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SAYS the St. John Sun: The London Mail has a correspondent with the British association party who finds to his surprise that the free trade sentiment in Canada is not much in evidence. This correspondent has discovered that Mr. Laurier is not the same at home as he is in England. After referring to Sir Wilfred's attitude in Canada toward preferential trade the Englishman writes of the premier: "But when he reached the old country he seems to have felt that it would not be politic to let it appear that Canada had hopes in the background of preferential treatment in the British markets, and he said straight out, what he had never said at home, that he did not even desire that the old country should reverse, even against foreign countries, the policy of Sir Robert Peel." It is dawning on the British popular mind that our premier is a bit of hypocrite.

THE New York Journal of Commerce remarks on the shortsighted policy of these people in the Unitd States who would like to discriminate against British shipping, as follows: "We have undertaken to proscribe our own commerce if it touches the soil of Canada, and some of our citizens are cackling with delight over the belief that they have struck a heavy blow at the shipping trade of the country whose purchases of our foodstuffs and cotton are absolutely necessary to give our farmers even a reasonable degree of prosperity. With the perfectly obvious fact that the cost of transportation is the only protection the English farmer has, and that the lower it is the less there is deducted from the American farmer's receipts, we have undertaken to make the transport of freight across the Atlantic cost more than it does now." It also remarks that the very people who are putting up the high duties against Canadian produce "would be perfectly willing to have Canada annexed to the United States, which would wipe out all custom houses on the frontier." The Journal's points are well taken against the United States high tariff discriminators against Canada and Britain. The United States would be satisfied with annexation, and hence should be satisfied with free trade. But Canada, on the other hand wants neither annexation nor free trade with our neighbors.—Hx. Herald.

WHAT the New York Post is pleased to call "the movement in favor of free trade started in Canada under the leadership of Sir Wilfred Laurier," has, in its opinion, "far greater consequences than were anticipated." The Post's observations on the subject are concise and to the point. "In the first place, it says, "it put an end to the protectionist dreams of an Imperial Customs union, under which England should impose duties on products of all other countries except her own colonies, while her colonies should continue their protective systems. Mr. Reid, the premier of New South Wales, supported Sir Wilfred Laurier in the positive declaration that the idea of such a union was altogether inadmissable. In the second place, the Canadian Government, finding it impossible to grant reduced duties to England without bringing into play the treaty rights of other countries, has boldly extended these reductions to all countries that have any reasonable claims to them." It is of interest to note how this view coincides with the one taken by The Mail and Empire on Tuesday last. It was as follows: "It is not preferential trade, but free trade, that the Government is making for. Free trade, by gradual steps, is the goal. There is to be no protection to our own industries; there is to be no preferred position in the British market for our producers. Against such heresies as these Sir Wilfred Laurier and the Cobden Club have declared war forever. Friends of the agricultural, the mining, and the manufacturing industries of Canada, with all friends of inter-Imperial trade, will be much disappointed at the line Sir Wilfred has marked out for himself."—Mail and Empire.

RECENT advices from Washington indicate that in the question of the interpretation of section 22 of the new tariff law, with regard to the 10 per cent discriminating duty on foreign goods coming into the United States, from Canada or Mexico, which is now before the Attorney-General for decision, there is involved another question of equal if not greater magnitude. This other question has almost escaped public notice, but has given the treasury great concern. It was referred to the Attorney-General by Secretary Gage for interpretation along with the other features of section 22, which are in controversy. It involves the question of whether the discriminating duty of ten per cent, does not imply all goods imported in foreign vessels landed at United States ports which are not exempt from discriminating tonnage taxes by express treaty stipulations. The question arises from another slight deviation from the language from previous provisions in section 22, which if made intentionally would seem to indicate that it was designed to discriminate against three-fourths of all the big trans-atlantic and tran-Pacific lines, as well as many South American lines. In all previous laws the section corresponding to section 22 of the new law, after providing for the ten per cent discriminating duty on goods imported in vessels not flying the United States flag, provides that "this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled at the time of such importation 'by treaty per act of congress' to be entered in ports of the United States on the payment of the same duties as shall be then payable on goods, etc., imported in vessels of the United States."

