

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897.

The Ontario government has conceded to an English syndicate the sole right to search for minerals over two regions in the Rainy River district. One of these tracts contains 40,000 acres, and the other 30,000. The syndicate agrees to expend in exploration, development and mining \$30,000 the first year, \$40,000 the second year, and \$50,000 the third year. In the event of the discovery of properties the company will be obliged to pay the same rate for license and royalties as other companies. But no other explorers can prospect for minerals over that 100 square miles of territory.—St. John Sun.

MONTRÉAL, advices of the 22nd say: There is little doubt here that the Ottawa Government will flop on the trade question. Mr. Préfontaine, Liberal M. P., said on Saturday that the Government was about to steal the Tory thunder in announcing their fiscal policy, and this is fully confirmed by La Patrie (Tarte's organ) publishing on Saturday evening a hostile article to the United States, declaring that as it was now evident that the Americans had erected a Chinese wall against Canada, and would not admit of Canadian trade with the United States, Canada would look to England and the sister colonies for a market.

The execution of the Dominion Government has, of late, been devoting its attention to the officials in the general offices of the G. R. Bagnall, Island Railway. Mr. G. R. Bagnall, chief clerk in the Superintendent's office, and Mr. M. F. Koughan, clerk in the freight office, have received notice of dismissal, to take effect a week or two hence. Of course the ostensible ground on which the dismissal is made is "fensive partisan ship." But as a matter of fact, no charge of this kind has been proven against these men. Indeed, Mr. Koughan was not as much cited before the execution of the bill as Principal Shaw. It is not sufficient cause to create vacancies?

The straightforward and candid statements of Principal Shaw regarding the school system of Quebec, published in our last issue, have no attractions for the Morning Organ. That is just what we expected. Truth and candor find but scant favor in the sanctum of our morning contemporary. The Organ, doubtless knows that wherever Principal Shaw's statements are read, its own misrepresentations and perversions of the truth can no longer deceive. In order to make some show of defense, the Organ has resorted to the expedient of publishing a paper for the purpose that may be considered favorable to our contemporary's preconceived notions of the operations of Quebec's school system, and be regarded as a Protestant grievance. This is what it finds. "There is a grievance, and it is most serious, but it does not attach to the system, in the method of changing boundaries of parishes, with a result of frequently shutting up a poor struggling Protestant school. It overzealous clerics and politicians unite for such an object they can do much harm, even in spite of the system and by ignoring the excellent law of 1890." It will be noticed that, while Principal Shaw considers that a grievance exists, he, even in the sentences quoted by our contemporary, explains that the system is not to blame. But had the Morning Organ been actuated by a desire to deal honestly with the principal's report, it would have quoted a few sentences more. Immediately following the words quoted by the Organ, Principal Shaw says: "Yet such grievances as this is accidental. Responsibility therefore, is not with the system, but with its administration, for in the case of change of boundaries, time is given to notify the minority, that it may make all needful representations to the government before the order-in-council is passed. If for the change of the Protestant schools of Quebec are better than strangers generally suppose, and that in spite of most discouraging difficulties. We have, however, a fair system in which to make the most of our opportunities. It is not the fault of the system, in some localities, there is a lack of public interest." Surely these words leave no doubt as to the excellence and justice of the Quebec school system. Instead of presenting the case fairly to the public, the Morning Organ tries to divert attention by brushing Principal Shaw's statements to one side, and having a fling at Episcopacy and misrepresentation of this kind the hiring of the Morning Organ receives his wages?

Tariffs in Canada and the United States.

The Dingley bill reported to the United States Congress on the 15th inst., and elsewhere referred to in this issue, places our friends the Grits in rather a peculiar box. While the Conservatives were in power in the Dominion, the Grits never tired of proclaiming to the world that, in consequence of the hostile attitude of the "Tories," we were unable to obtain any tariff concessions from the United States. They harped on this in Parliament and out of Parliament, through the press and on the platform, in season and out of season. The politicians of the United States were shrewd enough to make a little capital for themselves out of these manifestations of Grit friendship and public proclamation of their "our friends the Liberals." In the intensity of their friendship for the United States, the Liberals did not confine themselves to words; but some of their number hesitated not to go to Washington and intimate to those charged with framing a United States tariff bill how a blow could best be struck at Canada for the benefit of the Republic. The Conservatives, while in power at Ottawa, were quite willing to enter into trade relations with the United States, as would be honorable to Canada, and in which the United States would have no undue advantage. In this spirit and with this object in view they, more than once, sent delegates to Washington and endeavored to negotiate with the United States authorities trade relations that would be mutually advantageous. In every instance the representatives of the United States Government failed to meet the Canadian delegates half way. In consequence of this hostile spirit on the part of our southern neighbors, the Conservatives struck out for new avenues of trade and soon proved to the world that, however desirous it might be to trade with the United States, Canada was by no means dependent on that country for her prosperity, but was quite capable of building up a profitable trade with other countries. While the Conservatives were thus laboring for the commercial prosperity and fiscal independence of the country, our Grit friends were constantly shouting that nothing more was needed to obtain reciprocity with the United States than to approach them in "the right spirit." Only place the Grits in power and they would manifest "the right spirit," and as a consequence reciprocity would come.

