

THE HERALD

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Mr. Laurier's various attitudes on the trade question are described by the Belleville Intelligencer as follows: "Mr. Laurier is a protectionist in 1876, a 17 1/2 per cent tariff man in 1877, a commercial unionist in 1890-3, an advocate of free trade as it is in England in 1894, and at present he is a revenue-tariff-free-trade-impossible-reciprocity. What next?"

The Toronto Mail and Empire neatly sums up Mr. Laurier's recent teaching in Ontario as follows: "The chief feature of his programme are free trade, the installation of the Liberal party at Ottawa, and the giving to the provincial cabinets of the right to manipulate the federal franchise. These features are not reforms. They threaten alike the prosperity of the people and the morality of public life."

SAYS the Kingston News "Those who talk long, and tariff being a 'tax' granted to monopolists, entirely forget that every industry prosecuted by a tariff schedule is as free to them to embark in as for those actually engaged in it." Upon which the Halifax Mail remarks: "The grifts have often had this important fact pointed out to them, and been invited to participate in the riches of the monopolies they talk about; but they have steadily refused to invest their money and grow rich, and this has led many people to the shrewd suspicion that the awful monopolies are only grift balloons, and that the grifts know it."

It appears, says the Mail and Empire, there is a promising market for Canadian cider in Great Britain. If not at present, at all events in the near future, our farmers must make much more out of their orchards than they ever did in the past. The tremendous waste of windfalls is now pretty well saved by the evaporator, which turns to account even the peeling and cores of the poorer apples. The choicer fall apples it will soon be possible to ship to England without loss, through the application of cold storage. All other apples not suitable for drying or shipping can be made into cider. There remain only the fine hard fruit, for which there is always a good market in England. The economies introduced or now coming into the apple industry should make it a very profitable one.

St. Vincent de Paul Society.

The first of a series of entertainments in aid of the poor, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was given in St. Patrick's Hall on Monday evening last. Professor Caven, President of the St. Vincent de Paul Conference, presided. The entertainment was eminently successful. There was a large audience, the best of order was observed, and all present seemed to enjoy themselves exceedingly. The following programme was well rendered, several of the numbers being encored:

- 1. Piano duet.....Miss Robin and McMillan
2. Song.....Miss Josephine Smith
3. Recitation.....Miss Cecile K.
4. Song.....Mr. Chas. Bell
5. Reading.....Mr. John McPherson
6. Song.....Miss Bertha Nicholson
7. Song.....Professor Caven
8. Piano duet.....Miss Carroll and Callaghan
9. Song.....Miss Zaida McLean
10. Recitation.....Mr. W. C. Whitlock
11. Song.....Mr. W. C. Whitlock
12. Violin Solo.....Mr. W. C. Harris
13. Song.....Mr. William McKay
God Save the Queen.

The accompanists were Miss Caven, Miss Payne, Miss Fraser, Miss Carroll, Miss Cotton and Miss Thorpe. The League of the Cross Band played several airs at the door. The vocalists and instrumentalists acquitted themselves excellently. The recitations of Miss McLean and Miss Kelly were worthy of the highest praise, and Mr. McPherson's reading was exceedingly amusing. The members of the Conference are under the deepest obligations to all who took part, as well as to the large audience in attendance, and will be pleased to see them all on the occasion of the next entertainment in December.

The Irish Conference.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., the Irish leader, has written a letter to the newspapers declining to join in the conference which the Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket, Conservative member of Parliament for Dublin University, has been trying to bring about between representatives of the various sections of the Irish parties to discuss measures for the general good of Ireland, which might be jointly submitted to Parliament. Mr. McCarthy says that he does not believe anything in the way of material improvement in the condition of Ireland will be conferred by the Parliament at Westminster or Dublin castle which will extinguish the national desire for Home Rule. Still, he could not take part in any organization having for its object to seek a substitute for that which he believes is Ireland's greatest need. In his written to Mr. Justin McCarthy to deny that his proposal is identical to the Home Rule cause. He says he regrets Mr. McCarthy's decision, but that he intends to preserve in his ideas, and hopes for the aid of the other leaders, and for that of Mr. McCarthy later.

