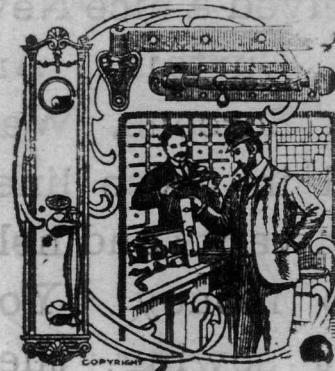


# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1911

VOL. XL., No. 17



## For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of Hardware

to be found in any store.

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

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

## BUSINESS MEN

Will require new supplies of

## Office Stationery

Beginning with the NEW YEAR, we carry a splendid up-to-date stock of

Blank Books, in Ledgers, Cash books, Day Books, Letter books, Bill books, Journals, and Blank Books of all kinds and sizes.

Office Supplies in Invoice and Letter Files and Binding Cases.

Carter's "Success" Binding Cases (none better) complete at \$2.50 per dozen in dozen lots, \$3.00 in less than dozen lots.

The best of Inks, Pens, Pencils, Account Paper, Foolscap, Type Writer Paper, Carbon Paper, &c., &c.

ONE MILLION ENVELOPES in stock, all grades, all the standard sizes. Ask to see "Carter's Special" White Wove Envelopes size 7, for Accounts only. \$1.00 per thousand in lots of two thousand and over only 90 cents. Big value for the price. We have 50 thousand of this line.

We are headquarters for General Stationery and Office Supplies.

Wholesale & Retail. Lowest Prices.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

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Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald  
Jas. D. Stewart.

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& Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

McDonald Bros. Building,  
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Fraser & McQuaid,

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,

Souris, P. E. Island.

A. L. Fraser, H. P. | A. F. McQuaid, B. A.

Nov. 10, 1909—2m.



## UNEXCELLED FOR Time Keeping

An Exclusive Guarantee Given With These Watches.

GENTS' SIGNET RINGS  
PLAIN RINGS  
GEM RINGS

MAIL ORDERS for Goods or Watch Repairs promptly attended to

Spectacles with lenses fitted to each eye separately, and with due regard to style and comfort.

Chains, Studs, Brooches, Pins, Lockets, Opera & Field Glasses, Compasses, Telescopes.

SILVERWARE — The best quality.

E. W. TAYLOR,  
South Side Queen Square, City.

## Tea Party Supplies.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

## SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

## Land of Evangeline Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

A READY SELLER

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

## EUREKA TEA.

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

### On the Frontier.

"Guarding the Border" is a subject which is never very far from the thoughts of American representatives in Latin America. It is the curse of our Latin-American neighbors, and is in reality creating toward the United States a feeling of distrust among them and in Europe; it is fostering disbelief in our national good faith; in a word, it is affecting our national honor. The Monroe Doctrine is a fact, whether we like it or not, and whatever the opinion of the average American may be. It is a fact that a certain American sensitiveness on the subject of Latin-America is distinctly recognized in European diplomacy as a reef to be carefully avoided in international affairs.

Whether American public opinion affirms or denies the Monroe Doctrine and its corollaries does not matter in the least to my argument which is that European governments have put up with injury to their legitimate and proper interests, to their subjects and their invested capital in certain of the Latin-American countries, rather than risk offence to this American national sensitiveness by righting the wrongs themselves, until their patience with us is exhausted, and they are ready to blame on us everything that goes wrong in those countries. It is equally plain that as long as we neither oblige our turbulent neighbors to provide for the safety of life and property, nor permit others to do so, as conditions grow worse the general irritation against the dog-in-the-manger will increase in direct ratio.

In our relations with Latin-America we are compelled to consider (exclusive of Panama, where special conditions prevail) three types of government:

(1) The disorderly, wilfully unprogressive states where life and property are never safe. (2)

Those which have made a certain advance in social and economic stability, but are still subject to spasms of armed discontent, or uprisings, by unprincipled politicians

who wish to gain the same control

of the national finances as they ex-

ercise in the countries of the first group.

