THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,
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A Word With Our Subscribers.

ALL our subscribers, owing us one dollar or upwards, have been furnished with statements of their respective accounts, and have also been supplied, for the purpose of convenience, with envelopes addressed to this office. It affords us pleasure to state that already a number of these have remitted their subscriptions. As has been our custom, for the last year or two, with very satisfactory results, we will now take our subscribers into our confidence regarding the collecting of our subscriptions. To begin with, we desire you to remit with as little delay and inconvenience as possible. With this end in view, we have furnished you, as above stated, with the means of so doing. The statements bear the name and Post office address of every subscriber to whom they have been sent, and the addresses on the envelopes are printed; so that there can be no possibility of any mistakes. No one, wishing to remit in the manner indicated, will be obliged to write a word; all that is necessary for him to do is to put the bill and the money into the envelope, seal it and mail it to us. You will therefore see, friends, that we have done everything possible to facilitate the matter of remitting your subscriptions. Now, we would ask, as a slight favor on your part, that you would be so kind as to remit at once. You will surely not consider our request an unreasonable one. We have done the best we could for you, during the past year; we have given you the best paper we could, under the circumstances. It is true that there are some improvements that we would wish to see in our [illegible] to effect, if you will only comply with the modest request we now make. We have given you a year's credit, and during that period we have, on fifty-two different occasions, supplied you with a weekly quota from our stock in trade, consisting of material, mechanical work and brains. For this year's work, with its worries and anxieties, we ask from each subscriber only the small sum of one dollar. Anyone who gives the matter a moment's consideration will surely not regard this as an extravagant demand. In former years, we published, from time to time, the names of those who paid, placing the lists from each county in contrast with each other. Now, kind friends, we wish you, this year, to do something extra. We wish all to remit within a week or ten days from this date. This is just as easily done as what you have done in past years. Let each subscriber place the light obligation upon himself of sending in his amount, within the next few days, and the matter is settled. We want to give you an agreeable surprise, by publishing the result of this effort on your part, if you come up to our expectations. Let no one, through carelessness, lag behind in this race. All that is required is a little effort on the part of each one. We are at present negotiating with the writers of some excellent stories, which we hope to be able to publish in a brief space, and if you do your part in the matter of remitting your subscriptions, we will be in a position to add other features of unusual interest to our readers. We know very well that the greater number of our subscribers intend to pay within a short time; but, as we want to test the practicability of our new sheme, and a few days will make no difference to them, we again ask them to be so kind as to remit now. To avoid the possibility of forgetting the matter, we would suggest to each one, as soon as he reads this, to enclose the money and the bill in his envelope, and mail it to us. We shall wait with much interest to see who will be the first to respond to this appeal.

Tarte the Betrayer.

ALTHOUGH meetings of the Executive Council of Manitoba have, within the last few days, been held, and although Hon. Mr. Tarte has been in close conference with the Greenway Government regarding the school question, as is reported, no official statement, as to what has been done, has yet reached the public. In view of the role Mr. Tarte is playing in this matter, just now, it may not be out of place to adduce evidence, in addition to what we published last week, showing the change of heart he has experienced since his party came into power. No doubt, when this question first made its appearance, he saw in it his opportunity. By creating trouble among his compatriots and co-religionists, he knew he would make himself indispensable to Laurier. He, consequently, did his best to prevent any adjustment of the difficulty. In his paper, *Le Canadien*, he wrote several articles poohpoohing the idea of making any concessions. Following is a sample of these writings: "We can grant no concessions. There is no tribunal under the sun which has the right to rob a people of its religious liberty, of its right to existence, of its nationality. There will never be peace until we are replaced in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by the constitution. Our moderation will consist in refusing every compromise. We have a right to schools under our control, and we want them." At present, this same Mr. Tarte is hobnobbing with those in Manitoba, who have been the cause of all the trouble and who have declared again and again they would not grant the minority any redress of grievances. According to the reports of his speech at the Winnipeg banquet. Mr. Tarte is prepared not only to grant con- [illegible] itoba school trouble, but he lauds them to the skies for what they have done, and places himself on record as being willing to accept as a final settlement whatever they may think proper to give, no matter how great wrong may be done his compatriots and co-religionists. We cannot better describe the effect Mr. Tarte's conduct has produced among the more honorable portion of his countrymen in the Province of Quebec, than by quoting the opinions expressed in some of the leading French papers. *La Minerve*, of Montreal has this to say, in reference to his speech at Winnipeg: "We hesitate to give an opinion on that speech, not knowing exactly whether it should inspire us with pity or contempt. Praise the prosecutors in the very face of those prosecuted in Winnipeg, the hothouse of fanaticism and Francophobia; applaud their resistance to law, their tenacity in injustice, right in the face of the unfortunate people, who, for the last six years, have bowed down under the weight of illegality and a denial of justice; coolly and premeditatedly celebrate around a festive board the sacrifice of the legitimate influence and the sacred rights of his compatriots and co-religionists—that is what Mr. Tarte has just done." *Le Monde*, of the same city says:—"And it is in the name of the Catholic province of Quebec that this traitor has dared to speak to the fanatical persecutors of the Catholics! It is in our name that he has capitulated before them, and has accepted the national schools, that is the way, a neutral school, a school without God, the crushing down of our separate schools, of our Catholic schools. Stop there! Mr. Tarte. You have no mission to speak in the name of the Catholic French-Candians. We do not believe that you can make them turn so quick as you turn yourself on the school question. The Catholics who voted for Mr. Laurier and his candidates did so only because he promised them to render complete justice to our Manitoba brothers, to do more and better for them than did the Remedial Bill. You, yourself, made the same promises and took the same engagements. You now want to betray those who had confidence in you, notwithstanding our warnings. Take care! If the French-Canadians, whose hearts are straightforward and loyal, easily give their confidence to those who promise them justice, they are implacable towards the traitors who try to sell them over to the enemy, and who abuse their good faith. Mr. Tarte, you are now completely unmasked." This then, is how the people of Quebec have been repaid for reposing their confidence in Tarte and Laurier. It has always been a puzzle to us how any number of people, credited with ordinary intelligence and astuteness, with Tarte's record before them, could, for a moment, imagine that he had any sincerity in this matter. Of him can be said in all truth, *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*

