

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1908

Vol. XXXVII, No. 12

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## Pretty Patterns

For Parlor, Dining Room, Bed Room and Kitchen.

A general clear out of all lines. Pretty Border to match, all at

**HALF PRICE.**

Bargains for early buyers. Sale now on and for cash only.

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Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

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## OAK BRAND TEA.

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

**McKenna's Grocery,**

Box 576, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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

(Sign full name) .....

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Spring and Summer weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

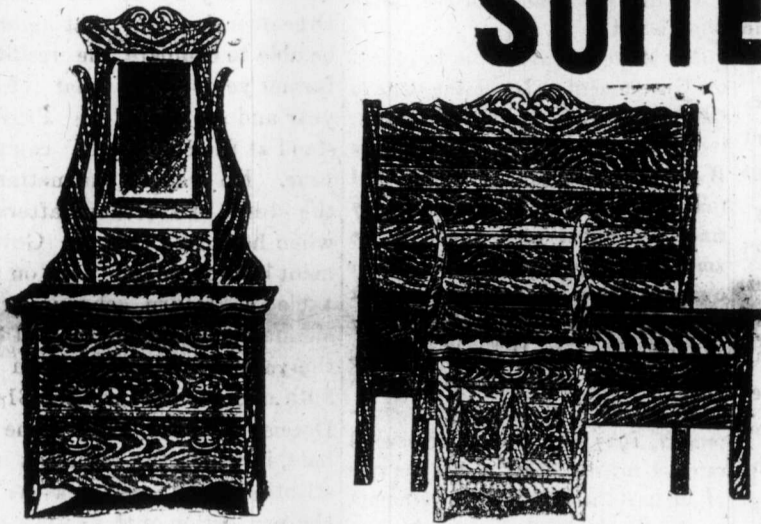
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Giving all orders strict attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

**H. McMILLAN,**

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3 pieces as shown. \$12.50, at any station on the P. E. Island Railway.

We are headquarters for everything in

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Better Goods for Less Money

Than you'll find anywhere else.

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## Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters Newel 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.

## UP-TO-DATE

## HATTER,

Clothier & Furnisher

When you want your

## SPRING SUIT,

Hat, Cap, Shirt, Vest, come to the only exclusive

## GENTS' OUTFITTER

In the city. I can easily save you a dollar on your next suit, because I do a strictly cash business.

**H. H. BROWN,**

The Young Men's Man.

158 Queen Street.

## Condemned in New Brunswick!

Laurier Government Forced Election on Federal Lines and Met Overwhelming Defeat.—Pugsley, Carvell, Loggie and LeBlanc Get Notice to Quit; Exercise of Dominion Patronage Useless As It Was Corrupt.

## MR. GRAHAM'S STATEMENT

Minister of Railways Makes Many Admissions; Has No Information On Important Points; Treats Mr. Pugsley To a passing Sneer; Trenchant Criticism by Mr. Haggart and Dr. Reid.

## Sub-Target Obstruction Still Successful.

Mr. Blain Destroys Sir Fred's Plea.

## The Double Cheque System.

Remarkable Chapter of Coincidences In Disposal of Timber Leases, Unique But Triumphant Methods of Imperial Pulp Company.

Mr. Brodeur Surrenders After A 57 Hours Sitting; What He Does Not Know About The Bookkeeping Deal.

Rev. Dr. Pringles Changes—About Official Immorality in The Yukon.

Ottawa, Mar. 7, 1908. News from New Brunswick elections was eagerly received at this Capital. Mr. Pugsley left the Department of Public Works to look after himself and took charge of the provincial campaign, making it the fight of his life. Every Government supporter in Parliament from New Brunswick, but one, threw himself into the campaign. Ministers, members, and the government press proclaimed that the election was on Dominion lines, and that defeat of the Robinson Government would be the defeat of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in that province. Federal interference was carried to an impudent extreme. Mr. Pugsley, Mr. Emerson and other leaders declared everywhere that if New Brunswick wished the Dominion to purchase the fifteen branch railways in that province and annex them to the Intercolonial, they must vote for the Robinson Government. Mr. Pugsley offered a Grand Trunk terminus at Courtney Bay, a dry dock at St. John, an extension of the Canadian Northern through the province. He brought from Nova Scotia, ten days before the election, the dredge fielding to deepen the St. John Harbour entrance, and did it in such a hurry that she forgot to bring her spuds and is still lying idle.

**MORE PATRONAGE AND PROMISES.** Federal patronage was used to the limit. An Intercolonial officer was induced to become a candidate with promise of a better office if he should be defeated, as he has been. The Postmaster of St. John was an inducement to another candidate also defeated. Intercolonial officials took the platform in the campaign. The federal candidate for Queen's and Sunbury, with Mr. Pugsley's approval offered his riding twelve new post offices and numerous Federal wharves, sent engineers to Charlotte to locate new piers and breakwaters, and made similar undertakings in Northumberland and Kent, in all of which counties the Pugsley candidates have been thoroughly beaten. Note the result in counties now represented at Ottawa by supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

**THE UNHAPPY RESULTS.** In Mr. Pugsley's constituency, St. John city and county (two local ridings) majority against the government 300. In Carleton where Carvell, M. P., took charge of the fight; the government is beaten by 500. In Kent, the government ticket, supported by Mr. LeBlanc, Liberal M. P., who brought a member of the Quebec Legislature to stump for this ticket, was beaten by 650. In Northumberland Mr. Loggie, M. P., endorsed the fight in the interest of the Laurier government and was beaten by 1,300.

**MR. TURGEON OF GLOUCESTER,** a Liberal revolted, cut loose from the Pugsley combination, put up a ticket against the government and was successful. Mr. Michoud of Madawaska stayed out of the fight and his county was carried against the government ticket. The other two Federal government seats are Restigouche, where the Liberal majority is reduced from 400 to 200, and Westmorland where 950 majority is cut down to 300.

**MR. GRAHAM'S DISAPPOINTING STATEMENT.** The Minister of Railways has made the first annual statement which did not convey much information. No policy respecting the Georgian Bay Canal was made, though a private company is demanding authority to construct it while public ownership is strongly advocated. Neither did Mr. Graham explain the Government intention respecting the Quebec Bridge. He announced that the G. T. P. route from Edmonton to the Pacific has been located and that this section would cost \$42,000,000, which is just \$21,000,000 more than the Premier stated when he introduced the measure. As to the Intercolonial returns for this year, Mr. Graham had no information later than November, though the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. furnish weekly statements down to a few days before publication. But the Minister admits that the showing this year will not be so good as the last.

**ASNEER AT THE PUGSLEY TACTICS.** In the New Brunswick election Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Emerson had a programme for the purchase of branch railways and engaged Mr. Burne, M. P. (since defeated) to prepare a report on these lines. This report Mr. Graham treated contemptuously, declaring in his budget speech that while he might take over a paying road, he would not bother with other, and would not touch any of them on the report like the one he had from outsiders. He bluntly declared that all the reports he wanted he would get from his own officers. Mr. Pugsley accepted this sneer without resentment, thankful that Mr. Graham postponed it till after the election.