(3) Those countries which have either progressed steadily and from the beginning of their na-

tional existence, with a minimum of political disorder, to the front rank

of civilization; or who have with a

a civic energy we may well envy,

endured by truly heroic effort

before making this progress.

He will kill the natives of the

country—will attempt to dynamite

them, massacre them wholesale,

but he will not face death like a man

when captured; he must make ap-

peal to the press to save him from

the fate he has courted. He is

throwing the weight of the fighting

reputation of his country for no

good end, and for a promise broken

before made, in support of a move-

ment which can only result in danger

to the hundreds of millions of

American capital invested in Mexico

to the fifty odd thousand American

living and doing business in the

country, and in the disintegration

if it be not ended soon, of the sys-

tem of government under which our

interests have been reposed, on the

whole, inadequate protection, in spite

of the tremendous obstacles and

handicaps which have hampered the

Diaz administration in the forming

of such unpromising elements into

a nation fit to govern itself, and to

make its place in the world.

Mexico's relations with the Uni-

ted States are truly a test of state-

ship, for while our enormous

individual and corporate invest-

ments in Mexico require our gov-

ernment to insist at all times upon

the fullest protection against vio-

lence, at the same time the back

bone of the forces offering violence

to our interests and rendering futile

the efforts of the Mexican govern-

ment to protect them in its interest

of groups of American citizens. It is

small wonder that the conviction

grows among European diplomats

trained to observe keenly, and to

suspect all men's motives, that

there is more than a coincidence

here; it is small matter for surprise

that the great Latin nations of the

South accuse us of double dealing,

of fair words and foul deeds. It is

to our relations with Mexico and

Central America, our nearest Latin

neighbors, that these countries of

the Southern continent look for

the basis upon which to base their

policy toward us for the future, and

to our relations with Mexico and

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## THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1911

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

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

## Sessional Notes.

The House met on Tuesday 18th. at 12.45. After routine presentation of petitions, questions etc., the House adjourned at 3 o'clock p.m.

It was 3:25 when the House met in the afternoon. The orders of the day were immediately called by Mr. Speaker. But Mr. McKinnon rose and moved a resolution of which he had previously given notice in favor of ballot voting in Provincial elections. He backed up his resolution with a forcible speech. He pointed out that ours was the only civilized community where ballot voting did not prevail. The resolution was seconded by Mr. McNeil, who showed that in his town of Summerside the ballot had been in use for considerable time and had given entire satisfaction. He certainly thought it was the only independent method of voting.

No member of the Government rising to speak on the resolution, the Speaker was about to put the motion, when Mr. Arsenault took the floor. He sarcastically pointed out that the conduct of the members on the Government side clearly indicated that all opposition to the ballot from that quarter had subsided. He showed that this system of voting prevailed in all societies of whatever kind and no Country, Province or Community claiming to be up-to-date has any other system of voting.

Mr. Dewar continued the debate on the part of the Opposition. He emphasized the merits of the ballot system of voting and the evidence of lagging behind furnished by all communities rejecting or defeating any movement in favor of such an advanced step in the march of progress and civilization.

Mr. Prowse expressed his extreme surprise at the conduct of the Government in their treatment of this important resolution. He referred to the conduct of the Liberal Government in disfranchising the Dominion officials, and subsequently reenfranchising them for political reasons and political advantage. He certainly thought we should hear from the Government.

Mr. John A. McDonald, strongly supported the resolution. He pointed out that we were the only community now that did not employ the ballot. He was followed by Mr. James Kennedy. He thought it was decidedly contrary to the spirit of British liberty that men could not exercise their franchise otherwise than in this Province with our system of open voting. The ballot vote was the only free and independent method of exercising our franchise. Mr. Dobie was surprised that the Government would seek to prevent the enactment of a system of voting by ballot. The prevention of ballot voting was an attempt to stifle the aspirations of a free people.

The Leader of the Opposition said the scene presented by the Government branches was the most extraordinary that could be imagined.

