

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

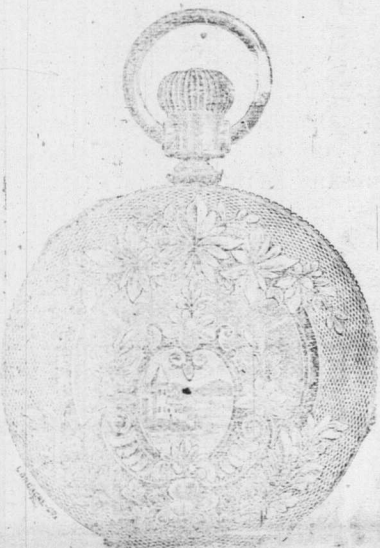
CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1900.

Vol. XXIX, No. 8

Calendar for Feb. 1900.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 6th, 9h. 10.6 a.m.
Full Moon, 14th, 7h. 32.9 a.m.
Last Quarter, 22nd, 5h. 59.7 a.m.
New Moon, 29th, 3h. 37.7 a.m.

D	Day of Week.	Sun. Rise.	Sun. Set.	Moon Rise.	Moon Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
1	Thursday	6.50	5.30	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
2	Friday	7.20	6.00	8.30	9.10	11.10	11.10
3	Saturday	7.50	6.30	5.30	6.10	11.10	11.10
4	Sunday	8.20	7.00	2.30	3.10	11.10	11.10
5	Monday	8.50	7.30	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
6	Tuesday	9.20	8.00	8.30	9.10	11.10	11.10
7	Wednesday	9.50	8.30	5.30	6.10	11.10	11.10
8	Thursday	10.20	9.00	2.30	3.10	11.10	11.10
9	Friday	10.50	9.30	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
10	Saturday	11.20	10.00	8.30	9.10	11.10	11.10
11	Sunday	11.50	10.30	5.30	6.10	11.10	11.10
12	Monday	12.20	11.00	2.30	3.10	11.10	11.10
13	Tuesday	12.50	11.30	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
14	Wednesday	1.20	12.00	8.30	9.10	11.10	11.10
15	Thursday	1.50	12.30	5.30	6.10	11.10	11.10
16	Friday	2.20	1.00	2.30	3.10	11.10	11.10
17	Saturday	2.50	1.30	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
18	Sunday	3.20	2.00	8.30	9.10	11.10	11.10
19	Monday	3.50	2.30	5.30	6.10	11.10	11.10
20	Tuesday	4.20	3.00	2.30	3.10	11.10	11.10
21	Wednesday	4.50	3.30	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
22	Thursday	5.20	4.00	8.30	9.10	11.10	11.10
23	Friday	5.50	4.30	5.30	6.10	11.10	11.10
24	Saturday	6.20	5.00	2.30	3.10	11.10	11.10
25	Sunday	6.50	5.30	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
26	Monday	7.20	6.00	8.30	9.10	11.10	11.10
27	Tuesday	7.50	6.30	5.30	6.10	11.10	11.10
28	Wednesday	8.20	7.00	2.30	3.10	11.10	11.10



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August 2, 1893—6m

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AT OTTAWA.

FIRST WEEK OF SESSION—A SHORT BUT SHARP DEBATE—HOW CANADA CAME TO BE LAST IN AFRICA—SIR WILFRID ADMITS THAT HE DOES NOT LEAD BUT HAS FOLLOWED SIR CHARLES AND THE PEOPLE.—BORDEN WILL OFFER TO GARRISON HALIFAX—THE RACE AND RELIGION CAMPAIGN IN QUEBEC.