The Presidential Election.

As stated in our last issue, McKinley and Hobart have been elected President and Vice-President of the United States by a sweeping majority. The electoral college comprises 447 votes; consequently, the successful candidate would require 224 votes. McKinley, it is conceded, will have 256 votes in the college, or 32 of a majority of the total vote, and 75 more than his opponent. All the Eastern States, the Middle States, the Middle Western, and some of the Southern States went Republican, many of them with very large pluralities. It is estimated that McKinley's plurality of the popular vote of the country will be about one million, the largest ever obtained by a Presidential candidate. This sweeping victory of the Republicans shows in the most emphatic manner that the vast majority of the electorate in the neighboring States are in favor of sound money. It shows more than that; it shows that the people of the United States are in favor of protection, and decidedly opposed to such tariff tinkering and "tariff reform" as called for by the "Wilson Bill." The Congressional elections of 1894 plainly indicated the determination of our neighbors to retrace their steps of two years previous and reverse the tariff heresey of 1892. Now they have completed the work by electing to the chief magistracy of the nation the apostle of high protection, and strengthening his hands by electing a Republican Congress. The next House of Representatives will be largely Republican, and the State Legislatures elected on the 3rd inst. will be nearly shre to put a Republican majority in the Senate. When McKinley was chosen the Republican standard bearer at the St. Louis Convention, it was principally because his name, more than with the name of any other man in the country, was associated the idea of high protection. He was, indeed, the very apostle of that tariff doctrine. The Democrats, when they met at Chicago to nominate their candidate, doubtless felt that, were they to enter the lists on the tariff issue, they would be hopelessly beaten; consequently the silver coinage question was put forward as the battle cry. It was a catchy shibboleth, and, with its eloquent apostle, Mr. Bryan, took a remarkable hold of the more radical wing of the populace. Up to the time of the Chicago Convention, McKinley was not known as a pronounced anti-silverite. As a matter of fact, he appears to have had leanings in the opposite direction. Had the Chicago Convention taken place before that of St. Louis, it is doubtful, with the silver question as the issue, if McKinley would have been chosen as their candidate by the Republicans. But once the Democrats had placed their platform before the public, McKinley seems to have been able to show that any opinions he had previously expressed on this question were not inconsistent with the doctrine upheld by him during the campaign. The Democrats hoped by their battle-cry to make considerable gains from the Republican ranks. This, no doubt, they did; but these gains were more than offset by their losses. Many of the very best and conservative men of the Democratic party refused to support the Bryan platform, and threw in their influence with the Republicans and sound money. In addition to this Bryan had arrayed against him a most powerful press. Besides the Republican newspapers, most of the great independent papers opposed him. Certainly he fought against considerable odds; but made a most extraordinary campaign. The result of the election has given an impetus to trade, and the great centres of manufactures seem to have been set in motion, after a season of semi-stagnation. Whatever merits the Democratic platform possessed, seems to have been largely minimized by its apparent revolutionary characrer. Staid and conservative minds regarded with dread, political doctrines which seemed destined to overturn the fiscal policy of the nation, and to paralize its industries. The election of McKinley has restored confidence to the public mind and the working out of his policy seems to be anticipated with safety.