Here were a lot of men, apparently alive; but so far as voice and action were concerned they were nothing better than so many wooden dolls dressed up. The Premier had given the word and everyone of his supporters became a graven image. Nowhere else in the British Empire does a system of voting so crude as ours prevail. He read from the records the history of the ballot system in this Province. The bill was passed and printed by the Owen Conservative Government in 1876. The next session the Davis Government were in power, and proposed several amendments to the act before being passed. Mr. Mathieson pointed out how cumbersome and expensive this act was. In consequence of the defects and weakness in the act as passed by the Davis Government, the Sullivan Government repealed that act. Since that time we have not had ballot voting in Provincial elections. It was shown by Mr. Mathieson that not only was the act inefficient; but that it would cost about \$16,000 to maintain it from one election to another. But now we could have an inexpensive system as we have at present in the Dominion elections. We could have a ballot system that would cost no more than our present system of open voting. It was all nonsense to speak as the Premier had said some time ago when he stated the good old British system of open voting was the system he believed in. The time had come when we should be in line with all progressive and up-to-date communities.

Hon. L. McDonald was the first speaker on the Government side. He, of course, opposed the resolution. He was followed by Hon. Mr. Richards. He said he was not particular as to what system of voting should prevail. He said he would as soon have the ballot system as the open vote, as at present. All the same he voted against the resolution.

Mr. McLean considered it most extraordinary that so many men were gagged on the opposite side of the House. It was wonderful how completely all the Government members were shackled. Perhaps it was the Premier himself who was gagged. He pointed out how different were the conditions now from what they were when the old ballot act was repealed. In all the acts of incorporation passed by the Legislature, such as Souris, Summerside etc., the ballot was incorporated. The Government, he said, were evidently afraid of this ballot vote. Under it they could not be so successful in purchasing votes with public money. The Commissioner of Public Works could not succeed in his monkeying, neither could the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Hon. Mr. McMillan spoke for the Government. The vote was then taken when the resolution was lost by a party vote of 13 to 14.

A number of bills were advanced a stage and the House resumed committee of supply.

House resumed after evening recess at 8.50 and immediately resumed committee of supply. The item for Boards of Health gave rise to much discussion. Some smallpox cases were the principal bone of contention. When the appropriations for the department of Agriculture came under consideration, the Leader of the Opposition scored the Commissioner of Agriculture

for taking the whole \$300 appropriated for travelling expenses, without furnishing any account of the amount actually spent in travelling. This gave rise to a most lively scene. The Commissioner was very wrathful and used language decidedly unparliamentary and he was asked to withdraw them. This he refused to do; then pandemonium reigned and the Commissioner was unable to proceed any further. The Leader of the Opposition in the plainest terms, showed that the Commissioner was bound to pay back to the treasury every dollar over and above what he actually spent in travelling. The encounter showed the Commissioner up to the greatest possible disadvantage. After a lot of heckling and appeals to the chair, the chairman declared that "one party was as bad as the other." After this luminous decision the discussion was allowed to proceed. After discussing the item till after 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, the Opposition moved an amendment, that the amount be reduced to \$200. A division was taken on the amendment when the vote stood 13 to 13 and the chairman gave his casting vote against the amendment, which was declared lost. At 5 o'clock Wednesday morning, broad daylight, the debate was adjourned on the motion of the Leader of the Opposition. The Speaker then took the chair, the chairman reported progress and the House adjourned.

The House met at 12.20 on Wednesday 19th. After routine some bills were advanced a stage, when the House adjourned to the afternoon.

House resumed at 3:25 p.m. For two hours bills were advanced through different stages of their progress. At 5:20 the House got into committee supply once more.

House met after evening recess at 8.25, and immediately resumed committee of supply. On the item of education the Leader of the Opposition pointed out the peculiar methods adopted by the Government in paying the Superintendent of Education. The statute provides that the salary of that official is \$1,200 and that he shall have actual travelling expenses. But Dr. Anderson was given to understand that he was to receive \$1,500 salary. The Superintendent wrote a letter setting forth these facts, and sent it to the Leader of the Government. This letter was read by Mr. Mathieson. The public accounts show that Dr. Anderson received every year \$1,200 salary and \$300 travelling expenses. The estimates under review contain these two items, under the respective heads of salary and travelling expenses. As a matter of fact, the accounts show that, last year he received \$1,500 and \$70.30 travelling expenses. The estimates set down \$1,200 salary and the other \$300 travelling expenses. All will admit that this is sufficiently mixed.

