CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY, 1895

First Quar 2nd day, 8h 3.6m, p. m.
Full Moon, 9th day, 1h 10.5m p. m.
Last Quar 16th day, 8h 56 3m. a. m.
New Moon, 24th day, 0h. 3.12m. a. m.

	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water
		h m	h m	morn
1	Friday	7 29	4 59	2 43
2	Saturday	28	5 0	3 37
3	Sunday	26	2	4 50
4	Monday	25	3	6 22
5	Tuesday	24	5	7 46
6	Wednesday	23	6	8 52
7	Thursday	21	8	9 53
8	Friday	20	9	10 35
9	Saturday	18	10	11 15
10	Sunday	17	12	11 58
11	Monday	16	14	atr'n49
2	Tuesday	14	15	1 12
13	Wednesday	12	17	1 52
14	Thursday	11	19	2 38
15	Friday	9	20	3 39
16	Saturday	7	22	4 52
17	Sunday	6	23	6 16
18	Monday	4	24	7 30
19	Tuesday	2	26	8 28
20	Wednesday	1	27	9 13
21	Thursday	6 59	29	9 53
22	Friday	57	30	10 26
23	Saturday	56	32	10 56
24	Sunday	54	33	11 26
25	Monday	52	34	11 55
26	Tuesday	50	36	morn
27	Wednesday	48	38	0 24
28	Thursday	6 46	5 39	0 56

THE DAILY EXAMINER

THE LEADING DAILY NEWSPAPER OF P. E. ISLAND.

Issued every afternoon, from the office of the EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY, in the London House Building, Queen Street.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
(IN ADVANCE)

ONE YEAR.....$4.00
SIX MONTHS.....2.00
THREE MONTHS.....1.00
ONE MONTH.....0.35

Sent post paid to any part of Canada or the United States

ADVERTISING RATES

For small advertisements which are ordered for only one or two weeks the charge is cents per inch for the first insertion, and 0 cents for each continuation. Rate cards are furnished on application at the office. Special contract prices at a reduced rate are quoted for advertisements four inches in size or larger, which are to run for three months or longer.

No special notices inserted unless paid for at the rate of 10 cents per line, and under no circumstances will such paid notices appear in the local column.

Special discounts made on all advertisements connected with Church Fairs, Bazaars, Picnics, etc. No notices will be inserted with he sams unless the regular rate of 10 cents per inels paid.

That THE EXAMINER is considered by our Merchants and Manufacturers to be the leading newspaper in P. E. Island, and consequently the most valuable advertising medium through which to make their announcements public, is abundantly proved by the fact that in order to accommodate our advertisers we have been compelled to enlarge the paper to its present size.

THE DAILY EXAMINER is for sale by the following agents :—

R. H. Mason, Post Office, Charlotte town.
J. McIntyre, Mal peque Road, "
C. Paul, Lower Spring Park Road, "
W. M. Coffin, Grafton Street, "
S. Grey, cor. Water and Prince St. "
D. Chappell, Prince Street, "
Bazaar Store, Queen Street "
Geo. Carter & Co., Queen Street. "
S. Gray, News Stall, P. E. I. Railway and on the trains.
R J Wood, upper Euston St.
R K Brace, Cor, Euston and Hillsboro St.
C C Henry, Gt. George St.
Evans & Son, Cor. of Prince and Richmond Streets.
M. & T. J. Walsh, Eclectic Bookstore, Summerside.
D. Sutherland, Souris.
Hon. D. Gordon, Georgetown.
D. A. Egan, Mt. Stewart.
G. M. Clarke, Alberton.
A. J. McNeil Stanley Bridge.

The Weekly Examiner

is issued every Friday morning from the publishers' office. It is made up of matter which has appeared in the Daily editions, and is a first-class weekly newspaper—interesting and full of the latest news.

The subscription for THE WEEKLY EXAMINER, post paid to any part of Canada or the United States, is one dollar per year.

Advertising rates on the same scale as given bove for THE DAILY EXAMINER.

WE CAN DO IT!

Englishmen, Irishmen or Scotchmen, it matters not what your station in life may be, or what creed, class or nationality you belong to, we can suit you. We would or will not ask you any of the above questions, but we do ask have you given us a trial. If not it will be to your interest to do so. Our prices are the lowest and the style, fit and finish is all that could be desired. Yours for good fits and low prices.

