates, one-half goes to the rector, the balance to the curates. If there are more than two curates, two-fifths go to the rector and one-fifth each to the curates. Personal offerings belong, of course, to each priest as well as a bishop varies from £600 upwards; for a rector, from £200; for a curate from £80. The Catholic population of Ireland, some 3,308,561, thus supports 28 bishops, 1,029 rectors, 1,354 curates, in honorable dignity, while the charge for each contributing person weighs but very lightly.

As to the right of ownership, the property belonging to each parish is vested in certain trustees, the Catholic clergy having no "civil personality," but being owners simply as ordinary individuals. So entirely is the confidence of the people placed in their pastors, that the management of Church property is invariably left to them with no attached conditions. In regard to marriage, the tribunals are incompetent to pronounce a divorce from the marriage-tie (a vinomico). A legal separation is all they can authorize.

In regard to education, the Irish clergy exercise a large degree of liberty. In all primary education, their influence has been paramount, and though the action of government would submit schools to local civil control, the strongest Catholic sentiment is opposed to such a course. Secondary education is conducted by the great orders; no secondary school being exclusively a lay establishment. In regard to higher education, the Catholics, with only one chartered university (R. U. I.) available, are manifestly in an unfair position to non-Catholics. As for the political influence of the clergy, even Protestants and other non-Catholics admit that disturbance and agitation would often lead to anarchy but for the salutary influence exercised by the Catholic clergy.

From Ireland, there says Mr. Boyle, France, if he wishes to prosper, can learn an important lesson. The nomination of her bishops by the Pope, through the Irish clergy, has restored to the Episcopate its native vigor. The system of voluntary contributions has removed the barriers that separate the clergy and the people. The clergy, being of the people, have the confidence of the people. Truly a body of Christians serving their country, the like of which is not to be excelled.

"Giving The People What They Want."

That's the cry of every villain who is doing the demon's work of leading souls to hell, says the Calendar, of St. Mary's Church, Chicago. And the cry is always a pleasant one.

The theatrical manager puts a nasty play "on the boards." Some body with a conscience complains. The manager shrugs his shoulders and remarks: "I'm only giving the

people what they want." Poor man! What a pity that he must violate his own delicate conscience, do wicked things against his will. How cruel the people are. Poor man! And then the actress. She wants you to understand that she herself is decent. But she acts in an indecent play. Yes, but she must "give the people what they want." Poor man! She is a slave, too. And the people are tyrants. Shame upon man! Pity the poor actors!

And the "yellow journal." He claims that his own life is pure. And his own family is happy and his children are "nice" and refined. But you say his papers encourage impunity? And wreck the happiness of other men's homes? And spoil millions of children? Of course, but how can he help it? He is only "giving the people what they want." Poor man! He has no mind or will of his own. The people dictate to him. Poor fellow! Pity him!

And the saloon-keeper. He hates the business as much as anybody. He wouldn't let his own boy drink. Not if he could help it. And his girls are far away from the smell of the saloon—off in an aristocratic convent school, learning lovely manners. But other people's boys are going to damnation in his saloon. And other people's girls come in his side door to his hell—which is his back room. But how can he help that? He must "give the people what they want." He is an object not for blame but for sympathy. Sympathize with him. Poor fellow! And so it goes. It is wonderful how many slaves there are to the demands of the people. The people are aswore to them.

You don't suppose the slaves do the eating just because they want the money? No! No! That would be unjust to them. They don't want the money. They want only to satisfy the people. And the people are tyrants. That's all. Pit the poor manager of the nasty show. Pity the poor actors and actresses. Pit the poor editor of the "yellow" sheet. Pit the poor drunks and saloon-keepers. Pit them all. Pit the poor dogs.

"He careful avoids whatever may cause a jar or a jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast, all clutching of opinion or collision of feelings, all distrust or suspicion, or gloom. He tries to make everyone at ease and at home. He has eyes on all the company. He is tender towards the basful, gentle towards the absurd; he can recollect to whom he is speaking; he guards against unreasonable allusions or topics that may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation and never wearsome.

"He makes light of favours while he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring. He never speaks of himself except when compelled, never defends himself by mere retort. He has no ears for slander or gossip, is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him, and he interprets everything for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes an unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments, or insinuates evil which he dare not say. He has too much sense to be affronted at insult. He is too busy to remember injuries, and too wise to bear malice. . . . If he engages in controversy of any kind, his disciplined intellect preserves him from the blundering discourtesy of better though less educated minds, and, like blunt weapons, hard, but ineffectual, of short clashing.