The criticism was continued by Mr. Wyatt and the discussion was continued by Mr. Arsenault who called attention to the shabby manner in which the Government treated the Inspector of French Schools. This man was obliged to have a thorough knowledge of the English and French languages; to travel all over the Province to visit the French Schools, and to pay all his travelling expenses for the

munificent salary of \$300. He urged the Government to increase the salary of this official.

Mr. McLean pointed out that if we were to pay \$1,500 salary, why should we be called upon to vote \$300 of that amount as "travelling expenses?" The Leader of the Government at last said the present condition of things would continue until after Dr. Anderson's retirement, soon expected. His successor would be paid \$1,200 salary and actual travelling expenses.

Mr. Mathieson drew attention to the different treatment accorded the Superintendent of Education; the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of Agriculture and from that of the Inspector of Acadian Schools, who receives only \$300. For this pittance he has to visit French Schools all over the Province; to travel by rail and carriage and pay his own expenses. In addition to all this he has to possess a knowledge of both English and French. While he is thus treated, each of the three officials above mentioned receives more for "travelling expenses," than the French Superintendent of schools receives altogether.

Mr. McLean said he thought Mr. Cumiskey was going to disgorge what he had stolen, when he plunged his hands so deep down into his pockets, when he got up to speak. He made the statement and defied contradiction, that the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Superintendent of Education had taken \$10,000 from the public treasury improperly during the last ten years.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. McKinnon, Arsenault, Wyatt, Delaney, Mathieson and Delaney. Mr. Delaney brought down the house when he said the Commissioner of Public Works travelled "up and down the country on a pass; but when he comes to a creek or river they swim him across." Mr. Prowse severely scored the Government for their duplicity and deception and the taking of public money under false pretences. Mr. Dewar after criticising the item moved an amendment reducing the travelling expenses of the Superintendent of Education to \$200. A division was taken on the amendment when the vote stood 13 to 13. The chairman gave his casting vote against the amendment.

Continuing the criticism on the expenditure for education, Mr. Mathieson brought up the Johnston's River School case. In this case the trustees, on the advice of the Inspector selected a new sight for a new school. In opposition to this certain rate payers and the Superintendent of Education held a meeting and decided to build the new school on the old site. The result was a law suit. The trustees won, and the Government gave the losers \$349.77 to pay their costs. All this occurred in 1906; but the money was not taken out of the public treasury until 1910. No progress was made with supply when the House rose at 1 o'clock.

House resumed, after recess, at 3:45, and immediately resolved itself again into committee of supply. The criticism of the Government was resumed by Mr. Arsenault. He was followed by Mr. McKinnon, Mr. M. Kennedy, Mr. Prowse, Mr. Dewar, Mr. James Kennedy, Mr. Delaney and others.

scored the Government regarding the payment of the money to the losers in the Johnston's River School case. The Leader of the Government again sought to defend the conduct of the Government in this matter. Mr. Arsenault continued the debate for the Opposition. Mr. Mathieson severely criticized the conduct of the Government in this matter. Mr. McLean continued the attack on the Government.

House met after recess at 8.20 p.m. and immediately resumed committee of supply. Good progress was made in voting supply up to 10.30, when the committee reported progress and the House adjourned to Saturday forenoon.

House met Saturday forenoon at 11.20. After brief routine, two or three bills were advanced a stage, and the committee of supply was resumed. The expenditures for the Public Works department were under consideration, and the Commissioner of Public Works was under fire. The Opposition presented figures to show that the amount spent under the head of "travelling expenses," during a given term of years under the Conservatives and Liberals respectively, differed very considerably. Under the Liberals over \$600 per year have been spent under this head, while under the Conservatives it was but little over \$300. The vicious feature of the affair is that \$300 paid the Commissioner as "travelling expenses," have not been used for that purpose, but is taken by the Commissioner for his own personal use.

