

THE HERALD

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JAMES MCISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

Subscribers Attention!

We beg to call the attention of our subscribers to a matter of much importance to them, and especially to ourselves. Heretofore it has been the custom to allow the subscriptions to run to the end of the calendar year and then to attempt to collect them in a short time. This manner of doing business has been most unsatisfactory and in its results has been almost disastrous to us. It is simply impossible to collect all our subscriptions in the fall of the year; it is impossible to collect half of them. The time is too short, and the weather is usually inclement at that season of the year and the roads are in a bad condition. All these circumstances render it very difficult to make collections to any extent. It would be all right and easy enough to accomplish our end, if the people would send in their subscriptions promptly; but this, we have learned by experience, a majority of our subscribers are not disposed to do. As it is impossible, for the reasons given, to have a collector visit in a few weeks those who do not remit, the result is that from year to year hundreds upon hundreds of subscriptions are not paid. We do not here speak of those who seem unwilling to pay under any circumstances; with these we will have to deal in a special manner. Now "business is business," as our friend Mr. Tarte would say, and the proper and only satisfactory way of conducting the business of newspaper subscription is by paying in advance. To this manner of doing our business we hope to come a little later on. In the mean time, we ask all those who owe us a dollar or more in December next, to be so kind as to begin to pay now, instead of leaving it till the fall of the year. By doing this you will greatly facilitate the conduct of our subscription business, and the rush and unsatisfactory condition of affairs arising from an attempt to accomplish the business of a year in a few weeks will be avoided. We ask you, kind friends, to do this for another reason. We have long contemplated enlarging and otherwise improving the HERALD; but have been prevented from so doing, simply for want of money. This is something, we feel sure, all subscribers would be pleased with, as it would be more to their advantage than to ours. Now, kind friends and subscribers, the matter lies in your hands. If all pay up now or within a short time we will be able to realize our hopes and give you a paper still more worthy of your appreciation. In view of all the facts we have here placed before you, we hope to hear from one and all without delay. Pay up now, do not leave to a later date what you can accomplish at present; for, as you know, delays are dangerous. Wipe out all arrears, so that you may begin the new year with a clean sheet. In this way and in this way only will you strengthen our hands and enable us to bring about that consummation so devoutly to be wished; to make the HERALD of 1902 an enlarged and improved HERALD, and in every way worthy of your increased patronage and support.

United States Finances

The New York Mail and Express gives the following summary of the transactions of the past fiscal year—

"The surplus of receipts over expenditures for the year was just under \$76,000,000 compared with about \$79,500,000 for the previous year, though there was an increase of \$23,289,519 in disbursements. There is now a cash balance in the treasury over and above outstanding demand liabilities and the gold reserve of \$150,000,000, amounting to \$176,838,124. One effect of the year's operation has been a reduction of

the interest-bearing debt to \$987,141,040 and of the payments on account of interest by nearly \$8,000,000. The latter is partly the effect of refunding a large amount of bonds at 2 per cent, and this will be a continuing gain. The increase in bank note circulation for the year, also partly the result of the refunding provisions of the gold standard law, was over \$44,000,000. The increase in our currency now consists almost wholly of gold coin and perfectly secured bank notes, and is therefore entirely safe. The financial condition of the country was never so sound and free from uncertainty as it is to-day." Upon this the Halifax Herald makes the following comment: Our neighbors, it appears, can meet an unexampled pension list, can carry on two or three wars, can go into Imperial expansion, increased naval construction, commercial marine subsidization, can reduce the public debt and interest charge, and yet show a surplus, and come down with a budget proposal to reduce taxation by \$40,000,000. But our Ottawa mismanagers, with the largest revenue on record, with no special calls for any great or unusual outlay, are year by year increasing the public debt and interest charge, and refusing to make any general reduction in the taxation. Tarte's "next years" are continuous and magnificent, and must be provided for no matter how great the public burden.

