

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17th, 1900.

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We wish to notify those subscribers who are several years in arrears that our forbearance has been exhausted and that patience has ceased to be a virtue. We have put ourselves out a good deal to accommodate these people and to afford them an opportunity to pay in whole or in part, or to make some arrangement about their indebtedness; but our reward has almost invariably been in the shape of false promises. We have grown tired of this manner of procedure and have determined to turn these delinquents over to the County Court to be sued for the next term. If they wish to save themselves trouble and expense they will avail themselves of the warning afforded by this notice. We mean business.

When Mr. Greenway held power in Manitoba five members of the cabinet held salaried offices. At the same time deputy heads of departments were employed to do the work, while Mr. Greenway and his well paid colleagues spent most of their time at their country residences. Hugh John McDonald promised the electors that it was his intention to reduce the number of salaried heads of departments to three. He has carried out his promise, and only three members of his cabinet receive salaries. The offices have been amalgamated to render this practicable. As the salary of ministers in Manitoba is \$3,000, other than the Premier who receives a thousand additional, the reduction in the number of paid heads of departments saves \$6,000 a year to the Province. How unlike Grit promises and performances is this procedure on the part of Hugh John. Had a Grit leader promised to reduce the number of salaried offices he would be sure to increase them; had he promised to reduce salaries and expenditure generally he would be certain to increase them beyond all proportion. This peculiar discrepancy between Grit promises and performances is well illustrated by our Ottawa correspondent in his letter in today's HERALD.

A BY-ELECTION for the Provincial Legislature was held in Carleton County, New Brunswick, on Friday last, and was won by the Conservatives. At the general election held in February last, Mr. Smith, a supporter of the Emmons Government was elected by a majority of 40 over Fleming, Conservative. Smith was afterwards appointed to a Federal office, and the seat thus became vacant. The Government candidate was a Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Fleming was again the Conservative standard bearer. Party lines were clearly drawn, and the full power of the Fredericton and Ottawa cabinets combined was exerted against Mr. Fleming. Premier Emmons, Provincial Secretary Tweedie, Commissioner of Agriculture Lallois and Hon. Mr. Harris, stamped the county vigorously on behalf of Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Purdy, M. P., was summoned from St. John to play his particular part in the campaign. Mr. Fleming had the assistance of J. D. Hazen, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Hetherington, of Queen's, and a goodly cohort of local speakers. When the votes were counted it was found that Mr. Fleming had a majority of one hundred and twenty. The result, while gratifying to all Liberal-Conservatives, must be particularly so to Mr. Hazen, Leader of the Opposition, who has won his first by-election and captured a seat from the enemy. From this it will be seen that the trend of public opinion adverse to Gritism is not confined to any particular section of the Dominion, but is increasing in strength all over as time goes on.

The Government of this Province certainly occupies an anomalous and unenviable position. The result of the by-elections has emphatically demonstrated that the people have no confidence in the administration; that it is thoroughly discredited. The Attorney-General, unable to find rest for the sole of his political foot, holds office in violation of the spirit of responsible Government. As parties stand at present, the Government do not command, on the floor of the House, a majority of the Legislature. Should the Government meet the Legislature under present conditions, their only hope of doing business lies in the speaker's casting vote. It is not likely the present incumbent of the Speaker's chair would disappoint them; he, in all probability, would never fail to vote with his party. But would it be a particularly honorable and independent procedure to apportion the people's money and to provide for carrying on the public business of the Province on the vote of one man? But then there is the Fort Augustus district. Well, what about the Fort Augustus district? One report is that Mr. Peters is to be brought across the continent, save the Government from annihilation. Another report is that Mr. Peters

long since resigned, and that Premier Farquharson, anxious as he is to have his position strengthened, is unable to find any one with sufficient tenacity to face that district in the Government interests. What a nice way to treat the people of a constituency; the electors of Fort Augustus are not consulted in the matter. Their being deprived of their proper representation in the Legislature counts for nothing, as against the expediency of the Government. They are simply ignored and treated as if they had absolutely no rights in the matter. Surely the electors of Fort Augustus will remember all this when the time comes for them to give their verdict. No matter what tactics the Government may pursue, their present position is a precarious one, and we would advise the electors of the Province to hold themselves in readiness, for when they may least expect, an election may be sprung upon them.

The Charlottetown Hospital.

