

THE HERALD

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As the end of the year is now not far off we trust those of our friends who have not yet paid their subscriptions will not delay the matter any longer. We ask them to be so kind as to remit without delay, so as to enable us to pay our own bills and meet our obligations. The amount due by each is not large, consequently not difficult to pay; but in the aggregate these amounts mean a great deal to us. We trust, therefore, that each one who owes us will consider the remitting of his subscription an obligation that he is bound to discharge. Viewing the matter in this light the remitting will be a labour of love on the part of the sender and a source of extreme satisfaction to the receiver. Please don't delay.

The following editorial item appeared in the Guardian yesterday morning—

"There is a prevalent impression that the steady increase in drunkenness in Charlottetown of late is in some way connected with the coming election in West Queen's. A statement to that effect has been wired abroad and is obtaining circulation in the mainland newspapers. Surely the members of the Government of the day are not willing to remedy it to enforce the law. It is a painful fact that illegal sale of liquors is increasing. It would be more painful still to believe that this arises from the consent or connivance of those in authority."

From this it may easily be inferred that Mr. Farquharson, who pushed his prohibition bill through the legislature with a great flourish of trumpets, and Attorney General Tremblay, who backed him up and who has just recently been arguing the constitutionality of the act before the court, are quiet satisfied to see this same act openly and flagrantly violated when votes are wanted for its author. No doubt instructions have been given to the inspectors to lodge no complaints against offenders while the West Queen's election is pending. Of course we were always of the opinion that the framers and promoters of the act were not sincere.

ety, but we did not expect the so-called temperance journal would soon insinuate that they were actuated by hypocritical motives.

Better Late Than Never

The annual banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held in Montreal on the evening of the 6th inst. The feature of the speeches was the strong sentiment in favor of imperialism. The principal speakers were Lord Strathcona, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, R. L. Borden and Hon. W. S. Fielding. Strathcona dwelt upon the benefit of a stronger imperialism. Laurier said that since 1866 Canada had been sending delegation after delegation to Washington in an effort to secure reciprocity. No more delegations would be sent. He would not be astonished if in a few years they saw delegates from Washington coming to Ottawa. He believed the best interests of the British empire lay in a scheme of mutual support and defence. R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition, made an eloquent speech in responding to the toast "Canada and the Empire." He said the manufacturing interests had a right to expect attention from those in public life. Canada had an abundance of raw material for manufacturing and as in manufacturing the United States had prospered there was no reason why Canadian manufacturers should not achieve an equally great success. He believed in protecting Canadian industries to the fullest extent as in this way they were conserving the interests not only of Canada, but of the whole empire. It was a remarkable fact, continued Mr. Borden, that the more control, the more self-government that had been given to the colonies, the stronger had been the tie between them and the empire. To-day the tie between Canada and the empire was stronger than it had ever been. What changes the future would bring could not be predicted, but he believed that they would be gradual, and that they would bring us closer together. He believed that the initiative for closer relations would come from the colonies themselves. We should all unite in working for closer relations, believing that such relations would tend to the advantage of the whole empire. Mr. Borden received an enthusiastic reception, and his remarks

were frequently interrupted by applause.

Mr. Borden's speech has the right ring in it; it voices the sentiment that has always dominated the Liberal Conservative party in Canada. The Leader of the Opposition was not under the necessity of making any announcement different from that which he has made in the House of Commons, or which his party has constantly given expression to since the inauguration of the National Policy. On the other hand, the Leader of the Government, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was obliged to confess that he, his Government and the Grit party have for years and decades been on the wrong track regarding international trade. The Premier certainly spoke less wisely than is his wont when he made the statement that his Government would send no more delegations to Washington in the hope of bringing about reciprocity between Canada and the United States. Sir Wilfrid seems to have just realized the fact that the sending of reciprocity delegates to Washington is a useless procedure. It appears to have taken him a long time to make the discovery. All Canada, outside the Grit party, long ago found out that our Republican friends had no disposition to enter into a fair and reasonable reciprocity treaty with us. In consequence of this, the Liberal Conservative Government under the leadership of Sir John McDonald, took the only sensible course of utilizing the country's resources for the benefit of our own people. This they did by inaugurating the National Policy. When Sir John McDonald and his Government took this step they looked to the Motherland and to the whole world for markets for our Canadian products, and left our United States friends to pursue any commercial or tariff course they might see fit to adopt. The wisdom of the course pursued by Canada, under Liberal Conservative management, in thus helping herself was soon made manifest; but it took our Grit friends a long time to discover, at least to acknowledge, that in opposing the National Policy they were on the wrong track. All remember how persistently they for years and decades clung to the theory of "looking to Washington." At