"He may be right or wrong in his opinion, but he is too close-headed to be unjust. He is as simple as he is forcible, and as brief as he is decisive."

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S IDEA.

"A gentleman is quiet. He does not bluster, or bustle, or hurry, or vociferate. He is a serene person. Another of his qualities is a disposition to see the superiority in persons, rather than their inferiorities, and to wish to associate with his superiors, rather than with his inferiors. Now, this is an excellent rule by which to select your friends. Observe the superiority in men, and associate with your superiors. This is part of the gentility of a gentleman—the discerning of other people's qualities in other persons and the weaning of it. No loneliness for him, because he seeks his superiors.

"A gentleman may be generous, though he be poor in money; that is, if he has a generous spirit. He may be very reserved about the state of his own pocket or treasury. He may conform his life to his resources and say nothing about them. He will let facts speak for themselves. There is another form of generosity in a gentleman, and by this form you may test the persons about you. A real gentleman will always be considerate towards those he employs, towards those who might be considered his inferiors, and towards those who are, in a way, his old power. There is no sure sign of a real gentleman than—that except possible that a gentleman will never do anything that might hurt a woman, or a child or any creature weaker than himself."

It is with no intention to make a comparison that we present Cardinal Newman's definition, which agrees in the main with that of the Pope Leo XIII: *vetera novis angere*.

"IT'S ONLY A COLD, A TRIFLING COUGH"

Thousands have said this when they caught cold. Thousands have neglected to take the cold. Thousands have never taken a medicine to cure a cold. Never neglect a cold or cold. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both, affected.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

is the medicine you need. It strikes at the very foundation of all throat or lung complaints, relieving or curing Coughs, Throats, and swelling of Lungs, Sore Throats, and preventing Bronchitis and Consumption.

It has stood the test for many years, and is more generally used than ever. It contains a combination of the virtues of the pine tree combined with Willow Bark and other pecular remedies. It stimulates the weakened bronchial organs, alleviates irritation and subdues inflammation, and loosens the phlegm from the lungs and aids nature to easily dislodge the morbid accumulations. Don't be humbugged into accepting an imitation of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in white paper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25cts.

Mr. Julian J. LeLann, Bell's Gate, N. S., writes: "I was troubled with a bad cold and sore throat, which would not go away. I tried several remedies advised by my doctor, but they were of no avail. As a last resort I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and one bottle cured me completely."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nervous Passenger (during the thunder-storm).—Ain't it dangerous to be on a street car when it's lighting so?

Calm Passenger.—Not at all. You see, the motorman is a non-conductor.

And then the nervous one felt easier.—Toledo Blade.

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, all dealers.

In a trolley car in New England an Irishman was badly hurt. The next day a lawyer called on him and asked if he intended to sue the company for damages. "Damages?" said he, looking feebly over his bandages. "Sure I have them already. I'd like to sue the railway for repairs, sir, if ye'll take the case."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

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

The average woman, of course, has no head for figures.

"Oh, I don't know! She has a head for other women's figures, at any rate; whenever they pass they make her turn it."

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms grow at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

Miss Sentimental.—Charles, did you ever allow your mind to pierce the secrets of the universe, to reason that this dull, cold earth is but the sepulchre of ages past, that man in all his glory is but the soil we tread, which every breeze wafts in an ever-shifting maze, to be found and lost in an infinity of particles—the dust of centuries, reunited and dissolved as long as time shall endure?

Charles.—No-o, I dunno as I did. You see, I've had to earn my livin'.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The Liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the properties which form bile. When the liver is affected it becomes fatigued and inactive. The symptoms are a feeling of fulness or weight in the right side, and shooting pains in the same region, pain between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, bowels irregular, coated tongue, bad taste in the morning, etc.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are pleasant and easy to take, do not grip, wrench or strain, never fall in their effects, and are by far the safest and quickest remedy for all disease or disorder of the liver. Price 25 cents, or 5 bottles for \$1.00. All dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1907.
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
JAMES MCISAAC
Editor & Proprietor.

Please send in your sub-
scriptions.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

Emmerson's Sweeping
Denial

Minister Says No Charge
Was Proved Last Session
—Claims That the Ex-
posures Were All Slanders
—Yet Stands Convicted of
a False Statement in the
House—Concerning a Rail-
way Land Purchase.

