

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8th, 1901.

WHENEVER you hear a dog squeal you may be sure he has been struck. Applying this rule to our contemporary, the Patriot, and judging by its loud and persistent squealing regarding the election...

An Ottawa telegram of the 4th contained the following information: "Hon Mr. Fielding will on Tuesday move for an annual grant of \$30,000 from July 1st, 1901, to Prince Edward Island in settlement of all claims of that Province against the Dominion on account of non-fulfilment of the terms of union between the Dominion and the said Province, as respects the maintenance of efficient steam communication between the Island and mainland."

The Budget Speech.

The Legislature re-assembled yesterday after the adjournment of twelve days. During the recess, Premier Borden visited Ottawa and, no doubt, urged upon his friends the necessity of immediate financial relief, in order to liberate him from the very uncomfortable position in which he found himself. Whether or not it was this plea of urgency that brought matters to a point, we cannot say; but at all events the authorities at Ottawa came to the rescue, to the extent of \$30,000 a year, as is referred to elsewhere. The cloud of uncertainty that hung over the Government benches having thus been removed, the Premier felt able to make his budget speech last night. It was not by any means a great speech, nor is it a very long speech. Lack of time and space prevent us from saying much to-day about the matters brought up by the Premier. We can only touch on a few points. He began by expressing gratification at the result of the general elections, and made some reference to the mutiny that existed on board his political ship a year ago. He also took occasion to put in a word of praise for Pineau, who saved him from political shipwreck last session. It is most natural he should praise the bridge that carried him over. One would imagine, however, that the Premier would be a little shy regarding this dishonorable transaction; but shyness does not appear to be his peculiar weakness. The all-absorbing feature of the speech was the Premier's jubilation over the additional \$30,000. Only \$15,000 had been received this year, as the addition will only begin on the 1st of July next; consequently there is likely to be a considerable deficit on the year's transactions, if the Government conduct the public business after the same fashion as they did last year. He estimated the expenditure at \$314,274, and the receipts at \$314,381. According to these figures there would be a surplus of \$307 on the year's transactions. But the Government have so often estimated surpluses and produced deficits that no one is likely to take the Premier's figures seriously. He declared that revenue and expenditure must meet; but he and his friends have been making similar declarations for the past ten years, and all this time deficits have been rolling up and the debt has been constantly increasing. He acknowledged that the Provincial debt was now about \$600,000. When the Premier admits that much, it is safe to say it is considerably more. The Government are paying five per cent. interest to the banks, so says the Leader.

Hon. Mr. Gordon, Leader of the Opposition followed the Premier. The hour was late and he did not speak long. He showed, however, from the Premier's own figures that the deficit on the year's transactions could scarcely be less than \$42,000. He invited the Premier on his knowledge of nautical terminology and concluded he must be a sea captain. Perhaps, said he, the Leader of the Opposition has been taking lessons from the hon. member for Bedouque, Captain Reid. We must defer further comments till another issue.

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, May 4th.—The most interesting event of the week was the dinner given to Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, by his supporters, Senators and Commons. It may be said with truth that never was a larger, a more united, or a more enthusiastic dinner given to a political leader in the Capital since Confederation.

The following is the report, which every paper throughout the country should reproduce:

MR. BORDEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Borden, on rising, was received with prolonged cheering. When it subsided he said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, it is needless to say how much touched I am by the more than kindly way in which you have assembled this evening, and by the more than cordial way in which you have honored the toast which the chairman has proposed in all too flattering terms. As I have told you on more than one previous occasion there is nothing surprising in the fact that I should have felt some hesitancy about accepting the position with which the members of the Liberal-Conservative party in the House of Commons were good enough to honor me, in view of the fact that at the time and still, for that matter, I was and am comparatively inexperienced in public life, and I can not too highly express my appreciation of the kindness and the consideration which all these gentlemen, both in the Senate and House of Commons, have extended towards me during the brief period in which I have had the honor to lead the Liberal-Conservatives in the House of Commons. I cannot fail to feel, notwithstanding all that you, Mr. Chairman, have seen fit to express, how unable I am to lead the Liberal-Conservative party in the House of Commons (Loud cries of "no, no.") As I told you, gentlemen, at the time when you selected me, I did not feel that the responsibility was one which I should undertake and I promised you, when I did consent to undertake it, that I would endeavor to bring to the task the best efforts of which I was capable, and I think I may conscientiously say that up to the present time I have fulfilled my promise. (Loud cheers.)