A "Sign" Wanted.

As the present Dominion Parliament shall, if not previously dissolved, terminate by lapse of time within six months it is time the different leaders of the Grit party should make known their respective policies on the various important public questions of the day. On the trade question one of the leaders, Sir Richard Cartwright, has placed himself on record as an out and out "free trader." Other leaders; to wit, Mr. Laurier and Mr. Tarte, have, of late, been enunciating policies, differing according to time and place. Nor is it probable that they have yet completed their variations. It would be rash to conjecture what further changes may come over the spirit of their dream before the elections take place. The effect of environment on Mr. Laurier's trade theories may best be illustrated by his remarks in different sections of the Country. For instance, during his visit, last year to the Northwest where there is very little manufacturing, his speeches promised free trade. The following, from an address at Winnipeg, is a fair example: "We shall give you free trade, and although it will be a hard fight we shall not give one inch or retract one step, until we have reached the goal, and that goal is the same policy of free trade as exists in England to-day."

This language cannot be doubted. It is an express declaration of "free trade as it is in England." The same positive declarations of a determination to wipe out every vestige of protection were made in the rural portions of Quebec. But when Mr. Laurier addressed audiences in Toronto and Montreal, he was careful not to make any such sweeping statements regarding free trade; so he had recourse to a considerable amount of trimming. In his recent campaigning tour in those sections of Ontario, where some of the larger and more prosperous industries are found, Mr. Laurier regaled his hearers with a bran new order of speeches. He not only did not manifest any disposition to oppose protection, himself; but endorsed strongly protectionist speeches made by some of his followers. At Elmira, for instance, a Mr. Snider, the Liberal candidate for North Waterloo, is reported in the Liberal organ to have said: "So far as protection is concerned my views on the tariff question are these: I should not venture to support any government, if I should happen to be the choice of the electors of North Waterloo, and I should not want to go down and represent you with the idea in your minds that I would endeavor to help free trade, that is, entire free trade, for I don't think we could possibly have it. I don't think our party, as a party, would think of introducing it at the present time. Some people have an idea that free trade would be a good thing. I believe myself, that free trade is a good thing. I believe that as firmly as anybody could believe it, but it is a question whether it is adapted to our conditions at the present time. I think it would be impossible so long as we require such an immense sum of money to meet our current expenditure. So long as we have to pay ten million dollars annually simply to meet our interest account, besides the immense amount of money that is required outside of that, we simply cannot have free trade unless we have direct taxation. Everybody knows that is not what is wanted. I believe that so far as the tariff is concerned, we can make changes that will be beneficial to all concerned, that will relieve a great many manufacturers on their raw material." It will be freely admitted that this is by no means, a free trade declaration. Yet, Mr. Laurier spoke after Mr. Snider and commended his doctrine on the trade question.

