

THE HERALD

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 JAMES MCISAAC,
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The Growing Time.

Current expenses	1898	1900
Total	\$36,349.142	\$44,096.333
Outlay	44,096.333	62,713.810
Taxation	27,759.285	37,949.872

BEFORE AND SINCE LIBERAL RULE.
 Total expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the last year of Conservative rule, \$41,702,383; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the total expenditure was \$52,713,810; estimated expenditure for the current fiscal year \$56,312,527.

Visit of the Grit Ministers.

According to previous announcement, Hon. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and Hon. Mr. Paterson, Minister of Customs in the Laurier Government arrived here on Thursday evening last. The local Grits had made considerable preparation for the reception of these leaders of their party. A platform was erected at the south side of the market house, and here the visitors, in company with Sir Louis Davies and other prominent members of the Party in this city, were received on their arrival on Thursday evening. "The Band," which according to the Patriot "always draws a crowd" was in attendance, and still the crowd was not very large. On reaching the platform, the visitors were presented with an address, read by Hon. Mr. Farguharson. The lack of enthusiasm in the assemblage was remarked by everyone. It was with difficulty that even a faint cheer was elicited from the crowd. Each of the three ministers said a few words in response to the address and the proceedings terminated.

On Friday evening the ministers addressed a public meeting in the Skating Rink. With the exception of the mottoes, the rink was arranged in the same way as it had been at the great Tupper-Foster meeting of the previous week, having been taken over from the Conservative reception committee. At 7.30 o'clock the time announced for the commencement of the speeches, the rink was only about half full. Later, "the band, which always draws a crowd," arrived and brought with it considerable additional numbers. It was something after 8 o'clock when the proceedings opened and by that time the auditorium was fairly well filled; but there were great spaces of unoccupied seats. There were not nearly as many people in attendance as at the Tupper-Foster meeting, and of those present a considerable proportion was made up of Conservatives. Grit ministers could make of their came to hear what defence they could. Hon. Benjamin Rogers presided and introduced the speakers.

Throughout their speeches the visiting ministers and Sir Louis Davies dealt in glittering generalities, praised themselves for what they had done and abused Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster because they had pointed out the shortcomings of the Government, and asked for a renewal of power that they might continue the same course pursued by them during the last four years. The ministers gave no explanation of their deception, their broken pledges, unfulfilled promises. They had nothing to say about promising to reduce the expenditure several millions a year, and then increasing many millions annually, instead. Nothing about the increased taxation and the increased public debt, all of which they had promised to reduce. When out of power, these same ministers were constantly shouting about reciprocity with the United States, and the despatch with which they would obtain this much desired boon, the Liberals were only entrusted with power. On Friday night, these ministers did not deign to explain why it was they utterly failed in this matter after spending several months in negotiations and the expenditure of about thirty-six thousand dollars in cash. They did not explain why it was they continued to promise and struck a deadly blow at this same tariff when he declared in England the Canadian Government wanted no preference in the British market for what they had conceded to Great Britain. By this one stroke, Sir Wilfrid placed a serious obstacle in the way of securing this incalculable boon to Canada. These ministers may imagine they are doing something smart, when they come before an audience and applaud their own actions and tell their hearers what wonderful things they will accomplish if they should be granted a renewal of power; but they do not fool any-

body by such tactics. The people are wide awake and they will judge the Government by their actions; they will weigh them in the balance, and thus weighed they will assuredly be found wanting.

Mr. Fielding devoted a considerable portion of his speech to the Manitoba School question, and reiterated, again and again, that this question was settled and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had settled it. Well, if it is settled why does he keep harping about it? Was he actuated by a hope of arousing a little prejudice in favor of his friend Sir Louis Davies by such references? Did he hope by this means to be able to obscure the real issues before the people, to divert public attention from the numerous political sins of commission and omission of Sir Louis and his Government? It is surely refreshing to hear Mr. Fielding expressing his pleasure that peace, harmony and unity reign in this Dominion, when it is remembered that, when Premier of Nova Scotia, he ran an election on the question of withdrawing that Province from the Canadian Confederation. In the face of such a record this little secessionist need scarcely expect that his declarations concerning the peace and concord of the Dominion will be taken very seriously.

