

THE HERALD

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These Election Petitions

Will the Patriot to-day accuse the authors of those petitions against Messrs. Hackett, McDonald and Martin of the same nefarious treachery as it did Senator Ferguson in 1891—when the petition against Messrs. Davies and Welsh was filed. There is no manner of doubt but greater and blacker treachery was practiced by Mr. Davies and his friends in 1896 than was presumed to be practiced by Senator Ferguson in 1891. The public may easily see by the Patriot that it makes a good deal of difference with the Editor as to whose "ox is good". There is not today any of the fiery indignation it professed against the prime movers of a nefarious transaction—when the seats of Messrs. Davies and Welsh were attacked. To-day it is the seats of men just as pure and honorable as the Patriot is dumb. Its Editor assumes the role of a Christian and independent writer—but oh! how do his actions show it? Does he not know that Messrs. Davies, Peters & Co. are really the greatest set of hoodlums who ever operated in this Province. The Patriot knows this well, but it is dumb. It can hardly be believed, but that the people or at least the great majority of them see through the hypocrisy. Look today at the articles written in the Patriot in 1891 on the eve of Messrs. Davies and Welsh's election. We will give a few specimen sentences. Referring to the Petitions against Messrs. Davies and Welsh in 1891 the Patriot said: "The whole proceeding is a despicable trick, worthy of the man responsible for it, to set at defiance the voice of the country and prevent enquiry into the methods by which they really attempted to carry Queen's for the Tory party. It is striking below the belt." "The better men of the Tory party repudiate the whole thing." "Is not the above as true of the Petitions against Messrs. Martin, McDonald and Hackett as it was of Messrs. Davies and Welsh in 1891—if there was any truth in it at all. Again the Patriot said: "If the sole object of those responsible for getting up the petitions against Messrs. Davies and Welsh was to abolish every trace of undue influence, why did not Messrs. Blake and Ferguson claim the seat for Queen's County? They did not dare do so. The Examiner knows right well, that not only in Queen's County, but in Prince and worst of all in King's County, the Tories were most unscrupulous in the use of unlawful means to carry the election. Why then did not the Examiner and his friends bring their defeated candidates into Court, to claim the seats of their successful opponents and thus give those standard bearers an opportunity to "prove that they are guiltless, so that all 'honest men' may rejoice. Why does not Mr. Welsh, Dr. McIntyre and Mr. Perry pursue the same course today as Messrs. Blake, Ferguson and their friends were asked to pursue in 1891-2? Why do not the Patriot ask them to do it as it asked Messrs. Blake and Ferguson in 1891-2? In the words of the Patriot in 1891: "They dare not do so." They Messrs. Welsh, McIntyre and Perry are well aware that it would be disastrous for them to do so." Further, in 1891 the Patriot said: "That the petitioner's case is not very strong we think may be proved by the fact that his friends are still sneaking around for evidence." This and a great deal more is true to-day in reference to the petitioners and their friends in the suits against Messrs. Martin, Hackett and McDonald. Will the Patriot and the better backs its erring friends? We shall see. We have however no great hopes of the Liberal press and its friends taking the same ground in regard to these matters as they did five years ago.

We give our readers the direct evidence of two persons at election trial of Messrs. Davies and Welsh, 1891.—Jas. Kelly, Uxg was the next. He voted at the last Dominion election and went to the poll with Capt. McLeod. He said John F. was in his house that day. Witness was out and when he came in, a bottle of liquor was on the table and he took a drink. He was not sure whether the bottle was brought by John F. or whether he took it away or not. Nobody asked the witness to take a drink. His son had liquor in the house and witness did not know to whom the bottle belonged. Capt. McLeod's wife the witness a drink at his barn. The Capt. came to drive witness to the poll. The witness said the Capt. promised him nothing, and that he (witness) was in the habit of taking his son's medicine. The witness said that John F. never promised him anything for his vote, and the straw that witness got from him he paid dearly for. It was three weeks after the election. Geo. Forbes was at the witness's house on election day; offered him something.

