

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1891.

VOL. 27.—NO. 54

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY, 1891.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Last Quarter, 2nd day, 12h., 29.9 a.m., W.  
New Moon, 8th day, 9h., 59.7 p.m., N.  
below horizon.  
First Quarter, 15th day, 2h., 17.0 p.m., S.E.  
Full Moon, 23rd day, 3h., 6.9 p.m., E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	ris	sets	ris	wa't	len
1 Sunday	7 29 4 59	0 57	3 10	9 36	
2 Monday	27 5 0	2 7 4 8	36		
3 Tuesday	26 9 3 15	5 24	38		
4 Wednesday	25 3 4 30	6 46	39		
5 Thursday	24 5 5 40	8 0	41		
6 Friday	22 6 6 36	9 1	44		
7 Saturday	21 8 7 23	9 54	47		
8 Sunday	20 9 8 30	10 42	50		
9 Monday	18 11 8 30	11 26	53		
10 Tuesday	17 12 8 55	morn	56		
11 Wednesday	15 14 9 18	0 8	59		
12 Thursday	13 15 9 40	6 47	10 2		
13 Friday	12 17 10 4	1 27	5		
14 Saturday	10 19 10 31	2 12	8		
15 Sunday	8 20 11 4	3 0	11		
16 Monday	7 22 11 36	4 6	14		
17 Tuesday	6 23 after	5 24	17		
18 Wednesday	5 25 0 22	6 33	21		
19 Thursday	2 26 1 18	7 52	25		
20 Friday	0 28 2 17	8 44	28		
21 Saturday	6 58 5 30	3 20	9 8	31	
22 Sunday	56 31	4 22	10 7	33	
23 Monday	54 33	5 25	10 40	35	
24 Tuesday	53 34	6 32	11 22	38	
25 Wednesday	51 36	7 35	11 45	41	
26 Thursday	49 37	8 33	12 33	45	
27 Friday	47 38	9 42	0 43	51	
28 Saturday	6 45 5 30	10 47	1 15	10 55	

## Haszard & Moore,

PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS,  
—AND—  
**BLANK BOOK MAKERS.**

Our Motto: Best Workmanship and Lowest Prices.

STATIONERS! A Complete Stock of PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY, at prices that cannot be beaten.

Headquarters for Books of all kinds  
SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!

Charlottetown, January 6, 1891—w f s

Yes! but  
**Cleaver's**  
Transparent  
**Soap**  
Is the Best.  
Good Evening

## TAYLOR & GILLESPIE.

We are making Special Reductions during this month on the binding of Magazines, Illustrated Papers, Periodicals, etc.

TAYLOR & GILLESPIE,  
Sign of the Big Book, J. D. McLeod's Corner.

LARGE STOCK  
—OF—  
GOLD AND SILVER  
Waltham and Elgin  
**WATCHES!**  
G. H. TAYLOR,  
North Side Queen Square.

## CHEAPEST GROCERIES IN TOWN

—ARE AT—  
**BEER & GOFF'S.**

OWING TO THE FACT that this has been a pretty hard winter for Farmers and almost everyone else to raise money, we have decided to offer some Special Inducements to CASH BUYERS. We are in a position to do this because, between our two Stores, we handle a very large quantity of goods, which we buy direct from the manufacturers, paying cash down for them, and thereby getting the benefit of any discounts that may be offered.

Our Tea can't be surpassed on P. E. Island for flavor and strength. Our West India Raw Sugar is the cheapest sweetening you can buy. Our Kerosene Oil is the best American water-white. Our \$5.25 Flour is the best value in the city. Our Molasses is bright, pure and nice-flavored.

CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES AND GOODS.  
**BEER & GOFF,**  
Queen and King Square Stores.

## Overstocked.

Great Clearance Sale, for Cash Only, of all our Imported Boots and Shoes, 20 to 30 per cent. Reduction.

TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER OF OUR MAGNIFICENT STOCK.

Come and be convinced. Come early and get the best selections. Girls' Strong Boots, 50c.; Women's do., 65c.

**GOFF BROS. BOOT FACTORY.**  
Charlottetown, February 2, 1891—2aw & wky

## A Loyal Farmer

ON THE SITUATION.

Unrestricted Reciprocity  
Another Name for Jug-  
handled Free Trade.

