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Editor & Proprietor.

We wish to remind our delinquent subscribers that we are anxious to hear from them in a substantial manner. It is so long since we have heard from some of them that they would appear to have forgotten us altogether, or to imagine that their newspaper subscription is a debt they are not morally bound to discharge.

which they called "outrageously extravagant," they have increased it by \$2,000,000, and instead of abolishing the railway subsidies, which they denounced, they have voted upwards of \$3,000,000 for that service.

Silver Jubilee Celebration.

The Rev. Stanislaus Boudraut, pastor of St. James, Egmont Bay, celebrated on Thursday last the Silver Jubilee, or twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. The occasion was taken advantage of by the good parishioners to express their respect and esteem for their beloved pastor, and the celebration served to demonstrate the warm places the worthy priest holds in the affection of his people.

Dominion Parliament.

(Special Correspondence of THE HERALD.)

Ottawa, May 18th, 1901.

One of the striking things in Parliament this week was bringing down the new Clerique contract—which is only for 25,000 tons of steel rails to be delivered this year. The withdrawal or repudiated contract covered five years. But the Opposition having pointed out the illegality—the unconstitutionality of making a contract covering \$4,000,000 without it being submitted to Parliament, and the monstrosity of making such a contract without calling for tenders—the colleagues of Mr. Blair said to him he must say the contract was an oversight, deny he had ever seen it, and come down with a contract for 25,000 tons. But the Order-in-Council is enough for Mr. Clerique, who says he is quite satisfied, and Mr. Blair says there is a "moral obligation" on the Government to buy from him 25,000 tons of rails in each of the four succeeding years.

MORAL OBLIGATION.

On this moral obligation Mr. Brock uttered a scathing criticism of the shuffling of the Minister. The impression left on his mind was that the Department of Railways and Canals required a good deal more looking after than the hands of Mr. Blair's colleagues than it received. The sort of thing that had been exhibited before that house would not be tolerated in any business establishment.

BLAIR CORNERED.

Mr. Haggart charged the Minister of Railways with saying in the season of 1900 that he was negotiating with two companies for the manufacture of steel rails, but when it came to acting dealing with one; this Mr. Blair stoutly denied, whereupon Mr. Haggart produced the Hansard, and read out Mr. Blair's own words: "We have been asked by two different parties that contemplate establishing companies for the manufacture of steel rails in Canada to make it a condition that companies receiving subsidies from the government shall buy their rails in Canada."

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The people have scored a victory over the Bell Telephone Company through the Senate. In the committee the Company gained a point and had an amendment placed in the bill greatly to its advantage. But Senator Miller and the majority of the Senate voted down the amendment and were prepared to vote amendments to the bill which would surely place the rates under the control of the Governor General in Council.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

The Railway Subsidies amount to \$3,462,472.00. Since the present government came into power those members used to denounce subsidies, there have been exclusive of the present year \$18,116,175 voted as bonuses to railways. This year \$3,462,472, of which

\$1,689,600 are new subsidies. Thus this government has voted the net sum of \$19,899,047. The subsidies added to the other expenditure for 1901-2 over \$61,000,000. This is portentous.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

The session is now practically over and having during the session closely observed Mr. Borden the Leader of the Opposition I can say with authority that he has filled the bill. He has led his party with great judgement and tact. Comparatively new to politics, he has held the reins with a light but a firm hand. In debate he is more than a match for any man on the other side. He is always, even when hitting hard, courteous and respecting himself, he challenges the respect of all. His readiness is equal to his logical power which is of a very high order. I believe he has only to become known to the people to impress them as deeply as he has impressed the House.

FOUR STATESMANSHIP.

On Friday when the bill providing to give \$300,000 a year for ever to Prince Edward Island was before the House, Sir Wilfrid Laurier put his foot in it. Mr. Haggart attacked the vote but the principle of the act, and Laurier said that the province came with a claim which seemed reasonable it would be considered. What is this but an invitation?

A MINT FOR CANADA.

One of the most interesting things this session was before the House yesterday, the resolution to grant \$75,000 a year to establish a branch of the Royal Mint in Canada. Observe that it is a branch of the Royal Mint. The reason for this is that we shall be able to make here Imperial as well as Canadian gold, that is, gold coins out of Canadian gold. The plans are all prepared; the building, which will be on Government property here in Ottawa and will cost \$200,000; a high fence enclosing, \$14,000; vans and strong rooms, \$45,000; cost of maintenance, \$65,000. The whole cost, says the Minister, is \$200,000. But the profit at the present time is \$94,000 a year, so that it will be more than self-sustaining. Mr. Borden and all the opposition approved of the step. An assay office is also to be established somewhere in British Columbia.