## POINTED CRITICISM.

The Minister's statement and the Railway Department were sharply criticized by Mr. Haggart and Dr. Reid. The former referred to Mr. Graham's lack of information, especially in regard to the prospective cost of the Transcontinental, showed that the Intercolonial was run at an actual loss of more than \$1,000,000 a year, denounced the deception in the branch line programme, and estimated that the Grand Trunk Pacific extension would put the I. C. R. largely out of business. He proved that the cost of operating the Intercolonial was large out of all proportion to the revenues or the work accomplished. Dr. Reid explained the failure of the government elevator policy which the Minister had admitted. He recalled the government statement when the Drummond line was acquired, that this transaction would change the deficit of \$60,000 into an immediate surplus of \$310,000 a year, which would go on increasing. In the ten years since admitted net deficit was \$2,500,000, while, besides the price of purchased branches \$25,000,000 had been added to the cost of the railway. The additional capital is largely cost of maintenance and replacement's belonging to working expenses. The Department admits working expenses last year, were 97 percent of earnings, and the recent average is more than 100 percent, while on all the Canadian railroads the average is less than 71 percent, on the O. P. R. less than 64 and the Grand Trunk 69. Dr. Reid showed that if the working expenses of the Intercolonial were on the same business basis as the average Canadian railway or the other trunk lines, and saving would be 30 percent of the revenue, or \$2,400,000 a year.

## BURKED INQUIRY AGAIN.

Obstructionists in Public Accounts Committee have again succeeded in heading off the sub-target contract revelations. Having voted out of order questions relating to the law suits between the promoter of the Company and the Minister of Militia and about the election drafts paid by this promoter, the majority also voted down Mr. Foster's motion to report the matter to the House for instructions. The obstructionists consent to report to the House when Mr. Foster shall state that his case is closed. That is they are willing to have the House say that inquiry shall proceed when Mr. Foster promised that it shall not proceed.

## A DEFENCE DESTROYED.

Mr. Blain quietly punctured one plea that Sir Frederick Borden and his supporters have put forward in defence of the contract to pay \$250,000 each for machines which the contractor farmed out at \$64. The Minister repeatedly stated that the price was the same as the Conservative Government of Ontario was paying for the same machine. Mr. Blain produced the Provincial contract, showing that it was not made by the Whitney Government but by the Ross Ministry almost on the eve of its defeat. To those who knew the ghostly record of the Ross Administration, the plea of Sir Frederick that his Department is no worse would be arguing if it were not pathetic.

## MORE TIMBER LIMIT DISCOVERIES.

Conservatives in the Public Accounts Committee continue the question into dark operations respecting timber limits. Original papers, obtained with great difficulty through light on three transactions brought before the Committee on Thursday by Mr. Ames. As more than half the morning was occupied by MacDonald, McLean and other Government supporters trying to head off inquiry the investigation was hampered, though it went far enough to disclose remarkable coincidences.

The three limits, all very valuable were captured by the Imperial Pulp Company, the mysterious corporation which eludes all attempts to find out who, what and where it is. In two competitions the Company bid in its own name and in the third obtained the limit in the name of A. W. Fraser, by whom it was assigned to the Company.

## NOTE THESE COINCIDENCES.

In all three cases the successful tenderer did not use the form which the department furnished and did not mention the amount offered, but enclosed cheques which the department held to represent the amount. In all three cases the amount so enclosed was in two separate cheques. In all three cases the amount of the two cheques was only a little higher than the second highest tender. (Continued on fourth page.)

## WEAK TIRED WOMEN

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired when they went to bed. They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

## MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health. They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured." Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Hendricks (the landlady): "Can I help you to some more soup, Mr. Dumley?"

Mr. Dumley: "No, thanks."

Mrs. Hendricks (engagingly): Don't refuse, Mr. Dumley, because it isn't considered good form to be helped twice to soup; we're not particular people here."

Mr. Dumley: "Oh, etiquette has nothing to do with it, madam; it's the soup."

## Sprained Arm.

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

The Burglar (to Mrs. Jones: "If you venture to say another word, madam, I'll shoot!")

Mr. Jones (fascinated): "I, say, my good man, how much will you take to stay here for a week?"

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder 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.

Teacher (to Examiner): "You notice that boy who stands at the foot of the class? Well, last Summer he was the smartest boy in the school." Examiner: "He is now. I notice the foot of the class is nearest the fire."

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."

Jim the Mendicant: "So 'elp me, sir, for three days I ain't had a meal nor 'ard a kind word!" James the Magistrate: "You're lucky. I've been to three city banquets and listened to twenty-four complimentary speeches."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

They had been married just over a year, and baby had come to crown their joy.

"Darling," he said, "what would you do if I should die? Tell me." "Please don't suggest such a thing," said his wife. "I can't bear the thought of a step-father for our little boy."

A young man who had prolonged his call on his sweetheart a few nights ago was surprised when a window in an upper storey was raised as he left the house, and the voice of the mistress called out:

"Leave an extra quart this morning, please!"

## DYSPEPSIA

AND STOMACH DISORDERS

MAY BE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED BY

## BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mr. P. A. Labella, Manchester, Ont., writes as follows: "I desire to thank you for your wonderful cure, Burdock Blood Bitters. Three years ago I had a very severe attack of dyspepsia. I tried five of the best doctors I could find but they could do me no good. I was advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and to my great surprise, after taking two bottles, I was so perfectly cured that I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since. I cannot praise it too highly to all sufferers. In my experience it is the best I ever used. Nothing for me like B.B.B. Don't accept a substitute for Burdock Blood Bitters. There is nothing 'just as good'."

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1908

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

Please don't delay your Subscriptions for 1907. We need the money, we have earned it and shall esteem it a great favor if you remit now.

The Increase of Subsidy.

The Patriot and its friends in the Legislature are wrestling with the question of increased subsidy to this Province, from the Federal Government. They are making a tremendous effort to cover up and gloss over their ridiculous blundering in the matter from start to finish. But it is all in vain; no amount of misinformation; no continuous distortion of facts can cover up their false position; or shut out from public view the untenability of the ground taken by them. Every step taken in connection with the matter has justified the attitude assumed by the Opposition in the Legislature. Finding the ground cut from under them and realizing their untenable and humiliating position, the organ, in sheer desperation and with the view of diverting public attention, sets up the shout that the Opposition are jealous because the subsidy has been increased. Nothing could be more puerile than this. The Opposition have no fault to find with the increase of \$70,000 to our subsidy, and in the Legislature and out of it have never said or done anything to indicate that they were not pleased with it. But the Opposition in the House and at public meetings outside the House have found much fault because those charged by the Government to look after this matter, did not, when they had the chance, secure for our Province a very much larger increase to our subsidy. The Opposition contend, moreover, that the Province is under no obligation to the Island delegates to the Conference of 1906, for securing the \$70,000. This would have been paid to us, if we had not been represented at that conference; it had been arranged at the conference of 1887. These are the contentions of the Opposition, and we can easily prove their correctness. The very first resolution of the conference of 1906 authorized the pressing upon the Dominion Government, for immediate and favorable action, the matters set out in the call for the conference, "under reserve of the right of any Province to now submit to such Government, memoranda in writing concerning any claims it may have to larger sums than those set out in said resolutions, or to additional consideration or recognition."