The farmers of Canada have sometimes been referred to as "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Now I believe that a man is none the worse a man for providing those articles of raw material for those of his own household, and I would go further and say that the man who, having no capital to start with in life, does honestly and diligently perform these offices in the household of another, does nothing to lower his manhood. At the same time, I do believe but what any man, worth calling a man, has ambition enough to look forward to the time when he shall be released from these occupations, and be able to employ his time in some more profitable and less monotonous and laborious pursuits.

What has all this to do with politics? Well, my opinion is that, while the farmers of Canada uphold Sir John Macdonald and the National Policy, though they may still have to hew some wood and draw some water, yet, that as being done for those of their own family, the labor will be to some extent a labor of love; but let them cast in their lot with the grits and their policy of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, combined with protection against trade with all other countries, Old England included, and they will become for ever and a day "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to as hard a set of task masters as ever the Egyptians were to the Israelites of old.

With respect to this same unrestricted reciprocity, it occurs to me that it is only the old jug-handled free trade under a new name. There is a point here to which I wish to call attention. We all know that trade can be restricted by legal enactments in the shape of revenue laws; but trade cannot always be created by removing the restrictions. During the time the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 was in force certain kinds of raw material could be shipped across the boundary line either way free of duty, and certain manufactured articles also could go duty free from one country to the other. But the result of circumstances was that our exports were principally raw material, and our imports manufactured articles. That is, the trade was no doubt reciprocal and evenly balanced as far as the law could make it, but was nevertheless jug-handled and unfair to Canada by reason of circumstances at that time existing, Canada having at that time few or no manufactured articles to dispose of. That state of things is now altered. Canada's manufactures are now on a better footing than they were then, though still a good deal behind those of the United States, and what is the result? It is that the United States is now unwilling for a renewal of Reciprocity on anything like the old basis. On the former occasion we were not asked to discriminate against Great Britain—now we are.

The result of Unrestricted Reciprocity would be that Canadian farmers would possibly receive increased prices for such raw materials as potatoes and oats, would handle more money than they do now, would buy more Yankee goods than they do at present, would have to submit to direct taxation to make up for loss of revenue, and would run out their farms growing oats and potatoes for the American market. At the same time our Canadian manufacturers would be swamped by those of the United States, who by doing business on a larger scale, can at present produce cheaper goods than Canadians can; and in the end Canadians both farmers and manufacturers, would be far worse off than they are.

I have not touched on the sentimental part of the question—National sentiment or Patriotism may not count for much in these degenerate days. But I for one believe that there are some things that we should hold more dear than those which money can buy, and among these is the constitution under which we live. Some may say, "Oh, we can trade with the Yankees without a political union; but there is an old saying that trade follows the flag and probably it is just as true that the flag will follow the trade, and I believe that before we throw ourselves into the arms of the United States we ought to consider what the result would be if after unrestricted reciprocity had existed for some years and we had cast off to a great degree our trade with all other countries (England included) and had become closely related in trade with the United States with the result that our own manufactures had gone to the wall, as no doubt they would; then supposing your trade and now we want your country,—you are altogether dependent upon us,—now if you do not throw in your lot with us politically as well as commercially, having broken off with all your other friends, we will erect against you the tariff wall and shut you out in the cold." I ask where should we then look for relief?

Again, Mr. Laurier's followers will tell us that although there will be some loss of revenue by our adopting unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, still we shall not have to resort to direct taxation. In answer to this I would point to the fact that in the United States, while they have a higher tariff on imports than we have, together with higher excise duties or duties on the manufacture of certain articles, such as tobacco, etc., commonly called internal revenue, they have in every state of the Union to resort to direct taxation and how can we escape.

## KING'S COUNTY

LARGE MEETING AT STURGEON.

MESSRS. McDONALD & McLEAN

Deliver Able Speeches on the Political Questions of the Day.

Dr. McIntyre Fails to Appear

It was a warm, moonlight night on Monday, and when your correspondent arrived at the schoolhouse at Sturgeon it was packed full inside, besides hundreds of electors who were listening outside at the windows.

Mr. A. Reynolds, of Sturgeon, who occupied the chair, conducted the proceedings in an able and impartial manner, and was justly entitled to the vote of thanks tendered him at the close of the meeting.

Among those present were Hon. Senator Prowse, Hon. A. J. Macdonald, Hon. Jas. Clow, Messrs. A. C. Macdonald and John McLean—the Liberal-Conservative candidates—and Dr. Robertson and John G. Scrimgeour, Esq., on behalf of the grit party.

