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FOR SALE.

A second hand letter press, good's new, May, be seen at Herald office. June 8—dtf.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

TENDER.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for Freight Shed, Charlottetown," will be received up to and including Wednesday, July 10th, 1907, for the construction of a brick freight shed at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B.
June 22nd, 1907.
June 25—d. 12 i.

CITY OF FREDERICTON DEBENTURES.

The holders of "Fredericton Water Debentures," and "City of Fredericton Debt Debentures," falling due on July 20th and August 1st next, who wish to continue their securities, may renew same with the re-issue of City Bonds authorized at the last Session of the Legislature, running for forty years at four per cent. payable half yearly.

Persons wishing to continue their loans, as above, are requested to notify the undersigned without delay, stating the amount of the new bonds they are prepared to take.

I. R. GOLDING.
Fredericton, N. B.,
June 14th, 1907.
June 15 d. 18 i.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway have this day filed in the Office of the Registry of Deeds for the County of Queens, Province of New Brunswick, Plan, Profile, and Book of Reference, showing the lands required for the purposes of the Eastern Division of the National Transcontinental Railway covering the Right of Way from Mileage fifty west of the City of Moncton, westerly to Mileage fifty-six and three quarters, through the said County of Queens. Owners or occupiers of any of the lands affected are hereby cautioned against the removal or defacing of any stakes, hubs, bench marks, etc., placed on such lands by the Engineers of the said Commissioners.

By order,
P. E. Ryan, Secretary,
The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.
Dated at Ottawa, this 28th day of June, 1907.
July—3 d. 6 i.

TO LET:

Hotel property at west end at present occupied by Jos. Richards Esq., possession given May 1st next.

FOR SALE:

Several farms as well as lots in the city or its vicinity, including 60 acre farm with good buildings, and within 4 miles of the City Hall, and cuts 20 tons of hay.

TO LOAN:

Money on mortgage at lowest rates Apply to

SLIPP & HANSON,
Barristers.
Fredericton, N. B.—d.

A PRINCE AT HOME.

England's Heir Apparent Lives Quietly—Reads and Pastes Stamps in an Album.

(London Correspondence of Town and Country.)

What a contrast between the king and the heir to his throne, the Prince of Wales! The father "weighted with the Crown" rushes up and down the land in motor cars and special trains attending christenings, race meetings, receptions, garden parties, semi-State functions, morning, noon and night.

The son, whose only trouble seems to be the riddle of killing time, sits in his room at Marlborough House pasting stamps into an album or reading a book. He does absolutely nothing, and does it with such a mastery inactivity as to rouse one almost to enthusiasm at the idea of how successfully this proud prince manages to while away his golden days.

Prince Prosper in Fairyland hadn't a more delightful cycle of years than his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. I will give you a brief, authentic sketch of the day's doings at Marlborough House. Those of you who hug the ancient idea that the prince of Wales is a playboy, decked out in royal robes and pass down a gallery lined with bowing and obsequious funkies will be disappointed at this recital of the hum-drum existence of an apparently middle-class suburban home.

The prince, the princess and the rest of the family are up betimes, which means about eight o'clock in the morning. There is the ordinary breakfast of a well-to-do English family and the head of it beguiles the intervals between bacon and eggs with the morning papers. After break

fast there are charity letters to dictate to a secretary, for even the Prince of Wales is not exempt from the incessant stream of begging letters and appeals from charitable institutions which weigh down the postman's bag at every delivery.

Having completed this, the heaviest task of the day, the prince goes for a walk in St. James' Park or Hyde Park, accompanied by one of his equerries, who live in Marlborough House; and when this constitutional is over it is time to go back and prepare for luncheon. Sometimes there is a guest, but more often the meal is taken only in the company of one of the equerries and a lady of the princess's household. Luncheon over, there must be some stamps to sort (the prince's stamp collection is the finest in the world, and is said to be worth more than £1,000,000).

Then comes another walk in the park, and then a book to read until tea time, when there are generally one or two visitors. Dinner, at 8.30 p. m., is quite informal, with a guest or two only here and there. If the royal couple go to the theatre, dinner is set for seven, but as they do not often go to the theatre the evening is spent quietly at home, the prince reading a book and the princess doing some useful fancy work with the needle.

