THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1896.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

SUBSCRIPTION—$1.00 A YEAR,

JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

ON the 31st December the loans to Provincial Governments by the banks at which our local Government deals amounted to: Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island, $78,446.00; Merchants' Bank of Halifax, $26,873.00; total, $105,319.00.

THE estimates for the next fiscal year were presented to the Dominion Parliament on Monday night. They show a net decrease of $170,241. The militia estimates have been increased by $411,000, and the city and rural corps are to be dfilled.

THE Grits who have been explaining how very old and remarkably feeble Sir Charles Tupper is, are sending an uncommonly large body of healthy men to fight him in Cape Breton. They would hardly get together a stronger force if they thought Sir Charles capable of effective resistance.—St. John Sun.

REFERRING to the result of the Manitoba election the Montreal Gazette says: "It would be interesting to see Mr. Laurier engaged in the task of smiling away the majority of twenty-nine or thirty, and getting it to accept the minority's ideas. It would be a weary smile his countenance would wear before the task was done."

THE official statement for December, published in the Canada Gazette, shows that, in the one month of December, the exports of Canada, exclusive of coin and bullion, rose from $6,739,123 to $8,932,934 an increase of $2,193,811, of which no less than $2,108,892 was in goods the produce of Canada. Canadian trade is not, evidently, in a very bad way.

THE Chicago Times publishes a fine portrait of Mr. Laurier, whom it describes as the probable Premier of Canada." The flattering sketch of his life, which accompanies the picture, closes with these words: "One thing about him will make him dear perhaps some day to Americans. He is an ardent annexationist." Mr. Laurier will get the solid Chicago vote.

WHILE Mr. Laurier manages successfully to keep on the fence on the Manitoba School question, there are questions concerning which he has put himself on record. On November 17, 1891 he made a speech in Boston, in the course of which he expressed himself as follows according to the Boston Herald's report: "The speaker here discussed at some length the project of imperial federation with England—a project which he rejected as impolitic, on the ground that it would make Canada take a part in all the wars which Great Britain must have to wage in every part of the world. (Applause.) He also spoke of the proposal known as the Imperial Trade League—a league between England and her possessions whereby they would trade among themselves, to the exclusion of the rest of the world. This plan he described as absolutely absurd, urging that profit, and not allegiance, was the true basis of trade."

THE Canadian Gazette, London, after referring to the fact that, during the Transvaal crisis, owing to the fact that the cable via the east coast of Africa was broken, it was with great difficulty, and after nearly two days' delay that even the British government could get news, continues thus: "What is the remedy? The empire must have its own cables—all British cables. The Pacific cable from Canada to Australia, touching upon none but British soil, will, we may expect, be an accomplished fact very shortly. Australasia will then be safe from the telegraphic isolation of which she now stands in grave peril by reason of her dependence upon a cable open at point after point to the risk of foreign meddling. To add a spur line from Australia to the Cape via St. Paul must be the next step, that South Africa may be alike inviolate. We look to Mr. Chamberlain and South African statesmen to see that this moral of the Transvaal crisis is not forgotten."

THIS, in a few words, is what is said of Sir Charles Tupper's address in Montreal on the 20th inst.: "Never perhaps since Joseph Howe's great oration in Detroit, 36 years ago, has a body of mercantile men listened to so powerful an address as that delivered before 1,000 merchants today by Sir Charles Tupper, whose eloquence and vigor was a surprise to all who heard him. Preferential trade between Great Britain and her colonies was Sir Charles Tupper's theme, and he treated it in a masterly manner. He showed that the policy was making great headway in England, and there could be little doubt that if the coming congress in June adopted a policy of a 10 per cent preferential tariff, it would cause a deep impression on the home authorities, and be accepted before long by the British people. But it was when the Secretary of State referred to Canada's loyalty to the empire that the enthusiasm was at its highest. When the policy is adopted the United States will then know that we have cast in our lot with the motherland, and that we are prepared to do and die in defence of the British flag."