N. B. LIBERAL CON-
VENTION

Followed by Conservative
Gains in By Election —
Provincial Minister Offers
Dominion Grants—in Ex-
change for Votes for His
Candidate.

BRITISH COLUMBIA IN
VADED

By Retired Yukon Officials
and Others—While Mr.
McBride Stands Between
the Province and the
Spoilsman—A Mourner for
the North Atlantic.

Ottawa, Jan. 5th, 1907.
The Minister of Railways has a
grievance. Addressing the Liberal
Provincial Convention at St John
on the last Friday of the Year Mr.
Emmerson told his friends that a
campaign of slander was carried
on against the Government, that
weekly letters were or would be
sent out to Conservative papers
from Ottawa full of falsehoods,
and that not one of the charges of
wrong doing or graft made against
the Government last session had
been verified. By this last sweeping
statement the Minister of Railways removes himself far
from the list of ministers and
public men whose statements can
be taken seriously. Anyone will
understand this who has read the
evidence given before the Com-
mittees of the House on the
following:

A GHASTLY LIST,
The North Atlantic Trading
Company.

The Merwin Contracts.
The Merwin Printing Deal.

The Preston-Leopold Transac-
tions.

The Montcalm's Outfit.

The Purchase of Files for the
Marine Department.

The Moncton Land Scandal.

The Cunningham Scandal.

Other transactions which prove
themselves to be corrupt from
their nature include the follow-
ing:

The Saskatchewan Land Deal.

The Timber Limits Transac-
tions.

Grazing Lease Scandals.

Bronson and Tay Concession.

ANOTHER ASSORTMENT.

We have also among the scand-
als not strictly financial, the
Wagner affair, in which an elec-
tion heeler who had been twice in
jail for swindling his Galician
fellow-countrymen and stealing
their hard savings, was sub-
sequently reappointed to office at
double his former salary, continuing
as a public official to round
up the foreign votes and purchase
their support with cash and beer.

There was the case of Joseph
Nixon shown to have kept false
records in his office making short
returns of public money.

He was appointed to a better office
at a higher salary. There was the
"thin red line scandal." By for-
geries and frauds nine thousand
qualified electors were disfranchise-
d in Manitoba, which act was fol-
lowed almost immediately by the
appointment of the chief operator
to a high and responsible public
position. There was the Prince
Albert Election Fraud, perpetrat-
ed by men whom the Government
had appointed to office, and have
since protected. These criminals,
ordered to hold a poll in the far
North, went off to a camp more
than a hundred miles from the
polling place, forged a whole
voters' list, voted every man in it
and returned with sworn state-
ments that they had held a poll,
and recorded some 150 votes all
themselves.

NO WITHDRAWAL.

Now though Mr. Emmerson made
that statement there was lying in his
own office a deed of the land
purchased in 1884 for \$1000

giving the boundaries, and closing
with the words "containing in all
six 5 per cent acres (6.55) more
or less."

The document is also
on record in the Shiretown of
Mr. Emmerson's county, which
town happens to be his own
home. Thus when Mr. Emmer-
son solemnly assured the House
that the late Government paid
\$2000 an acre for land adjoining
his own purchase he had in his
control the documents showing
that the price paid by his pre-
decessor was only \$168 an acre.

NO WITHDRAWAL.

Now though Mr. Emmerson made
that statement in the House
six months ago, and though his
attention was called to the facts
within a few days afterwards,
though he has information in his
possession proving his public
statement to be false, he has never
to this day made retraction or
correction. This persistence sug-
gests intention to deceive. Any
reference that the Minister of
Railways may therefore make to
the particular failing of Ananias
ought to be of the most sym-
pathetic and fraternal character,
since this vice appears to be more
fully developed, increased and in-
tensified in Mr. Emmerson him-
self.

for the government candidate,
though not a single elector had
cast a ballot. There was the
Jackson scandal. In this case a
barrister was shown to have at-
tempted to procure perjury and
false evidence by cash payments.
After the trial judge had pro-
nounced him a man of "the lowest
possible character" he was immedi-
ately appointed by the Govern-
ment as the representative of
Canada in a great English city at
a salary of \$3,000. There are
several land scrip swindles and
many other transactions which
Mr. Emmerson would hardly at-
tempt to defend before people who
see the evidence.

A PARTIAL CONFESSION.