THE United States deficit between income and expenditure for the first four months of the current fiscal year, from July 1st to October 31st, is, nearly $33,000,000, or at the rate of nearly $100,000,000 a year. Is it any wonder that the people kept on voting against the "radical tariff reform" democrats?

THE newspapers are fairly teeming with reports of the business revival in the United States since the election of last Tuesday. It is just worth while for the people of this country to recollect, and ponder, haw conspicuously absent any business revival in Canada was after the grit victory of last June. The contrast is instructive The victory of last Tuesday was a victory for protection; the victory of last June was not.—Halifax Herald.

THE liberal hullabaloo about the revenue growing under Mr. Laurier's rule has had the gas let out of it. The customs returns for October show a falling off at Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and St. John, and probably at other points. This is not a sign in itself that anything is seriously wrong in the condition of trade in Canada. It is an evidence of curtailed importations, the outcome of a business-like desire on the part of merchants not to be caught four months hence with unnecessarily large stocks of merchandise, the market value of which may be lessened by the free trader's threatened tariff changes. It is proof that the Laurier-Tarte combination at Ottawa is not yet making business boom.—Montreal Gazette.

THIS is what the Winnipeg Nor'-Wester says of the recent Conservative conference in Toronto: "It was a material proof that the Grand Old Party of Progress is neither dead, as the Grits would have us believe, nor even slumbering, but alert and fully prepared for the effective performance of the duties of a loyal Opposition. The enthusiasm and perfect unanimity which marked the proceedings was a guarantee of future success. Personal differences and jealousies were forgotten, and peace, harmony, and everything pleasant, as Mr. Laurier says, prevailed." After referring to Mr. Laurier's treatment of the school question, the Nor'-Wester says:—"His discomfiture is the Conservatives' opportunity, and if the good work inaugurated in the Maritime Provinces [illegible] Ontario be followed up [illegible] by [illegible] in the West, our splendid Opposition, backed by a united party, will ere long, drive from the power that they have succeeded in securing by the most contemptible methods of political trickery the party of purity that have no policy to guide them but expediency and deceit."

THE Montreal Star of the 5th. inst., says that the question of shipping butter and cheese to England by the present Government, and thus interfering with the business of the trade, was discussed by the cheese men in that city on the 4th. After considerable discussion the following resolution was proposed by Mr. A. J. Brice and seconded by Mr. Arthur Hodgson; and unanimously adopted: "The Montreal Butter and cheese Association, while cordially appreciating and endorsing the efforts of the Dominion Government, acting through the Dairy Commissioner, towards improving the quality and increasing the production of the dairy products of the country desires to emphatically protest against its continuing to export the same direct to British markets as so doing interferes with the business of Canadian exporters who are citizens and tax payers of this country and also prevents Canadian merchants from becoming familiar with the quality manufactured at the respective stations. This association considers that the products of the Government dairy stations should be freely sold to the highest bidder in this country, just as are the products of private enterprise, and it believes that in this way the extension of the dairy industry would be more practically promoted than by spasmodic consignments forwarded over the heads of those who must in the end be depended upon to market the country's productions and who earn their living and pay their taxes by so doing."

WORD comes from Havana that the steamer Colis of this port, from the island of Manacoa and Charleston, with fruit, was wrecked, on the 6th, on the Colorado Reef, off Pinar Del Rio, about two miles from the coast. Her crew consisting of thirteen men, abandoned the steamer in her boats. All the documents were saved. The despatch says the steamer afterwards sank.

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The German-Russian Treaty.

The rumor that Prince Bismark let the German-Russian cat out of the bag in a fit of personal pique seems hard to believe, but as a matter of fact it was the Hamburger Nachrichten Prince Bismark's personal organ, that published the statement that during the last six years of his Chancellorship there was a treaty of defence between Russia and Germany. The disclosure has astonished everybody, and inquiry reveals the fact that the treaty was, diplomatically, one of the most skilful and important of Bismark's achievements. By its terms Germany was to support Russia if attacked by Austria; but if Russia was the agressor Germany was to maintain a neutral attitude. But if Germany was attacked by any one, either France or Austria, Russia was to aid her. As the Dreibund also bound Austria and Italy to aid her if attacked, she could, in case of war with France, rely upon three helpers. The disclosure showed that France and Austria have great cause of complaint against the wily ex-chancellor. The treaty shows that Austria was completely his dupe. France must also feel very much chagrined. She has just been feting the ruler of the nation she supposed to be her friend--a friend who, it might be, would help her to recover her lost provinces. But just as she is thinking over what a splendid welcome she gave the Autocrat of all the Russians, and while the illustrated papers are full of accounts and pictures of all that was done, there comes like a thunder-clap the knowledge that Russia was bound for many years to side with Germany in the event of a war en revanche. Much value has been set upon the disclosure as a piece of diplomatic history; it has quite as much interest as an indication of Bismark's character. It shows, what has often been asserted, and to the satisfaction of many people proved, that as a diplomatist he is far from honest. He was guilty of the basest treachery toward Austria. Had the treaty been known while it was in existence it would have shattered the dreibund. Austria would not have permitted herself to be so humiliated. She might perhaps be driven to an alliance with France. It is probably the possible rupture of the Dreibund even now that causes the German Government to look with such horror upon the disclosure. But there is probably no truth in the report that it intends to prosecute him for his shameless indiscretion. He is the arsenal of similar Government secrets, and if he were annoyed much he would not hesitate to make use of them to the greatest possible disadvantage of his enemies. If he can get even with them he does not evidently care about the havoc he works with his own reputation. Mail and Empire.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