DURING Mr. Kenny's speech in the House of Commons, on the 17th., he referred to the famous speech made in Boston, by Sir Richard Cartwright, a short time before the general elections in 1891. After stating that the Grit policy would create a new tier of northern States, Sir Richard said: "You are the natural shipping port, especially in winter, for very large sections of our territory. You lie within very easy distance of our chief cities and of the most populous portions of our Dominion. Given free trade with Canada and you rise at one stride from the position in some respects of a frontier city, with no great extent of trade territory secured to you, to that of a central entrepot, with the practical monopoly of a great region behind you, whose commerce no man can take away from you." Referring to this the St. John Sun says: The business carried on to-day at Sand Point is a part of what Sir Richard promised to Boston as part of the great policy. It was at this same meeting that Sir Richard listened without protest while the chairman said: "Our Liberal friends, Fielding and Longley of Nova Scotia, Davies of Prince Edward Island, Mercier and Laurier of Quebec, Cartwright of Ontario and a host beside look to us, the people of the United States, for the sign by which they shall conquer." He added: "The whole region of Canada will, when this commercial union is established, become as if she were so many vast territories added to our domain."

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart, reached Cape Breton on Wednesday last. At all the principal towns along the line of railway, he was received with the wildest enthusiasm. Addresses were presented to him and he delivered eloquent and patriotic speeches. At Sydney, on Thursday, he was unanimously and enthusiastically nominated by the Liberal Conservatives, as the Candidate for the County. When the nomination was tendered him, he made a speech of an hour and a half which roused his audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. His wonderful vigor and fire surprised everyone who heard him. On the Manitoba School question he planted himself squarely upon the Government policy, and spoke eloquently and emphatically in favor of remedial legislation. On Friday he addressed an audience of over three thousand at Glace Bay. Sir Charles is Canada's grand old man, and the enthusiastic manner in which the people are rallying round him show that Canadians are capable of appreciating a man of such wonderful ability and patriotism. No one estimates the extraordinary ability of Sir Charles, more highly than his opponents, as the following expression of their bitter opposition shows: "We will not only give the old man the fight of his life," they say, "but will make it a fight for his life. Everything is fair in war, and it is the best tactics to kill off your enemy as quickly as possible. Tupper is the foe much dreaded by the Liberal party today, and we must hound him out of the arena as we hounded Joe Howe out of it." This is certainly a candid declaration of the principles by which the Grits are actuated in their conduct towards Sir Charles; but we are strongly inclined to the belief that the "hounding" will not materialize. The grand old man will be triumphantly elected, in spite of the wicked machinations of his political opponents.

ADVICES from Memaroncock, N. Y., say that an autopsy recently held on the body of Miss Mary E. Hillis, school teacher, found dead in her home, revealed the fact that death was caused by starvation. While Miss Hillis was in the house starving to death, two letters containing money, sent to her by her brother in New York, were awaiting her in the post office.

THE four-year old daughter of Gilbert Smith, of Swan Creek, Sunbury County, N. B., met a horrible death a few days ago. While playing near an open fireplace her clothes caught fire and her screams attracted her mother to the scene, but before the flames were extinguished the child was horribly burned, resulting in her death a short time afterwards.

ON Saturday last in Montreal Dairy Commissioner Robertson disposed of the last season's output of cheese made in P. E. Island. The purchasers were Hodgson Brothers, of Montreal, and the total quantity sold was 23,000 boxes. The prices realized were good and the result will be to give the farmers of P. E. Island a profit of $20,000 more on their season's work. In disposing of the cheese Mr. Robertson stipulated that half the profit obtained in the English market shall go to the P. E. Island farmers.

Dominion Parliament.

(Condensed from Halifax Herald's report.)

The debate on the address was resumed on the 20th., by Masson, of North Grey. Dealing with the Manitoba school question, he said the Greenway government missed their chance to settle this question after the judgment of the privy council was given. He proceeded to show the inconsistent position in which Laurier and his party stood on this matter. In Manitoba his organ insisted that Laurier was not in favour of seperate schools, while in Quebec it was said he had given a solemn promise to restore them. Referring to the outcry raised by the grits against Sir Charles Tupper being taken into the cabinet, Masson declared that the grits blamed Sir Charles because he had too much faith in his country, its resources and its future. They called him a false prophet. Sir Charles prophesied that the C. P. R. would be built in ten years. He prophesied that the completion of the C. P. R. would build up an Indian trade This has already been brought about. (Cheers.) Mr. Casey continued after six o'clock. He contended that the present session was called for a special purpose and that it would not be right for the government to consider the estimates for the incoming year or proceed with any other business. Mr. McMillan, of Huron, followed. The adjournment of the debate was moved by Hon. David Mills and the house rose at 9.45 p. m.

