

THE HERALD

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Peace Proclaimed.

The pleasing intelligence comes from South Africa that the Boers have surrendered and that peace has been proclaimed. This is cause for rejoicing and congratulation. All will rejoice that the cruel carnage is over, and that blessed peace again prevails. It may be some little time before all evidences of rebellion wholly disappear and the country will settle down to totally peaceful pursuits; but the fact that the leaders in the field, after consultation with the great body of the people have accepted the terms of surrender proposed by Lord Kitchener and laid down their arms, constitutes an official proclamation that hostilities between Boer and Briton in South Africa have ceased. The terms of surrender are briefly summarized elsewhere in this paper and cannot be regarded as otherwise than liberal on the part of Great Britain. The war has been a long one and in many respects a disastrous one, and both in treasure and human lives has been very expensive. In the earlier part of the struggle the British army met with some very severe reverses and lost heavily of her bravest and best soldiers. This was inseparable from the conditions upon which the conflict was waged. The Boers were on their own soil and possessed a local knowledge of the campaigning ground, while on the other hand the British soldiers after traversing many thousands of miles of ocean were at the disadvantage of marching over ground to which they were perfect strangers. This circumstance in a country so extensive and diversified as South Africa was very much in favor of the natives. Notwithstanding all this it is not very likely that anyone, with the possible exception of the Boers themselves, ever seriously anticipated any other result of the conflict than that which has come to pass—the triumph of the British arms. On the other hand, however, the duration of the war has doubtless been a surprise to most people. The tenacity with which the Boers clung to the cause; the dogged perseverance with which they fought prove them to be men of wonderful will power, and possessors of qualities that will ultimately make of them good British subjects, when once they come to understand the advantages of the laws and institutions of our world-wide Empire. The struggle began on Oct. 11th, 1899, and for eight months it was most serious warfare. The investment of Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking and the disaster at Magersfontein followed in quick succession. These were dark days indeed; but the advent of Lord Roberts soon brought about a change, and one after another the besieged garrisons were liberated. The battles of Paardeberg and the surrender of Cronje changed the aspect of the campaign, and the occupation of Bloemfontein and finally of Pretoria left the Boers without a country. After the occupation of Pretoria by Lord Roberts on June 5th, 1900, the Boers had no permanent headquarters, and since that date the conflict has been practically a guerrilla warfare. The Boers might just as well have surrendered then instead of prolonging the strife for two years more. The experience gained in this war has, no doubt, been of the greatest benefit to the British army; but like many other experiences it has been very costly. The part played by the Colonies in the conflict has served to knit them more closely to the Mother country than anything else that ever happened, and this participation served to bring the people of the remote portions of the Empire into close touch with the proceedings on the battlefields of South Africa. The splendid service rendered by the Colonial troops in the field drew upon them the eyes, not only of the British generals, but of military leaders the world over. It is a source of satisfaction and pride to the people of this Dominion to know that the Canadian soldiers covered themselves with glory wherever they were called into action during the campaign. Our own Province had its quota at the front who did their part nobly and well, and two of them, alas, gave their lives for the Empire. It will probably be some time before the conquered South African Provinces will be ready for civil government in the fullest sense of the term; but there can be no doubt

that there is a great future in store for that country, and that in the course of time it will be among the most brilliant diadems in the Imperial Crown.

The Ontario Elections.

