

THE HERALD

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The elections in Great Britain, which commenced on Friday last and continue till the 27th, inst., have so far gone strongly in favor of the Government. Many leading Unionists have been defeated and among them several members of the Balfour Government. The most sensational and unexpected defeat was that of Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour himself, late Prime Minister, who was defeated in East Manchester on Saturday by nearly two thousand votes. He had represented this constituency for twenty years, and his defeat was not expected by even the Liberals. Gerald Balfour, also a member of the late Government, was defeated in Leeds. The late Premier Balfour will, of course, get another constituency. Already, it is said, several safe seats have been offered him; but he has not yet decided where he will run. About 260 of the 670 members of the House of Commons, have already been elected.

The Tariff Commission

As stated in our last issue the Tariff Commissioners, Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Paterson and Broderick, held a session and took evidence in the Legislative Council Chamber in this city on Wednesday last. Ostensibly at least, the object of the Commissioners' visits to all parts of the Dominion is to test public feeling generally regarding tariff revision. An interchange of ideas on this question is all very well as far as it goes; but the attitude of the people of one section of the Dominion, and of the representatives of certain pursuits, must necessarily be so opposed to the ideas presented by the people of some other section and the representatives of other industries, that the Commissioners would find it difficult to apply their relative values in framing a tariff. All this is on the assumption that the Commissioners are anxious to meet, as far as possible, the wishes of the representatives of the various industries and avocations that contribute to the public revenue. But when all is said and done, we may be sure the Commissioners will so arrange the tariff as to produce the most revenue.

So far as the evidence presented in Charlottetown is concerned, it was from a Prince Edward Island point of view—and it need scarcely be said that the tariff will not be framed to suit this Province regardless of its adaptability to other parts of the Dominion, or its capability of producing revenue. The agricultural interests of the Province were supposed to be laid before the Commission through the Farmers' Institutes. Hon. Mr. Reid had this matter in hand, and the representatives of a few institutes presented certain views. It is a curious fact that those who undertook to speak for the farmers were almost all Liberals. Maintenance of present protection on farm products and a reduction or the abolition of duties on farming implements were the desires expressed by almost all who claimed to speak for the farmers. These demands were met by the Commissioners with the declaration that a removal of the duties, or even a radical reduction of them, on farming implements and machinery would have the effect of closing the factories in Canada, and placing us at the mercy of the manufacturers of the United States. This would not likely lessen the prices of the machinery and besides it would have the effect of destroying our home markets by closing the factories of our export products.

Ministers of the Crown, are protectionists of the first water, as any one could plainly see by the attitude assumed by them toward the representatives of different views. Of course they know that Canada cannot exist, progress and build up her industries unless these industries are protected. What a change the possession of power and the emoluments of office have made upon these gentlemen. When they were in opposition and exerting their energies to get into power, they could not find language sufficiently opprobrious to designate the evils of protection. But no sooner did they get the reins of Government than all this was changed and they huggled protection to their bosom. They made a pretense of reforming the tariff; but they did not lessen it. In a few instances they increased it. In a few instances they decreased it, but these were in places unimportant. They knew very well, when in Opposition, that the National Policy was necessary to the welfare of Canada, and their political insincerity and hypocrisy in those days have been fully proven by their conduct since assuming office. If anyone thinks the Commissioners are now taking evidence with a view of materially lowering the tariff he will find himself as much deceived as he was when the same gentlemen promised him free trade prior to the election of 1896.

Forestry Convention.

Graced by the presence of vice-royalty and with a very representative attendance of prominent people interested in forestry preservation of the lumbering industry, the Dominion forestry convention opened last Wednesday morning in the railway committee room of the house of commons, Ottawa. Nearly five hundred people responded to the premier's call and included in the number were several ladies. The room was beautifully decorated with flags, plants and artistic mottoes, setting forth the forest wealth of Canada. His Excellency the Governor General was attended by Col. Hanbury Williams and Capt. Trotter, while others on the platform besides Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who presided, were Sir Frederick Borden, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. Frank Oliver, Mr. R. L. Borden, Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere and Mr. E. Stewart.

