

THE HERALD

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We are now sending out our subscription bills, and we trust our friends will be as prompt as possible in remitting their respective amounts. It is a little earlier than usual; but experience has taught us that when this matter is left till towards the close of the year the time is too short and many subscriptions are not paid at all. We trust, therefore, our subscribers will not leave this matter till the very last, this year; but will avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to remit. There is nothing we have less desire to discuss than the matter of urging the payment of subscriptions; but it is by these we live and we trust our subscribers will not forget their obligations in the matter.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact that those charged with the management of the Provincial Exhibition have thought proper to ostracize THE HERALD in their distribution of patronage. Our complaint is not altogether on account of the money we would be entitled to for advertising the Exhibition, as that would not amount to very much; but because of the principle involved. The Exhibition association received \$6,000 from the Provincial Government and \$1,000 from the City Council for the purposes of this exhibition. This money was contributed by all classes of the people in the shape of taxes and was ostensibly to be spent in a public enterprise where all were supposed to be on an equal footing, regardless of conscientious convictions or political affiliations. In former Provincial exhibitions the principle of equal justice, so far at least as the press is concerned, was fairly well carried out. But the present management, as well as the present so-called Provincial Government seem to think it quite legitimate on all occasions to employ public funds to draw credit to the political side. Is the exhibition only an election dodge? We shall probably have more to say on this matter in our next issue. Any courtesies as the exhibition management extend to us shall in no way deter us from making such criticisms as the circumstances warrant.

Weighed and Found Wanting.

collected by the Government for the release of power, in consideration of what they have done during their past four years of office. What have they done to entitle them to a renewal of confidence on the part of the electors? What did they promise to do? How have they kept their promises? These are questions that must engage themselves to the electors, when they hear of Sir Wilfrid and his friends asking for political support. Before taking office the present Government promised to reduce expenditure and to reduce taxation. They have increased the expenditure by \$11,000,000, and increased the taxes by \$10,300,000, and increased the public debt by \$5,000,000. Do these performances entitle them to a continuance of power? Before assuming office Sir Wilfrid and his friends promised us a better market in the United States, by means of a reciprocal trade arrangement which they assured the electors they would obtain. For six months they held high carnival at Quebec and at Washington; they spent \$36,000 of the people's money, and accomplished absolutely and positively nothing in the shape of improved trade relations between Canada and the United States. Is there anything in this to entitle them to be continued in office? Sir Wilfrid Laurier specifically declared that as soon as he was entrusted with power he would endeavor to make a preferential arrangement with the Mother Country that would secure to Canadian exports an advantage over those of all foreign countries, in the markets of Great Britain and other parts of the Empire. When he secured power, he granted British goods a preference in our market, and not only did nothing to obtain for us an advantage in Great Britain; but did everything in his power to prevent any such advantageous trade arrangement. Does this betrayal of Canada's interests and of the trust reposed in him by the Canadian electorate entitle him to another term of office? During the four years the present Government have been in office, they have not procured a new market for a single article that Canada produces. The market of the United States is shut out from us as completely as ever it was; the duties of that country not being lowered on the least thing. Canada has to send there; consequently our sales to that country do not increase. Our sales to Great Britain may have increased somewhat; but the purchases of Great Britain from the United States have vastly increased during the last four years. As we have said, Great Britain gives over to the United States, still Great Britain's purchases from the United States have greatly increased. The products of this foreign country, which meets British goods with the high tariff of the McKinley Bill, go to Great Britain on the same terms

of those of the British Colony that gives Great Britain a preference. Our trade with the West Indies is falling off and in the Newfoundland markets we are rapidly losing, as compared with the United States. These are some of the results of four years of Grit rule. Are they such as to entitle the present Government to the continued confidence of the people? Let us now turn to some more of the promises and performances of our Grit friends before they assumed power. They promised to reduce the price of kerosene oil. Sir Louis Davies sheds tears over the hardships the farmers were subjected to in the matter of kerosene oil. But Sir Louis and his friends have been in power for four years and kerosene oil is dearer now than when the Grits came into office. Binder twine and barbed wire and tobacco were all to be reduced in price to the farmers of this country in consequence of Grit rule; but they are all dearer now than they were before Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues got on to the treasury benches. Should the Government on that account, be continued in power? What did the Government do? They increased the taxes, the expenditure and the debt; they gave Great Britain a preference in the Canadian markets and asked for nothing in return; they gave the United States the privilege of sending into Canada free wire, free twine, free corn, and heavy metals at greatly reduced duty, and received nothing in exchange. If not *particeps criminis* in the scandalous election frauds by which sufficient ballots of Conservatives were stolen to give the seats to Grits, and the glaring emergency rations scandals, they at least threw the shield of their protection over the perpetrators of these crimes and exerted their authority to prevent the punishment of the guilty ones. The Yukon scandals, the McKenzie and Mann railway deal and the Drummond railway job are among the things they did or attempted to do. Are they entitled to continued confidence for any of these performances? Had the Government carried out any of the important undertakings which they promised, the people would have recognized in them some statesmanlike qualities, and would give them credit therefor. But it does not require much statesmanship to spend money; to increase the taxes and the debt, to make a one-sided bargain with Great Britain; to give the United States valuable concessions and obtain nothing in return; to spend a million dollars on a railway terminus that specially benefits a foreign company. Almost anyone could these things.