Berlin, Ont., is another manufacturing centre. At a meeting held there, Mr. Snider was, again, one of the chief speakers. He is thus reported in his own party organs: "In regard to protection, I could hardly ever see the difference on these two points—protection and free trade. I could hardly ever see that the difference ought to be so enlarged upon as it frequently is. We all know that we have not had pure and simple free trade for years. I do not remember the time when we have had it. We have always had a duty against certain classes of goods. In 1873 and afterwards changes were made, and, for my part, I believe it would have been in the interest of the liberal party had Mr. Mackenzie seen fit to have changed his tariff at that time, instead of leaving it as it was then, for I think it was necessary at that time that a higher tariff should have been levied. It was necessary to increase the tariff so as to secure a large revenue, and a larger revenue was necessary, I think. They claim 'that the manufacturers are growing rich, but, as a rule, if you ask the country, they have not been making very much money of late. In fact, it is quite plain all over the world that for some years back depression existed, and if depression exists no country can expect to make headway rapidly, either with respect to the manufacturing or the agricultural classes. Some times they say the manufacturers are rolling in wealth. I am sure the majority of manufacturers have not been making more than they should have made. Some, of course, have made more money than is necessary. I believe there are those who are protected so unnecessarily high that they have been able to make more money than properly belongs to them. I think the Liberal party, if they get into power, will adjust matters somewhat differently from what they are now, but I don't think for one moment any specific change will be made to revolutionize trade. I know some manufacturers are afraid if the liberal party should go into power that everything would be thrown aside as far as their interests are concerned. Now, I am sure the liberal party, as a party, have got amongst them business men. They know they cannot wipe out of existence industries that have arisen through the influence of the present system that has been adopted. If it is a wrong system it has been in a long time, and the influence of the representatives of the people, chosen to represent them, True, the system has brought changes in our manufacturing lines. It would be simply ruin if any party, either liberal or Conservative, should go to work and wipe out of existence what has been brought about under the present state of things. Nothing, however, would be done to jeopardize the interests of the manufacturers or anybody else. (Applause.) I will go further and say this, if I should happen to be your representative after the next election, and the Liberals should get into power, if anything should be done that I believe would be against the interests of the manufacturers and the people at large, I could not support it." Surely this is the language of a rank protectionist; yet Mr. Laurier takes this man to his bosom, as a good Liberal, as the following remarks from him, on the occasion will show: "I understand that some of my fellow countrymen in this town of old protectionist views say that my friend Mr. Snider made a protectionist speech at Elmira yesterday. So far so good. If the protectionists of the towns of Berlin and Waterloo are satisfied with the declaration of Mr. Snider, if they claim he is a protectionist, let them send to Ottawa such a protectionist as Mr. Snider. 'What's in a name?' A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." I do not care what you call him. For my part I am ready to admit by the ranks of the liberal party, just as he is and will be, and he will be a good supporter, I am sure of the liberal cause." From the evidence here quoted it must appear quite clear to every unbiased reader that Mr. Laurier's trade doctrines are sufficiently elastic to please the most fastidious.

Now, while Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Laurier and the other leaders of the Liberal party in Ontario and Quebec are thus delivering themselves, it would seem most opportune that our own Mr. L. H. Davies, the leader of the Maritime Grits, should declare himself on the great living public issues. Why is he silent; why does he keep his followers in suspense; why does he not give them a "Sign" by which to conquer? What is to be his Shibboleth, when he rallies his forces for the onslaught? Has "free trade, as it is in England," so far as he is concerned, lost its magic? During the last session of Parliament, while discussing the question of "free trade as it is in England," Mr. Davies said he would not be in favor of his party acting in this matter, after the fashion of "a bull in a china shop." From this we infer that, at that particular time, he would favor coming to a free trade basis, by degrees. But that is six months or so ago, and as Grit trade policies undergo frequent changes in that length of time, it would be interesting to know how far he has receded from his then declared position towards "free trade as it is in England." Nor is the trade question the only important issue agitating the public mind in Canada just at present. There is, for instance, the Manitoba school question, concerning which Mr. Laurier has made many, as various and as contradictory statements as he has regarding the tariff. Mr. Davies, as leader of all the Grits in the Maritime Provinces, should give the public the benefit of his matured convictions on this all important matter. During an election campaign in Westmorland, N. B., in August last, he is reported to have "denounced the Government for interfering at all, in the affairs of Manitoba." This is some time ago, and in consequence of the fickleness of Grit notions on public questions, it would be interesting to know whether or not he is still of that frame of mind on that particular subject. In view of all the facts, it is quite evident that Mr. Davies, as a political leader, will be guilty of a dereliction of duty, and

inflicting a serious injury on his numerous followers if he does not, at once, declare himself on the great questions agitating the minds of the body politic in this Dominion.

Sir John McDonald.

