

THE HERALD

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HIGHWAY robbery is becoming so prevalent in this city that people will begin to think it is not very safe to venture out after dark. Within a couple of weeks we have had three breaches of the law in this direction, and up to the present no one has been arrested for these crimes. The last crime of this kind was perpetrated on Monday evening between five and six o'clock when a young woman was assaulted on Pownall street near St. Joseph's Convent, knocked down, beaten, her purse containing \$20 stolen from her, and left insensible on the sidewalk. The perpetrators of this dastardly deed were two men who made their escape and have not been captured. The streets were in utter darkness, the electric lights not yet having been lit, and no policeman was on his beat within hailing distance—they never are. We are certainly in need of better lighting and more police protection. These are first requisites if we are to have any hope of escaping the assaults of the highwayman. Is anything to be done towards remedying these evils?

Looks Like Elections.

Monday's advices from Ottawa inform us that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had returned to the capital after having conferred with his friends in Quebec, and that everything pointed to an immediate dissolution of Parliament and an election. The question of an early general Dominion election has been in the air for some time. At one time we have heard an election would be held before another session of Parliament; next we have been told another session would be held before an appeal would be made to the people. Thus have matters gone on. The probabilities are, however, that the Government had not decided anything positive about the election until they had felt the pulse of the electorate and sounded public opinion on the principal questions at issue; and if the rumor turns out to be true about the elections coming immediately it must be because the Leader of the Government and his colleagues have discovered that they are rapidly losing public confidence and that if they hope to save themselves they must appeal to the electorate at once. Otherwise why should an election be precipitated so long before the expiry of Parliament by efflux of time? It is quite possible the members of the Government have fully appreciated the fact that their misdeeds and maladministration have found them out and knowing full well the more time the electorate have to consider these facts the less hope will there be for them to obtain a renewal of power. Possibly the Government have come to the conclusion that their one hope of success lies in chancing a snap verdict before the people fully awake to the enormity of their political crimes. This should not save them, and will not save them if the people only go into the fight in earnest. To be successful the opposition should be well organized all along the line. This applies to our own Province, as much as to any part of the Dominion. The Opposition Leader is a man of preeminent ability, in whom the people have confidence, and the political sins of the Government are everywhere in evidence. With such a cause and such a Leader we cannot fail to win if we are true to ourselves and to our country's best interests.

Sir Wilfrid is Losing Prestige

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is evidently losing his hold on the people of Canada. His name no longer carries with it the charm of 1896. At that time Mr. Laurier was better known as a man who refused to commit himself one way or another. He preached free trade in the open and arranged a secret treaty with the manufacturers to maintain high duties. He overcame other difficulties by refusing to announce his policy in regard to any of them. But Sir Wilfrid was then in Opposition. Since he assumed the reins of government the situation has changed and he has found it necessary to shoulder certain responsibilities. How well he has

succeeded the country knows. Failure has attended his efforts to solve the transportation question, establish a fast Atlantic line, secure reciprocity with the United States, safeguard Canadian interests in the Alaskan Boundary dispute, obtain a mutual preference from Great Britain or give Canada free trade. In every way the Prime Minister has been disappointing. Within a year he has lost his two ablest lieutenants, Messrs. Blair and Tarte. His Grand Trunk Pacific speech will go down as a parody of what should have been the effort of his life, clean cut and businesslike. Instead, it abounded in nothings, which opened the eyes of the people to the lack of administrative capacity on the part of Sir Wilfrid. Times have changed sadly for the man of "sunny ways," and at last the country is awakening to the necessity for more material qualities in its Prime Minister.

Our Ottawa Letter.

LAURIER'S ELUNDER WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

The treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which led up to the appointment of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, was the first compact entered into by those two high contracting parties for a settlement of disputes affecting Canada, without a saving clause which necessitated the concurrence of the legislative bodies interested, before the finding of the tribunal became law. Away back in 1851, when Lord Elgin was the central figure of political tumult, the British government insisted upon the rights of the British North American colonies to reject the provisions of the Reciprocity treaty, which was finally sanctioned June 5th, 1854, and which related to fisheries, commerce and navigation. Article 5 of that agreement was as follows:

"The present treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and by the Provincial Parliaments of those British North American colonies which are affected by this treaty on the one hand and by the Congress of the United States on the other."