Mr. Paterson's oratory is of the soporific style, and on Friday night he manifested wonderful powers as a hall emptier.

It was about 11.15 p. m. when Sir Louis Davies rose to speak, by that time a very large portion of the audience had left the rink. The first portion of his remarks he devoted to an attack upon Sir Charles Tupper. He was very bitter against Sir Charles, and perhaps that is not to be wondered at, as the leader of the Opposition had by his exposure of Sir Louis' pseudo statesmanship, placed the latter in a rather sorry light. The balance of Sir Louis' address was taken up with an eulogy of his dear friend Riffin, and an attempted defence of the celebrated Yukon railway deal by which it was sought to turn over to McKenzie and Mann nearly four million acres of gold-bearing land. The Senate prevented this fraud from being perpetrated, and Sir Louis expressed regret that the Senate had done so. He wound up by praising himself for the great things he said he had done. It was then late and Sir Louis evidently did not think he had time to refer to his declaration in the market hall here in 1896, that "it is said by those who know best that economical expenditure will result in the cutting down of three or four millions." Further on in his speech in the Market Hall in 1896 he said: "I think from three to four millions expenditure can be saved." We know the public would like to know why Sir Louis and his Government did not redeem those promises and he should not have let pass the opportunity to explain on Friday night, even although it was somewhat late.

Insincerity and Duplicity.

The insincerity and duplicity of the Grit ministers are exemplified in their speeches on Friday night, must be apparent to the most casual observer. Mr. Fielding had the temerity to state that we had not good government in Canada prior to the elections of 1896, as the stagnation in trade and the trouble over the Manitoba School question showed. The little secessionist was paying a very poor compliment to the intelligence of his hearers when he blamed the Conservatives for the trouble over the Manitoba School question. He knows that the Grit Greenway Government of Manitoba originated the School question, to keep themselves in power in that Province. Mr. Fielding says the question should be settled by the Provincial Government; but the Greenway Government refused to settle it. Then it became a question in Dominion politics, and Mr. Greenway entered into an alliance with Laurier that the question should be used to defeat the Conservative Government at Ottawa, and be made a football to be kicked back and forward between Ottawa and Winnipeg. No one knows more about the villainy practiced by the Grits in this connection than Mr. Fielding; yet he has the temerity to stand up before a public audience and blame the Conservative Government of Canada for bringing about this trouble. He says Laurier has settled the question. All right, if he has. His party originated it, and let them settle it. Mr. Fielding says trade was stagnated in 1896, in consequence of the protective tariff of the Conservatives and became buoyant after the Grits came into power and established a revenue tariff. Here again Mr. Fielding is trifling with the intelligence of his hearers. He knew very well when he made that statement that the rate of duty on farming implements and almost all other articles of importation and manufacture are as high as, and in many instances higher than, in 1896. How then can he attribute buoyancy in trade to reduced duties when there is no reduction? How, for instance, can Mr. Fielding prove that a 20 per cent tariff on farm machinery in 1896 was protective and causing stagnation of trade, and that the same 20 per cent tariff on farm machinery in 1900 is a revenue tariff and produces buoyancy of trade? The same holds good for hundreds upon hundreds of other articles. It will thus be seen that Mr. Fielding was simply

attempting to deceive the people before their very eyes. But, says Mr. Fielding, the one-sided preference given to Great Britain has greatly increased our trade. Let us examine the proofs. The trade and navigation returns show that the percentage of increase in Canada's exports during the past four years was 57.85 per cent. This, let it be remembered, with the benefit of the preference. During the same years, the percentage of increase in the United States exports, without any preference, was 57.99 per cent. Again let us look at the increase of Canada's total exports during the 18 years prior to 1896. The per cent of increase during those years was 52.55 per cent. There was no preference in the total exports of the United States during those same years, was 27.10 per cent. This shows that Canada, under the Conservatives, without any noise about preference to Great Britain, almost doubled her increased trade as compared with the United States. But under Grit rule the United States has not only come up to Canada; but has beaten her. Thus Mr. Fielding's sophistry exploded. Neither Mr. Fielding, Mr. Paterson nor Sir Louis Davies had anything to say about purity of elections, nor the independence of Parliament. Why this omission? All will remember how loudly Grits shouted about "Tory" electoral corruption, before the last election, and with what persistence they declared themselves the party of purity. In face of this, we feel sure the audience would like to hear the Grit ministers on Friday night, explain their position regarding the West Huron and Brockville election scandals. What defence have they to make concerning the manipulation of ballots in these elections in such a way that Conservative majorities were converted into Grit majorities? All will remember how our Grit friends, and especially Sir Louis, prevented a thorough investigation before the committee of privileges and elections. To save exposure and prevent the loss of several supporters in the House Sir Wilfrid appointed a judicial commission to investigate; but that commission has never done anything and was never intended to do anything. These are questions in which the electors are much interested; but they are questions of which the ministers dare not speak. Our space does not permit us today to touch upon the numerous other evidences of ministerial incompetence, corruption and hypocrisy for which the people will hold them to account.

