

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1896. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

WERE it not for the utter pathos of the event there would be a ludicrous side to the refusal of the United States authorities to admit the poor Armenian refugees to the "Land of the Free." United States journals of all shades of that country's coloring in unison for somebody to rescue the persecuted Armenians. Some Armenians saved themselves but could not enter the land of promise, because, forsooth, they had no money. Four were allowed to land—they had wealth.—Ottawa Citizen.

WHEN there was a Behring Sea arbitration under the wicked, corrupt and extravagant Tories, Sir John Thompson and Sir C. H. Tupper, ministers respectively of Justice and Marine, took the leading parts in it themselves, and lost, each, one year's sessional indemnity by doing so. Now that there is another and very much smaller arbitration under the present administration, both Sir Oliver Mowat and Mr. Davies remain in their offices, and retain counsel at \$15,000 to \$20,000 each to look after the business. While the men whose names are attached to their appointment is at stake show their apathy of the situation by retaining Sir C. H. Tupper to look after the case in their interests. It is in this and other such like circumstances that we are made aware of the fact that there has been a change.—Halifax Herald.

THE finance department has closed the books for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1896. The total revenue is \$36,817,484, and the expenditure \$36,980,966, leaving a net deficit of \$163,482. The deficit on revenue account for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1895, was \$4,153,000. Referring to the statement for the two years the Halifax Herald says: "Mr. Foster took what he considered would, with anticipated improvement in trade, prove effective measures to bring about an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. How well he estimated is seen by the fact that the deficit for the year ended June 30th, 1896, as made up and announced by the government, is only \$163,482. That certainly shows good management and highly satisfactory improvement for the year. But the

they have had two financial programmes that will lead to a deficit of from three to four million dollars on revenue account—a pretty good start for the party of loudly professed economy!

THE delegates representing the Manitoba Government, who had been at Ottawa conferring with the Federal authorities regarding the Manitoba school question have returned to Winnipeg, and a meeting of the Manitoba Government has been held. Whether or not any definite agreement has been arrived at, has not been made public. All kinds of rumours, as to the nature of the terms upon which both Governments are willing to settle the question have been going the rounds of the press; but until an official declaration is made, no one outside the negotiators can say what has really been done. Supposing the Dominion Government and the Manitoba Government have arrived at a certain agreement, that does not settle the question, unless the terms are such as the Manitoba Minority are willing to accept. Until we hear what the terms are and know how far they satisfy the just and legal demands of the minority we refrain from making further comment.

In February last, shortly after Sir Charles Tupper had returned to political life in Canada, Mr. Robert McConnell, Editor of the Halifax Chronicle, published in his paper an open letter, addressed to R. C. Weldon, M. P., and C. H. Coburn, ex-M. P. It represented that these gentlemen had made statements to the effect that Sir Charles Tupper had been engaged in some corrupt transactions in reference to a certain loan. Mr. McConnell invited any of the parties concerned to clear all the facts by instituting a libel suit. A prompt response came from Sir Charles, in a prosecution for criminal libel. During the preliminary proceedings, a number of witnesses were called by the defendant, including Dr. Weldon; but the defence utterly failed to show that either of the persons mentioned in the open letter in question had made the alleged statements, or anything like them. The witnesses declared that they had never seen the transactions in bonds referred to in the letters. As a matter of

fact, it appears that no issue of bonds was floated under any such circumstances as those mentioned. The writer of the letter appears to have been made the victim of some practical joker. He is now fully convinced of this fact, for in the Chronicle of the 20th inst. he publishes the following retraction: Referring to the open letter which appeared in the Morning Chronicle of the 25th February last, the editor and proprietor of this newspaper desire to explain that it was not thereby intended to make any charge whatever against Sir Charles Tupper; that they have no information or knowledge in their possession to justify the making of such charge, and that they regret the publication of the letter in question, so far as the same in any way reflects upon Sir Charles Tupper. This ends another of the numerous slanders set afloat regarding Sir Charles Tupper. It is to be hoped the Gris will profit by the lesson the Baronet has taught them. During the last session of Parliament, the Chronicle's editor, now retracted, were made the occasion of an attack upon Sir Charles and incidentally upon Mr. Foster, by Mr. Lister. Sir Charles and Mr. Foster pressed Lister hard for a specific statement; but all the Grit member for Lambton could do was to take refuge behind the statements of the Chronicle. What these statements were worth, is now made known to the public by their author.

