

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1911

Vol. XL., No. 33

SUMMER GOODS

Hammocks,
Hammocks,
All prices, splendid values.

CROQUET SETS,

4 Ball, 6 Ball, 8 Ball.

TENNIS GOODS.

Tennis Balls, Tennis
Racquets, etc., etc.

Seashore Goods.

Sand Pails, Sand Spades,
Boy's and Girl's Carts,
Wagons, Doll Cabs, Flags,
Sunshades, etc., etc.

Hundreds of popular Books
for Summer Reading, New-
est Stationery, Post Cards,
etc.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

There Are No Drugs

IN OUR

TOBACCO!

We guarantee this statement. Does not bite
or burn, but gives a good cool, satisfying smoke

BRIGHT CUT

—AND—

Perique Mixture

In tins and packages, at Grocers and Druggists.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Ch'town, Phone 345.

Manufacturers.

A Rare Opportunity

To secure a Ladie's Cloth Suit will be given you while they last. To make room for our Fall Costumes soon to arrive all suits remaining on hand will be cleared out at and below cost. You will also find special value in Skirts, Panamas in all shades, \$3.15, \$3.75. Also Black Sateen Skirts, the real good kind, 95 cts. We have some nice things in Fay Colored Silks and Muslins, and would ask the ladies to bear in mind our Clearance Sale of Ribbons. In men's attire, viz., Clothing, Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear, Bathing Suits, Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, etc. Our stock will be found complete. Low prices and up-to-date.

Chandler & Reddin.

Tea Party Supplies.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline
Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova
Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Why You Should Vote Against Reciprocity.

The Reasons Given by Eighteen of Toronto's
Leading Liberals.

Following is the statement issued last February by eighteen of the leading Liberals of Toronto, in which they declared their opposition to reciprocity:

"We oppose ratification of the proposed reciprocity agreement with the United States of America—
"1. Because in the year 1897 the Parliament of Canada repealed the legislation then existing relating to reciprocity and since such repeal neither the people of Canada nor their Parliament have entrusted the Government with any duty or authority to negotiate with respect to any agreement on the subject.
"2. Because the present unexampled prosperity of Canada is the result of a policy which has been pursued in the development of her trade and of her natural resources. Because this has involved the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars upon railways, canals, steamships and other means of transportation between East and West and West and East, and the obligation to incur further development along the same lines would be seriously checked by the proposed reciprocity agreement, and the benefits of the expenditures referred to would be to a great extent lost.
"3. Because it is essential to the continued national unity and development of Canada that no trade relations with any country should be agreed to by Canada on any basis which would check the growth and development of trade between the various parts of Canada with each other, or between Canada and the various parts of the Empire; and because the proposed reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States of America would seriously check the growth and development of this trade.
"4. Because any present benefit to any section of Canada or to any interests or individuals therein which might accrue from the proposed agreement would be more than offset by the loss and injury which would accrue to other sections and interests and individuals, and because the result to Canada as a whole would be greatly injurious.
"5. Because, as a result of the proposed agreement, the freedom of action possessed by Canada with reference to her tariffs and channels of trade would be greatly curtailed, and she would be hampered in developing her own resources in her own way and by her own people.
"6. Because, after some years of reciprocity under the proposed agreement the channels of Canada's trade would have become so changed that a termination of the agreement and a return by the United States to a protective tariff as against Canada would cause a disturbance of trade to an unparalleled extent, and because the risk of this should not be voluntarily undertaken by Canada.
"7. Because to avoid such disturbance Canada would be forced to extend the scope of the agreement so as to include manufactures and other things.
"8. Because the agreement as proposed would weaken the ties

which bind Canada to the Empire, because the unrestricted reciprocity which would naturally follow would still further weaken those ties and make it more difficult to avert political union with the United States.
"9. Because the disruption in the channels of Canada's trade which was caused by the termination of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 and the subsequent establishment of protective tariff by the United States, gave rise to a decided leaning in many minds towards annexation with the United States, and this at a time when Canada was mainly peopled by native-born Canadians and other British subjects, to whom the prospect of annexation was most unwelcome, and because Canada in a comparatively few years will have millions of newcomers a large percentage of whom will come from foreign countries, and because if Canada should then have to choose between disruption of her channels of trade with the United States or political union with them, the preservation of Canadian autonomy and Canadian nationality would be enormously more difficult.
"10. Believing as we do that Canadian nationality is now threatened with a more serious blow than it has hitherto met with, and that all Canadians who place the interests of Canada before those of any party or section or individuals therein, should at this crisis state their views openly and fearlessly, we, who have hitherto supported the Liberal party in Canada, subscribe to this statement."