The report of the Charlottetown Hospital for the year 1899 shows that one hundred and eighty-five patients were received in the institution during the year. Of this number one hundred were paying patients, and eighty-five non-paying. Besides these there were forty-six outside patients to whom medicine was dispensed gratis during the year. There were sixty surgical operations and four deaths during the year. The number of patients in the Hospital at the end of the year was thirteen. The mother Superior desires to thank the different newspapers of the city for courtesies extended, and all who contributed towards the annual collection, which amounted to \$402.17. The above is a brief synopsis of the workings of the Charlottetown Hospital for the year just closed. By referring to the number of patients admitted to the institution, it will be seen that those who did not pay almost equalled those who paid, and that those outside to whom medicine was dispensed gratis were almost half as many as the paying patients in the hospital. Keeping this in view and bearing in mind the large expenditure necessary to equip and maintain in first-class condition such an extensive and excellent institution as the Charlottetown Hospital it will readily be seen that the most rigid economy must be practiced by the good ladies in charge in order to ensure success. The hospital is furnished with all modern improvements and supplied with up-to-date surgical appliances. It has attached to it a staff of physicians of the greatest professional skill and experience; the nurses are trained, painstaking and experienced, and everything in connection with the institution is first-class in every respect. From what has been said it will readily be understood that the Charlottetown Hospital is an institution most worthy of the patronage of the generously disposed who have to spare of this world's goods.

The Liberal Platform.

MR. MARTIN STANDS ON IT, AND SO CONDEMNED SPURON, FIELDING AND TARTER. MR. FIELDING'S STATE OF ALARM OVER DEBT, TAXES AND OUTLAY, BUT THIS WAS SIX YEARS AGO—NINE MILLIONS ADDED TO THE DEBT—FIVE MILLIONS ADDED TO THE EXPENDITURE—SEVEN MILLIONS ADDED TO THE TAXES.—BUT THIS DOES NOT FRIGHTEN THE MINISTERS, BECAUSE THEY HAVE DONE IT THEMSELVES.

(Special Correspondence to THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 12, 1900.—"We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion, and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country."

The above quotation is taken from a document that is now regarded in some quarters as obsolete literature. It is one of the resolutions adopted at the Ottawa convention of the Liberal party, which was held in 1893, under the patronage of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The set of resolutions composed the platform on which Sir Wilfrid Laurier's party claims to have been supported by the people. It is interesting to note that Hon. W. S. Fielding, now minister of finance, was chairman of the committee which prepared this resolution, and that he was one of the chief supporters of the economy and retrenchment plank.

WHAT BECALMS THE PLATFORM. This platform is brought into notice at this moment on account of two events. In the by-election at Winipeg, Mr. E. D. Martin (brother of Fighting Joe) is a candidate for a seat in the house of commons. Mr. Martin is an old time Liberal. But he is not a Tarte Liberal, nor a Blair Liberal, and especially not a Sifton Liberal. These ministers represent in the mind of Mr. Martin, all that was most extravagant and most dangerous in the methods and principles of the Tory party, which he and they opposed. In addition Mr. Martin's Liberal friends discover the element of personal corruption in some of the present leaders, and he is grieved to find an absence of political principles in the policy of the government since it came into power.

Now Mr. Martin was, three years ago, the chairman of the Liberal organization in Winnipeg. At that position he delivered an annual address vigorously denouncing Mr. Sifton and all his works. Thereupon the machine undertook to depose him. It was a hard fight, but Mr. Sifton won. Every government official who could be drawn to the convention and all the hangers on of governments who had drifted over from the conservative party when the leaves and fishes shifted their position, were there and Mr. Martin was voted out by a small majority.

MR. MARTIN, CANDIDATE.

Thereupon Mr. Martin solemnly announced himself a candidate for the vacant seat in the house of commons. Mr. Sifton selected a government candidate, but the nominee looked over the situation, and would not run. Another and another refused, and Mr. Sifton is still without a man. Meanwhile Mr. Martin and his friends joined the conservatives in turning out the Greenway government and bringing in High John Macdonald. The Manitoba conservatives consider that they cannot do better than allow Mr. Martin to go to Ottawa to continue his campaign against the extravagance and misgovernment of the ministers there. They will put up a man of their own at the general election, but for the present will permit Mr. Martin to fight his anti-Sifton battle on the floor of the house of commons. In view of the fact that Mr. Martin has adopted the financial clauses of the Ottawa platform as his campaign policy, and is applying them with great force against the Laurier government, the Fielding resolution becomes once more a live issue in the west.