Again in the treaty of Washington signed on May 8th, 1871, and agreed to by all parties a little over a year later, the same safeguard was thrown about the privileges of the North American colonies. Even the little Province of Prince Edward Island, which had not then entered Confederation, was allowed to pronounce on the finding of the Washington Commission. Article 33 of the treaty provided:

"The foregoing articles, XVIII to XXV inclusive and article XXX, of this treaty, shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the said articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation, etc."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, therefore, in accepting the Alaskan Boundary Commission without insisting upon terms similar to those imposed by the treaties of 1854 and 1872, violated all precedents in the history of Canada subsequent to responsible government. He made it impossible for Canada to assert herself with effect, and practically gave away our whole case. By this single blunder the government showed an utter lack of ability in handling great questions, and added another to their already long list of costly mistakes.

MR. BORDEN'S GROWING POPULARITY.

Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, has everywhere experienced a profound appreciation of the splendid services he and his strong following rendered the country during the long and fatiguing session recently brought to a close. At every point on his way home, the leader of the Opposition was received with enthusiasm. Montreal tendered him one of the greatest receptions ever accorded a leader in that city. In his native province Mr. Borden was called upon to speak to enthusiastic assemblies, and the rounds of applause which greeted him show how rapidly he has won his way into the hearts of those who believe in a wise policy of Canada for the Canadians. The Opposition leader's

success has been entirely due to the broad view he has taken in all important questions affecting the national life of Canada. Not only the people of Nova Scotia recognize these splendid traits in his character, but from the west comes a message conveyed by Hon. R. P. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, who declares that Mr. Borden is looked upon by the electors of the great wheat growing province of the Dominion as a man to whom Canadians can look for future guidance with every confidence. Mr. Borden is no longer the "member for Halifax," but a statesman of whom the Conservative party and the people of Canada feel proud. That he deserves such recognition is amply shown by his career during the record session of a Canadian Parliament.

A MOST DISGRACEFUL APPOINTMENT.

The Dominion government has become sponsor for another of the Ontario election celebrities. It will be remembered that after the provincial general election in Ontario, Mr. Donald Sutherland, the Conservative member for South Oxford, was offered a bribe to support the Ross government. The offer was indignantly rejected and then the Liberal machine attempted to unseat Mr. Sutherland. The case was conducted for the Ross government by a Mr. Jackson, who, in order to secure evidence to prove his charges, engaged convicts from the Central Prison to swear away Mr. Sutherland's character. Several of these scoundrels after giving evidence admitted in court that they had committed perjury. Mr. Justice Street commenting on Jackson's conduct at Woodstock, on October 21st, 1902, said "Mr. Jackson, of Ingersoll, has associated with men of the lowest possible character. It is evident he must have desired evidence to have been made to procure the proving of charges in the petition. There is no doubt of it. I have seen nothing like it in court in my life."

Such wholesale condemnation, instead of relegating Jackson to a back seat, has proved such a splendid recommendation for him that he has been appointed Canadian agent at Leeds. This associate of "men of the lowest possible character" will be commissioned from time to time to transact important business for this country. Like Preston, he has been rewarded for his offences against the sanctity of the ballot. His nomination for a position of trust stands as an everlasting disgrace to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his confederates.

THE G. L. F. IN ITS TRUE LIGHT.

The State of New York, by an overwhelming majority, has decided to spend \$100,000,000 in increasing the capacity of the Erie canal, in order to prevent competition from the Canadian waterways making greater inroads on the traffic of New York. The decision has been reached only after transportation experts of world wide repute have pronounced on its practicability. The Americans recognize that their railways—the best in the world—cannot meet the aggressive opposition offered by the magnificent waterways of Canada, and are prepared to assume immense liabilities to prevent the grain trade from passing to this side of the border. It will be observed, however, that they have not acted with that hydraulic haste which characterized the action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the matter of the Grand Trunk Pacific deal. Where is the report of the Transportation Commission promised in the speech from the Throne, at the opening of Parliament nine months ago? Either the people of New York are wrong, or the Canadian government in pledging themselves to an expenditure of \$120,000,000 to equip a system of railways, found worthless in New York State, a settled community with ample local traffic, has made a stupendous blunder. New York has had the advice of competent engineers. Sir Wilfrid Laurier chose to be counselled by a number of men who wish to get a railway for nothing. If Canadians have ever doubted the absolute absurdity of the Grand Trunk Pacific deal, the decision of the electors of New York State against railways and in favor of waterways should be all satisfying as to the costly plunge Canada is about to make. The electors of this country should follow the example of the New York voters, and hurl from power the incapables, responsible for the worthless Grand Trunk Pacific job.

