

THE HERALD

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 JAMES MCISAAC,
 Editor & Proprietor.

An election for the Ontario Legislature was held in East Middlesex a few days ago. In the general election a couple of years ago, a Conservative, Mr. Hodgins, was elected by a majority of 95. Mr. Hodgins has since died, and Premier Ross, attributing the election of the late member to great personal popularity, set himself to work to bring East Middlesex into the Grit line. Mr. Ross and several of his colleagues threw the whole of the Government's influence against the Conservative, the "machine" was brought into the constituency and was worked for all it was worth; Several Federal ministers camped down on the constituency. But the result was the election of the Conservative by a larger majority than at any time in fifteen years. Thus Sir Wilfrid has sustained another serious injury to his "right arm."

During the recent Dominion election in Sherbrooke, P. Q., the Grits are said to have brought \$25,000 into the Riding for the purchase of votes. The Conservative campaigners publicly told the people to take whatever money the Government workers might give them, as the money belonged not to those who had it to distribute, but at the same time to vote for "honest John McIntosh," the Conservative candidate. Mr. McIntosh was elected, and now the Government papers are complaining that those who may have taken money and voted for Mr. McIntosh are guilty of injustice. As the Montreal Star points out, it is not much wonder if the Grit press is whining for this kind of thing will completely neutralize the aid of the machine no Grit could be elected.

The speech put into the mouth of his Excellency the Governor General, at the opening of the session of the Dominion Parliament is long and wonderfully attenuated; it contains a number of sentences, but says very little. It has a good deal of length without breadth. Neither has it depth nor consistency. It is just about such a document as the spineless Laurier minister, that assumes so many contradictory attitudes on important public questions, might be expected to prepare. The speech talks at several questions, but affirms nothing definitely. Vagueness and indefiniteness are the peculiar characteristics of the Laurier Government on all public matters except increasing the public expenditure. The public reports leave no doubt as to the Government's attitude on that point.

Premier Farquharson and Hon Benjamin Rogers and the defeated Attorney General left here last evening for Ottawa. We are informed they are coming on public business. It is public business, no doubt, in the sense that they are taking their last trip to the Capital at the public expense. The Government find themselves in such straits that they appealingly turn to Ottawa for a "sign." It is not so many years since our Grit friends were looking to Washington for a sign by which they might hope to conquer, but our friends of the Provincial Government need not go either to Washington or Ottawa to discover signs that their doom is sealed. They will find decidedly ominous signs among the electorate of this Province; signs that the people are thoroughly aroused to the deception and maladministration of public affairs of the present Government. Junketing trips to Ottawa will not save them. Every subterfuge to which they may have recourse is only a prolonging of the death agony, a putting off of the evil day.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. W. C. DesBrisay, of Ottawa, formerly of this city, which took place in the first mentioned city on Monday morning last. Mr. DesBrisay was born in Charlottetown in 1851, and was the only son of the late Clerk of the Executive Council of this Province. He succeeded his father, on the death of the latter, as Clerk of the Executive Council. Subsequently he was engaged in journalism, and was for some years editor of the HERALD. About ten years ago he went to Ottawa, where he has since been engaged in the public service. He was appointed to a clerkship in the Privy Council in 1894, and in 1897 was transferred to the Public Works Department. He had been ill for some time, and for nine months prior to his death he had been in the hospital. Mr. DesBrisay was a man of much talent, and possessed a wonderful faculty for dealing with figures and unravelling complex problems. As a journalist he was a graceful as well as a forceful writer, and possessed a large fund of information on public questions. He was a genial, whole-souled man and his demise will be deeply regretted by his many friends and acquaintances. In this respect the HERALD shares. R. P.

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Patriotic Fund Association.