John F. McLeod of Uxg, was then called. He said he did not take a very active interest in politics. Though he attended a meeting at Caledonia, and spoke there on behalf of Davies and Welsh. He drove about with Mr. Welsh part of one day, but did not know that he (Mr. W.) asked any one to vote. Witness took some part in the campaign, but did not know whether Mr. Welsh knew it or not. He did not remember writing to either of the candidates. Could not say, if they asked how any one was likely to vote; but could not remember taking a bottle to his house, and as far as he could remember would swear the drink Kelly took was not out of his (witness's) bottle. He did not remember driving anyone else to the poll. He said he was at the Murray Harbor Road Meeting with Mr. Welsh. Witness said he did not take a particularly active part in the campaign. He was present when Messrs. Davies and Welsh were nominated, but was not a delegate. He did not remember that they asked those present to work for them, but took it for granted that they thought those present would do so.

MR. LAURIER, on the occasion of his taking up his official residence at Ottawa, as Premier of Canada, and indeed on every occasion on which he has spoken since the general election, has been pleased to state that Sir Charles Tupper in the religious prejudices of the people and indulged in sectional cries during the election campaign. It must be apparent to every one who has given the question serious consideration, that this is not so disingenuous. What was the object of the Grits in dragging the subject of the tariff into the political arena but to afford occasion to appeal to religious prejudices? What did Mr. Laurier, Mr. Tarte and other leading Grits make of this issue in the Province of Quebec? Was it not the most direct and positive of sectional appeals? When Sir McKensie Bowell was premier the shibboleth was that Mr. Laurier's compatriots and co-religionists would get no justice from that "orangemen" bowl. Besides, Mr. Laurier himself took occasion to state that it was a subject for thankfulness that there were no orangemen among his party, the Liberals. On the other hand, the strongest appeals were made by the Protestant wing of the Grit party to their constituents that the Catholics were getting too much. All remember the speech of Mr. Davies in the Market Hall, on his return from Ottawa at the end of the last session. In face of these facts it is pretty cool of Mr. Laurier to accuse his opponents of appealing to sectional prejudices!

It is announced that the Quebec government have so well looked after the finances of the province that there is a surplus of \$250,000 for the year ending June 30th. The revenue of crown lands in 1895-6 exceeded a million dollars.

contain himself nor the affairs of his department. He must needs be talking about his heroic exploits as an economist. How sharply he looked the chief architect in the eyes when he asked that official if he was competent to perform his duties! The tales he carries to the country he tells in a most tragic way, himself the hero. So far Mr. Laurier has done nothing. But look at Mr. Tarte's pile of reform.—Mail and Empire.

MR. WILLIAMS, editor of the Toronto Globe, has made a discovery, and he hastens to give the public the benefit. He has learned from three week's observation that it is easy to profess virtue in opposition; it is not so easy to practice virtue in office. It is easy to condemn waste when the enemy is in possession of the treasury; it is not so easy to practice economy when the children of one's own political household are paying the expenditures. It is easy to cut down the offices when we do not check the monthly checks, it is more difficult when our friends are on the pay roll.

MR. ARMOUR of Chicago is giving his employees and neighbors an object lesson in silver money. He imported from Mexico a few carloads of Mexican dollars, which contain more silver than the United States dollar. These dollars he offers to all who will take them for fifty cents each. Customers are offered fifty cents worth of meat and a Mexican dollar for an American dollar, or they may have two Mexicans for one of the lighter dollars from the United States mint. The buyer receives a circular explaining to him that Mexico is a silver country and that this degradation of the money is the consequence. There is also a list of Mexican values, showing that the price of the necessities of life are three times as high in Mexico as in the United States, while wages do not rise in anything like the same proportion.

PRESIDENT MC CALL of the New York Life Insurance Company, following the example of the president of the Connecticut Mutual, has addressed a circular to his policy holders, who number 230,000. He says: "The insurance policy itself is an agreement to pay in lawful money, and the main issue involved in the forthcoming election brings home to every policy holder this question: In what commodity shall payment be made? With silver dollars and gold dollars at a parity the question answers itself; but with dollars (silver) worth only fifty-three cents what may be the effect on the wife and children for whom the policy-holder hoped to provide in the event of his death, or on his business, which he expects to straighten out with the proceeds of his policy? What may be the effect on the competency of his old age, which he expected to derive from honest dollars, and which may be payable in doubtful dollars if free coinage of silver is adopted? The premiums have been paid in gold or its equivalent, and to compel the policy-holder to accept one-half the value that he has paid for at the maturity of the claim would be as iniquitous and indefensible as though he had been robbed on the highway."

