

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1900.

Vol. XXIX, No. 10

Calendar for March, 1900.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 7th, 9h. 46m. p. m.
Full Moon, 16th, 9h. 23m. a. m.
Last Quarter, 23rd, 9h. 48m. p. m.
New Moon, 30th, 0h. 52m. p. m.

Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Water Ch'tn
1 Thursday	6 38	5 46	6 27	10 40
2 Friday	6 39	5 47	7 24	11 1
3 Saturday	6 40	5 48	8 34	11 26
4 Sunday	6 41	5 49	9 50	12 0
5 Monday	6 42	5 50	11 15	0 34
6 Tuesday	6 43	5 51	12 25	1 43
7 Wednesday	6 44	5 52	1 28	2 33
8 Thursday	6 45	5 53	2 22	3 46
9 Friday	6 46	5 54	3 7	5 1
10 Saturday	6 47	5 55	3 45	6 19
11 Sunday	6 48	5 56	4 15	7 24
12 Monday	6 49	5 57	4 40	8 16
13 Tuesday	6 50	5 58	5 7	9 54
14 Wednesday	6 51	5 59	5 22	11 9
15 Thursday	6 52	6 00	5 40	12 8
16 Friday	6 53	6 01	6 59	1 44
17 Saturday	6 54	6 02	7 58	2 43
18 Sunday	6 55	6 03	8 31	3 35
19 Monday	6 56	6 04	9 0	4 20
20 Tuesday	6 57	6 05	9 24	5 0
21 Wednesday	6 58	6 06	9 43	5 55
22 Thursday	6 59	6 07	10 0	6 44
23 Friday	7 00	6 08	10 16	7 35
24 Saturday	7 01	6 09	10 28	8 20
25 Sunday	7 02	6 10	10 35	9 0
26 Monday	7 03	6 11	10 39	9 55
27 Tuesday	7 04	6 12	10 40	10 44
28 Wednesday	7 05	6 13	10 38	11 28
29 Thursday	7 06	6 14	10 33	12 7
30 Friday	7 07	6 15	10 25	1 0
31 Saturday	7 08	6 16	10 14	1 49



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

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.

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The Sun Fire office of London,
The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn,
The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

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SNAPS IN WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS.

They are good patterns. Some are slightly soiled. Sizes 14 1-2 to 17.

We have placed the lot on our counter and will clean them out at about half price to make room for our new stock.

GORDON & McLELLAN.
MEN'S STYLISH OUTFITTERS.
Upper Queen Street.

USE EDDYS' BRUSHES
The Most DURABLE on the Market, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

WE WANT Housekeepers

To come in and look over our Groceries. Our stock is fine and fresh and guaranteed to be satisfactory. We keep everything in our line that is necessary.

For Housekeeping.
The prices—well, that is what we want you to see when you are looking at our goods. Their lowness will surprise you.

Driscoll & Hornsby
Queen Street.

The Balance
—OF OUR—
Overcoatings, Suitings and Trouserings
At Very Fine Prices.

Some of the very best patterns and the very best quality of Cloth still on hand. Ladies' Sack-making is now an important department of our business.

John MacLeod & Co.,
Tailors for Ladies and Gentlemen.

"Brevity is the Soul of Wit."
Wit is wisdom. Blood is life. Impure blood is living death. Health depends on good blood. Disease is due to bad blood. The blood can be purified. Legions say Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Blood Medicine, purifies it. A brief story but it tells the tale.

Nervous Weakness—I suffered from nervous weakness and loss of appetite. My blood was impure, my stomach disordered and I could not sleep. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me entirely. Mrs. E. Lockwood, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

AT OTTAWA.
SOUTH AFRICA VOTE STILL UNDER DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.—MR. TARTE CONDEMNNS THE MINISTRY BUT STILL HOLDS ON TO OFFICE.—WEY GENERAL HUTTON HAD TO GO.—TRIBUTES TO THE DEAD.—HOW SIR RICHARD SAVED \$8,000.—THE VOLUNTEER'S INSURANCE.

