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 JAMES MCISAAC,
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Reciprocity Not Wanted.

II

In our last issue, while reviewing the address of the Premier of New Brunswick before the Intercolonial Club of Boston, we quoted statistics presented by him to show the progress Canada had made in her trade relations since 1878, and from this data, as well as from the feeling largely predominating in the Dominion, drew the conclusion that Canada has little or nothing to gain from reciprocity with the United States. As was plainly pointed out by Premier Hazen, the history of this subject clearly shows that the reciprocity treaty entered into by this country and the United States in 1854, was abrogated at the instance of the last named country in 1866, and that all subsequent attempts at negotiating a treaty of a kindred nature, by the representatives of Canada for forty four years, were repulsed by our Republican neighbors.

During the twelve years from 1854 to 1866, while the treaty between the two countries existed, reciprocity was of much advantage to Canada. There were special reasons for this; Confederation had not yet been effected and British North America was an aggregation of separate Colonies, with no bond of cohesion; a great civil war was in progress for part of the time, within the United States; and the prices of food supplies and many other natural products that we could export thither were exceedingly high. All these conditions contributed to Canada's advantage in her reciprocal trade relations with the United States. But these conditions were to a large extent abnormal and after the close of the war rapidly changed. The Western States, which up to that date had not been extensively developed, very soon became great producers of food stuffs and other necessities, and our United States friends found they could get along well without extending any trade advantages to us, and abrogated the treaty.

The terminating of the reciprocity treaty at that time was certainly a great loss to Canada; but was a distinct advantage to our American friends. The United States had rapidly become a manufacturing country, as well as a great producer of natural products. The American Government protected their industries by a high tariff; while tariff barriers were down on the Canadian side. These conditions largely contributed to making Canada a slaughter market for the United States. While our American cousins reaped all the advantages nothing could induce them to renew the old reciprocity treaty or negotiate a new one of a mutually advantageous character. For thirteen years matters drifted on in this way, every attempt on the part of Canada to negotiate being summarily shut off by our American cousins.

It was quite evident that these were disastrous conditions for Canada, and the time had come when she should cease to be a suppliant. In 1879 the national policy was inaugurated by Sir John A. MacDonald; Canada's industries were protected; she ceased to be a slaughter market for the surplus products of our Republican neighbors, and attention was turned to new avenues of trade. Our win Smith explain. That

Liberal friends, in opposition, raised a tremendous cry against the policy of protection, and at its door they laid the failure of every attempt to regain reciprocal trade relations with the United States. At different general elections from 1878 to 1896 they proclaimed themselves free traders; advocates of reciprocity—unrestricted and otherwise—with the United States. There was no sin in the political category that was not attributed to the national policy. They loudly asserted that their advent to power would be followed by reciprocity within six months. At length they gained power in 1896, not on the question of reciprocity, however.

They have now been in power fourteen years, and they have not succeeded in securing any great measure of reciprocity with the United States; nor have they departed from the principles of the National Policy, against which they so strongly inveighed when in Opposition. Their political platform was to get in on; not to stand on.

In the mean time Canada has gone on expanding her trade, especially with the Mother Country, until she has reached a position quite independent of the United States, and she is no longer obliged to play the part of suppliant. Canada's policy of protection has been the cause of several large corporations from the United States establishing manufactories in the Dominion, in order to avoid paying the duty on the necessary material, supplied by this country. All this is of advantage to our country, by way of employing labor and circulating large amounts of money. Our American friends are observing all these things and all at once profess a desire for a renewal of reciprocal trade relations. Let the Canadian authorities not be deluded by any such pretence. When we needed reciprocity, the Americans for forty four years steadily set their face against it. Now we do not need it; on the contrary our tariff regulations are compelling our neighbors to contribute to our advantage by establishing their manufactories in our midst. Thus when the Americans have nothing to gain; but much to lose, they pretend they are anxious to be friendly to us in the matter of trade. Let no one on this side the line be deceived by such crocodile tears.