Laurier and Preferential Trade.

We are all quite familiar with the distinct promises made by Laurier during the campaign of 1896 to support the policy of Imperial Preference, and, if given power, to do his utmost to secure it. At London, Ontario, and again at Westmount, near Montreal, he declared his firm adhesion to that policy, and his determination, if successful in the elections, to at once enter into negotiations with the view of securing that great boon. But like all his other promises and professions, these pledges were only made to be broken. In 1897 he attended the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in London. And instead of trying to secure the adoption of such a policy, he did all in his power to prevent its adoption, or even its consideration. In his speech at the opening of the conference of colonial premiers, Mr. Chamberlain thus alluded to the subject: "I note a resolution which appears to have been passed unanimously at a meeting of the premiers in Hobart in which the desire was expressed for closer commercial relations with the empire, and I think it was suggested that a commission of enquiry should be created in order to see in what way practical effect may be given to the aspiration. If that be the case, and if it were thought at the present time you were not prepared to go beyond that enquiry, if it were the wish of the other colonies, and the South African colonies, to join in such an enquiry, Her Majesty's government would be delighted to make arrangements for that purpose, and to accept any suggestions as to the form of reference and the character and constitution and would very gladly take part in it."

That was the invitation, a very cordial one we should say. But, as we all know, the subject was not even considered. Laurier and Reid, the premiers of the two largest colonies refusing to entertain it. And here are some opinions publicly expressed by Laurier, while in England respecting this policy there he had solemnly promised the Canadian people to support: "I claim for the present government of Canada that they have passed a resolution by which the products of Great Britain are admitted on the rate of their tariff, at 12 1/2 per cent, and next year at 25 per cent reduction. This we have done, not asking any compensation. There is a class of our fellow citizens who ask that all such concessions should be made for 'quid pro quo.' The Canadian government has ignored all such sentiments. We have done it because it is not in our intention to disturb in any way the system of free trade which has done so much for England." "Suppose Great Britain did such a thing and abandoned her free trade record she would inevitably curtail the purchasing power of her people. And do you not think we should even consider that? We know that the English people will not interfere with the policy of free trade, and we do not desire them to do so." The explanation is that in the meantime Laurier had passed under the control of Tarie, Bourassa and the English hating section of the people of Quebec. When he spoke, as we have quoted, he knew that he was not speaking the truth, that he was doing the very opposite of what he had promised to do. But he dare not speak or act otherwise, for he had become a mere spokesman for Tarie and the disloyal element of which Tarie is the leader. And therein lies the great danger to this country of the return of Laurier and Tarie to power.—Halifax Herald.