In opening the convention His Excellency said: "It is my privilege to open this forestry convention which has assembled in response to the invitation of the prime minister, to consider, before it is too late, questions of the highest importance to the future well being of the Dominion. I do not propose to anticipate with more than a very few remarks the addresses of the distinguished gentlemen requested to place the result of their experience and their counsel at the disposal of those who form the opinion and make the laws of the Dominion. I will only say that though my experience in Canada has been comparatively short it has yet been sufficient to impress me with the urgent desirability of focusing the best brains of the Dominion on the immediate consideration of what shall be done with regard to our forests in order to protect the soil upon which the maintenance of our agriculture depends."

Continuing, His Excellency said he had seen in India, Asia Minor, Greece and Italy, extensive tracts of territory, reduced to the misery of barren desolation by the unregulated deforestation of their lands by a selfish generation. There were no more melancholy reflections than those suggested by the sight of a country, once rich and equipped with the majesty and panoply of power, which had become a waste and stony desert through reckless improvidence. "It is the object of this convention," he continued, "to fix the attention of the Canadian people on the warning which these and other countries hold out to us; the practices we should carefully avoid. If we are earnest in our hope our beloved Canada may fulfil the high destiny which will be fulfilled if this generation is gifted with sufficient foresight and self control to husband the resources so abundantly lavished upon it by a bountiful Providence. It is because I hope, that this convention may be the means of averting from every part of Canada the sad fate of these countries to which I have referred that I have gladly accepted the request made to me to open this convention. I sincerely hope the results which will flow from the convention he has called will realize the hopes of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I am glad to see so many here and I not with peculiar satisfaction the presence here of eminent gentlemen of the United States coming in a spirit of fraternal sympathy and co-operation to give us the great help of their assistance. I now declare the convention open."

THE PREMIER'S GREETING. Sir Wilfrid Laurier extended hearty greetings to the large and representative attendance, mentioning particularly the United States visitors, the representatives of provincial governments, railway men, lumber men and sportsmen. It was an evidence, he said, of recognition of the great need of preserving the forests. Great harm had already been done. This and the time it should be checked. Sir Wilfrid went on to speak of the faint conception of the pioneers as to the importance of preserving the forests and the lack of appreciation of their effect upon agriculture. The greatest need

city, he said, existed for the maintenance and preservation of a large forest domain and it should be a national one. In Canada where public lands came largely under the control of the provinces it was incumbent upon the provincial governments to take such steps as would preserve large tracts of forest country and where the same had passed largely to private ownership they should, he thought, be repurchased. He alluded to what other countries were doing in the matter of reforestation by seeding and the necessity of following their example. The premier also spoke of the great damage caused by forest fires and said that such offenses which were really criminal, should be followed up and vigorously prosecuted. He also thought that the railways should have patrols following their trains through forests to put out locomotive sparks which often started very destructive forest conflagrations. In conclusion, Sir Wilfrid spoke of how pleased he had been on his last visit to the west to observe the attention given to forestry in the new provinces, the tree planting in Winnipeg, being particularly noteworthy. He was loudly applauded.

Mr. R. L. Borden, who followed, expressed his interest in the subject. He touched on the great devastation occasioned by forest fires and the desirability of stamping these out, and was particularly interested in the forestry work of the great forest wealth of the country. He said the forests should be regarded as the capital of the state upon which private enterprise should not be allowed to inauspiciously trespass. There should be a continuity of operations and the preservation of the forests could be attained in two ways: by popular education, as was now being done, and by direct control and regulation of the state. Any legislation to that end coming before the federal house would have his heartiest support.

Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, in the course of an admirable address, said that in the west forest creation rather than preservation was the great question. He spoke of the difficulties in preserving the forest domain, particularly from new settlers, who needed lumber. The rest of the minister's remarks were from an essentially western viewpoint.

THE VETERAN TREEMAN.

Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, of Quebec, read a carefully prepared paper giving a review of what had been accomplished by the forestry association and also by legislative enactments of the different provinces. He alluded to the objects of the association, the main aim of which was the preservation of the forests for their influence on climate, fertility and water supply. Forest tree planting in the west by the federal government was spoken of and the papers afterwards dealt at length with the fire protection services established in the various provinces to prevent the devastation of the forest wealth. In conclusion, Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere thanked the Governor General and the premier for their great interest in the movement.

