THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 8, 1891.

## The Meaning of "Unrestricted Reciprocity."

We have been asked to define the meaning of "Unrestricted Reciprocity." To find the true definition, we have referred to the statements of the author, and prime mover, and leader of the movement—Mr. Erastus Wiman.

A Washington despatch to the New York *World*, December 14, 1890, reports:

"Erastus Wiman, the Canadian-New Yorker, is in Washington to promote legislation looking to the closer relations of Canada and the United Seates.

"'I am in Washington,' said he to-day, 'for the purpose of informally conferring with the friends of Canadian reciprocity in Congress. The resolution of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House was an invitation of sufficiently definite character to submit to the Canadian people at the parliamentary election which will take place during the coming summer, and if Congress would adopt the unanirecommendation of its Committee, a verdict would be rendered by which the Tory party would be displaced and a Government created by the Liberal party WHICH WOULD BE ENTIRELY FAVORABLE TO THE CLOSEST RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES. The consequence of this ten-line resolution, as proposed by Mr. Hitt, the chairman of the committee, is likely to be more momentous than any other legislative act remaining for the fifty-first Congress to perform. One of the direct results of its passage would be the opening of a market for American manufactures to an area quite as large as the United Seates, RESULTING ALSO IN A DISCRIMINATION AGAINST BRITISH GOODS BY A TARIFF QUITE EQUAL TO THAT EXISTING IN THE UNITED STATES. I have seen Senator Sherman and other Senators who are in hearty sympathy with the movement and will advocate in the Senate the resolution of the House as soon as it reaches them."

At Huntsville, Ontario, on the 30th October, 1884, Mr. Wiman said:—

"It is incomprehensibe to the average American why there should be the slightest hesitation on the part of Canada to come into a union of States so resplendent in their progress, so independent in themselves, yet so contented in their alliance with each other; and possessing all possible elements of such attractiveness as to winning, from the rest of the world not only respect and admiration, but capital, invention, skilled labor, enormous immigration and every other essential contribution to still further achievments. That an invitation to join the Union, coupled with conditions of the highest advantage, will, within a very short period, be afforded to Canada, there is no manner of doubt. It is doubtful, if in all the history of nations, an invitation more hearty, more attractive, more advantageous will have ever been recorded in the annals of time. Already the subject has been comprehensively discussed in the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the United States Senate, and but for the intimation that the invitation would not be accepted, would have before this been made public. But this action has merely been postponed, and beyond all question it will be pressed, and with such pressure on the one hand and such attractions on the other that it will seem difficult to resist. For, if all sentiment were to be dismissed, all antecedent training were to be divorced, and if only considerations of material and personal advantage to every precious son and daughter in Canada were to prevail, what better future could be afforded them but that, with the complete liquidation of the national debt, now and for all time to be so burdensome, their native land should form a group of states, to join the constitution of commonwealths that illuminate this western hemisphere; to grow at length with a pace that these have grown; to have a free market such as the world nowhere else to them affords, and to witness within themselves of all the rich, natural rescurces, with which God in His Providence has endowed this land, but which to-day, and without some change will for ever be silent and dormant and dead; rich by nature but poor by policy. It is no wonder that with such a prospect of honorably joining the glorious procession of prosperity which the union of the neighboring States affords, and reducing forever the cost of government in Canada from $7.50 per head to $3.00 per head, that there should be a growth in the Dominion of the Annexation sentiment—a growth so secret, yet so startling and widespread, as to be full of the deepes significance. So significent is it that, though it be silent and timid of expression, it is even now claimed by some professed observer that, if a secret ballot were taken to-day in Canada, a majority would be fonnd to favor it.

"I come," said Mr. Wiman, addressing United States' citizens in Cincinnati," to undo the mistake made one hundred years ago, when the Declaration of Indepondece should have covered the whole North American continent. • • • The Boston Tea Party had a good effect upon England. • • • Just so sure as the Americans invite the Canadians to a free interchange under Commercial Union, just as sure will Canada accept. If England refuses to allow the measure, then we will say to the British Crown, we have no further use for you in North America."

