

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5th, 1902. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor

The report of the Auditor-General of the Dominion for the year ending June 30th, 1901, has come to hand. The reports of the financial transactions of the Federal Government have assumed such proportions that the Auditor-General has been obliged to issue two volumes this time, each of them almost as bulky as the one we used to receive in former years. We may have something to say about some parts of this ponderous publication in a future issue.

The Provincial Legislature is announced to meet on the 11th inst., one week from yesterday. West River district will be particularly represented during the session, as the Government do not seem to have sufficient courage to bring on an election to fill the seat formerly occupied by Mr. Farquharson. We notice that quite a number of letters from Government supporters are finding their way into the press enquiring the reason of the Premier's failure to bring on the election. Is there a surplus of candidates? If so it is the only kind of surplus that our Provincial Government have ever had.

The Guardian published a summary this morning showing the movements of the different steamers between this Province and the mainland since January 1st of this year. The Northumberland made her last trip between Summerside and Point du Chene on January 2nd, and left for Charlottetown that evening. She went from here to Pictou on January 3rd, and returned on the 4th. The Princess crossed from here to Pictou on January 4th and returned on the 5th. These were the last trips of those steamers. The Stanley made her first trip between Summerside and Tormentine on January 3rd, and the Minto made her first trip from here to Pictou on January 6th. On the 9th the Minto went to Georgetown from Pictou. The summary shows that the Minto made 31 round trips up to the 4th inst., 16 single trips and five failures. During the same time the Stanley made 26 round trips, 10 single trips and 18 failures.

VICTORIA, B. C., advices of the 25th ult. contain the following: "A disgraceful scene occurred in the legislature yesterday. Joe Martin claimed the seat of the leader of the opposition, and Hon. Mr. McBride refused to give it up. Both led liberal factions. When prayers were held Martin slipped into the seat while McBride was standing. The entire afternoon session was consumed in debating who should have the coveted seat, Martin occupying it while McBride sat on the desk. Finally the legislature decided that the members should occupy the same seats as at last session, so Martin lost." It was particularly men on the part of Martin to steal a march on his Grit rival while the latter was at his prayers. If Martin had been attending to his devotions, McBride would not have been obliged to confess that it was necessary to "watch as well as pray" in order to hold his seat. Martin's conduct was a practical illustration of the Grit doctrine enunciated by Tarte that "elections (or political preference) are not won by prayers." Are we to assume that this "disgraceful scene" is a fair sample of the "intelligence" which Mr. Farquharson tells us keeps pace "with the onward march of Liberalism"?

Whether or not Mr. Charlton was sincere in his tariff speech delivered in the House of Commons, as elsewhere reported in this issue, or whether he had an understanding with the Leader of the Government beforehand, there is abundant evidence that there is a strong desire in most quarters for higher tariffs. Delegations representing the different manufacturing industries of the Dominion are daily interviewing the Government asking for more protection, and all signs point to a tariff session. The Fielding tariff was sufficient while there was a great demand for goods and a limited stock on the hands of the suppliers; but under changed conditions manufacturers feel that they will not be able to withstand the powerful competition of our neighbors to the south. Whatever may have been Mr. Charlton's motives, he certainly gave expression to uncontrovertible declarations regarding the tariff relations between this country and the

United States. Mr. Charlton is one of those members of the Grit party who went to extremes in his denunciation of the Conservatives because they did not obtain reciprocity with the United States; but now he confesses that he was mistaken when he imagined such a treaty could have been negotiated with our republican neighbors. He freely admitted that his position as a member of the joint high commission had served to disabuse his mind of the false notions regarding this question which he had previously entertained. He now comes out flat footed in favor of a higher tariff against the United States if they longer refuse to reciprocate with us in trade matters. He announces himself as an advocate of reciprocity in products or in tariffs. That is sound doctrine and is not contrary to the principles underlying the National Policy inaugurated by the Conservatives under Sir John McDonald; it is what a great many have constantly held as the only solution of the trade relations of the two countries. Another important admission made by Mr. Charlton is that reciprocity between this country and the United States should not be sought for by agreeing to make any concession that might be detrimental in the slightest degree to Canada. Let us make a tariff that will give us sufficient protection and then let our neighbors come to terms or not, as they saw fit. That is quite different from "looking to Washington," of which we had, in times past, heard so much from Mr. Charlton and his friends. Mr. Charlton freely admits the advantage Canada would reap from a preference to the Colonies by the Imperial Government, should the latter at any time agree to such. Reciprocity would then be no more thought of. He certainly struck the Government hard when he pointed out how they had been fostering trade with the United States to the disadvantage of the Mother Country, when he showed how much higher the duties were on imports from Great Britain than on imports from the United States, notwithstanding the boasted preference to British imports. This was a great injustice to Canada, and while it continued there could be no hope of reciprocity or anything approaching fair tariff arrangements between this country and the United States. Mr. Charlton's speech was certainly an exposure of the hypocritical tariff tinkering of the Government, and a candid confession that the Conservatives are right on the tariff question.