A monument to Sir John McDonald was unveiled at Kingston on Wednesday last. The ceremony was most imposing and the day was a memorable one for the late chieftain's old home. Sir Mackenzie Bowell unveiled the monument amid loud cheering from the multitude, and immediately the old flag was run up on the grand staff in Macdonald Park, one hundred yards distant, on the lake shores, and the battery guns began to boom. They kept booming until eighteen cartridges had been disposed of. The band of the 14th battalion then played Rite Britannia, which was followed by a chorus (Canada, Fair Canada, by the children. The effect was very marked, and created great enthusiasm among the spectators. The first address was made by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, whose remarks were most appropriate and praiseworthy of his old colleague. Another chorus, The Maple Leaf Forever, was sung by the children, and then Hon. Dr. Montague, the orator of the day, was introduced. It was his first appearance in Kingston. His effort fully realized the expectations of his hearers. He was followed by the Hon. G. A. Kirkwood, Minister of Agriculture, Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education in Ontario; and Hon. Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston. Every address was well received, and the finance ministers effort was magnificent. It should be mentioned that politics were entirely obscured, many prominent reformers taking active part in the work. For instance, the chairman of the printing committee was E. J. B. Pense, president of the reform association. He issued a beautiful souvenir of the occasion. Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir Hilbert Tupper and Hon. Clarke Wallace telegraphed their regrets at not being able to be present.

Sad and Sudden Death.

The Western Chronicle says: One of the saddest events that has ever come under the notice of the citizens of Kentville occurred Friday, when young Edward Martin, of Glouce Bay, N.S., died of hemorrhage of the lungs at the railway station. When the train stopped at Kentville that afternoon, the young man got off and going to the basin in the hall began to bleed at the mouth and nose. He stood there for some few minutes unnoticed, when he was approached by a gentleman who noticed his condition and inquired of him: "What is the matter?" He replied: "Oh, my God I am bleeding; get me a doctor, quick. I asked that man there to get me one, but he won't." This gentleman then turned to the man standing near and said: "Why didn't you get him a doctor?" Receiving no reply, he ran out on the platform to find Dr. Woodworth whom he had seen a few moments previous. About this time the deceased was found standing at the basin by Policeman Davis, who supposing him to have been in a fight or drunk, took him by the arm and led him out to the edge of the platform. Here he was met by Dr. Woodworth, who immediately recognized the seriousness of the case and at the same time the fact that nothing could be done for him. His heart blood was flowing from his mouth and nose in such a stream that in a very few minutes he was dead. The suddenness of this sad event will be realized when it is understood that ten minutes from the time he was taken with bleeding he was a corpse.

In Honor of a Canadian Hero.

The monument erected in honor of the hero of Chateaugay was unveiled at Bryson, Que., on Saturday last, by the little grand daughter of Col. De Salabery, who with 300 Canadian volunteers repulsed 7,000 American soldiers under Hampton. Amongst those composing the party were Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. A. R. Dickey, representing the Dominion government; Henry De Salabery, Chateaugay De Salabery, Hon. De Salabery, Miss Hermine De Salabery, Miss Alice De Salabery and Miss Therese De Salabery, grand children of the hero of Chateaugay. One hundred and fifty men of the Montreal garrison artillery, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Cole, and accompanied by the garrison band, accompanied the party. Sir A. R. Caron delivered an eloquent address in French, in which he eulogized the services of De Salabery and his companions, who by their victory had saved lower Canada to the British crown; for had they not won the battle, Montreal would have surely fallen and Lower Canada have been taken by the Americans. Hon. Mr. Dickey, minister of militia, followed in a brief address in English, in which he justified the erection of such monuments by the Canadian Parliament as a patriotic work. These monuments were not erected in any spirit of enmity to the Americans, or of bragadocio, but simply to perpetuate the memory of Canadian heroes and their glorious deeds. The Americans were too generous and too great a people to imagine that they were erected in any other spirit.