This was signed by—
SIR EDWIN WALKER, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.
SIR WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, K.C., formerly lieutenant-governor of Ontario.
JOHN L. BLAIR, president Canadian Land & Investment Co.
W. D. MATTHEWS, grain dealer and director Canadian Pacific Ry.
W. K. GEORGE, manufacturer.
Z. A. LASH, K.C.
W. T. WHITE, managing director National Trust Company.
G. T. SOMERS, president Sterling Bank, and vice-president Board of Trade.
ROBERT S. GOURLAY, piano manufacturer and president Board of Trade.
R. J. OHRISTIE, managing director Christie Brown & Co.
H. BLAIN, vice-president Eby, Blain & Co., wholesale grocers, and director Traders Bank.
L. GOLDMAN, managing director North American Assurance Co.
GEORGE A. SOMERVILLE, managing director Manufacturers' Ltd.
W. FRANCIS, K.C.
JAMES D. ALLEN, vice-president A. A. Allen & Co., wholesale hats and furs.
R. B. WOOD, managing director Central Canada Loan & Savings Company.
JOHN C. EATON, president of the T. Eaton Company.

President Taft believes that it will prevent an Imperial Commercial Federation. He believes that it is the prelude to annexation. Champ Clark, Democratic leader, thinks that Reciprocity will, in the long run, result in the annexation of Canada. J. J. Hill sees in Reciprocity a means of developing St. Paul and Minneapolis and the great milling industry of those cities at the expense of Canadian cities and our industries. But the supreme advantage of Reciprocity in his opinion is that it will prevent "Imperial trade federation."
Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, thinks that by it traffic will be diverted from the St. Lawrence and Maritime Province ports to American outlets. He also says that it will keep American manufacturers

from establishing branches in Canada as would have been inevitable if the National Policy had been continued by the Dominion.
Mr. Knox, the United States Secretary of State, who took a large share in the framing of the Agreement, thinks that it will hand over the control of our grain to the Americans.
The Northwestern Miller acclaims it because it will stifle the Canadian milling industry and build up the American export trade. Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, also shares this view. In his opinion the policy of protection has already driven American manufacturers into this country, built vast plants with American capital on Canadian soil and given employment to Canadian workmen. This is by no means

satisfactory to the Senator and he favors Reciprocity because he thinks it will keep American capital at home to employ American workmen to supply Canadian demand.
The New York Journal boasts the arrangement, giving as its reason that "eventually, beyond question the whole North American continent will be one people."
The New York Oriental Review is of the opinion that the great Republic has morally added to its union one more state without fighting for it and without any future need of knocking it into shape.
The Troy Press thinks that Champ Clark's remarks were "eminently proper and prophetic" and intimates that Canadian annexation would be as wise as Hawaiian and Philippine annexation was foolish.
Writing in the same strain The Los Angeles Herald says that Mr. Clark's utterance was unfortunate because it aroused Canada's suspicions but all the same, though it was the wrong time to say it, many Americans will doubtless live to see the very result that Champ Clark hopes for brought about by the Reciprocity Agreement.
The New York American says: "Eventually, of course, Canada will come in. That will happen when we want her. Meantime, she is, so to speak, keeping herself in colonial cold storage."
The Philadelphia Ledger considers that the details of the Agreement are trivial when compared with the Continental sentiment underlying it and a writer in The New York American points out that the scheme will check the East and West development of Canada and make this country a business part of the United States with lines of traffic running to north and south. Reciprocity, it says, will really cut Canada into two countries. The section east of Lake Superior will merge with the New England and Eastern States, while the great agricultural section of the West will become part of the great West of the United States.
The St. Paul Pioneer Press says that the dream of a federated British Colonial Empire closed against the States by preferential duties and trade agreements is vanished forever since Reciprocity is consummated and The New York American also sees the faith of Imperialism in the same thing.
The Minneapolis Journal believes that the Taft policy spells not only North American commercial union, but also the doom of British Imperialistic commercial union.
Following along the same lines The Cincinnati Inquirer informs us that "The fears of the British as to the political results of Reciprocity with the United States are soundly based, for with the closer commercial relations which will result there will come a unity of political sentiment between the people of Canada and those of our own country. The people of Canada have ever been friends with us, and as the years go by that friendship will become stronger, until it produces, first, alliance, and then possibly union."
The pact will injure both Canada and Britain. The future of Canada's success depends in a great measure on her securing a preference in the British market. The United States dreads this, and the Reciprocity pact means death to the British preference. In this connection The St. Paul Dispatch says: "The effectuation of that Agreement would practically destroy Great Britain's scheme for Imperial Federation, a scheme which not only implies closer bonds politically between Great Britain and her dependencies, but closer relations commercially, and undoubtedly preference for the products of the dependencies in the great markets of the world located in Great Britain. If our government rejects the proffer of Reciprocity now under consideration, Canada will certainly turn the current of her trade as far as possible toward Great Britain. In that direction will pass her entire agricultural output through her own water channels to Liverpool markets, and from Great Britain will be brought an increasing proportion of supplies of manufactured goods of all kinds. Our food products will have to compete in the world's markets of Liverpool and London at a disadvantage with the products of Canada."
Do Canadians want to lose the greatest market in the world?
Do Canadians want to sever their connection with the Empire?
Do Canadians want to sacrifice their Canadian nationality?
Do the people of New Brunswick and the citizens of St. John want to see the winter port of Canada sidetracked for Boston and Portland?
If such is their desire they will support the Laurier policy of Reciprocity at the polls.

