

MARCH 2, 1891.

Telegram From Sir John.

LAURIER'S VAIN VAUNT, The Facts About Those Elected by Acclamation.

The following telegram from Sir John Macdonald was received to-day by Mr. E. J. Hodgson. It was sent in reply to a request for the facts called in question by Mr. Laurier's telegram to Mr. L. H. Davies, published in the Patriot of Saturday:

KINGSTON, March 2.

"Eight members were elected by acclamation. Of these Mara, of Yale; Gordon, of Vancouver; Larverie, of Provencher; Tyrwhitt, of Simcoe, and Jones, of Gaspe, are as straight supporters of mine as Ferguson and Blake will be. Laurier and Renfret are the only Grits so elected. The eighth man, Vallancourt, from Dorchester, is a Conservative-Nationalist, and will support the Government. As for Mr. Laurier's vaunt that Liberal success is beyond doubt, I would remind you of their auto-election boasting of four years ago, and how they were realized. I look for a majority from every province.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Sir Charles Tupper.

REGRET will, of course, be felt by the Liberal-Conservatives of this Province that Sir Charles Tupper cannot visit Charlottetown. The cause of his inability to do so, is strong proof of the failure of Canada to afford—even by the means of such a splendid steamer as the Stanley—continuous communication between Prince Edward Island and the Mainland. That Sir Charles cannot come "as the Stanley cannot cross," is a fact which will contribute to bring home to the Ministers the necessity there is for the construction of a tunnel. It is but fair to Sir Charles Tupper to say that he has ever given favorable consideration to the representations of Senator Howland and others concerning the proposed great work. By his means our delegates to England (Hon. W. W. Sullivan and Hon. Donald Ferguson) were introduced to Sir Douglas Fox; and he has, practically, in many other ways, favored the project. We are pleased to note that his interest in the work is unabated. The following telegram was received from him on Saturday afternoon:

D. FERGUSON, Charlottetown.

I regret deeply that it is impossible for me to go to the Island, as the Stanley cannot cross, and I dare not attempt the Cape. I have satisfied myself that the tunnel can be made for six million dollars, and you may rely upon all the aid I can give to that important and necessary work.

CHAS. TUPPER.

Amherst, Feb. 28, '91. These strong words from the man who, more than any other advanced the movement which ended in the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, ought to reassure our people and induce them to vote for the candidates with whom Sir Charles Tupper can act in sympathy. It is to be presumed that before expressing his decided opinion in respect to the cost of the tunnel, Sir Charles Tupper had, previous to his departure from England, communicated with Sir Douglas Fox who was then engaged on the estimate.

The Hog Crop.

MR. EDGAR JUDGE, a prominent gentleman of Montreal, who recently left the opposition party, has written a letter to the Witness in defence of his action. We quote two paragraphs:

"The price of live hogs in Chicago is \$3.25 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs, making them cost, laid down here, without duty, \$3.20 to \$3.75. Judging from the price of dressed hogs, I should say live hogs are worth about \$5 per 100 pounds here. In other words, our farmers are receiving from \$2.50 to \$3 per hog more than they would if the trade were free! I have seen it stated that the value of hogs raised in the Dominion last year was \$9,000,000. I cannot verify this statement, but assuming it to be true, \$9,000,000 would represent fully 900,000 hogs. Estimating the gain to the farmers at \$2.75 per hog, then the farmers of the Dominion stand to realize \$2,500,000 more on their hog crop this season than they would do were unrestricted reciprocity in force. Considering the hog-raising industry is capable of almost unlimited development, surely there is something here which should cause farmers to hesitate before they accept the panacea."

And, again— "There was a large crop of oats in the States, and undoubtedly, prices were unduly depressed there. It is equally certain that but for the tariff our country would have been flooded with those unduly depressed oats—obvious result a loss of 5c to 10c on every bushel our farmers had to sell. It will require more than Mr. McBean's ingenuity to disprove this, great as you assure us, is his authority on the questions with which he deals. My contention is that the tariff is of immense value to the farmer, because when his crops are poor it gives him the control of the home market, and consequently, better prices when he most needs them. With good crops there is an outlet for both American and Canadian oats in England, and their prices govern ours. Of course it might happen again, as in 1882, that contemporaneously with a very poor crop in the States we should have a good one. No doubt, free access to their markets in such a case would be of great advantage. But this is a contingency too uncertain and of too infrequent occurrence to warrant the farmer, in my humble judgment, in sacrificing his home market.