LAST YEAR'S ACCOUNT.

But what gives more point to the quotation at the head of this letter is the recent publication of Mr. Fielding's financial statement for the year that closed last June. Let us examine the three years record in the light of the clause which depicted Mr. Fielding and his party viewing "with alarm" the state of affairs in 1893. If Mr. Fielding viewed the debt, expenditure, taxation and extravagance of the latter with alarm, he ought now to be in a condition of abject terror. For the debt has gone on increasing, the expenditure has shot up like a rocket, the taxation has never ceased to grow, and as for economy—well the chief spending departments are in the hands of Mr. Tarte and Mr. Blair, while Mr. Sifton and his contractors have flourished.

THE DEBT.

Mr. Fielding invited the country to view with alarm the increase of debt. The alarm was thus called for at the close of the fiscal year 1893. In that year the increase of the net debt had been \$549,605. The average increase for the four years, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, had been \$1,037,500 a year. The total for the four years was \$4,150,000. Mr. Fielding viewed this increase with alarm.

Now Mr. Fielding has had control of the finances (subject, of course to Mr. Tarte's supervision) for three years and a half. The accounts for the half year are not closed, but in the three full years he has added to the debt the handsome amount of \$9,776,000, or more than twice the amount that Mr. Foster made in four years. Here is a question in proportion. If an increase of a million a year ought to be viewed with alarm, with what feelings should Mr. Fielding and his friends view an increase of three millions a year?

The increase of debt last year was \$2,317,000, or four times as much it was in the year when Mr. Fielding viewed it with alarm.

THE EXPENDITURE.

In 1893 the Laurier party decided to "view with alarm" the increase in the controllable expenditure. In that year the outlay on current account was \$36,814,000. It had increased \$49,000 over the year before, but was less than it had been in 1889.

During the three years after the Ottawa platform was adopted, the expenditure increased, while in 1896 it was \$36,542,000, or \$135,000 more than it was when the convention viewed it with alarm.

Last year Mr. Fielding spent on current account no less than \$41,903,000. This is an increase of \$3,071,000 over the expenditure of the previous year. It is an increase of \$5,364,000 over the outlay of Mr. Fielding's first year. It is an increase of \$4,364,000 over the expenditure of Mr. Foster's last year. Finally, it is an increase of \$5,089,000 over the payments made in the year in which the convention was alarmed.

"If the convention could not but view with alarm the gain of \$49,000 on the expenditure, what an awful score the party must have over the increase of sixty-two times that sum last year. It may be necessary to remark that last year's expenditure had nothing to do with the Canadian contingent. That belongs to the outlay of the present fiscal year.

UNDER TAXATION.

In 1891, when the party could not but view with alarm the taxation of the people, the amount collected in custom and excise duties was \$29,321,000.

This was an increase of \$75,000 over the previous year, but it is \$999,000 less than the amount collected in 1891, and \$396,000 less than the sum taxed on of the people in 1890.

Last year Mr. Fielding raised by customs and excise taxes over \$33,000,000. This was \$3,500,000 more than he raised the year before.

It was \$4,400,000 in excess of the taxation in 1897.

It was \$5,300,000 more than Mr. Foster taxed the people in his last year. Finally it was \$3,700,000 more than the tax of 1899, which Mr. Fielding and his companions could not but view with alarm.

It may be added that the revenue accounts for the six months since the end of June are made up. They show that the taxation for the half year was \$19,208,000. This is an increase of \$1,941,000 over the taxes collected in the first half of last year, so that in the growing time continues, we shall have an increase of \$3,822,000 in the fiscal year 1900 over that of 1899. This will bring the amount of taxes up to \$36,800,000, or some \$7,600,000 in excess of the undue taxation which Mr. Fielding and his associates could not but view with alarm.

DEMANDS THAT WERE NOT SATISFIED. "We demand strict economy in the administration," and the party in 1893. The statement of expenditures given above shows how the demand has been disregarded, though it was made by the very men now administering the government.

The party demanded economy. It has given itself extravagance. It demanded less taxes. It has given itself more. It demanded less expenditure. It has added to the number.

It condemned the party order. It has tried to perpetrate another. It condemned the sales of public lands to speculators. It has produced a perfect carnival of speculators in lands. It condemned the campaign methods of the conservatives. It has given us the machine. It demanded a treaty with the United States. It has given the country barren negotiations. It condemned monopolies. It has given us a government which is owned and bossed by monopolies. In these circumstances it is an interesting circumstance that Mr. Martin has recalled the attention of the country to the Ottawa platform.

