

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7th, 1903. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

Senator Armand died in Montreal on the evening of January 1st. Lt. Col. Joseph Francois Armand was a native of Riviere des Prairies, Quebec, where he was born in 1820. He was called to the Senate in May 1867. He was a Conservative and represented Alma Division in the Legislature of Lower Canada from 1859, until Confederation. Senator Armand's death leaves only three survivors of the original number called by Royal Proclamation in 1867. These three are from the Maritime Provinces and are:—Senator Wark of Fredericton; Senator Dickey of Amherst, and Senator Miller of Arichat. After these the senior member is Senator Dever of St John, appointed in 1868. It is reported from Montreal, that Mr. L. O. David, the city clerk, is to be called to the senate in place of Senator Armand and that soon as the Senate declares the Terrebonne seat vacant, Mr. Legres, the member for Maskinonge, will be called to succeed Senator Masson, who has been absent from his seat for two years. Our Grit friends have now a majority in the Senate as well as in the Commons.

In our news columns will be found what is reported from Ottawa as an outline of the redistribution bill to be submitted to Parliament at the coming session. According to this memorandum the distribution bill will deprive Ontario of six members, Nova Scotia of two and New Brunswick and P. E. Island of one each. It is significant that this announcement of the Minister of Justice comes right after the meeting of the Grit Provincial Premiers at Quebec. We were led to believe that prevention of any further reduction in the representation of the different Provinces in the House of Commons was one of the questions that engaged the attention of the conclavists. If that is so and if they have entered their protest against any such reduction, the Minister of Justice's memorandum would plainly indicate that very little attention has been paid thereto. It is very likely that their exertions in this particular are in keeping with their efforts in everything else of an important public character to which they put their hand—worthless. They are a poor lot, they are weighed in the balance and, even by their own friends, found wanting.

Intelligence from Brussels of the 1st inst., indicated that an arrangement had been concluded with Great Britain and Germany to submit the Belgian and Dutch claims against Venezuela to the international peace court, at the Hague, at the same time the Anglo-German claims against the same Republic are taken to that tribunal. Caracas advices of the same date convey the impression that President Castro was quite willing that the questions in dispute should be submitted to the Hague Court, and that he believes it would not be difficult to reach a full settlement of the whole controversy. Berlin news of the 2nd, seems to confirm this statement regarding President Castro, as the following plainly shows:—Castro's reply to the Powers through Minister Bowen substantially gave unqualified acceptance of their proposals to arbitrate with accompanying conditions. The foreign office received his answer to-day and is satisfied with its spirit. A further interchange of views preparatory to signing a protocol takes place in Washington. The only really important question held is what shall be done with the blockade. The continuance of the blockade is relied upon to hasten the conclusion of arbitration preliminaries, especially on the part of Venezuela. Right on the heels of this announcement comes the following from Caracas dated the 3rd:—The blockading warships took all the Venezuelan vessels from the inner harbor on Friday and landed forces on the wharf, but there was no firing and the occupation will be only temporary. What a wonderfully mixed up affair this Venezuela question is to sure.

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To Our Subscribers.

As our Subscribers have been fully advised, during the past few months, the payment in advance system agreed upon by all the Charlottetown newspapers, comes into full force and effect with the beginning of this year. A very considerable number of our subscribers have not waited for the beginning of the New Year to pay for 1903; but have shown their appreciation of the new system by sending in their subscriptions long before the end of 1902. To all these we again beg to return our most grateful thanks. Meantime it would afford us the greatest possible pleasure to hear in a substantial manner from those of our subscribers who have not yet fallen into line with the new regulation. We are very desirous of placing all our friends on an equal footing, and of doing no injustice to those who have so promptly paid, by failing to press a like request upon all others. Our friends all know that the payment in advance system was adopted by the different papers after due consideration on the part of the publishers and in the full expectation that the subscribers would heartily unite with them in making it a success. A great measure of success has been achieved in the good will and promptitude of those who have paid, and it now remains for the others to continue the work so well begun. This is the time to do the work, and to do it satisfactorily and successfully. The month of January should not be allowed to grow much older before all shall have remitted their subscription for 1903. There are, unfortunately a few who have not paid for 1902, or for several years previous to 1902. We have endeavored to make this matter as clear as possible and we sincerely trust all who have not yet paid will be so kind as to give the subject all the consideration it deserves. The whole matter is in their hands now; it remains with them to make the new system a success. All that is necessary is prompt remittance on their part.