(Special Correspondence to THE HERALD.)
OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—Last week the only discussions of general interest were on the question of the cost of the contingents and the dismissal of General Hutton. This week has been largely occupied with the same theme. On Monday the House had official confirmation of the fact stated in last week's letter, that General Hutton had not left Canada because he was especially needed in South Africa, but because the Canadian government had insisted on his recall.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply to questions by Colonel Prior, first made the statement that a communication on the subject had been sent to the Home Government. Afterwards he gave an official explanation of the grounds on which General Hutton's recall was requested. The essential part of the statement is contained in these words: "The causes of difference between the government and General Hutton were not over any broad questions of general policy; the causes of differences were that General Hutton was insubordinate and indiscreet, and deliberately ignored the authority of the Minister in the administration of the department. The government desire to state that while they will, at all times, be prepared to give the most careful consideration to any representations which may be made by the officer commanding the militia, it must be distinctly understood that any such officer, on accepting the position in question, becomes from that time, an officer in the employment of and subject in all respects to the government of Canada, and that he is to be regarded as the adviser but not as entitled to control the Department of Militia."

The same explanation, which Sir Wilfrid read from a carefully prepared document, closed with the declaration that the government would not permit a "subordinate" to "disregard instructions."

TARTE'S THREAT CARRIED OUT.
If anyone has the curiosity to do it he may compare this explanation with the language quoted last week from Mr. Tarte's *Le Patriote* of October 7. Or the declaration on the general by Mr. Tarte's organ at the time of the departure of the first contingent, and in consequence of General Hutton's statement that Canada could furnish 50,000 troops to the Empire if they were needed. What Mr. Tarte said by way of threat nearly four months ago when General Hutton seemed to him to be too anxious to rally Canadian soldiers to the defence of the Empire, Sir Wilfrid says now by way of fulfillment. The day that General Hutton offended Mr. Tarte by his imperialism, his doom as a Canadian Commander was sealed. The General himself has said that the Government showed no sympathy with his efforts to keep politics out of the force, or to create a national militia army. The Government says that the General was insubordinate. There will be further discussion when the paper comes down. But at present it appears that General Hutton's crime was a disregard of Mr. Tarte's desire to leave the Empire to fight its own battles.

THE SOUTH AFRICA VOTE.
Tuesday and Friday were devoted

to the Government's South Africa resolutions. Solicitor General Fitzpatrick opened the week discussion by a spirited speech, in which he opposed the view of two speakers on his own side of the house, that the Boers were fighting for liberty, and that Britain was wrong. Forgetting that a few days previously he had asserted in the chamber that Mr. Moret was disloyal, Mr. Fitzpatrick scolded Mr. Moloney for accusing one school of French Canadians of disloyalty. Mr. McInerney had done nothing of the kind, as Mr. Casgrain showed. Mr. Casgrain, who is an ex-Attorney General of Quebec, and one of the strong men who show their contempt for sectional and regional appeals, and Mr. Bergeron who defeated Mr. Tarte at the last general election, spoke in a true Canadian spirit. They fearlessly set forth that it was both the duty and the interest of the French speaking people to go to the help of the British Empire wherever it was attacked. They held that no people had more to lose than the French Canadians by the triumph of England's enemies. As to the race cry Mr. Tarte had for years been engaged in such agitation. The party led by Sir Wilfrid in Quebec had resorted to such narrow appeals on all possible occasions. They hounded Sir George Casgrain with the charge that he was the creature of the English. They raised the Riel agitation to drive Sir John A. Macdonald out of power. They assailed Sir Charles Tupper and his government with the accusation that the Tupper Ministry would drag off the French Canadians to fight in Britain's foreign wars. They issued secretly and at the end of the last campaign circulars begging the French people to vote for Laurier and so save themselves from conscription in the British army.

Tonight
If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of **Hood's Pills**
On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. **HOOD'S PILLS** are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

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But the most remarkable speech of the day was that of Mr. Tarte. It was naturally supposed that when he rose as a member of the ministry he rose to defend the course pursued by the government. On the contrary he attacked it. He argued that the view expressed by himself and the premier before the first contingent was organized was the correct view. He explained that he had tried to make that view prevail but had failed to convince his colleagues.

Now the result of a disagreement of a minister with his colleagues is supposed to be the resignation of the minister. Mr. Tarte explained that he did not resign because, in the first place, his retirement would have created a bitter feeling against the Quebec people; and in the second place it would have made trouble for his colleagues. So he has pursued the extraordinary course of remaining in the ministry and denouncing its course.

