

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1900.

Vol. XXIX, No. 9

Calendar for Feb., 1900.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 8th, 6h. 10.6m. a. m.
Full Moon, 14th, 5h. 12.8m. a. m.
Last Quarter, 22nd, 5h. 56.7m. a. m.
New Moon, 29th, 3h. 37.7m. a. m.

Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Water
1 Thursday	7 26	5 8	11 16	0 0
2 Friday	7 25	4 8	9 34	0 30
3 Saturday	7 24	3 5	9 52	0 39
4 Sunday	7 23	2 3	10 10	0 48
5 Monday	7 22	1 11	10 28	0 57
6 Tuesday	7 21	1 11	10 46	1 06
7 Wednesday	7 20	1 10	11 04	1 15
8 Thursday	7 19	1 9	11 22	1 24
9 Friday	7 18	1 8	11 40	1 33
10 Saturday	7 17	1 7	11 58	1 42
11 Sunday	7 16	1 6	12 16	1 51
12 Monday	7 15	1 5	12 34	2 00
13 Tuesday	7 14	1 4	12 52	2 09
14 Wednesday	7 13	1 3	1 10	2 18
15 Thursday	7 12	1 2	1 28	2 27
16 Friday	7 11	1 1	1 46	2 36
17 Saturday	7 10	1 0	2 04	2 45
18 Sunday	7 9	1 0	2 22	2 54
19 Monday	7 8	1 0	2 40	3 03
20 Tuesday	7 7	1 0	2 58	3 12
21 Wednesday	7 6	1 0	3 16	3 21
22 Thursday	7 5	1 0	3 34	3 30
23 Friday	7 4	1 0	3 52	3 39
24 Saturday	7 3	1 0	4 10	3 48
25 Sunday	7 2	1 0	4 28	3 57
26 Monday	7 1	1 0	4 46	4 06
27 Tuesday	7 0	1 0	5 04	4 15
28 Wednesday	6 59	1 0	5 22	4 24



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Solid Silver Souvenir Spoons with scene stamped in bowl, "Stanley crossing through ice," or "Parliament Building," Charlottetown.

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Ladies' Hockey Boots with straps, warm lined, worth \$2.35; now \$1.25; now is your chance to secure a bargain; cost us far more money; want to clear them out. Headquarters for Ladies' Gaiters. We have them as low as 20 cents a pair.

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We have placed the lot on our counter and will clean them out at about half price to make room for our new stock.

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For Housekeeping.

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At Very Fine Prices.

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AT OTTAWA.

"Seeing is Believing."

When you see people cured by a remedy, you must believe in its power. Look around you. Friends, relatives, neighbors all say that Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine, cleansed the blood of their dear ones and they rise en masse to sing its praises. There's nothing like it in the world to purify the blood.

Sores—"My health was poor and I had a sore on one of my limbs. My father thought I better try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I did so and the sores are now all better. Whenever I do not feel well I take Hood's." Miss Nellie de Law, Richmond, Quebec.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

one clause authorizing the proposed 25 cents per day in addition to the imperial rate, while the troops were in Africa. The statement did not amaze the house, as the members had already made up their minds that Mr. Tarte, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Bourassa, were as Clarke Wallace said "three of a kind." It is pretty generally recognized that the Bourassa protest was arranged by his leaders, and when he reappeared in the house under the escort and patronage of Mr. Tarte after an unopposed election, the pretence of independence was no longer even plausible. It may be remarked that since Mr. Bourassa made his pro-Boer speech and pro-Government vote he has been elected by the Government caucus to the position of parliamentary whip for Quebec.

SIR CHARLES APPROVES.

This picnic with Sir Charles Tupper's views, who endorsed all the Government proposed to do for the Empire, and much more. The leader of the Opposition was rather complimentary to the Premier. He commended the wisdom shown by Sir Wilfrid in abandoning the views which he took so strongly last October when the Premier declared that Canadian troops should never be used for any other purpose than the defence of Canada. Sir Charles had opposed this view and had been denounced by the Premier and his friends for it, but he did not mind that a bit since the Government had come round to his way of thinking. Sir Charles had said that the Government should not only send the troops but should pay them. The Premier and Mr. Tarte had attacked this view, but it was pleasant to see that they had so far come round as to agree to pay the men while in Africa the difference between the imperial and Canadian scale. He perceived that the Government had also pledged itself through Sir Richard Cartwright to provide for the relatives of those soldiers who might die abroad the same protection that would have been given by the insurance contract that the Government organs promised, but which Government had failed to complete. The leader of the Opposition would have been pleased if the Government had gone further and relieved the home Government of all charges in connection with the Canadians. But when he thought of the position taken by the Premier four months ago, and noticed what had been accomplished since, he was disposed to be grateful for what had been secured.

MR. CHARLTON'S REPENTANCE.

Those who remember "John Charlton of Michigan" of three or four years ago when he proposed to sacrifice imperial interests and even British connection for the sake of closer trade union with the United States would be surprised to find that no Government supporter and no opposition member exceeds him in the exuberance of his loyalty. He was willing to vote anything that might be necessary for this war, and declared that it was Canada's war as much as Britain's. Not satisfied with affirming his own loyalty, he proceeded to lecture the opposition and even went so far as to call Hon. Edward Blake a craven and a traitor. He did it by declaring that the Redmond resolution proposed in the British house of commons, and supported by Mr. Blake and the other Irish Home Rule members, was a "resolution of cravens actuated by treasonable feelings." When one recalls the fact that only eight years ago Mr. Blake withdrew from the liberal party of Canada, because he believed that the commercial union policy of which Mr. Charlton was one of the authors, was a policy of treason to the Empire, it may be found difficult to decide which of the two public men is the more correct in his opinion of the other.

