

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1904

Vol. XXXIII, No. 17

## NOW

### SPRING SUIT.

You want to leave your measure for your New Spring Suit. We'll take it and charge you \$12, \$13 and \$15. We guarantee a perfect fit or no sale. We have a nobby and up-to-date selection of

### MONCTON TWEED

to pick from. These goods are the most fashionable worn. We give you the latest styles, and the workmanship, linings, etc., are the best obtainable. We have suited a large number of particular people. Let us try and suit you.

### THE HUMPHREY CLOTHING STORE,

Opera House Building.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager. Phone 63

Sept. 23, 1903-6m

## All Sorts and Conditions of Eyes.

All sorts and conditions of eyes are brought here in the course of a year, for us to try our skill upon in the fitting of Glasses. Yet we seldom, if ever, fail to fit them satisfactorily, no matter what the defect of vision that makes glasses necessary.

We have had experience in fitting eyes with Glasses for more than a quarter of a century back, and have been studying and learning more about eyes every single week during that long period.

At any time when you have need of Glasses we believe it will be to your interest to place the matter in our hands.

Of course we have

### Eye Glasses & Spectacles

Of all kinds, Silver, Gold Filled, Solid Gold, etc.; but, after all, it's the fitting that's most important.

### E. W. TAYLOR,

Cameron Block.

## We Are Meeting All Cut Prices On Furniture.

Call in and let us figure on your wants. Our discounts may not be as large, but our first price is much smaller than that asked elsewhere. Comparison invited.

### JOHN NEWSON.

## Seeds. Seeds.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

### A Large Consignment of SEEDS

From Messrs. Steele Briggs' Co., of Toronto.

These goods we guarantee to give entire satisfaction. If you deal with us we will not allow you to be dissatisfied. To trade with us is a pleasure. Once a customer always a customer.

### John McKenna.

Phone 226, Cor. Queen and Dorchester Sts.

## New Wall Paper

WE HAVE JUST OPENED UP OUR

### New Wall Paper for 1904

The patterns and colorings are away ahead of anything ever seen here before.

Don't buy before seeing our line.

## TAYLOR'S

Book and Wall Paper Store.

## HARDWARE!

### Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

### WHOLESALE and RETAIL

## Fennell & Chandler.

### ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames

Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.,

### Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters, Newel Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

### ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

## Paint for Everybody

### And for Everything Under the Sun.

Every home has need of paint. Each one of the

### Sherwin-Williams Paints

Is specially suited to some home use, either outside or inside.

It's knowing the right kind of paint, and putting it on the right place that makes painting a success. Tell us what you want to paint, and we'll tell you the right kind to use.

### SIMON W. CRABBE.

Stoves and Hardware - - - - - Walker's Corner

### MILBURN'S

#### LAXA LIVER PILLS

Are a combination of the active principles of the most valuable vegetable remedies for diseases and disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

#### CURE CONSTIPATION

Black Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Distension, Bloating and Flatulency.

#### CURE BILIOUSNESS

Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Liver Complaint, Sallow or Muddy Complexion.

#### CLEAN COATED TONGUE

Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system. Price 25c a bottle or 5 for \$1.00. All Dealers of The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Siddon's part in "The Grecian Daughter" was one night taken by an understudy. A lady present was hysterically affected by the pathos of the play, and the gentleman beside her said: "It is fortunate Mrs. Siddon is not acting. If this moves you, you would hardly be able to hear her at all."

"Mrs. Siddon not playing!" cried the lady angrily. "Why, if I hadn't thought she was playing I never should have cried!"

Caster Oil or other Cathartic is not needed after giving Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. This remedy contains its own purgative and not only destroys but carries off the worms. Price 25c.

Stories are told concerning a certain little town where "watchmen" are still employed to parade the streets by night and "call the hours," their usual formula being something like this: "Two o'clock; all's well! a'l's well!"

One night, as a visitor happened to be lying awake, he heard the somewhat paradoxical cry: "Two o'clock; all's well. Smith's mill's on fire; one man killed. All's well."