The general Provincial election held in Ontario on Thursday last was probably the most hotly contested ever held in that Province. One Conservative was elected by acclamation on nomination day; in every other constituency there was a contest. Besides the regular party nominees there were in several ridings independent candidates; but returns show that not one of these was elected, some of them losing their deposits. The Grit Government had on its side all its own influence and prestige, and all the power and prestige of the Federal Government, all the office-holders and all the power and influence that attaches to distribution of public patronage, and yet it barely escaped defeat, if it escaped at all. With such tremendous odds against them the Conservative Opposition, under the leadership of Mr. Whitney, put up a splendid fight and went so near capturing the government that the result is still somewhat in doubt. The returns give 51 Liberals and 47 Conservatives as the result of the polling; but many of the majorities are very small and recounts may possibly make some changes. The polls being all in charge of officials favorable to the Government, it may be depended upon that they gave their friends the benefit of every doubt. Consequently it would not be surprising if a judicial recount would result in returning some Conservatives where Liberals were at first declared. The principal cities, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London, not only returned all Conservatives, but for the most part elected them with large majorities. Some of the rural districts disappointed the Conservatives by electing Liberals where the return of Opposition members seemed all but sure. The Conservatives won twelve seats formerly held by Grits; but the Government captured about an equal number formerly represented by Conservatives. The Conservatives received a very considerable majority of the popular vote of the Province, their individual majorities being generally quite large, while the majorities of Government candidates were in many cases very small. In the city of Ottawa, right under the nose of the Federal Government two Conservative members were elected one with a majority of 600 and the other with a majority of 450. In former elections West Elgin and some other constituencies were carried by Grits through the influence of the "machine." This time they were well watched and no "machine" work was allowed; the consequence is that Conservatives have been elected in these places with handsome majorities. It is possible, however, that the machine was operated in other ridings where its presence had not been suspected. If the Conservatives have not secured the Government they have shown that the Ross administration does not possess the confidence of a majority of the electorate.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

OTTAWA May 31st, 1902. BRITISH FAVOR CANADA'S RIGHTS. Canada is now looking for a mutual preference in British markets and a fast Atlantic service. The Laurier Government have for several years laughed at the former proposal as "arrant humbug," and have entirely neglected to further the movement for better transportation facilities. Fortunately for Canada, British opinion is strongly favorable to both projects, and the press of the mother country is at a loss to understand the indifference of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his conferees. There is every reason to believe that the use of good judgment and tact by Canadian representatives at the coronation conference will open up to us the greatest market of the world, and at the same time provide us with unequalled facilities for the forwarding of our produce. The time has almost arrived when the full effect of Sir Wilfrid's non-sensical refusal of 1897 (to accept any return for concessions to the mother country) will be fully understood. Every class of Canadian producers would be benefited by mutual preference and improved transportation methods. The elector will watch the result of the conference with increased interest, now that the British have pronounced with such distinct favor on both great questions.

SOME STARTLING FIGURES. In 1896 the balance of trade against Canada in favor of the United States was \$14,125,614; in 1901 it had increased to \$28,102,778. In the past five years our exports to Great Britain amount

ounted to \$494,383,499 and our imports from Great Britain amounted to \$186,781,122. The balance of trade in our favor against Great Britain was \$207,602,377. In the same period, 1897 to 1901, our exports to the United States amounted to \$281,213,582, and our imports from the United States to \$453,691,183. The balance of trade in favor of the United States against this country in five years was \$172,477,601. In the last five years we sold \$213,169,917 worth less to the United States than to Great Britain, and we bought \$266,910,061 worth more from Great Britain. That is to say, the present trade conditions in Canada have discriminated against the Motherland, as in favor of the United States, to the extent of \$480,080,978 under five years of Liberal rule. And Sir Wilfrid Laurier says there is nothing in the tariff that needs reforming; and the Finance Minister states that the tariff has been taken out of politics.

ENGLAND ACTS—CANADA NEGLECTS.

Hon. Sydney Fisher smiled when he was asked to take steps to put a stop to a practice which is making Canada a dumping ground for diseased immigrants, to whom admission to the United States is refused. Free England, the haven of the oppressed of all nations, where no man is refused domicile, has been confronted by conditions similar to those experienced in Canada. Disease and crime have been introduced into London by continental races, and the London Times publishes this significant announcement: "The London Gazette states that the King has been pleased to issue a commission to Lord James of Hereford, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (chairman), Lord Rothchild, the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, K. C., Sir Kenelm Digby (Under Secretary of State for the Home Department), Major Williams Evans-Gordon, M. P., Mr. Henry Norman, M. P., and Mr. William Vallance (clerk to the guardians of Whitechapel), to enquire and report upon (1) the character and extent of the evils which are attributed to the unrestricted immigration of aliens, especially in the metropolis; (2) the measures which have been adopted for the restriction and control of alien immigration in foreign countries and in British colonies."

It is due to Canada that our government should do likewise and put a stop to the introduction of a dangerous class of immigrants into this country.

MR. BLAIR'S STRUGGLE.