During this fall a series of Liberal-Conservative meetings will be held in the different portions of Quebec, at which the policy of the Government will be fully elucidated. As a preliminary, a meeting has been arranged to be held at Orono on Thursday, which four Ministers have promised to attend.

Local and Special News.

MINARD'S FAMILY PILLS are purely vegetable.

Look out for solids at this season. Keep yourself well and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great tonic and blood purifier.

CHEEROKEE VERMIFUGE kills worms every time.

Handsome Features. Sometimes unattractive blotches, pimples, or other specific blemishes, destroy the beauty of handsome features. In all such cases Hood's Sarsaparilla will build up the system and impart freshness and beauty.

Biliousness and Liver Complaint, headache, etc., are cured by Burdock Pills.

Physicians prescribe Ayer's Pills as the safest and most perfect cathartic compound.

Norway Pine Syrup strengthens the lungs and cures all throat troubles, coughs, colds, etc.

For Spasmodic Coughs—Minard's Honey Balsam.

Signs of Worms are variable appetite, itching at the nose, etc. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is the best worm expeller.

MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM, once tried, always used.

A GREAT MEDICINE. Cod-liver Oil is useful beyond any praise it has ever won, and yet few are willing or can take it in its natural state. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is not offensive; it is almost palatable.

MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM is a sure cure.

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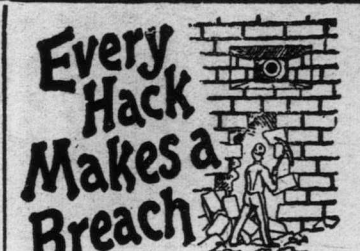
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Every Hack Makes a Breach.

In the system, strains the lungs and prepares a way for pneumonia, often times consumption.

PYNY-PECTORAL

positively cures coughs and colds in a surprisingly short time. It's a certain, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

The Prince Edward Island Commercial College.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Commercial College and Shorthand Institution is now open. Young men and women desirous of acquiring a Business Education should embrace this opportunity.



Norway Pine Syrup

strengthens the lungs and cures all throat troubles, coughs, colds, etc.

What's the Matter with it?

If you think there's anything the matter with your watch, let us take a look at it. A few particles of dust will, in a week, do more damage than the ordinary wear and tear of a whole year of keeping time.

COAL!

Afloat, Loading, and to Arrive 2,000 TONS COAL.

Per steamer Coils, 300 Tons Old Sydney Mines, Round Coal,

Per brig Aquila, 300 TONS ACADIA NUT

Per schooners Spring Bird, May Queen, Emma B., Margaret Ann, Henry Phillips, A. S. Townsend, Etiole du Matin, Day Spring, Tarquin and Olivia,

1,400 TONS COAL, Run of Mines, INTERCOLONIAL NUT, VALE NUT

—AND— Sydney Slack.

All the above vessels will be here in a few days.

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Oct. 23.

The Greatest Show of Mantles, Jackets and Furs. Many claim to have the Greatest Show of Mantles, Jackets and Furs. We claim to show as fine an assortment of Latest Styles, Best Goods and Lowest Prices as any firm on P. E. Island.

STANLEY BROS.

P. S.—You do yourself an injustice if you do not see our goods and prices. S. B.

Our Prices Are Dwarfs, Our Values Are Giants.

Compared with a year or two ago. When or where the end will be we know not. Never a better time to buy FURNITURE than now—provided you come to our store for it.

SEVENTY-FIVE American Ranges

SOLD WITHIN THE YEAR, Every One Giving Satisfaction.

Run of Mines, INTERCOLONIAL NUT, VALE NUT

—AND— Sydney Slack.

All the above vessels will be here in a few days.

FENNELL & CHANDLER.

Charlottetown, Sept. 18, 1895.

Overcoats and Reefers. The Finest, Best, at the Cheapest Possible Honest Price. No put on to take off. See our \$5.25 Reefers. Big Profit Stores ask \$8.00 for no better. See our \$5.25 Storm Ulsters. JAMES PATON & CO.