Here was the opportunity for our delegates to put in the claims of Prince Edward Island for reimbursement of the increased cost of education, public works, Asylums, etc. Ontario, British Columbia and other Provinces, immediately presented their new claims. But our delegates never opened their mouths. British Columbia's delegates secured \$100,000 a year additional, and still refused to abide by the conclusions of the conference; but not one word in favor of any additions to our claims was uttered by our delegates. Not only did our delegates fail to present additional subsidy; they also failed to stand up for the rights

of the Province, as set forth in resolution C, safeguarding us in the per capita allowance on our maximum population. They went to the conference armed with this resolution from our Legislature. But when this phase of the question came up, Manitoba, and British Columbia were safeguarded; but Prince Edward Island was left out of the resolution, and Alberta and Saskatchewan were put in. The resolution thus amended, to the disadvantage of Prince Edward Island, was unanimously passed by the conference, our delegates voting for it. Anyone can thus easily see that the Island delegates to the conference of 1906, betrayed the trust reposed in them and allowed our rights to go by the board. In truth so far as our Island delegates were concerned, our claims for additional subsidy were forfeited our inalienable rights jeopardized. Could we have fared worse if we had not been represented at all?

The official report of the proceedings of the Ottawa conference 1906 revealed the above stated condition of affairs. It was plain to the whole world that our delegates in attendance thereat had absolutely failed to make the slightest move towards securing any additional amount of subsidy for our Province, in view of our special claims and special condition. Not only that; but they failed to safeguard our previously admitted rights. In view of this extraordinary condition of things Mr. A. A. McLean, early in the Parliamentary Session of 1906-7, asked a question in the House of Commons, as to whether the Government of this Province had made any claim in writing during or since the conference for additional subsidy. The answer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was that no additional claims had been made; that all was contained in the report of the conference.

It was now evident to all that a tremendous blunder had taken place and an effort should be made to remedy, if possible, and as far as possible, the injustice about to be inflicted upon our Province. In pursuance of this idea, public meetings were held in different parts of the Province, at which resolutions were passed, disapproving of the settlement on the proposed plan, and asking that before ratification, action should be taken by resolution, petition or other constitutional means, and a rearrangement should be demanded. Some of these meetings were held before the Legislature met and some of them during the session. Although the delegates were specially invited to attend, they failed to do so. The meetings were composed of people of both political parties and at every one of the meetings resolutions were passed, with scarcely a dissenting voice, asking the Provincial Government to refuse to ratify the Conference resolutions, so far as our Province was concerned, unless our rights as set forth in resolution C, should be safeguarded, and the door left open to us to put in additional claims for amounts to meet the increased cost of education, public works, asylums, etc. incurred by us since confederation.

Public attention had thus been strongly focused on this matter by the time the Legislative session opened on the 19th of February and from the very beginning of the session it was the most important question discussed by both sides of the House. The Government found that their management of the case was most unsatisfactory to the public, and from the first they sought to gloss it over, as best they could. But this would not work; public opinion had

been aroused and the presentation of the case by the Opposition was so reasonable and accurate that no one could doubt the Province's rights had been sacrificed. Petitions with the names of thousands upon thousands of the electors came rolling into the Legislature, demanding that ratification of the conference resolutions be refused unless our rights should yet be safeguarded. We may well believe that, under these circumstances, the Government had besought their friends at Ottawa to come to their rescue and in some way extricate them from their unfortunate predicament. Meantime Sir Wilfrid Laurier had given notice in the House of Commons of an address to the King, asking for the amendment of the British North American Act, so that the increased subsidies might be paid.

This is the stage at which matters had arrived on March 21st, when Mr. Lefurgey, by Mr. Martin, asked, in the House of Commons, on what basis the per capita allowance of 80 cents was to be paid. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reply said the question was then engaged the attention of the Minister of Justice, and an answer would be given when the address, of which he had given notice, would come up for discussion. On March 22nd, Mr. Lefurgey gave notice of a substitution for clause B of the address, that would safeguard our rights in the per capita matter. But on the same day Laurier gave notice of the additional clause D, which, he said, would attain the object aimed at; and on the 25th, the Prime Minister moved his address and incorporated therein clause D. When this became known, tension upon the government members in our Legislature relaxed and they smiled for the first time in several weeks. They felt that Laurier had at last relieved them from the untenable and unfortunate position in which the bungling of the delegates had placed them.

All that had happened in connection with this matter up to this stage proved the correctness and soundness of the position assumed by the Leader of the Opposition and his followers in the Legislature. They proved beyond any doubt that the delegates to the Conference had done nothing to advance our cause. On the contrary, they had failed to safeguard the rights we had already acquired, although specifically charged by the Legislature to do so. The Government and their supporters in the Legislature, while putting up a bluff, were constantly beseeching their friends at Ottawa to relieve them from their false position and now thought they were safe when Laurier brought down clause D. But the Opposition, and especially the Leader of the Opposition, scanned with suspicion this clause D. They pointed out that it was only a pretense at safeguarding our rights, introduced of set purpose or otherwise, by the authorities at Ottawa to allay the fears of the Government here. The Leader of the Opposition pointed out that it could not fail to defeat the object it pretended to accomplish. The subsequent history of the case proved that this contention was well founded, and that the Opposition were again correct.

In the meantime Mr. McBride, Premier of British Columbia, proceeded to London to lay the case of his own Province before the Imperial authorities, and the Opposition here charged him with the duty of straightening out the tangle into which our delegates and our Provincial Government had got our case. On the 20th of June the amending act passed its second reading in the House of Commons. On the recommendation of Mr. McBride Mr. Churchill, Under Secretary of State, had

moved from the bill. This left the door open for future negotiations on the subsidy question; the very thing Mr. Mathieson and his friends here had been fighting for all along. But when the bill went up to the House of Lords, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his friends pressed to have the words "final and unalterable" put back in the bill. Lord Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, did not replace them in the bill, but attached the address of the Senate and the Commons, containing these words, to the bill as a schedule. Lord Elgin did more than that; he incorporated sub-section 8 in the bill, which reads as follows:

"(8.) In the case of the Provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island the amount paid on account of the grant payable per head of the population to the provinces, under this Act, shall not at any time be less than the amount of its corresponding grant payable at the commencement of this Act; and if it is found at any decennial census that the population of the Province has decreased since the last decennial census, the amount paid on account of the grant shall not be decreased below the amount then payable, notwithstanding the decrease of population."

This is the clause that saves us and leaves no doubt as to our receiving our per capita allowance on our maximum population. The history of this question above briefly set forth shows as clearly as can be that the contention of Mr. Mathieson and his opposition friends were correct, and that the delegates and the Government here were wrong and their course detrimental to the best interests of this Province. The correctness of the stand taken by the Opposition has been proved by the action of the Imperial Parliament, and the rights of our Province contended for by the Opposition have been vindicated by the amendments introduced by Lord Elgin.