THE BOER SIDE.

Mr. Bourassa was expected to dissent, and he did make a speech in favor of the Boers and against Chamberlain. He argued for an hour that the war was unjust, that the Boers were a brave people fighting for their liberties, and that Britain had broken faith with them. He expressed pity for the Canadian lads who had been misled into volunteering for service in Africa and condemned the offer of Canadian troops by the Government. But he made himself ridiculous in the end by announcing that he would vote the whole bill through, except the

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

for the older Laurier if he were free to express an opinion.

Mr. Ross Robertson reminded the Premier that he had pronounced Canada a nation, and asked him why he did not propose that Canada should pay her own troops like a nation. He admitted that a century ago some nations had hired out their army for other countries to pay, but he thought that Canadians were not Hessians. "When the day of reckoning comes," he said, "and it will come soon if this Government is alive to see it, Canada should ask for the vouchers and give Britain a cheque for every dollar spent by the Mother Country on the Canadian troops."

After Mr. Stenson a liberal member who says he was born in Ireland and represents a French speaking constituency, had indignantly denounced Mr. Charlton for describing Mr. Blake and the other Redmondites as cravens, Mr. Molverney conservative of Kent, N. B., who is also Irish and represents French Acadians, expressed the view that the Irish home rulers would have done better to stand by the Empire in this struggle for justice and right, as he felt authorized by his constituents and by his own conscience to do. Mr. Bell of Pictou was not disposed to find too much fault with the government, which he said had shown energy in organization. But Mr. Clarke of Toronto testified that the people whom he met would have been much better satisfied if the government had placed Canada first among the colonies instead of last, and if Laurier had at least offered to pay our own troops as some other colonies had done. Mr. Wallace was uncompromising in his attack on the government for misleading the people of Quebec and for stirring them up in opposition to the patriotic course and for aiding and abetting the Bourassa revolt. The debate stands over to next week.

GENERAL HUTTON'S BANISHMENT.

Last October, while the Government was still realising the impulse of Canadians to help the Empire in Africa, Mr. Tarte seems to have suspected that General Hutton was encouraging the agitation. His organ, La Patrie therefore issued a peremptory order for the General to quit.

Here is an extract from the semi-official warning:

"The Commandant is named by the Imperial Government but paid by the tax payers of Canada. It does not belong to him to deal with the Military or civil policy of the Government. He is simply an executive officer. All attempts to assume any other role can have no other result than his recall to England. There must be no misunderstanding about this. The General we hope has no such purpose. Above all we hope that he has not taken it into his head to enter into such an adventure with the Government of this country. For if such were the case he would get out of here very quickly and with much the worst of it."

THE MORE CARRIED OUT.

Not having the fear of Mr. Tarte before his eyes General Hutton proceeded with his adventure and has organized two contingents. When the first one went away, the General said that Canada could if necessary send many times that number. Then La Patrie fell foul of him again, On Saturday last the announcement was made that the General had been recalled, and a few hours later it was known that the Canadian Government had demanded his recall, or in other words had driven him out of his position. He will have a chance to serve in Africa, but no one supposes for a moment that he has been recalled for that purpose. The fact is that General Hutton has sought to keep the military end of the administration free from political influences. Moreover he is an imperialist, and was rather enthusiastic in his desire to have Canada strongly represented in the war. As an ardent Briton he has come into conflict with Mr. Tarte, and as

NOT A KIND WORD.

This rather brutal attack from the Government side was a distinct challenge. Mr. McNeill, Dr. Montague Collette Tisdale, Dr. Spry, Mr. Foster, Mr. Ouler, Sir Adolphe Caron and Clarke Wallace were among those who responded with kindly and appreciative words. Some of them reserved judgment as to the case of Colonel Sam Hughes, which was not yet understood, but all testified to General Hutton's ability and zeal and his strong desire to make the Canadian militia a credit and strength to the country, and a power for the defence of the Empire. Mr. Foster and Mr. McNeill expressed surprise that after the statements of their supporters, and after the distinct charge that General Hutton had been forced by the Government to leave Canada, his own ministry who had worked beside him and who knew his worth, had not a sentence of appreciation, or a single kindly word or generous sentiment to express for his departing comrade Dr. Borden could not keep silence longer, and rose to his feet. When he had finished his remarks he had not given expression to a single word on behalf of General Hutton or in protest against the attack on him. His whole speech was a "defense of himself against the charge of partisanship."

THE SEND OFF.

Not wanting in kindness were the farewell words spoken at two great banquets given at Ottawa to the general, one by his friends of the Rideau Club, and one by the officers of the militia. Speaking to the friends who offered the highest tributes to his worth General Hutton spoke modestly of the services that he had performed and the greater services that he had hoped to perform if he had been permitted to complete his term. His only reference to the government followed the statement that he had tried to com-

(Continued on second page.)

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