(Special Correspondence to THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, Feb 10.—Parliament has closed its first week's sittings, and has already cleared away the preliminary work. The debate on the address was finished on the 10th day. Last year this debate was continued for some weeks, and took in the discussions which usually belong to the budget. This year we may expect more budget speeches. But the ministers are in a panic over the state of affairs. They are not ready with business and counted on a long opening debate to cover this deficiency. Then they would have blamed the opposition for obstructing business. As it is they had to adjourn the House before dinner yesterday for want of something to do. After the rather formal speeches of the mover and seconder, Sir Charles Tupper took the floor and almost at once plunged into the question of chief interest. The correspondence relating to the despatch of troops to Africa had been brought down earlier in the day. It showed the order in which the British Colonies had offered help. The dates are as follows:

HOW THE OFFERS CAME IN.

July 11, 1899, Queensland offered 250 mounted men, with machine guns. Mr. Chamberlain, replying the same day, said that the offer was greatly appreciated, but he hoped the troops would not be needed. On September 22nd the Queensland government again asked whether troops were wanted and if so, where they should be sent. October 3rd Mr. Chamberlain accepted the offer and instructed for organization.

July 12th, offers were telegraphed by the Victoria Government. Mr. Chamberlain replied that the offer of volunteers would be filed in the War Office. September 22nd, Victoria asked for instructions as to organization of a force for South Africa. October 3rd, Mr. Chamberlain gave the necessary directions.

The Malay States offered a contingent July 17th; Lagos, July 18th; Hong Kong, 21st. These offers were not accepted, but were apparently much appreciated.

New South Wales, on July 21st announced the offer of 1,800 officers and men. On the 26th Mr. Chamberlain sent an appreciative reply, saying that if the necessary order the offer would be taken up. On October 3rd Mr. Chamberlain wired to Australia that the New South Wales offer was accepted.

New Zealand was heard from, September 28, the legislature offering to equip and transport a contingent. Mr. Chamberlain gave a cordial reply the next day, and on October 3rd, accepted the proposition. Down to this date the Government of Canada had made no offer of troops, and one day later than the acceptance of the offer from Australia Sir Wilfrid declared that the Canadian Government could not and would not offer soldiers for Africa. Still later Mr. Tarte declared that no troops would be sent.

A PROPOSITION FOR ENGLAND.

But on October 3rd, when Mr. Chamberlain was accepting (or giving) from Australia, he sent a despatch to the Governor General of Canada, returning to the patriotic spirit of the people of the Dominion and explaining the arrangements which were going on with the other provinces.

The Government of Canada gave the despatch ten days' consideration before replying. During this period Western Australia offered assistance which was accepted, October 6. New Zealand arranged for the transport of her contingent; Tasmania offered a company which was accepted, October 10; New South Wales offered a field battery; Victoria announced the time of departure of her contingent; Tasmania fixed the date of sailing; South Australia made final arrangements for the departure of troops; New South Wales offered a medical staff. These things happened before the Canadian government replied to Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion. It was on October 14 that Lord Minto was able to despatch the first Canadian Government offer of assistance.

WHAT HAPPENED IN CANADA.

Sir Charles Tupper explained in detail the steps of progress in this country. He pointed out that the Canadian Parliament was in session when the offers from the other colonies began to pour in to West-

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minister, Colonel Hughes brought the matter to the Premier's attention, and invited him to follow the Australian example. Sir Charles Tupper showed the leader of the Government the despatches announcing what other colonies were doing. The Government sent Parliament away some weeks later, without doing anything, and then explained that the Ministers could not do so because Parliament was not in session.

Sir Charles returned from England in October to find that while individual Canadians by thousands had offered their services, the Canadian Government had still done nothing. He sent a telegram to the premier from Halifax advising him to act and assuring him that he would have the support of the Conservative party. This was when Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Tarte were proclaiming everywhere that the Government had no power or right to do anything. But in the end the force of Canadian opinion backed up by the message of Mr. Chamberlain, elicited a response that Canada would send a contingent, and the corps was sent.

GAVE MORE THAN STRATHCONA.