AMERICAN VISITOR.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the

United States forestry service, who was warmly welcomed, said that he brought from President Roosevelt warmest personal regards to His Excellency and heartiest good wishes to the convention. The president, he said, strongly recognized the fundamental importance of forestry and his convictions in that respect grew stronger year by year. He also read greetings from the American secretary of agriculture, Hon. Jas. Wilson. Continuing Mr. Pinchot said a lumber famine in his opinion was not far distant. He pictured the serious condition which would arise from the scarcity of the great ingredient of construction. In the east, he said, forestry in the place of being the enemy was the plant friend of the farmer, while in the west it was found practically impossible to successfully prosecute agriculture in its absence. The United States had begun late in the day to preserve its forests, but it was now being attended to. A campaign of education as to the desirability of forest preservation had been inaugurated and was being taught in the schools; an endowment of \$150,000 had been secured for a chair of lumbering at Yale; forest reservations were being set aside altogether apart from public lands. A very definite and vigorous attempt was being made to have these reserves attended to by professionally trained men. In the United States, he said, forestry was a business proposition. It was one of the great foundations of the making of homes and with such an object in view success was looked for. Mr. Pinchot's address was the last at the morning session.

Bear Shot at Selkirk.

While chopping in the woods on Thursday, Dec. 28th, Mr. Donald D. Molanis, of Hollow River, heard his dog keep up a continued barking and yelping, a short distance from where he was working. On proceeding to the spot to investigate the cause of disturbance he was surprised to see a large bear in a cave formed by lodging trees and covered with underbrush. He pushed the dog in at the entrance of the cave, when the bear booming infuriated bounded forth from his den. Mr. Molanis, nothing daunted, seized his axe and gave the bear a severe blow over the eye. The animal then retreated to his place of refuge. Several men who were working close by now arrived on the scene, and a gun being procured a shot was fired at him. It did not, however, prove fatal, and Mr. Bruin now finding his house too hot for him forced his way through the rear and betook himself to the forest. He was closely pursued, but as any who have been engaged in hunting a bear can testify, he is not easily overtaken, and succeeded in eluding his enemies till darkness compelled them to retreat. The following morning a posse with Mr. Molanis as leader renewed the chase. The trail was easily followed for the animal's wounds had been bleeding profusely. On for about two miles through the woods they tracked him till about half a mile from Selkirk Station he was discovered in a thicket of fir. He was evidently feasting had after his encounter of the previous

Canada in Mexico.

The Central Railway, of Mexico, has recently awarded a contract to the Western Assurance Company, of Canada, for the underwriting of its entire insurable property, which is placed at \$7,000,000, according to the recent estimate of the insurance inspector. The new policies, which will cover all rolling stock, port works, buildings and everything of an inflammable nature, went into effect on January 1st, and will remain in effect one year. This will give some idea of the interest that is springing up between Canada and Mexico, and the special excursion which will leave Montreal by the Grand Trunk Railway on the 29th of this month, will afford a splendid opportunity for manufacturers and other business men to visit Mexico with a view of futher the trade relations that are now developing.

A CARD.

To the Electors of the City of Charlottetown: Having been presented with a largely signed Requisition to become a candidate for the Mayoralty, after due consideration I have decided to do so. For some years past I have had the honour of representing Ward 5, and during that period have served on several committees and for four years as Chairman of the Street Committee. Regarding the civic policy, in the future as in the past I will devote my best energies and abilities to the advancement and improvement of the commercial interests and general welfare of this city. While practising the greatest economy commensurate with a fair measure of progress, I purpose if elected to continue the good work that has marked the regime of the outgoing Council. In common with my fellow citizens residing and doing business here, it shall be my duty to the utmost of my ability to promote the welfare of all and safe-guard the various departments of civic activities. Earnestly soliciting your support. I am, Yours respectfully, JAMES PATON. Jan. 17 1906 41.

evening, and being weak from loss of blood stood leaning against a tree. A bullet in the head caused him to lose his balance, and Mr. Bruin fell—dead. The animal is a very large one, and his captors are to be congratulated on having secured him. Cor.

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FIRE, SMOKE & WATER.

Damaged Goods At Unheard-of Prices.

Fire Sale Bargain Briefs.