THE Toronto World states that Col. Denison, "who has just returned from the scene of the jubilee celebration, is of the opinion that within two or three years Great Britain will of her own accord inaugurate the preferential trade policy that was scorned by the Canadian premier. According to Col. Denison, the people of Great Britain are becoming alive to the importance of having the empire self-contained, as far, at least, as food supplies are concerned. The feeling in this direction is gaining in strength daily, and the imposition of a small duty on the products of all foreign countries so as to secure the growth of the food supply within the empire will be adopted as the policy of the British government before very long. This opinion of Col. Denison tallies very well with the proposals for preferential trade by Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Whether the British government was moved to propose preferential trade to increase the business of Great Britain with the colonies, or to strengthen the empire in the event of war, we are not prepared to state positively, but certain it is that the proposal was made, and certain it is the proposal was rejected by the hon. gentleman who has just received such a memorable ovation at Montreal. After the enthusiasm of the moment has died out there will be a serious enquiry into the action of Sir Wilfred Laurier in rejecting a proposal that meant more for Canada than any other policy that has ever been adopted or suggested." Upon which the Halifax Herald comments as follows: "We should hope there will be. What is more, we venture the prediction that before two years Laurier and his party will jump jim crow on that issue just as completely as they recently have on so many other issues. There is too much in a preferential trade arrangement for Canada and for the empire, for any Canadian public man to dare continue to oppose it. To the empire it means independence in the matter of food supply—an absolute essential of continued preeminence—and to every part of the empire, Canada included, it means stable and profitable markets for all they have to sell. With adequate tariff protection against outside suppliers, the 400 million of British citizens need care very little what kind of tariffs France, Germany, Russia or the United States choose to adopt. While without tariff protection we shall continue to witness the spectacle of Britain being dependent for her food supply on her worst enemies and her colonies discriminated against by Dingley tariffs as punishment for flying her flag."

ONE by one all who did any dirty work that assisted Mr. Laurier in deceiving the people on the Manitoba School question, and thus assisted him to gain power, are receiving their reward from his Government. When some of the jealous friends of those thus appointed to office disgorge we are afforded ample evidence of the villany and unscrupulousness of these protigees of the Government. We have already referred to the appointment to a lucrative position in Yukon district of F. C. Wade, the man who published the lying and slanderous pamphlet about the Manitoba Schools, and was paid for his nefarious work out of the Provincial treasury of Manitoba. Now we have an estimate of this fellow's character and ability from the Winnipeg Tribune, whose editor (Richardson, M. P.,) is not only a bitter Grit partizan, but was, during the election contest, both in his paper and on the stump the most brutal and insulting opponent of the Manitoba minority. Truly, when thieves fall out, some extraordinary revelations are made. Here is the Tribune's opinion of Wade: "Mr. Wade, who, we are informed, has been appointed to the triple office of crown prosecutor, clerk of the court, and registrar, has never, so far as we are aware, given evidence of the possession of the qualities which should characterize an officer appointed to direct or assist in the administration of justice in a British territory, in the phase of its development in which the Canadian Yukon is at present. These qualities include a judicial mind and manner, personal dignity and courtesy, and a scrupulous sense of honor. It is of course possible that Mr. Wade may possess all or most of these characteristics in a dormant or potential form, but his career as a partizan pusher and lobbyist, which is about the only capacity in which he is known to the public, has not been calculated to bring such qualities to a high state of development. A moment's reflection on the conditions prevailing in the Klondyke at present will convince one that the discharge of the important administrative duties which come within the scope of the somewhat poohbah position to which Mr. Wade has been appointed, require the exercise of faculties and the possession of character which are apt to fall into desuetude in the pursuit of the business of a professional lobbyist. Public attention will be scrutinizingly fixed on the progress of events in the Yukon, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Wade will discharge the duties of his important offices in such a manner as to demonstrate that in selecting him Mr. Sifton was aware of the existence of qualities in Mr. Wade which that gentleman has so far modestly but successfully concealed from the general public in Manitoba.

Labor Day Sports.