Laurier and Protection.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada," says the grain growers' Guide, of Winnipeg, "was the greatest champion of free trade on the continent before he became premier. The Dominion resounded with his oratory which condemned the Conservative party because of their high tariff. Here is what Sir Wilfrid said:—

"The system of protection which is maintained by the government, that is to say of levying tribute upon the people, not for the legitimate expenses of the government, but for a private and privileged class, should be condemned without qualification. Let it be well understood that from this moment we have a distinct issue with the party in power. Their ideal is protection, ours is free trade. Their immediate object is protection, ours is a tariff for revenue only. Upon this issue we engage the battle from this moment forward; and I ask you once more never to desert until we have freed this country from the incubus which has been weighing it down for fifteen long years.

"Who benefits by the our Republican neighbors, tariff?" asks the Winnipeg and attention was turned to new avenues of trade. Our win Smith explain. That

grand old man is among the greatest of the world's students of economics and is also versed in Canadian politics. This is what he said in 1891:—"The upshot is that on the neck of the Canadian, as of the American Commonwealth, now rides an association of protected manufacturers making the community and all the great interests of the country tributary to their gains. Before a general election the Prime Minister calls these men together in the parlour of a Toronto hotel, receives their contributions to his election fund, and pledges the commercial policy of the country."

St. Dunstan's College.

The closing exercises of the academic year at St. Dunstan's College were held in the College Hall on Monday afternoon last. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen, clergy and laity, was very large. In the unavoidable absence of his Lordship the Bishop through illness, Rev. T. Campbell, Rector of the College, presided, and the prizes were presented by Very Rev. Dr. Morrison, V. G. An excellent musical and literary programme was presented. Before and after the distribution of medals, diplomas and special prizes, solos, duets, a chorus and a sextette were rendered by the college club and other students. These musical numbers were varied by the reading of the Alumni prize essay, by William Bowlen, and the valedictory by Gerald McCarthy of the graduating class. The address to the graduates was delivered by Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Rector of St. Mary's College, Halifax. Father McManus, address was admirable. It was well delivered in direct, explicit language and was laden with wholesome, sane advice. It appeared to us as a model address to graduates. Appropriate addresses followed from very Rev. Dr. Morrison, A. B. Warburton M. P., James Paton, Esq. Dr. R. McNeill, Dr. Conroy and the Rev. Rector of the College. In summing up the year's work Rev. Father Campbell said that during the year 143 students had been enrolled. Of this number 67 were Islanders; 25 from the Province of Quebec; 19 from the United States, and 13 from New Brunswick. The balance came from Nova Scotia and other places. The exercises were brought to a close with "God Save the King."

After the closing exercises the annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held in the College library. The financial statement and different reports for the year were presented, discussed and passed. The election of officers for the current year was then taken up, when the old board was unanimously re-elected. In the evening the Alumni held their annual banquet in the College dining room. The banquet, prepared under the direction of the Bursar of the College, Rev. J. B. McIntyre, was first class. The President Dr. Conroy, presided and a large company assembled around the festive board. After the excellent viands had been discussed, the intellectual portion of the feast was entered upon and well carried out. The toast list included the Pope, the King, Alma Mater, Alumni Association, Canada our country, the Faculty and the Graduates. Entering on the toast list, the President paid a glowing tribute to our Alma Mater for the great work she has done in higher education for this Province and the Maritime Provinces. The different toasts were responded to in appropriate and excellent speeches by Rev. Donald McDonald; Rev. P. D. McGuigan, Rev. A. J. McIntyre, Rev. D. J. G. McDonald, Mr. D. O'M. Reddin, Rev. Dr. Monaghan, Mr. James McIsaac, Rev. T. Campbell, Rev. A. B. McDonald, Rev. Father McManus and Mr. Joseph W. McDonald. "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King" brought the proceedings to a close.

Following are the names of the graduating class:
 Joseph A. Couture, Lewis, P. Q.
 Gerald McCarthy, Sea Cow Pond.
 Leo A. Herrell, Lincoln, P. E. I.
 Joseph E. Lachance, Lewis, P. Q.
 A. Alfred Desrosiers, Rimouski, P. Q.
 Ernest Boldue, Beauveville, P. Q.

Alexander Turgon, St. Charles, P. Q.
 Joseph W. McDonald, Grand Tracadie.
 J. E. Michael, Edmundston, N. B.

Owen Kiggins, Brookvale, Lot. 30.
 James A. Murphy, St. Anne's Hope River, P. E. Island.
 Hugh H. Cavanagh, Fall River, Mass.
 C. Russell Smith, Fall River, Mass.