At this time of the year when sore throat, pain in the chest, rheumatic pains and aches are so prevalent, it would be wise to keep on hand a bottle of Hagar's Yellow Oil. It is a perfect medicine chest. Price 24c.

During the French Commune an Irish priest was travelling to Belfast, when he was asked by an Orangeman who occupied the same railway carriage, if he had ever heard that in Paris as often as a priest was guillotined a donkey was put to death at the same time. He was equal to the occasion, however, and replied in his blindest manner: "Well, then, let us both be thankful that we are not in Paris!"

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia and Gout are all completely cured by Milburn's Rheumatic Pills, the great specific remedy. Price 50c. a box at all dealers.

A member of Mr. Ben Greet's dramatic company tells this story about a fellow actor:

It seems that during a tour which the company made through the British provinces, a performance was given one night in the native town of this actor. In a discussion of the fact, not long after, it was asked if the audience had given their fellow-townsmen a proper reception. "Yes," was the answer; "he was greeted with round after round of silence."

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

"What did you come down so quick for?"

"What did I come down so quick for?" he asked, grimly; "did you see anything up in the air for me to hold on?"

### Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Dyspepsia, Bolls, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

Mrs. A. Lethbridge, of Ballydoon, writes: "I believe I would have been in my grave long ago had it not been for Burdock Blood Bitters. I was run down to such an extent that I could scarcely move about the house. I was subject to severe headaches, dizziness and distension of my appetite was gone and I was unable to do my household work. After using two bottles of B. B. I found my health fully restored. I warmly recommend it to all tired and worn-out women."

### Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

## SPEECH

### On Imperial Preferential Trade

Delivered in the Provincial Legislature, on Tuesday April 19th, by Mr. James Melasoo, member for the Second district of King's County.

Mr. Speaker: When you left the chair at one o'clock to-day, I was making some remarks concerning the resolution now before the House. I had stated that following the Colonial Conference held in London, 1902, resolutions of a nature such as we have before us in the House to-day had been passed by the Boards of Trade, and by Legislatures in different parts of the Empire. As I have pointed out, this resolution if it passes here, and similar resolutions passed in other parts of the Empire, would not be sufficient to bring about any change in our fiscal relation with the Mother country. But these resolutions, coming from the different parts of the Empire would have a very great effect upon public opinion, and would do much to strengthen the hands of the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain in his work of educating the people of the Mother country to the importance of bringing about such trade relations as this resolution calls for. This question is so varied, so far-reaching, that it would be almost impossible in the course of remarks any one might make to grasp it in its entirety. In order that we may in some degree understand and grapple with this question, several considerations are to be taken into account. We must consider the attitude of the Mother country to the Colonies, and then again, in what relation the Colonies stand to the Mother country, and what are her ideas concerning these relations. It appears to me, and it must necessarily appear to any one that has given the question any consideration that the great secret of England's supremacy is that she is mistress of the seas. It was this that assisted in making her a great commercial nation. Her ships laden with the products of all parts of the world required safe conduct on the seas. The navy of Great Britain looked after and protected these ships. She had expanded her trade to such an extent that she was able to throw open her ports to all the countries of the world. This has gone on for more than half a century. A great many in Great Britain are still convinced that they can keep their doors open and let all nations trade with them without any tariff exactions, or without any conditions. Others think a change has taken place and that we are on the threshold of a new commercial era. They think the old policy will no longer uphold and sustain Great Britain in her commercial supremacy of the world. What is the reason? There are varied reasons. There are other countries in continental Europe as well as in America, whose commercial industries have expanded with leaps and bounds that are now strong competitors with Great Britain. Germany has been wonderfully progressive in this respect. She protects her commerce at home by her legislation, her steamers are on all seas gathering in the wealth of all nations of the world. Take Norway and Sweden. We might suppose this small peninsula would not have any great effort in interfering with the trade of Great Britain; but their tramp steamers are on every sea; we can go right to their own ports; they find they have outstripped the ships of Great Britain in the coal-carrying trade. France has also made great strides. The United States also with its extensive country, indomitable energy and boundless wealth has built up a great and prosperous trade, going into the heart of Great Britain and selling her products. She has placed her locomotives on the British railroads, her trolley cars in the cities and towns, and many other articles in the heart of the Mother country. So long as this condition of things exists, the United States will be very cautious and will have no fault to find; but this interferes in a very great degree with Great Britain's supremacy. Having said so much about the Mother country, now what is to be said about the Colonies, and the attitude of the Mother land towards the Colonies? These have undergone various changes and development. In 1841 the affairs of Canada were legislated upon in the Colonial Office in London. From that date to the year 1867 the Colonies have made rapid strides. Then confederation was introduced which was the climax of responsible government so far as the colony of Canada was concerned. The Colonies grew stronger; they acquired the attributes of nationhood. They had acquired elements of strength which would enable