Monday last, Labor Day, was generally observed as a public holiday. In the afternoon especially, business was pretty generally suspended. An excellent programme of athletic sports had been arranged and was well carried out, under the auspices and management of the Charlottetown Amateur Athletic Association. The bicycle meet and athletic sports took place on the new grounds of the above named association. The weather was fine, but there was a high wind blowing, which must have, in some degree, lessened the speed of the racers. Towards evening the wind increased and grew colder. The special trains brought a large crowd of visitors to the city, and an immense throng of spectators witnessed the sports. The grand stand, capable of accommodating about a thousand people, was packed long before the races commenced. The sports were announced to begin at one o'clock, and it was not many minutes after that hour when the first event took place. This was a one mile novice bicycle race, contested in three heats, half the number taking part in the first heat, and the remaining contestants in the second heat, and the three first in these two heats competing for the prizes in the final heat. This was also the way in which most of the races were decided. There were twelve contestants in this race, and it was won by Fenton Newsome, of Charlottetown, H. H. Grady, of Summerside, second, and C. M. Clarke, of Charlottetown, third. The first prize was a gold medal, value $15; 2nd, a silver medal, and the 3rd, Daily Examiner for a year. The second event was a half mile bicycle race for the Canadian Wheelmen's Association Maritime Championship. There were eleven starters, representing Charlottetown, Summerside, Halifax, St. John, Windsor and New Glasgow. The race was won by L. R. Unsworth, of Charlottetown, in one minute fifteen and two-third seconds, with Salmon, of St. John, second, and Keith, of Halifax, third The first prize was a gold medal, value $25; 2nd, a silver medal, and 3rd a clock. In the one mile bicycle race for boys under sixteen years of age, Louis Large, of Charlottetown, was the winner, with Sharp, of Summerside, second, and Morris, of Ch'town, third. The first prize in this race was also a gold medal. There were thirteen contestants in the quarter mile bicycle race, representing Charlottetown, Summerside, Halifax, St. John, Windsor, New Glasgow and Montreal. It was won by Unsworth, of Charlottetown, in thirty-five seconds, with Coussirat second, and McDiarmid, of St, John, third. The first prize was a silver medal. Next came the one mile 2.50 class. It was won by Cook, of Ch'town, with Harvie, Ch'town, second, and Compton of Summerside third. Charlottetown, Halifax, St. John, and Windsor were represented in the contest for the one mile Maritime championship. It was somewhat disastrous; for no less than four of the contestants fell or collided with one another. Unsworth came in first full speed. McDairmid and Keith who had come to grief, remounted and advanced to the goal, gaining second and third places respectively. The time was three minutes. The first prize was a gold medal valued at $25.00. A three mile lap race was the next event. This was won by Cougsirat of Montreal with McDairmid of St. John second, and Stewart of Charlottetown third. in the two mile handicap race Coussirat and McDiarmid were put on scratch, other contestants were given a handicap varying from 50 to 200 yards. Roy. C. Lea of Victoria, who had a handicap of 175 yards, won the race in 5.14. Coussirat was second, and Robinson of St. John third. The next event was the five mile race for the C. W. A. Maritime championship, The three Maritime Provinces were represented in the eight starters by their swiftest wheelers. The first prize was a gold medal valued at $25.00. It was a magnificent race, the contestants closely watching one another and keeping close together. Great hopes were centred in Unsworth by his many friends, and he certainly gave evidence that he would not disappoint them. The merest accident, however, prevented him from coming in first. He was on the home stretch leading, coming at a rate which certainly could not be excelled by any of his competitors, when about a hundred yards or so from the wire his front wheel slipped and he almost fell: This, although occuppying but an instant, checked his speed sufficient to permit his closest rival to pass. Thus Smith of Windsor, N. S. won the race and the championship. Unsworth took second and Salmon of St. John third. Time 14 min. 46 2-5 seconds. Besides the bicycle races there were foot races. In the quarter mile flat race C. J. McMillan, Charlottetown was first, and L. B. McMillan second. Time 54 seconds. The 220 yard flat race was also won by C. J. McMillan, with P. F. Duffy second. Time 22 3-5 seconds. Louis B. McMillan won the half mile flat race in two minutes and eight seconds. W. E. Flood second, and P. L. Duffy third. In the running high jump Harold Laird and Parmenas McLeod of Georgetown, and E. H. Clark of Boston were the contestants. Clark was the champion all round athlete of the United States last year and the Olympic games at Athens jumped 5 feet 11½ inches. He did not compete here for a prize. The prize was won by McLeod with a jumb of five feet and half an inch. After the others retired Clark did some fine exhibition jumping. Of the 36 prizes awarded the Island boys won 24. Unsworth three first prizes, two gold medals and a silver cup, and one second prize a watch chain, and two Maritime championships. He was first in every race which he contested except the five mile which he lost by the merest accident. The sports were highly creditable to the Charlottetown Amateur Athletic Associoaion.

Our Great Wheat Crop.