Hon. A. G. Blair would place his extravagance and mismanagement of the Intercolonial, where Hon. W. S. Fielding desires to see the tariff—out of politics. Failing to do that, he and his associates are busily engaged in barking enquire by the public accounts committee. Only a short time ago Mr. Blair and his servile majority refused to allow witnesses to appear before the committee, unless it was first established that they would come to Ottawa to "exonerate somebody." Their Minister of Railways declined to allow the opposition to investigate his locomotive purchases since 1896 or to ask questions as to the condition of the Drummond county line. Of course the fact that Hon. Wm. Hartly and his associates received \$68,000 from Mr. Blair sixty days after a contract signed several days previous to the election of 1900 had been closed, does not influence the Minister. Neither is he alarmed by his helplessness to run Mr. Hartly's heavy engines over the Drummond County line, which, by the way, has helped to swell the Intercolonial deficits. We know that Mr. Blair is undaunted by these facts, because "he, himself, has said it." Some unthinking person may have his doubts about the matter, but then Mr. Blair hasn't.

CABINET INCONSISTENCIES.

The free-trade-protection sympathies of the Liberal party are highly amusing. If a gentleman supporting the Government has a manufactory in his constituency, he is an ever ready champion of the National Policy, but if Free Trade doctrines are best adapted to the cultivation of supporting voters, another gentleman, without giving a thought to the inconsistencies with which he is saddling his party, will declare, that his fellow Liberal is propounding a most dangerous policy. Such scenes are becoming so frequent in the commons that they are giving some members of the cabinet no little concern. Everything possible is being done to foster unanimity of opinion in government ranks, but the example of some of the cabinet ministers has proved stronger than the precepts now being doled out with freedom.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, addressing the Liberal convention in Manitoba a short time ago, said: "Some woolen factories are closing up. They say the reason is that they have not sufficient protection. I say it is not. If they cannot live on a 23 per cent. tariff, the sooner they shut up the better."

This is cold comfort for the manufacturers and solace for the Free Trader. But unfortunately for Mr. Sifton, Hon. J. Israel Tarte, whose judgement in matters of State is well weighed, addressed a gathering of manufacturers in Montreal last November, and another shortly before the opening of the recent session of parliament, in which the Free Trader received the cold shoulder, and the manufacturer was assured ample protection.

Here are some of Mr. Tarte's utterances as reported on those two occasions:

"Why should not our Canadian Customs laws be just as self-protecting as those of the United States. I cannot see for the life of me. A man's first duty is to defend himself." He was brought up a protectionist and had not renounced his faith.

"Our American friends" declared the Minister, are making tremendous efforts to crush this country. We, who are in office, know that they are leaving no stone unturned to crush this Dominion both industrially and commercially. * * * There is a crisis at hand. Our American friends are endeavoring to make a slaughter market of this country. In consequence of this attempt, let us have a tariff that will protect our national trade."

Can the ordinary, every-day Liberal be censured for interpreting such diametrically opposed opinions in the light of "go thou and do in like manner"? When may Canadians expect some harmonious energetic policy in support of which a solid government following will be found?

From P. E. Island Direct to Manchester.

OTAWA, May 30.—While Canada is making special efforts this year to secure emigrants from the United Kingdom, she is making equally strenuous efforts for the extension of markets for her products.

Professor James W. Robertson, commissioner of agriculture and dairying, has just finished a tour of the old country. As the latest result of government efforts for the extension of Canadian commercial international relations, the Dominion Prince Edward Island and Manchester direct, and from this connection great results are anticipated. The food commodities produced by Prince Edward Island there is nothing better of the kind in the markets of the world. It is a distributing centre for enormous quantities of existing goods and purchasing all their consumables. Manchester, with her modern shipping facilities, offers a magnificent market for Canadian food products.

At the present time W. A. McKinnon, chief of the fruit division of the department of agriculture, in Manchester, and there he will remain through the summer to find out what is best suited for that market, and how Canadian agriculturalists can best present it to the trade in Manchester.

Nine inspectors are charged with the enforcement of the new fruit markets act, and it is the intention of the government to insure that the high standard of Canadian products is maintained in British markets.

