

THE HERALD

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Editor & Proprietor.

Laurier Sacrifices Canada's Rights.

We publish in this issue a pretty full report of the proceedings at the final meeting of the Alaskan boundary arbitration commission, including the reasons given by the Canadian Commissioners for withholding their assent from the finding of the majority. Abundant evidence has accumulated since the publication of the award to show that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to blame for Canada's loss and humiliation in this matter. This was admirably pointed out in the House of Commons by Mr. Borden. The Leader of the Opposition had no difficulty in showing that in the Alaska boundary matter, as in the fast Atlantic Service and many other questions of the utmost importance to Canada Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not accomplished anything. Not only had he done nothing for his country; but he had furnished argument to the United States Commissioners to strengthen their case as we shall show. In 1899 Laurier refused to accept a commission, to consider the Alaska boundary matter, composed of three members from both parties to the dispute. It should be patent to the least astute that Canada could hope for nothing from such a tribunal. But in 1903 Laurier agrees to submit our case to a commission made up of three members from the British side and three from the United States; a tribunal from which he well knew Canada could not hope to win. Why did he accept in 1903 what he refused in 1899? It would be expected that he would have at least insisted on a saving clause, reserving to the Canadian Parliament the right to accept or reject the finding of a majority of such a commission. Sir John McDonald had reserved that right in the Washington treaty of 1871, which was a tribunal altogether superior to that of the Alaskan boundary commission. But Sir Wilfrid failed to secure this right to Canada. Why did he so fail in his duty to his country? Seeing that Canada was shorn of every advantage and every possible chance of securing her rights in the matter, he should have withdrawn from the agreement. Instead of that he accepted the proposals of the Washington authorities; proposals which he had previously assured Parliament would never be concurred in by the Government. Why did Sir Wilfrid thus allow the United States to have every possible advantage in the arbitration? Not only did the Premier of Canada fail to safeguard his country's rights in this matter; but he furnished our opponents with arguments to bear out their contention, as we have already said. Undisputed possession was one of the arguments advanced by counsel for the United States before the Commission. On the other hand counsel for Canada argued that there had been no continuous and undisputed possession by the United States of the territory in dispute, and they pointed out that the territory had been claimed by Canada before the posts of Dyea, and Skagway had been established under United States auspices, and moreover that formal notice had been served in 1888. In answer to this Mr. Taylor, on behalf of the United States said: "I would like to call as a witness the prime minister of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who in the Canadian parliament discusses the ocean terminus." Mr. Taylor then proceeded to quote from Sir Wilfrid's speech on the Yukon railways as follows: "But if we had adopted the route by the Lynn Canal, that is to say, had chosen to build a railway from Dyea, by the Chilkat Pass up to the Yukon, we should have had to place the ocean terminus of the railway on what is now American territory." Sir Wilfrid observed that this territory ought to be Canadian, but went on to say that "from time immemorial Dyea was in possession of the Russians, and in 1867 it passed into the hands of the Americans, and it has been held in their hands ever since."

Our Ottawa Letter.

Parliament has prorogued after sitting for seven months. It has been the longest session on record and was characterized by some of the most interesting debates that have ever taken place in Canada.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

The government's delay in establishing a fast Atlantic service was strongly criticised. It was shown that the administration has been most neglectful of this most important factor in Canadian transportation. Mr. R. L. Borden moved a resolution censuring the government for its weak policy in this matter, and calling for the establishment of a fast line.

THE LAURIER GOVERNMENT'S COWARDICE.