In Mr. Wiman's speech in St. Paul he explained that "many believe that Canada under Commercial Union could no longer resist the attractive forces which would prevail towards a political absorption."

At Cleveland he said:

"The largest part of the British Empire shall be given to the United States without tax, if you so desire it. • • • If England should not agree to it, it would be the most momentous pause in the history of Canada, and then, as I said to Mr. Chambrlain, look out for another Boston Tea Party."

Elsewhere Mr. Wiman pointed out to the citizens of the United States, whom he addressed, "the advantages which the United States would gain by this admission of Canada into the nation, and dividing her territory into HALF A DOZEN GREAT STATES."

This, then, is what the Unrestricted Reciprocity movement really means.

It means, also, loss of revenue to the amount, in our opinion, of at least $14,000,000 a year, and consequent direct taxation upon the people of Canada to the extent, even with the most rigid economy, of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 a year.

It means, too, at the beginning, a slight increase of prices for some kinds of farm produce, but a positive lowering of prices in respect to all articles—such as pork—which will be in competition with produce of the farms of the United States.

It will enable the comparatively old and wealthy manufactures of the United States to obtain their raw materials from the mining and lumber districts of Canada free of duty, and it will enable them to slaughter, unhindered, their surplus products in our markets, to the confusion and ruin of the manufactures of Canada and the destruction of our farmers' home markets, making the less wealthy parts of Canada the Ireland of North America.

The policy of "Unrestricted Reciprocity" is full of meaning to patriotic and loyal Canadians.

## Notes and Comments.

—The Halifax Chronicle gives a table showing the value of the Canadian trade per head during the five years of the Mackenzie-Cartwright regime. We quote:

"But we have another contrast to offer which must be even more uncomfortable for the restrictionists to contemplate. We will give the figures for the five years of Liberal rule, and also that for the past five years:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1874 | $56 88 |
| 1875 | 57 70 |
| 1876 | 44 10 |
| 1877 | 43 65 |
| 1878 | 42 26 |

Our Halifax contemporary did not print this table in order to show how the Grit government destroyed trade. But it is worth while to notice how year after year the trade fell off until the business of $56.88 was reduced to a business of $42.26. We quote further from the Chronicle:

Again, we take the "year book," the government's own publication, for our facts, all save the last year, and for that we accept our contemporary's statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1886 | $39 57 |
| 1887 | 41 52 |
| 1888 | 40 45 |
| 1889 | 40 27 |
| 1890 | 43 00 |

Here the tendency is upward. Yet no account is taken of the interprovincial trade which has doubled since 1878.

—A statement of the business of the Post-office Savings Bank, year by year from April 1, 1868, to 30th June, 1890, has just been published by the department. The return shows a steady increase in the number of banks as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1869 | 213 |
| 1879 | 297 |
| 1880 | 463 |
| 1890 | 494 |

High water mark in the total amount deposited in any one year was evidently reached in 1887, although the total number of deposits was greatest in 1889:

| | Number of deposits. | Amount deposited. |
|---|---|---|
| 1886 | 126,322 | $7,645,227 |
| 1887 | 143,076 | 8,272 041 |
| 1888 | 155,978 | 7.722,330 |
| 1889 | 166.235 | 7,926,634 |
| 1890 | 154,678 | 6,599,896 |

The effect of the reduction in the rate of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent., and the increased rate given by the chartered banks on savings deposits is plainly shown by the following figures.

| | Withdrawals. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| 1886 | 62,205 | $6,182,470 |
| 1887 | 65,853 | 6.626 067 |
| 1888 | 78,229 | 7,514,071 |
| 1889 | 84,572 | 7,532,145 |
| 1890 | 90,151 | 8,575,041 |

During the past three years 4,255 accounts have been transferred from the Government savings banks to the post-office banks. The cost of management, salaries, etc., last year was $51,132, the average cost of each transaction, viz. deposit or withdrawal, 20 4-5 cents; interest allowed to depositors, $786,875; total amount standing to the credit of depositors, $21,990,653; average amount standing to the credit of each open account, $195.