SACRIFICES AND COMPENSATIONS.

We know that public life in this country, and, indeed, in any country, entails many sacrifices. (Hear, hear.) You all know that from your own experience, and I suppose, that those of us who are oldest in the service of the country know that best. It breaks up a man's business, if he has a business. It breaks up his home life. It entails upon him sometimes misrepresentation and misapprehension of motives. It brings to him many things which most men would not gladly seek. In that way I do not think that, possibly, the general public quite appreciate all the sacrifices which men in parliament, and particularly in the Parliament of Canada, where the time taken up is so great, where the duties are so onerous, really have entailed upon them as public men. (Hear, hear.) But, on the other hand, there are compensations; I do not refer to material compensations, because of those there are not many, even to the statesman who obtains power in this country. But there are compensations in the feeling, in the consideration that we have done some service to the country, that we have done our duty, and we believe that in that case its effect is not wholly lost, even if the effect is not seen at the time—(hear, hear.)—and we also may remember that there is a certain broader life which I believe is open to us, which I believe is no small compensation for the sacrifices which many of us are called upon to make. Therefore, in this country, I do not think that any of us should feel discouraged, though I dare say that all of us

THE PARTY'S FORTUNES.

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In time that the policy which we laid down in years gone by may require, and will require development. As new problems arise in Canada, we shall see the Liberal-Conservative party pre-

sometimes feel that there are things in public life which we at the time esteem to be petty, but when we look at the greatness of the things at which we are working, at the greatness of the heritage which has been entrusted to us, I am sure no one of us would be willing to lay down the load and retire into private life and give up service to his country. (Hear, hear.)

TRUE TO TRADITIONS.

As has been pointed out in terms more eloquent than I can employ, we have a magnificent heritage. The northern half of the continent is ours by right. We are the possessors of the northern half of the continent and we propose to remain so. (Hear, hear.) It is our business to develop that northern half into a great nation and to keep it as a worthy part of the Empire to which we are proud to belong. (Applause.) I desire to repeat to you tonight what has been so well said by my honorable friend from Quebec (Mr. Flynn), whose presence is so welcome among us, and what has also been said by Mr. Whitney from the great province of Ontario, that if there is one thing to which the Liberal-Conservative party has been true in the past; if there is one thing to which I hope it will be true in the future, it is in the unity of the races in Canada. (Cheers.) That has been a tradition which has been handed down to us by Sir John Macdonald. It is a tradition which I think we have not forgotten, because I desire to say to my friend Mr. Flynn, and I desire to say to the hundred thousand Conservative voters in the great province of Quebec, may more, I desire to say to every inhabitant of the great province of Quebec, that the Liberal-Conservative party will remain true to that tradition. (Applause.) Whatever may have been said by some of the newspapers of this country, whatever stray words may have been uttered, I challenge denial of this, that the Liberal-Conservative party as a whole had, and has, no desire to raise or countenance, and will not countenance any cry of race or creed. (Cheers.) I venture to think I am speaking the sentiments of the party when I say that if it will open to the Liberal-Conservative party in Canada to-morrow to attain to power by raising that cry in this country, the Liberal-Conservative party would be false to its traditions, false to everything that is true, if it should seek to avail itself of that principle. (Cheers.) More than that, I may say that if the Liberal-Conservative party should see any other party in this country seek to obtain or to retain power by raising the cry of race or of creed, nevertheless it would hold its hand, and suffer injustice in this country rather than do anything that would bring to pass in Canada a cleavage between race or creed. (Cheers.) I believe in saying this I am speaking no idle words; at all events, they are words which I fully believe and to which I will adhere (cheers), and when the Liberal-Conservative party in this country proposes to adopt any other policy with regard to the putting of races and creeds on political lines other than those I have suggested, then I shall be glad to hand back to the party the trust which they were good enough to repose in me in the month of February last. (Loud cheers.)