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Last Week's Storm

The storm of Wednesday night last did a terrible amount of damage throughout the Province, and caused considerable loss of life among the Caraqueet fishermen, who were unfortunate enough not to be able to get into harbor. All the shore along the western part of the Island is strewn with the debris of broken boats, masts, etc., and altogether about twelve bodies have been found. This storm is believed to have been the "fall end" of the terrible hurricane which devastated the town of Galveston Texas, and created such havoc in other places along the Atlantic coast. At Sea Cow Pond a schooner without any name came ashore during the night. She was badly broken and there was no sign of life. There were other smaller crafts wrecked all along the coast up to Tignish breakwater. One Caraqueet fisherman which tried to ride out the storm off Kildare was seen to sink at anchor, and shortly afterwards a man's body with his hands still grasping the kit containing probably all that he owned came ashore. The schooner Reality, laden with salt and lumber was wrecked near the lighthouse at Alberton. A large number of boats which were launched preparatory for the oyster fishing season, were driven ashore and badly damaged, on the north side. At Sea Cow Head, Mr. Chas. Campbell's lobster factory was blown down. At Elmside the residence of Mr. L. Hayden took fire and was burned to the ground, with all its contents, the occupants having only time to save themselves. Part of a barn belonging to Mr. James McMillan at Green Mount, Lot 2 was blown down, and strange to say, a cow which was under the building, was found to be unharmed. Mr. J. McIntyre's new store at Fairfield was wrecked and the roof was blown off Mr. D. McIntyre's barn. At Sotris the storm was very severe and three vessels were driven ashore. At Murray Harbor six vessels are also reported high and dry ashore. Mr. Thos. Trainor of North Carleton lost about 600 lobster traps which were piled on the shore. The government bridge at Head St. Peter's Bay was terribly damaged along its full length, and the wharf was partly carried away. A schooner in St. Peter's harbor was so roughly handled by the elements, that all the crew, with the exception of a ten year old boy, decided to attempt to land in a small boat. The boy was lashed to the mast, and the crew left the vessel and reached the shore in safety. They were unable to come to the boys rescue till the next morning. He was still alive when rescued but had lost consciousness. A small fishing schooner which ran ashore at Hog Island in Richmond is a total wreck. She belongs to Chatham, N. B. Reports of other damages are still coming in.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

A special car containing the Duncan Ministerial Troupe was wrecked at Mounds, Tennessee last week and out of sixteen occupants, nine were killed and six seriously injured.

BIG FIRE IN RHODE ISLAND.

A big fire at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, on Wednesday last destroyed the great Rockingham Hotel, Sherry's beautiful Casino, the Hazard block, the Knights of Pythias' hall and a score of smaller buildings. The loss is estimated at about \$350,000, half of which is covered by insurance.

THE HURRICANE IN NEW ENGLAND.

The West India hurricane when it reached the English States did more damage on land than on sea. The country had been parched by a three month drought, and an hour after the storm began a score of fires, started in different parts of the country. The loss is estimated at about \$1,000,000.

THE GALVESTON HORROR.

M. H. McGrath, manager of the Dallas Texas Electric Company, reached Dallas on Thursday, direct from Galveston. He said that the vandalism in Galveston has been horrible. The most rigid enforcement of martial law has not been able to suppress it entirely. Adjutant-General Surrie's men have arrested a hundred or more negroes, forty-three of whom were found with effects taken from dead bodies. These were ordered to be tried by court martial. They were convicted and ordered to be shot. One negro had twenty-three fingers with rings on them in his pocket.

Galveston is beginning slowly to recover from the stunning blow of last week, and though the city appears to be pitifully desolated, the authorities and the commercial interests are setting their forces to work and a start has at last been made toward the resumption of business.

IN CHINA!

A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated Sept. 14th says:—The Russian Government adheres firmly to its proposal to evacuate Peking and continues to cherish the hope that Germany will end by agreeing to it and thus induce Great Britain to follow. It is explained, however, that Russia recognizes the impossibility of the allies leaving Peking unless the Chinese government immediately enters so that there should not be an interval without a government. Russia cannot, therefore, move before the termination of the negotiations now begun for guaranteeing order in Peking by the installation of a government immediately after evacuation. A recent despatch from Tien Tsin says:—The expedition under General Doward against the Boxers threatening the Tien Tsin region reached Tu Liu on the Grand Canal without opposition, and the city was occupied without a shot being fired. Three columns converged there yesterday, after a two days march, and found that the place had already surrendered to one officer and eight Bengal Lancers. General Doward ordered the town burned after it had been thoroughly looted. The villages en route made peace offerings, and in most cases were undisturbed in that region, and the whole country is quiet. When you need medicine you should get the best that money can buy, and experience proves this to be Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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A Slaughter Sale of Men's Summer Underclothing, a Shirt at your own price. Come at once, it will pay you.

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