At the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Princeton College, President Cleveland was one of the speakers. In the course of his address he made use of the following remarks which, if they would seem to reflect on the policy and the candidate of his own national party, he would, no doubt, defend by declaring that it is the fault of the party rather than of himself, that they are capable of a personal and partisan application: "When the conspiracy of party warfare presses dangerously near our national safety, I would like to see an intelligent conservatism of our universities and colleges warn the contestants in impressive tones against the perils of a breach in the peace to repair. When popular discontent and passion are stimulated by the arts of designing partisans to a pitch perilously near to the class hatred and sectional anger, I would have our universities and colleges sound the warning in the name of American brotherhood and fraternal dependence. When the attempt is made to delude the people into the belief that their suffrage can change the operation of natural laws, I would have our universities and

are inexorable and far removed from political control. When selfish interests seek to deprive private benefit through governmental aid, and public places are claimed as reward for party services, I would have our universities and colleges persuade the people to a relinquishment of the demand for party spoils, and exhort them to a disinterested and patriotic love of their government for its own sake, and because in the true adjustment and unperturbed operation it secures to every citizen his just share of the safety and prosperity it holds in store for all. When a design is apparent to lure the people from their honest thoughts and to bind their eyes to the sad plight of national dishonor and national faith, I would have Princeton university, purged of its patriotic traditions and glorious memories and joined by all colleges and universities of our land, cry out against the infliction of this treacherous and fatal wound, and because in the true adjustment and unperturbed operation of these institutions on the side of religion and morality, I would have those who seek out among the people not ashamed to acknowledge God, and to proclaim His deposition in the affairs of men, enjoying such obedience to His law as makes manifest the path of national perpetuity and prosperity."

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN addressed the Dalhousie College students Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon on Character Building. The principles laid down by His Grace for the true foundations of character were justice, temperance, fortitude and truth. A paper addressing papers, said the Archbishop, would lay down the same principles, but he as a Christian, speaking to Christians, added the additional principle of faith, hope and charity for the proper development of Christian character. No better evidence of the broad-minded liberality of the Archbishop and of the good feeling that prevails among the Christians of Nova Scotia can be adduced than the fact of His Grace addressing a college Y. M. C. A.

THERE are sixteen Prince Edward Island and Gloucester County schooners at the wharves with produce and live stock. Oats are selling for 24 cents per bushel, potatoes at 50 cents per barrel, herring \$3.50, codfish, \$3.00 and \$3.50. In the live stock line an ordinary cow can be bought for \$12, and pigs are selling all the way from \$2 to \$6.50. Live geese bring \$1.20 per pair, and turkeys the same price.—Chatham World.

The Temperance Question.

A GREAT deal is heard nowadays, and a great deal is seen in the newspapers concerning temperance; but it must be evident to all who give the matter serious consideration, that much of what is said and written on this subject can have little or no effect in advancing the temperance cause. Indeed, one is forced to conclude, from the tone of much of the so-called temperance literature, that many of those engaged in the discussion fail to apprehend the real meaning of that word of which they speak so freely; for the language used is anything but temperate. Presuming that they practice what they preach, they leave themselves liable to be judged inconsistent, on account of their in temperate manner of treating the subject. Temperance is a virtue—indeed, one of the cardinal virtues, and, as with other virtues, its practice brings its own reward. When, therefore, people who pretend to be advocates of temperance, consider themselves at liberty to impute unworthy motives and apply unseemly epithets to those who may not come up to their ideal of temperance workers, there is no more reason to believe that such people dabble with this question, not so much for the purpose of inculcating and extolling the virtue of temperance, as from a desire to gain a certain amount of notoriety. The most potent factor in the inculcation of temperance, as well as of any other virtue, is example. That is the most powerful kind of preaching. Nor is it sufficient, in order to produce the best effects, that this example be confined to the mere fact of temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors. He who would preach temperance by example should be temperate in all things. Supposing a man were known to be dishonest in his dealings with other men; supposing he never lost an opportunity of injuring his neighbors reputation; supposing he were known to be a lecher or a concubinary; but foremost in a temperance lodge; invariably to be seen at public temperance meetings; and not infrequently engaged in discussing the temperance question through the press; what influence would such a man have in creating in the minds of his fellows a love for the virtue of temperance? It is safe to say that not only would he have no influence for good, but, on the contrary, his conduct would be well calculated to disgust honest people. Those who practice the virtues of temperance for their own sake, and who practice other virtues, have no desire to proclaim the fact from the house-tops, or publish it to the world through the columns of the