Whether or not Mr. Laurier and his co-workers were sufficiently verdant to believe that by approaching the United States authorities in "the right spirit," they could obtain such trade concessions as they might desire, is something upon which the general public has no power of passing judgment; but certain it is they succeeded in persuading some of the electors of that fact. Mr. Laurier assumed power and sent Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Davies to Washington, and we must assume, they approached the leading public men there in "the right spirit." What is the response? The Dingley tariff bill, elsewhere referred to, a tariff bill that in all the items of particular interest to Canada, is nothing else than the McKinley bill restated. It is amusing to notice the squirming of some of the Grit newspapers in the embarrassing position which this slap in the face from Mr. Dingley has placed them. Our contemporary the Patriot pretends to see in it "the response of the Republican party in the United States to the policy of the Tory protectionists in Canada." That is certainly drawing a long bow. The "Tory protectionists" were out of power in Canada nearly nine months before the Dingley bill was reported to Congress, and in the meantime the delegates of Mr. Laurier had visited Washington, and approached Mr. Dingley, as we are bound to believe, in "the right spirit." The Dingley bill is intended to be for the advantage of the United States, and it is altogether likely that it makes very little difference what kind of a "spirit" Mr. Laurier and his friends may manifest towards the Republic. Mr. Fielding's assignment in Montreal that it turns out that the United States coal duty is raised to a high figure, then we shall claim and exercise the right to revise our views respecting the Canadian duty, and we shall feel bound to impose a duty, not only on bituminous coal, but also on anthracite coal, which at present comes into our markets from the States free of duty, may be taken as an authoritative response to the Dingley bill. The Halifax Chronicle, which is supposed to pretty accurately gauge Mr. Fielding's sentiments, interprets his remarks to mean "that should reciprocity be refused the government will be ready to not only maintain the present duty on soft coal, but to place a duty on anthracite as well." This is just another way of saying that in circumstances similar to those in which the late Government was placed, the present Government will carry out the policy of the late Government. The late Government honestly took the people into their confidence and told them the course intended to be pursued on the tariff question. The present Government told the people they would introduce free trade; well knowing they could not do so. The truth is beginning to manifest itself.

But not all the Grit newspapers immediately fall into line with Mr. Fielding. The Montreal Witness, for instance, a strong Liberal paper, holds to the policy advocated during the campaign. It says: "It seems to us that the government elected to consider the consumers' interests, which, after all, are the vastly predominant ones, should carry out the mandate given it by the people and reduce the coal duties; the consumers have been miscalculated for the benefit of the miners for eighteen years, surely it is time the greater liberty should now be considered. Besides, it is in the interests of Canadian manufacturing generally that the duties on bituminous coal should be reduced. There are strong objections to the duties on anthracite coal, which Mr. Fielding threatens. Anthracite coal is one of the necessities of life to large numbers of people who feel the smallest addition to its price as a burden. Their lasting apparatus is at considerable cost been adapted to its use, so they cannot easily change their form of fuel. As a retaliatory stroke it will be harmless, eastern Canada at least having no anthracite and the United States being our only source of supply." Of course Mr. Fielding's motive in maintaining the coal duties is to protect Canadian coal shut out from the United States market. Certainly he does not call this a protective tariff; but he assigns no other reason for it. It is very interesting to contrast Mr. Fielding's present attitude with that assumed by him as chairman of the committee that prepared the tariff platform of his party, as presented at the convention. The platform says: "The customs tariff should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service. The existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, has developed monopolies, oppressed the masses, and occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force. The highest interests demand the removal of this obstacle to the country's progress. The tariff should be so adjusted as to make free, or as near free as possible, the necessities of life. The issue between the political parties is now clearly defined. We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors. This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we wait with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada." We have now Mr. Fielding's views on the question of protecting coal, both before and after the election. They seem to differ very considerably. Now was Mr. Fielding the only member of the party that advocated free coal before the election. Mr. Laurier did the same thing in Montreal, and Mr. Patterson spoke in a like strain at Brantford. Little by little the duplicity of the Grits will be exposed by themselves.

A SUBTLE TRIFLE.

Kidney Troubles Staal on one I had only a slight cold—Then Congestion—Then Inflammation—Then the Deadly Malarial Bright's Disease—South American Kidney Cure is a Kidney Specific—It Relieves in Six Hours and Cures—Never Fails.