The winners of Medals, diplomas and special prizes were:
 Medal for Religious Instruction awarded by His Lordship Bishop MacDonald, awarded to Hugo Cavanagh.

Medal for Alumni Prize Essay, awarded to William Bowlen.

The Blake Medal for Senior Philosophy, awarded to J. E. Michael.

Five Dollar Gold Piece for Junior Philosophy, donated by Rev. J. A. MacDonald, Carrington, N. D., awarded to Raymond Dolan.
 Five Dollar Gold Piece for Rhetoric donated by Rev. J. J. MacDonald, awarded to Alphonsus Rooney.

Five Dollar Gold Piece for Latin, donated by Rev. J. A. MacDonald, Carrington, N. D., awarded to J. B. Brennan.

Five Dollar Gold Piece for French donated by Rev. J. A. MacDonald, Grand River, awarded to Cletus Elhaton.

Ten Dollar Gold Piece for Senior English, donated by Rev. D. M. MacDonald, Tignish, awarded to Lawrence Smith.

Five Dollar Gold Piece for English Essay, donated by Rev. J. A. MacDonald, Carrington, N. D., awarded to Frank F. Walker, Moncton.

Special Prize for Chemistry \$5 donated by A. E. McEachen, equally merited by James Saunders and Lawrence Smith, drawn by Jas. Saunders.

Medal for Higher Mathematics, donated by F. W. Hyndman, city, awarded to Lawrence Smith.

Special Prize for Physics, donated by Rev. J. A. MacDonald, Grand River, awarded to C. Russell Smith.

Special Prize for Senior Greek donated by H. Tanton, city, awarded to Alphonsus Rooney.

Gold Coin (\$5.00) for Canadian and English History, donated by His Honor Judge Fitzgerald, awarded to Harry Dunn.

Gold Coin (\$5.00) for Bookkeeping donated by Rev. J. A. MacDonald, Carrington, N. D. awarded to Philip Moreau.

Gold Coin for Reading, Spelling and Dictation, donated by Peter Cameron, Richmond, awarded to Arthur Gagnon.

Bookkeeping Diplomas awarded to Philip Moreau, Leo Kilbride, Richard Dougan, Albert Dumont.

Notes From Boston.

Miss Annie L. McDonald of Peakes Station graduated with high honor as a nurse from the Charles Gale Hospital Cambridge Mass; and has taken up private nursing in Boston.

The Ladies Auxiliary to the Intercolonial Club of Boston held their Annual Military Whist and dance in the main hall of the club on Wednesday evening June 1st, 1910, the affair proved both a social and financial success.

The Intercolonial Congress, the literary brand of the Intercolonial club closed the season with a public debate on woman suffrage, to which the members of the club and their friends were invited. Mr. D. A. MacDonald, ex M. P. P. of P. E. Island, opened the debate in favor of extending the privilege of voting to the fair sex. He was ably assisted by Dr. John M. Martin and Thomas E. Johns. William J. Donnell Esq. opened the debate in the negative and with the able assistance of Dr. J. S. MacDonald and Peter Kerr succeeded in winning the decision. The subject discussed proved to be very interesting and instructive, there being many original agreements brought out on both sides.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENT.

The funeral of John R. McDonald, whose death notice appeared last week, took place at St. Andrew's on Thursday morning last, leaving his mother's residence for the church at 9 o'clock. There was a large attendance of people from the surrounding country. Deceased was a Knight of Columbus of the Grandbrook, B. C. Council, and a deputation of the order from Charlottetown Council attended the funeral in a body. A high Mass of Requiem was sung by the pastor, Rev. A. F. McEllan, who also performed the funeral services. Rev. E. B. McDonald, P. E. S. Society, was present in the Sanctuary. After the *Litania* and absolution the remains were borne to the cemetery and committed to the grave in his native parish and among his kindred. Deceased was forty years of age, and leaves a widow and four young daughters to mourn. R. I. P.

Death of Dr. Kelly.