Now that the matter has been arranged, as above described, what is the attitude assumed by the Government and their organ here? Let our readers bear in mind that the delegates, the Provincial Government and their friends at Ottawa utterly failed to safeguard our rights; that the Dominion Government tried to have the words "final and unalterable," re-incorporated in the Imperial amending statute, in the House of Lords; that Lord Elgin refused this, because these words were left out at the instance of Premier McBride of British Columbia, and that Lord Elgin also incorporated in the statute clause 8, which leaves the door still open. Let our readers remember all this, and let them remember that, if we have been saved, if our case has been won, it has been in consequence of the stand taken by Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, his followers in the Legislature and the assistance of Premier McBride. In the face of all this, how do the Government and Government press now act? Why do they attempt to deceive the public to the extent of taking credit for the successful termination of the case in the Imperial Parliament. Could brazen effrontery go further? The Patriot is caught red handed in the act of quoting the telegram and letter of Lord Elgin to Premier McBride, as if he were sending them to Mr. George E. Hughes, one of the delegates. Here are the words of Lord Elgin quoted by the Patriot, both in its report of Mr. Hughes' speech and in an editorial on the question. First are the words of a telegram as follows: "The Imperial Act cannot affect right of future negotiations." A little further on it quotes an extract from a letter of Lord Elgin, as follows: "I am to add that no mention will be made in the Imperial Act of the settlement being FINAL and UNALTERABLE, such terms being obviously inappropriate in a legislative enactment." The Patriot takes good care not to state to whom these communications were sent. No, it publishes these half truths in the hope of misleading and deceiving the public. When

the Patriot and its friends find the principles contended for by the Opposition have been won in spite of every obstacle placed in the way by the Government, they scruple not to take credit for the success achieved. Could effrontery and deception go further?

Sessional Notes.

Business moved slowly in the Assembly last week. Routine questions, and some advancement of bills constituted the week's labor.

Following are some of the questions asked:

Mr. Mathieson asked the Leader of the Government to lay on the table of the House a statement showing, 1, the name or names of the Bank or Banks from which the Government of this Province has borrowed money since September 30th, 1906; 2, the amount or respective amounts due or owing or becoming due to such Bank or Banks on the 30th September, 1907; 3, the amount of interest paid on such loans for the year ending 30th September, 1907, and the rate or rates of interest paid by the Government to the Banks been increased since the 30th September, 1906—if so what was the rate of interest? 5, What is the present rate of interest? and upon what sum or sums?

Mr. Mathieson asked the Leader of the Government what action was taken by the Government to carry into effect the Resolution of this House passed at the last Session, whereby the Government was ordered to draw the attention of the Governor General in Council to the Resolution of this House passed in the Session of 1905 respecting winter communication and to take such measures, as would be necessary to impress upon the Governor General in Council the necessity for immediate action especially as regards the construction of a tunnel.

Mr. McKinnon asked the Leader of the Government to lay upon the table a statement showing the amount of revenue received from the first day of October to the 31st of December, 1907, from each of the following sources: Public Lands, Prothonotary Office, Registry Offices, County Courts, Provincial Secretary's Office, Pedlars' Licenses, Hospital for Insane, Fines and Penalties, Casual Revenue, Vendors' Licenses, Life Insurance Companies, Fire Insurance Companies, Accident and Guarantee Companies, Telegraph Companies, Trust and Loan Companies, Banks, Steamship Companies, Gas and Electric Companies, Miscellaneous Companies, Commercial Travelers' Tax, Succession Duties, Land Tax, Income Tax and Road Tax.

Mr. Prowse asked for correspondence respecting the establishment of an Experimental Farm in this Province, together with a statement showing, 1, the amount due or owing or accruing due by the Government of this Province on the 30th of September, 1907, and on the 28th of February, 1908 for principal money and interest monies borrowed in pursuance of the act of the Government respecting temporary loans and the amending acts; 2, a copy of all orders in council made in pursuance of such acts and amending acts; 3, a statement of the rate of interest paid on such loans during the year ending 30th September, 1907, and if more than one rate were paid, then the different rates and the amount borrowed at each rate; also what rate or rates of interest was or were paid on said loans prior to the year 1907; 4, a statement showing amounts of withdrawals from said loans during the first six months of 1906, the last six months of 1906, the first six months of 1907, and the last six months of 1907, also, during the two months ending February 28th 1908; 5, What security is given to depositors for their loans; 6, Is the money so borrowed deposited with any Bank or Banks. Mr. Prowse asked the Leader of the Government to lay on the table a return showing all the correspondence to date between the Dominion Government or any Department thereof and the Government of this Province or any member thereof in relation to the Hillsborough Bridge, also all plans, specifications and contracts in anywise relating to said Bridge. Has any deduction from our Subsidy been made on account of said structure? If so, how much?

Mr. Prowse also asked for correspondence regarding the Experimental Farm and for a statement showing the money borrowed and withdrawn under the Loans Act.

Hon. Mr. Haszard replied: As to Hillsborough Bridge—there is no correspondence and no plans on file in the office. Two years interest at the rate of \$9,750 per year were deducted by the Dominion Government on account of the bridge. But the Provincial Government has claimed that this was a mistake as the completion of the bridge was not completed and the Government had to keep the ferryboat running until November 1906. It is expected that one year's interest will be given up by the Dominion Government. As to the Experimental Farm, Mr. Prowse said it is not considered in the public interest to table the correspondence.

A statement showing the deposits and withdrawals from the Loans Account as desired by Mr. Prowse, was tabled.

The Government are not disposed to give the people's representatives the information to which they are justly entitled. As a matter of fact, the Government refuse to answer important questions bearing on financial standing. Mr. Prowse wanted to know the date upon which the first payment of the increased subsidy was made. An answer to the simple request was peremptorily declined.

Mr. McKinnon desired to be informed concerning the receipts at the treasury up to the 31st of December, in order that he might be able to compare the results of former years with that of last year and see how the Province stood at the end of the calendar year. He brought the matter to the test Wednesday afternoon when he moved that the Government be ordered to lay on the table a return showing the amounts of revenue received from the various sources between the 30th of September and the 31st of December, 1907. After some debate, in which the strongest constitutional and other reasons for the production of this return were urged by Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Prowse, Mr. Fraser and Mr. Mathieson, the resolution was voted down on the following division:

YEA'S: Haszard, Cumminskey, Reid, McNutt, Hughes, Smith, Clarke, McInnis, Richards, Warburton, Arsenault, Agnew, McMillan, 13. NAYS: Mathieson, McDonald, McKinnon, Prowse, Kickham, Fraser, Wood, Kennedy, 8.

Mr. Morson asked the Commissioner of Public Works to lay on the table of the House the specifications and plans for the rebuild of the Summerside Court House together with full particulars as to the work.

Hon. Mr. Cumminskey submitted some papers. Mr. Mathieson asked (1) Is it the intention of the Government to act in pursuance of the resolution passed unanimously in this House at the Session of 1907 whereby it was resolved that it is expedient that a special committee be appointed by this House to prepare for presentation to the Government of Canada as complete and accurate a statement as possible of all claims of this province against the Dominion Government on the several grounds set out in said resolution? (2) When and in what manner does the Government propose to carry into effect the order of this House as expressed in said resolution?

Hon. Mr. Haszard replied that the resolution passed in 1907 was not completed and the committee wasn't appointed. After the House rose the Government appointed a committee of which the late Hon. Mr. Peters was chairman. Mr. Peters was taken ill and nothing was done. After his death some progress was made in getting details of the claims together—a somewhat extensive work. It is the intention of the Government to have that committee appointed as a committee of the House.