On Friday evening last a public meeting presided over by his Worship, was held in the City Council Chamber, for the purpose of inaugurating in this Province the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association. After explaining the nature and object of the association, his Worship introduced his Honor, Lieutenant Governor McIntyre who delivered a patriotic address. He began by reading communications he had received from his Excellency the Governor General, which explained the aims and objects of the association. The funds to be raised by this association are to be applied, as set forth in his Excellency's communications, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Canadian soldiers, who may have lost their lives in South Africa, or for the assistance of wounded and disabled men. The Governor General is President and the Lieutenant Governor and other distinguished public men are Vice Presidents in different parts of Canada. His Honor the Lieut. Governor is Vice President for this Province. After receiving these communications his Honor conferred with the Premier and the Mayor and arranged for this meeting. His Honor then expressed his pleasure at having such an opportunity of meeting the loyal citizens of Charlottetown. He was glad to plan that this occasion afforded others as well as himself an opportunity of expressing in a substantial manner their loyalty to the Queen and to the British Empire. We cannot afford, he said, to see the British Empire set back. She must go forward until the war is brought to a glorious conclusion and the flag of England proudly floats over Pretoria and Johannesburg. And we should not rest until this is accomplished. Our duty is to support the motherland, not only because of the protection and care she has always given to Canada; but also because England is and has been the great colonizer and civilization of the world. It is therefore the duty of all loyal subjects to assist Great Britain in carrying out her most laudable designs. He felt and was proud to show devotion to the Empire of the people of Prince Edward Island. Perhaps one of the best and most pronounced ways of evidencing one's loyalty is to contribute towards the National Patriotic Fund. Charity is the handmaid of patriotism, and he hoped and believed there would be a generous fund raised in this Province, and that all would realize that it was our duty to see Great Britain through this war to a triumphant end. His Lordship Bishop McDonald, followed. He expressed the hope that we should soon hear the good news that Britain was victorious. His Lordship referred to Canada's loyalty, giving strong reasons why this should be so. In no part of the world is such liberty enjoyed as under England's flag. It would be a world wide calamity if Great Britain should be defeated in this war and civilization would receive a tremendous set-back. England is the great civilization, and advances freedom while the opposite is true of the Boers. His Lordship concluded by urging all to give something to the Patriotic Fund, even if it were but a mite. Chief Justice Sullivan expressed the belief that all citizens, like himself, were convinced of the justness of this war on the side of Great Britain, and that in which England will ultimately be successful. We are all loyal, he pointed out, and whatever we can do in regard to this war fund should be done cheerfully and as generously as possible. Premier Farquharson said that arrangements had been made by which all sections of the Province could be reached through the school teachers. Speeches were made by several others and then the subscription list was read. Upwards of four hundred and fifty dollars were subscribed at the meeting and arrangements were made to afford all an opportunity of subscribing. His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor headed the subscription list with \$100; his Lordship the Bishop followed with \$25; Chief Justice Sullivan \$20; Premier Farquharson \$50; Mayor Warburton \$20; Dr. J. T. Jenkins \$20; and so on.

Sir Alfred Miller, governor of Cape Colony, called the governor general on Saturday, that Sergeant Russell, of P. E. Island, is dangerously ill at Orange river and not expected to recover. Sergeant Joseph Russell is a native of Stanhope, and is a son of the late John Russell of that place. He has one brother in Boston. He enlisted in the Canadian contingent at Quebec, and was appointed a sergeant in G Company.

The body of Stephen Arnault, who was killed by falling from his gig, at used in Madras some days ago, was brought to the Island for interment, arriving at Wellington station on Saturday where a large number of friends and neighbors of the deceased were waiting to receive it. The funeral took place on Sunday last and was one of the largest ever known in Egmont Bay. A gift, an aged mother, and fourteen children are left to mourn.

We are indebted to Mr. H. M. Davison, City Clerk, for a copy of the agenda of the City of Charlottetown and annual reports of the several departments of the City Government for the civic year ending on December 31st, 1899. It is a brochure of some hundred and forty pages issued from the printing house of Murley and Son, \$1.25. It is well illustrated with portraits of the Mayor, Councillors and City Clerk, together with the city hall and some other public buildings. The receipts of the city for the year amounted to \$29,750.75 and the expenditure was \$24,120.75 leaving a balance in favor of the city on the year's transactions of \$5,630.00, adding unpaid taxes and unpaid accounts, the net gain for the year is \$4,002.55.

HOUSE MEETS.

A BARREN SPEECH ALL LENGTH AND NO BREADTH.—TARTÉ and BOURASSA ARE STILL OUT.—AN ADAPTABLE PROGRAMME BY AN ADAPTABLE GOVERNMENT.—WILL THE SOLDIERS BE PAID BY CANADA?—PREMIER DOESN'T KNOW YET.—SIR CHARLES IS CAREFUL FOR VERY CAUTION REASONS.—HOW DEAR FOR CONSERVATIVE—CANDIDATES WHO FAILED AND CAPITALISTS WHO DIDN'T ARE CALLED TO THE SENATE.