EIGHT or ten inches of snow had fallen yesterday in the northern part of Chautaqua county, New York, and the storm was still raging.

JAMES MICHAELS, the little Welsh bicyclist wonder, broke the world's record for five miles paced at New Orleans, the other day on a new cement track, going in nine minutes and twenty seconds.

IN the course of his speech at the Lord Mayor's inauguration on Monday last, Lord Salisbury said that the trouble with the United States, growing out of the Venezuelan question, was about at an end.

A DESPATCH from Seville, Spain to London, says two steamers have been wrecked by collision at entrance to Gualalquiver river. One of the steamers was sunk and twenty passengers were drowned, most of those lost were wealthy and prominent persons.

HON. MR. DAVIES sat on the platform of the opera house in Moncton and listened to the eloquent denunciation by liberal orators of the Conservative ministers who travelled about the country in private cars. Yesterday Mr. Davies, imitating the example of Messrs. Tarte and Blair, had his private car for himself and family. —Moncton Times.

AT THE field events of the Georgetown university on Saturday, B.J. Wefers, the worlds amateur sprinter, established two world's records. He covered 300 yards in 30 2-5 seconds, or 1-5 second better than the world's record made by himself at Traver's Island, N. Y. September 26th, 1896. He also broke the world's record at 100 yards by sprinting the distance in 9 3-5 seconds, 1-5 second lower than the established time.

WE referred, a short time ago, to a serious accident that occurred to a student of the Prince of Wales College in consequence of being "bounced" by his companions. Now news from Amherst, N. S., that a boy was thrown into the air by his playmates, when he accidentally fell to the ground, with the result that he had to undergo two operations to his neck. Surely it is time this abominable habit was stopped.

BY DIRECTION of the Minister of Agriculture, an opportunity will be given to young men to learn butter making at the Central Creamery, Charlottetown, or at the creamery at New Perth, both under the management of the Government. Three men will be taken on every month by Mr. Dillon, Dairy Superintent, to receive wages for one month each at $10 a month. If the creameries run during five months of winter, this will give an opportunity to fifteen young men to acquire a good knowledge of butter-making in a creamery at practically no expense to themselves. Those learners will be in addition to the permanent workers at the creamery.

THE first annual meeting of the Catholic Literary Institute was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Sunday evening last, Judge Richard Reddin presided. The meeting was well attended. The reports of the various committees were submitted and approved. These reports of the Institute's existence, has been a most successful one, financially and otherwise. The receipts for the year amounted to $793.71, and the expenditure to $769.32, leaving a balance to the credit of the Institute of $24.39. In addition to this the Institute has assets in the shape of furniture and other property amounting to over $250.00. It is now located in splendid quarters, in McDonald's new brick building on Queen street, and the outlook for its future success is bright. It has before it a career of the greatest usefulness and by the co-operation of all cannot fail of attaining, in the fullest degree, the object for which it was established. The membership last year numbered one hundred and eighty, the receipts from that source alone amounting to $424. After the adoption of the reports, the election of officers was proceeded with and resulted as follows:—President—Judge Richard Reddin (re-elected.) 1st Vice President—S. Blanchard, (re-elected,) 2nd Vice President—Thos. Handrahan (re-elected.) (Sec'y-Treasurer—J. M. Sullivan (re-elected.) Managing Committee — Chas. Hermans (re-elected), Alex. Macdonald, James Eden, A. E. Arsenault, James H. McQuaid (re-elected.) This is an excellent association, and it has been a long felt want in the community. Now that it has, through the efforts of its officers and supporters for the last year, been established on a firm and safe basis, it should receive the help and co-operation of all. It is most worthy of the patronage of the members of the congregation, and we trust their sympathy and support will be freely accorded it.

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Heavy Kersey Cloth Jackets, same style as above cut. $2.50

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