House resumed at 3:30 p.m., when committee of supply was at once continued. Mr. McLean, referring to the clay from the cellar of J. J. Hughes and others, showed up the reprehensible features of the transaction. The sum of \$339 of public money was paid to J. J. Hughes, Thomas Kickham and H. J. Mabon, for clay dug from their respective cellars. This clay was thrown on the streets of Souris turning them into a perfect quagmire. Finally supply was reached and continued till six o'clock.

House resumed after evening recess at 8.30 and immediately resumed committee of supply. Consideration of exhibition grant was continued, and soon passed. The appropriation of \$41,500 for the Hospital for the Insane gave rise to much severe criticism of the administration. Mr. James Kennedy showed from accounts tabled that nearly \$100 were paid to Capt. Joseph Read for coal that apparently he had not been delivered. The Leader of the Government undertook an explanation by showing a memorandum on the back of a cheque. Mr. Kennedy said there was no memorandum on the back of the cheque when it was examined by him during the day. This precipitated a sharp wrangle. The Premier said Mr. Kennedy's statement was not true. Now the Leader of the Opposition took the Premier severely to task for his rude conduct and unparliamentary language. No further progress was made with the business before the committee, and at 11.30 the debate was adjourned. The House then adjourned at 10.40.

## MARRIED.

VANDERSTINE — MARTIN — At the Lennox, Charlottetown, April 18th, by Rev. R. G. Strathe, Peter James Vanderstine, of Murray Harbor, and Christy Martin, of Heatherdale.

RACKEM — SEAMAN — At St. John's Rectory, Milton, on the 19th inst., by Venetarian Archdeacon Reagh, John Rackem, of Hunter River, to Judith Seaman, of Ebenezer, Milton Parish.

CRAWFORD — ROBERTSON — At the home of the minister, Prince Street, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, Miss Ethel Jane Crawford, of Charlottetown, to Frederick Thomas Robertson, of Montague, Rev. J. F. Floyd officiating.

HOUSTON — FRASER — At the Manse Cavendish, April 19th, 1911, by the Rev. John Stirling, William Edson Houston and Anna Belle Fraser, both of Mayfield.

## DIED.

POWERS — At Tadoussac Cross, on April 23rd, Bridget Christina, infant daughter of John T. and Lizzie Powers, aged 6 months and 17 days.

SIEVERT — At Park Corner, on Sunday evening, April 23rd, of Millie, youngest daughter of Albert and Annie Stewart, aged eleven years.

COUGHLAN — At Hope River, on Monday, April 18th, of pneumonia, Edward Coughlan, aged 75 years. R. I. P.

WOOD — At Mount Herbert, on April 18th, at 1 a.m., Lily, beloved wife of Seymour Wood, Mount Herbert, in the 35th year of her age.

BUCHANAN — At Mt. Buchanan, on Tuesday morning, the 18th inst., Joseph S. Buchanan, aged 82 years.

OSBORNE — At Riverview, Lot 30, on April 20th, 1911, Joseph Osborne, aged 33.

WHITE — At White Sands, on April 20th, Catherine, wife of the late George White, aged 74 years.

MACHON — At Gurney Cove, April 20th, Mr. Daniel Machon, aged 76 years.

IRVING — At Seal River, Saturday, April 15th, Charles J. Irving, aged 66 years.

MITCH — In this city, April 21st, Henry W. Mitch, aged 67 years.

MCDONALD — At Grand Tadoussac, April 21st, Hugh S. McDonald, son of J. W. McDonald, aged 17 years. R. I. P.

SMITH — At Harrington, April 22, 1911, Sydney Smith, aged 85 years.

SELLAR — In this city, April 23, 1911, Mary Ann Cook, beloved wife of George Sellar, aged 85 years.