It is with feelings of deepest regret we find ourselves called upon to record the demise of Dr. Frederick F. Kelly, which occurred at the Charlottetown Hospital shortly after seven o'clock on Sunday evening last. In the early spring the Doctor had a critical operation performed on his head in the Carney Hospital, Boston. After recovering sufficiently to return home, improvement was not as rapid as could be wished, and later there was a recurrence of the trouble with complications, to which he finally succumbed. Deceased was in the prime of his manhood at the time of his death, being only forty-five years of age. He was a son of Mr. Michael Kelly of this city. He received his early education in the schools of this city and subsequently studied medicine at the University of New York, from which institution he graduated in 1888. On his return home he commenced practice here, where he remained ever since. He was very successful in the practice of his profession and soon built up a large business. In addition to his professional practice, the Doctor took an active interest in civic affairs, and after some time as City Councillor, he was elected Mayor of Charlottetown in 1904, the duties of which responsible office he discharged efficiently and well. In 1898 he married Helen Hickey, daughter of the late Michael Hickey, of the firm of Hickey and Stewart, tobaccoists. She and one son, Frederick G. are left to mourn. Deceased was of a kindly nature and genial disposition and was highly esteemed, not only by those with whom his profession brought him into contact; but by the community generally. He will be much missed and deeply mourned by his large circles of friends and acquaintances; but in his home; in his own family circle the blow falls heaviest: the bereavement is most sorely felt. The privacy of this grief-stricken inner-circle we may not invade; God alone who doeth all things well can assuage their sorrow. Deceased was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; the Benevolent Irish Society; the Knights of Columbus and the C. M. B. A. All these societies turned out in force at the funeral this morning which was very largely attended. Besides his disconsolate widow and young son, he leaves to mourn, his parents, four sisters and one brother Dr. Louis Kelly. To these we extend our heart-felt sympathy in their sad bereavement. The long funeral procession proceeded from the residence of the deceased to St. Dunstan's Cathedral. In addition to the societies already named, the Mayor and City Councillors and City officials marched in front of the hearse, and an immense concourse of people followed. At the Cathedral solemn Requiem Mass was chanted. Rev. Maurice McDonald was celebrant, Rev. J. B. Gaudet, deacon and Rev. Pius McDonald subdeacon, with Rev. Dr. McEllan as master of ceremonies. The Vicar General and a large number of priests were in attendance. After the *Litania* and absolution, the funeral cortege reformed and proceeded to the cemetery on St. Peter's Road. R. I. P.

La Tuque.

The railroad towns of rapid growth are not in the West alone. La Tuque, on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, 127 miles from Quebec, is a wonderful example of this. Two years ago there was not a house there. Today, there is a handsome well laid out, well built town with two churches, a school, a bank, a sulphite pulp mill, some very fine stores and a resident population of about 2000. The Quebec Bank opened a branch there a few weeks ago, and in a very few days had \$60,000 on deposit. La Tuque is a divisional point on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and will have the shops for that division. It is also the terminus of the Tuque branch of the Lake St. John division of the Canadian Northern Railway, and the head of navigation of the river St. Maurice, which is navigable for steamers for seventy miles from La Tuque southward to Grand Piles.

But the principal advantage of La Tuque is its water power. The river St. Maurice, at this point, a magnificent stream half a mile wide, falls ninety feet, making available for industries no less than ninety thousand horse-power. This is only partially developed, but already the Messrs. Brown of Berlin, N. H., the owners of the power, have built one of the largest sulphite pulp mills in America, and in a few days will be producing sixty tons of sulphite pulp daily and a paper mill will follow in the near future. These two industries will use only a very small portion of the power, so that there will, no doubt, be many other industries established, which will make of La Tuque a flourishing industrial town. A large flour mill is spoken of, to grind up the wheat to be brought from Manitoba and Alberta by the Grand Trunk Pacific, and as the level grades (four tenths) of that road will carry grain at rates with which the

canal navigation cannot compete, this should be an ideal spot for such an industry on a large scale, as it is also in close proximity to the ocean steamers at Quebec. La Tuque is evidently destined to be one of the most important manufacturing towns in Northern Quebec.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Goldwin Smith died at Toronto last evening, aged 87 years.

Rev. G. R. White, Baptist minister of this city, died very suddenly last night.

Two firemen were killed and more than a score overcome by stifling fumes in a fire in New York yesterday.