DIED

At St. Andrew's on May the 9th, Angus McEachern in the 74th year of his age. Deceased was a nephew of the late Rev. Angus and Eugene McEachern and a grand nephew of the Rt. Rev. James McEachern, first Bishop of this diocese. May his soul rest in peace.

Died in Boston, Mass., May 6th, after an illness of six days, of typhoid pneumonia, Annie Fraser, wife of Henry A. Fraser, formerly of Monticello, beloved daughter of James Gunnip, Newton Cross, Lot 57. A loving husband and five children are left to mourn the loss of a kind and loving mother. Her remains were laid to rest in the family plot in Holy Cross Cemetery, Malden, Mass., where her little boy, Leonard, was laid to rest just one year ago. May her soul rest in peace.

Died at Hermonville, on Sunday May 25th, James Wilson, in the 17th year of his age. The funeral took place at St. Margaret's Church, Hermonville, there was a large and respectable gathering of neighbors and friends, considering the busy time of the year. The funeral obsequies were performed by the pastor, Rev. Father Curran, both in the church and at the grave. Deceased was a remarkably bright and cheerful boy, and will be greatly missed. His death was an edifying one. During his prolonged illness he bore it with true patience and resignation to the last. May his soul rest in peace.

At Merivale Cottage, Mount Edward Road, Charlottetown, Hedley V. Palmer aged 45 years.

At Brighton, on May 30th, Mary Catherine McQuillan, beloved wife of Albert Leigh, aged 30 years. R. I. P. Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The Herald's Scoop-Net.

CONDUCTED BY TOM A. HAWKE.

'Rah! The War is over! There's life in the old land yet. Oom Paul, awful gall, downfall. That's all!

The gallant 4th contingent. Call around some other time.

And no one arrested Monday evening for disturbing the "Paco."

Hope we won't have to fight the beef trusts next.

It wasn't such a cold day for the Conservatives up in Ontario after all. It was only a little bit frosty.

Mount Pelee and Mount St. Helens seem to be feeling a little better. Their violent fits of vomiting have apparently subsided.

HEARD FROM AT LAST. VERNONING, June 1st.—I have finished the war as I promised to do. Will write particulars soon.—HEN HAWKE.

Holding rummage sales is the latest fad amongst women. When we realize that we are living in a rum-age we know it is an old fad with liquor sellers.

The "Guardian" employees held an enjoyable picnic at the blockhouse the other day. Wonder did they take any printer's "pl" with them?

It is to be hoped now that those people in the United States who have worked themselves into such a frenzy over the imaginary cruelties and outrages of the British in South Africa will allow themselves to cool off. They will now have a chance to confine their attentions to that little mess in the Philippines, study up the water cure and the slowest methods of burning negroes.

To Mr. P. KRUGER, Somewhere-in-Holland.

Dear Mister Kruger— I shot I would drop you these few lines to see how you are getting along. I have not heard anything from you for a long time; you have been keeping very quiet. No doubt you have been wondering why I did not write before, the truth is that I did not know your address and nobody else seemed to no it. You have probably heard that peace has been proclaimed. If you had been here Monday night the fact would have been impressed upon you very much. It was a joy to me to hear of it, and to you, and tender our thanks for the same.

The Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter (fresh), Butter (sub.), Beef (small), Beef (quarter), Calf (small), Eggs, Hens, Hay, Oats, Potatoes, Pork (small), Pork (canned), Sheep pelts, and Turnips.

All we ask is that you have a look at our stock of hats and caps, it follows that you get satisfaction in prices and quality by buying at J. B. McDonald & Co's.

Keep the Balance Up.

It has been truthfully said that any disturbance of the even balance of health causes serious trouble. Nobody can be too careful to keep this balance up. When people begin to lose appetite, or to get tired easily, the least impudence brings on sickness, weakness or debility. The system needs a tonic, craves it, and should not be denied it; and the best tonic of which we have any knowledge is Hood's Sarsaparilla. What this medicine has done in keeping healthy people healthy, in keeping up the even balance of health, gives it the same distinction as a preventive that it enjoys as a cure. Its early use has illustrated the wisdom of the old saying that a stitch in time saves nine. Take Hood's for appetite, strength and endurance.