He got his revenge by furiously assailing those whom he holds responsible for the presence of the troops in Africa and he declared that it was all the fault of the Tories. There was no desire in the province of Quebec, so Mr. Tarte asserted, to take part in this foreign war.

"A clamor" for sending help to the Empire was raised in the English provinces, but Mr. Tarte says that it was inspired by the opposition leader and the opposition press. He blames especially the Montreal Star, and appears to think that if the conservative writers and speakers could have been silenced the Tarte-Laurier view might have prevailed, and we should have had no troops in Africa. But Mr. Tarte could point out no way by which the offenders in this case could be punished as he had punished General Hutton.

Mr. Tarte's speech would not have been complete if he had not taken the Byr side of the Transvaal dispute. He accused Britain of making war on a weak country of 80,000 Boers. He deliberately stated that in his opinion Britain was fighting not to redress wrong, but to make conquest. He had little but good to say of Paul Kruger, and little but bad to say of the motives of Mr. Chamberlain. The minister quoted the English writers who condemned Chamberlain and made the remarkable mistake of supposing that England declared war on the Transvaal, forgetting that Britain never struck a blow until her own soil was invaded and her own subjects besieged.

It is understood that Mr. Tarte is going to France in a fortnight or so, to act as commissioner during the exhibition. Many friends of the government in the house, would have been glad if he had gone before he made this unhappy speech.

SUBSEQUENT SPEECHES.
Dr. Montague recalled to the attention of the minister that the Premier himself last year had moved a resolution which was unanimously adopted by the House declaring that the condition of things in the

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

Transvaal "has resulted in intolerable oppression." Yet another member of the ministry was now arguing for the oppressor. He called upon the House and the country to stand up for Britain at this time of stress and leave to the Mother Country the task of dealing with the cause and justification of the war.

Mr. Beattie, of London, rose as an Irishman to object to one remarkable observation of the minister who had spoken. Mr. Tarte had closed his speech with this fling at Mr. McInerney and through him at every Irish Catholic and Irish Protestant in the country:

"When I see an Englishman loyal to England I understand that; when I meet a French-Canadian loyal to England, I quite understand that; but when I hear an Irishman assert himself as more loyal than the Queen, I say there is something very wrong in his head."

This was apparently intended to convey the idea that an Irishman who gave strong expression to his loyal feelings was a hypocrite. Mr. Beattie is one of several members who resent this imputation.

IN FRENCH.
On Friday Mr. Desjardins and Mr. Ethier, two supporters of the Government, spoke in French. Both had spoken in the country commending the offer of troops, and Mr. Desjardins had said that he would vote against any expenditure for this purpose. But both have now concluded to vote for the resolution. They content themselves with speaking against it. Mr. Marotte, a Quebec Conservative, said that he would vote for the grant, but he believed that parliament should have been called last fall before action was taken. Mr. Monk another French speaking Conservative declared that he for one was ready to go among his constituents and justify the offer of troops and the vote of money for them. He explained the programme of the premier's Quebec followers. When election time came they would go down into the French counties and quote their own speeches and that of Mr. Tarte to show that they were at heart opposed to sending troops to Africa. They would accuse the Conservatives of the crime of engaging Canada in the foreign wars of Britain, and would thus make the same fight that they made in the Reilite Campaign in 1885 and 1886, and that they had made in 1896 when they accused Sir Charles Tupper of buying rifles with the intention of sending the French Canadians to fight England's foreign wars. The member for Jacques made a strong and dignified protest against that form of campaign.

TRIBUTE OF THE LEADERS.
It was on Wednesday morning that the news of the Sunday fight and the list of the Canadian killed and wounded was received at the Capital. After routine the premier brought the matter to the attention of the House. "We know" he said by the number of casualties which have taken place that our men have died at their post and that their courage has been equal to what was expected of them. Such is the awful character of war, that its triumphs are always mixed with tears, and however much we can rejoice at the victories in which our own fellow-countrymen are taking their part, still the announcement is saddened by the fact that twenty of our countrymen have lost their lives, and sixty-nine are now lying between life and death. The announcement is such as to, if that were possible, still more confirm us in our resolve of doing our full duty in the present emergency. We can do nothing at present to solace those families which are bereaved, but we can assure them—and this I am sure we do with all our hearts—that their loss is not their own exclusively, but is also ours and our country's.