Sir Charles Tupper, having shown how Canada came to be last, went on to express his opinion of Mr. Tarte's St. Vincent de Paul speech and of his hysterical La Patrie articles asking what we have to do with the affairs of Africa. He described the Boers episode, which is now pretty well understood by readers who have followed this correspondence, and closed by expressing the opinion that great as was the service rendered to the Empire by Lord Strathcona, the contribution of the 2500 men who were going to South Africa to fight was infinitely greater. The High Commissioner made a magnificent offer of money. The men in the ranks not only offered their time and their income but their lives as well. And yet the speech from the throne, which commended the government first and Lord Strathcona next, did not mention the patriotism of the volunteers.

THE PREMIER EVADES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had little to say. He devoted the greater part of his time to a discussion of some speeches made by Sir Charles Tupper years ago on the relation of the colonies to the empire. Sir Charles had then expressed the opinion that it would not be wise for Canada to make a cash contribution to the defence of the Empire in time of peace, as he thought she could perform better defensive service by strengthening her own borders and providing lines of transportation. Sir Wilfrid read these observations as if they applied to condition, like the present when the Empire is at war. More interesting was the Premier's defence of himself and his colleagues. Sir Wilfrid stated that the Government did not try to lead the people in this matter. He claimed that it was the duty of the Ministers to wait till public opinion asserted itself so clearly that it could not be mistaken. This the Government had done.

Three days later Mr. Charlton, discussing the question when it had come up in another form, defended his leader by saying, "Great leaders never lead public sentiment." In his opinion they only obeyed the voice of the people. In other words, a great leader is simply a submissive follower. In that sense Mr. Charlton and six score of his associates are great leaders. But even this defence does not seem to clear up the case. For it happens that Sir Wilfrid did try to lead. He and Mr. Tarte were the only Ministers who issued statements or proclamations, and their counsel was against

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sending help to Africa. The people refused to follow them and so they turned around and followed the people.

END OF THE DEBATE.

On Tuesday the debate was

ard Cartwright, Mr. Forster had the advantage of speaking after the Premier and his reply involved Sir Wilfrid in a network of contradictions. For one thing Sir Wilfrid had declared that the Australian colonies were in a position to act more promptly than Canada, because when the time for action came the Australian legislatures were sitting. But as a matter of fact a Canadian parliament was sitting when the first offers from Australia were sent, and the Australian legislatures were not in session at the time. Moreover Sir Wilfrid in his own memorandum recommending the offer of the first Canadian contingent remarks that "such an expenditure under such circumstances cannot be regarded as a departure from the well known principles of constitutional government and colonial practice" and adds: "Already under similar conditions New Zealand has sent two companies, Queensland is about to send 250 men, and West Australia and Tasmania are sending 125 men each." Evidently Sir Wilfrid did not then think that the Australian circumstances were different from ours.

RACE AND CREED.

Three times since the address was adopted the house got back to Africa. One debate arose over the constant, deliberate and systematic efforts of the premier and his associates from Quebec to raise the race cry in that province against the Conservatives. It was charged by Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Foster, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Davis, Mr. Henderson and others that La Patrie and other French organs of the Government were acting under instructions to constantly represent the Conservative party in other provinces as the bitter enemies of the French speaking people, pledged leader and party, to a war of extermination. Mr. Monk, himself a French-Canadian Conservative from near Montreal, solemnly protested against the policy of slander adopted by Mr. Tarte's organ, and followed generally in the press and on the platform by Government supporters in Quebec. He insisted that the French were a singularly broad-minded people, yet he feared that this persistent misrepresentation might have the effect of deceiving the people and driving out of Parliament the few Conservatives who still had seats in the province. Mr. Tarte had boasted that the Opposition would not elect six men in Quebec province, and he was taking this unfair means to bring the thing about. Mr. Monk promised to continue his protests while he remained, even if he had to go soon.

A CANADIAN GARRISON AT HALIFAX.