We owe our Subscribers an explanation about our premium pictures. In the first place, only subscriptions for 1903, now entitle the remitter to a premium. While any portion of 1902 remained those who paid before the 31st December could claim the premium; but now whatever is due for 1902, is an arrear and the only way to secure a premium is to pay for 1903 in addition to anything that may remain due for the past. We will continue the premium for the month of January to all who pay for 1903. There is a little hitch in connection with the premium pictures, which is no fault of ours; but which we regret, as we are desirous of doing everything we promised in this connection. We have received notice from our suppliers that the stock of pictures of the King and Queen has been exhausted and there is some doubt as to whether or not another addition will be issued. Those of our subscribers to whom we owed pictures of the King and Queen will understand from this the reason of their not receiving these pictures before now. We are not without hope that we may be able to supply them yet. Of the Pope's pictures we can procure all we want and everyone entitled to one of these will receive it. There may be little delays from one cause or another, but all will be supplied in due time without fail. In order to secure one of these beautiful pictures those who have not yet fulfilled the conditions must do so before the end of the present month. You have read all that has been said in praise of these premium pictures and you know the conditions on which you can secure one. Don't fail to comply without delay.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. So far two thousand words have been transmitted from Table Head to Poline Station. This is the statement made by Marconi at the magnificent reception tendered him by the citizens of Glace Bay last Friday night, in honor of his great achievements in wireless telegraphy at Table Head. The reception was attended by the leading business and professional men of the town, together with several clergy, and a large number of ladies.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

DISEASE IS STILL COMING. The United States Senate is taking further steps to exclude diseased immigrants from Uncle Sam's domain. An exhaustive enquiry, conducted by a special Senate committee, adduced that 90 per cent. of the undesirable immigrants destined for the United States enter at Canadian ports. It is also shown that only one-tenth of one per cent. of diseased foreigners attempt to land at American ports. At the Canadian frontier, the United States employs an efficient corps of officials to repel undesirable attempts to secure illegal entry to that country. Stringent as the laws have been in the past, they are to be enforced with still greater vigor. Thus, the danger of Canada being made the dumping ground for American rejected foreigners is increased. In the large cities of Canada, loathsome eye and scalp diseases have been firmly established by the refuse population of Central Europe. The Canadian government was repeatedly asked to put a stop to the free entry of affected persons, but Hon. Clifford Sifton, persistently refused to intervene, urging that the abuses complained of existed only in the minds of the complainants. The danger became so acute, however, that the Minister of the Interior was forced to appoint a medical superintendent of immigration, and station examining officers at the principal ports. But the new system is quite inadequate, if we are to judge by the reports of the United States officials.

side by side with the Canadian work. Mr. Robert Watchorn, the chief of the American Immigration bureau in Canada, in a recent interview, stated that "the Canadian government is still too generous in admitting Europeans to this country." And then he cited numerous instances of diseased persons being admitted at our leading ports. Perhaps the best explanation of the weakness of the Canadian system is to be found in the orders issued to our officers by the Interior Department. Even after rejection of an immigrant by a United States official, a Canadian detention agent may grant a permit to land. In this policy is found reasons for the presence in Montreal of a United States bonded colony of foreigners, equal to 25 per cent. of the total Canadian immigration. Scores of these people apply each day to the United States bureau for certificates, which will guarantee them entry to United States territory. The majority of candidates are pronounced to be suffering from contagious diseases of a disgusting type, and Canada will reap the awful harvest their very presence invites. This most regrettable situation costs Canada half a million dollars annually. High salaried officers are maintained abroad to scour Europe for settlers. A vicious system of bribing agents and the evil. Quantity and not quality is demanded, and the population of our cities with disease is the natural outcome. It would be invidious to waste words in condemnation of this system to the Canadians. The Congress arguments against the insane course pursued by the Minister of the Interior is to be found in the attitudes the United States and Canada have assumed towards it. With years of experience to justify them, the Americans are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to avert the very disasters that Canada showers forth millions to encourage. Our policy is a conservative one, and cannot be changed too quickly. Racial toleration towards immigration is not the least of the sins of the Laurier government.