papers, under penalty of his severe displeasure, to pay him one cent each on all rejected newspapers returned to the office of publication! Against this case, which is absurd and unjust to the last degree, the newspapers, both Grit and Tory, are lifting up their voice in vigorous protest. Here is what Moonson Transcript, now said to be "a subsidized organ" to the extent of \$1,000 a month, has to say of it:—"The newspaper press is not likely to take kindly to the Postmaster General's order taxing newspapers one cent per copy on refused newspapers. What the Postmaster General really means, it is difficult to understand from the meagre telegraphic report, but if the ordinary interpretation is correct that newspapers are to be charged against their will for returned newspapers it is an arbitrary proposal. This journal is not over enamoured with free postage for newspapers. Whatever argument may be advanced in favor of free postage, however, there is certainly no argument to be advanced in favor of compulsory taxing newspapers for their return. It simply means this, that the newspaper offices will refuse to accept returned newspapers, and in that case how is collection to be enforced? All the newspaper press asks the government to do is to see that the postmaster's promissory note to the effect that the privilege of free postage is abused in true, but the abuse is not as a rule by the legitimate newspaper publishers, but rather by advertising sheets issued as press notices. Surely it is possible for the postmaster-general to protect the departmental interests without prejudicing the interests of legitimate newspaper publishers? And the St. John Sun, of the opposite office, is equally as specific in its abuse of the privilege. It remarks: "The postmaster-general seems disposed to increase the trials of newspaper publishers. The proprietors of newspapers usually lose their pay for all papers not taken from the office by subscribers. They must now pay postage on the undelivered papers besides. It would be better if the department would take care that its postmasters give publishers prompt information when papers are not taken from the office by subscribers. Publishers of reputable newspapers will not after such notice continue sending the paper. They have no desire to waste their substance in that way. The trouble is that sometimes they receive no notice from postmasters, and sometimes the postmaster neglects to give his own name or the name of his office. It is not worth while to levy postage on papers that continue to be sent because the publisher is without information to enable him to stop them. Let him know that the paper is not taken and he will not send it any more." We sincerely hope that Mr. Mulock, who is not yet too old to learn, will see the him do less and thus have more time to consider carefully what he does do. In this way he will avoid collision with the newspapers, and other misdeeds, and perhaps in time recover the ground he has lost.

Rheumatism cured in a Day.—Maine Standard, recently cured in 1 to 3 days. His action upon the system is remarkable. It is a cure that is at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. GEO. E. HUGHES.

Men's Coon Coats, \$22, \$25 and \$27, at Paton's.

The Venezuelan Question.