(Special Correspondence to THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—A little over five months ago parliament prorogued, and here we are again. Everybody, including the ministers, thought when Lord Minto sent the message last August that he would see no more of this parliament. It is said that many proposed another prorogation, but our ministers both proposed and disposed. Yet it may be said that if they had changed their mind on the subject of an appeal to the people they had the strongest possible political reasons for doing so. The result of provincial elections by-elections, and the general feeling which is abroad in the country seems to justify the prudence of the government in staying away from the people as long as it can.

OTHER CHANGES OF MIND.

Sir Wilfrid is in a position to say that he has changed his mind about several other things as well as about the dissolution. For instance, he announces in the speech from the throne that "it appears expedient to propose the action of parliament by preparing and forwarding two contingents of volunteers to the seat of war in South Africa." There is a menace to Canada, he added, "and although we may be willing to contribute troops, I do not see how it can be expedient to send troops to the seat of war in South Africa. It seemed expedient to Mr. Tarte to give over his own name as the most positive assurance that the government had not decided to send troops to the Transvaal, and to condemn Sir Charles Tupper's proposition in this way: "The merits of the dispute between England and the Transvaal are one thing; the interference of Canada in the foreign wars of the Empire is another. It is sought to create a precedent which would have for result the compulsory participation in the future of Canada in any and all the conflicts which may sweep over Europe and over the vast portions of the world in which the large European governments are interested."

It seems expedient for the same minister through his personal organ to ask: "What have we to do with the affairs of Africa? What interests have we in the Transvaal? The Transvaal takes the money and the blood of the taxpayers of this country and squanders them in these far away regions."

EXPEDIENCY ONLY.

Confronted with the indignation of a loyal people who thought that they had something to do with the affairs of Africa, Mr. Tarte is reported to have appeared expedient to adopt Sir Charles Tupper's policy and let the Laurier and Tarte cabinet be apparently a question of expediency altogether. Some light was thrown upon the real position of the government when the house met, by the appearance of Mr. Bourassa. It is the custom to formally introduce in the house any measure of importance, and in this case the speaker is usually made by the leader or minister who is most closely associated with the date. Thus Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Mulock introduced the new member for Ontario Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Tarte introduced Messrs. A. H. Haultain and Geoffrey, Sir Charles Tupper and probably Sir Adolphe Caron will introduce the member for Sherbrooke.

When Mr. Bourassa of L'Assommoir signed his seat in protest against the offer of the contingent and applied to the constituent assembly to vote against the government, one Mr. Monnet protested against the course adopted and though he did not resign, he declared that he would vote against the government on that issue, and has stamped L'Assommoir with Mr. Bourassa. We remember that the action of Mr. Bourassa was hailed by the Laurier and Tarte organs as a government victory. And on Thursday to crown all, Mr. Bourassa was escorted in triumph to the speaker by Mr. Tarte on one side and Mr. Monnet on the other. Introduced by Mr. Tarte on his own initiative following this, it seems to be conclusive evidence that the Bourassa protest was a step up to job introduced by Mr. Tarte on his own initiative.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

The house opened with the usual formalities, and as the leaders came in each received his share of applause from his friends. But none got such a greeting as Sir Charles Tupper, who walked in brightly and took his seat, with no sign of warning, and it is hard to believe that he had within the past few months been campaigning in every province of Canada and that he had returned in some thirteen weeks. His entrance recalled the fact that many things had happened since he was last seen in place. The Greenway government has been swept away, and a ministry under the leadership of the son of Sir Charles's old leader and colleague firmly established in its place. The chief city of the province has refused its allegiance to the minister of the interior and sends to Ottawa a strong opponent of Mr. Sifton to take the place of a supporter elected two years ago by over a thousand majority. The coalition government of British Columbia has its last expiration. The ministry in Prince Edward Island, which existed to do the political work of Sir Louis Davies, has received his death blow, and only waits the meeting of the legislature to be voted out of power. The Ontario government has suffered disaster after disaster. First in the election courts and afterwards at the polls. The government which Mr. Blair set up in 1895, and which Sir Brunsford has been condemned here its last appeal was made, and will meet the house with three supporters less and three opponents more than it had at the last session. The Conservative of the Eastern Townships are exciting over the conduct of the government in Sherbrooke. And here at Ottawa the group of ministers who have spent all their time for years ago in the conservative party and its leaders, have some meekly before parliament to acknowledge that in his only year of prime importance which has been before them they have abandoned their own declared policy and adopted that of their opponents. In these circumstances it was not surprising that Sir Charles Tupper should face the government with a smiling face, and that his supporters should congratulate him and themselves and their party and their country by the most enthusiastic demonstration that the rules of the house allow.