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A. L. Fraser, B. A. Attorney-at-Law. SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND, MONEY TO LOAN.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The order of tea parties, thus far announced is as follows: July 1st, Head St. Peter's Bay; July 8th, Morell; July 16th, Souris; July 21st, Fort Augustus.

Rev. P. C. Gauthier of St. Dunstan's College has been appointed to the pastorate of the church of the Immaculate Conception, Palmer Road, in succession to Rev. Dr. Chalmers transferred to Rustico. Congratulations.

All the Canadian School teachers have arrived in South Africa safe and sound. Those from the Maritime Provinces arrived on Monday morning, just in time to hear the good news that peace had been proclaimed.

Rev. T. CAMPBELL, St. Dunstan's College, was welcomed upon Saturday by the members of the High Shakespeare Class and presented with a complete set of Hudson's Life Work and Character of Shakespeare. Mr. J. J. Gillis read the address on behalf of the class, and Father Campbell made a suitable reply.

Rev. D. F. MORRISON of Oakland, California and Rev. William Daley of Salem, Oregon, are at present spending a brief vacation in this their native Province. Rev. Dr. Morrison, who is a brother of Dr. Morrison of St. Dunstan's Cathedral, preached an eloquent sermon at the High Mass in the Cathedral on Trinity Sunday. They are both visiting their native parishes, St. Andrew's and St. Mary's, Souris. We are glad to see them looking so well.

On Thursday last, the Feast of Corpus Christi, the children who had been under instruction were admitted to First Communion in St. Dunstan's Cathedral. In the afternoon those who had approached the Holy Table for the first time in the morning, together with several others were confirmed by his Lordship Bishop McDonald. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Father Campbell, a procession of the children followed and the services were concluded by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Rev. P. McQUILLAN, of this City, who had been ordained as priesthood was consecrated on Trinity Eve, celebrated Solemn High Mass in St. Dunstan's Cathedral last Sunday. He was assisted by Rev. Father Johnston, as deacon and Rev. Dr. Sinnott, as sub-deacon, while Rev. Dr. Monaghan directed the ceremonies. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. Monaghan. This being the Sunday within the octave of Corpus Christi the Blessed Sacrament was exposed during Mass and afterwards borne in solemn procession around the church, his Lordship carrying the monstrance. After returning to the high altar solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given.

The service of the Month's Mind for the late Rev. D. F. McDonald, was held in St. Mary's Church, Souris, on Tuesday of last week. His Lordship and a large number of priests were in attendance. Solemn High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. J. J. Gillis of St. Peter's, assisted by Rev. A. P. McEllis, St. Andrew's, as deacon, Rev. P. Curran of St. Margaret's as sub-deacon and Rev. A. J. McAlister, as Master of Ceremonies. The sermon at Circumcision was preached by Rev. D. F. McDonald of St. George's. The other priests occupying seats in the Sanctuary included the pastor of St. Mary's, Rev. R. B. McDonald, Rev. Dr. Walker, Rolle Bay, and Rev. Dr. F. Morrison, San Francisco. After Mass the Liberae was sung and then the abetation was given by his Lordship the Bishop.

A meeting of the City Council was held Monday to arrange a program for Coronation Day. His Worship the Mayor intimated that he had written to Admiral Bedford asking him to send warships to this port to help celebrate the event. It was pointed out that some of the business men were opposed to a holiday on the 26th, and one on July 1st. In order to meet this difficulty it was decided to ask that all places of business be closed after one o'clock on the 26th. Conn. Wheeler was asked as to the portion of the expense the Government was willing to bear. In reply Conn. Wheeler said the matter was brought before the Executive Council and they decided that it was local. However, the matter was finally left to Mr. Peters and himself. He of course could not say how much would be given until the program was submitted. Conn. Lyons thought it hardly fair that the City should bear all the expense because the whole island is interested. He was sorry the Government had not set aside an amount. The Mayor pointed out that in the event of the arrival of the warships that more money would be necessary. Conn. Paton thought the Council ought to know at once how much would be available from the Government and to ask the program accordingly. The program was then taken up and it was decided to ask all fraternal and national societies to appoint a delegate to meet with the Council to arrange for the celebration. It was also decided to invite Col. Moore to be present at the meeting. It was decided to purchase \$150 worth of fireworks and to purchase a committee to take the matter in hand. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Thursday night.

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