Liberal-Conservatives' Attention.

The annual meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Conference of Prince Edward Island will be held in the Lyceum, Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 23rd day of January instant, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

The Conveners for all the electoral and polling districts are respectfully requested to secure a full representation from their divisions. D. FERGUSON, President. C. R. SMALLWOOD, Secretary. Liberal-Conservative Conference, of P. E. I.

In connection with the above I give notice that a Convention for the Fort Augustus District will be held in the Benevolent Irish Society Rooms, Kent street, on the same day as the above at 1.30, for the purpose of nominating two Candidates for the representation of said district in the Legislative Assembly. FREDERICK HORNE, Convener. Fort Augustus District. Jan. 17—11

I hereby give notice that Liberal-Conservative delegates from the West River district will meet in the Lyceum, Charlottetown on the day of the meeting of the Liberal Conservative Conference, viz the 23rd of January, instant at 1.30 P. M. for the purpose of organization. LOUIS L. JENKINS, Convener. For West River District. Jan. 17—11

IT PAYS TO BUY AT PERKINS'

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The above marked in plain figures and must be sold for cash regardless of COST.

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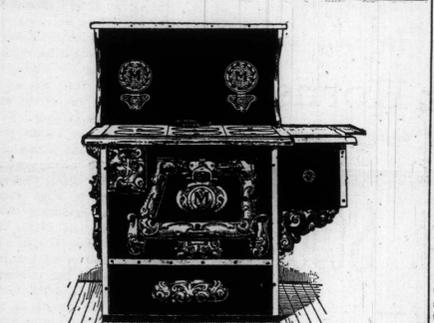
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THE WAR!

During the interlude of apparent military inactivity and official secrecy, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener have arrived at the seat of war. It is assumed that their clearer vision, supported by 25,000 fresh men who are due to arrive in South Africa within 30 days, will alter the situation and that the fourth month of the campaign will witness the beginning of victories for the British arms. They are not, however, expected to produce definite results for some days, but their mere presence will restore the shaken confidence of the men at the front in their generals.

The London War Office Friday morning received the following from Buller dated Springfield, Jan. 11th, 9.20 vening: I occupied the south bank of Tugela at Folgieters drift this morning and seized the port. The enemy strongly camped four and half miles to north.

A despatch from Ladysmith dated Jan. 15th, says: The besiegers have been quite for two days. They can, however, be seen in active movement on the distant hills, small bodies of horsemen have been perceived galloping with two machine guns. The Boers have been fired for two days, More Boer dead were found at the base of Caser's Camp. All well here.

A despatch of the 15th from Modder River has the following: General Bullington, with two regiments of Laners' three Victoria Mounted Rifles and a battery of horse artillery, left here on the evening of January 7th, and crossed the Free State border on Tuesday morning. Simultaneously other movements were made. The column under Colonel Picher went from Belmont to the north of General Bullington's route, while a portion of the garrison at Klokfontein and Honey Nest Kloof, under Major Byrne, advanced toward Jacobsdale.

General Bullington penetrated twelve miles. His scouts (20) saw no sign of armed Boers. The farm houses were found empty, the occupants having fled to the interior. The British bivouacked at random, and burned three farm houses, retaining the rest of the Boer leaders. Yesterday they swept around southward, returning here today. Nothing was accomplished except the reconnoissance. Colonel Picher came into touch with General Bullington, and then returned to Belmont. Major Byrne reconnoitred the hills about four miles from Jacobsdale and saw about 700 Boers.

Citizens.

At Bayfield, Kings County, on the 2nd inst, Annabella McPhee, relict of the late Langhlin McDonald, passed to her eternal home, after a protracted illness of four or five months, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will. The deceased was the last survivor of a family of thirteen, six sons and seven daughters, and was in her 78th year at the time of her death. A cheerful disposition and a truly charitable heart were the characteristics by which this estimable woman was pre-eminently distinguished, and which constantly brought sunshine and peace into her happy home as well as into the hearts of all who visited it. Her sympathy and charity were unbounded, and well might the lines of her poet, slightly paraphrased, be applied to her: "The angels of heaven thus relieve the wretched was her pride. And 'e'en her fallings leaned to virtuous side."