THE PROGRAMME.

There is more, there is a speech from the throne which for a period tells the story of what has been going on, and of some things which have not been going on, in the world. There is a tradition that the government programme for the session is to be forecast in the speech placed in the mouth of the governor general. That is supposed to be its essential purpose.

But this almost interminable chronicle of the year contains only such suggestions that if the government introduces no legislation beyond the routine measures no one could charge that the programme had not been carried out. The census must be taken next year, and of course legislation must be obtained for that, and as usual there are to be amendments to the criminal code and the banking laws. These we have always with us. Lastly, it is announced that the estimates will be prepared not only with regard to economy, but also with regard to the rapid growth of the Dominion. During the last three years the growth in the expenditure has been more than tropical in its luxuriance, and this intimation is intended to prepare the mind for still greater expansion.

Your correspondent has met several members who believe that the ministers do not keep their promises, but they all agree that the promise of a rapid growth of expenditure will not be broken.

WILL THE TROOPS BE PAID.

The speech says that "a bill will be introduced making provision for the cost of equipments and paying the Canadian contingents." Does this mean that the government will pay the troops while in Africa or will adhere to the C. O. D. principle? No one knows. If Sir Charles Tupper knew he would be in a position to once act in accord with the promise he made that he would introduce a resolution in favor of the payment, if the government fail to announce that intention.

A sudden chill, often means sudden illness. Pain-Killer is all that is needed to ward it off. Unequalled for cramps and diarrhoea. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' 25c. and 50c.

While walking through the capital grounds at Frankfort, Ky., Senator (Goblet), the Democratic contestant for Governor of Kentucky was shot by some unknown person on Wednesday last, the ball passing through his lungs. He died on Monday. The shooting is the result of a feud arising from a contested election. Harland Whittaker, a farmer, is now in prison, charged with having committed the crime. There is no direct evidence against him. The affair has created great excitement in Kentucky.

Thousands of Canadians can vouch for the efficacy of that peerless cough remedy, Pny-Pectoral. It cures a cold very quickly. 25c. of all druggists. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

"A HEART AS STURDY AS AN OAK." But what about the blood which the heart must pump at the rate of 70 times a minute? If the heart is to be sturdy and the nerves strong this blood must be rich and pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes sturdy hearts because it makes good blood. It gives to men and women strength, confidence, courage and endurance.

HOOD'S PILLS are non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Those remnants of print cotton at 8c. are the biggest bargains yet. They are quite English you know, and guaranteed to wash and be cheap at 14c., but cheaper at 8c.

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Some Silk Lined, some not, but all perfect fitting.

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7.50 for 5.00
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There is a long winter ahead of you yet—and a New Jacket! Buy now.

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Table Linens.

When buying Table Linens remember we have the best assortment, the best quality, and quote the lowest prices. Don't take our word, compare and be convinced.

Unbleached.		Bleached.	
38 inch Unbleached Table Linen	15c	62 inch Bleached Table Linen	48c
46 inch " " " "	18c	68 inch " " " "	75c
48 inch " " " "	21c	72 inch " " " "	79c
48 inch " " " "	21c	72 inch " " " "	1.10
54 inch " " " "	25c	72 inch " " " "	1.25
60 inch " " " "	28c	85 inch " " " "	85c
66 inch " " " "	32c	85 inch " " " "	1.50
		68 inch Unbleached Colored Border	40c

Cuffs.
 Cuffs all styles and sizes, Linked or Buttoned, Bound or Square Corners, White Cambric fits for evening wear.

Sheeting.
 72 inch Plain Unbleached 19c
 72 inch Bleached Sheeting 19c
 72 inch Twilled 19c

Towels.
 A pair of large Linen Towels, size 24x41 25c

Remnants.
 Dress Goods, Prints, Muslins, Laces, Embroidery, etc., etc.