Canada's wheat crop this year is the greatest and in every way the most valuable the country ever produced. By the Cincinnati Price Current it is estimated at 55,000,000 bushels. The Liverpool Corn Trade News puts it down at 60,000,000 bushels. Even that it is safe to assume, is considerably below the mark. According to the last crop bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, there will be harvested in this province 24,268,158 bushels of fall wheat and 5,489,821 bushels of spring wheat, or 29,757,979 bushels in all, as against 18,597,763 bushels in 1896. The last Government estimate of the Manitoba crop puts it at 21,284,274 bushels. Thus the official figures show that Ontario and Manitoba have a crop of 51,042,253 bushels. When to this is added the yield of all the other provinces and of the North-West Territories, the aggregate, we may be sure, will very considerably exceed 60,000,000 bushels. It would not be surprising if the crop of the Territories alone should amount to eight or nine million bushels. It is to be remembered, too, that the Manitoba crop may over-run the estimate, which is a very moderate one, by three or four million bushels. Altogether, Canada's yield of wheat this year is probably not less than 65,000,000 bushels, as against about 38,000,000 bushels last year. According to all reports, too, the quality will be of a high average. Being 70 per cent. larger and commanding prices that rule at least 40 per cent higher, this year's crop will be worth nearly two and a half times as much as last year's. In money value, if prices keep up, it will be worth at least $25,000,000 more. This is a tremendous increase for a single commodity in one year. Of course, as was indicated above, it is not all due to increased production. Its value has been swollen by the great rise in price. That rise is the result of shortage abroad, both stocks and crops in European countries being light. The latest estimate of the world's yield is that of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, published last week. This places the world,s total yield in the present year at about 2,111,220,000 bushels. Adding to this the estimated stocks on hand, the Hungarian statisticians find the total supply amounts to 2,337,000,000 bushels at the very utmost. This is rather more than what the Liverpool Corn Trade News makes out of the state of supplies. It calculates that the product of this harvest will not bring the world's supply up to more than 2,372,800,000 bushels, as against 2,384,300,000 bushels last year. Europe alone, according to the same authority, will have a crop less than last year's by nearly two hundred million bushels. As stocks there are light enough to fill this deficit will have to be imported, in addition to whatever other importations would have to be made in a normal state of the crop, for Europe of course always consumes more of wheat than it produces even in the best of years. According to Beerbohm,s List, an authority trusted more probably than any other, Europe will require from the United States and Canada this crop year not less than 224,000,000 bushels. Of this, it is estimated, the United States can furnish 175,000,000 bushels from its new crop, and Canada at least 25,000,000 bushels. However statisticians may differ as to the extent of it, it appears to be beyond question that there is a very great shortage in the total world's crop as compared with last year's, and doubtless other grains, such as corn will be drawn upon to eke out the supply in some parts of the world. The general shortage in so many parts of the world fixes attention on those countries which have a larger surplus than usual—that is, Canada and the United States. Its own abundant yield and the contrast it presents to the comparative meagreness of that in European countries make Canada conspicuous this year as a wheat producing land. She is one of the countries to which the world now turns for bread. The Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture says of Canada that it will soon be one of the most important wheat producing countries in the world. This is the sort of national distinction we want to earn for ourselves. When the world begins to recognize that we have become one of its granaries, we shall not long lack population. Coming in a year when the yield is low in other countries, this fine wheat crop of ours will give Canada a great start.—Mail and Empire.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN ROSS, of this city, will celebrate their golden wedding on Tuesday, the 21st inst. Mr. Ross was for many years publisher of Ross's Weekly, and is well and favorably known in this Province. The HERALD congratulates Mr. and Mrs. Ross on the approaching celebration, and trusts they may live for many years yet to enjoy each other's company.

A Preacher's Story.

Like Other Mortals he fell Victim to Disease—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder was the Agent which Restored him to Health and he Gladly Allows his Name to be Used in Telling it that others may be Benefitted too.

Rev. Chas. E. Whitcombe, Rector of St. Matthews' Episcopal Church, Hamilton, was a great sufferer. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cured him, and he now proclaims to the world that as a safe, simple and certain cure it has no equal. It never fails to relieve catarrh in ten minutes, and cures permanently. Sold by Geo. E. Hughes.

THE Provincial Exhibition takes place at Charlottetown on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th inst., with horse races on the 22nd and 23rd. The King's County Exhibition Georgetown on the 29th inst. The Alberton Exhibition, for Lots 1 to 11 inclusive, takes place on the 30th inst. The International Exhibition at St. John, N. B., opens on the 14th inst., and closes on the 24th. The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition opens at Halifax on the 28th inst., and closes on the 1st prox. The Prince County Exhibition takes place at Summerside October the 6th.

The Situation in India.