At the opening of the house on the 21st., Foster and Laurier paid touching tributes to the late John Bryson, M. P., whose sterling qualities and genial disposition made him popular with both sides, and by whom his untimely demise is gratefully deplored. Mills (Bothwell) continued the debate on the address. He complained that during the speeches of Casey and McMillan last evening only one minister was present in the chamber. He condemmed Kenny for his attack on Cartwright. Continuing, Mills devoted himself for some time to refuting the contention of Powell, member for Westmoreland, who had argued that provincial legislatures were to a certain extent under the authority of the Dominion. Mills argued that ours was a federal union, and endeavored to show that the creation of the Dominion in no way destroyed the autonomy of the provinces which then existed and had their seperate parliaments, etc. He quoted several decisions to show that within the scope given them, the provinces remained, after union, possessed of the same powers which they had before union. Proceeding, Mr. Mills took the government to task for their action with respect to commuting the sentence of Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, He held that it was the duty of the government to decide upon questions of capital punishment and that according to a widely circulated statement the government shirked their responsibility in this case and sent the papers to the governor-general without any recommendation. Daly justified Kenny's speech of the other evening. He said Cartwright brought the castigation upon himself by his stigmatization of Nova Scotia as the dry nurse of boodlers. Taking up the question of remedial legislation, he was satisfied the issue in the recent Manitoba election was not the school question. Greenway had got a snap verdict by the use of partisan registrars and the manipulation of the voters lists. Hon. Mr. Daly continued after recess. He censured the grits for charging the government with harshness in connection with its action on the school question and contended that Greenway's whole purpose had been to make the question a political one. He held Greenway was determined not to do anything to bring about an amicable settlement, pointing out that he ignored alike the petition of Catholics addressed to him and the judgment of the privy council. With regard to Laurier's contention that the Dominion government should have approached Manitoba with "sunny words of patriotism," he pointed out that in July, 1894, months before the judgment of the privy council and the issuing of the remedial order, the Dominion government passed an order-in-council urging Manitoba in conciliatory terms to take the school question into consideration and remove if possible the grievances of the Catholic minority. Mr. Forbes spoke for over an hour on the trade question. He denied that Sir Richard Cartwright had cast any slight upon the people of Nova Scotia last week, his references being solely to Sir Charles Tupper. The charges, he claimed, were backed up by facts that Cartwright produced. Mr. Northrop, the prospective Solicitor-General, delivered an able speech, principally on the school question. He quoted a speech of Laurier's in 1891 to the effect that if the privy council gave a decision, which it subsequently did, the parliament of Canada would have no alternative but to interfere. He appealed to both sides to endeavor to settle this question, which threatened the very existence of the confederacy, in a peaceable manner. Mr. McDonald (Huron) moved the adjournment of the debate and the house adjourned at 11 p. m.