one time it was a common saying that at another it was unrestricted reciprocity, now it was one fad again it was some other new fangled commercial doctrine originating in the neighboring Republic. It is possible that Sir Wilfrid and his friends knew all the time that Canada had little to hope for, in the matter of tariff concessions, from the Government of the United States. If they did know, then their duplicity in pursuing the course they did, renders their conduct all the more reprehensible. At all events, the confession by the Premier that he and his Government have been on the wrong track, and that they have now determined to cease looking to Washington, is better late than never. While Sir Wilfrid is thus acknowledging the futility and duplicity of the course pursued by his party in this matter, it must not be forgotten that he has already given to the United States almost every tariff concession they demanded and has received nothing in return; that is to say nothing except higher tariff against Canada coupled with threats. This acknowledgment of failure in the matter of looking to Washington, after granting all concessions asked for by the United States, proves the folly of the tariff tinkering in 1897. To prove the sincerity of his statements Sir Wilfrid should lose no time in restoring the old duties on all United States products where these have been reduced by his Government. These reductions have had no beneficial results and should no longer be permitted to remain. Their abrogation was neither in the interests of Canada or the Empire; consequently they should be wiped from the statute book at the next session of Parliament. Sir Wilfrid has so often said one thing and done the direct contrary that it is hard to say how much store should be set by his declarations on the occasion in question.

The last meeting of the Cheese Board for this season was held yesterday. The buyers present were Messrs. Geo. Auld, Horace Hazard, A. J. Blinn, R. E. Spillie and John Whalley. The cheese boarded: Hazelbrook, 200; Hillside, 150; Lakeville, 187; New Perth, 300; Stanley Bridge, 315; Vernon River, 250; Wiltshire, 200; Dank River, 450. The following cablegram was boarded: Montreal, 31; London, 100; but steady; Eastern, 31 to 33; Western, 31 to 33. To-day 1000 western sold at 9 cts., London 46 to 47. The best offer made was by John Whalley of 9 cts. He selected Wiltshire, 200. Geo. E. Auld offered 8 1/2-16 cts., which was, however, accepted by no one. Before closing Mr. Spillie referred to some cheese which he had procured that had been put after buying them. The board decided to take action on the matter.

The Canadian Tariff Again.

(St. John Sun.)

The general business depression which began some nine years ago and reached a culmination about 1894 or 1895, was followed by a great demand for manufactured goods. During the hard times production fell off, and stocks on hand reached a low point. It was some time after the restoration of confidence before the industrial machinery was able to meet the demand even at increased prices. Under these circumstances Canadian manufacturers did not feel the pressure of outside competition as they had in the days of slaughter markets, financial panics and forced sales. The tariff question did not at the moment come home to them as a burning issue. It was enough that Mr. Fielding had not carried out the pledge of his party to abolish protection, and that under the name of a revenue tariff the essential features of the national policy seemed to have been preserved.

But one industry after another, either in Canada or competing countries, has overtaken the demand. Manufacturers who two years or one year ago were struggling to meet the rush orders are now once more looking for customers. This condition of things is likely to become more pronounced owing to the immense increase in the productive capacity of the world's industries. With the existing facilities for rapid production and distribution the period is not long between an over-demand at good prices and over supply at low prices. These periods always follow each other, but the cycles tend to grow shorter as the method of meeting the condition becomes rapid and effective.