LIBERALS CAN'T SWALLOW THIS. A banquet was given the Hon. Mr. Fielding at Halifax and in responding to the toast of his health he began thus: "Well, can I not say for at least six years the Liberal party in Canada has given this country a period of good government, a period of peace, a period of progress, a period of unexampled prosperity. That it was Providence, by sending a serious of profligate harvests, which has been the cause of Canada's prosperity is a mistake it seems,—it was Mr. Fielding and his colleagues. Then he went into particulars, saying: "We are able to point to six years of progress and sound finance. That is an important matter. It is as important to the nation as it is to the individual that business should be conducted on a sound financial basis. "If I placed the expenditure from 40 to 62 millions, and added 18 millions to the debt is placing the country upon a sound financial basis, we misunderstand the meaning of the words. It shows to what dishonest devices even our leading politicians stoop, when we find Mr. Fielding concealing his expenditure under the same account and claiming a surplus of 27 millions. If he could be so compelled, the Dominion would have a real surplus, and not a bookkeeping one, by distinguishing between payments on account of capital and no account of consolidated fund."—Huntington Clear, Liberal.

THE GOVERNMENT'S WAY OF DOING IT. Hon. A. G. Blair, in six days, added \$12,000,000 to the debt of the country, as a result of his experiments of the Intercolonial Railway. This large amount has been handed over to Hon. W. S. Fielding for attention. The Finance Minister's duty is to pay an annual interest charge of \$7,500,000 on the amount, and Mr. Blair contributes not one cent to meet the expenditure. It naturally comes out of the pockets of the people. Then Mr. Blair comes after adding several millions additional to Mr. Fielding's already heavy burden and pays himself out of the pocket of the people. He has an alleged surplus of \$96,000. On any other railroad the \$750,000 interest charge would be paid out of its own pocket. Mr. Blair would have to pay for him. Instead of a \$96,000 surplus Mr. Blair is out \$375,000, less \$96,000, or \$279,000. And all no return to the amounts improperly charged to capital expenditure during 1902.

THE WAY LIBERALS PREFER. It is a matter of common notoriety that although British goods entering Canada enjoy a reduction of 33 per cent., the average duty collected is considerably in excess of that levied on United States imports. The British shipper suffers in several ways. In the first place the Fielding tariff was so adjusted as to raise the duties on English goods and reduce them on American goods. A second injustice to the shipper from the Minister of the Interior is the excessive valuation placed on his wares, and the inadequate assessment of a similar article made in the United States. For instance, in 1902, we imported from Great Britain 650,943 gallons of lard, and from the United States 41,946 gallons. The British article was appraised by the customs at 60 cents per gallon, while the American oil, although superior in many respects was only valued at 47 cents per gallon. The worst of the deal is that while American lard was only subject to an average valuation of 47 cents per gallon, it was quoted in Chicago, in carload lots, at prices averaging in the vicinity of 70 cents per gallon. The Government's attention has been repeatedly called to the injustice of this unbusinesslike arrangement, but it is still in vogue. The British shipper might have been more disappointed with the Canadian preference if he knew the whole story. Lard is not only one of many articles similarly treated.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

Railway Disasters.

Thirty railroad employees were injured, four perhaps fatally, in a wreck on Wednesday at the Fort Smith crossing in North Little Rock, Arkansas. The train in which the employees ride to work, was backing toward the crossing, when a light switch engine started across the track ahead. The engineer applied the emergency brakes but four cars broke loose, striking the switch engine. A rear end collision occurred on the Royal Victoria Jubilee Bridge, Montreal, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday last and a conductor was instantly killed. The two trains were proceeding across the bridge coming into Montreal when the forward train for some, as yet, unexplained reason suddenly stopped and the rear train pitched into it. Tremblay, conductor of the rear train, was on the forward platform of his van uncoupling the van, as is customary when freight trains are coming into the city when the collision occurred he was in such a position that he was decapitated. He leaves a widow and child.