entertained by the Conservative administration did not promise the same opportunity for plundering the public chest, which opened up when Tarte decided he wanted a newspaper like La Patrie and Blair an ally in the corporation which owns the Victoria Bridge. Not the soldiers of Canada, for in 1895 they had no emergency ration tins to hold their boat grease; nor the dog biscuit dealers for they then sold no provender to the Militia Department. Not the United States engravers, for they had not in that gloomy old time the privilege of engraving Canada's dollar bills in New York, or finding the work of making Canada's stamps "greater than has been."

Not the locomotive and car manufacturers of the neighbouring republic, for the taxes of the Canadian people were not then spent in United States workshops to furnish rolling stock for the Canadian People's Railway. Not the Standard Oil Company, for it could not then extort an extra price from the Canadian coal oil consumers. Truly was it an inspiring sight to witness the followers of Mr. Tarte marching on Sohier Park to acclaim Sir Wilfrid, bearing such a device, under such an inspiration; forming part of a machine made demonstration, the participants, in part, paid to demonstrate at so much per head. "Who would go back to 1895?" Who, indeed!—Montreal Star.

Siftonian Political Methods. (Halifax Herald.) Sifton, whom Sir Charles Tupper some time since described as "the most corrupt man in Canadian public life," is giving evidence that he is at least as bad as ever. He started his campaign in Brandon by an attempt to purchase the support of the Brandon Independence, a newspaper of some influence in the constituency, and which is now exposing him. The attempt failed, and the newspaper, as a whole affair. Next we hear of Mr. Sifton he is offering big bribes to prominent Conservatives to desert their party. A despatch to the Toronto Mail and Empire dated September 19th gives the following facts: "Saturday last it was rumored in this city that the Grits had actually started operations in this connection at Oak Lake, where two prominent conservative workers had been approached by the gang for the purpose of accomplishing this end. One of the gentlemen so approached was said to be W. J. Manthey, a solicitor practicing in Oak Lake, and township vice-president of the conservative association of Lunddowne, and who, being interviewed by a representative of The Mail and Empire, admitted the truth of the report and gave the name of the agent used by the Sifton campaign."

Mr. Manthey states that this man approached him and requested him to desert High John Macdonald and the conservative party, and to give his weight with Sifton and the liberals, and offered him as consideration, \$1,000 cash, and promised that Mr. Manthey would receive an appointment under the Dominion government. This offer was indignantly refused by Manthey, who is at the present time working night and day in order to secure the return of Macdonald.

Those unacquainted with the locality of Oak Lake from a political standpoint might, at first glance, think the sum offered Manthey to be so high as to be almost incredible, and might doubt the truthfulness as to its amount, but when it is taken into consideration that south of Oak Lake there is a large French Catholic district, comprising 200 voters, and that Mr. Manthey, although an Englishman, is a Catholic, has lived a considerable time in Oak Lake, is acquainted with every voter in the settlement, is liked by the French people of that district, and is one of the leaders of the Catholics in the western portion of Manitoba, it is not at all to be wondered at that Sifton is willing to get \$1,000 and the promise of office to get the support of a man so valuable as Mr. Manthey.

Mr. Manthey made one mistake, he should have taken the money, and used it to defeat the man who gave it. For this money was not Sifton's own, we may be very sure, but was the money of foreign corporations and others of whom Sifton and his colleagues have sold the power to rob the people of Canada. Such money should always be taken when offered, but the receiver should only regard it as an additional reason for defeating the rascals who have collected such a boodle fund.

The Political Outlook

(Winnipeg Northwest Review, Sept. 12.) The sensation of the past week has undoubtedly been the acceptance of the Conservative nomination in the Brandon District by the Hon. High John Macdonald, and as politics are waxing warm and already practically monopolize public attention, this surprising development has been the general topic of conversation. We have heard it discussed in all sorts of places and by all sorts of people, and there really seems to be but one opinion as to the result of the contest, it being universally conceded that Macdonald's "Pocket Wellington" will administer a crushing defeat to "the young Napoleon of the West." The Conservatives, and especially those who come from the constituency, make the most extravagant predictions, few of them being willing to talk of less than several hundred majority, whilst, on the other hand, the liberals seem to be utterly disheartened and without hope. And anyone who knows anything of the course of political affairs in this Province can easily understand this feeling. The near approach of the elections finds the Liberal party in Manitoba split up into warring factions and with leaders who have lost not only the confidence of the people but even the respect of many who at one time were their devoted followers. The Conservative party in this respect presents a striking contrast to their opponents. Thoroughly organized, fresh from the victory of last December, and with a leader of whom they are all proud, they present a solid phalanx which in itself is a

What's The Price Of this Hat?

Was the question asked of our hat man by a gentleman who stepped into our store yesterday. He had picked up one of our beautiful new Christy's and was examining it.