So it has come about that the Canadian manufacturers who have since 1897 been rather easy about tariff changes are now earnestly calling the attention of the government to the stress of foreign competition in certain lines of business. Elsewhere the resolutions adopted at the Montreal meeting of the Canadian manufacturers will be found. They indicate that the government must before long take up the tariff question again, unless the manufacturers' objections are met. The measure of 1897 represents the best that can be done. Certainly that tariff is not even and just in its details. No tariff can be which undertakes to protect home industry and which is not adjusted from time to time to meet changed conditions, or to correct mistakes in the original bill. The existing tariff on many articles is easily prohibitive. On others it gives the home producer hardly any advantage over the outsider, or leaves him to the cruel mercies of the foreign combine which makes slaughter prices for export goods with large profits on sales at home. We rather expect that the demand now made by the manufacturers will grow more urgent, and that the government will not be always able to resist them. The statesman who a quarter of a century ago told the manufacturers to go to the devil is a member of the government but he is no longer a part of the government.

A Bell Unveiled

The ceremony of unveiling the gun recovered from the Lusitania, which took place in front of the Colonial Building on Saturday morning in the presence of a large number of people. Mr. John Newton, President of the Natural History and Antiquarian Society in opening the proceedings explained that the gun had been secured through the efforts of the society named, who had heard that several old guns had been located by divers and were for sale, with the result that the Society had purchased the one then before the people. Premier Farquharson who was expected to be present had notified Mr. Newton that on account of illness he had been called away. His Honor, the Lieut. Governor then unveiled the gun, and in doing so, he said the days of its use have passed away and the two great races that at war are pursuing the arts of peace. He congratulated the Natural History and Antiquarian Society and read the inscription which is as follows:—

1758—1801 "Gun from a French Frigate sunk in the defence of Louisbourg, 1758, recovered in 1800 and placed here by the Natural History Society of P. E. Island as a historic record of that memorable date from which may be said to date the union of the two races which has given birth to the Canada of today.

Eloquent address followed by Prof. J. O. Arsenault, Rev. Father Gauthier and Dr. Anderson. The Fourth Regiment band was present and played the Maple Leaf, La Marsellaise and God Save the King. Before closing Mr. S. F. Hodgson on behalf of the employees of the P. E. I. Railway presented Mr. Newton with a volume of Tales of the Siege of Louisbourg. The proceedings ended with the band playing the National Anthem and cheers for the King.

The annual St. Andrew's Dinner, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club of P. E. Island, will be held at Queen Hotel on Monday evening, Dec. 2nd.

The Herald's Scoop-Net.

CONDUCTED BY TOM A. HAWKE.

Solomon D. Mann, of the St. John police force, has been left \$12,000 by the death of an uncle in Scotland. He is a lucky Mann, indeed.

Some people are so anxious to be happy when they go Where golden harps are waiting to be played. That they haven't time for pleasure or for smiling here below, And they'll wake up disappointed, I'm afraid.

Old gentlemen, to intimate friend; "I regret to say, George, that my son cases me some anxiety. He is most irregular in his habits, and I seem to have lost all control of him. I fear he'll listen only to the advice of fools. I wish you would speak to him."

A whale ran into Montreal harbor last week, and after sporting around a while, ran aground. It took the Montrealers several days to capture it even after it had grounded. From the fess they made about it, one would think it was the Prince of Wales.

The woman behind the preserving pot. Is certainly deserving of fame? She's not like the man behind the gun. But she's getting there just the same. The hero is trying to maim or kill, And great is his showing of nerve; But praise also goes to the woman who is using her skill to preserve.



The ceremony of unveiling the old French cannon on Queen Square on the King's Birthday was an interesting event, and not much less interesting was it to stand round after the ceremony was over and listen to the remarks by small boys and others regarding the gun. "Ah," exclaimed a little chap of about 10 years, as he came up to inspect the plate bearing the inscription, which is riveted on to the gun, "the poor old cannon is dead; look at its breastplate." The remark was so original, coming from such a youngster that even the solemn-looking old fogies had to look at each other and grin.