Bed at 10.30 p. m. Is this not truly a picture of a beautiful domestic bliss? Nevertheless, I am quite certain that when the Prince of Wales comes into his own he will surprise the British people by his mental grasp of affairs, his wide sympathy with all classes of the people and his inherited capacity for governing.

BEASTIAL DEGENERATE.

Greenhill Has Reformatory School Record.

Delighted in Torturing Animals and Slashing Cows—Said to Have Tried to Burn Down Institution—Lame Excuse for his Crime.

Montreal, July 8.—Greenhill, the assassin of Miss Lily Lynn, is now in Sherbrooke jail, and the investigation was commenced to-day. Evidence was produced to show that Greenhill was sent to Canada by a charitable organization, and that his only education had been received at a reformatory school in Birmingham. He seems to have been criminally bad. His body still shows marks he received as punishment for trying to burn the reformatory. Mr. Lynn testified that the prisoner delighted in torturing animals and took special delight in slashing and cutting cows.

In an interview with the prisoner on his way to jail, some information was gathered about his motive. When asked why he had acted as he did, Greenhill said: "They took every opportunity to slight me, and make little of me in the presence of strangers. When we were by ourselves, they treated me all right but when others were present, they acted as if they were a great deal better than I. This worked on my mind, and I knew that the time would come when I would have to get even for this. This feeling was so powerful that I could not resist it yesterday morning."

"Did you intend to kill the girl?"
"No, I simply intended to hurt her badly."
"Were you in love with the girl?"
"No, I was not, and I am now very sorry for what I did."
"Did you beat her with a stone?"
"No, I beat her with a club."

Colonel Johnson was presented with a beautiful service sword in a solid silver scabbard. The sword was presented by Lieut. A. W. Neely on behalf of Colonel Johnson's old company, Lieut. Neely speaking as follows:

"Colonel Johnson, you have never been a particular friend of mine, but the other members of Company P have requested me to say a few good things about you, but the good things I know about you are not military and will be omitted on this occasion."

"I will say, on behalf of the company, that you have always treated every member in a fair, honorable and military manner, and when error or carelessness crept in on the drill ground you have treated them in a strenuous manner, as far as the English language would permit."—Honolulu Advertiser.

A shopkeeper of Rouen went to a drugist in a small way of business for a bottle of quinine. Having taken the purchase home, he discovered that he had been given morphine instead of quinine, so he returned to the drugist and complained of the mistake.

"Morphine, monsieur!" exclaimed that worthy. "Is it possible?"

"It's more than possible, it's certain."
"Then, monsieur, you owe me one franc more."
He—Do you always take your dog with you when you go driving?
She—No; only when I go in the dog-cart.

RECENT TORY SPEECHES.

Their Inflammatory Character Compared With Statesmanlike Utterances of Liberal Ministers.

People of Canada Will Not Hesitate to Judge Between the Two Parties—Sir Wilfrid Gives Example of Tolerance and Racial Harmony.

Ottawa, July 6.—When an administration has been more than successful—at a period when the people are enjoying prosperity to a marked degree—when the policy of the government of the day leaves little to be desired, there should be some very potent reasons advanced for demanding that the party in power be dismissed and another be instituted.

Today, however, we find the Conservative party disturbing the people with an insistent demand that the affairs of the country be handed over to them, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government be deprived of office.

DISTURBING ELEMENT.

If one studies the speeches delivered throughout the country by the representatives of the Liberals and the Conservatives, what is found? The Conservatives are loud in their attempts to provoke race and creed prejudice. They endeavor to excite one class of people against another. They are bitter in their vituperation against their fellow citizens, the French Canadians. They are blant and fanatical in their ravings against a class, which numerically forms nearly half the total population of the Dominion.

RESULT OF CONSERVATIVE RULE.

Would it be prudent to deliver the government of the country to men who fail to realize that in the Dominion of Canada all have equal rights conferred by the constitution? What would happen to the element known as French Canadian, should the Conservatives attain power? What guarantee would these people have that their interests would be safeguarded and their rights protected if the power to administer public affairs fell into the hands of their avowed enemies?

