

THE HERALD

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Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived at Quebec on his return from Europe on Friday evening last and was given a warm welcome. He was welcomed with equal enthusiasm in Montreal and in Ottawa where he arrived on Saturday. As was naturally expected, one of the first things that engaged his attention after he settled down to business was the fight in the Cabinet between Mr. Tarte and several of his colleagues on the question of the tariff. We are informed by the wires that Sir Wilfrid lost no time in conferring with his colleague Mr. Tarte, and it is said the conference lasted two hours. On Monday morning Mr. Tarte started for Toronto where he attended on Monday evening a dinner to Colonel Denison. Before his departure he was asked if it were true that he was leaving the Cabinet. His answer was that his lips were sealed on that subject; that it was for Sir Wilfrid to say. Later advice inform us he sent a letter from Toronto dated the 20th resigning his portfolio as Minister of Public Works and his seat in the Cabinet. In this letter Mr. Tarte is reported to have made the following statement: "I have no right to cause trouble and entertaining the opinion that the interests of the Canadian people make it a duty to revise without delay the tariff of 1897, with a view to giving adequate protection to Canadian industries, to the farming community and to working men, I cannot possibly remain silent."

THE great coal strike that has been going on in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania for the past five months is now practically over and it is expected the miners will be at work tomorrow. This condition of things has been brought about by the intervention of the President of the United States. Some time ago a conference of mine operators and the President and other representatives of the miners union was called to meet at Washington. An attempt was made to effect a compromise; but all efforts in that direction seemed for a time to fail. The miners expressed through their representatives, their willingness to refer the matter to arbitration; but the operators at first appeared unwilling to agree to this. Finally President Roosevelt succeeded in bringing about an arrangement to which all gave their adhesion. The naming of the arbitration commission was left to the President of the United States, and this done President Mitchell of the miners issued a call for a convention of the mine workers. This convention met on Monday of this week and latest accounts are to the effect that those in attendance have agreed to leave the matter in dispute of the arbitrators, and to resume work in the mines. Tomorrow, Thursday, has been agreed upon as the date for commencing work. Thus ends a strike that threatened a veritable coal famine.

THE Patriot has, for the past week, been publishing the opinions of a number of men regarding the advent to this Province of the Dominion Packing company. It seems to consider these interviews as a strong argument in favour of the proposal of the Government to guarantee the company's bonds. As a matter of fact scarcely one of the men interviewed by our contemporary has expressed any other opinion than that of the community in general; that is that the inauguration of such a business as the company in question announces it is prepared to carry on would be a great benefit to the country. There is no reasonable man in this Province who would not like to see a large business of this kind carried on in an independent legitimate business way. The Patriot need not devote any of its space in attempting to prove; that for all are agreed upon this point. But what almost all are opposed to is the Government's proposal to guarantee the bonds of the company, and not one of those whose interviews are published in the Patriot has unqualifiedly approved of this phase of the question. All of them have said that they would like to see the business started and a number have, in a general way, said they thought the undertaking was worthy of encouragement by the

Government. Not one, however, has come out boldly as the advocate of a Government guarantee for the company's bonds. Our readers have already seen the resolution unanimously passed at a late meeting of the cheese board, in opposition to the guarantee. In addition to this resolutions have been passed at meetings of farmers institutes equally antagonistic to the Government's proposal. D. Farquharson Esq. M. P. ex Premier of the Province is among the prominent men of the Government party who have emphatically declared against the guarantee of the bonds. Will the Government in the face of all this enter into partnership with this company in opposition to the wishes of the tax payers?

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

MUST ABANDON THE FENCE. Messrs. Tarte and Sifton, the respective cabinet champions of Protection and Free Trade, have been receiving so much attention of late, that the rank and file of the Liberal party have been almost ignored as factors in the tariff fight. The "back benchers," however, will have to be reckoned with when the Liberals are brought to the stern necessity of placing themselves definitely on record in regard to the tariff. And it must not be forgotten, that among the followers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, opinions are quite as much at sixes and sevens as they are in ministerial circles.

The budget speeches of Liberal members, during the last parliament, were of such a conflicting character, that it would require one expert in the solution of Chinese puzzles to definitely pronounce on the policy most likely to please a majority of the party. Just for the sake of illustrating how divided on tariff questions Liberal members are, we note some of the views as expressed in the House of Commons last session.

Mr. Frank Oliver, a Free Trader of the rabid type, wanted Protection for the horsebreeders of the West.

Mr. Walter Scott, who is vigorously becoming Free Trade on Mr. Sifton's preserves, also wanted American horses excluded from competition with the home bred article.

Mr. C. B. Heyd, who represents a manufacturing centre, is a strong Protectionist, and wants the duties on manufactured goods raised.