A confession that some of these
charges were true is found in the
course of the Government after
exposure made some action necessary.
The North Atlantic contract was
cancelled. Mr. Preston has
been removed from the London
office. The officer whom he dis-
missed for informing against him
has been reappointed. No printing
contracts are now given to the
bogus Arundel Company. Re-
funds have been obtained from
the contractor who sold an aston-
ishing quantity of silverware, at
starting prices, for the use of the
ice-breaker Montcalm. Even Gov-
ernment supporters on the Arctic
Committee admitted that excess-
ive prices were paid for some
supplies. An official shown by
Opposition members to have been
paid excessive expenses has made
restoration. The Government be-
came pledged to cease giving large
land grants in the West without
competition, though it must be
admitted the promise was imme-
diately broken. A Minister was
forced by his own indignant sup-
porters to promise investigation
into the Preston charges, though
this pledge also seems to have
been violated. Another solemnly
declared that the man who took
the lead in the Prince Albert election
crime would draw no more
pay from his Department, though
it is feared that the individual has
since been in Government employ.

A QUESTION OF MR. EMMER-
SON'S VERACITY.

Speaking particularly of Mr.
Emmerson's own department and
of his own veracity, attention may
again be called here to a state-
ment made by him last session in
defence of his Mouton Land Deal
a transaction in which a comrade
of his own purchased for \$5,075
certain lots of land in Moncton,
which he straight way turned
over to Mr. Emmerson for the
Intercolonial at a profit of \$3,505,
after paying all expenses. De-
fending the price of \$1000 an
acre Mr. Emmerson (Hansard,
1906, page 5834) said "But in 1884
the Intercolonial Railway pur-
chased right off this block of land,
right adjacent to the property we
purchased here in 1904, half an
acre from Mr. Milner. And how
much did the Intercolonial Rail-
way pay for that? one thousand
dollars for one half acre." Again
Mr. Emmerson said that the late
administration "bought 55 one
hundredths of an acre and paid
\$1000."

Further on he said "judging by
what transpired in 1884 when
half an acre was purchased by the
Intercolonial for \$1000, we in
1904 made a good bargain when
we bought the whole acreage at
the rate of \$1000 per acre, not at
the rate of \$1000 per half acre."

THE AUTHENTIC FACT.

When Mr. Emmerson made that
statement there was lying in his
own office a deed of the land
purchased in 1884 for \$1000
giving the boundaries, and closing
with the words "containing in all
six 5 per cent acres (6.55) more
or less."

The document is also
on record in the Shiretown of
Mr. Emmerson's county, which
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home. Thus when Mr. Emmer-
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statement to be false, he has never
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correction. This persistence sug-
gests intention to deceive. Any
reference that the Minister of
Railways may therefore make to
the particular failing of Ananias
ought to be of the most sym-
pathetic and fraternal character,
since this vice appears to be more
fully developed, increased and in-
tensified in Mr. Emmerson him-
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self.

It is at least possible that if
Ananias had been allowed six
months for reflection and repen-
tance after this falsehood concern-
ing land prices had been told, and
after he had been convicted of
the lie, he might have withdrawn
his statement. The minister of
Railways may well begin the
New Year by promising to tell
the truth in making statements
from his place in Parliament con-
cerning the business of his own
Department.

AN ECHO OF THE CONVENT-
ION.

The Party Convention at St
John appears to have had only
moderate success as an organiza-
tion for victory. One week after
it was held a Provincial by-elect-
ion took place in Restigouche
County to fill a vacancy caused
by the appointment of Mr. Mc-
Latchy to the Bench. Mr. Mc-
Latchy's majority at the general
election, a three cornered contest,
was over 600, and in 1904 the
Liberal majority in the Dominion
election was 438. In the recent
by-election Mr. Capp, appointed
by Mr. Emerson, organized for
the Province, was actively engaged
as was Mr. Reid, M. P., for the
County and several Provincial
Ministers. They succeeded in
electing their man by a majority
of 123 which under the circum-
stances is a repulse. After the
appearance of Premier Tweedie,
Attorney-General Pugsley, the
Commissioner of Agriculture, the
Solicitor-General and Surveyor-
General at the Emerson ban-
quet, and the announcement made
there that the Laurier and
Tweedie Governments were close
allies, this incident is significant.

HOW TO GET DOMINION
GRANTS.

If the Dominion bill for Public
Works grows faster than is ex-
pected such speeches as one de-
livered in this Restigouche cam-
paign by the Chief Commissioner
of Works for the Province may
explain it. The Minister said to the electors of
Campbellton.