A Washington despatch of the 23rd, says it can be stated authoritatively that the proposal for arbitration between the British and the Venezuelan is authorized by the British foreign office to present to the state department of the United States. The proposal is that the dispute between the two countries should be referred to arbitration. It is stated that the British proposal is much nearer to final settlement than at any time since the trouble began. It also can be stated positively that no notice or negotiations of any kind have passed between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury since Jan 22 last, although reports to the contrary have appeared. The present negotiations will be resumed at the point where they were suspended at that date. Mr. Olney's final proposal on June 22 was that so far as Venezuela was concerned it should be embraced in a treaty of arbitration separate from the general treaty of arbitration. He insisted, however, that the Venezuelan was a prerequisite to any general arbitration, and that the arbitration should be final and embrace all the territory in dispute settled as well as unsettled. Great Britain being strongly opposed to including the settled districts. In view of the statement by the foreign office that proposals about to be made give hope of a final settlement it seems likely that Lord Salisbury's answer to Mr. Olney's propositions of June 22 will be favorable or, in the line of compromise, the difference on details. The call of Sir Julian Pauncefote on Secretary Olney today was one of courtesy, to present his respects after arrival, and the question of arbitration was not taken up.

10 cts. Cures Constipation and Liver Ills.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are the most perfect made, and cure like magic, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and all Liver Ills. 10 cents a box. 40 doses. Sold by GEO. E. HUGHES.

55 Astrakan Jackets from \$22 to \$50. Men's Coats, Bulgarian Lamb, \$17 to \$22 at Paton's.

The Postmaster and the Newspapers.

(Halifax Evening Mail Oct. 23.) Mr. Mulock, the new postmaster general is developing the worst vice of a minister,—pernicious activity. He evidently has an itch to meddle with everything, and activity without wisdom and knowledge soon produce trouble. The world can be governed with but little wisdom, as the Scottish statesman intimated, but only providing that the ruler recognizes his limitations. If with but little wisdom he persists in being active,—like Mr. Mulock and some other ministers that might be named, it will be bad for the ship of state. Mr. Mulock's latest exploit is to issue an order or ukase of order of some kind directing all news-

Keep Step WITH THE TIMES!

Never was it our good luck to offer you such value in Heavy Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers AND SUITS AS THIS FALL.

Think of it, a good Coat worth \$5.50 for \$2.95. For \$3.95 you can buy a Heavy Ulster worth \$5.50 for \$3.75. You can buy a Youths' Ulster for \$4.75. Lots of other Bargains in our

Great Clothing Rooms

Which is attracting crowds from all parts of P. E. Island.

Toilers and wage-earners are finding it's greatly to their advantage to trade with the Farmers Boys, as dollars can be saved.

PROWSE BROS.

derful Cheap Men.

Protecting British Live Stock.

London advices of the 23rd, say—English and Scotch farming interests are urging the board of agriculture to further protect the home breeders a further foreign and colonial live stock imported by prohibiting the landing of cattle and sheep for slaughter, thus compelling Canada and the United States to adopt a decided protective policy on the mere pretext of risk of disease. Rt. Hon. Walter H. Long, the president of the board, has however pledged the government to earnestly consider the proposals to brand colonial and foreign meat stores, hoping thereby to convince the consumer against them. Seeing that there is such a small response from the members to the proposal to limit Canada's next year, the British Dairy Farmers' association has abandoned the proposal for the present and decided to meet in Scandinavia. It is thought that Canada will have with the British association and the British Medical association.

Obituary.

Another of the pioneers of this fair land passed peacefully away on Wednesday 30th Sept., in the person of Michael McEigan, Commissioner of Hope River. He had attained the mature age of 72. Mr. McEigan emigrated from Armagh, Co. Armagh, Ireland, 55 years ago. He had undergone all the privations and hardships, which fell to the lot of those early settlers. Shortly after his coming to the island, he settled in the wilderness. His new leaves converted into faithful and productive fields. Strong in mind and body, and ambitious of founding a home his surroundings were soon enviable and admirable. Mr. McEigan was honest as the sun and as faithful as man could be in short his word was as good as his bond. A little over two years ago he celebrated his silver wedding, and he now leaves to mourn their inseparable loss, a widow and seven children. That he was popular and much respected was evinced by the large concourse of people who followed his remains to their last resting place. A solemn pontifical high mass was sung by Rev. D. B. Reid, of St. Joseph's, Kelly's Cross, assisted by the Rev. R. B. McDonald, Rustico and Rev. F. X. Gallant, Bloomfield as de-

Files Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of Itching Files in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For Blind and Bleeding Files it is positive. It cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cents. Sold by GEO. E. HUGHES.