In Memoriam.

At Irlabrown, on Tuesday, May 7th, Michael A. Reedy, blacksmith, was called from this world of toil and care to enjoy the reward of a well-spent life. As he was a man of robust constitution and in the prime of life having just completed his 46th year, and as his illness was of short duration, his death came as a severe shock to his family. About two weeks previous he contracted a slight cold which gradually developed into pneumonia, and in spite of all that tender nursing could do and medical skill could accomplish, he succumbed to the inevitable, fortified by the strengthening grace of the last Sacraments. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn a loss that no human efforts can ever repair.

His life was made up in unbroken succession, of good works that aimed at domestic happiness, social union and religious perfection. His calling brought him in contact with people of all classes and creeds, and with all he was deservingly popular. His life was, indeed, a true illustration of that admirable character so well portrayed in Longfellow's poem, "The Village Blacksmith." The writer can well remember how, when returning from school, he "looked in at the open door," and how, later, he spent many a pleasant hour in friendly argumentation or social conversation.

His dealings with men were marked by a true appreciation of honesty and justice. He possessed an intellect of wonderful scope and acute comprehensiveness, the operations of which were displayed equally well in literary requirements and mechanical enterprises. The nature of his work kept him in touch with many inventions of modern times, and his work in this connection ever displayed the hand of the master mechanic. An expert in every line of work of so extensive a profession, he built up an immense trade, commanding one of the largest and best areas on the island to-day. In this he has left a void that none can fill; others may follow, but none can truly succeed. Indelibly impressed on the mind is the genial smile with which one was always greeted, and engraved on the heart are the many acts of kindness that he constantly performed. His erudition was phenomenal, when one considers the few spare moments that he could devote to reading. He was a close student of history, and kept thoroughly versed in the movements and objects of governments and nations.

A Canadian of optimistic type, he could see for Canada nothing but a future of unmeasured prosperity, and he believed our own dear island the most favored of God's creation.

In society he was an active worker. He became, in 1898, a member of Branch 292, C. M. B. A., Kensington, and, in a brief space, his faculty for business and his keen and logical debating powers won the admiration of all the members. He served a term as Recording Sec'y, and later was elected President. So completely absorbed was he with the work in hand, that his whole being was often completely absorbed, which left him oblivious to all his surroundings.

In conclusion, it may be said that he was a man whose every thought and action, and aimed at the improvement of mankind, and aimed at eradicating a monument of good works that shall not be destroyed. No better proof of the respect paid to him can be adduced than the procession of over one hundred carriages that followed his remains to the grave. Very pretty wreaths were laid on the coffin by Branch 292, C. M. B. A., and by Miss Colla Murphy and Miss Maggie Higgins. An immense group assembled at the house on Thursday, 9th inst., to pay their last respects to the dead. Even a disinterested spectator could not but observe how painful was the duty they had come to perform, and how each countenance expressed the thought that was said in whispers:

"who shall be next?" A gloom has settled over the place that may not be dispelled.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. John Bernard, George McLeod, Andrew McLeod, James Reid, John Campbell and John O'Holloran. The members of Branch 292, C. M. B. A., and representatives from Branch 215, S. S. S. 281 Tignish, Palmer's Road, and 388 Hope River, and the members of Emerald Branch B. I. S. headed the procession which, before it reached the church, extended full a mile in length. Larger funerals may have entered St. Mary's Cemetery, Indian River, but never any so grand and so impressive. A High Mass of Requiem was sung by Very Rev. Mgr. D. J. Gillis, P. P., and amid sobs and lamentations his body was committed to the earth to await a glorious union with the soul in heaven.

On Sunday, Mgr. Gillis paid a glowing tribute to the memory of deceased, showing how he was a sober, industrious and God-fearing man and regretted the loss of so good a parishioner. But the will of God must be done. Our loss is his gain. May his soul rest in peace.

At the regular meeting of Branch 254, C. M. B. A., Kensington, held on the 9th inst., the following resolution was adopted: Whereas God in His wisdom has called to his eternal reward Brother Chancellor Michael A. Reedy, one of our best members, and the first to die. Therefore resolved, that the condolence of Branch 254 be tendered to his bereaved widow and family.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALBANY STRIKE.