## News Notes.

The Czar of Russia is one of the greatest old book collectors in Europe.

The Sultan of Turkey has conferred upon Mrs. Whitelaw Reid the order of the Shefkat, the highest Turkisk decoration that can be given to a woman.

A recent issue of the Brewer's Journal had the following testimony: "The five year old prohibition states, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, show a decreased production during 1887 and 1888, of 78,599 barrels of beer, while the high license states of Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska and Michigan show an increased production of 253,114 barrels."

A NOVEL OFFER.—We note that the publishers of The Dominion Illustrated have organized a plan by which over $3,000 worth of prizes are to be distributed among the subscribers to that paper, subject to their correctly answering simple questions on the current contents of each number. We learn that the first prize will be $750 in gold, the second a Heintzman piano worth $660 and that the rest of the many prizes in the competition will be of an unusually costly and valuable nature. They are also offering a second series of prizes for the best specimen of type-writing open to type writers all over the world. We have very much pleasure in noting such liberal offers from our leading Illustrated journal, and hope that all our readers will take advantage of them. We understand that on receipt of 12 cents in stamps the publishers of The Dominion Illustrated (Sabiston Litho, & Pub. Co., Montreal) will send a sample copy of that journal with full particulars of the plan.

SEASONABLE..—The Journal says: The New Year's Festival and Sale at Alberton was a grand success, the amount realized being over $111. All present enjoyed themselves immensely. A pleasing feature of the evening's proceedings was the presentation of a purse containing twenty dollars to Mrs. J. M. Forbes, wife of the Rector, from the lady members of the congregation. Miss Lucilla Horton was also the recipient of some useful and substantial articles from the children of the Sunday School.

The Pioneer says: A pie social was recently held by the Baptists of Lot 10, which realized $18 50, part of which was presented to the pastor, Rev. E. B. Phalen.

ACCIDENTS.—We regret to learn from the Farmer that a number of accidents occurred at Summerside during the recent slippery weather. Mrs. William Wickham fell and broke her arm, and so did a French woman, while a girl by the name of Harkness had the flesh on her arm badly torn as the result of a fall.

## The Island Tunnel.

*(The Week, Toronto)*

An ancient poetic seer of high reputation ranks among those deserving of the highest rewards of virtue the man who "sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not." Applying an equally rigid test of honor in the case of a nation, or its representatives, as in that of an individual, those who read carefully Senator Howlan's letters in the Week of December 5, and in this number, will be forced to admit that, however it may succeed in the future, our Dominion Government has not yet in its dealing with Prince Edward Island proved its right to a place among the worthies on the "Holy Hill." The case is a very serious one for both parties. The Dominion Government, on behalf of the Provinces then composing the Confederation, made with the representatives of Prince Edward Island in 1873 a solemn covenant to establish and maintain efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers "between the Island and the Dominion, winter and summer, thus placing the Island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion." No one, we suppose, will venture to claim that the compact was fulfilled in the letter. It is, we believe, an admitted ethical principle that a promise is binding in the sense in which the party who made it understood it to be understood by the party to whom it was made. It may as well be admitted at once that the steam service has not been "efficient," nor has the communication been "continuous" in the sense in which both the contracting parties understood and accepted those terms. Probably we may, after the experience of seventeen years and the expenditure of a very large amount of money, go a step further and admit that it is now proved to be impossible to maintain efficient steam service and continuous communication between the Island and the mainland during the winter months by means of water. What, then, is to be done? Does this demonstrated impossibility free the Dominion from the moral obligation of the contract, so long as the Government does its utmost under the circumstances to carry out the contract by that means? All undertakings, we are not unreasonably taught, however absolute the terms in which they may be drawn, are subject to the tacit proviso, that no insuperable obstacle be interposed by the great forces of nature, or by some event over which the contracting party has no control. It is beyond question, we presume, that neither the Dominion Government nor the Island representatives had in mind, at the time of making the agreement, any other means of communication than that which has thus far been tried. Neither bridge, nor subway, nor balloon was thought of. Notwithstanding, most persons will agree, and we can hardly conceive of the Dominion Government as wishing to deny that if, in the interim, while the impossibility of carrying out the agreement by the method originally contemplated is being proved, the progress of science shall have brought within reach some other means of accomplishing the end without ruinous expenditure, the contracting party will be under moral, if not legal, obligation to make use of such means. And this is, we suppose, exactly the point which Senator Howlan and the Island Government and Legislature wish to insist upon. The figures submitted by Senator Howlan show that the matter is a very serious one for the Islanders from the financial as well as from every other point of view. The Dominion is obviously also a loser by the failure of regular and easy communication. What ought the government to do in view of all these circumstances? If Senator Howlan's calculations can be shown, on scientific authority, to be approximately correct, or anything like it; if, in other words, it can be made clear that the annual interest on the capital required for the construction of a subway would amount to little more than the annual expense involved in the cost and maintenance of the present unsatisfactory steamboat service, there is no room for doubt or hesitation. The Dominion is bound to maintain and, if possible, improve the present system, however unsatisfactory, in the absence of a better, at any cost. Clearly the matter should be investigated without delay. All provinces and all parties in the Dominion are interested in doing the best possible for Prince Edward Island. All are in honor bound to fulfil to the letter, if possible, the terms of Confederation with her. All should unite in urging the appointment of a competent commission to enquire into the feasibility and cost of the subway scheme.