Mr. James McRine, of Jamestown, Ont., writes: "I believe South American Kidney Cure saved my life. I was so severely afflicted that my friends had to attend me daily to take the medicine from me. Mr. A. Williamson, Customs Officer, Alexandria, Ont., writes: 'I can highly recommend this specific as the greatest boon to suffering humanity for all affections of the bladder and kidneys.'

SOLD BY GEO. E. HUGHES. A price may masquerade as cheap, but it does not combine with good quality and quantity, it is only the shadow of cheapness. The values we offer are genuine, and absolute satisfaction is guaranteed, or there is no sale. You can save lots of money in buying your Boots and Ready-made Clothing from us, we will give you good goods 20 to 25 per cent less than you can buy elsewhere. Be sure and see our Stock before buying, at J. B. McDonald's Old Stand, opposite the Market.

United States Tariff.

The fifty-fifth Congress of the United States opened at Washington on the 15th inst. Thomas B. Reed of Maine was elected Speaker of the house of Representatives. President McKinley sent a message to Congress bearing principally upon the fiscal condition of the country, and urging Congress to take such steps as would ensure sufficient revenue to meet all the public requirements, and, at the same time, afford ample protection to home industries. The new tariff bill, prepared by the Republican ways and means committee, was then introduced by chairman Dingley. We have not room for all the tariff schedules of the bill, but present such of them as are of most interest to the people of this Province. It will readily be seen that the duties on the whole are raised as high as those of the McKinley Bill. Sugars, not above number 16 D. S., and concentrates being not above 70 degrees are dutiable at one cent per pound and 3-100 cents additional for each degree above; above No. 18 and on all refined sugars, 1.875 cents per pound; molasses above 55 degrees, at one cent per gallon. The check against foreign bounties is found in this paragraph, "Sugars, tank bottons, etc., the product of any country which pays directly or indirectly a bounty on the export thereof, whether imported directly and in condition as exported therefrom, or otherwise, shall pay in addition to the foreign rates a duty equal to such bounty or so much thereof as may be in excess of any tax collected by such country upon such article, or upon the best or country from which it was produced."

The wood schedule fixes these duties: Timber for spool and wharves, one cent per cubic foot. Sawed boards and other lumber of white wood, sycamore and basswood, \$1 per 1,000 feet. Sawed lumber, 50 cents additional per 1,000 feet for every sided planed. Tongued and grooved and planed one side, \$1 additional; both sides, \$1.50. It is provided in case a foreign country imposes an export duty on lumber, then an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent shall be added to the regular duties on lumber from that country. Agricultural duties are levied as follows: Cattle, from \$5 to 30 cent per head; \$1.50 each. Hogs, \$2.00; valued at over \$100.00 per cent. Sheep, \$1.50; under one year old 75c. Other live animals, 20 per cent. Barley, 30 cts. per bushel. Rye, 15 cts. per bushel. Buckwheat, 15 cts. per bushel. Corn, 15 cts. per bushel. Cornmeal, 20c. per bushel. Oats, 15c. per bushel. Catmeal and rolled oats, 15c. per lb. Cat hulla, 10c. per cwt. Rye, 10c. bushel; flour 1.2c. pound. Wheat, 25c. per bushel. Flour, 25c. Butter and substitutes, 6c. pound. The tariff should be so adjusted as to make free, or as near free as possible, the necessities of life. The issue between the political parties is now clearly defined. We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors. This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we wait with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada." We have now Mr. Fielding's views on the question of protecting coal, both before and after the election. They seem to differ very considerably. Now was Mr. Fielding the only member of the party that advocated free coal before the election. Mr. Laurier did the same thing in Montreal, and Mr. Patterson spoke in a like strain at Brantford. Little by little the duplicity of the Grits will be exposed by themselves.

Don't let the golden opportunity go by. If you do not blame Prowse Bros., for they are doing all they can for the people of this their native province. Now for Prowse Bros. with all speed, and if you don't find prices as stated, then you don't need to buy.

PROWSE BROS.