GENTS' SIGNET RINGS  
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MAIL ORDERS for Goods or Watch Repairs promptly attended to

Spectacles with lenses fitted to each eye separately, and with due regard to style and comfort. Chains, Studs, Brooches, Pins, Lockets, Opera & Field Glasses, Compases, Telescopes.

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We guarantee this statement. Does not bite or burn, but gives a good cool, satisfying smoke.

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Perique Mixture

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We have received a nice New Stock of Lace Curtains, Art Muslin, Curtain Screens, Wall Paper, etc., and in these lines can supply your wants and help you save some money. You will soon start sewing, then don't forget us for Prints, regular 12c. kind for 10c., Cotton Ducks for Childrens' Dresses, regular 14c., 15c. remnants for 8-12. Everything you need in Dry Goods at the right price.

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An Exclusive Guarantee Given With These Watches.

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Will require new supplies of

## Office Stationery

Beginning with the NEW YEAR, we carry a splendid up-to-date stock of

*Blank Books, in Ledgers, Cash books, Day Books, Letter books, Bill books, Journals, and Blank Books of all kinds and sizes.*

*Office Supplies in Invoice and Letter Files and Binding Cases.*

Carter's "Success" Binding Cases (none better) complete at \$2.50 per dozen in dozen lots, \$3.00 in less than dozen lots.

The best of Inks, Pens, Pencils, Account Paper, Fools Cap, Type Writer Paper, Carbon Paper, &c., &c.

ONE MILLION ENVELOPES in stock, all grades, all the standard sizes. Ask to see "Carter's Special" White Wove Envelopes size 7, for Accounts only. \$1.00 per thousand in lots of two thousand and over only 90 cents. Big value for the price. We have 50 thousand of this line.

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**Combined Assets \$100,000,000**

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses.

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Mar. 22nd, 1910.

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All kinds for your winter supply.

See us before you place your order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes

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Nov. 30, 1910.

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

Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless.

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Aug. 15 1910—3m

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*Barristers & Attorneys,*

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Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada



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**Amherst Boots**

Are the Farmer's friends.

Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, insoles and heels. They stand up and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud, slush and wet.

Men's Jmer. Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.75  
Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75  
Boys' " " 1.50 to 2.00  
Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35  
Childs' " " 1.00

N. 263

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**MCLEOD & BENTLEY**

Barristers, Attorneys and

Solicitors.

**MONEY TO LOAN**

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Nov. 10, 1909—2m.

## LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The Legislature prorogued at 1:30 today.

Pierre Vedrine covered the distance of 500 miles from Paris to Pau France in an aeroplane in 6 hours 55 minutes, winning a prize of \$4,000.

Three Ocean liners arrived at Halifax after a delay on the coast of about 36 hours, caused by a snowstorm. They had, between them 2,737 passengers, nearly all bound for the West, and nearly all drawn from British Isles.

Twenty-two miners were entombed in Ott Mine, Virginia as a result of an explosion, and little chance is held out for the rescue of any alive, because of debris that has impeded the progress of the rescuers. It cannot be learned yet whether the explosion was caused by dust or gas.

There were 1,177 persons killed and 9,067 injured on the Railways of Pennsylvania and 187 killed and 4,116 hurt on the electric lines during the year 1910. Trespassers constituted the largest number killed on the railroads, 587 losing their lives, while 90 per cent of those injured were employees.

Paris retains its position as the third largest city in the world.

The census taken last month proves the population of the city to be 2,846,086. The present census shows an increase of 124,255 over the figures for 1906. The French census has shown a drift of population from the country to the city.

A serious outbreak of smallpox is reported at Fox Creek and along the Paines Road, N. B. There are some 40 cases in that section and 2 schools have been closed. There have been two or three cases in the district during the past two months but the contagion has now spread, necessitating drastic measures to stamp it out.

Clarence De Mar of the North Dorchester A. A. was the winner of the 15th annual Marathon race from Ashland to Boston on Wednesday last smashing Longboat's record made in 1907 and establishing a new world's record of 2 hours, 21 minutes and 29.3 seconds for the event. Our Island Indian, Michael Thomas was 25th in the line of those who finished.