Mr. Anlay Morrison, who stated he had never been a Protectionist, wanted lead, lumber, coal and other products of British Columbia protected to the hilt.

Mr. John Charlton wants anything he fancies.

Mr. W. C. Edwards is the strongest Free Trader in Parliament, but he always voted with the Government for Protection.

Mr. Bourassa believes in a measure of Protection for the defence of our industries.

Mr. D. C. Fraser, who desires a position on the bench, has made Free Trade speeches all over Canada. However, he has swallowed more policies than any other man in parliament, and can be counted upon to vote for the gentleman who offers a judgeship.

Dr. A. S. Kendall is a great Free Trade advocate, who is able to tolerate bounties on iron and steel, both of which are manufactured in his constituency.

Mr. R. Holmes is a Free Trader with an ever ready Protectionist vote.

Mr. O. Turgeon is another strong Free Trader, but like others his vote is always at the call of his party.

Mr. W. S. Maclaren, although elected by Free Trade professions, is ready to vote for the Liberal party and protection.

It just requires a glance at this somewhat alarming divergence of opinion to convince oneself, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has a heavy task before him, when it comes to getting his party into line. It will be noticed, that in almost every instance each individual was engaged during his budget speech in talking to his own constituents. When it came home to him that his own little county wanted protection on certain articles, the erstwhile Free Trader ignored his principles and fell into line with the National Policy idea of things. These chaotic conditions must now cease. Liberals must declare for a fixed policy and range themselves by the side of Mr. Sifton or Mr. Tarte. It will be interesting to watch the manoeuvres of the rank and file, who will be afforded an opportunity of convincing the public of their sincerity. After six years on the fence, the jumping whichever way it goes, will be painful to the jumper.

MR. SIFTON TO RETIRE. It is said that Hon. Clifford

Sifton will hand his resignation to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in order to force the Premier to decide upon a fiscal policy. This move will bring the Free Traders and Protectionists of the Liberal party into sharp conflict. It will also determine the power wielded in the cabinet by Hon. J. Israel Tarte. Mr. Sifton represents the Free Trade section of his party and the acceptance of his resignation means the abandonment of all Liberal pledges of the past. If, on the other hand, Sir Wilfrid refuses to allow Mr. Sifton to retire from his council board, Mr. Tarte will have to give in and the outcome will be eagerly awaited.

MR. SIFTON AS A CAMPAIGNER. J. D. Cameron, one of the Liberal organizers who worked for Mr. Stewart during the bye-election in Lisgar, stated, at giving evidence at the trial, that Hon. Clifford Sifton took "a very principal part in the campaign." The "campaign," by the way, was one of the worst pieces of rascality ever perpetrated in Canada. Mr. O. E. Talbot, the Liberal M. P. for B. Lechasse, who is wont to refer to his intimacy with Sir Wilfrid, was on the ground and presided with marked ability at a number of whiskey and gin drinking revels. The liquor was free in every instance. Mr. Talbot also distributed money for drinks. This gentleman has the doubtful honor of being the only member of the Canadian parliament ever accused of taking liquor into the House of Commons, and perhaps it was owing to that performance that Mr. Sifton selected Mr. Talbot to act for him in Lisgar. Mr. J. Bureau, Liberal M. P. for Three Rivers, was with Mr. Talbot and did yeoman service. Among the exploits was the purchase of a dress for a young lady. The price paid was \$10. Bureau worked with some of the most active of Mr. Sifton's henchmen. Mr. T. O. Davis, Liberal M. P. for Saskatchewan, also contributed largely to Mr. Stewart's success in this howling "campaign." Liquor flowed like water. One young man received \$5 to vote for Stewart and his mother received another \$5 to keep quiet about it. And Mr. Sifton, according to one of his closest friends, played "a very principal part in the campaign." It will be Sir Wilfrid Laurier's duty, on his return to Ottawa, to at once dismiss Mr. Sifton, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Bureau and Mr. Davis from the Liberal party. That was the treatment accorded by the premier to Mr. R. L. Richardson, because the latter's friends drove voters to the polls.

A COBDEN CLUB PROTEST.

Mr. Harold Cox, secretary of the Cobden Club, in a letter addressed to Hon. W. S. Fielding's organ, the Halifax Chronicle, effectually explodes the idea that Great Britain enjoys any privileges under the present tariff, that are not accorded other nations. His statistics, compiled from Canadian blue-books, are incontrovertible. During the past five years Canadian imports from five principal sources of supply increased to this extent:

From Great Britain, 23 per cent. From Germany, 31 per cent. From United States, 93 per cent. From France, 102 per cent. From Belgium, 421 per cent. Great Britain, it will be seen, is last in the race.