"Mr. Reid (the Federal Mem-
ber) is trying to get dredging
done. He is trying to get a large
freight shed here. He is trying to
get a modern station. If you want
these things should you not
strengthen Mr. Reid's hands by
electing Mr. Currie (the Provincial
Government candidate). The
Federal Government will be
watching you, and if you defeat
Mr. Currie you will weaken Mr.
Reid's hands to get the demands for Restigouche."

This is not the language of an
irresponsible man, but of a Pro-
vincial Minister, the head of the
chief spending Department in the
New Brunswick administration.

THE ERRAND OF COMMISSIONER MCINNIS.

Mr. McInnis, who as Chief
Commissioner had been adminis-
tering the Yukon the most
costly Government in the world,
considering the number of people
governed, has finished his visit to
this Capital. The Dominion is
paying \$40,000 a year in salaries and
living allowances to Yukon
officials, who are spending the
winter or a large part of it, on
leave outside of their district.
Their absence is perhaps no loss
as the most of them have very
little to do when they are at
home, and the less some of them
do the better it is for those Yukon
people who have no office. But

Mr. McInnis, who has not spent
time here on Yukon matters. He
has been making arrangements
with a view of capturing for the
machine, the Government of Brit-
ish Columbia, now wisely ad-
ministered by Mr. McBride.
Having made the necessary ar-
rangements, the Yukon Commis-
sioner resigned his office and set
out for the Pacific coast to take
part in the campaign, with the
purpose of becoming a Minister if
Mr. McBride can be defeated.
He took with him a company of cam-
paigners and is, no doubt, pro-
vided with such resources as were
made available in the last London
by-election and in the closing
tests of the Ross Government of
Ontario. Premier McBride, by
his independence at the Interpro-
vincial Conference, by his refusal
to use the resources of his Province
to subsidize the Grand Trunk
Pacific Railway Company already
loaded down with Dominion sub-
sidies, and especially by the fine
financial position in which he has
maintained his Province, excites
the enmity of Federal Ministers
and the cupidity of their friends.
With the McBride Government
out of the way there would be in
British Columbia, with its im-
mense natural wealth, such op-
portunities for the political bar-
gain hunters as have been dis-
covered in the Prairie Country.
Therefore Mr. McBride must go
if the machine can drivethim out,

LAZARUS AT THE GATE.
Louis Leopold, formerly Louis
Lazarus, late of the North Atlan-
tic Trading Company, late asso-
ciate of Mr. Preston at Charing
Cross, late endorser of cheques of
the so-called Arundel Company
for alleged Government printing
in London, late of the Farmer's
Bureau and other associations
accused of sending mechanics and
artisans with false hopes to
Canada, is now in this country. He
tells the reporters that the Gov-
ernment has made a great mistake
in cancelling the contract with the
Trading Company. Mr. Leopold
does not blame the Government.
He knows that Opposition ex-
posure forced the unwilling
Minister to terminate a corrupt
bargain, under which a group of
unknown persons were taking
\$100,000 a year for immigration
services which were purely fictitious.
The termination of this
bargain seems to be a good thing
for the country, for the depart-
ment declares that the immigra-
tion has increased since the
cancelation.

FURS.

The Party Convention at St
John appears to have had only
moderate success as an organiza-
tion for victory. One week after
it was held a Provincial by-elect-
ion took place in Restigouche
County to fill a vacancy caused
by the appointment of Mr. Mc-
Latchy to the Bench. Mr. Mc-
Latchy's majority at the general
election, a three cornered contest,
was over 600, and in 1904 the
Liberal majority in the Dominion
election was 438. In the recent
by-election Mr. Capp, appointed
by Mr. Emerson, organized for
the Province, was actively engaged
as was Mr. Reid, M. P., for the
County and several Provincial
Ministers. They succeeded in
electing their man by a majority
of 123 which under the circum-
stances is a repulse. After the
appearance of Premier Tweedie,
Attorney-General Pugsley, the
Commissioner of Agriculture, the
Solicitor-General and Surveyor-
General at the Emerson ban-
quet, and the announcement made
there that the Laurier and
Tweedie Governments were close
allies, this incident is significant.

HOW TO GET DOMINION
GRANTS.

If the Dominion bill for Public
Works grows faster than is ex-
pected such speeches as one de-
livered in this Restigouche cam-
paign by the Chief Commissioner
of Works for the Province may
explain it. The Minister said to the electors of
Campbellton.