After opening remarks Sir Charles Tupper said: "The Canadian contingent, who have realized on the field that which Canada expected from them, who have discharged their duty nobly and faithfully, who

have fallen in a cause we believe to be a righteous one, have conferred not only undying fame and honour upon themselves, but that same honour and fame upon our country which sent them there. I am sure that every member of this House will extend his most heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of those who have fallen, and to those who, still living, are in a situation calling for our sympathy. The joy over the great news that has gladdened every portion of the empire, the news of the success attending British arms in the relief of Kimberley, and the relief of Ladysmith, together with the prospect of more decisive measures, calculated to bring this war to an end at no distant day, will be accompanied with a feeling of the deepest sympathy and commiseration for the friends of those who have fallen and those who have suffered on the field of battle in the glorious struggle they have made on behalf of their country. I would only suggest to my right hon. friend, that a message reflecting the universal sympathy of this House and the people of this country whom we represent, should be sent to Col. Oller as a solace to the wounded who are now suffering."

The suggestion of the opposition leader was adopted by the Premier who prepared a suitable message, and after submitting it to Sir Charles sent it to Col. Oller.

The next day the message of Gen. Lord Roberts, testifying to the gallantry of the Canadian soldiers was read in the chamber by the Premier and loudly applauded.

A QUESTION OF FRANKS.
An interesting discussion arose on Thursday over a post office matter. Sir Richard Cartwright made a speech last autumn in Toronto. This speech was made up into a neat pamphlet with a picture of Sir Richard on the first page. It was then issued from the minister's office and sent free through the mails in sealed envelopes, under Sir Richard's frank, which is only supposed to cover official correspondence. In reply to a question some days ago Sir Richard expressed the opinion that some hundreds of thousands of copies had been so distributed, and he was sorry the number had not been larger. Mr. Foster showed that if this campaign matter had paid the postage that the law required, and which private citizens were obliged to pay, it would have brought in \$5,000 revenue. This money would now have to be contributed by the taxpayers of Canada to circulate Sir Richard's speech.

The Postmaster General put in the usual plea that the Tory Government had signed the same way but the ex-ministers contradicted the statement. Sir Charles Tupper good naturedly requested Mr. Mallock to call upon Sir Richard for the \$8,000. "It is only a year's salary" said he "and I am happy to say that he is well able to pay it." Sir Charles had no fault to find with the speech itself, which seemed to him to be a weak defence that he believed it was made and circulated to discredit Sir Wilfrid and his colleague, and punish them for placing Sir Richard in a back seat. Sir Charles begged Sir Richard to give him the name of the artist who had produced such a flattering portrait, adorning his bald head with an abundance of hair, and giving him such an innocent expression that no one would suppose that he had ever stolen a postage stamp, much less that he had globed \$8,000 from the post office revenues.

USEFUL INSURANCE.
The news from the war recalls the controversy of last October over the generation of soldiers' insurance. The Government insurance scheme which failed because the Ministers thought it would cost too much, would not have comforted the bereaved families for the loss of sons and brothers. But it would have gone some way to provide for those who have lost the support of their households. It is some help to the stricken families that the insurance effected by Sir Charles Tupper through the generosity of a friend still stands. The sum of \$18,000 is at once available for the families of eighteen who are slain, \$1,000 for the families of any who may die of their wounds, while \$500 or \$1,000 is provided for those who may lose limbs or eyes. So much is accomplished through the insurance provided through the opposition leader. The Government's contribution is yet to be heard from.

NOTES.
Mr. Borden of Halifax has done all that is possible to get before the house his request for the renewal of the West Huron and Brockville ballot box stuffing investigation but his way is still blocked by government points of order and precedence. On Friday Mr. Puttee the new member for Winnipeg got in a severe blow at the Ross government machine. He introduced a bill providing a simpler form of ballot than that now in use. The only fault with his bill he said was that it was not "too proof."

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The D. & L. EMULSION is a marvelous food, restorer and will give you an appetite. 50c. & \$1 per Bottle. Be sure you get THE GENUINE. DAVIS & LAWRENCE, the chemists. CO., Limited, Montreal.

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Importers of up-to-date Wall Papers.

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August 2, 1898—6m