ACCORDING to the United States returns, Canada sold to the United States during the eleven months ending the first of June \$38,000,000 worth of goods, and bought from the United States in the same period goods to the value of \$97,000,000. At the same time Canada bought from Great Britain about one-third as much as Britain bought from Canada. This is the kind of Canadian trade preference that fills the United States producers with satisfaction.—Hx. Herald.

ADVICES from St. John's, Newfoundland, indicate that the railway question between the Government and Mr. Reid has not been settled. It is stated that Premier Bond has for the last six weeks been negotiating with Mr. Reid regarding the matter, but has not yet been able to adjust the difficulty regarding the ownership of the railway. One section of the railway, it is reported, desires to provide specifically for the colony's receiving proprietorship of the railway, while the other section is satisfied with the power of the colony to expropriate under the common law. It is said the dissensions may resign.

A SHORT time ago the City Council asked for tenders for lighting in view of the approaching termination of the contract with the present company, the Royal Electric Light Company. When the tenders were opened, it was found that the Full Electric Light Company's tender was the lowest by a very considerable margin. At a special meeting of the Council held last week the tender of the Full Company was accepted. Since we have heard that this Company has bought out the Royal and has also bought out and amalgamated with the Gas Light Company. From this it would appear that one company will control all the lighting of the city. No one, we imagine will object to these absorptions and amalgamations if we shall only have some improvement in the lighting of our streets. That is what is most devoutly to be wished and we hope we shall have an improvement under the new arrangement.

WINNIPEG advises of the 3rd inst, inform us that Premier Farquharson, passing through that city, on his way to the Pacific coast allowed himself to be interviewed. Among other things Mr. Farquharson is reported to have said, in reference to the prohibition act now in existence in Charlottetown, that "already about 314 of the dealers had closed their doors as far as liquor is concerned but some are continuing as temperance houses." "We are getting after the remainder," he said, "and intend to enforce the law until every retail and wholesale store is closed." Mr. Farquharson's knowledge as to the number of liquor stores that have closed is most wonderful. If 314 have shut down there must be quite a number still running full blast, judging by the number of drunken people seen daily on our streets. Then again, if his statement as to numbers approximates the truth at all, he and his Government must have allowed a tremendous number violate his license law of last year; for it is on record that the license fees were collected

from only about forty. But probably Mr. Farquharson imagines that as far away from home as Winnipeg, he is at liberty to make any statement with impunity.

UPON the financial statement for the past fiscal year just issued by the department of finance, the Government organs are basing a boast of a net surplus of revenue over both capital and ordinary expenditure. As a matter of fact the returns as published in the Canada Gazette are necessarily incomplete. When the full returns of revenue and expenditure are in they are likely to show a revenue of about \$52,750,000 and an ordinary expenditure of \$46,400,000, leaving a balance on consolidated fund of \$6,350,000. But then the capital expenditure of last year must be taken into account. It amounted to at least \$10,700,000, and will not only wipe out the above mentioned balance, but necessitate an addition of \$1,800,000 to the public debt. And all this notwithstanding the increase of \$7,750,000 in revenue as compared with previous years. It is announced that the Customs collections constituted \$28,990,254 of the year's revenue. In 1895 the customs revenue amounted to \$17,640,000, and over this taxation Sir Richard Cartwright wept for the burdened people, while his party friends howled at the Government of the day. But now Sir Richard and his colleagues squander millions of the people's money and no protest is heard from him because the customs taxes are increased to the tune of over eleven millions a year. Such is Grit consistency.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICANS OUTBOWED.

The Leader Bowling Club crew of England defeated the crew of the University of Pennsylvania at Henley, England, by a boat's length on Friday in one of the most exciting races ever witnessed there.

SHAMROCK I. A WINNER.

In a fair trial on Friday at Rosneath, Firth of Clyde, in a smart breeze, Shamrock I. beat the Shamrock II. by over two hundred yards in a three mile run to windward. This is the old yacht's most decisive victory over the cup challenger.