BRADS—All colored brush braids, nearly every shade, best sorts worth 5c to 10c yard, now 2c yd. BUTTONS—A big lot of various kinds of buttons, bone and metal go on sale at 1c a dozen. BLANKETING—One web royal blue all wool 54 inch blanketing worth 1.20 a yard now 80c. WOOL GOODS—All children's wool hoods, infant's booties, etc, go on sale at exactly half price. WAISTS—A lot of cotton and muslin white and colored waist, worth up to 1.25 now 35c. MENS HATS—Black and brown felt hats, stiff and soft, worth up to 2.75 and good shapes, now 35c. BLACK SHIRTS—All sizes, plain and fancy fast color, 45c for 29, 60c for 40c, 90c shirts now 60c. FLANNEL SHIRTS—Grey and navy all sizes 1.25 for 82c 1.75 and 2.25 shirts, now \$1.50c. FURS—Still some choice things left, it's a never equalled buying opportunity to secure five furs at half price.

GREAT FIRE SALE.

Stylish Silk Waists Selling at Exactly Half Price.

One of the most attractive bargains we've yet offered. Every waist is strictly up-to-date—intended for Christmas selling. Fashionable waists of taffeta silk, size 34 and 36 in black, size 34 in navy—pretty style in surprise effects \$6.75 for \$3.38. Fashionable waists of myrtle taffeta, size 34, tucked and pleated front and back \$6.75 for \$3.38. Fashionable waists of black taffeta, trimmed with silk embroidered rings,—fancy strapped front size 34 \$6.75 now \$3.38. Fashionable waists of white, also black Messaline, closely shirred front and back—size 54 also trimmed fancy buttons \$6.75 for \$3.38. Fashionable waists of black taffeta—Van Dyke style size 34 \$6.20 for \$3.10. Fashionable waists of white Jap taffeta. Elegant embroidered front—tucked, size 36 \$6.75 for \$3.38. Fashionable waists of black taffeta—tucked and hem stitched—size 34 and 36 \$4.90 for \$2.24.



GREAT FIRE SALE.

Bargains in Men's Caps. Every good sort of caps almost to choose from. Naturally each day lessens your choice, come quickly, get a fine winter cap at less than cost. CAPS—A table full of fall and winter caps, every style worth up to 75c. All go at 25c. DRIVERS—A popular style high crown, bell top with peak. This style with both cloth and fur interband 75c to 1.25 now 50c to \$1.03. GOLFERS—Soft shapes in mens and boys caps, every good style in plain and tweed effects, worth 40c to 1.90, now 27c to \$1.27. Bargains in Men's Goods. HOISERY—Mens fur black worsted all wool hose, splendid wear, and fast black although they smell strongly of smoke they are undamaged, worth 28c pair, 3 pair for 50c. NECKWEAR—A fine stock of four in hands, derbies, knots, puffs, etc. 20c NECKWEAR for 13c. 25c NECKWEAR for 17c. 35c NECKWEAR for 23c. 50c NECKWEAR for 33c. SHIRTS—Fine stiff and negligee shirts in perfect condition, all newest patterns, worth up to 1.50 all go at 59c.

GREAT FIRE SALE.

A Never Equalled Sale of Fine Dress Fabrics.

When you consider the fact that the only damage to our stock of fine dress fabrics is a scarcely noticeable odor of smoke which fresh air will quickly remove, that the price of fine wool fabrics is certainly to be much higher in a few months, when you consider these things isn't it wise to take advantage of this never equalled sale? Thousands have done so. Our stock was an immense one, there's still an opportunity. Today we place on sale a large quantity of plain fancy dress goods black and colored. There's no damage, practically a very slight odor of smoke scarcely noticeable, values in this bargain lot worth up \$1.00 a yard and all go tomorrow at one price—35 cents. Fine velveteens in plain colors, black, brown, purple, myrtle, navy, red, undamaged but smell of smoke, worth 65 cents for 37 cents. Fine corded velveteens in brown, myrtle and navy, undamaged, worth 65 cents for 39 cents. Our entire stock of plain and fancy silks including Taffeta, Massaline, Shots, Plaids, etc., newest and most fashionable weaves worth to \$1.85 now 50 cents. Elegant black dress silk—C J Bonnet make—French dye worth \$1.65 for 96 cents.



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