## Irish Party Leadership.

LONDON, Jan. 3. — Notwithstanding O'Brien's efforts to throw it off the track, the journalistic profession was "in it" at Boulogne when O'Brien and Parnell met.

O'Brien proved himself a baby in Parnell's hands, and Parnell showed all his old astuteness and generalship The mere fact of negotiations between O'Brien and Parnell is bewildering to the Irish voter, who has been told so repeatedly of late that Parnell is impossible under any conditions.

Then, Parnell's offer to retire if O'Brien were appointed leader, was a clever move. O'Brien took it as a compliment to his own abilities, but Parnell knew that if O'Brien or his friends put this forward it would only still further divide the McCarthyites.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Mr. O'Brien will not resume his conference with Mr. Parnell unless the proposed negotiations obtain such sanction from the leaders of the majority of the Irish party as will justify the hope of a reunion of the party. The opinion of the Irish group in this city is unfavorable to a resumption of the conference.

Mr. O'Brien's mother-in-law says that Mr. O'Brien will not return to Ireland to enter prison, leaving the party feud unhealed.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—Fr. O'Shea, writing from the Franciscan convent at Drogheda, says: As Capt. O'Shea's nominator for the Galway election of 1886, I can throw light upon the foul calumnies uttered about Mr Parnell and Capt. O'Shea. It can be proved that no shadow of suspicion rests upon the political purity of the motives actuating Mr. Parnell when he decided to run Capt. O'Shea for Galway. In spite of the fact that few stones have been left unturned to ruin Capt O Shea's reputation and lessen his pocket, I believe him worthy of his friends' esteem for his kindheartedness and his right sense of great moral virtues. I could bear witness that the proceedings in the divorce court had no connection with the Galway matter, so far as Capt. O'Shea was concerned.

## Lines

Written on the death of Henry Warren, dearly beloved son of John F. and Agnes E. Mellick, who died on Christmas Day, 1890, aged five months and two weeks:

Lay away the empty cradle,
Pack the little clothes away,
He shall never more require them—
He has passed from earth away.

It is hard to part with loved ones,
Hard to sever tender ties;
He has left a world of troubles,
For a home beyond the skies.

Gone where sickness, pain nor sorrow,
Sin nor death can never come;
With his little angel brother,
Safe with Jesus, safe at home.

Side by side our babes are sleeping
In the cold and silent grave;
God has given, God has taken,
Taken only what He gave.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### New Cure for Consumption.