Sir William Mulock for week's past has been systematically engaged in preventing Conservative campaign literature from going through the mails. In parliament he went so far as to threaten to seize mail bags in which political literature was stored. The Postmaster General, however, was not only forced to back down ignominiously, and promise to do better, but he confessed that his own party had been sending millions of reports of the speeches of ministers to all parts of the country. A quarter of a million copies of the Montreal Herald, Hon. Sydney Fisher's subsidized organ, were sent broadcast. This literature was prepared for the mails by officers paid from the public treasury. The different departments have been transformed into campaign bureaus, and Sir William Mulock's own frank has been used on thousands of packages. Notwithstanding this scandalous use of the government's machinery for political purposes, the opposition have been bounded from pillar to post and their literature was even ordered away from Parliament Hill by the Speaker of the Commons. The Liberals were bound to prevent information as to their extravagance and mismanagement from getting into the hands of the electors, but their plot was so transparent that they had to consent to fair play for the men who watch the interests of the people. The cowardice of the government will not help their cause in the country.

SOURCES OF GREY LITERATURE.

The public will doubtless be delighted to learn that the men, who are engaged in writing the campaign literature for the Liberal party, have discovered some of their material in the rubbish piles in the basement of Parliament buildings. A short time ago the Conservative party rejected a portion of its literature on account of typographical errors which appeared in comparative tables of the Canadian and American tariffs. This

harbor, succeeding the possession of the Russians from time immemorial, it becomes manifest to everybody that at this moment we cannot dispute their possession." The Premier went on to tell how Canadian traffic would have been at the mercy of the United States, concluding with the remark that "though we had built a railway, the ocean terminus of that railway was not in our own country, and we could not send a ton or a pound of goods over that railway unless we had the permission of the American authorities."

Then on "the question of acquiescence," Mr. Taylor said: "Down to 1898, the prime minister of Canada, standing in the parliament of his nation, with all the responsibility of his great office, declared to his own people that from time immemorial the Russians and then the Americans had been in possession, and that however much it might be regretted, there was the fact of this unbroken and continuous—seemed to be enamored of this word 'immemorial,' for he used it three or four times, as you might have noticed in the extract—that this possession of Russia and the United States had continued. . . . But what is singularly valuable in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement as to the notice to the United States government is that in 1898, ten years after this time when it is so innocently claimed that we have the notice the prime minister of Canada declared that we had not." What could Sir Wilfrid have said that would be more in favor of the United States contention or more to the disadvantage of Canada than the language here attributed to him, and quoted from his published speech in Parliament? The question of the Alaska boundary was a live issue when Sir Wilfrid made use of this language in Parliament, and it must be concluded that he is woefully deficient of the qualities of statesmanship, or that he was purposely playing into the hands of the United States authorities. Whatever may have been the motives by which he was actuated, sufficient evidence is here produced to show that he has been Canada's worst enemy in this matter, and that in consequence of his inconsistent, contradictory and treacherous course Canada's rights have been sacrificed.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY BLUFF.

The Alaskan Boundary Commission have decided that Canada is to lose a strip of territory which completely cuts us off from the Yukon. Months ago it was stated in Ottawa that such a decision would be reached. Canada never had a chance to win under the conditions of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States. The only sensible thing Sir Wilfrid Laurier could have done under the circumstances was to reject the whole proposal. Instead of doing so, the correspondence shows that he deliberately walked into the trap with his eyes wide open, despite the vigorous opposition of Mr. R. L. Borden. The Prime Minister did not even take the precaution to have a saving clause placed in the treaty, which would enable Canada to reject the award if it proved disadvantageous to this country. When the agreement between the two sovereign powers was reached, Sir Wilfrid hailed it with delight. But his enthusiasm proved to be unwarranted. From one end of the country to the other Canadians are disgusted with the outcome. They are beginning to realize the costliness of Sir Wilfrid's blunder. It is too late now to recover the lost ground. In this matter, as in all others, the Liberal ministry displayed bad judgment. Ordinary precaution would have at least given Canada a chance to assert herself and preserve one of the most valuable pieces of territory she possessed.

THE FINANCIAL STORY OF THE SESSION.