WHY LIBERALS FAVOR CORRUPTION.

During the last session, Mr. John Charlton introduced a bill to provide more stringent penalties against election crimes. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. W. S. Fielding and other cabinet ministers expressed sympathy with the measure, which was referred to a special committee named by the government. When the bill came back to the Commons, a surprise was in store for the members of that body. The ministers who had been such ardent supporters of the legislation either absented themselves from the House, or offered strong objection to its provisions. This highly inconsistent course was dumbfounding at the time, but in the light of subsequent events, it is easily to understand. Since then, Hon. Sydney Fisher personally conducted a bye-election campaign in his own constituency of Brome, which resulted

in the return of Mr. J. C. McCorkill to a seat in the Quebec legislature. The little affair is estimated to have cost Mr. Fisher \$25,000 in cold cash. Even with that immense outlay the Liberal majority was almost cut in two, after a campaign lasting only a week. Now suppose that when Mr. Fisher faces the electors himself in a general election, the Dominion Election Act made it impossible for him to spend his thousands, what would his chances be? With his census record about his neck he will have hard work to hold his seat. Other ministers are in the same plight, and it was therefore necessary in their own interests that the penalties against bribery should not be increased. That, in a nutshell, is the explanation of the Liberals' strong stand in favor of the election criminal, who, during the past six years, has served the party well.

HARD ON SIR WILFRID.

The Huntington Gleaner, for years a strong Liberal organ, commenting on the extravagance of the Laurier government, which voted away \$250,000,000 of the people's money in eight months, says:

"The man who has some property asks himself, 'if this extravagant goes on, will Canada remain a country for the workingman? Should taxes be doubled, will the farmer be able to make ends meet, is this not a time to consider whether it would not be good for the electors to elect a man who will electing a parliament, a majority of whose members would be pledged to kill the Grand Trunk Pacific project and put an end to bonuses and subsidies? There is a president for such a course. When Mercier brought this province to the verge of bankruptcy, electors, who cared more for economy than party lines, failed to accomplish his downfall. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is just as reckless in financial matters as Mercier was, just as impulsive and as easily hoodwinked by designing men, and his fate will be that of Mercier's—he will fall by the vote of an electorate who are determined they shall not be plundered."

LIBERALS CONTINUE TO ANGER MOTHERLAND.

The Liberal organs, led by the Toronto Globe, were strongly in favor of Canadian independence a few days ago, in consequence of the decision of the Alaskan Boundary Commission. Mr. A. E. Aylesworth, however, by the common sense view he expressed at a

banquet given in his honor at Toronto, has completely non-placed the infamously Grit sheets. He appealed to Canadians to consider the question calmly and dispassionately and paid such a high tribute to the Motherland, that it is not to be wondered at that some of those who endeavored to create a feeling against Great Britain are now endeavoring to explain away Mr. Aylesworth's patriotism. The Globe declares his defence of British institutions to have been disappointing. Sir William Mellock's personal organ, the Toronto Star, holds the same view. Mr. Aylesworth made nothing but a formal speech, which did not express the true feelings of Canadians against the Motherland. Hon. Sydney Fisher's heavily subsidized mouthpiece, the Montreal Herald asserts that Mr. Aylesworth would have found it "easy to produce a demonstration that might make for 'bad blood.'" None of the ministerial organs seem willing to accept the remarks of the Canadian Commissioner in the same spirit in which they were uttered. Fisher, it is to be regretted, is not a man who is at all responsible for the sacrifice of Canadian territory.

MARRIED

At St. Dunstan's Cathedral, on the morning of the 16th inst., by Rev. Dr. Morrison, David McLeod, to Maria McLeod, daughter of Hugh McKeisnie of this City.