Napkins.
 Special value this week in Table Napkins, price 75c. \$1.10, \$1.20, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.75, \$3.50.

Domestic Sheeting.
 66 inch Domestic Sheeting 18c
 68 inch " " " 21c

White Wear.
 Corset Covers, White Cotton 18c
 Corset Covers, White Cotton, Trimmed with Tulle or Lace 22c
 Drawers, White Cotton, with Frills of Lace 55c
 Drawers, White Cotton, three tucks 35c
 Skirts, Cotton, wide hem, three 8c
 Skirts of Tacking 45c

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STEEL RANGES.
\$30 UP.

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W. GRANT & CO.

In connection with the above we take this opportunity of informing the customers of the above firm and the public generally, that we have in stock a full line of General Groceries which will be sold cheap for cash.

Free delivery of Goods to all parts of the city. Telephone connection.

R. F. MADDIGAN & CO.
 Queen Street, Charlottetown Jan. 24th, 1900.

A London despatch of February 1, says: Britain's entire fleet and her entire volunteer force is to be mobilized at once. This was practically settled at the cabinet meeting on Tuesday. Many retired and half-pay naval officers have been ordered to join themselves in readiness for active service. Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve who are serving on merchant ships all over the world have been notified by cable to expect commissions on warships. This is the answer of the British Lion to the snarling of the wild beasts of Europe. It is his challenge to the world.

Six hundred and sixty-six ships of war are to go into commission and two hundred thousand volunteers. The volunteers' terms of enlistment do not permit of their being called out for foreign service, so it is undoubtably the intention to garrison forts and military stations, and relieve the regulars now thus employed for service in South Africa. This order will liberate 50,000 regulars for war. The manning of England's gigantic fleet will be something of a problem, but the men in the Royal Naval Reserve will be employed, and no doubt is expressed as to the ability of the Admiralty to solve the problem.

The Montreal Star's correspondent at Belmont, on Jan. 21 cabled the following: A strong party of Australians and Canadians left Belmont a week ago, 600 strong for a reconnaissance in Tredaar district. The enemy were found in force at Raderborn on the Beit river. After smart fighting, in which none of our men were injured, the rebels were cleared out, and General Boyd, commandant at Belmont, ordered the establishment of a permanent force at Richmond, 12 miles west of Belmont. A company of Canadian militia mounted upon the Beit river, will be posted to clear out the rebels of that district. It was stated we were in for some smart work. All are well.

A Cape Town despatch says: One hundred and fifty American scouts who arrived here at midnight have rallied in the British forces.

According to advices received from Belmont, Major September A. J. Denison, of the Canadian contingent, has been appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of Gen. Lord Roberts, and will be the representative of the contingent.

A despatch of Feb. 4th, from Durban, Natal, says: Gen. Buller crossed the Tugela on the 23rd inst. and is now marching on to Ladysmith. No definite news regarding the result of his latest movements will be allowed to go out for publication until Ladysmith is relieved.

Although this report has not been confirmed by the War Office, it is generally believed in England to be true.

The following message was received from Ladysmith by heliograph, on Feb 4: "The garrison were most cheered at hearing that Buller's guns yesterday. The result of the engagement is not known. The Boers are again massing guns near Ladysmith and are also moving another towards Surprise Hill. We are quite ready for them if they contemplate another attack."

Gen. Joubert, according to a late despatch, was seriously wounded by a shell in Willow Grange fight, near Potchefstroom. The shell overtook him and his horse and the shock was so great that Joubert will never be able to command on horseback again.

The D. & L. Reunion of Cod Liver Oil will build you up, make you fat and healthy. Especially beneficial to those who are "all run down." Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

Owing to the bad state of the roads the market has been very quiet for the last two or three weeks, consequently there has been very little change in prices. The only change of importance is in the price of pork, which sold readily yesterday at 40 and 45 per lb. by the carcass. There was very little hay or straw on the market. The highest price paid for hay by the oat was 41c., and by the oat straw was 37c. Straw sold at 4.70 to 4.75 per ton, and the highest price paid for oats was 20c.

Suddenly at Hills River, on the 30th ult. of paralysis of the brain, Mary Fahy, beloved wife of Richard Fahy, contractor and farmer, leaving an afflicted husband, a large family of sons and daughters, and the whole community in which she lived prostrated with sorrow. May she rest in peace.