"Mr. Reid (the Federal Mem-
ber) is trying to get dredging
done. He is trying to get a large
freight shed here. He is trying to
get a modern station. If you want
these things should you not
strengthen Mr. Reid's hands by
electing Mr. Currie (the Provincial
Government candidate). The
Federal Government will be
watching you, and if you defeat
Mr. Currie you will weaken Mr.
Reid's hands to get the demands for Restigouche."

This is not the language of an
irresponsible man, but of a Pro-
vincial Minister, the head of the
chief spending Department in the
New Brunswick administration.

THE ERRAND OF COMMISSIONER MCINNIS.

Mr. McInnis, who as Chief
Commissioner had been adminis-
tering the Yukon the most
costly Government in the world,
considering the number of people
governed, has finished his visit to
this Capital. The Dominion is
paying \$40,000 a year in salaries and
living allowances to Yukon
officials, who are spending the
winter or a large part of it, on
leave outside of their district.
Their absence is perhaps no loss
as the most of them have very
little to do when they are at
home, and the less some of them
do the better it is for those Yukon
people who have no office. But

Mr. McInnis, who has not spent
time here on Yukon matters. He
has been making arrangements
with a view of capturing for the
machine, the Government of Brit-
ish Columbia, now wisely ad-
ministered by Mr. McBride.
Having made the necessary ar-
rangements, the Yukon Commis-
sioner resigned his office and set
out for the Pacific coast to take
part in the campaign, with the
purpose of becoming a Minister if
Mr. McBride can be defeated.
He took with him a company of cam-
paigners and is, no doubt, pro-
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MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE.

STANLEY BROS

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The French census shows that France has a population of 39,292,267, an increase of only 296,322 over that of 1901.

With reference to the proposed fast Atlantic service, it is stated from Montreal that the promoters have decided to ask the Canadian Government for a subsidy of a million dollars a year, and the imperial government for half a million dollars.

A tidal wave has devastated some of the Dutch East India Islands. The loss is great. According to a brief official despatch three hundred persons perished on the Island of Tanax, while forty others are known to have been drowned on the Island of Samui.

Charles McGill was on Friday morning last in the police court at Toronto committed for trial on two charges, of stealing \$126,000 and \$115,000 from the Ontario bank. Very little additional evidence was taken, as the facts already were pretty well elicited.

A young woman who was injured last May by the explosion of the bomb which was thrown at King Alfonso and Queen Victoria as they were returning from church after their wedding died in a hospital in Madrid on Wednesday last. Her death is the twenty-fourth resulting from the explosion.

Sir John A. Boyd, chancellor of Ontario and president of the high court of justice, leaves on the 18th inst., for Jamaica, on an extended leave of absence. Though there has been no official announcement, a rumor is prevalent and is credited in legal circles that the chancellor will return to the bench no more.

At the last general meeting of Division No. A. O. H. Palmer Road. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George Quinn; Vice President, William P. Callahan; Recording Secretary, John Clark; Financial Secretary, Daniel J. Smith; Treasurer, James O'Brien.

A sad drowning accident occurred at the mill pond at Orwell last Friday. John McDonald, the twelve year old son of Mr. John A. McDonald of Uigg, was returning home from the mill and started to take a short cut across the ice of the pond. The result was that he went through and before assistance could reach him he was drowned. The body was recovered shortly afterwards.

North Atlantic Trading Co. Sues the Government

In answer to a question by Mr. Duncan Ross in the House of Commons on the 1st, the Minister of the Interior stated that 25,000 homestead entries had been made during the past seven years by persons from continental countries under contract with the North Atlantic Trading Company, while during the seven years preceding 1889 when immigration work was done through local booking agents, the homestead entries had reached only the small total of 3,088. During the seven years prior to 1889 there had arrived in Canada from continental countries only 34,305 immigrants, whereas for the seven years preceding which thus the contract with the North Atlantic Trading Company was in force, the arrivals from the same countries numbered 157,330. There had been no work for the promotion of immigration to Canada from those countries except that carried on by the North Atlantic Trading Company.

He also stated that the company will take action against the government for cancellation of their contract without good reason and due notice. The company claimed that the obligations had been lived up to and the contract could only be cancelled on four years' notice. They said in view of the probable length of the contract they had spent double the money with agents and in advertising their contract called for. The cancellation of the contract by the minister could not be defended on any moral, reasonable or legal grounds. They had advised James Smart, the Canadian agent, to take proceedings and claimed damages for three years and five months. Since 1892 they had spent over \$120,000.