The Tariff and Unrestricted Reciprocity.

It is beginning to be admitted by the Grits that, under Unrestricted Reciprocity the tariff of the United States and the tariff of Canada must necessarily be very nearly alike. As Mr. L. H. Davies remarked before the Charlottetown Board of Trade, the people of "the United States are not arrant fools." They will not permit Canada to be the back door by which smugglers of foreign goods may gain free access to their markets.

Mr. L. H. Davies has told us that the tail will not wag the dog but the dog the tail. This is an undoubted fact. The tariff of Canada must, therefore, be assimilated to that of the United States.

In view of this fact it will be worth while to compare the tariffs of the two countries, in regard to such articles as enter into the most common consumption among the people. Here are a few of the items:

Pipes and other smoker's requisites in the United States pay 70 per cent. duty; in Canada they pay 35 per cent.

Umbrellas in the United States pay 45 to 55 per cent.; in Canada 20 per cent.

Plums, prunes and figs in the United States pay 25 to 25 1/2 per pound; in Canada 1 cent.

Steel rails in the United States pay \$12 per ton; in Canada they are free.

Pig iron in the United States pay \$6 per ton; in Canada it pays \$4.

Cast iron pipes in the United States pay \$18 per ton; in Canada \$12.

Paints, white lead, etc in the United States pay 50 per cent.; in Canada 30 per cent.

Crockery and stoneware in the United States pay 60 per cent.; in Canada 35 per cent.

Glassware and lamp chimneys in the United States pay 60 per cent.; in Canada 30 per cent.

Window glass in the United States pays 60 to 75 per cent.; in Canada 20 per cent.

Tin plates in the United States pay \$2 46 per box, equal to about 50 per cent.; in Canada they are free.

Iron chain in the United States pays 50 per cent.; in Canada 30 per cent.

Table and pocket cutlery and razors in the United States pay 60 to 125 per cent.; in Canada they pay 25 per cent.

Cheap printing beige in the United States pays 100 per cent.; in Canada 32 1/2 per cent.

Flashes, velvets, etc in the United States pay 10 cents to 14 cents a yard and 20 per cent.; in Canada they pay 30 per cent.

Chenille curtains, table covers, etc., in the United States pay 60 per cent.; in Canada 30 per cent.

Cotton and damask curtains, etc., in the United States pay 40 per cent.; in Canada 20 to 25 per cent.

Manufactures of flax and hemp or goods in which these materials are chief components, in the United States pay 50 per cent.; in Canada 20 to 25 per cent.

Shirts and all such articles of apparel in the United States pay 55 per cent.; in Canada they pay 25 per cent.

Laces, edgings, embroideries, window curtains, etc., in the United States pay 60 per cent.; in Canada 20 per cent.

Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, etc., of all classes, made of wool or hair, in the United States pay 50 per cent.; in Canada 22 1/2 to 25 per cent.

Brussels, velvet and tapestry carpets in the United States pay 28 to 44 cents per yard and 40 per cent.; in Canada they pay 25 per cent.

Wool in the United States pays 12 to 36 cents per pound; in Canada it is free.

Electors, Remember!—A Vote for Davies and Welsh is a Vote for Direct Taxation.

"Liberals Jubilant"

The Patriot of Saturday is "jubilant." It is always "jubilant"—before the election. One of the causes of its jubilation is the election by acclamation of Mr. Vallancourt, of Dorchester, Quebec, who will support the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald! It took comfort a few days ago in the result of a hockey match at which the supporters of Sir John were hundreds in excess of those of Mr. Laurier!! The Patriot is easily comforted. A mere supposition makes it "jubilant." A very Mark Tapely in journalism.

Facts for Farmers.

THE State of Vermont, in Sept., 1890, appointed a Commission to enquire into the condition of agriculture. Here is what it says: "More than 1,000 farms in Vermont formerly under cultivation are now abandoned for farming purposes,—one half of which have buildings on them in fair condition. In some cases whole townships may be classified under this head."