Ortis McMonigal under arrest in Chicago for complicity in Los Angeles Times dynamiting outrage, has made a full confession. He describes numerous similar crimes in which he and several others were hired by a so-called Dynamiting Group of Labor Unionists to carry on their work. These, he affirms, involved the murder of more than one hundred persons through explosions.

According to the latest estimates thirty-two persons were killed in the wreck of a passenger train on Kowie Railway at Grahamstown, Cape Colony when the special plunged to destruction into a gorge 250 feet deep, through the collapse of the Blaauwkrantz Bridge. In addition many were injured, some fatally. It was the most appalling wreck in the history of South African Railways.

President Taft's Canadian Reciprocity agreement, supported by all but a handful of Democrats and opposed by a majority of Republicans passed the House of Representatives Washington Friday night by a vote of 265 to 89. With nearly 200 Democrats in control, and their action endorsed by a large body of Republicans, the bill to put the agreement in force was adopted with no amendments and in almost identically the same form as it passed the House in the last session of the proceeding Congress.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

**Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.**

June 12, 1907.

**JOB WORK!**

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## CONSTITUTION

THE CONSTITUTION

**The Making of Steel.**

Until the days of Bessemer, William Kelly, Captain Jones and Alexander Holly, the cost of its production was so great that steel was not available for the immense field it filled today. Cheap steel was the question of the hour when men began to see dimly, through a haze, the possibilities of rail-road and industrial development if steel could be made at a price that would permit its general use.

Equal to the task, American brains and energy solved the problem—and then began an era that beggars description—a very riot of progress that staggers imagination—opening the floodgates of fortune and pouring down upon the astonished ironmasters a river of gold that swept them from their feet and welling engulfed them in its glittering stream.

In 1810 the United States produced 917 tons of steel; in 1831, 1,600 tons. By 1850 tons came from American furnaces. With the close of the Civil War came the revolution, for it was then that the first Bessemer steel was placed on the market, reducing the price to less than a sixth of what it had been. In 1867, 19,963 tons answered the wild, contentious call of progress for steel. To-day the mills of Pittsburgh's flaming furnaces, and the other plants throughout the country, are belching forth 50,000,000 tons a year.

The Bessemer process gave the first impetus to the industry, but Bessemer steel has limits to its usefulness, and modern developments of the open hearth system are gradually pushing it into the background. In the Siemens Martin furnace it has met a worthy challenger for supremacy.

The Bessemer process is cheap and quick. A roar, a rain of sparks, and to it the work is done. Naturally, the result secured is a product less uniform than that obtained by a slower method. Without going into details, the process consists in forcing a blast of air through molten, in a container, until the silicon, manganese and carbon are burned out, and then introducing into mixture a definite amount of carbon. The container is called a converter. It is a pear or jagged vessel of steel, lined with some refractory material, the lining used depending upon the character of the pig; that is to say, the percentage and nature of its impurities. It takes from seven to twelve minutes to convert the molten iron into steel. More and more open hearth steel is being used every day, largely because of the invention of Siemens, in 1850, and Martin, in 1854.

Crude iron always contains more or less foreign matter. Among the impurities are sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, silicon, and manganese. Stated briefly, the purpose of the open hearth process is to eliminate from the iron the amount of these impurities in excess of that required for steel. In modern days the "slag," or material placed in the hearth, consists of pig iron and steel scrap. This is reduced to a fluid state by exposure to the direct action of flame, the intense heat serving in various ways to free it from the objectionable matter.

A standard open hearth furnace has a capacity of about fifty tons. The "bath" or hearth proper in such a furnace will be about thirty-five feet long, perhaps fifteen feet wide, and about twenty-four inches deep. The hearth, which may be either a fixed structure, or arranged so that it can be tilted, consists of a steel and iron plate shell lined with some refractory material. If the process employed is that known as the acid process this lining consists of a layer of clay brick with two or three layers of silica sand, each layer of which has been fused into a solid mass by heat; the top finally "washed" with molten slag to fill the crevices and produce a glazed surface. This lining is used where the proportion of phosphorus and sulphur in the charge is known, and is intended to remain in the finished product. The basic lining consists of this layer of brick, followed by layers of a special kind of limestone and talc, supplied in the same manner as the sand. The result is a lining which will permit the use of lime; which is employed in the basic process for the purpose of taking up the phosphorus contained in the charge. The acid lining would take up some of the lime.