The London correspondent of the New York Sun under date of the 4th. inst., says regarding the troubles in India: Although the situation on the Indian frontier is unimproved and a heavy campaign is inevitable, nothing has transpired to indicate that there are complications beyond a general frontier uprising. India itself remains remarkably quiet. If there exists any secret intention of revolt when all the available forces have been sent north, no sign of it has been vouchsafed. The Ameer, also, is still lying low. The authorities, both at home and in India, seem to consider the problem to be strictly confined to the present obvious features. Curious stories are coming about the fanatical methods which have been employed to drive the tribes to revolt. The so-called Mad Mullah has been the chief inciter of rebellion. This is a sample. Some days before the attack of Makland, the Mad Mullah at Brana, the principal town in Lower Swat, put one of the chiefs into a trance and asked him what he saw. The man replied: "I see the hills around crowded with true believers and the hosts of heaven with them. Down below are Sahibs, some dead on the ground, others being followed and slain by Mohammedan followers. In the distance Topkhana are coming, but they soon flee, and all the infidels are killed or dying." The Mad Mullah is a mesmerist of no mean order. The tribesmen follow him as a prophet. In order that they should not doubt the efficiency of the pink rice which he gave his followers to insure invulnerability, he explained that the wound which he received in his hand, he got by clutching a bayonet in an attack. The fierce criticism of the liberal press upon the government policy in India has had to all appearance, no influence upon the country. The majority of Englishmen in fact, are simply revelling in the stories of fighting on the frontier and gloating over the prospects of big battles in a week or two. The radical politicians have been bringing pressure to bear upon the leaders of the opposition in the hope of inducing them to take the stump against the government, but without success so far. It has been reported that the home government was not giving the Indian government a free hand to deal with the frontier tribes. As a matter of fact, the business from the first has been recognized as one with which those on the spot were best qualified to deal. At the beginning of the trouble, Lord George Hamilton, secretary for India, cabled the Indian government to the effect that they might go in and win without worrying Hamilton.

A Clothing Sale
SENSATION!

:o:

Farmers and others who are anxious to make their money go as far as possible, will find it will pay them to buy their Clothing from us. We have about

TWO HUNDRED SUITS

Left over that we have decided to sell out at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

Look carefully over the list below.

25 All Wool Suits, sold everywhere for from $7 to $8, now only $5.

25 All Wool Tweed Suits, sold from $8 to $10, will be sold for $6.

25 Good Wool Suits, size 36 to 44, double and single breasted, sold for $11, will be reduced for this great sale to $8.90.

25 Black Worsted Suits, worth $12, will be sold for $9.

68 Black Coats and Vests, worth $8.75, will be sold for $6.

Odd Coats and Odd Vests at half price.

700 (seven hundred) pairs pants will be sold for 75c, 90c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50, worth 25 per cent. more.

400 Children's 2 piece Suits at 25 to 50 per cent. discount.

Boys' Odd Pants, 25c, 35c and 50c.

Youths' Suits, $2.75, $3.75, $4.75 and $5.

Boys' 3 piece Suits, $2.75, $3 and $4.

Everything in our Clothing Department must be sold to make room for Fall Stock.

PROWSE BROS.

The Wonderful Cheap Men.

PERKINS,
STERNS & TURNER

:o:

ON SATURDAY WE BEGIN A

Big Clearance Sale

—OF—

BOYS' CLOTHING.

We are going to make the price exceedingly low to effect a speedy sale.

:x:

Prices reduced on Boys' Cotton Blouses, prices reduced on Boys' Galatia Blouses, prices reduced on Boys' Serge Sailor Suits, prices reduced on Boys' Galatia Sailor Suits, prices reduced on Boys' Tweed Sailor Suits, prices reduced on all Boys' Clothing, and a big discount off Boys' and Men's Straw Hats. Stock all new. No old goods of any kind. Come and share in the bargains.

Sunnyside Dry Goods Store.

ALL
Fashion Lovers

Are rapidly becoming acquainted with the up-to-date work done in our Millinery Rooms. It has not been matched elsewhere in the city for style and quality.

Our Milliner, Miss Walker,

Is now in Montreal taking in the Fall Millinery openings. She will return in a few days, with her brain full of all the latest ideas in Millinery, and as before, she will allow nothing to go out of her department that is not up to the very latest decrees of fashion.

STANLEY BROS,

THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE.

There's No Law

Against paying prices for cheap imported furnitures (quality considered), but it isn't sensible to do so.

We are justly proud of our Furniture Store and its values, and want you to be.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

THE HOME MAKERS.

We Like

To have you shoot above the mark—like you to guess when you see our Parlor Suites that the price is $50.00, then show you the mark $35.00. We like you to point out a Dining Table and say that's like one I seen bought at so-and-so's for $15.00 and find that our price is $5.00 less.

If you like agreeable surprises, our store is full of them; come and get disappointed—agreeably.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

THE HOME MAKERS.

GOODS FOR THE FARMER.

You can buy Goods cheap now. Honest Goods, Honest Prices. We have thebest Dry Goods, the best Ready-made Clothing and Carpets.

JAS. PATON & CO.