At River Inhabitants on the line of the Cape Breton railway on Thursday last a temporary bridge collapsed and a train passing over it at the time fell a distance of 40 feet, precipitating the fireman Mr. Arthur Carter into eternity. The driver and four others escaped with their lives. Carter was well and favorably known at Sydney.

The Truro local train on the track near Richmond, on Friday last. The locomotive ran a hundred yards and toppled over. Three cars, the postal, baggage and milk cars, left the track. The passengers were panic-stricken, but no one was injured.

On the Grand Trunk, west of Merriton, Ont., on Saturday last the Chicago express collided with a light engine running to Hamilton. Fireman Desautels of the Chicago express was killed, Engineers Buckpitt and Wake and Fireman Harning were injured. The passengers all escaped.

A wild engine from Burlington, Vt., to Rutland Railway, crashed into the north bound flyer from New York, last Friday night, in Shelburne, near Brant's Cross. The crews of both engines were killed, and the brakeman who was riding on the wild engine, probably fatally hurt, and nearly every one of the crew of the latter were injured, more or less seriously.

VILJOEN TO FIGHT THE MULLAH. The British government is trying to secure the services of General Ben Viljoen, who is now touring the United States to conduct the Boer forces which is going to Somaliland to operate against the Mad Mullah's forces. It is General Viljoen who first suggested employing the Boers against the Mullah. Mr. Chamberlain announced at Durban that the government had accepted the offer of a number of Boers, who had volunteered to join the expedition against the Mullah. Viljoen was one of the best-known Boer leaders in the earlier stages of the war, and in recent lectures in England, made an excellent impression by his soldierly appearance and manly address.

AN OLD LAND MARK TO BE TRANSFORMED. One of Boston's most interesting landmarks, the old State House on Washington street, is to be modernized by transformation into a station for the new Boston subway. A contract was awarded lately for remodeling it, and while exteriorly its quaint character will not be altered, the interior will be fitted up for the use of the subway. The work is to be finished by July 1.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL. Ottawa advices of the 3rd, inst says: The Minister of Justice has prepared a memorandum in reference to coming redistribution based on the census of 1900. As a result Ontario will lose six members, Nova Scotia two, New Brunswick one, and P. E. Island one. While Manitoba will gain three, British Columbia will lose two. The result will be that next Parliament will have 210 members as compared with 214 in the present House.

1903 New Goods NOW OPENING.

I case alarm clocks, 1 case cake baskets, fruit dishes, trays, spoons, pie knives, etc., gem rings, wedding rings, All our watches, nearly all our silverware, and a large part of our jewelry is new and up to-date. We do not want a large but will be satisfied with a fair profit on our goods. Reliable articles can not be bought for a song any more than a hundred years ago. We shall endeavor to sell goods that are standard and a satisfaction to both buyer and seller. In watches we sell chiefly the Waltham and Elgin, and in our opinion they are not to be beat in their time-keeping qualities and durability. We have known many that have stood the service of 20 years and are good for many years yet with proper attention. Chains and rings we buy direct from the manufacturers, and save the customers as much as we can in the way of commissions, etc.

We also make rings and other jewelry ourselves. Quality guaranteed. In the Optical line after many years successful fitting of glasses, we still remain one of "the men behind the gun." Please remember another test once in awhile pays. In the continued prosperity of our Island home with the help of your patronage we hope to share.

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Carried by any store in this city. We make a specialty of Catholic Supplies.

You will be made welcome at our store. Our price are the lowest in the city. We would like to see you between this and Xmas Eve. Come to

TAYLOR'S Bookstore. Directly opposite front door of Post Office.

The Most Nutritious. Epps's Cocoa

There has been on the premises of the subscriber since first of November last, two young cattle (one heifer three years old, spotted black and white, one heifer two and a half years) of a greyish color, blunt. If not claimed before the 20th of January, 1903, they will be sold on that date to pay all expenses.

RONALD J. MCINNIS. Hallow River, Dec. 24, 1902—31. A. A. McLEAN, L.B., K.C., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, BROWN'S BLOCK. MONEY TO LOAN

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