Mr. Kennedy asked the Leader of the Government to lay on the table a detailed statement, with dates, showing how the item of \$229 paid to A. B. Warburton, re claim against Federal Government, appearing in the public accounts for last year is made up and what was the nature of the service performed by Mr. Warburton and when he was engaged for such service.

Hon. Mr. Haszard replied that he was not prepared to answer them. He would answer soon. Mr. Mathieson asked the Leader of the Government to lay on the table all correspondence, or a copy thereof between this Province and the Government of Canada respecting the matter of the Address to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada passed by this House in 1905, paying that immediate measures be adopted by the Dominion Government to fulfill the Terms of Confederation with this Province respecting continuous communication and urging the construction of a tunnel.

(2) During the past years what efforts have been made by the Government of this Province to urge upon the Government of Canada the necessity for the construction of a tunnel. Hon. Mr. Haszard replied that the only correspondence was a letter, from the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State,

Ask Your Neighbor

About her purchase of Wash Materials At the Always Busy Store. Thousands of Yards of New Goods Just Received.

- Heavy Printed Cotton 27 inches wide 7 cents. Extra Heavy Printed Cottons, Fast Colors, 30 inches wide 10 cents. Printed Cotton Ducks, New Designs, heavy 14 cents. English Galateas, great wearing qualities, 28 inch. 13 cents. Good Quality Striped Flannelette, 28 inches wide 7 cents. Heavy English Flannelette, Pretty Striped and Checks, 28 inches wide 10 cents. Domestic Gingham, Plaids and Checks 6 cents. Apron Checks and Stripes, 32 inches wide 12 cents.

42 House Dresses and Wrappers At 50c, 85c, \$1.00 This lot is marked Half Price.

Stanley Bros. The Always Busy Store.

JAM! JAM!

WHEN YOU BUY JAM ASK FOR Maddigan's Jam. OUR JAMS ARE Manufactured from Island Grown Fruits, And are guaranteed to be absolutely pure.

- Sold in Charlottetown by— Patrick Duffy, John Mahar, James Duffy, Percy Smallwood, W. S. Brown, Patrick Smith, M. Duffy, A. Gates & Co, Mrs. Malone, T. L. Smith, John McKenna, Captain T. White, John Wheatley, James Kelly, M. & A. McLeod, R. B. Squarebride, Mrs. J. R. Warren, Coffin & Co. Sold in Souris by— M. J. Paquet, Vincent McIsaac, Sterns Son & Co, J. J. Hughes & Co, Paquet Bros, Sterns & Son, C. C. Carleton. At Mount Stewart— A. J. Grant. Georgetown— J. C. Manuel. Montague— L. B. Mellish, D. J. McLean, Alex. McLeod.

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.

Overalls and working shirts.—At this season of the year every man wants a fitting out in this line. There is no place in town where you can get better value for your money than at

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

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.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1906 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.

Men and Boy's suits.—It will pay you to give me a call for your spring suit for yourself or your boy, as I have an elegant range to choose from and my prices are lower than the lowest. H. H. BROWN The Young Men's Man.

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 Mine may cause a scarcity and be the means of advancing the prices.

G. Lyons & Co. Sept. 4, 1907—31

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 17, 1907.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Butter, Eggs, Flour, etc.

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.

Hats and Caps.—It is considered by all who know that I have the most up to date hat and cap department in the city. My prices are dead right, that's the reason I'm getting the business.

H. H. BROWN The Hat and Cap Man

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1-lb. and 5-lb. Tins.

Farms on Lot 45 FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale 50 acres of land situated on the east side of the Souris Line Road, 20 acres of which are clear and the balance covered with soft wood. On this farm is built a new cottage, size 22 x 17, and a barn, size 40 x 20, and other outbuildings.

Also 100 acres nearly opposite the above farm, and on the west side of Souris Line Road, 10 acres of which are clear and the balance ready for stumping. A brook runs through the rear of this land.

Also 80 acres of wood land joining the rear line of farms fronting on the Souris Line Road. This farm is covered with good growth of hard and soft wood.

Also one half interest in a Steam Saw Mill situated at Harmony Station. Also one half interest in a timber limits of 178 acres of land situated at New Harmony.

For terms and further particulars apply to A. L. Fraser, Souris, or to the owner.

JOSHUA LESLIE, Charnwood, Lot 45.

\$50 Scholarships Free

To the Student making the Highest Marks during next term.

Will YOU win it?

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

Union Commercial College, WM. MORAN, Prin.

Boy Wanted.

The undersigned will pay high wages to a first class boy or man to work on a farm. Apply at once to Joseph E. Kelly, Southport, Lot 48, or to Edward Kelly, Sydney Street, Charlottetown.

Oct 9, 1907.—1f

and the acknowledgment of the Under Secretary of State.

In answer to the question, asked by Mr Mathieson, as to what amounts had been paid, between Sept. 30, 1907 and Dec. 31, 1907, on account of the public service for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1907, the Leader of the Government submitted a statement of expenditure up to Feb. 29 1908. The Leader of the Opposition said that was not an answer to his question and demanded a direct answer to his question. This the Leader of the Government refused. Another question, the Leader of the Government refused to answer is the date on which the \$35,000 additional subsidy was received from Ottawa. These and other questions asked by the Opposition and not answered by the Government are of great importance to the taxpayers of this Province, and the Leader of the Opposition and his followers did not allow the Government to get off with evasive and misleading answers. In our next issue will give some account of this important and interesting discussion.

St. Patrick's Day.

The Feast of Ireland's Patron Saint was duly celebrated by the Irish people of this city on Tuesday last. The members of the Benevolent Irish Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians turned out in force and with Bands playing and banners flying marched to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, to attend the solemn religious services. Rev. Dr. Corran, Rector of St. Dunstan's College was celebrant of the solemn High Mass. Rev. Joseph Gallant sub-deacon. Rev. Dr. McLellan was master of ceremonies. His Lordship the Bishop, and Rev. William Phelan occupied seats in the sanctuary. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. M. J. Smith, who took his text from Ecclesiastes 45:1. "He was beloved of God and man and his memory is in benediction."

The discourse was eloquent and appropriate. After Mass the Societies reformed in procession and the parade was joined by the clergy who were conveyed in a splendid appearance. The day's celebration was concluded by a grand musical and literary entertainment in the Opera House in the evening, which was very largely attended. The entertainment was excellent throughout. All connected with the arrangements for the day's celebration have reason for congratulation on the success that attended their efforts. The day was also fittingly celebrated at Summerside, Souris, Tignish and other places.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED.

Gentlemen.—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

DIED

At the residence of her sister and brother-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. Thomas D. McInerney, Boston, on the 5th inst., Miss Mary E. Sinnott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sinnott, St. Peter's Harbor. Her brother, Very Rev. Mgr. A. A. Sinnott, Secretary to the Apostolic Delegation, Ottawa, went to Boston, and thence, along with his sister, Mrs. McInerney, accompanied the body to this Province. They crossed from Platon on Sunday, the 8th, and came to Mount Stewart. The remains were taken from there to the home of the deceased's parents at St. Peter's Harbor. The funeral took place at St. Joseph's Church, Merrill, on Tuesday, the 10th, and was largely attended. A High Mass of Requiem was celebrated, and after the Libera and Absolution, the body was laid to rest in the adjoining Cemetery. May her soul rest in peace.