Yesterday Mr. McNeill and several other members were made happy. Some days ago Mr. McNeill asked whether the Government would see its way clear to offer a garrison for Halifax and so enable the British regulars stationed there to be sent to the front. It had been understood that the war office would like to use these regulars. When the subject was first brought up the Premier said that he had not heard of the prospective withdrawal of the regulars. The next time Mr. McNeill raised the question, Sir Wilfrid was not yet informed. Yesterday he replied with the announcement that the Government would make the offer suggested by Mr. McNeill. So once more the Premier has allowed himself to drift with the current. Mr. Borden gratified Mr. Davin with the announcement that his department was considering the question of organizing several corps of mounted rifles as a defence force in the west. Mr. Davin had a motion on the proper calling for such an organization but when the minister promised to take the matter up as rapidly as possible he with-

NOTES.

The Gerry-mander bill of last year had been introduced without change by Mr. Mulock. T. Mulock says that there are six new Senators this year and he hopes that they will persuade their colleagues to give a consideration to the case? Mr. Mulock seems to be well satisfied that the six Senators appointed by the government will vote for the bill without consideration.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has had the pleasure of introducing Mr. Fortier, the new member for Lotbiniere. The first Minister publicly called upon the people to vote for Mr. Fortier's opponent, while two of his colleagues spoke against Mr. Fortier on the hustings. All the same Mr. Fortier is here with a good substantial majority, and Sir Wilfrid, who on this occasion at least made a mistake in his judgment of public opinion is trying to make the best of him.

The new member for Winnipeg has not arrived. He is not Mr. Martin after all, but Mr. Patten the labor candidate, who was found on a recount to have the most votes.

The Government press is sorry that the election of Mr. Martin was announced as a Liberal victory. But Mr. Sifton is glad all over. He hates an old fashioned consistent Liberal more than he does a Tory of the deepest dye.

Rev. Andrew McGillivray.

(Antigonish, N. S., Jan. 18th.)

"One of the oldest and best loved of the priests of the Diocese has gone to his reward. At his home in Dunsmuir, Pictou Co., not far from the spot where he first saw the light, the Rev. Andrew McGillivray passed away in peace on the evening of Friday last.

Born on the 29th of October, 1828, he had entered upon his seventy-second year. His parents were Hugh McGillivray and Catherine Macdonald. After a number of years spent as pupil and teacher successively in the schools of his native county, he entered St. Francis Xavier's College when it was first opened at Arichat in 1853. In the following year, when the College was removed to Antigonish, he was one of the first names to be enrolled on its register. Here he made his studies in philosophy and theology, and was ordained to the priesthood at Arichat on the 14th of February, 1858. The candles which he held in his hand on the day of his ordination he ever kept by him as a souvenir, and his light fell upon him as he lay in death.

In his retirement he passed the greater part of his time in preparing for death. When the summons came, true priest and faithful servant of Jesus Christ that he was, he went gladly forth to meet the Master whom he had served so long and so well. Far from being a terror, death was to him but a sweet and blessed passage from the tribulations of this world to the peace of God's Kingdom.

Father Andrew, as he was familiarly and lovingly known, will be missed and mourned by many, not only in the diocese but beyond it. He was a typical Highlander, in love with the language and the folk lore of the Gael, and with a very tender spot in his heart for the land of his fathers beyond the seas. He possessed an exhaustless fund of anecdote, and was a most entertaining companion. And he was the soul of hospitality. His door was wide open to the stranger, nor were the needy ever turned away empty-handed. Above all, he was a true priest, gifted with an earnest simple faith, and filled with love for Mother Church.

In death he lies side by side with the two who gave him life and first taught him to know and worship his Maker. The hills he trod in boyhood stand sentinel over his grave; he sleeps beneath their shadow. And the waters of the neighbouring Gulf, which crowned their lullaby over his cradle, now chant his requiem while he sleeps his last sleep, till he awakens again in the morning of the resurrection.

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