

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1900.

Vol. XXIX, No. 37

## Calendar for Sept., 1900.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
First Quarter, 2nd, 9h. 7m. a. m.  
Full Moon, 8th, 9h. 18m. p. m.  
Last Quarter, 15th, 1h. 9m. p. m.  
New Moon, 23rd, 0h. 9m. p. m.

| Day of Week  | Sun rises | Sun sets | Moon rises | High Water |
|--------------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1 Saturday   | 5:30      | 6:28     | 0:59       | 2:26       |
| 2 Sunday     | 5:31      | 6:26     | 1:56       | 3:20       |
| 3 Monday     | 5:32      | 6:24     | 2:48       | 4:25       |
| 4 Tuesday    | 5:33      | 6:22     | 3:35       | 5:58       |
| 5 Wednesday  | 5:35      | 6:20     | 4:17       | 7:32       |
| 6 Thursday   | 5:36      | 6:18     | 4:44       | 8:29       |
| 7 Friday     | 5:37      | 6:16     | 5:28       | 9:34       |
| 8 Saturday   | 5:38      | 6:14     | 5:56       | 10:4       |
| 9 Sunday     | 5:39      | 6:12     | 6:55       | 10:45      |
| 10 Monday    | 5:41      | 6:10     | 7:15       | 11:30      |
| 11 Tuesday   | 5:42      | 6:08     | 7:24       | 0:4        |
| 12 Wednesday | 5:43      | 6:06     | 7:50       | 0:51       |
| 13 Thursday  | 5:45      | 6:04     | 8:11       | 1:15       |
| 14 Friday    | 5:46      | 6:02     | 8:28       | 2:8        |
| 15 Saturday  | 5:47      | 6:01     | 8:40       | 3:3        |
| 16 Sunday    | 5:48      | 6:00     | 8:47       | 4:07       |
| 17 Monday    | 5:49      | 5:59     | 8:50       | 4:47       |
| 18 Tuesday   | 5:50      | 5:58     | 8:51       | 5:30       |
| 19 Wednesday | 5:51      | 5:57     | 8:52       | 6:15       |
| 20 Thursday  | 5:52      | 5:56     | 8:53       | 7:02       |
| 21 Friday    | 5:53      | 5:55     | 8:54       | 7:52       |
| 22 Saturday  | 5:54      | 5:54     | 8:55       | 8:44       |
| 23 Sunday    | 5:55      | 5:53     | 8:56       | 9:38       |
| 24 Monday    | 5:56      | 5:52     | 8:57       | 10:34      |
| 25 Tuesday   | 5:57      | 5:51     | 8:58       | 11:31      |
| 26 Wednesday | 5:58      | 5:50     | 8:59       | 12:30      |
| 27 Thursday  | 5:59      | 5:49     | 8:59       | 1:31       |
| 28 Friday    | 5:59      | 5:48     | 9:00       | 2:34       |
| 29 Saturday  | 6:00      | 5:47     | 9:00       | 3:38       |
| 30 Sunday    | 6:01      | 5:46     | 9:01       | 4:43       |

### BIG SALE

—OF—

## GROCERY, GLASSWARE

—AND—

## Groceries

All kinds of Table Sets, Berry Sets and Lemonade Sets, suitable for wedding presents, to which we specially invite inspection. Customers will be astonished at our low quotations.

**P. MONAGHAN.**  
Queen St., Charlottetown.  
June 13—19.



### Our Watches FOR LADIES

Are Gems of Beauty.

SOME GENTS' WATCHES  
Are beautifully engraved, others plain, solid and substantial.

WATCHES from \$6.00 to \$100  
Specially recommended for time-keeping.

### FINE SHOW OF SILVERWARE,

suitable for presents.

Solid Silver Souvenir Spoons with scene stamped in bowl, "Stanley crossing through ice," or "Parliament Building," Charlottetown.

**E. W. Taylor,**  
Cameron Block, City.

### HOW IS THIS?

Ladies' Hockey Boots with straps, warm lined, worth \$2.35; now \$1.25; now is your chance to secure a bargain; cost us far more money; want to clear them out. Headquarters for Ladies' Gaiters. We have them as low as 20 cents a pair.

**A. E. McEACHEN,**  
THE SHOE MAN.

### FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

**ENEAS A. MACDONALD,**  
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**JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL B.**  
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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND  
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Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.

## COME TO HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

## HIGH QUALITY

—AND—

## LOW PRICES

## MADE-TO-ORDER SUITS,

Overcoats and Trouserings.

LARGE STOCK, Nobby Patterns, Exclusive Designs

Leave your orders NOW before the great rush comes; besides you will have FIRST CHOICE.

**Gent's Furnishing Department.**  
New White & Colored Shirts, New Neckwear, New Gloves.

## GORDON & McLELLAN,

Men's Stylish Outfitters.