ADAPT A DECENT TRADE POLICY. The inducement which he would offer them would be a rebate of 40 or 60 per cent. or even more. He did not propose to levy any duties which would injure Canadian business, but he did propose to levy a tariff which would be a proper measure of self-protection. Then let the Americans come to terms or not, as they saw fit. For his own part he was in such a humor that he did not greatly care what they did. (Hear, hear.) He warned the American people that it might not be possible for them to get reciprocity with Canada. It was possible that Great Britain might conclude to give preference to the colonies. It was possible that a duty might be levied by England and the colonies against the outside world. If that policy were adopted reciprocity would be signed down and this country would listen to it no more. (Hear, hear.) NO LONGER MUST WE BE HAWERS of wood and drawers of water to the United States. His plan would effectively hit Germany on the head and it would give to the United States an inducement to deal with us fairly. If it were not accepted by our neighbors then Canada should adopt a policy of her own and strike out on the pathway of empire and the way she thought best. (Opposition cheers.) After remarks from some other speakers Mr. Bell, Pictou, said that in dealing with the United States this country had gone as far as was consistent with national self-respect. It did not seem at all unattractive to argue that the difference in the relative prosperity between the two countries was due in large measure to the difference in their tariff policies. (Hear, hear.) If Canada could not have reciprocity with the United States in the sense of a mutual reduction of tariffs, then it would be necessary to adopt the alternative. Canadians realized that the measure of free trade among the provinces, resulting from confederation, had been of great benefit. This was not a question of theoretical free trade or the reverse. The nations were engaged in rivalry and were trying to grasp the prize of power and empire and wealth. The American refused to give Canada any part of their trade so far as they could prevent it, but at the same time they were absorbing the whole of Canada's trade. Canada could not afford to tolerate such a system. (Applause.) The repeal of the old reciprocity treaty had not been a unani-mous will, so far at least, as the Maritime Provinces were concerned, because, as a result of that repeal, the industries of those provinces had been greatly extended. The census of 1891 had been a painful surprise, and so also had been the census of 1901. It behooved Canada now to enquire whether her policy did not require some fundamental change. He was not fully able to make up his mind as to the correctness of the course indicated by Mr. Charlton, but as a man he felt very much inclined to follow out that course, or to meet an unfriendly blow. (Applause.) On motion of Mr. Fielding the debate was adjourned.

Dominion Parliament.

Reciprocity had the floor in the House of Commons on February 24th, the sitting being characterized by a remarkable speech from Mr. John Charlton, which was frequently applauded by conservatives, and received in absolute silence by the liberals. He said that any unprejudiced man must agree with him that Canada had not been making satisfactory progress since confederation. During the last decade our population had increased only 10 per cent, while, since 1867 the total increase was 47 per cent. In the first thirty years of her existence the United States increased its population by 1,669,000. Canada had had a first time. Mr. Charlton's speech was taken up in committee of supply. The opposition wanted more time to examine the departmental reports, but the government insisted upon going on and the estimates of the department of agriculture were taken up. Discussions took place upon the patent office, the archives, the collection of criminal statistics, the year book, etc. In the course of a discussion it came out that a payment of \$731 had been made to H. Washington, a Grit leader, to collect statistics regarding the trend of the value of lands in the rural sections of Ontario. He had only secured figures from three points. A long debate took place on the vote for which \$110,000 is asked, as compared with \$25,000 in 1896. It transpired that the government had appointed a host of medical men of liberal persuasion at frontier points where there was really no necessity for them, while at many important points they neglected to enforce the quarantine regulations. Twenty or more favored physicians are still under pay. It was also developed that the Dominion authorities made little or no effort to secure the co-operation of the local authorities. Mr. Fisher made a lamentable exhibition of ignorance of a familiar department, and after several hours' discussing the item was allowed to stand until the minister could be posted. The house adjourned at 11.35. Mr. Baker, member for Hamilton, Ontario, of the greatest railway authorities in Canada, evidently intends devoting considerable attention to the affairs of the I. C. R. this session. He has given notice of a series of important questions regarding the purchase of supplies for the road. He also asks for a return regarding the transfer of items of expenditure from revenue account to capital account during the past year.