One old gentleman pushed his way up to the gun and after examining it minutely, remarked: "It wouldn't do much damage today." "Wouldn't it?" answered a wag.

"If it happened ter fall on yer, ye'd know that."

"If it could speak, I wonder what it would say?" asked another.

"It would probably want to know who were all the other 'big guns' who were here today," was one reply.

"It wouldn't say a word," answered another, "we'd have to wait for a 'report' later on."

The whole surface of the gun seems to have little chunks chipped out of it. One young fellow noticed this and supposing that the pieces were knocked out by English shot in the "good old days" said to another person: "She's seen times, all right; just look at all the places where she's been struck." And then he asked: "In what action did she receive these dents?"

"The action of the waves" was the prompt and very correct reply, for the gun had been lying under water for more than 140 years, and the action of the watery element had caused the metal to corrode.

"Well, if the gun is old," chimed in another party, we can at least hope that the makers were more honest than the firms who make the guns for his Majesty to-day."

"What do you mean?" he was asked.

"Why, nowadays they rifle all the guns, forge the materials and steel all the gun-breaches."

The crowd all gave the fellow a withering look; the town clock in its agitation struck thirteen and the little crowd silently dispersed.

Norfolk—I have prevailed upon my friend Mr. Sawley, the eminent artist, to furnish me with an illustration of the old gun. He modestly said he could not do it justice. I told him that no matter how poorly he performed the job, he could not make it look much worse than the original and he hasn't.

Kingston Whig: Daniel Kahn was cured of lockjaw in New York by antitoxine being injected into the brain. The medical men are doing great things these days. They will be injecting brains into some men's heads next, and that will be the climax.

In South Africa.

Further details have been received regarding the attack by the Boers under Commandant General Louis Botha last week upon Colonel Benson's column near Brakenlaagte, Eastern Transvaal. It appears that General Botha, who had been joined by another big commando, aggregating a thousand men, attacked Colonel Benson's rear guard on October 30, on the march and captured two guns, but was unable to retain them. Colonel Benson fell mortally wounded

in the fight. Major Woods Sampson took command, collected the convoy and took up a position for defence about five hundred yards from the entrenchments prepared by the Boers. The captured guns were so situated that neither side could touch them. The Boers made desperate efforts to overwhelm the whole British force, charging repeatedly right up to the British lines, and being driven back each time with heavy loss. The defence was stubbornly and successfully maintained through the whole of the following day and the succeeding night, until Colonel Barter who had marched all night from Bushman's Kop, brought relief in the morning of November 1st. The Boers then retired. Their losses are estimated as between 300 and 400. Colonel Benson did not long survive. Not only did General Botha direct the attack, as already cabled, but he personally shared in the fighting.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

WELL DONE DUMONT.

M. Santos Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, has succeeded in winning the prize of one hundred thousand francs by M. Deutche for a dirigible balloon. He succeeded in making a trip round the Eiffel Tower in Paris. M. Dumont has given the prize away, giving 50,000 francs for the poor children of Paris, 30,000 to his assistant, Emmanuel Arns, and the remaining 20,000 among other co-laborers.

LI HUNG CHANG DEAD.

Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman, died at Peking last Thursday. The end of Li Hung Chang was quiet. His vitality slowly ebbbed. For a time he lost consciousness. But he showed great tenacity and rallied at midnight. He became semi-conscious, partook of nourishment and appeared to recognize his relatives. He was born in 1821 and was known as the "Bismarck of Asia." He was the organizer of the only body of modern soldiers China employs, the builder of her only railway. The failure of the Chinese army for which he was degraded early in the war, were due to the weakness and ignorance of the Tsung-Li-Yamen, the Board which conducted the war, and to which Li was subordinated. In the recent negotiations with the powers, Li Hung Chang bore the most prominent part for China, and again proved himself to be an accomplished statesman.

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