## A Large Assortment of Finished Monuments AND HEADSTONES

To be cleared out quick, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Agents will tell you they can sell as cheap as you can buy from the manufacturer.

Buy from us direct, and we will convince you that this is sold to effect a sale and make something out of you.

We employ no agents, as we prefer to make all sales right in our shop, where customers can see what they are buying.

## Cairns & McFadyen.

June 8, 1898—y Kent Street, Charlottetown.

## HERRING!

## HERRING!

## HERRING!

Just received, 60 half-barrels No. 1 large

## Cape Breton Herring.

Also, 300 half-barrels No. 1 large

## Magdalen Island Herring.

If you want good Herring call or write. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

## Driscoll & Hornsby

Queen Street.

## Summer Suiting

OUR IMPORTATIONS OF

## Clothes for Spring and Summer

Is now complete, and we invite inspection of the largest and noblest stock of

## SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS AND TROUSERING,

To be seen in this city. Correct style, perfect fit and best workmanship. Always on hand, a full line of Gent's Furnishings.

## John McLeod & Co.

Agent.

### "Experience is the Best Teacher."

The experience of millions has demonstrated that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the perfect remedy for all troubles of the blood, stomach, nerves, bowels, liver and kidneys, and that it imparts strength, vigor and vitality. Every testimonial is the voice of experience to you.

Dyspepsia—Hood's Sarsaparilla is a grand medicine. It has cured me of dyspepsia. My blood was so poor that in the hottest weather I felt cold. This great medicine enriched my blood and made me feel warm. Mrs. James Mayes, 222 Pinnacle St., Belleville, Ont.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

NEVER DISAPPOINTS

## SIR CHARLES TUPPER

—AND—

## HON. GEO. E. FOSTER

POWERFUL SPEECHES!

Delivered in the Skating Rink.

Following is the stenographic report of the speeches delivered in the skating rink, on the 4th., by Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Foster.

Sir Charles Tupper first addressed the audience. He spoke as follows: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: I desire in the first place to tender my hearty thanks for the very kind, encouraging and altogether too flattering address which you have been good enough to present to me this evening. I always come to Prince Edward Island with the greatest possible pleasure, and it is only the arduous character of the duties which have been imposed upon me as leader of Her Majesty's loyal and constitutional Opposition in the Parliament of Canada that has prevented my having the pleasure of meeting you since 1896. As leader of a great party it is necessary for me to meet as many of the people in this country as I possibly can. Otherwise I would have returned here long since, because there is no more charming spot to be found in Canada.

I come to you at this time on a most momentous and important occasion that presents itself to the great electorate of Canada or of any other country is the time when they are called upon to discharge their most solemn and important duty of deciding upon which of the great parties should develop, for the next parliamentary term, the administration of public affairs.

I do not hesitate to say that I present myself here to you tonight, as leader of the great Liberal-Conservative party, with the utmost confidence. I do not intend to appeal to you tonight as Liberal-Conservative, but on broader and more comprehensive grounds—as intelligent, honest and patriotic men, whether Liberals or Conservatives.

We have the proud consciousness of knowing that if there is on the face of the civilized globe a yeomanry, an electorate, that is presently qualified to judge impartially and fairly the actions of public men it is the great electorate of Canada; and I intend to present to you tonight, whether Liberals or Conservatives, some of the claims that the great party that I have the honor to represent have for your consideration.

On two occasions Canada has had a Liberal Administration. From 1873 to 1878 the Mackenzie-Laurier party were in power, because Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a member of that Government; and you have also had an opportunity of witnessing the administration of public affairs by the Liberal party for the past four years. But for the remaining time since Confederation, the Government has been in the hands of the Liberal-Conservative, and the pages of history and your own knowledge and recollection tell you the manner in which they administered the affairs of our country.

Let me draw your attention for a few minutes to the leading questions that have occupied the public mind since 1867. The first question was that of bringing Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia into confederation. Prince Edward Island, as you know, was a colony maiden, and required a good deal of attention before she made up her

mind to throw in her lot with Canada. Does any person at the present time question the wisdom of extending that confederation from sea to sea? I think you will agree with me that we are all of one mind on that subject. When the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, that great statesman whose memory ever remains green in the minds of patriotic Canadians, that great statesman whose devotion to his country has raised a monument in his memory which will never be lost sight of by patriotic Canadians of all classes and all parties—when that great statesman undertook to carry the question of Confederation, who opposed him? The Liberal

party. (Applause.) The government of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, comprised, in the first instance, of seven Liberals and six Conservatives—and there is where we get the name Liberal-Conservative—felt that it was the duty of every patriotic man in this country to use every means in his power to carry out that which the Confederation Act provided for, viz: its extension to the whole of British North America. First they brought in Prince Edward Island; then they obtained possession of Rupert's Land, that great territory that had previously been under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company, and then that fine rich mineral country, British Columbia, which was separated from the Northwest by the Rocky Mountains and the Selkirk. All this was undertaken and carried to completion by the Liberal-Conservative party. And instead of the Liberal party giving them any aid they did everything in their power to obstruct it. But today there is not an intelligent man in either party who will not say that one of the most important events that ever took place in any country was the consolidation of British North America. (Cheers.)