During the investigation by parliament last summer Lord Strathcona sent a Mr. Allan to look into the North Atlantic Trading Company.

He saw Mr. Cohen, secretary of the company, and said Mr. Preston wished to be released from his pledge to keep the names of the members of the company secret.

Mr. Cohen gave Mr. Allan the following notice: "The very meet we are about to do is to allow Mr. Preston to show the names to the premier, to Hon. Mr. Fielding and if absolutely necessary to one Liberal Conservative member of a confidential committee on condition that each give a sworn declaration in writing never to mention the name either verbally or in any other way and on condition that the premier take full responsibility that these sworn declarations are kept, as disclosing names would entail in some prominent members committing suicide."

The last letter from the company is on Nov. 14. It says the company appreciates Mr. Oliver's position, a new minister, with a new deputy and Mr. Preston too far away to be consulted. Of the attacks by the Conservative opposition on the company the letter adds: "The letter to the government itself totally unable to resist these attacks, not having a sufficient knowledge of the service we were rendering and therefore driven to take the responsibility of cancelling the agreement, even though in absolute opposition to its very definite terms."

The company ask what compensation the government proposes to grant for the heavy financial loss they have incurred.

Western Storm Still Raging.

Despatches from the west continue the story of the most severe winter on record. Northern Alberta is in the grip of the storm king and cattle are further from range grass than ever. The storm blazed the hope of cattlemen, who now admit that mortality on the snow-bound ranges will probably be heavy and costly. The winter has already proved itself the severest for years and the snow fall breaks the record for recent years. Should the win-

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The Supreme Court is still in Session here. Criminal cases have occupied the attention of the court this week.

The Laurier Government appointed four Senators on Saturday. Hon. John Costigan M. P., and David Gilmour, defeated Liberal candidate, were appointed for New Brunswick. For Ontario, G. W. Ross ex-Premier, and Mr. Beth ex-M. P. for Durham are the lucky ones. Two Nova Scotia vacancies remain to be filled.

At the annual meeting of the City Council, on Monday night, His Worship Mayor Paton submitted his annual report. The report enumerated the different works of civic improvement that had been accomplished during the year; the taxes collected and the expenditures made. The total receipts were \$108,466.42 and the total expenditures \$108,283.12 leaving a surplus on the year's transactions of \$164.30. The report was enthusiastically received by the council and his Worship was highly complimented on the result of the year's work.

After a legal contest, extending over two years involving a re-count, three trials and four appeals, Mr. W. A. Preston, Conservative, who according to the official count at the last election for the Legislature was defeated by H. W. Kennedy, Liberal, was at last won the seat. The case, which had been in progress at Port Arthur, Ont., for several days, came to a close near midnight last Wednesday night, when Judge Teedoff and Anglin declared that Mr. Preston had been elected by a majority of 15. The cost of the case will exceed \$15,000. The judges will make their report to the Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, and Mr. Preston will take this seat as representative of the coming session.

The case of the Magdalen Islands steamship Company vs. the Gloucester Schooner-Dians, which began in the Admiralty Court on January 2nd, was concluded Saturday afternoon last. A large number of witnesses for both sides were examined. The counsel for the Steamship Company were: R. E. Harris, K. C. of Halifax and the counsel for the schooner; Edward S. Dodge of Boston and Fred R. Taylor of St. John. The examination of witnesses was concluded Friday afternoon and Saturday was occupied with the arguments of counsel. Mr. Dodge occupied the time from the opening of the court till recess at 1 o'clock and Mr. Harris spoke from 2 o'clock till near six. Judgment was reserved.

Many Deaths From Explosion.

A partial investigation to ascertain the number of fatalities at the Eliza furnaces at Pittsburg last Wednesday night when an accumulation of gas exploded, bursting the base of the large furnaces and throwing tons of molten over about forty men, was completed tonight. The result shows that the bodies of twelve men, horribly mangled, had been recovered; from fifteen to twenty others are missing. It is generally believed that their bodies were consumed, and ten men are in the hospitals, terribly burned, four of them expected to die. From the present indications, over 15 men were caught by the metal, which flowed over their bodies to the depth of six feet. No trace of them, it is said, will ever be found. Of the bodies now in the morgue several are minus arms, legs and heads, while the others are burned and twisted beyond recognition. A member of the injured have their eyes burned out and others are so badly injured that amputation of limbs was necessary. The company say that they are unable to determine the cause of the accident. A rigid investigation has been instituted but it will be two or three days before the cause is known, if indeed it can be ascertained. The damage to the furnace will amount to over \$50,000.