THE DEATH OF ARCHIBALD McLEOD.

The first witness was Archibald McLeod. He testified that on the night of the death he and the family retired to bed. Half an hour later he heard a noise which he thought was made by a horse in the stable. At midnight he was awakened by the alarm clock set to enable him to visit his stock. When he reached the kitchen he noticed his mother was not in her bedroom, and he found her lying on the floor. He spoke to her, but received no answer. He found she was dead or dying. He went at once to his brother's house near by and gave the alarm, and both returned and examined the body. He noticed a mark on the cheek like a scratch caused by falling against something sharp. He proposed to his sister to have an inquest held on account of the death of the deceased. A jury was held on the 23rd inst. The body was found to be that of Archibald McLeod. The sister said her brother was not in favor of it. Half the property on which he lived belonged to his mother during her life, and after her death it would be his. He saw no blood on the floor, and noticed a little on his mother's hands. He saw a piece of bread and some meat on a table in her room. A jury was held on the 23rd inst. The body was found to be that of Archibald McLeod. The sister said her brother was not in favor of it. Half the property on which he lived belonged to his mother during her life, and after her death it would be his. He saw no blood on the floor, and noticed a little on his mother's hands. He saw a piece of bread and some meat on a table in her room.

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pared to deal with them on the same lines and principles as it dealt with similar problems in days gone by. (Hear, hear.) We know well that industrial conditions are changing in this country. Questions will arise with respect to great corporations, with respect to trusts such as have developed in the United States, and modifications may be required in dealing with the development of institutions of that kind in this country. I do not pretend to say that the industrial development of the world may make it necessary to modify rather than to check such developments, but no doubt in Canada, as in the United States, we will have questions of that kind with which it will be necessary for any party in power to firmly and effectively deal.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

Archibald McLeod, charged With the Murder of His Mother ends his Life by Hanging Himself in the Charlottetown Jail.

The people of Charlottetown were shocked to hear early on Monday morning that Archibald McLeod, of Rose Valley, Lot 67, the man who was arrested early on Friday morning, charged with the murder of his mother, had committed suicide Sunday evening, or early Monday morning by hanging himself with a towel in his cell in the Charlottetown Jail. The whole story is one of the saddest and most tragic ever known in this Province. On the night of April 9th, the dead body of Mrs. Donald McLeod, an old lady of seventy years of age was found dead in the kitchen of her son, Archibald McLeod, at Rose Valley, with whom she lived. The son, stated that while going out that night to attend to his stock he found his mother's lifeless body lying on the floor. He alarmed the neighbors, and several of them helped to dress the body preparatory to burial, and the funeral took place on the following Thursday at Springton cemetery. Before the funeral it was rumored that the old lady had met her death by foul means as marks of violence had been noticed upon the body. After the funeral the sensational talk increased and became a general topic and a number of people stated that they had heard dreadful screams the night of the woman's death. An inquest was held on the 23rd inst. The funeral took place, but the body was allowed to be interred without any of the excitement however had grown so intense that orders were given by the Attorney-General that the body be exhumed and an autopsy made. These orders were carried out last Wednesday morning by the coroner, Dr. Hoey, of St. John's River, and the body was removed to a barn near by. A jury was empaneled and viewed the remains, which were not noticeably decayed. The corpse was then re-buried, and the inquest was held in the school-house near at hand.