Dr. Robertson was the first speaker. He tried to justify his actions as a member of the House of Commons during the past four years. Speaking on the trade question, he said the Liberal party were in favor of free trade with the United States, and that if Mr. Laurier were elected to power at this election, unrestricted reciprocity would be obtained, whereby the farmers of the Island would get greatly improved prices for all their products. An elector asked the Doctor how the revenue was to be made up when unrestricted reciprocity was adopted; but no answer was given to this important question.

Mr. A. C. Macdonald next addressed the audience and gave an outline of the policy of the present Dominion Government. He contrasted it with the policy of the Grit party, whose cry of unrestricted reciprocity was only another name for annexation. He showed that Sir John Macdonald had successfully carried out the building of the Canada Pacific Railway and the connecting of all the provinces of the Dominion by rail, with the exception of Prince Edward Island; and said that he had every faith, if Sir John were supported by the people of this province at the present election, the construction of the tunnel was one of the first works that would be undertaken.

Space will not permit even an outline of Mr. Macdonald's excellent address, and when he resumed his seat, the deafening applause showed that the meeting was largely in his favor.

Mr. Scrimgeour said he appeared to represent Dr. McIntyre, who could not be present. After speaking for some time in defence of the Grit party, Mr. Scrimgeour ridiculed the idea of the tunnel, and said the proper way to solve the question of winter communication was to build a bridge across the Straits with the rocks that were so plentiful on the other side. Mr. Scrimgeour, as Dr. McIntyre's spokesman, thus shows the attitude of that gentleman on the tunnel.

Mr. John McLean was the next speaker, and his clear-headed reasoning and incisive sentences were listened to with the greatest attention. Taking up the policy of the Dominion Government, he showed what had been done for the fishermen of this Province during the past. He showed how the Americans used to come in and take the fish from our own men, until the Dominion cutters were employed to protect the coasts. At one time, before this protection was given, a number of fishermen at Red Point had secured a school of mackerel and were loading their dories, when a Yankee schooner came along, and throwing her seine, took away about 400 barrels of the fish that our own men would have taken. Protecting our fishermen was full compensation for the cost of the cutters, which the Grits point out as an extravagant expenditure. Referring to the trade question, he showed the impossibility of getting unrestricted reciprocity without having the same tariff as was in force in the United States; and that the tariff would be regulated to suit the people of that country. He showed that the people of the United States had incurred an enormous war debt and were now paying about \$150,000,000 a year in pensions, or nearly one-third of their entire revenue; and that the people of Canada, under unrestricted reciprocity, would be taxed on the same ratio for all goods imported from foreign countries, as were the people of the United States. Mr. McLean concluded his address by an earnest appeal to the electors to think carefully on the important issues before the country, to vote for what they considered the best interests of the people, to do nothing that would tend to sever the tie that binds us to the British Empire, and before all to support the men who will pledge themselves to support no government but one that will give Prince Edward Island continuous steam communication, winter and summer, by means of a tunnel.

Hon. Mr. Prowse and Hon. Mr. Clow delivered short and stirring speeches in favor of the Liberal-Conservative candidates, after which Messrs. Robertson, Macdonald and McLean made some concluding remarks.

Some interesting questions were asked Dr. Robertson by the electors, and it took all the doctor's ingenuity to get over them. Outside the building a discussion, as to the merits of the two parties, was vigorously carried on. One farmer said he had not been able to make a

dollar since the national policy came into force; but he felt considerably taken aback, when an old man who heard him said, "Why John, you must be getting lazy, for I have bought and paid for four farms during the past twelve years, besides the one I'm living on; and I can make as much money now as ever I did although I have to hire most of my help."

Sturgeon and the country around will do well for Macdonald and McLean on the 5th of March.

Feb. 17th.

## Literary Notes.

One finds it hard to believe that Mrs. P. T. Barnum's article, "Moths of Modern Marriages," in the Ladies' Home Journal for March, is really the first she has published. Her keen comment touches the very heart of existing difficulties, and transforms an old subject into one of fresh and genuine interest. The timely sagacity of the article is attracting wide attention.

A sample copy of Public Opinion, a periodical published weekly at Washington and New York, has been received by THE EXAMINER. This journal, judging from the number before us, aims to reflect rather than create public opinion, and absolute neutrality is promised.

The Young Canadian is the name of a weekly magazine, the publication of which has just been commenced in Montreal. It aims to be a patriotic journal for the youth of Canada, and starts out with excellent prospects. The number before us is well filled with interesting reading matter, and contains several good illustrations. Published by the Young Canadian Company, Montreal, at \$2 per annum.