She was, therefore, beloved by all with whom she came in contact and by none in a greater degree than by the young people with whom she was a prime favorite; by them her demise is especially regretted. The number of her friends was legion, while she counted scarce an enemy. She leaves three sons and six daughters to mourn their irreparable loss. May she rest in peace.—Cox. (Patriot please copy.)

It is with deep regret we chronicle today the death of Mrs. Patrick Lamb, of Springfield, Lot 67, which occurred on Monday the 8th inst. Mrs. Lamb was in her 30th year and was a daughter of James McGilligan Esq. of Hope River, relict of the Rev. P. D. McGilligan, of Grand River Lot 14, who was constantly at her bed side for a week previous to her death. Only fourteen months ago she was a gay and happy bride receiving the congratulations of her many friends who today are called to mourn their loss of a noble Christian woman, whose short life was spent in doing good. Her funeral took place on Wednesday morning last, at Free-town and was largely attended by people of all denominations. There were over sixty sleighs headed by the kind and respected Pastor of her native parish, the Rev. J. E. McDonald, who, notwithstanding the long drive and cold weather, was in time to behold her last time on earth, the face of one whose many excellent traits of character, and eminent Christian virtues he admired and whose early death he mourned. A High Mass of Requiem was offered up for the happy repose of her soul by her brother, The Rev. P. D. McGilligan. There were also present and assisting at the service, the pastor of the Holy Trinity, Rev. J. E. McDonald, Hope River and Rev. J. J. McDonald, Kinkora, who at the close of the Mass delivered an excellent funeral discourse dwelling on the many good qualities of the deceased and exhorting her friends and the congregation to assist in their prayers for the happy repose of her soul. The pall bearers were James McAleer, Patrick Murphy, Louis Haslam, Jr. James Johnston, William Power and Francis Goodwin. She leaves an infant daughter, a disconsolate husband and aged father five sisters and four brothers to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and obedient daughter and a kind and thoughtful sister. May her soul rest in peace.—Cox

At Somersville on the 5th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Perry of the Queen Hotel, a daughter.

DIED. At Moncton on December 31st, the widow of the late John McKinnon aged 75 years. She was the daughter of the late John McNeil, of Argyle Shore.

In Boston, on January 3rd, Timothy William, aged 29 years, son of John A. King, of this city.

At Newland, on the eighth of January A. D. 1900 Malcolm McLeod, Q. C. aged 65 years.

At North Wiltshire, on the 15th inst. Nicholas Berrigan, at the advanced age of 84 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At Mill View, Jan. 6th, after a lingering illness, the daughter of Edward Grant, in her 27th year. May her soul rest in peace.

At Kellys Cross, on the 28th ult., after a lingering illness, Elias, beloved wife of Hugh McKenna, in the 45th year of her age. Deceased was a daughter of the late Daniel Kelly of Springton, Lot 57, and during her life endeavored to respect and esteem of all who were her mother, and leaves a husband and eight children, besides a wide circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn her loss. Her funeral took place at St. Joseph's Church, Kelly's Cross, on the 30th ult., and was very largely attended. A High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by the Rev. D. B. Reid, P. P., for the repose of her soul, after which her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery of St. Joseph's, there to await the Resurrection morn. May her soul rest in peace.

NOTICE. HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada in the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a Religious Body to be called and known as "The Holiness Movement (or Church)" and to authorize such corporation to meet and adopt, frame or repeal constitutions or make regulations for enforcing discipline in said Church and to empower said corporation to acquire, receive and take conveyance of such lands, monies, mortgages, securities or other property as may be required for the purpose of a chapel or chapels, churches or colleges, schools or schools, or other educational purposes connected with the said Church, and for the purpose of a printing and publishing house or houses in connection with the said Church, and for power to undertake and carry on such business of printing and publishing, and for authority to empower and endow and support such chapels, colleges and schools, and such printing and publishing house or houses, and a book depository or depositories in connection therewith, and to take and receive the benefit of any gift or devise by Will or otherwise in its said corporate name or otherwise, and to give said Church all necessary powers connected therewith.

R. A. BRADLEY, Solicitor for the Applicants. Dated at Ottawa this 27th day of November, A. D. 1899. [Dec. 13-6]

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We divide our profits with our customers, therefore increase our trade to such an extent that we make just as much money, and at the same time selling our goods cheaper than any one else.

We will bet a new hat that our expenses in proportion to our business is less than any other house in the city. Another lot of those \$3.75 Ulsters opened yesterday. Our tailor made Overcoats are selling fast. Prices \$10, 12, 15 and 18.

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