DIED

At his residence, Shafar Street, Lowell, Mass., on the 8th inst., Peter Doyle, formerly of this city, youngest son of the late Peter Doyle of Fort Augustus, and brother of Mr. James Doyle of Water Street. Aged forty years. R. I. P.
On Sunday Nov. 8th, at Cardigan Road, Mrs. Patrick Morrison. May her soul rest in peace.
On Nov. 13th, at her son's residence, Sydney Street, Charlottetown, Mrs. Michael King aged 87. R. I. P.
At Stellarton, N. S., Nov. 10th, Agnes Doyle, aged 20 years, daughter of Mr. Robert Doyle formerly of Charlottetown.
At Cove Head, on Nov. 14th, Thomas Carroll, aged 71 years. R. I. P.
In Charlottetown on Saturday evening, 14th inst., Mrs. James Egan, aged 78. May her soul rest in peace.
In this city on Saturday night, Michael Clinton, aged 66 years. May his soul rest in peace.
In this city on Monday Nov. 16th, 1903 Helen Gertrude, daughter of John Carroll aged 28 years. May her soul rest in peace.
At Summerside on the 14th inst., Hon. James Mulhearn aged 57 years.

To Our Subscribers.

We should be exceedingly obliged to all subscribers, who have not yet paid their subscriptions for 1903, if they would do so with as little delay as possible. The rule is to pay in advance; but the year is now almost at an end and still quite a number have not paid. It is quite unnecessary for us to remind them that we need the money to meet our obligations and provide paper and other necessary supplies for the winter. These are facts of which they are well aware. We shall be extremely thankful if our friends will assist us in this matter. Please don't delay.



Nicest Goods You Ever Saw. CONROY, THE SHOE MAN, Pownall Street and Sunnyside, Charlottetown.

We'll Sell You A SUIT FOR \$10.00! A PERFECT FIT. This suit will interest you, as it is a value that is seldom offered. You have heard of W. R. Johnson's Clothing. This is one of their blue black clay worsteds, and it's true blue too, not of the kind that turns green after you have worn it a few times. The tailoring of this suit are of the same high class that characterizes all of our Tailor-Made Suits. Coats single or double breasted styles. Lots of other good suits that are like values. An immense stock of Boy's Clothing to choose from. There's a style for everyone's fancy, and a price for every purse. PROWSE BROS., The Wonderful Cheap Men.

GREAT Clearance Sale OF CLOTHING



After giving the matter our serious consideration we decided to place on the market here a Superior Brand of Clothing that would meet all the requirements of the trade. With this end in view we selected Perfection Brand made by H. Kellert & Sons, Montreal. This celebrated firm make All kinds of Medium and High Class Clothing for both men and boys. We could have secured clothing that would give a larger profit, but we prefer smaller profits and satisfied customers.

Men of P. E. Island We want your trade—we'll appreciate it and will do our best to make it mutually profitable. The men of P. E. Island are too intelligent to pay much heed to fairy tales about large and extraordinary buying, etc. Who buys the largest does not concern the customer—but WHO SELLS THE CHEAPEST does. Now we claim to buy as cheap—the fact is we have actually bought our stock cheaper than any other house doing business here. We purchased THE CLOTHING STOCK Of the late firm away below cost, AND WE ARE NOW OFFERING THEM AT TREMENDOUS DISCOUNTS. This is no antiquated shop worn stock, but practically all bought during the past year by the old firm. But as we don't intend to handle so many brands in the future we have decided to throw this Magnificent Stock on the Market At Sweeping Reductions To Clear Them Out. Commencing To-morrow Morning And continuing until further notice we will give a Discount of 33 1-3 Per cent off all Clothing in stock, excepting "Perfection Brand," comprising in part the following: 25 Men's Tweed Suits worth \$500 for \$3.67 25 Men's Tweed Suits worth 6.00 for 4.00 25 Men's Heavy Tweed Suits worth 7.50 for 5.00 25 Men's Heavy Tweed Suits worth 7.75 for 5.17 25 Men's Canadian Tweed Suits worth 7.80 for 5.20 25 Men's Fancy Worsteds Suits worth 10.75 for 7.17 25 Men's Fancy Worsteds Suits worth 15.00 for 10.00 25 Men's Worsteds Spits worth 11.00 for 7.34 25 Men's Scotch Tweed Suits worth 11.00 for 7.34 25 Men's Scotch Tweed Suits worth 13.25 for 9.84 25 Men's Dark Canadian Suits worth 12.00 for 8.00 25 Men's Heavy Overcoats from 5.75 for 16.00 Boy's Raglans 5.00 to 10.00 Boy's Ulsters 2.90 to 7.00 Boy's Reefers 1.90 to 7.75 You will do well to call early while your size is here, as there is bound to be a rush SENTNER, TRAINOR & CO. The Store that saves you money.