SIR,—At last I am able to announce to your readers that I received by last night's mail a supply of the new cure for tuberculosis. The "Bacillic Virus" has now been in use sufficiently long to warrant an opinion as to its efficacy in the cure of tubercular affections of the brain, lungs, skin, joints, etc., and although it has not succeeded in every case, still it is so much better than anything we have in use at present, it is the general opinion that any one suffering from any form of this disease has a much better chance of a cure than heretofore.

Yours faithfully,
GEO. A. BAYNES,
M. D., Etc.

Stanley Brothers,

BROWN'S BLOCK.

1891.

FORCEFUL FACTS

plainly told, seldom fail to hit the mark. Truth in an advertisement will always find favor, while falsehood falls flat.

TWO HIGH AIMS!

One how to buy the best and make our Goods the Standard of Quality.

The other to make our Figures the Standard of Low Prices.

We have striven to deserve your trade, and shall continue our efforts until we get it. Then we shall give you such entire satisfaction that we know we shall keep it.

SPECIAL PRICES to purchasers of the following goods:—

Cloakings and Jacket Cloths,
Colored Dress Goods,
Blankets and Quilts,
Fur Goods.

Stanley Brothers,

BROWN'S BLOCK.

Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1891.

In Aid of the Poor.

—(x)—

REMEMBER THE

GRAND CONCERT

—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF—

The Oddfellows of this City,

—ON—

THURSDAY,

JANUARY 22nd.

—[x]—

Programme in a few days.

Charlottetown, January 6, 1891.

STARTLING BARGAINS!

—(x)—

Ladies' Ulsters and Jackets, Astrakan Jackets, Children's Ulsters. A lot came late and will have to be slaughtered.

Men's Overcoats, Men's Fur Coats, Boys' Overcoats. We want to clear our tables of these goods, and they will have to go regardless of price.

Our Second Floor is one of the best lighted rooms in the city, and you can see well what you are buying.

—(x)—

HARRIS & STEWART.

Charlottetown, Jan. 7, 1891.


## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE partnership between the undersigned, as Barristers and Attorneys, under the style of PALMER & McLEOD, having terminated by lapse of time, is dissolved from this date.

Dated at Charlottetown, the 31st day of December, A. D., 1890.

MALCOLM McLEOD,
H. J PALMER,
D. C. McLEOD.

jan7—all Island prs dy 3w wky 2m

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership as Attorneys and Solicitors, under the name of

M. & D. C. McLEOD,

and continue the practice of the profession at the offices of the late firm, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MALCOLM McLEOD,
D. C. McLEOD.

Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1891.

jan7—all Island prs dy 3w wky 2m


H. JAMES PALMER,

(of the late Firm of Palmer & McLeod),

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICE—O'Halloran's Building, next door to Bank of Nova Scotia. Money to Loan.

jan7


## AUCTION.

### Apples and Lemons.

AT SALESROOM, on FRIDAY, January 9th, at 11 o'clock, a. m.:—

50 Barrels Winter Apples,
5 Boxes Lemons.

R. BEAIRSTO,
Auctioneer.

jan7

## WOOD FOR SALE,

BY AUCTION.

**Fifty Acres of Hard and Soft Wood for sale on St. Peter's Road, Lot 34, only four miles from Charlottetown.**

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, 21st January, 1891, at 11 a. m., on the land adjoining the Farm of William Miller, Esq., St. Peter's Road, Lot 34, about 50 acres of standing wood, consisting of a splendid growth of hardwood (beech, maple, birch,) and a heavy growth of spruce, suitable for scantling, fence poles, etc.

The above wood will be sold in quarter and half acre lots. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, sharp.

Terms cash, or approved joint notes at three (3) months.

Should the day prove stormy, the sale will take place the following day.

A. B. WARBURTON.

jan7—dy and wky

BOARD.—A Single Gentleman can be accommodated with board and lodging in a private family in central part of the city. Terms reasonable. Apply at this office, or to P. O. Box 407.

jan2