Sprained Arm.

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

Liberal-Conservative CONVENTION

3rd District of Queen's County

A Convention will be held at Charlottetown in Hornes Hall No 125, Kent St. on TUESDAY, the 24th of MARCH, 1908, at 11 o'clock a. m. to nominate two candidates to contest the third Electoral District of Queens County in the Liberal Conservative Interests at the next Local General Election. A full attendance of the Delegates, of each Polling Division is requested. Each poll may send five delegates.

F. H. HORNE, Convener

Winsloe Station, March 18, 1908.—1f.

LOCAL and OTHER ITEMS.

Smallpox is reported from Tobique County, N. B., not from Campbellton.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Premier of Great Britain, still continues very ill.

The market was very slimly attended yesterday. Prices of staples were practically the same as last week.

Giuseppe Ales, the murderer of Father Henrioch at Denver, has been found guilty of his crime and sentenced to be hanged.

C.P.R. officials at Toronto are determined to have their rules obeyed. Only a few days ago 35 men were dismissed for not living up to instructions and later 17 more are discharged for similar reasons.

It is rumored from London that marriage may take place between the young King Manuel of Portugal and Princess Victoria, only daughter of Emperor William of Germany.

The steamer Mauretania, which arrived at Queenstown Thursday from New York, broke her westward record. The average of knots an hour for the whole trip had been 24.42 as against her previous record of 23.90.

A great conflagration raged in the business section of the city of Bahia, Brazil, on Saturday, and the firemen seemed to be unable to check it. Already 33 buildings had been consumed with a loss estimated at \$1,000,000. There have been several fatalities.

The winter steamers Minto and Stanley were both stuck in the ice for a couple of days last week. Everything was hung up Wednesday and Thursday; but on Friday they both got clear again and have been making daily crossings ever since.

The additional Supplementary estimates brought down in the House of Commons, Ottawa, include \$50,000 for the P. E. Island Railway, and \$178,000 to pay to the widow of the late Harry Hunt, track master, a gratuity equal to two months' salary.

Carter & Company's Illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1908 is published. It is a pamphlet of 60 pages, printed on colored paper and profusely illustrated. It contains a vast amount of valuable information about seeds and their cultivation. Send for a copy to Carter & Co., Charlottetown.

The sale of Sherborn Cattle belonging to Hon. W. C. Edwards, Sir George Drummond and Peter White, K.C., at Toronto the other day was attended by large crowds of Canadian and American Stockmen. Edwards sold 28 head at an average of \$140, Drummond 14 at \$151, and White 55 at an average price of \$146.

London advices say that the Prince of Wales, when he comes to attend the Telesensory of Quebec, next Summer, will not go anywhere else, although many invitations have been received from Montreal and other cities. It is also stated that an official invitation from Washington was in contemplation. This he would not be able to accept.

The second of the special Lenten sermons was preached in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday evening last by Rev. Dr. McLellan. His theme was the indissolubility of marriage, and his text was from the 6th verse of the six chapter of St. Matthew: "Therefore now they are not two, but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let no man put asunder. They are no longer two, but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let no man put asunder. This was an eloquent and exhaustive discourse on the question under review.

Eight persons were killed, one severely injured, and property valued at many thousands of dollars was wrecked by an explosion of gas in a building occupied by the Natchez Drug Company, Natchez, Miss., on Saturday. The explosion blew away the rear wall of the building which, in falling, crushed in an adjoining tenement building. The wreckage caught fire and a stiff wind blew huge sparks to the north and west, setting several fires. All business was suspended and the local militia companies were on duty. The work of recovering the bodies buried under the great piles of brick and debris, owing to the intense heat, was difficult.

The steamer Bruce, which arrived at Sydney, Friday, had over 100 passengers, the majority of whom had injuries received on the Newfoundland Railway, on Thursday, in one of the worst accidents in the history of the road. Many of the passengers were obliged to remain at Port Aux Basques with injuries so serious as not to permit continuing their journey. The accident occurred near Port Aux Basques, when the passengers were asleep. The train was moving rapidly, when the engine and forward cars rolled over and over-burled men, women and children from the benches in tangled wreckage. None were killed outright, although the cook on the train received injuries likely to prove fatal. A heavy bank of snow near where the wreck occurred rendered the work of rescuers difficult and for nearly six hours the injured passengers were obliged to make out the best they could until the wrecking train reached the scene during which time many pitiful scenes were enacted, distracted parents fearing that their children were buried under the wreckage.

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.

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

Snappy Styles —OF— 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,

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.

Mar. 22nd, 1906

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

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

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

Tickets Dodgers Posters Check Books Receipt Books Note Heads Note Books of Hand Letter Heads

PROWSE BROS., Ltd., Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store.

Goods Exchanged If Desired. Money Back When Wanted.



OVERCOATS!

Ready to select your Winter Overcoats? Just wondering what to buy, and where to buy it, and how to get the most value for your money.

Just Have a Look at Ours

Our claim to the greatest Overcoat stock in P. E. Island will bear investigating, and every garment of this immense stock will bear investigating both the hidden portions as well as those that are visible—inside as well as outside.

The Latest Styles. Newest Patterns.

The proper full length Raglan styles are shown in many qualities. "Chesterfield" and "Regent" styles are well represented. Every new and up-to-date model and feature of the season is here. You'll find it easy choosing.

Our \$9 to \$20 Overcoat

Represent the greatest values possible for the money. Nowhere in Canada can better value be had. Canada's best Ready-to-Wear Clothing.

"Fit Reform," "Progress Brand," "W. R. Johnson" Clothing

For sale at this store but not elsewhere. Just compare overcoats bearing this brand with inferior makes and equal prices. Then it won't be hard to decide.

Prowse Bros., Ltd.

Charlottetown's Big Departmental Store.

Purchase some of your Jewelry needs from

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown.

Table listing jewelry items and prices: Fine Timekeeping Regina Watches, Parlor Clocks, Ladies' Chains and Bracelets, High grade and real stone set Rings, Solid Gold Scarf Pins, Locketts in solid gold, Links, Buttons, Studs, 50 cents up, Eyeglasses, Knives, Forks, Spoons—best of plate.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys. Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MATHIESON & MACDONALD

Barristers, Solicitors. Notaries Public, etc. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN. Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada.

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A., J. L. B.

BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Office—London House Building. Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to Loan.

CLOTHES FOR THE FARMER.

WE pay the same attention to the good strong suit for the farmer, as to the finer one for the banker.

If you wore one of our Custom-made Suits once, you would never again buy a Ready-made.

MACLELLAN BROS., MERCHANT TAILORS.

Calendar for March 1908.

MOON'S PHASES.
New Moon 21.2.57m. p.m.
First Quarter 19.1.54m. p.m.
Full moon 17d. 10h. 29m. p.m.
Last Quarter 25d. 8h. 32m. p.m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun, Moon, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days of the month.

Branch Railways in P. E. Island.

At six o'clock House took recess. AFTER RECESS.