The first witness was Archibald McLeod. He testified that on the night of the death he and the family retired to bed. Half an hour later he heard a noise which he thought was made by a horse in the stable. At midnight he was awakened by the alarm clock set to enable him to visit his stock. When he reached the kitchen he noticed his mother was not in her bedroom, and he found her lying on the floor. He spoke to her, but received no answer. He found she was dead or dying. He went at once to his brother's house near by and gave the alarm, and both returned and examined the body. He noticed a mark on the cheek like a scratch caused by falling against something sharp. He proposed to his sister to have an inquest held on account of the death of the deceased. A jury was held on the 23rd inst. The body was found to be that of Archibald McLeod. The sister said her brother was not in favor of it. Half the property on which he lived belonged to his mother during her life, and after her death it would be his. He saw no blood on the floor, and noticed a little on his mother's hands. He saw a piece of bread and some meat on a table in her room. A jury was held on the 23rd inst. The body was found to be that of Archibald McLeod. The sister said her brother was not in favor of it. Half the property on which he lived belonged to his mother during her life, and after her death it would be his. He saw no blood on the floor, and noticed a little on his mother's hands. He saw a piece of bread and some meat on a table in her room.

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which always occurs after death. On the nose there was an abrasion of the front and side covering anterior surface and part of the side of nose. There was a contused wound at the right angle of the mouth, partly through the skin. There were two small abrasions below the right eye, one on the left part of the upper lip. There was a deep ecchymosis or bruise on the front of the neck, extending to the depth of the chest and the bruised tissues included all the muscles on the front part of the windpipe. Could trace the bruised part down to that depth where there was a clear and well defined line of demarcation between this bruise and the unbruised parts. In order to ascertain the condition of the windpipe, thinking that it might be injured, I explored its upper part; the larynx. Found on this operation that the hyoid bone had been fractured and removed the bone and have it now in my possession, which the jury can see. Found two large pieces of meat in the upper part of the throat. Those also I have. I examined the woman's mouth and it contained a small quantity of fluid blood. On the upper jaw there were no teeth. On the lower jaw there were five front teeth. This would make mastication very difficult. I found no other injuries about the body except the blood blisters about the right hip, which might be due to a bruise. I found the other organs of the stomach in a healthy condition. The stomach contained a small quantity of food. As the result of my examination I concluded that deceased came to her death by violent means and it pains me very much to say it, for I am quite aware of the responsibility I am under making this statement. There were two pieces of meat in the throat. At least it came out in two pieces. It had not been masticated at all. I think there were two pieces of meat originally.

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Highest Price In Cash or Trade paid for WOOL! We want about 100,000 lbs. this spring. The Wool season will soon be here, and we wish to inform the farmers of Prince Edward Island that we will pay the highest price in cash or trade for 100,000 lbs. of Wool. F. PERKINS & CO., Sole Agents for Moncton Woolen Mills.

Seeds, Seeds, SEEDS. A FULL LINE OF Garden and Field Seeds On hand which we are offering low for cash. Do not purchase until you see our samples and prices. JOHN McKENNA, Corner Queen and Dorchester Sts., Ch'town.

WATCHES And Other Goods GIVEN AWAY! To Advertise Our Business. When purchasing ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH from us at the lowest cash price you will receive a Certificate which will entitle you to participate in the distribution of the above valuable Prizes; among these making the nearest guess of the population of Prince Edward Island, as shown by the official census of 1891, which is just about to be taken.

HERALD FORM I estimate the population of Prince Edward Island at the Census to be taken, 1901, to be My Estimate Name Address If you write your NAME and ADDRESS PLAINLY and send to us with your ORDER and CASH BEFORE JUNE FIRST, we will try and send you Goods ask for, we will place the amount you send to your credit and seek you for further instructions. Register all letters containing money, stamps not accepted. E. W. TAYLOR, Jeweler. Cameron Block, Charlottetown.