This is from the report of a sworn Commission in Vermont State. Among other alarming statements are added the following:

"It is safe to say that of the lands under consideration there are 500,000 acres, or about ten per cent. of the arable acreage."

And in twenty-nine townships one hundred and one schoolhouses are either standing without teacher or pupil, or have gone to decay. Is this a picture to encourage Canadian farmers to be put on a level with their rivals of the New England States?

It has already been shown from the Report of the New York State Board of Assessors of January last, that there has been a terrible depreciation of farms in that great State. Says the official referred to: "In a great number of cases the farms are mortgaged to their full value, and it is rarely we find any farms that are not so."

EVERY person should see Prowse Bros. new Hats, and see for themselves that they have the largest, best, as well as cheapest hats on the Island. Feb 27 31

SIXTEEN REASONS

Why I am a Liberal-Conservative!

1. Because the Liberal-Conservative Party proposed Confederation and created the Dominion of Canada, which now stands as a sturdy young northern giant among the nations of the world.

2. Because, in the Dominion of Canada, the British-Canadian, political, governmental and judicial systems are better institutions and more honorably conducted and give a greater degree of happiness to the mass of the people living under them than do those of the United States; and therefore it is my duty and privilege to be loyal to and uphold Canadian nationality.

3. Because the Grit leaders have secretly offered Annexation to the United States as the price of Unrestricted Reciprocity.

4. Because Unrestricted Reciprocity between two nations having respectively a low and a high tariff is impracticable, notwithstanding the proposition to have an army of custom house officers along the line to see that goods passing between Canada and the States have manufacturers' marks upon them to show that the goods have been produced in either the one or the other country, instead of in any foreign land. Two items from among the many imported from England to the States will illustrate the impracticability of Unrestricted Reciprocity under different tariffs. English white lead and window glass now enter the States under the 50 per cent. tariff, but come into Canada under a 20 per cent. one. The difference of duty, thirty per cent., would tempt Canadian merchants or manufacturers to import English white lead and glass, place the material in Canadian marked manufacturers' packages and send it into the States duty free from Canada. Such a treaty would have a demoralizing effect on all honest trade, and the shrewd Americans will never ratify it unless Canada agrees to accept the fifty per cent. tariff, which would be the death-blow of Canadian farmers, by placing them on the same ruinous condition as those of the United States are at present.

5. Because the Grit politicians have shown their hands to the Americans, and falsely and traitorously declared that the Canadian people are over-anxious for Annexation; therefore the Grit politicians are miserable weaklings who, in the matter of a great international treaty, would be as children in comparison with the clever American statesmen who are now fully aware of the advantages and necessities of a fair commercial treaty with Canada.

6. Because in a great international treaty the shrewdest and most far-seeing statesman of Canada should be entrusted with the work, and should be backed by the enthusiastic, independent and loyal support of his country.

7. Because that man is Sir John Macdonald.

8. Because the Liberal-Conservative party honorably carried out the terms of union with British Columbia by building the Canadian Pacific Railway and opening up and developing the great Northwestern Territories, thus securing for the Dominion the western half of a grand continent.

9. Because the Grit party strongly opposed the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and openly advocated the sacrifice of British Columbia and prophesied ruin and destruction to the railway enterprise, which is now locked upon by all European statesmen as one of the most wonderful achievements ever accomplished by such a young country as Canada.

10. Because the present debt of Canada is balanced more than a hundred-fold in actual value in the country by the great railroad lines, canals and other public works that have been constructed for trade development, and because the credit of Canada among the nations is now of the highest grade in the English centres of capital.

11. Because the National Policy has gradually created manufacturing industries all over Canada; and such towns as New Glasgow, Truro, Amherst, and Moncton are now rapidly growing, and are just about entering on a grand era of development, and leading liberal politicians and merchants of New Brunswick are becoming Conservatives, as they see that the National Policy, though somewhat longer in producing its invigorating effects in the Lower Provinces than in Ontario, is now beginning quickly to develop the resources of these countries.

12. Because the English and Scotch manufacturing capitalists who visited the States and Canada during last summer were agreeably surprised at the appearance of life and development in the Dominion and were profoundly impressed with the possibilities of successfully investing in great iron and steel manufacturing industries in the Lower Provinces.