Onward, is the name of another paper for the young people, a copy of which has been received. It is published by the Methodist Book and Publishing House, Toronto.

Dyspepticure—is not a palliative, but a cure; it first relieves, then controls, and finally entirely subdues the irritation and inflammation of the stomach that causes indigestion and dyspepsia.

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrophula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon color wrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

**DYSPEPTICURE**  
DYSPEPTICURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

Dyspepticure aids Digestion. Dyspepticure cures Indigestion.

The most serious and long-standing cases of Chronic Dyspepsia positively cured by Dyspepticure.

Price per bottle 75cts and 1.00 (large bottles four times size of small)

Prepared by Charles K. Short, St. John, N.B. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

## POLITICAL MEETINGS.

THE Candidates for Queen's County will meet the Electors at the following times and places:—

Mount Stewart Hall—Friday, 13th February, at 6 o'clock.

Monsiegan Road Schoolhouse—Saturday, 14th, at 2 o'clock.

Vernon River Bridge Hall—Monday, 16th, at 6 o'clock.

Grandview Schoolhouse—Tuesday, 17th, at 6 o'clock.

Wood Islands School (West)—Wednesday, 18th, at 1 o'clock.

Belle Creek School—Wednesday, 18th, at 6 o'clock.

Eldon Hall—Thursday, 19th, at 6 o'clock.

Pownal Hall—Friday, 20th, at 6 o'clock.

New Dominion Schoolhouse—Saturday, 21st, at 2 o'clock.

Bonshaw Hall—Monday, 23rd, at 6 o'clock.

Crapaud Hall—Tuesday, 24th, at 6 o'clock.

Springton Schoolhouse—Wednesday, 25th, at 1 o'clock.

Bradalbane Hall—Wednesday, 25th, at 6 o'clock.

Irishtown Hall, Friday, 27th February, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Clifton Hall—Friday, 27th, at 6 o'clock.

Hope River Hall—Saturday, 28th, at 1 o'clock.

Rustico Bank—Saturday, 28th, at 6 o'clock.

Brackley Point Road Hall—Monday, 2nd March, at 2 o'clock.

Feb. 11—all pres dy wy tl 28th

DR. GEO. A. BAYNES,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Specialist in Chronic Diseases.  
CHARLOTTETOWN.

OFFICE—Queen Square, over Apothecaries Hall. Postal Address, Box 47.  
153—4y wy

Settlement to Dec. 31st, 1890.

We request a settlement of all accounts due, notes, judgments, etc., before the end of January. All debtors will please take notice and save us trouble and themselves expense.

NORTON & FENNEL.  
Jan 14—4w 3w pat dw 3w her sum jour

WOOD! WOOD!

OWING to the scarcity of Coal I have started a Wood Yard, and am prepared to supply Hardwood at a reasonable price, cut up to suit stoves, and delivered to all parts in the city.

A. DOWN,  
Pownal Wharf.

**SHARP'S**  
TRADE MARK  
**BALSAM**  
OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED FOR  
CROUP, COUGHS AND  
WHOOPIING COUGH AND COLDS.

OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.  
PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE.

ARMSTRONG & CO. PROPRIETORS  
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FRED. de C. DAVIES,  
Dispensing Chemist & Druggist,  
Great George Street, opposite the R. C. Cathedral.

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines of all kinds; Horse Preparations, viz., Condition Powders, Liniments, Blisters, etc.

Special attention, at any hour, given to Physicians' Prescriptions, day or night.

DAVIES' SALVE—positively no equal in the market. Once tried, no other used. Price 25 cents per box.

Also—The Genuine No. 7 Liniment, 25 cts. a bottle, and Dr. Eaton's Asthma Remedy, price 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Spending line of French Perfumes and Toilet Preparations; Atkinson's, Colgate's, Gossnell's and other celebrated makers' Perfumes; Pear's, Margerison's, Colgate's, Crown Perfume Co's., Cuticura, Morse's, Herles' and Albert Soap Co's. Soaps.

Havana Cigars—the finest line in Charlottetown—Oscar Amanda, Entre Nous, Newton, Queens, Pleador, and other well-known brands.

Pipes, Tobaccos and Smokers' Requisites generally.

Jan 20

WINTER CROSSING!

THE WINTER ROUTE between Cap Traverse and Cape Tormentine is now open. Passengers and Luggage at the regular rates. Passengers will find this route very much the cheapest. Passengers accompanied in the very best manner.

CAPT. GEORGE IRVING.  
dec 26—3m eod wky