A Famous Engineer Dead.

James Greathead, the well known civil engineer, died in London the other day. He was 50 years of age and the originator of the system of tunnel construction which bears his name. He was born in England and had his first experience in his profession of mechanical engineering as a draughtsman in the office of the chief engineers of the Thames tunnel. It was while engaged in this work that he had his attention drawn to the difficulties of tunnel construction, especially when the opening was to be made under water, and as a result of experience suggested a water shovel for sub surface excavations in safe formations. This device has been in constant use ever since. It consists of a pump which carried off a semi-liquid material made by the adoption of water head system on the earth to be removed. Mr. Greathead was for ten years engaged as a consulting engineer in India and Australia and upon his return to England he adopted as a specialty tunnel construction. He built the City and South London railway in a tunnel that was absolutely water, gas and airtight. The London and South-west underground is another of his works, and at the time of his death he was engaged as consulting engineer on the Central London tunnel, which will extend 20 miles and which, it is expected, will be completed next year. Berlin and Paris have both followed London in the adoption of the Greathead system and these capitals will in the near future have rapid transit railroads constructed according to the plans of the deceased engineer. Mr. Greathead was associated with Sir Benjamin Baker as consulting engineer in the construction of the Hudson river tunnel.

CH'TOWN PRICES, OCTOBER 27.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like Beef (quarter), Butter, Eggs, Flour, etc.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "Sour American Kidney Cure" which is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passage in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Pleasant to call and taste yours at once, as we do not wish to place any of our old customers accounts in the hands of our lawyers.

Ladies' Coon Jackets, \$35, at Paton & Co's.

EXTRACTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The present of partnership between W. H. Stewart and G. F. Bear being about to expire by lapse of time, a SETTLEMENT OF ALL ACCOUNTS IS NECESSARY. Please call and settle yours at once, as we do not wish to place any of our old customers accounts in the hands of our lawyers.

We Are Making it Hot For Hard Times.

You can't feel poor when you see our Goods and prices. The completeness of our stock guarantees everybody perfect satisfaction. Our prices will more than please you, and the quality of our goods will clear away your last doubt. We also keep a full line of School Books. Seeing is believing; give us a call and be convinced.

Sincerely yours, A. & B. GALLANT, Bloomfield Station.

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

Furs, Dress Goods, are our Special Lines. Extra Heavy English Serge Jackets, as above cut, and other styles. \$3.50

Heavy Frieze Jackets, all colors, double stitched, three styles. \$3.75

Very heavy rough Cloth Jackets, taped seams, double stitched. \$4.25

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FARMERS, Before buying see our stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' STRONG BOOTS FOR FALL. PRICES LOW, BEST GOODS. W. H. STEWART & CO., London House Building. July 29, 1896—7

We Are Making it Hot For Hard Times.

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STOVES, ALL KINDS, Best Quality, Lowest Prices

FENNEL & CHANDLER'S

SALE OF CLOTHING AT ONCE AT PATON'S.

LOCAL AND OTHER

The Presidential election takes place on Tuesday. Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, of an excellent sermon. Cathedral at high Mass on

Two immense grain elevators to the Chicago and Pacific pany, at Chicago, filled with a million bushels of grain. Monday. The property is a million.

On Saturday morning missed the train at Truro necessitates of his Church in view, hired a special \$45 to overtake the express at New Glasgow, though the delay without his dis-

December 15th begins, up time, nearly 120,000 barrels of Annapolis and Cornwall been shipped from Halifax and Hall line to England, mated that there are still 150,000 barrels of grain on hand.

We would call attention to the fact that the Agricultural Society will be held on Friday evening next. The interesting subject and the may be depended upon to a masterly manner. Tickets may be had at the Dr. Reddin Bros. and A. W. Re-

An Ottawa Grit paper as Mr. Blair may appoint a Deputy and two Chief Engineers, ways and one for Canada. economy with a vengeance, get's name is mentioned for later, and Mr. E. W. Wood, local manager of the Grit Toronto, as general Manager colonial.

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