The Obsolete Peers. Although the house of lords is overwhelmingly conservative, it is plain that the peers are not so far behind the party line as to accept measures of Lord Salisbury's government which do not accord with their ideas or with their interests. The Irish land bill, one of the principal ministerial measures of the session, was practically destroyed by the adoption of three amendments, all of which were strongly resisted by the government. The administration was in a hopeless minority in each division. Lord Lansdowne, minister of war, who had charge of the measure, found among his most active opponents his brother-in-law, the Duke of Abercorn, and the Marquis of Londonderry. Lord Salisbury's former viceroy of Ireland. The peers no doubt feel assured of their position as a legislative body, but their course in this matter with regard to the party which demands a limitation of their power of legislative resistance. The strength of the lords against such a crusade was in fact that in destroying the home rule bill they were in harmony with one of the 170 great political parties in the country, and as it proved, in harmony with the electorate. But in the present instance the majority of the peers have thrown themselves into hostility to both the sentiment of the electorate generally. There was seen the spectacle of the premier and the ministerial peers, supported by Lord Rosebery and the liberal lords, yet beaten by a vote of nearly two to one on a government measure. It behooves us to be in and Mr. Chamberlain, who though a member of the government, is no Tory, will be likely to feel an impulse of sympathy with Mr. Morely in his desire to reform the house of lords.

MR. TARTÉ'S ancestors must have come from Gascony. In the most romantic period of its history, that province never turned out a more vain-glorious boaster. The little Minister, puffing up with mighty consequences, can neither

figures published in another column show that notwithstanding the fact that the Liberals polled nearly 16,000 less in the late Dominion general election, they elected some twenty members in excess of the number elected by the Conservatives. Yet we bear the Grits constantly singing out that the "Tories" gerrymandered the country in their own favor.

The experiments in stock feeding which have been going on at the experimental farm, Ottawa, for the past three years have been brought to a conclusion for the present. They demonstrate most conclusively that the best food on which to feed either milk cows or steers for market is a combination of ensilage, made of corn, sunflower seeds and beans. Prof. McEachern, who has just returned from the territories, says he never saw a live stock in better condition.

At Charlottetown, on Sunday, August 9th, last, Frederick James Rankin, daughter of the late Major C. D. Rankin, 72 years.

The Patron of Genos.

After many ineffectual efforts to state before, Mr. Laurier has at last found words in which to define his transcendental philosophy of constructive statesmanship. Here it is: "There is no people that ever can become a nation, or anything like a nation, unless it has a literature of its own. It shall therefore be the duty of the new Administration to try and encourage literature, letters, art, and science, and to make Ottawa the seat of learning of Canada. This brings us to the root of his policy. If he can assist in making the people's ballads be care not who makes their laws. Having the matter of fact to start from that every nation of any account has a literature of its own, by a flash of illuminable logic Mr. Laurier connects the literature and the nation as cause and effect respectively. It would be equally clear reasoning to say that since every man has a complexion, such as it may be, therefore complexion is the great formative influence in the making of manhood. However, literature, art, and science—these three—must, in Mr. Laurier's scheme, come before everything else. Here we have been going along with material development, ploughing our fields, employing our skill exchanging in trade, keeping up with the time, and never giving a moment's thought to the greater matter of a native literature. We have been taking it for granted that this attention to business would not prevent our growing towards a national life and acquiring a history in which some sort of literature would take root. But Mr. Laurier says, 'Get printing bureau, and engaging an engraver into the comparative cost of printing at present, with the cost under the contract system. Copies of the resolution will be sent to all labor organizations in Canada soliciting co-operation.' While Hon. Mr. Tarte is busily cleaning out the 'stable', as Mr. Laurier terms the department of public works, his city members, Balmour and Hatcher, are holding daily levees for applicants to refill the stalls. The Reform Club rooms on this occasion are thronged with unfortunates of both sexes. Already promises have been given by them to double the number of clerks in the clerks' office. The Reform Club rooms on this occasion are thronged with unfortunates of both sexes. Already promises have been given by them to double the number of clerks in the clerks' office. The Reform Club rooms on this occasion are thronged with unfortunates of both sexes. Already promises have been given by them to double the number of clerks in the clerks' office.

The Ottawa Trade and Labor Council passed a resolution protesting against the proposed to abolish the government printing bureau, and engaging an engraver into the comparative cost of printing at present, with the cost under the contract system. Copies of the resolution will be sent to all labor organizations in Canada soliciting co-operation.

The Nova Scotia brewers have made representations to the Dominion Government that the French treaty is being interpreted in St. Pierre, Miquelon, in a manner to prevent the importation of ale from the provinces, which with a more generous treatment could be sold in the French possessions at paying prices. The government is considering the case and will endeavor either to have a more liberal construction of the treaty amended in that particular.