On the 26th, Dr. Roddick (Montreal), introduced a bill "an act for the establishing of a medical council in Canada." He explained that since last year he met the profession of this country at a convention held in Winnipeg, and found that the measure was heartily endorsed by them with some amendments. These amendments

provided that provinces should be represented in council in proportion to the number of medical men in each province, and that ten universities in Canada should also have representation in the council. Colonel Hughes was informed that the total cost of a permanent corps for 1901 was about \$300,000. CHANGES IN THE CABINET. Sir W. Laurier replied to a question asked several days ago, with regard to recent changes in the cabinet. The question then arose as to how their places were to be filled. As to the ministry of marine and fisheries, it was the first time that the portfolio had been held by a man not belonging to the Maritime Provinces. It was fit and proper that all the provinces should have a voice in the cabinet, but the proportion of representation was not absolute. Some ministries must prevail, according to time and circumstances. R. L. Borden said both gentlemen appointed to the supreme court held a high position in parliament. He agreed there was no reason why the position of minister of marine and fisheries should always be held by a gentleman from the maritime provinces. He believed he would find plenty of work in the department, and if occasion arose for criticism the opposition would always be ready to give him a helping hand. (Laughter.) Borden pointed out incidentally that the position of minister of justice had been held by no less than four members of the bar of Nova Scotia. The report of the Chinese commission was presented to parliament on the 27th. It is very voluminous, consisting of nearly one thousand pages. It deals with the many-sided characteristics of the "heavenly Chinese." Summing up the commissioners find the representations of the people and legislators of British Columbia respecting the Chinese are well founded; that these people are an undesirable class non-assimilative, and detrimental to the wage-earning classes. The commissioners say a remedy is immediately needed. They point out the increase of the population from 850 to 1100 has been ineffective and inadequate. The commissioners recommend that the further immigration of Chinese labor into Canada ought to be prohibited, that the most desirable and effective means of attaining this end is by treaty, supported by suitable legislation, that in the meantime, and until this is effected, the capitation tax should be raised to \$500. Commissioners Clute and Foley suggest that this \$500 tax should go into effect at once. Mr. Mann recommended a sum of \$300 for two years, and if a prohibitive treaty is not obtained within that period that the tax be then raised to \$500. CANADA HANDLES ONE SEVENTH. Mr. Mulock told Mr. Kemp that the proportion of Canadian transatlantic mail receipts and tonnage via the United States ports is about seven times the hands at Canadian ports for the six months. Mr. Clarke was informed by Mr. Sutherland that \$1,898,747 were paid in railway subsidies in the year ending 30th June last. A long discussion took place on Lancaster's cattle guards bill, which was sent to the railway committee on a vote of ninety to fifty.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Don't fail to read our new Story. It is the best yet. The retail merchants met Wednesday evening and formed an Association. The object is the improvement of the retail trade by giving increased attraction to buyers and thus drawing more traffic to the city. There is open water from the harbor's mouth as far as the three tides and well up to Rocky Point wharf. From the three tides into the wharves the ice is pretty well cut up by the steamers Minto and Stanley. The ferry boat is running between here and Southport. She has only been laid up about four weeks and a half. Not bad for this climate! THE "Forty Hours' Devotion" opened in St. Dunstan's Cathedral this morning at 10 o'clock. The Rev. J. H. Macdonald presided, assisted by Rev. S. T. Phelps, assisted by Rev. J. C. McLean and Rev. J. J. McDonald as deacon and subdeacon, and Rev. Dr. Morrison as master of ceremonies. After Mass the Blessed Sacrament was borne in solemn procession round the church, the above named clergy officiating. Returning to the Sanctuary, the Litany of the Saints being sung by the choir and the appropriate prayers being recited the Monstrance containing the Sacred Host was placed upon a throne above the tabernacle. Priests from different parishes are in attendance, assisting in the confessions. DIED. In this city, on Monday, March 3rd Mrs. James McQuillan, aged 78. R. I. P. At Morell Rear, on Feb. 17th Thomas Dunn, aged 78 years. May he rest in peace. At Millville, March 2nd Patrick Hughes, aged 27 son of John Hughes Esq. May he rest in peace. At Hope River on the 24th inst. Elsie May, aged 1 year, and 10 months, daughter of Peter and Annie McQuillan. Suddenly, of heart failure, at Sparrowhead, Lot 66, on Thursday 27th Feb. Patrick Lawler, aged 80. After solemn High Mass on Saturday morning his remains were interred in St. Joseph's cemetery. V. R. The burial services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Doyle, the officiating clergyman. May his soul rest in peace.

The Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter (fresh), Beef (small per lb.), Eggs, etc.

Mr. Charlton—Well, I am simply stating facts of which the people of the United States are in dense ignorance. He had felt for years that we were making a mistake in not making them known to our neighbors, and therefore he had felt it necessary with the approval of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to address a series of meetings in the United States, and he had every reason to believe his addresses and speeches, before different commercial bodies had created a profound impression. The least that Canada should demand was reciprocity in natural products. If that were brought about there would still be, in his judgement, a balance of trade against this country to the extent of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000. He proposed to offer the Americans some inducement to

The Herald's Scoop-Net. CONDUCTED BY TOM A. HAWKE. To a shallow mind the sense of obligation scours the cream on the milk of human kindness. We have very appropriate names for all our streets, but the most appropriate name just now is Mad.

The Examiner has lost a bundle which was mailed to Souris. It contained posters. Some imposters are supposer be mixed up in it, too. A drug store in this city has about 1,000 pipes displayed in its window. Not many more pipes would be required to start a new sewerage system.

The German Prince, Henry, got caught in a heavy rain-storm in Washington the other day. Royalty doesn't often enjoy a "reign" in the Republic. In Leeton time my lady fair Grew up her pleasure face, And now I find, to my despair, She's going to give up me. —Exchange.

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SYMINGTON'S EDINBURGH COFFEE ESSENCE. Makes Delicious Coffee in a moment. No frothing, no waste. In small and large bottles, from all Grocers. GUARANTEED PURE. 100

The End in Sight

I wish to say to my many esteemed customers that I am closing up my business; that from March 1st to March 25th I will be at my place of business, Head St. Peter's Bay, to settle with any who want to take advantage of the convenience, as after that date all unsettled accounts will have to be arranged for in Charlottetown. In settlement of Book Accounts I will take (in the absence of Cash) good notes of hand, payable November next.

By attending to this in the time named above, customers will save themselves a great inconvenience. CHARLES E. PRATT, Head St. Peter's Bay, March 1st, 1902. March 5th, 1902—21

BARLEY BARLEY!

WANTED—One thousand bushels Two Rowed Barley. LYONS & CO. Feb. 12, 1902—1f Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1902, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situated lying and being on Lot Eleven, in the Parish of St. John's, in Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows: Commencing in the southeast angle of land in the possession of the said James Kilibride, thence south along the south boundary line of Timothy Finlayson and the north line thereof to land in possession of Michael Kilibride, thence north along the east boundary thereof to Patrick Kilibride's land, thence east along the south boundary thereof to land now or formerly in the possession of the said James Kilibride, and thence south to the place of commencement, containing three acres of land, more or less.

Also all that other piece of land on Lot Eleven, aforesaid, bounded as follows: Commencing on the north side of the Lake Road, in the southeast angle of land in possession of Cornelius Kilibride, thence north along the east boundary thereof to land owned by the said Cornelius Kilibride, thence east along the south boundary thereof to land of the Estate of James McNaught, thence north along the same to the Lake Road, aforesaid, and thence west along the same to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less. Also all that other piece of land on Lot Eleven, aforesaid, bounded as follows: Commencing on the north side of the Lake Road, in the southeast angle of land in possession of the said Cornelius Kilibride, thence north along the east boundary thereof to land owned by the said Cornelius Kilibride, thence east along the south boundary thereof to land of the Estate of James McNaught, thence north along the same to the Lake Road, aforesaid, and thence west along the same to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less.

Also there will be sold at the same time and by virtue of the same power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1888, made between Joseph James Kilibride, of Foxley River, Township of St. John's, in the Parish of St. John's, in the County of Prince George, of the one part, and said Creditors of the other part, all that piece or parcel of land situated lying and being on Lot Eleven, in the Parish of St. John's, in Prince County, in the said Island, bounded as follows: Commencing on the north side of the Lake Road, in the southeast angle of land in possession of the said Cornelius Kilibride, thence north along the east boundary thereof to land owned by the said Cornelius Kilibride, thence east along the south boundary thereof to land of the Estate of James McNaught, thence north along the same to the Lake Road, aforesaid, and thence west along the same to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less.