SHAMROCK II. DEFEATS SHAMROCK I.

In the first five miles of a racing trial between the two Shamrocks yesterday morning both yachts were sailing apparently for all they were worth. The challenger beat the Shamrock I. by quite a half mile, outstriking her on every tack.

300 LIVES LOST.

Mail advices received at Tacoma, Washington, from Canton, China, give details of the loss of three hundred lives by a landslide and flood at Ling Loog in June. The slide was caused by a tremendous earthquake. A great flood poured off the mountain sweeping away two hundred houses and baring fields of crops. A tidal wave followed making it impossible for those carried into the water to escape.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

The Chicago Tribune on Friday published reports from all over the United States showing the number of persons killed and injured as a result of celebrating the fourth of July. The number actually killed is less than last year, being 19 against 30 then, but the number of injured is considerably larger, the figures being 1,611 against 1,335. In the list of fatalities, explosion of fireworks and the careless handling of fire arms caused the majority of deaths, but over one third of the injuries were caused by the careless use of fireworks, more especially sky rockets. The loss by the exploding of the careless use of fireworks or their premature explosions was less than in previous years, the fire as a rule being small ones and the damage light. In the entire country from reports received Thursday night, it amounted to just a little over \$60,000.

CONSTITUTION OUTRILLS COLUMBIA AND INDEPENDENCE.

The Constitution beat the Columbia by 9 minutes and 49 seconds off Rhode Island in a 30-mile race on Saturday afternoon. The Independence did not finish within the limit. On the first leg of the course, the boat to windward, Constitution beat Columbia one minute and 58 seconds. On the run home Constitution beat Columbia 9 minutes and 8 seconds. W. Butler Duncan, of the Constitution, said the contest seemed to practically settle the situation and that the Independence could not hereafter be considered a possibility as a defender. Mr. Butler further remarked that one of the most gratifying incidents of the race was the excellent work of the Constitution's crew in handling sails, and the manner in which all hands pulled together. He was fully satisfied with the showing of the Constitution, and the result was a great relief. Coming back to the Independence, he said that a yacht that could not show speed in light weather would be very unlikely to do better under heavier conditions of the wind and water.

A despatch of yesterday from Newport, R. I., says: The Constitution won another victory over the Columbia and Independence yesterday (Monday). The cup defender is the best light weather craft of this generation. Never in the history of cup defender races has there been a performance so remarkable. The Boston post Independent is not in the same class as any other.

THE ROYAL NAVY.

In the British House of Commons on Friday Arnold Forster, the secretary of the admiralty, announced that the year's shipbuilding programme included

three battleships of a new improved class, six cruisers of the Monmouth class, and ten improved torpedo boat destroyers. The battleships to be added to the navy will be of 16,500 tons and 20 feet longer than those of the Formidable class. Their indicated horse-power will be 18,000, and their speed 18½ knots. The armor of the new battleships will be a belt 8 to 9 inches thick. A peculiar feature of the new ships will be six-inch guns not mounted in separate casemates, but enclosed in a battery, with seven-inch armor. The ships armor will consist forward of two 12-inch guns, two 2.2 inch guns, and two six-inch guns. The aft fire will be of the same formidable character. It is thought these ships will compare favorably with anything building by any European power. The new ships will be named King Edward, Dominion and Commonwealth, to commemorate the great branches of the British race. The cruisers will be of 1,800 tons with a speed of 23 knots. The armament will be heavier than the Monmouths. The new torpedo boat destroyers will be of stronger construction. In regard to hospital ships the secretary of the admiralty said Great Britain now has the Mediterranean, through the generosity of an American citizen (Bernard Barker), president of the Atlantic Transport Line, the well-equipped Maudslowi. All the new ships will be fitted with wireless telegraph instruments as will also the other British war ships as they come in for repairs.

In South Africa.

The different British columns in the Transvaal continue their work of clearing the country of food stuffs, cattle, and inhabitants.