At first acid-lined furnaces only were employed in both the Bessemer and open hearth systems. The basic process was developed at a later date. The practical application of the invention was due to the efforts of Sidney G. Thomas and P. C. Gilchrist. It was first made public in 1878. Essentially it consisted in the substitution of a basic lining and the addition of a quantity of quicklime during the process. The addition of the lime permitted the use of iron containing a large percentage of phosphorus. The success of the method was demonstrated in 1879. Its effect was revolutionary. It made available the immense deposits of iron ore high in phosphorus which until that time had been excluded from us in the two greatest smelting processes. A very large proportion of the deposits in the

**Acting Joints**

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—the acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse when the weather is changeable.

"I suffer dreadfully from rheumatism but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am delighted."

"I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me."—James H. Hill, "we do not work a mine, build a house, weave a fabric, prepare a meal or cultivate an acre of ground without the use of steel."

The steel trust alone employs nearly 200,000 workmen, pays out in wages more than \$10,000,000 a year, and mines 16,000,000 tons of iron ore.

It has a tonnage of 10,000,000 tons of coal, 11,000,000 tons of coke and 15,000,000 feet of natural gas.

United States are of this character, and that country more than any other was benefited.

The hearth is set in what is known as a regenerating furnace. The essential parts of the furnace are the two chambers, one on each side of the hearth, which on the side and gas, introduced from the bottom, is heated and ignited. Each of these chambers is nearly filled with a sort of cob-house work of brick. When in operation, the brick in one chamber is heated to a white heat, the gas passes through it, is ignited, robbing the space above the metal in the hearth in a fierce flame, and passes through the second chamber. In its passage it beats the brick in the second chamber and then escapes through the chimney flue at the bottom. When the brick work in the first chamber cools below a certain point, the current of the gases is reversed by means of valves, passing through the second chamber, over the hearth, and into the first chamber. This reversing of the current renders it possible to maintain a steady and intense heat at all times.

On the same level as the hearth, in front of the furnace, is the melting and working platform. Above it there are usually a couple of electric travelling cranes, for handling materials, etc.

On the opposite side of the furnace, hung at the proper level to receive the product of the "heat," is the fifty-ton ladle.

The stock yard is located at some convenient point. Here the material for the charge is loaded in steel boxes. These boxes are carried on small cars along a track which passes between the melting platform and the line of furnaces, the boxes standing at the proper height to be set upon by the charging machine.

The principle feature of this machine is a long bar with a foot on the end which can be dropped into a socket in the charging box. By its means the box is lifted from the ear, thrust into the open door of the furnace, turned upside down, and its contents emptied into the hearth. This is done at the rate of about fifty boxes, or about one hundred and twenty-five tons an hour.

One of the very few men visible about a steel plant is the operator of the charging machine. He is seated in a little cage which moves backward and forward, with the charging bar, and manipulates the power; to move the charging bar inward and outward; to move the entire charging machine forward and backward; to lock the bar in the socket of the charging box; to raise the bar up and down; to turn the charging box over.

We have now reached the last stage of the operation. When the heat is completed, the molten metal is discharged into one of the ladies hung above the casting pit which extends all the way behind the furnace; and its contents is "teemed" or poured into the ingot moulds, carried by little cars running upon a track in the casting pit, their mouths at a convenient height for ladlemen on the teeming platform to empty the molten metal into.

By the time these cars have passed out of the furnace room into the stripping-room the ingots are sufficiently hardened to permit stripping, that is, removing the mold, thus leaving the ingots standing along on the cars, ready to be drawn to the rolling mill.

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