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HOLD TURKEY RESPONSIBLE.

It is understood that the United States will shortly take steps to obtain a reimbursement of the sum (\$72,500) paid to the brigands as ransom for Miss Ellen M. Stone and Madame Talika, holding Turkey responsible, inasmuch as the capture of the missionaries was effected on Turkish soil. The question of responsibility may have serious developments, since Turkey emphatically disclaims responsibility and says the claims on Bulgaria.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

The city of Paterson, New Jersey, so recently awed by fire is now overwhelmed with a flood. The quarter occupied by the houses of the poorer classes is inundated. Hundreds of families have been rendered homeless by the overflow of the Passaic River. The country for miles around the city

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Makes Delicious Coffee in a moment. No frothing, no waste. In small and large bottles, from all Grocers. GUARANTEED PURE. 100

The End in Sight

I wish to say to my many esteemed customers that I am closing up my business; that from March 1st to March 25th I will be at my place of business, Head St. Peter's Bay, to settle with any who want to take advantage of the convenience, as after that date all unsettled accounts will have to be arranged for in Charlottetown. In settlement of Book Accounts I will take (in the absence of Cash) good notes of hand, payable November next.

By attending to this in the time named above, customers will save themselves a great inconvenience. CHARLES E. PRATT, Head St. Peter's Bay, March 1st, 1902. March 5th, 1902—21

BARLEY BARLEY!

WANTED—One thousand bushels Two Rowed Barley. LYONS & CO. Feb. 12, 1902—1f Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1902, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situated lying and being on Lot Eleven, in the Parish of St. John's, in Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows: Commencing in the southeast angle of land in the possession of the said James Kilibride, thence south along the south boundary line of Timothy Finlayson and the north line thereof to land in possession of Michael Kilibride, thence north along the east boundary thereof to Patrick Kilibride's land, thence east along the south boundary thereof to land now or formerly in the possession of the said James Kilibride, and thence south to the place of commencement, containing three acres of land, more or less.

Also all that other piece of land on Lot Eleven, aforesaid, bounded as follows: Commencing on the north side of the Lake Road, in the southeast angle of land in possession of Cornelius Kilibride, thence north along the east boundary thereof to land owned by the said Cornelius Kilibride, thence east along the south boundary thereof to land of the Estate of James McNaught, thence north along the same to the Lake Road, aforesaid, and thence west along the same to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less. Also all that other piece of land on Lot Eleven, aforesaid, bounded as follows: Commencing on the north side of the Lake Road, in the southeast angle of land in possession of the said Cornelius Kilibride, thence north along the east boundary thereof to land owned by the said Cornelius Kilibride, thence east along the south boundary thereof to land of the Estate of James McNaught, thence north along the same to the Lake Road, aforesaid, and thence west along the same to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less.

Also there will be sold at the same time and by virtue of the same power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1888, made between Joseph James Kilibride, of Foxley River, Township of St. John's, in the Parish of St. John's, in the County of Prince George, of the one part, and said Creditors of the other part, all that piece or parcel of land situated lying and being on Lot Eleven, in the Parish of St. John's, in Prince County, in the said Island, bounded as follows: Commencing on the north side of the Lake Road, in the southeast angle of land in possession of the said Cornelius Kilibride, thence north along the east boundary thereof to land owned by the said Cornelius Kilibride, thence east along the south boundary thereof to land of the Estate of James McNaught, thence north along the same to the Lake Road, aforesaid, and thence west along the same to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BLONDIE DENIES MURDER. Joseph Blondie, who is accused of wife murder, was arraigned before Magistrate Deneil in New York on Wednesday last, and was remanded to await the arrival of requisition papers. Blondie admitted his identity, but denied that he was guilty of the murder of his wife. Blondie was asked by the clerk if it was true that he was wanted from justice and that he was a fugitive from justice and that he was wanted for murder. He replied: "I am not a fugitive."

HOLD TURKEY RESPONSIBLE.

It is understood that the United States will shortly take steps to obtain a reimbursement of the sum (\$72,500) paid to the brigands as ransom for Miss Ellen M. Stone and Madame Talika, holding Turkey responsible, inasmuch as the capture of the missionaries was effected on Turkish soil. The question of responsibility may have serious developments, since Turkey emphatically disclaims responsibility and says the claims on Bulgaria.