them to set up national house-keeping, so to speak; but as the Colonies grew stronger it was discovered that their devotion to the Mother country increased and that the silken tie which bound them together was growing stronger and stronger. When the tocsin of war sounded and it was necessary that Colonial unity should be defended, the Colonies sent their sons to share in the battle; to do and die for the Empire. This has had a wonderful effect in bringing the Colonies and the Mother country closer together in the matter of preferential trade. In consequence of the great advance made by other countries, the condition of the Mother country was no longer as in years gone by. What was she to do? Where was she to look for assistance or relief but to the Colonies? There was but one place and one remedy. The question is asked, will there be any advantage to the Colonies from this preferential trade with the Mother country? The different colonies are producing abundance of material such as is required in Great Britain, and on the other hand, the colonies have to import a large amount of manufactured goods. Last year Canada imported \$100,000,000 worth, mainly from the United States. We ask, why not from the Mother country instead? Because the United States not only sells to us, but also sells to the Mother country. The United States being so powerful and having such great resources and facilities are in a better position as things go to supply us with these goods. What have we that is needed in Great Britain? England is not able to produce all the bread stuffs she requires for her support. She requires from one hundred and seventy to two hundred millions bushels of wheat, which she has to import. Where is she going to look for it? In the past she has been obtaining large quantities from Russia and from the United States. We have in this Canada of ours a broad and fertile land, where we can produce all the bread stuffs that Great Britain may require. In ten years' time Manitoba will likely have ten million acres of wheat land under cultivation, and the Northwest a proportionate area. This could produce three hundred millions bushels. They would also be able to produce 200,000,000 bushels of oats and 100,000,000 bushels of barley. This would be more than enough to supply the demands of Great Britain as far as bread stuffs are concerned. That is only one phase of the situation. In Canada, we have the milling interests, an investment of about \$500,000,000 are invested in manufactures. From Canada there was exported last year \$25,000,000 worth of cheese, and this industry is only in its infancy. If preferential trade arrangements were arranged between Great Britain and her colonies and the Colonies themselves, then they would be independent of the rest of the world. They could interchange between the Mother country and the Colonies everything that would be needed under the same tariff outlined by Mr. Chamberlain and to which he is now endeavoring to educate the people of the old country. The Liberal party's attitude is indicated in the amendment moved by the Leader of the Government. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to Great Britain in '97 to attend the Jubilee Celebration, he made a speech at Liverpool. That was after the Fielding Tariff was passed. Laurier's speech was a one-sided affair. The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain had been saying something about Preferential Trade before this time. It was an opportune time to discuss this question when the statesmen of Canada and those of the Mother country were assembled together. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the speech referred to, told the English people that Canada was willing to give Great Britain a preference and that she would ask nothing in return. Mr. Chamberlain remarked then that he would not touch the question with a pair of tongs. Changes however have taken place since then. The South African War came on and Canada gave assistance to Great Britain. She sent her best sons to fight for the Flag, and this has been the means of binding to, other even tighter than before the ties between the countries and has led up to the question of preferential trade. With regard of the course taken by the Dominion Government in connection with this question, it has been one that has retarded rather than forwarded the preferential trade movement. If according to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, they were willing to give a preference to the Motherland and asked nothing in return, it seems to me that the Mother Country would not be very anxious to get down on her knees and beg to be allowed to