DESERVES GREAT CONSIDERATION.

This is a subject worthy of grave consideration. For a Conservative government to assume power, after alienating the good will of nearly half the population of Canada, would be nothing short of a calamity. If the inflammatory speeches which have recently been delivered rest upon a basis of sincerity, then it is reasonable to assume that some drastic action would follow upon the acquisition of power by the Conservatives.

Such being the case, then, the constitution itself is threatened because within its four corners the rights of all are determined, and to infringe upon these rights is to challenge the validity of the constitution itself.

SIR WILFRID'S LOFTY SENTIMENTS.

How did Sir Wilfrid Laurier approach his subject when introducing the autonomy bill? The language employed upon that occasion should be committed to memory by every true Canadian and the spirit in which the words were uttered should be emulated by every public man in Canada and impressed upon the minds of the people.

Said Sir Wilfrid, speaking of separate schools, Feb. 2, 1905, Hansard Vol. 1, 1,442: "It behooves us, therefore, to approach this subject with care, with calmness and deliberation and with the firm purpose of dealing with it, not only in accordance with the inherent principles of abstract justice, but in accordance with the spirit—the Canadian spirit of tolerance and charity, of which confederation is the essence and of which in practice it ought to be the expression and embodiment."

Compare this statesmanlike utterance with the bigoted appeals to prejudice made by the Conservatives, and one distinguishes at once the difference between lofty sentiments and the methods of the ward politician.

UNION OF HEARTS.

At this particular time when all Canadians are rejoicing in the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of confederation, of which the Premier says "that in 1867 it was a bond of paper, and is now a union of hearts," it behooves the people of Canada to frown upon the political

methods and false economic doctrines promulgated by narrow minded bigots upon whom it would be extremely hazardous to commit the responsibility of government.

ALL RED LINE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has voiced the sentiments of Canada in his earnest advocacy of the "All Red Line." He truly says the people of Canada and Australasia are ready, and that Great Britain cannot do less for the people who fly the British flag, than has already been done for foreigners.

TONNAGE VIA SUEZ CANAL. It is difficult to secure figures which would be a reflection of the amount of commerce and number of passengers likely to be diverted via Canada when the All Red Line circles the earth. It may, however, throw light on the subject to give some figures showing the tonnage passing through the Suez Canal in the year 1904.

In 1904 no less than 910,844 persons were passengers on the boats passing through the Suez Canal, and the tonnage amounted to 18,661,092. The same year 4,237 vessels passed through the canal, and of this number 3,679 were British, with gross tonnage of 12,164,591. Germany comes next with 542 vessels and tonnage of 2,736,067.

It is purely speculative to calculate the tonnage which would be diverted from the Suez canal route to the "All Red Line," but it is a well-established principle that commerce follows the channels of least resistance, and a very substantial proportion of this business would pass to the Orient and Australasia via Canada, when the journey from point of embarkation to destination can be lessened by many days.

Practical proof of this is found in the "Trans-Canada Limited," a new transcontinental train just placed on the run between Montreal and Vancouver, by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which covers the distance from ocean to ocean in 88 hours.

BOUNDING REVENUES.

The customs revenue of the Dominion for the month of June shows an increase of \$1,229,032 over June of 1906. The total revenue for the month from this source was \$5,321,444. For the first three months of the current fiscal year, the revenue was \$15,122,092, an increase of \$2,964,391 over the corresponding period of last year.

It must be observed in this connection that the average duties under the new tariff are less than under the old, and yet the receipts are the largest in the history of the country. What argument can be advanced to turn out of power a government which is so conducting the affairs of the country as to accomplish these desirable results? The people of Canada prefer a continuance of the prosperity which they now enjoy as a result of Liberal policy, rather than return to the straitened times of Conservative rule, high duties and constant deficits, with the additional burdens which they entail.

They went in to dinner together. He was very bashful and she tried in vain to draw him out. Finally she began to talk books, and he became responsive.

"And Hugo?" she asked. "Do you like his style?"

"Oh, yes," he replied. "I find him intensely interesting. I've read a number of his books."

Then she asked, "Have you read 'Ninety-three'?"

"No, I've—er—only read three. I didn't know he had written so many."

—Lippincott's.

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