Speed Race of Battleships.

On its return from Gibraltar to England, the second cruiser squadron had a speed race at four-fifths power for thirty hours. Interest in entries of this sort is all the greater because these cruisers are fitted with many rival types of water-tube boilers. The Drake, flagship of Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, fitted with Belleville boilers, was an easy victor. For thirty hours, with only four-fifths of her power, she averaged a speed of twenty-two and a half knots. At the end of the thirty hours the ships were directed to ease down to eighteen knots, and proceed to their home ports. The Drake arrived at Portsmouth some hours ahead of her consort. The speed registered constitutes a world record for such long steaming. The Drake also holds the full speed record, having touched twenty-five knots at full power last summer.

Sheriff's Sale.

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An Immense Granite Block.

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Held Up By Negroes.

While James P. Lewis, proprietor of a restaurant at Pekinian Junction, three miles east of Phenixville, Pa., was enjoying dinner with his family, three negroes made their appearance in the dining room, compelled the family to vacate the room and taking them places about the well-filled board, proceeded to help themselves to the turkey, cranberry sauce and other good things in sight. Lewis protested, but a glance at three ugly-looking knives made him decide quickly, with his family he left. After obtaining the assistance of several neighbors Lewis returned to his home, and a general fight with the negroes followed. Two of the negroes were wounded, but not seriously enough to prevent them from escaping, and all three boarded a passing coal train. In Lewis' absence the cash register in his restaurant was broken open and a small sum of money taken, in addition to several other articles of value. The highwaymen are supposed to be part of the gang which held up and robbed a night train near the Black Rock tunnel one night last week.

H. ANDSON'S LADIES' WATCHES (Reliable)

\$10.00, \$14.00, \$20.00 and \$50.00.

CHAINS — \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.00, up to \$20.00.

WATCHES for Men, Reli-

able — \$7.50, \$10.00,

\$20.00 and \$35.00.

ALL KINDS OF

JOB WORK

RINGS, for Wedding or

Birthday, plain or set

with precious stones.

SPECTACLES, in rimless

or mounted. Lenses ad-

apted by testing to each eye

separately.

E. W. TAYLOR

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

E. W. TAYLOR

The Dreadnaught Coming.

The British Battleship Dreadnaught is about to make a notable cruise across the Atlantic which will take her to West Indian waters at about the time Rear Admiral Evans' squadron would be in the same vicinity, thus affording the American officers an opportunity to view the latest marvel in naval architecture. The purpose of the cruise is to test the seaworthiness of the battleship during the worst of the Atlantic season and also to test her batteries under adverse sea conditions. The Dreadnaught left Hillside to do some work and got stuck in the snow. A freight engine was sent down to pull it out and that got stuck also, and both were dead. The situation of the railroad was, as regards coal, is shown by the fact that a number of cars billied to points where people were short of coal were confiscated by the railway company because it simply had to have the coal and could not haul coal anywhere else until it got some for its engines. On the 10th the fix the railroad officials found themselves in worse than ever. A freight train got stuck in the snow between Cowley and Pincher and went dead, and the road was tied up tight for the night. An eastbound passenger train was also held up for the night and a west bound was held on the other side of the dead freight. A big crew of shovellers and a snow plow left there that morning to release the freight. Since the pass has been sealed there has never been a blizzard before that has caused as much trouble for the railroads.

At Cardigan on the 13th, after a month's illness, William Shepard aged 58 years, leaving to mourn a widow, two sons and two daughters. May his soul rest in peace.

At Peak's Station, Jan. 5th, Charles E. Mooney, aged 24 years, son of Patrick Mooney, after a lingering illness of two years and three months. He leaves a father, five brothers, and one sister, and a wide circle of friends to mourn their loss. B. I. P.

In this city on Sunday the 13th, inst. Joseph McCormick, aged 80 years. Deceased was for many years a truckman and later a laborer. He had lived by himself for many years.

At Charlottetown on the 12th, inst. James Dorey, aged 62 years, leaving to mourn a widow and five sons and five daughters, besides one sister, Mrs. Patrick Kelly, Cambridge, Mass. His funeral took place on Monday morning and was largely attended. The funeral cortège proceeded from his late residence on King Street, to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, where interment took place. May his soul rest in peace.

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