At the Conservative Convention at Owen Sound, Ont., on Saturday, James McLaughlin, who came so near beating the late member, was unanimously nominated to oppose the Hon. Mr. Oosterhout. The convention will make a stiff fight to prevent the constituency.

Imperial Parliament. The various landed amendments to the Irish bill were voted down by the Irish land bill, one of the principal ministerial measures of the session, was practically destroyed by the adoption of three amendments, all of which were strongly resisted by the government. The administration was in a hopeless minority in each division. Lord Lansdowne, minister of war, who had charge of the measure, found among his most active opponents his brother-in-law, the Duke of Abercorn, and the Marquis of Londonderry. Lord Salisbury's former viceroy of Ireland. The peers no doubt feel assured of their position as a legislative body, but their course in this matter with regard to the party which demands a limitation of their power of legislative resistance. The strength of the lords against such a crusade was in fact that in destroying the home rule bill they were in harmony with one of the 170 great political parties in the country, and as it proved, in harmony with the electorate. But in the present instance the majority of the peers have thrown themselves into hostility to both the sentiment of the electorate generally. There was seen the spectacle of the premier and the ministerial peers, supported by Lord Rosebery and the liberal lords, yet beaten by a vote of nearly two to one on a government measure. It behooves us to be in and Mr. Chamberlain, who though a member of the government, is no Tory, will be likely to feel an impulse of sympathy with Mr. Morely in his desire to reform the house of lords.

One person died and they were several cases of prostration in Montreal, on account of the extreme heat yesterday.

Word comes from Havana that over ten thousand sick soldiers are in the military hospital. One-fifth of these have yellow fever.

At St. George's Church, Grand River on the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. C. McLean, P. P., assisted by Rev. J. F. McCreath, Mr. Christy McCormack, Mr. George, to Miss Florence McCreath, only daughter of Patrick McCreath, Esq., of the same place.

Political Notes.

Sir Charles Tupper was on Thursday served with protest papers in his election in Cape Breton county.

An effort is being made by Reader & Co. to revive the Three Rivers dead meat scheme. They were seeking Government aid on Thursday.

The marine department was notified on Thursday of the wreck of the bark William (Gusset of Biddford, Dorchester, Eng., of Bryan Island. It is reported the crew are in need of assistance, and the department has telegraphed the captain of the government steamer Aberdeen to bring the men to the main land.

Charles Stynes, lobster expert of Halifax, was in Ottawa Friday. He had just returned from British Columbia, whither he conveyed a carload of live lobsters and placed them in suitable breeding waters on the Pacific coast.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell left Ottawa for Toronto on Thursday. Before going he had a chat with Sir Charles Tupper in reference to the coming session. Sir Mackenzie expects to be in his place in the upper house, but whether he will see city members, Balmour and Hatcher, is yet determined, although Sir Charles is very anxious for him to assume that position. Sir Mackenzie's inclination is to quietly drop out of active politics and consequently until such time as he can find friends he will not announce his decision.

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DUVAL'S FRENCH Grammar Now in Stock. Price 25c. HAZARD MOORE.

SCOTTISH GATHERING The Annual Gathering of the Clans of P. E. Island, under the auspices of the Oaledonia Club, will be held at Brush Wharf, ORWELL COVE, ON THURSDAY 13th August, 1896.

THE GREAT EASTERN TEA PARTY -WILL BE HELD AT- SELKIRK STATION, -ON- Wednesday 19th Aug., In aid of the funds of St. Charles' Catholic Church at Grosheath.

FOR SALE. The Subscriber offers for sale, the undermentioned property, situate Elliott Vale, Lot 66

LAND FOR SALE. At St. George's Grand River, Lot 54, fifty-five acres of prime land, conveniently situated within two miles of church, school, mill and cheese factory. Apply to JOHN MACHWAIN, Bishop's Ch. town, Aug. 12th-1896.

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A Great Reduction Nothing Better, Nothing Cheaper On the market than that Furniture Made and sold by Mark Wright & Co., Ltd. Who sell at Selling Prices.

IN STOCK! 10 tons Land Plaster, 6 tons Bergers Paris Green, 5 tons F. & C. do, 12 tons American Barb Wire, 10 tons Combination Wire, Wholesale & Retail FENNELL & CHANDLER.

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