Dealing with Canadian imports from Great Britain and the United States in 1901, Mr. Cox discovers the following remarkable conditions:

Duty collected on \$31,701,654 worth of dutiable goods imported from Great Britain, \$7,845,406. Duty collected on \$52,600,478 worth of dutiable goods imported from the United States, \$13,311,790. Average duty on British dutiable goods, 24.748. Average duty on American dutiable goods, 24.833.

Duty collected on free and dutiable imports from Great Britain, value \$42,919,995; \$7,845,406. Duty collected on free and dutiable imports from the United States, value \$107,149,325; \$13,311,790. Average duty on all British goods, 18.322. Average duty on all American goods, 12.424.

In the case of dutiable goods, therefore, Great Britain has an advantage over the United States in Canadian markets of nine one-hundredths of one per cent. On the other hand, taking free and dutiable goods in consideration, our tariff discriminates in favor of the United States to the very appreciable extent of 5.998. No wonder Mr. Cox is agitated over the outlook, particularly as Sir Wilfrid Laurier holds the Cobden medal for his supposed recognition of Great Britain's right to concessions on our part. The fact of the matter is, our whole tariff needs strengthening. It allows for eigners to control our markets, and at the same time, under cover of a bogus British preference, gives Americans every possible assistance in their effort to outstrip the products of the Empire.

WHO GOT THE MONEY?

From 1892 to 1896, under Hon. George E. Foster's management, the government of Canada cost \$210,708,819, or an average of \$42,141,764 per annum. During the past six years, 1897 to 1902, Hon. W. S. Fielding has been called upon to expend \$314,542,026, or an average of

\$52,313,671, per annum. Last year the expenditure reached the enormous sum of \$64,000,000, or \$21,000,000 in excess of the highest figure of the Foster regime. The government had no extraordinary demand made upon them in 1902, and the population served was only about 300,000 greater than in 1896. For every inhabitant more than we had in 1896 Canada provided \$70 last year. If we accept this as a legitimate outlay, the logical conclusion is that Canada instead of spending \$64,000,000 per annum, should disburse \$373,800,000. That proposition is an absurdity. Yet it only represents the proper cost of the government if each of Canada's 5,340,000 inhabitants costs \$70 per year. The question that naturally arises is, where has the \$21,000,000 of extra expenditure gone? It cannot be said that it was awful. No Minister of the Crown would dare to attempt to justify an annual expenditure of \$373,800,000 in this country. Yet the Laurier administration has added to our expenses at that rate. It is impossible to conceive that the people benefited by the entire outlay. And if the people didn't, who did? In the face of such astounding evidence, it is not hard to credit the stories of the financial prosperity of Ministers and their followers. Our tariff is not the only thing that requires looking after.

FIELDING'S PAPER FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Hon. W. S. Fielding's organ, the Halifax Chronicle, moved by the thanks the Imperial authorities conveyed to Canada for her support of the Halifax Provisional Battalion, has openly advocated independence, giving as its reason for so doing its abhorrence of the patronising airs of the home government. The Chronicle says, in part: "We occupy, therefore, a degrading position. We must proceed to get out of it in some way at the earliest possible moment. Six millions of Canadians in contented dependency is a pitiful sight. The longer it continues the more pitiful will it become."

"If we cannot secure some free, dignified and certain position within the empire, in the name of British manhood let us get out of it, and take our stand among the independent and self respecting nations of the world."

The sentiments expressed are so much in keeping with those of Mr. Fielding in 1886, when he, as leader of the Nova Scotia government, endeavoured to smash confederation and make love to the United States, that one is almost led to the belief that the editorial was culled from one of the European pleasure resorts, where the Finance Minister sojourned for a few weeks at the country's expense. Mr. Fielding failed to secure repeal, and his paper can hardly hope to secure Canadian Independence. It shows, however, that Mr. Fielding's past feelings of hatred towards the Dominion have left their stamp on the journal he presided over for many years.

Children are often attacked suddenly by painful and dangerous Oolic, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, etc. Dr. Fowler's extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt and sure cure which should always be kept in the house.

Blankets. You should see our blankets price \$1.75 to \$5.00 a pair you will find them 10 per cent cheaper than you have been accustomed to pay for the same quality. J. B. Macdonald & Co. Men's underwear. Another big shipment received. Our low prices make quick selling. This is our third shipment this season. If you are not a customer you should be, for we can save you money on your underwear at J. B. Macdonald & Co.

S. D. C. Students will find Weeks & Co's store a grand place to buy their Furnishing Goods such as shirts, collars, cuffs, neckwear, hosiery, gloves, hats, etc. Everything of the newest fashion and at the lowest prices. We're always glad to show any of our goods to inquiring buyers.—Weeks & Co. The People's Store.