At the opening of the House on the 22nd. M. C. Cameron, the new-old member for West Huron, was introduced to the Speaker by Cartwright and McMullin, and took his seat amid opposition cheers. Mr. Jeannotte introduced a bill to amend the bank act and to prohibit bank directors from borrowing more from the bank than the amount of shares they hold. Mr. McDonald (Huron) resumed the debate on the address. Sir James Grant followed. He commended the proposed fast Atlantic service and welcomed the accession of Sir Charles Tupper into the cabinet. He referred to the Secretary of State as the man whose power and ability were recognized, not only in England and Canada, but throughout the civilized world. He prophesied the government's policy and action would receive the endorsation of the Dominion at the next elections. Mr. McShane, the new member for Montreal Centre, took Mr. Foster to task for what he termed the insulting references made to him and his constituency the other day. Then he turned attention to Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Ouimet, and chaffed them on their inability to secure votes. After recess L. H. Davies continued the debate. He devoted considerable time to endeavouring to force Mr. Foster to apologize to Mr. McShane for the strictures of which McShane complained in the afternoon. Mr. Foster denied that he made any charge against McShane, but that he simply referred to McShane's record in the courts and to the vigorous opposition offered that gentleman by the staunchest grit organ of Montreal, the Witness. Davies insisted there should be an apology, but Foster refused to make one. Proceeding Mr. Davies took up the question of arming the militia, and said the Grits would agree to the expenditure of the requisite amount of money if the government brought down a proper scheme. He dilated on the loyalty of Canadians, and said if the recent war scare dissipated the idea of Americans that Canadians were not thoroughly British in sentiment, it would not have been in vain. Referring to the school question he said the establishment of free schools in the Maritime Provinces twenty or thirty years ago was an object lesson that should not be lost sight of. At the time there was a vigorous agitation for disallowance but it failed, and to-day he held that all admired the way in which the question had been worked out by these provinces. He wished that the house, when considering the Manitoba school question, would show as much common sense and shrewdness as it did in the case of the Maritime Provinces. Davies contended that the Manitoba school question had not been properly investigated when before the Canadian Privy Council, instancing the case of affidavits produced by complainant, which were withdrawn rather than wait till the Manitoba government had produced its evidence in rebuttal. He contended that, therefore the Government should appoint a commission of enquiry before enacting remedial legislation, and that in any case the Government should not act till they had a mandate from the people on that subject. (Opposition cheers.) Sir Hibbert Tupper, on continuing the debate, took up the question of re-arming the militia. He declared that there was no doubt where their sympathies were, despite the fact that the loyalty of the Grits was brought into question in the election of 1891. He considered that they were true to the Mother Country. However he held that the Grit agitation for commercial union, or continental free trade, justified the suspicion that was thrown on their loyalty. (Hear, hear.) Even Mr. Blake pointed out in 1891 the dangerous grounds Grits were standing on. Sir Hibbert censured Laurier in this connection, quoting from a speech the Leader of the Opposition delivered at St. Thomas when the fishery question was at a critical stage, in which he declared the Canadian government had been continually acting offensively toward the United States. He also quoted from Laurier's Boston speech, in which that gentleman reproached England and Canada for their alleged unfriendly attitude toward the United States during the civil war. Joe Howe, in his famous speech, proved that Canada showed a friendly spirit towards the north during the war, and then asked if such speeches as those made by the Leader of the Opposition were likely to prove a friendly feeling between United States people and Canadians. He declared that Mowatt attended the Grit convention of 1893 to stamp out the obnoxious doctrine of commercial union and its attendant evils, and that since the convention practically nothing has been heard of it. Proceeding Sir Charles took up Cartwright's recent attack on Nova Scotia. He said he would not insult the pride of Nova Scotia, by stooping to defend it. Referring to the school question he quoted Sir John Thompson's speech delivered in Toronto, in 1893, in which the late premier declared that the government would be guided solely by the opinion of the highest judicial authority, and that whatever this opinion might be it would be carried out. This policy, he contended, had been followed ever since. He pointed out that Laurier in 1893 said if the government, after referring the the question to the courts, did not pursue a course in accordance with the decision of the courts than a powerful and justifiable agitation would arise. Why, then, did he now oppose the carrying out of the decision of the judicial committee? (Hear, hear.) Adverting to Davies' argument in favor a commission he pointed out the successive steps afforded by the Dominion privy council to the Manitoba Government to explain their position. In 1893 Laurier said the only question to be settled was, whether or not Manitoba schools were protestant schools. Surely a commission was not needed to settle that point. At Victoria in September, 1894, he said the question to be considered was whether the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba were forced to send children to Protestant schools. Did Davis want a commission to investigate that fact? In 1895, however, Laurier shifted his ground, and to strengthen grit contention in favor of a commission, he claimed there were many more things to investigate. If this school question were not settled on the lines of justice and fair play towards the minority in Manitoba, it would create a bad feeling both at home and abroad. (Hear hear). He believed when the government brought down its measure it would be found to be one which even grits would be compelled to support. Mr. O'Brien moved the adjournment of the debate and the house adjourned at 11.40.

Flags were flying at half-mast on parliament building on the 23rd out of res

Civic Election

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the fifty-first year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, Chap. 12, intituled: "The City of Charlottetown Incorporation Act," and of the Act amending the same, 55 Vic., Cap; 10., intituled "An Act to amend the City of Charlottetown Incorporation Act."