The Canadian taxpayer has reason to congratulate himself, that the end of the longest session in the history of Canada will mean that until Parliament is again called together the Laurier government will be unable to vote away more millions of the people's money. The Liberal party started the session by bringing down larger main estimates than were ever previously submitted to Parliament. They celebrated

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Main Estimates \$57,109,974, 1st Supplementary Estimate June 30, 1903 300,000, 2nd " " " 5,090,968, 3rd " " " 1904 10,590,883, 4th " " " 771,361, 5th " " " 1,333, 6th " " " 73,864,504.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Bounties on iron and steel based on last year's appropriation 1,148,000, Bounties on lead 300,000, Railway subsidies, minimum 13,000,000 (Maximum \$18,000,000), G. T. P. Raily's (Blair's estimate) 120,000,000, Canadian Northern R. 10,019,000, Subsidies to Bridges 150,000, Quebec City Bridge 6,873,200, Guarantee of the G. T. P. bonds from Winnipeg to Pacific 31,000,000, Increased Civil Service salaries 80,000, Bounties on binder twine 50,000.

Total, \$256,280,704. A resolution was moved by the opposition condemning this waste of money, but the government supporters declared by their votes that \$256,280,704 is a proper expenditure for Canada to make in one year.

HOW QUICKLY LAURIER FORGERS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with the assistance of his cabinet associates and the Liberal back benches, has undertaken to blacken Hon. J. Israel Tarte. Question after question has been placed on the order paper by the men who once cheered vociferously for Mr. Tarte, concerning certain contracts made while the ex-Minister of Public Works was in office. Sir Wilfrid evidently forgets that he is as much responsible for any extravagance in the public works department as Mr. Tarte. The latter could enter upon no great public undertaking without the consent of the government, and, therefore, his former colleagues if they fasten censure on him, must accept their own fair share of blame. Although Mr. Tarte has ceased to control the public works branch, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has insisted upon going ahead with the expenditure of \$1,000,000 in order to convert Sorel into a seaport. Every great work commenced by Mr. Tarte is being carried on, and in many cases his successor has arranged for far larger expenditures than were originally contemplated. Not only has the Prime Minister reflected on his own administration, but he has shown base ingratitude to a man who was largely responsible for the return of the Liberal party to power and one of whom Sir Wilfrid said, "If Tarte goes 'go.'"

CONSERVATIVES MADE SPLENDID FIGHT.

The Conservative party have finished strong in the longest session of the Canadian Parliament. There were those who declared after the election of 1900, that the opposition were routed horse, foot and artillery. The absurdity of that claim is made apparent by the magnificent fight put up by the opposition during the past eight months. The government wasted weeks of valuable time by withholding some of the most important measures brought down, but this did not discourage those who were looked to, and not looked to in vain, to fight the battles of the people. Under the able leadership of Mr. R. L. Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was more than once forced to abandon opinions which he at first gave expression to in most definite language. The good work of Mr. Borden and his followers has had its effect upon the country, and the Conservative party, encouraged by the most creditable showing of their representatives at Ottawa, have become imbued with the same fighting spirit. The great party of progress in this country, while it did its best to induce the government to withdraw its railway policy and other undesirable measures, did it in a way which challenges criticism. There was a notable absence of old Liberal tactics of decrying Canada and her resources. The Conservative party, in opposition as in power, expressed their confidence in their native land. They have thus placed country above party. Every Conservative in Parliament deserves credit for the untiring energy and sacrifice which characterized the work of the party as a whole for such a long period. The same qualities from present indications will return Mr. Borden and associates to power in the near future.

Members of Imperial Cabinet Re-elected.