A vein of silver which assays \$1,500 to the ton has been discovered in a quarry half way between Port Arthur and Fort William Ont.

Rev. Father McManus, of Halifax, here for St. Dunstan's College closing exercises, sang the high Mass in the Cathedral on Sunday.

At a mass meeting of Pittsburg residents of British birth or descent it was decided to erect a memorial laboratory for tuberculosis as a local memorial to the late King Edward VII.

Dr. W. J. McMillan, who has been practicing his profession for some years at Kinkora, is about to move to Charlottetown. We extend to him a hearty welcome to the city and bespeak for him success in his professional business.

The British schooner Marrior, at Kingston, Jamaica, from Nassau, Bahamas Islands, reported being stopped and searched six miles off Cape Maitland, by the Cuban cutter Bairo. Representations have been made to the Colonial Government at Kingston, and the affair will be investigated.

Samuel Robar, 21 years of age, of Greenfield, Queen's County, N. S., was drowned Saturday morning at the Mo-Lood Pulp and Paper Company's boom. Robar was employed on the Harlow and Kemplon drive of logs, and accidentally fell into the water and disappeared under the lumber. The body was recovered, after which Coroner F. K. Freeman empaneled a jury which brought in a verdict of accidental drowning.

The barquentine C. R. C., Capt. Brehant owned by the C. Robin Callas Co. of Halifax which was in Charlottetown last week and discharged one hundred puncheons of molasses from Barbadoes for Horace Hazard is a total wreck at Port Daniel on the Gaspé Coast. The passage from Charlottetown to the St. Lawrence was fairly good, but while entering the St. Lawrence, dense fog was encountered and as a result the Captain misjudged the distance, going about eighteen miles above his destination. The night was dark with heavy seas running and a terrific gale blowing. The barquentine was almost unmanageable. Without a warning she crashed on the dangerous rocks off Port Daniel. It was half past three in the morning when she struck and so fast did she fill that the Captain deemed it not safe to remain on board. The members of the crew lost nearly all they possessed. They experienced great difficulty in making ship in making land in their boats.

Logan's tannery at Lyon's Brook, a few miles from Pictou, was wiped out by fire early Saturday morning, together with the residence and other buildings owned by Douglas Logan, one of the largest shareholders of the Company. The fire almost obliterated the little village of Lyon's Brook. Logan's tannery was one of the best institutions of Charlottetown. It was founded half a century ago by the late John Logan. It has been operated in recent years by the Logan Tannery Company, of which A. C. McDonald, of Pictou, is managing director. The plant has been largely added to and improved in recent years, and it was one of the largest and best equipped tanneries in the Dominion. It gave employment to about 150 men and was the mainstay of the village of Lyon's Brook. The plant and business were valued at \$150,000. The Company carried a pretty large insurance, but it will not cover the loss by a good deal, and it is believed that the tannery will not be rebuilt. The destruction of this old-established industry will be a severe loss to the community.

MARRIED.

HOLMES—McINNIS—At New Bedford, Mass., on May 23rd, by Rev. D. C. Thatcher, Charles R. Holmes, of Hampshire, P. E. I., to Miss Nellie A. McInnis, of Charlottetown.

COADE—BRAZLEY—At St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, on Wednesday, June 1st, Mr. John J. Coade, of Windsor, N. S., to Miss E. Teresa Brazley, daughter of Captain William Brazley, of Halifax.

DIED

DALZIEL—In this city, on May 30th, 1910, Roy William, beloved son of William and Mrs. Dalziel, aged six years.

BROOKS—At Murray Harbor, May 30th, Ann, beloved wife of the late John Brooks, aged 86 years.

GORMAN—In this city, on June 4th, 1910, John Gorman. R. I. P.

CLARKE—In this city, on the 1st inst., Arthur J. Clarke, second son of Mr. Arthur Clarke, aged 21 years. He leaves besides his father and step-mother, three sisters and one brother, besides half brothers and sisters. May his soul rest in peace.

DOUGHERTY—In Seattle, Wash., May 27th, 1910, Clyde L., aged 13 months, infant son of Captain A. F. and Marion Dougherty.

KELLY—In Charlottetown Hospital, Sunday, January 3th, 1910, Dr. F. F. Kelly, aged 45 years. May his soul rest in peace.

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