When the Liberal-Conservative Government of 1873 was succeeded by Mr. Mackenzie, everything was going on well, financially, commercially and in every other respect. But I am sure I need not refresh your memory by going into the deplorable position into which Canada fell under Liberal misrule. I do not think a greater contrast was ever presented to an intelligent people than the condition of Canada under the Liberal-Conservative Government and that under the Mackenzie-Laurier Government. The country sank day by day and became so depressed that we began to despair of its future. We did in Opposition, then, as the Liberal-Conservatives always do. Our policy does not depend upon which side of the House we sit. When on the Opposition benches, we feel bound to give the best advice in our power, which we believe to be in the interests of Canada; and although that advice may not be received in the spirit in which it is offered, we feel that as patriotic men we are bound to offer that advice in such a way as will promote the progress and prosperity of Canada. We gave the Mackenzie administration the best advice in our power. We propounded the National Policy. At that time the country was sinking day by day. Our industries were paralyzed. Boston and New York became the commercial capitals of Canada, and when they became the commercial capitals of Canada our money had to go there for the purpose of obtaining that which we required. When the money of a country goes to a particular locality you will always find that labor is compelled to follow it. The result was our country was depopulated, our industries paralyzed. It was then that the Liberal-Conservative party propounded the policy of protecting Canadian industries in order that we might manufacture what we required on Canadian soil and by Canadian labor. The Mackenzie Government refused to adopt that policy, and why? It was only last season that we had Sir Wilfrid Laurier saying at a dinner given to Sir Richard Cartwright that the Mackenzie government had made up their minds to adopt that policy until a brigade of free traders came up from the Maritime Provinces and told them that they would turn them out if they adopted that policy (Sensation.) Nevertheless, having become convinced of what the country required—knowing that it is justice to the Canadian people they were bound to adopt that policy, they abandoned it because they preferred to sit on the Government benches and see the country go well. I won't say where—than to adopt the policy of their opponents. We propounded that policy in parliament and subsequently through-out the country, and convinced the people that in order to save Canada there must be a radical change. And the result of that was that the party which only four years before came into power by a majority of 74 was



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There are imitation baking powders, sold cheap, by many grocers. They are made from alum, a poisonous drug, which renders the food injurious to health.

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hauled from power by the indignant people, without regard to party, by a majority of 86. Again, I say, not to the Liberal Conservatives, but to the honest, independent Liberals, do you want any better evidence of which party was right and which party was wrong?

Sir John A. Macdonald and his Government felt that the Confederation of Canada was a confederation on paper only if it was to be confined within the narrow bounds of its original limits. An inter-oceanic line of railway stretching from ocean to ocean was necessary, if you wanted to make more of it than a mere paper Confederation. We grappled with that question, just as we grappled with the question of Confederation, just as we grappled with the National Policy which infused such life and vigor into every section of the country and furnished us with the revenue that was necessary, not only to carry on our public works in a thoroughly efficient and satisfactory manner, but to also enable us to deal with one of the most gigantic questions that five million people on the civilized globe ever succeeded in grappling with successfully—that was the construction of that great inter-oceanic line of railway. If today you have from the shores of Cape Breton on the Atlantic away across to the shores of the Pacific that line of inter-oceanic communication, you owe it to that great Liberal-Conservative party who had the courage to grapple with this gigantic undertaking and carry it to a successful completion. (Cheers and applause.) What did the Liberal party do when that question was brought up? Banded themselves together from one end of this country to the other in opposition to the National Policy which furnished the means of this great development—banded themselves together in deadly hostility to the Parliament of Canada carrying out that great railway work. (Cheers.) In this connection my duty compels me to mention my representative, because I think he is misrepresenting you. I shall have occasion to refer to Sir Louis Davies in rather strong and unqualified terms. I regret this very much, for personally he is a very charming man, and I enjoy a quiet chat with him. I would very much prefer not being compelled to refer to any public man in terms that would be felt to be unkind to his relatives, friends or neighbors, but public questions require to be dealt with on a higher plane; and therefore I shall be obliged to tell you that one of the greatest sinners of them all, and the man who does not deserve the name Liberal, but the name Obstructionist, is Sir Louis Davies. Mr. Mackenzie declared on the floor of parliament that all the resources of the Empire could not construct the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that if they had had their way, they would be in no such position today. They assert that we have not been found capable of governing this country in such a way as to make it prosperous, although no less than about 24,000 miles of railway had been built during our term of office. All this was done in the face of their most strenuous opposition. We must not forget to remember, just here, that on the occasion, their present Finance Minister, Hon. Mr. Fielding, (Continued on fourth page.)

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