Everything in men's underwear at Weeks & Co's, the Peoples Store. Extra good value at \$100 the suit. Stanfield's unshrinkable guaranteed not to shrink or we will refund your money. See those odd lines in the big bargain case selling away below regular prices—Weeks & Co the Peoples Store.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure Anemia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Weakness, Palpitation Throbbing, Faint Spells, Dizziness, or any condition arising from Impoverished Blood, Disordered Nerves or Weak Heart.

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Black, Grey, Fawn, Brown and Green, Priced for the benefit of those who have a desire for economy.

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The Most Nutritious. Epps's Cocoa

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in 1.4 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co. Ltd., Homeo-Chemists, London, England.

Epps's Cocoa Giving Strength & Vigor.

Oct. 22, 1902—301. Picnic Races Peake's Station

Mr. Curtis, proprietor of Primrose Park, has announced that he will be holding a Picnic and Races thereon on Friday, October 31st.

Refreshments will be abundantly provided. Several of the fastest horses have entered in each class.

The proceeds will be given to help to repair the heavy loss sustained by Mr. Frank Callaghan, of Dromore, who lost his barn and other outbuildings, with their contents by fire a few days ago.

Return tickets at single first-class fare will be issued on the P. E. I. Railway to parties attending. The public are invited. All will be well treated. Lots of good sport. By order, JAMES HUGHES, Dromore, Oct. 22, 1902.

Chancery Sale of Land At Bangor, Morell, Prince Edward Island.

IN CHANCERY, ROLLS COURT. JOHN HOGAN, Complainant, and STEPHEN HOGAN and others, Defendants. Pursuant to and by virtue of a decree of this Honorable Court made in this case on the ninth day of October, A. D. 1902, I will sell by public Auction at the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on Friday, the seventh day of November next, 1902, at 12 o'clock, noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lots or Townships numbers Thirty-nine and Forty, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the east side of Morell River, at the south boundary line of land formerly in the possession of George Hobbs, now Silas Batis; thence east along said boundary line crossing the Bangor Road till it meets the western boundary of lands formerly in the possession of John Compston; thence west along said north boundary line and the north boundary line of land now or formerly in the possession of James Robins, to the Morell River; and thence in a northerly direction along said Morell River to the place of commencement, containing seventy-six acres of land, a little more or less.

The above described land will be offered for sale in two pieces. First, fifty acres on Lot 40, east of the Bangor Road; and second, twenty-six acres on Lot Thirty-nine, west of the Bangor Road.

The purchaser will be required to pay fifteen per cent. of the purchase money at the time of the purchase, and the balance upon the execution of the deed.

The sale will be confirmed by the Court of Chancery without expense to the purchaser. Dated this Eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1902. J. A. LONGWORTH, Master in Chancery.

New Fruit Syrup.

We have just received a new lot of Fruit Syrups. The varieties include:—

- Lemon, Pineapple, Strawberry, Raspberry, Lime Fruit, Raspberry, Vinegar, Lemon Ginger-ette.

The prices range from 10c to 35 cents a bottle.

BEER & COFF, GROCERS.

Peake's No. 3 Wharf. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, July 2, 1902—y

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We are better prepared than ever to supply new with everything in

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Warm Underwear

BEST VALUE WEEKS HAVE EVER SHOWN

Extra Good Value at \$1.00 a Suit

Stanfield's Unshrinkable

In all Sizes and Weights

We have a splendid heavy Unshrinkable Wool Under-shirt at 75c each. We consider this line very special value. Then there are a lot of odd lines clearing out at very low prices for the quality. They're mostly good ones. Prices are, each, 82c for 56c, 90c for 60c, \$1.10 for 70, \$1.15 for 79c

HATS AND CAPS!

In great variety and at lowest prices. We sell the best Hat—the celebrated Christy Hat—and the best Canadian made Caps. Try us for your Hat and Cap.

Gentlemen's Gloves

For Fall and Winter

We've a great big range of Gloves, lined and unlined. In the lined we have a good value at 50c, and every pair up to \$3.25 a pair. Kid, Mocha, Buckskin, Dogskin, and every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction, from 50c a pair to \$3.25.

WE CAN COLLAR YOU

In the latest fashion, and you will be pleased with the big variety of shapes we have for your selection. Also,

Shirts, Braces, Sox, Neckties, etc.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Men's Furnishings

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ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory.

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OUR SPECIALTIES.

Gothic Windows, Stairs, Stair Rails, Balusters, Newel Posts, Kilm Dried Clear Spruce, Sheathing and Clapboards.

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Peake's No. 3 Wharf. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, July 2, 1902—y