I do hereby give Public Notice that an election for a Mayor for the said City, and for one person to serve as a Common Councilman in the City Council for each of Wards Numbers 1, 2 and 3 of said City, and of two persons to serve as Common Councilmen in the said Council for Ward No. 4 of said City, and of three persons to serve as Common Councilmen in the said Council for Ward No. 5 in said City, being in all a Mayor and Eight Common Councilmen, representing the City as follows:—

For Ward Number One...One Councillor,
" " " Two...One Councillor,
" " " Three...One Councillor,
" " " Four...Two Councillors,
" " " Five...Three Councillors

—WILL BE HELD ON—

Wednesday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1896,

At the several places, that is to say:

In Ward 1, at or near the office of Mr. John McEachern, Queen Street.

In Ward 2, at or near the house of Thos. Connolly, opposite Mr. R. Heartz's warehouse, Sydney Street, between Great George and Prince Streets.

In Ward 3, at or near the Market House.

In ward 4, at or near the new City Hall, corner of Kent and Queen Streets.

In Ward 5, at or near the carriage shop of Philip Large & Son, on Great George St.

And at the said Election the Poll will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of land formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground.

Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester St.

Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton Street and North of Richmond Street.

Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street and north of Grafton St.

Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town.

NOMINATION DAY.

WEDNESDAY, February 5th, A. D. 1896, from the time of Twelve at noon until the hour of Four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

For qualification of Electors see above Act 51 Victoria, Cap 12, sections 24 to 29

(L. S.)

H. M. DAVISON,
City Clerk.

W. E. DAWSON,
Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.

City Clerk's Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 22, 1896.

Jan. 29,—21.

ELECTION
—OF A—
WATER COMMISSIONER.

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the 59th year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled: "Charlottetown Water Works Act, 1887." I do hereby give Public Notice that an

Election for a Water Commissioner for the City of Charlottetown,

in the place of the Hon. D. Laird, retired, will be held on

WEDNESDAY,

the 12th day of February, A. D. 1896,

at the several places, that is to say:

In Ward No. 1, at or near the office of Mr. John McEachern, Queen Street.

In Ward No. 2, at or near the house of Thomas Connolly, opposite Mr. R. Heartz's warehouse, Sydney Street, between Great George and Prince Streets.

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For qualification of Electors, see Act 50, Victoria, intituled "Charlottetown Water Works Act, 1887," also 51 Victoria, Cap. 12, sec. 24 to 29.

(L. S.)

H. M. DAVISON,
City Clerk.

W. E. DAWSON,
Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.

Mayor's Office, Ch'town, Jan. 22, 1896.

Jan. 29,—21.

Ladies', Gents, Girls, Boys,

COME AND SEE,

If you can't see come and get a pair of our

SPECTACLES or EYEGLASSES

And you will see our fine assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, etc.

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THE

HERALD

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Bigger Bundles —FOR— LESS MONEY THAN EVER, So bring along your sleighs. STANLEY BROS

Another ruthless cut in prices, $6.00 Ladies' Jackets For $3.00 STANLEY BROS.

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NO FUN LOSING MONEY. We offer these Ladies Garments without a smile. Ladies' All-Wool Heavy ULSTERS $10.00 For $5.00 STANLEY BROS.

$.600 Heavy winter weight Ladies' Ulsters For $3.00 STANLEY BROS.

BIG SALE OF DRESS GOODS REMNANTS NOW ON. STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK.

Married Here.

When we opened this new store a few days ago, the event was celebrated by quite an ostentatious wedding, the contracting parties being PRICE and BEAUTY, who have decided to make their future home at our New Furniture Store.

Price combined with beauty is the prevailing feature of our **Furniture**.

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We want to sell you your Furniture. We don't disguise the fact that we are extremely anxious to do so. We believe we will. We have solved the problem of how to save your money when buying Furniture. This solution directly benefits you—touches your pocket—a very tender spot these hard times.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. Who sell at Selling Prices

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And chalk's as good as milk;
When thirty inches make a yard,
And cotton equals silk;
When fourteen ounces make a pound,
And that you'll not allow,
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As Bruce's suits are now.

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