Why the United States Wants Reciprocity

President Taft believes that it will prevent an Imperial Commercial Federation. He believes that it is the prelude to annexation. Champ Clark, Democratic leader, thinks that Reciprocity will, in the long run, result in the annexation of Canada. J. J. Hill sees in Reciprocity a means of developing St. Paul and Minneapolis and the great milling industry of those cities at the expense of Canadian cities and our industries. But the supreme advantage of Reciprocity in his opinion is that it will prevent "Imperial trade federation."
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Constipation Is The Cause of More Sickness Than Anything Else.

If You Wish To Be Well You Must Keep The Bowels Open. If You Don't, Constipation Is Sure To Follow.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

act on the bowels and promote their free and regular action, thus curing Constipation and all diseases arising from it.
Mr. Harry Revoy, Shanick, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying many remedies without success, I finally purchased Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills and found them most beneficial. They are indeed splendid pills and I can heartily recommend them."
Price 25c. per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Home-seekers' Excursions.

The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a circular authorizing all Agents in Canada to sell Home-seekers' Excursion Tickets to points in Western Canada. This is interesting information for those desiring to take advantage of these excursions on certain dates from April to December 1911. The Grand Trunk route is the most interesting, taking a passenger through the populated centres of Canada, through Chicago, and thence via Duluth, or through Chicago and the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Ask Grand Trunk Agents for further particulars.
Minard's Liniment cures distemper.
"Pa," said little Johnny, "teacher is thinking of promoting me."
"How do you know?"
"From what she said today."
"And what was that?"
"She said if I kept on I'd belong to the criminal class."

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after-effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.
"Is she easy to get along with?"
"Yes. She believes everything you tell her."
A Sensible Merchant.
Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after-effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.
"My wife found a poker chip in my pocket, and I told her it was a dyspepsia tablet."
"That was clever."
"Far from it! She swallowed the chip, and the doctor's bills cost me more than the jackpot."
Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., writes:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatism Pills. Price a box 50c."

Elia—"There are just as good fish in the sea."
Stella—"But you have to have a pull to land them."
SUMMER COMPLAINT
Is one of the most troublesome troubles of the Hot Summer Days. The Old and the Young, the Strong and the Weak are all affected alike.

DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry

Is the most effective remedy known for the cure of
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, COLERA INFANTUM, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.
This sterling remedy has been on the market for over 65 years and has yet failed to do what we claim for it.
Be sure and ask for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and insist on being given what you ask for.
Mrs. C. E. Mills, Tullahoma, Tenn., writes:—"Just a line to let you know that I have a little girl five years old, and during the hot weather of last summer she was very bad with the Summer Complaint, in fact I thought we were going to lose her. We tried everything we could think of but without success. One day one of our neighbors asked what was the trouble with the little girl, and we told him. He advised us to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which we did. I honestly believe it was the only thing that saved my little girl's life. I can't think there is anything better for Summer Complaint than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry." Price 75c. Manufactured only by Dr. J. C. Fowler & Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.