House resumed at eight o'clock.

Hon. John Haggart (South Lankark)—My hon. friend from Queen's (Mr. A. Martin) was perfectly right in his statement as to the reasons which induced the late government to introduce the resolution which they introduced in 1896.

An inquiry was made into the financial position of Prince Edward Island and a comparison made with the New Brunswick when that Province entered confederation and the consensus of opinion on both sides, at any rate the conclusion was that Prince Edward Island had got the worst of the bargain by about \$100,000 of \$150,000 per year.

To recapitulate Prince Edward Island for that lost income these resolutions were introduced in reference to the branch lines.

My friend from Prince Edward says that the resolution was that 'to-morrow' they will move the House into committee. That is the form of all resolutions; owing, however, to the unfortunate state of affairs which occurred in 1896 we could not carry any resolutions or even move them, but I can assure the hon. gentleman that when a Conservative government introduced resolutions and make pre-emption pledges to the people 'in all cases carry them out.' Nothing can be worse than for a government to introduce such a resolution and be successful at the polls, completely ignore the resolutions and not carry them into effect.

The Minister of Railways says that all of the provinces parted with a good deal in entering confederation. None of us stood for our extreme rights; we parted with some of the rights which we had for the purpose of forming confederation, if it could be done. Unfortunately in reference to financial affairs, the Maritime Provinces never thought that the matter had ever been settled; they have introduced resolutions in reference to the terms on which Nova Scotia and New Brunswick entered into confederation and immediately before the holding of elections in these different provinces the amounts were reallocated, large sums being given to these provinces in consideration of a mistake having been made at the time they entered confederation. It was perfectly natural that the Prince Edward Islanders should complain of the arrangement that was made in their case. I went into the financial position thoroughly at the time and my conclusion was that Prince Edward Island in entering confederation, made a worse bargain by between \$100,000 and \$150,000 a year than Nova Scotia or New Brunswick did. It was to remedy that to that extent that this arrangement in reference to building branch lines in Prince Edward Island was proposed.

As to the expenditure on the Hillsborough bridge, as I remember, the proposition first brought down to the House was the bridge was to be built for about \$600,000. This afterwards increased owing to some changes in the plans made in order to utilize the old Miramichi iron bridge. The piers were too far apart, having been designed, in the original plan, for a new bridge. The Miramichi bridge which was used was perfectly good for the traffic that it would have to carry, but its use increased the expenditure on the structure to an extent larger than I think is justifiable. When the plans and specifications were brought down by the Railway Department the estimate was too inaccurate; there should have been

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headaches, and disagreeable belching.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. Nooner, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Insufficient to cover the whole work. Unfortunately this was not done and the occurrence of such a thing in the department should not be lightly passed over by the House.

I am convinced that if the Conservative government had been returned in 1896 they would have carried out their election pledges. Nothing could be more disgraceful or dishonest than for a government to propose resolutions to grant money to a particular part of the country immediately before an election and having been returned to power to refuse to carry out their pledges. So far as I am concerned, I can assure my hon. friend from P. E. Island that if I had been consulted at the head of the department I would have seen that at least my promise to the people of Prince Edward Island was carried out.

At six o'clock House took recess. AFTER RECESS.

House resumed at eight o'clock.

Mt. A. Martin—Mr. Speaker, previous to six o'clock we had a pretty full discussion of this question. I paid particular attention to the remarks of the hon. Minister of Railways and Canals (Mr. Graham) and although he has not stood exactly by his report he was not generous enough to acknowledge that his figures were incorrect. I would like, as he has undertaken the duties of this position, to put this matter in a strong light so that next year, when he issues his report, he will find no such statement as the statement I quoted on page 127. To disabuse his mind and the minds of hon. members present I wish him to turn to the Public Accounts of 1873 where this question in regard to the expenditure of Prince Edward Island on its Railways is fully settled. In the public accounts for the year 1873, when my province came into confederation, you will find in part IV, page 14, this statement:

By amount province entitled to upon entering into union as per imperial order in council, \$4,701,050.

That is the debt that the province was allowed on entering confederation. I have not the minister's attention, I see, and I am afraid he will repeat some of the mistakes in his report next year, but he will note what I say about this capital which was placed to the credit of the province. I want to call to his attention that he can read on the other side of the account the amounts that were charged against the province for this railway construction which was not completed until 1876 and the statement is as follows: I have quoted the account showing that there was \$4,701,050 to our credit. In 1876, when the account was closed, all we had to our credit was \$831 out of \$4,701,050. How do you account for that? You account for that by the fact that \$3,144,000 is charged against the province for its railway construction. The debt of the province in that time was only \$754,000. Add these sums together and deduct the total from our capital and you will see that in place of our getting interest on this large sum of money we only drew interest on less than \$1,000,000. We lost the interest on \$3,144,000 since the day of confederation, of our union with Canada to the present day. I want the minister to understand what that means. What is the yearly interest on \$3,144,000? The interest is \$157,000 a year. My hon. friend the ex-Minister of Railways and Canals (Mr. Haggart) said that he came to the conclusion in 1896 that the province was not fairly treated and that what the province lost in interest—\$157,000 a year—should be made up in some way or other, and he concluded that the best way to make it up was to equip the province with the

branch lines which it proposed to build before it entered into confederation at all. I am going to remind the hon. Minister of Railways and Canals of something else. The Minister made a statement which somewhat surprised me. He is now in his position. I do not think that he is very well acquainted with his department yet. He is not acquainted with the details of the railway report and he is not acquainted with the working of the Prince Edward Island Railway. If he were he would not make the statement that he made to this House this afternoon. He said that the branches that had been built had not diminished the deficit of the Prince Edward Island Railway. If he turns up the report of the Prince Edward Island Railway he will find since these branches were built the deficit has decreased from year to year. I asked him the other day to give me a separate statement of the earnings of the last branch that was built. I knew that this was a good feeder to the main line and I knew it was decreasing the deficit of the main line. He did not give it. Yet the minister made a statement that the building of these branch lines had not diminished the deficit of the Prince Edward Island Railway. I want to make another statement and I would like to have his attention. I do not wish to share his attention with the hon. member for Cape Breton (Mr. Johnston). The system of making up accounts on the Intercolonial Railway is a system that is not carried out by any other railway either in Canada or in any part of the world. I make the statement deliberately that the system adopted by the Government in making up the accounts in regard to the Intercolonial Railway is doing, what is the first thing you have to do? The first thing you have to do and which every other railway does is to charge the interest on the capital expended. Do you have your accounts made up in that way? All you do is to place your revenue on one side of the account and the expenditure on the other. But where is there any record of the capital which the country has invested in the road? You do not know anything about that. How does that operate against my Province? If you charged interest on the expenditure of the Intercolonial you would have to charge interest on the whole of it; but, when you come down to my Province you cannot charge the interest on the whole expenditure because the Province paid for this railway and in accounting for the revenue and expenditure of the Prince Edward Island Railway there is \$157,000 a year which they would have to give the Province credit for. I say deliberately to the Minister that if he kept the accounts the same as every other railway in Canada does and charged interest on expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway the Prince Edward Island Railway would stand in a far better position than the Intercolonial Railway.