The Farmers Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men

8500, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both. The impurities of articles manufactured by convict labor is forbidden. A HEALED HERALD. Think Rheumatism is Born of the Lower Regions, but Frolics South American Rheumatic Cure a Heaven-Sent Healer. Henry Humphreys, East London, sends his unsolicited testimony: "I was seized with rheumatism in my left foot. I could not rest with it day or night, the pain was so intense. I tried many remedies, but they had no more effect on me than water on a duck's back. I was persuaded to try South American Rheumatic Cure. I followed the directions closely and in a very short time this wonderful remedy effected a complete cure and there has not been the slightest hint of a return of the disease. It is a sure remedy and I delight to herald the goodness all over the world." SOLD BY GEO. E. HUGHES. At West St. Peter's on the 17th inst., Mary Ellen Douglas, aged 70 years. In this city, on the 22nd inst., Louisa, aged 78 years, beloved wife of John Murphy, R. I. P. In this city, on the 21st inst., after an illness of several weeks, John McCabe, son of Thomas and Margaret McCabe, aged 30 years. R. I. P. At Grand River, Ont. 14, on the 14th inst., Mrs. McIntyre, aged 70 years, relict of the late Lanchin McIntyre, D. D. S. Sumner, Ont. The deceased was greatly esteemed and respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. R. I. P. At Skinner's Pond, on the 7th inst., after an illness of two years, Mary Murray, beloved wife of William A. Murray, aged 44 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and eight children, five boys and three girls, to mourn their loss. May her soul rest in peace. (St. John, N. B., papers please copy.) Hooking Canvas and Stamped Mats Now is the hooking time, and Weeks & Co. have the right kind of hooking canvas, all widths, at low prices.—S. W. A. Weeks & Co. WAITERS the room for other goods we have decided to sell out completely our whole stock of gent's hard hats at half price. Now is your chance to get your spring hat at a low figure. All shapes and quantities.—S. W. A. Weeks & Co. The Secretary of the Royal Society of Canada has received a letter from the Mayor of Bristol, England, accepting an invitation to send a delegation to Halifax to take part in the Cabot celebration in June next.

Startling NEWS

Now is the time for the buying public. Thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING For Men & Boys & Youths.

OVERCOATS, Reefers and Suits,

For Young and Old.

Ulsters worth \$5.50 for \$3.95. Ulsters \$7.50 for \$5.00. Ulsters worth \$6.00 for \$6.75. and hundreds of other bargains for the people.

WOMAN, WHY?

You have Sallow Skin, Pimples, Eruptions, Discolorations. why resort to cosmetics and powders to hide the effects? Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills regulate the system and restore to the cheek the healthy rosy bloom and peach blush of youth. Disorders like these arise from sluggish liver. From one to two pills a dose, will clear and purify the complexion in short order. Dr. Agnew's pills at all druggists. See that you get what you ask for. 20c. SOLD BY GEO. E. HUGHES. The Subscriber is prepared to pay the Highest Cash Price during the ensuing Winter for Mink, Fox, Muskrat, Otter and other Furs, at his office, Harvie's Sample Rooms, Queen Street, Charlottetown. Any lots forwarded by rail or otherwise will be promptly and satisfactorily remitted for. HENRY A. HARVIE, Dec. 30, '96—3 mos. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to Saturday, the 10th day of April, prox., for the completion of the interior of St. Joseph's Church, Kelly's Cross, according to plan and specification prepared by Mr. W. C. Harris, Ch'town. Plans and specification can be seen, and all particulars of contract given at the Parochial House, Kelly's Cross. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. MARK A. SMITH, Secretary of Com. Kelly's Cross, Lot 29, March 10, 1897.—5t.

CH'TOWN PRICES, MARCH 23.

Beef (quarter) per lb. \$0.04 to \$0.06. Beef (small) per lb. 0.08 to 0.10. Butter, (fresh) per lb. 0.15 to 0.18. Butter (milk) 0.16 to 0.17. Eggs, per doz. 0.14 to 0.15. Eggs, per doz. 0.15 to 0.16. Eggs, per doz. 0.16 to 0.17. Eggs, per doz. 0.17 to 0.18. Eggs, per doz. 0.18 to 0.19. Eggs, per doz. 0.19 to 0.20. Eggs, per doz. 0.20 to 0.21. Eggs, per doz. 0.21 to 0.22. Eggs, per doz. 0.22 to 0.23. Eggs, per doz. 0.23 to 0.24. Eggs, per doz. 0.24 to 0.25. Eggs, per doz. 0.25 to 0.26. Eggs, per doz. 0.26 to 0.27. Eggs, per doz. 0.27 to 0.28. Eggs, per doz. 0.28 to 0.29. Eggs, per doz. 0.29 to 0.30. Eggs, per doz. 0.30 to 0.31. Eggs, per doz. 0.31 to 0.32. Eggs, per doz. 0.32 to 0.33. Eggs, per doz. 0.33 to 0.34. Eggs, per doz. 0.34 to 0.35. Eggs, per doz. 0.35 to 0.36. Eggs, per doz. 0.36 to 0.37. Eggs, per doz. 0.37 to 0.38. Eggs, per doz. 0.38 to 0.39. Eggs, per doz. 0.39 to 0.40. Eggs, per doz. 0.40 to 0.41. Eggs, per doz. 0.41 to 0.42. Eggs, per doz. 0.42 to 0.43. 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