The new Colonial Secretary, Alfred Lyttleton, Liberal Unionist, was re-elected in the Commons in Warwick and Leamington with a greatly reduced majority. He received 2689 votes while Barridge Liberal retained 2499. Mr. Lyttleton came to the realm of politics from that of scholarship, but it is not his first appearance in the new realm. He recently came into close contact with Imperial issues as chairman of the Commission to investigate South African affairs, and it is claimed that it was the grasp of these questions which led to his present appointment. He has also visited some of the western colonies of the Empire having taken part in the arbitration proceedings between Mr. Reid and the Newfoundland Government. Alfred Lyttleton M. A. K. C. was born Feb. 7th, 1857. He is the right son of the fourth Lord Lyttleton and a brother of Viscount Cobden. He was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge and is a barrister and member of the Inner Temple. His father married a sister of the wife of the late Hon. W. E. Gladstone, with whom he was always a great favorite. He is Deputy High Steward of Cambridge and Recorder of Oxford. He has been a good deal of an athlete in his day, was captain of the Eton and Cambridge cricket eleven, represented Cambridge in cricket, football, tennis, racquets and athletics and England in cricket and football. He was a champion amateur tennis player in 1882-85. Lord Stanley was re-elected in Belfast without opposition, and Anrold Forester was re-elected by a majority of 245.

Sudden Death of Henry A. Harvie.

The community was startled on Monday afternoon by the intelligence of the sudden death of Henry A. Harvie, proprietor of the sample rooms at the corner of Queen and Sydney Streets, in this city. Deceased had been round the town in his apparent usual health during the forenoon and the early afternoon. Shortly after four o'clock he went to his office in the sample rooms, and while sitting in his chair writing, the dread summons came. A groan and a thud was heard by someone in an adjoining room, and a few moments later a newboy entered with the evening papers and found Mr. Harvie lying on the floor dead. Medical aid was hurriedly summoned; but it was of no avail, the spark of life had fled. Heart failure was the cause of death. Deceased had been in failing health for some years, and a couple of years ago was in the hospital and very low. From time to time since then he had had recurrence of heart disease. Mr. Harvie had been for many years a prominent bookseller in this city, and at one time was in partnership with Hon. David Laird. He was a quiet, unassuming gentleman, and was much respected by all with whom he was acquainted. He leaves to mourn three sons and three daughters. The sons are all absent from the island—one in Montreal, one in Johannesburg, South Africa, and one in the Northwest Mounted Police. The daughters are Mrs. W. W. Stanley, Mrs. R. H. Boswell, and one unmarried. The sympathy of the community will go out to these friends in their sudden bereavement.

Four Drowned.

Three men belonging to the U. S. transport Fitzpatrick and a Portland man were drowned in the outer harbor, Portland, Me., last Saturday night. The victims were a sergeant of one of the companies on board the ship, the captain's cabin boy, a ship's carpenter and Fred Stanfield of Portland, a man about 28 years of age, who was employed at the fish market of Quay Dyer on Portland pier. The names of the other three are not reported. So far as can be learned the affair was not reported to anyone on shore by any of the officers of the ship before she sailed at 6 o'clock next morning for New York with two companies of Coast Artillery for Fort Schuyler. What is known about the affair was learned from Capt. A. W. Yates of the U. S. quartermaster's department, stationed in that city. Capt. and Mrs. Yates were on board the transport when the accident occurred. According to the story told by them, a man from the city came up to the transport, which was anchored off Fort Georges, about 6 o'clock that evening, with a party of soldiers from shore. He had started to leave, when he was asked if he would not take another party ashore, and consented. He took the men into the boat, but so heavily was he loaded that on leaving the ship the boat in water and sank almost immediately. It was dark, but boats were lowered and an attempt made to pick up the men who were struggling in the water. When all who could be found were on board it was learned that the three soldiers were missing. The man who had charge of the boat was also lost. At Dyer's fish market it was stated that Stanfield volunteered to take the men down to the ship for \$1.50, and borrowed one of Mr. Dyer's boats to do so.

The Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Butter (fresh) 0.22 to 0.24, Butter (tub) 0.18 to 0.20, Beef (small) per lb. 0.06 to 0.10, Beef (quarter) per lb. 0.06 to 0.07, Beans (per bus) 0.00 to 0.41, Cabbage 0.03 to 0.05, Calf skins 0.05 to 0.52, Carrots (per bus) 0.00 to 0.50, Ducks 0.00 to 1.00, Eggs, per doz. 0.15 to 0.18, Fowls (per lb.) 0.08 to 0.09, Flour (per cwt.) 0.00 to 2.00, Hides 0.05 to 0.54, Hay, per 100 lbs. 0.60 to 0.65, Lettuce (per bunch) 0.00 to 0.05, Mutton, per lb. 0.06 to 0.07, Oatmeal (per cwt.) 2.50 to 3.00, Potatoes (buyers price) 0.20 to 0.23, Pork (small) 0.12 to 0.14, Pork 0.04 to 0.07, Parsnips (per bus) 0.00 to 0.60, Raddish (per bunch) 0.00 to 0.00, Sheep pelts 0.40 to 0.50, Turnips 0.00 to 0.10, Turkeys (per lb.) 0.11 to 0.12, Geese per lb. 0.09 to 0.10, Hk. oats 0.00 to 0.33, White oats 0.00 to 0.32, Pressed hay 0.00 to 12.00, Straw 5.50 to 6.00.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale a fresh id farm containing 112 acres, 60 cleared, balance covered with soft and hard wood, good buildings and well water, making a desirable dairy farm.

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CONROY, THE SHOE MAN, Pownal Street and Sunnyside Charlottetown.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

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To Our Subscribers.

We should be exceedingly obliged to all subscribers, who have not yet paid their subscriptions for 1903, if they would do so with as little delay as possible. The rule is to pay in advance; but the year is now almost at an end and still quite a number have not paid. It is quite unnecessary for us to remind them that we need the money to meet our obligations and provide paper and other necessary supplies for the winter. These are facts of which they are well aware. We shall be extremely thankful if our friends will assist us in this matter. Please don't delay.

CHANGE OF Underwear.

This is the season of the year when most men change to something heavier than they were wearing. We have the Medium Heavy Weight in Various Qualities. Whatever quality you want you can depend on getting it from us.

STANFIELD'S

And other makers Unshrinkable Cotton, Fleece & Wool Fleece. Wool Fleece Suits 90c. D. A. BRUCE. MEN'S FURNISHERS, Morris Block, Opposite Post Office.

The Most Nutritious.

Epps's Cocoa

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in 1-4 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co. Ltd., Homeochemists, London, England.

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Giving Strength & Vigor. Oct. 1902-30

We have a large new stock and a range of prices—making it easy to please anybody in the matter of cost.

F. Perkins & Co.

Sunnyside. Phone 223.

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We want all drivers, such as milkmen, truckmen, ice men, delivery men, mailmen, brakemen, teamsters, in fact any one who drives or stands in the cold to see the line of drivers coats just opened.

KEEP WARM at the following prices: \$2.00, \$2.35 & \$2.85, Good, Warm and Durable.

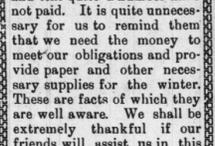
THE HUMPHREY CLOTHING STORE,

Opera House Building, A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager. Sept. 23, 1903—6m

TO OUR FRIEND!

IN City and Country

We extend a cordial invitation to call into our store and inspect our Magnificent New Stock OF MEN'S Perfection Brand Clothing.



Made by H. Kellart & Sons, Montreal. This reliable firm are renowned for the superior excellence and beautifully tailored appearance of their clothing. Indeed they would do credit to any tailor for style, fit and workmanship. We have secured the sole right to sell their goods in this city, and customers may see something nice.

Best Material and Lowest Prices

Is their motto, and this is amply demonstrated in the up-to-date stock we show to day. As we intend to handle only the "Perfection Brand" of Clothing

In the future, we are giving liberal discounts of all broken lines and odds and ends of other makes. Over 100 suits selling at 1 1/3 off for cash.

Sentner, Trainor & Co.

The Store that Saves You Money.

CONROY, THE SHOE MAN,

Pownal Street and Sunnyside Charlottetown.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

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