13. Because the tunnel has been proposed and manfully fought for by a Liberal-Conservative politician who deserves the gratitude of every Islander.

14. Because the Grit press of P. E. Island treated the proposed tunnel with ridicule and its proposer with abuse, and because the solid six Grit members in Ottawa were silent and apathetic.

15. Because the tunnel would wonderfully increase the price of farm produce in the Island. The farmers on the St. John River and the Annapolis Valley now receive exactly double the prices for all their produce that the farmers of P. E. Island now obtain. This is owing to their being able to send produce to the various markets at the time when it is wanted. This fact was vouched for by a reliable farmer from the St. John River who spent twelve months on the Island.

16. Because the Liberal-Conservatives have pledged themselves to build the tunnel and are to be returned to power on the fifth of March, and it will be political suicide for Prince Edward Island to again send a representation of pessimistic grits to Ottawa.

If you are an Annexationist—Vote for the Opposition Candidates.

A HORSE costs much more than a cycle, and demands 12 lbs. of hay, 12 lbs. of oats, and 10 gallons of water per diem, versus a few drops of oil. The labor of grooming horses is much greater than that of looking after and cleaning Columbia Bicycle.—Lieut. Eastace Balfour, of London.

The Suppressed Letter.

(The Empire) The Grits have not yet dared to publish the suppressed letter of their disgusted leader, Mr. Blake, and in fact are very anxious to drop the whole subject. But it will not do, and something has to be said to allay the uneasiness, so, instead of a straight statement, away round from Prince Edward Island comes this little bit of by-play between Hon. L. H. Davies and Mr. Mowat:

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Feb. 23.—Four papers publish following from Mr. Blake's letter retiring: "I am opposed to unrestricted reciprocity, as it will surely lead to one thing, and that is direct taxation, which neither myself nor the people will submit to or endure." Telegraph me if this is true. L. H. DAVIES.

Mr. Mowat replied as follows:

Hon. L. H. Davies, Charlottetown, P. E. I.: I have asked Mr. Blake, who informs me that his letter read at the convention contained no intimation of his opinions on any political topic.

O. MOWAT.

This is unique as an answer to the charge that they dare not publish Mr. Blake's letter. Mr. Davies sits in the House close by Mr. Blake, and has probably had communication with him a hundred times for once with Mr. Mowat. Why then did he not take the straightforward course of writing to Mr. Blake himself? It was because he feared the straight answer he would get, and he wanted it fixed up before sending by the wily Ontario Premier. Mr. Mowat's subterfuge, however, is just a little too transparent. His letter "read at the convention." Bless his innocent heart! Didn't he know that the leaders, having determined to suppress the letter, were not such fools as to read the awkward parts of it to the convention? "Contained no intimation of opinions on any political topics!" Perhaps it was all about the weather and the crops; but it is mighty strange how it was suppressed, and they have not yet dared to publish it. The letter written by Mr. Blake contained his disapproval of the present Grit policy, and a statement that no true Liberal could approve of it, and that is why it is withheld from the public.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Then and Now.

SIR,—It is strange what changes the human mind is subject to. Twenty-three years ago the Patriot had the identical editor who now whines so piteously for unrestricted reciprocity—alas annexation!

As a specimen of his views in 1868, I give you a short extract from the Patriot of that year:

"In the United States, three years ago, loud and general was the cry for the repeal of the reciprocity treaty. Poor Canuck and Bluenose sympathized with secession and must be punished. Well, the treaty has been abrogated; and, after two years' experience, this confession, especially in New England, is equally loud and general that the exclusive commercial policy is a failure. It has neither punished the colonics nor enriched the United States. Excluded by a prohibitory tariff from the ports of the United States, we sought and found equally remunerative markets elsewhere. Beyond a slight interruption to our trade at the outset, we, in this Island, have scarcely felt any inconvenience from the abrogation of the treaty. We have been forced, as it were, into closer commercial relations with the West Indies and the Mother Country."

How have the mighty fallen! Alexander McKenzie has stuck to his moorings, but David Laird has drifted hopelessly from the loyal position of former years.