give something in return. As regards the Hon. member from B. V. View, I am not sure he said anything remarkable on the question. The Hon. member lays great deal of stress upon the fact that Great Britain has thrown open her ports to Canada. Well, Mr. Speaker, this is certainly news; I was of the opinion that her ports were always open to not only Canada but to every nation of the Globe. It has remained for the Hon. gentleman from Bay View (Hon. Mr. Simpson) to inform us differently.

The resolution introduced by the leader of the Opposition is in line with the policy as laid down by the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain. Last year Canada imported considerable quantities of manufactures. The importations amounted to 12 millions of dollars. This is a great disadvantage to our country. We should not be importing these goods. If we had a preferential tariff, we would be manufacturing them. Mr. Chamberlain discovered that the time had arrived when England was not in the position she formerly was, that she was on the threshold of a commercial change. For that reason he has resigned the honors and emoluments of office. This is the only means by which the commercial supremacy of the Empire can be maintained. In view of these facts, it seems extraordinary to say the least, and unaccountable, as to this resolution which was the same or practically the same as that moved at the Colonial Conference and assented to by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, why our friends on the other side of the House would not allow it to pass without having made some amendment thereto. I wish to make one or two remarks concerning the speech of some of the members on the other side of the House.

As regards the remarks of the Commissioner of Agriculture, I might say that he is on the records of this House as having on all occasions when any such question presented itself, been in favor of the United States in preference to Great Britain. There was a time when his whole cry was for trade with the United States. It seems that no matter what question came up, it was always United States, United States. But times have changed, and we do not hear so much about reciprocity with the United States. In consequence of the advances Canada had made in her trade under the national policy of the late Sir John A. McDonald, we have shown to the world that we can live independently of the United States. The Honorable Gentleman would find that he would get but little support from the prominent men of this country, to-day, in support of Reciprocity with the United States. Throughout the States, to-day, in a great many places, they are passing resolutions in favor of reciprocity with Canada. When they are so anxious to bring about such relations, you can rely upon it, it is for their own benefit. They have made the discovery that this country can live without them. The Commissioner of Agriculture spoke of the egg trade, and the good prices for them when we were shipping them to the United States, before the duty was put on; but I can tell him that the price of eggs has gone on increasing. Our people do not want the markets of the United States, as they can get from two to three cents per dozen more in other markets. Why then, should the Honorable Member make such statements? Then take the lobster industry—a very important one, and one of which the Honorable Member knows something. I have the assurance of those engaged in that business that they can get from one to four dollars per case more by selling them in markets other than the United States. These are only a few facts, but they come right home to us.

Now Mr. Speaker, in view of these facts it seems to me we should all be anxious to lend our aid to the bringing about of such trade relations as the resolution proposed by the Leader of the Opposition is intended to promote. Such a consummation would make us independent of the whole world besides, and we would then have the privilege of enjoying the most intimate relations with the Mother Country, a commercial as well as a territorial Empire the greatest that the world has ever seen.

The "Osservatore Romano" denounces utterly the comments of the non-Catholic press, which made out that the appointment of the new Patriarch of Venice and the manner in which this was effected implied a recognition of its right claimed by the Italian State to nominate to the S. S. of St. Mark. "As far as the present nomination and the manner in which it was made are concerned," says the "Osservatore," "the question of right remains, now, as before, absolutely uncompromised (imprejudicata)." While the Venetian newspapers were making known the appointment, the mother of the patriarch died of paralysis of the heart in the arms of her son. The telegram from Rome informing him of the appointment reached him at the death-bed after the catastrophe.