The Minister added that there were deficits on that road amounting to \$2,000,000; but he should have stated that the people of the Province paid to this Government an interest on this expenditure \$157,000 a year amounting in all since Confederation to \$5,549,000. So that if \$2,000,000, as he said, was sunk in railways in Prince Edward Island, the Province has \$3,000,000 to its credit. I want the Minister to think that over. I know it is very hard for him, having been brought up in narrow-gauge politics, to understand these matters in a more extended sphere. The Minister says I did not credit the Government for what they had done. I am not here as a defender of either party in regard to branch lines in Prince Edward Island. I am here only to represent the people and their views and expectations. But I will give the Government credit for this, that they carried out to some extent the policy of their predecessors by building sixty miles of railway on one of the branches which I advocated here in 1896, and which the late Government at that time proposed to build. But what did they do? They ran that road here and there, as the Liberal politicians wanted them to do, with the result that it does not today serve the country as it was expected to do, and they did not complete the

branch they began. The scheme at that time was to connect the Murray Harbor line with Montague and extend it west into the heart of Belfast, the hon. member for King's knows that, and unless he advocates the completion of that scheme, and advocates it strongly, he will be in danger of losing his seat. I believe the hon. gentleman said in his absence today that I wanted to make political capital out of this matter. He is the gentleman who has been making political capital out of these branch lines ever since he has been in politics. I understand that in his last election, wherever he appeared he said that unless he secured a branch line to be built to Elmira or somewhere else within two years, he would resign his seat.

(Continued from first page.)

In all three cases one of the cheques was a fraction higher than the third highest tender.

The chances are not one in a thousand that such a complete set of coincidences would occur by accident.

But if the representative of the Imperial Pulp Company had knowledge of other tenders; if on learning of the third highest offer he prepared and had marked a cheque a little higher; if afterward, on learning that a later tender, higher than his has gone in he added another cheque, making the offer again a little the highest, there would be no mystery.

A BEAUTIFUL DEVICE.

Here are details of the three cases: Berth No. 1431, Tenders: Imperial Pulp Company \$ 31,675; H. & R. Macdonald 31,161; James Ross 17,010.

With three lower tenders. The Imperial Pulp Company mentioned no price but sent two cheques, one for \$17,575 and the other for 14,000. If the Macdonalds had not tendered at the last moment, the largest cheque would have secured the limit by a small margin. After the Macdonald tender was in the two cheques were just enough to do the trick.

Berth No. 1122, Tenders: A. W. Fesser, (Imperial Pulp Company) 11,000; K. A. McLeod 10,925; J. H. Lamont 4,000.

There were two cheques, one of \$6,000 and one \$5,000 making the successful bid. The \$5,000 cheque was sufficient to beat the MacLeod's tender, and when the two together were required.

Berth No. 1058, Tenders: Imperial Pulp Company 500; Crafts & Lee 35; R. B. Ferguson 310.

The successful tender was represented by two cheques, one of \$350, which would cover the Ferguson bid, and one of \$150 which captured the timber.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT SURRENDER.

The 57-hour sitting of last week has borne immediate good fruit. Mr. Broder had learned that he could not keep back information and obtain supply. He kept the house from doing any other business for three days, and at midnight on Saturday gave up the struggle without having a single dollar voted for his department. The effect of the lesson was that Mr. Broder this week brought down all the papers required before asking for more money. Following the opposition victory in forcing the government to produce original papers twice released by ministers, this proves that Mr. Fielding is not quite right in boasting that the minority have no rights except those that the majority choose to give them. The minority in parliament today have some rights that they are able to force from an unwilling majority.

THE \$50,000 BOOKKEEPING DEAL.

Mr. Broder has himself been before the Public Accounts Committee where he confessed to an immense stock of ignorances. He admitted that he made the contract by which some \$45,000 had been paid "on account" to the York accountants, with their \$75,000 and \$25 per day, charges for services, and \$4 and \$5 per day claim for board as \$6 a week boarding houses. All a the minister professed to know was that he made the contract and was to pay the bookkeeper their regular price. He did not ask what the price was, did not know whether the times of the men were checked, did not know that the bills were not certified, or that he had himself ordered payments of bills on which the \$5 per day board charge was made.

He had expected that the job would cost \$20,000 to \$25,000 instead of twice as much. Mr. Broder's deputy and accountant had no written contract to guide them. Neither he nor they have been in a year and a half to find out what the railway department paid the same experts, though the Minister said that he considered this rate the standard to be adopted. It is however discovered that the Marine Department has been paying a much higher rate. Meanwhile Mr. Broder has found scape goats. He has retired deputy minister Gourdeau and suspended accountant Owen of his department. This bookkeeping deal adds one more to the list of scandals which have made the Marine department notorious.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the poisonous which form bile. When the liver is torpid and its action is arrested, the bile is not secreted and it accumulates in the blood, causing jaundice, and other diseases of the liver. The symptoms are a feeling of fullness or weight in the right side, and shuffling gait in the morning, pale complexion, and a yellowish color 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, weaken or sicken, never fail in their effects, and are by far the safest and quickest remedy for all diseases of 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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUTSPOKEN.

A French marquis whose country house is crowded with guests during the hunting season hit upon the original idea of placing a register at the disposal of his visitors, in which to record their desires and criticisms. The pages of the richly bound book soon began to be covered with notes such as: "Count de R— still owes 25 louis; he knows to whom." "The green peas yesterday were burned."

ALLEY & CO.

October 20, 1907.

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 one box of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price a box 50c.

TRY IT

And you will find it the best and The Biggest Plug On the Market, and the price is low.

Hickey & Nicholson,

Manufacturers, Charlottetown. Phone 345. Oct. 30, 1907.

"Can any little boy," asked the new teacher, "tell me the difference between a lake and an ocean?" "I can," replied Edward, whose vision had been learned from experience. "Lakes are much pleasanter to swallow when you fall in."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

A man who is regarded as a bore by his acquaintances met a witty friend in the street and stopped him. "What's going on?" he asked. "I am," was the other's reply, as he continued his way.

Beware Of Worms.

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

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How Is Your Cold?

Every place you go you hear the same question asked. Do you know that there is nothing so dangerous as a neglected cold? Do you know that a neglected cold will turn into Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Disrupting Catarrh and the most deadly of all, the "White Plague," Consumption? Many a life history would read differently if, on the first appearance of a cough, it had been remedied with

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

This wonderful cough and cold medicine contains all those very fine principles which make the pine woods so valuable in the treatment of lung affections. Combined with this are Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other potent herbs and berries.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. You will find a sure cure in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Mrs. G. N. Loomer, Newark, N.J., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for coughs and colds, and have found it to give instant relief. I also recommended it to one of my neighbors and she was more than pleased with the result."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the best for all colds. Put up in yellow wrapper, and three times the size of other brands. Refuse substitutes. There is only one Norway Pine Syrup and that one is Dr. Wood's.

ADDRESS The Messenger, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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88 pairs Women's Waterproof Overshoes, sizes 2 1/2 to 4 1/2, regular \$1.85, now 85c.

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Boots, Shoes, Slippers, for men, size 7; women, size 4; girls, size 1; boys, size 4; children, size 6 and 7, 80 per cent. off regular prices.

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