As a sample of the good old prices of earlier times for which some people are sighing, I give the "wholesale market quotations" for Charlottetown, taken from the same paper as the above extract. I would point out to the readers of the Patriot of those days the price which had to be paid at "wholesale rates" for flour and kerosene oil. These are the prices:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Coal, Oatmeal, Flour, Butter, Pork, Mackerel, Oats, Potatoes, Sugar, Kerosene Oil, Molasses, Sheepskins.

If you are a Loyal Man, and resent the treasonable representations of Cartwright and Farrer, vote for the Liberal-Conservative Candidates.

For and Against Annexation.

From the Cleveland Leader.

It must be admitted that the outlook for the Liberals in the future is coasted, now being waged in Canada, is not particularly encouraging. The Conservative leader, Sir John Macdonald, has successfully defied the issue to be a fight for and against annexation to the United States, which he can do with ENTIRE HONESTY, FOR THAT IS WHAT IT VITALLY IS. The Liberal leaders who have been over here talking commercial union have played right into his hands, Sir Richard Cartwright, for instance, in his speech before the Boston merchants a week ago said:

"Briefly, sir, if this project can be carried out, it will mean for you the addition of half a continent for commercial purposes and the creation of a complete new area of unoccupied land, with very great mineral resources, with a present population of 5,000,000 but with the capacity of maintaining 50,000,000."

The italics and capital letters are those employed by the Conservative press, and they are serving to arouse Canadian loyalty to a white heat. Some of the Liberal leaders, notably Hon. Edward Blake, have "retired" from politics for the present because they cannot endorse the Liberal position, and Hon. William McDougall has flipped clean over to the conservative side. The fight is a very pretty one, indeed, and everybody is in it.

DIED.

After a short illness, at Bangor, Maine, on the 27th ult., Honorable William Hastings Strickland, aged 61 years.

Novelties

NEW PRINTS.

8,000 YARDS.

Large Variety, New Designs, Fast Colors.

We are now showing what we believe to be the Largest, Best Assorted and Lowest Priced Stock of NEW PRINTS in the City, and invite you to call and see our display. Our 10c, 13c. and 15c. lines are of such superior value that we ask your special attention to them.

Many Patterns Not Obtainable Elsewhere. BEER BROS.

GRAND POLITICAL MEETINGS.

FINAL RALLY

OF THE SUPPORTERS OF LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ELECTORS. Mass Meeting

FERGUSON & BLAKE

Market Hall

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4th, INSTANT.

When the Candidates and Others will Address the Electors.

Chair taken at 8 o'clock, sharp. W. S. STEWART, Secretary. Charlottetown, March 2, 1891—her

The Dominion Elections Act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Patrick Blake, a Candidate at the Election now pending in the Electoral District of Queen's County, has appointed George Peake, of Charlottetown, his Agent under the provision of the 118th Section of the above Act.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1891. JAMES CURTIS, Returning Officer.

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WANTS, LOST, FOUND &c

WANTED.—A Housemaid on the 6th March; also, a Cook on the 11th March. No washing. Apply at this office. Feb 27

St. James' Church LITERARY SOCIETY. THE NEXT LECTURE of the Course for this Season, will be delivered in ST. JAMES' HALL, On Tuesday Evening, 3rd of March, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, BY A. A. BARTLETT, ESQ. Subject—"Footsteps of Burns." Admission, 15 cents. Feb 29

TO RENT.

STABLE AND COACH HOUSE; Stable for two horses; ample room for carriage and sleigh. If desired, water pipe will be run into building. GEORGE SCANTLEBURY, Sen., Cor. Prince and Dorchester Sts. Feb 28—61 end

YOU CAN HAVE

NO DOUBT AS TO THE Purity & Wholesomeness

WOODDILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER.

IF YOU ARE USING

Telephone Co. of P. E. Island.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the office of M. & D. C. McLeod, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of March, at 8 o'clock, p. m., for the election of Directors and the transaction of general business. BENJ. ROGERS, Secretary. Feb 28—21

WANTED.—An apprentice to the Bookbinding. Apply at once to TAYLOR & GILLESPIE. Feb 27

WANTED.—A smart youth as a waiter in a Restaurant. Apply to A. N. LAUGE. Feb 21