\$2.00 SIR, Answered the clerk. Well, well, well, have you got one to fit me? Oh, yes sir, here it is as the clerk handed him a size 7.

It fits perfectly,

Said the gentleman. Our hats always do, answered the hat man. We'll send it up and here's your \$2.00. I just saved 50c. on that hat. We know it, answered the hat man—in fact all our customers do the same.

Now, a question.

If the gentleman saved 50c. and we made 25c. how much profit does our competitor who sells the same hat at \$2.50 make; you'll answer 75c. of course. Oh, but he doesn't, because we buy them cheaper than he does—See the point?

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guarantee of success. The signs of the times, then, certainly point to a sweeping Conservative victory in the Province, and nowhere more so than in the Brandon district, where, besides the general conditions which will contribute to the result, the personality of the candidates will prove an important factor. It is a fight between the most powerful public man in Canada and the weakest member of a mediocre cabinet; between the most popular citizen of Manitoba and the most unpopular; between a statesman who has the reputation of sterling honesty and straightforwardness and a politician whose career is summed up in the popular mind by the one malodorous word, "Siftonian"—and in such a fight who can doubt the result? The hundreds of independent electors in the constituency, men we mean who have no party affiliations, will naturally be attracted by the sunny ways and admirable qualities of the one candidate, and repelled by the unamiable demeanor and the alleged "slick" propensities of the other—and they will vote accordingly. "The Young Napoleon" is destined to meet the fate which overtook "the people's Isaac," which later drove "Fishing Joe" to seek fresh fields and pastures new, and which recently relegated "the farmer premier" to his rural pursuits. "Hugh John" is after Sifton, and his "Waterloo" is in sight.

THE IDEA TAKING HOLD.

(Moncton Times.) There are no two opinions in Canada as to the advantages that would follow the giving of a preference in the British market to Canadian products. The people of Great Britain buy every year over six hundred million dollars worth of the articles that the people of Canada produce most readily, but the supply of which so far is held chiefly by the United States and other foreign countries. That great statesman Mr. Fielding, Finance Minister in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government, disposes of the whole matter by saying that it is "arrant humbug" for Sir Charles Tupper to talk of such a thing, but the United States Consul at Liverpool, Mr. Boyle, in a report to his government, a copy of which is forwarded by the Washington correspondent of the Times, says: "Trade protection, or preferential tariff between Great Britain and the colonies promises to be in the not distant future, a burning question throughout the Empire. Consul Boyle further says: "Liverpool is vastly interested in this question. Liverpool receives more imports from the United States than does any other single port in the world; and it is also the headquarters of the Canadian trade, both for import and export. Beyond question, during recent years, there has been a great development of sentiment in favor of an imperial preferential tariff, and I do not hesitate to say that this sentiment has a firmer hold, not only among the masses of the people of Great Britain, but even among the politicians, than the party newspapers and party leaders concede. It is a very significant fact that for the last two years this question has been discussed more than any other subject by the members of commerce and trade organizations of Great Britain and her colonies. Canada is leading the way in the movement. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce seems to view the proposition of an imperial preferential tariff with favor, as the other day it adopted a resolution memorializing the British Government to appoint a commission to investigate the subject." The Boards of Trade of the Maritime Provinces have declared by unanimous vote in favor of the policy advocated by Sir Charles Tupper and a few years hence, when it is an accomplished fact, the Liberals, if they should ever get in power again, will probably be claiming credit for it as they now for the good results flowing from the national policy.

In South Africa!

The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts. It is dated at Waterford, Buren, Sept 23rd: "Pole-Carew reached Bloemfontein yesterday. Practically there was no road, and a way had to be cut through jungle intersected by ravines. He captured 38 cars of flour, one car of coffee and 19 damaged engines. "Yesterday evening Lieut. U. P. Clarke was shot, but not fatally, while making the rounds, by a sentry. He either did not hear the sentry's challenge or the sentry did not hear his reply." The Toronto Telegram's special cable from London says: "A despatch from Pretoria relates an incident concerning three Canadians of the mounted infantry. During the occupation of Pretoria the trio lost their way and wandered through the Boer lines unperceived by the enemy. They eventually arrived at Hebron, and felt considerable surprise when the inhabitants surrendered the town to them. The burghers thought the Canadians were forerunners of a Boer force, and thought it was better to give up their arms and rifles and ammunition, all of which the Canadians accepted and returned, again passing through the Boer lines." The military department at Ottawa has received a cablegram from Lt. Col. Biggar, formerly of Belleville, who is now deputy assistant adjutant general in South Africa. His message was dated Cape Town, Sept. 18th, and states that five hundred of the first contingent will return to Canada imminently, the remainder having elected to stay in South Africa till the end of the war. This means that about 350 of the Canadian infantry will be left behind. It is likely that they will be drafted into some English battalion for the remainder of their period of service. The artillery and mounted troops from Canada, which year is up, which will be in December or February, by which time it is expected that the country will have been pacified. Col. Otter will remain till the close of the war.

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