Everywhere the Boers retire as the British troops advance, and the chief anxiety of the enemy seems to be to shirk fighting.

In the Eastern Transvaal Louis Botha is falling back before a movement of our troops. Commandants Beyers and Uys are reported to have joined forces.

To the north of Pretoria small parties of Boers continually hover around the British outposts. They hide during the day and creep out under cover of darkness, when they attempt to steal small lots of sheep and cattle. The other day a few Boers succeeded in getting off with a number of mules from the sewage farm.

Much the same state of things prevails at our camps at Warmbaths and Pienars River. Small Boer patrols occasionally seen, but they show no disposition to fight. Many Boers who surrendered at those camps are literally in rags.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs to the war office under date of Pretoria, July 4, as follows: "Grenfell, on July 1, at Howell, captured 94 Boers and a lot of supplies belonging to Beyers' commando."

In another despatch he announces that a train from Pietersburg was wrecked by Boers north of Naboom spruit. A lieutenant and nine men of the Gordon Highlanders were killed, besides an artilleryman, engine driver, fireman, guard and four natives.

A London despatch of the 8th says:—The Daily Mail gives sensational prominence this morning to mail advices from Vlakfontein which attribute to the Boers inhuman atrocities that the censor would not allow to be described by cable. "A couple of Boers," says the Daily Mail correspondent, "who were armed with Martinis, walked around among the dead and dying. Some they turned over to see if they were dead. If they were otherwise, then one or the other of the Boers shot them as you would shoot an ox. I saw four killed in this way. One youngster pleaded for his life. I heard him say, 'Oh, Christ, don't,' and bang went the rifle. That is what happened." The Daily Mail protests vigorously against the suppression by the censor of such details.

Brussels, July 6.—The Petit Bleu says that Mr. Kruger has lately refused to entertain proposals to arm privateers, but that the promoters are again urging the former president of the South African republic to notify the powers that unless they intervene he will issue letters of marque. In the event of Mr. Kruger's continuing refusal the promoters propose to act without authorization.

A Washington despatch says:—The report from Brussels that former President Kruger is being urged, to notify the powers, that unless they intervene in the South Africa contest he will commission privateers, is not treated seriously here. It is well understood, as one outcome of the war with Spain, that the United States government will never again, except in the most extraordinary, issue letters of marque, and the same reasons that impel the government to this course undoubtedly would operate to prevent the United States government from recognizing any such warrants issued by any other nation, even were that nation in full standing.

In the case of the Spanish war, both of the belligerents by agreement, refrained from issuing commissions to privateers. And it now has been many years since the flag of any respectable nation has flown over such craft. In the case of Mr. Kruger he would if the powers were forced in this way be recognized as a delinquent agent authorized to issue the letters of marque, and each nation whose commerce was affected by the commission would determine for itself its policy.

It is scarcely to be expected that they would decide against their own commercial interests, so that Mr. Kruger's privateers would find it difficult to secure general recognition.

The thr- to send out privateers without (x President Kruger's consent, is idle. It is pointed out here that such craft would be pirates pure and simple, and the civilized world would combine to sweep them from the seas if they should begin operations against the commerce of any nation.

Richards' Headache Cure, 12 doses, 10 cts.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

READERS should bear in mind the Grand Tea Party to be held at Sturgeon, on Thursday, July 18th. Everything is being done that will add to the enjoyment of those attending.

We had a pleasant call yesterday from Mr. J. J. Anslow, editor and proprietor of the Hants Journal, Windsor, N. S. Mr. Anslow is attending the session of the National Division, Sons of Temperance.

ABOUT \$650 were realized at the tea party held at Priest Pond, in aid of St. Columba's Church, East Point, on Dominion Day. The day was charming, and everything in connection with the tea party went off in good style.

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88 Children's white skirts, age 8, 10, 12 years, price 25c, 45c, 60c, at 25 per cent discount.

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