The great strike at Albany, N. Y., which necessitated the calling out of the militia and which caused so much bloodshed and the loss of two lives besides costing a vast amount of money ended on Saturday. The immediate cause of the strike was the refusal of the United Traction Company to discharge several non-union men. The cars are now running again and both sides have made concessions and both claim the victory.

A PESSIMISTIC ADMIRAL.

A New York despatch of the 16th says: Vice Admiral Sir Cyriac Bridge, K. C. B., who arrived here for Vancouver, B. C., on his way to Peking, to take command of the British China squadron. Speaking of the present condition of affairs in the Far East, so far as Britain and Russia are concerned, have somewhat cleared. The situation, however, is not yet robbed of its gravity for the powers who took part in the march to Peking, and it would not be surprising if even yet there was a conflict between two, if not more, of the countries engaged in what is really police duty at present.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The following cablegram has been received at the War Department, Washington, from General McArthur, at Manila: "General Mascardo, 21 officers, 331 men and rifles surrendered to Captain Joseph P. O'Neill, Samarang, Zambales province, May 16th."

FRANCO-CANADIAN LINE.

A despatch from Paris, dated May 17th says: Inquiry in official and diplomatic circles indicates the practical certainty that France will grant a subsidy to the proposed direct steamship line between France and Canada. This subsidy will be similar to the old one voted by the Canadian Parliament. This idea is warmly welcomed here.

THIRTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

News has been received at Victoria, B. C., by the steamer Moana of the loss of the steamer Federal off the Australian coast during the heavy gale at the end of March. Thirty-two persons perished with her. Six bodies were recovered with a boat but no other wreckage was found. When the bodies were found wild dogs were eating them and were driven away with difficulty. The bodies were badly mangled by the dogs and only a few were identified, including those of Capt. Coult and Engineer Hill. Fifteen of the lost sailors were married. The ship Louise Lamont was lost during the same storm with sixteen souls and nothing has been heard of them.

CENSUS RETURNS.

The census of Ireland shows the population to be 4,456,546, a decrease of 5.3 per cent. This is less than during the previous decade. Scotland's population is 4,471,957.

KILLED BY A WAVE.

A cablegram from Monte Video says that the ship Verona put in there with her captain and three of her crew dead. All were killed by an immense wave which broke over the ship. Captain Hedley McDougall, who commanded, was a native of Maliland, N. S. He was 42 years of age.

In South Africa.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune cabling on the 15th inst. says: War news has almost entirely disappeared from the London press. Lord Kitchener contents himself with the briefest possible bulletins summing up the captures from day to day, and the meagre press despatches contain no details of any interest. There were several despatches yesterday indicating that a rapid backwash of the Boer forces owing to cold and starvation, and the presence of a speedy column of hostilities were more confident than for a long time. Lord Kitchener's stock-taking memoranda have proved that bands of guerrillas were coming into our lines and surrendering, and that Botha and Delany had met with heavy losses in horses and cattle. The evidence is not yet conclusive that the

end of the war is near. British magnanimity has prolonged the campaign. Thousands of women, children and refugees are under British protection, and are systematically fed and cared for. The Boer warriors are not anxious about their families, and consequently are enabled to stand out. Predictions that the campaign will soon be abandoned because the weather is cold and the veldt dry are not of any value. The Boers are thoroughly acclimatized to the veldt. Reinforcements are still going to the Cape from Southampton, and the war office is not suspending active preparations for a continuance of the war.

A recent despatch from Pretoria says the number of burghers who are surrendering is rapidly increasing. These men state that the Boers are worn out by the incessant movements of the British troops. The majority of the burghers who have surrendered are without horses and all are half-starved and poorly clad. The local Dutch think the advent of winter will witness a general surrender of the fighting burghers. Already the nights are bitterly cold and the veldt is dry. Commandant Beyers' force, of about 400 men, is reported to be near NyStream, north of Victoria.

Lord Kitchener in his latest report states that last week 19 Boers were killed, 14 wounded, 238 made prisoners and 71 surrendered, and that 212 rifles and 105,000 rounds of ammunition were captured. Lord Kitchener also reports that an armoured train has been dynamited south of the American siding. Major Heath, of the South Lancashire, was killed.

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