Repairing and Pressing attended to.

S. A. McDONALD,
THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
feb14

PARSONS PILLS

Make New, Rich Blood!

These pills were a wonder at discovery. No other in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. ONE PILL A DOSE. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps five boxes $1.00. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

TINWARE

—FOR—

Creameries and Cheese Factories.

The very best work guaranteed on all jobs for Creameries and Cheese Factories. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THIS KIND OF WORK.

M. STEVENSON,
MANUFACTURER OF
Tinware, Stove Pipe, &c.,
55 QUEEN STREET.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

All orders promptly attended to.
ap9—tf

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS : Four Dollars a Year — "This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides. — Single Copies Two Cents

NEW SERIES CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1895. VOL 34.—NO. 196

List of Ratepayers for the City of Charlottetown,

n default for Assessment due on Real Property for the year ending 31st December, 1894, containing names of all such defaulters, and the amount due from them respectively, with a statement of the Number of the Town Lot, Water Lot and Common Lot upon which or any part thereof such assessment is in default.

Name of Ratepayer in Default.	Statement or Description of Property upon which such Assessment is made.	Amount of Assessment due & unpaid.
Angus, Robert	House & land on Town Lot No 38, 1st hun	$ 39 37
Ball, John	House & land on Town Lot No 21, 1st hun	21 37
do do	House & land on Town Lot No 27, 1st hun	9 00
Birch, John D	House & land on Town Lot No 72, 3rd hun	3 37
Benoit, Clement	House & land on Town Lot No 8, 1st hun	10 62
Binns, John	Vacant land on Town Lot No 58, 3rd hun	3 61
Brace, Richard K.	House & land on Town Lot No 80, 3rd hun	29 25
do do	House & land on Common Lot No 25	6 19
do do	House & Land on Town Lot No 7, 2nd hun	10 12
Connolly, Est Owen	House & land on Town Lot No 44, 1st hun	18 00
Coyle, Stephen	House & land on Town Lot No 3, 2nd hun	15 75
Carmichael, Est Jas	House & land on Town Lot No 73, 3rd hun	10 12
Cameron, Edmund	House & land on Town Lot No 32, 4th hun	27 00
do do	Vacant land Town Lots Nos 72&73, 2d hun	6 50
Duggan, William	House & land on Town Lot No 71, 1st hun	2 25
Eckstadt, John G	House & land on Town Lot No 11, 1st hun	25 94
do do	House & land on Common Lot No 21	2 25
Fraser, Hugh	House & land on Town Lot No 90, 2d hun	7 87
Fraser, William J	House & land on Town Lot No 37, 3rd hun	11 25
McEachern, Est Cath	Vacant land on Town Lot No 100, 1st hun	3 37
Hann, Patrick	Two houses & land, Common Lot No 23	7 87
Hughes, Peter	House & land on Common Lot No 22	6 75
Harrington, John M	House & land on Common Lot No 22	6 75
Horne, Henry	Houses & land on Common Lot No 22	6 07
Harvie, Henry A.	House & land on Common Lot No 25	5 62
do do	Vacant land on Common Lot No 27	1 13
Joy, John	House & land on Town Lot No 29, 1st hun	5 62
Lord, Trus Est	Wharf property and buildings	45 00
Larter, John	House & land on Common Lot No 23	6 75
do do	House & land on Common Lot No 23	7 87
Masonic Hall Company	Hall & building & land on Town Lots Nos 27 & 28, 3rd hun	191 25
Monaghan, Patrick	House & land on Common Lot No 23	6 50
McMahon, Philip J	House & land on Common Lot No 26	4 50
Meikle, Mary Thersa,	House & land on Town Lot No 93, 4th hun	3 06
Mugford, William G	House & land on Common Lot No 22	5 06
Norton, E H	Vacant land on Town Lot No 27, 5th hun	15 75
O'Reilly, Mrs James J	House & land on Common Lot No 20	7 31
Purdie, Jane	House & land Town Lots Nos 97&98, 1st hun	33 75
McQuaid, John	House & land on Common Lot No 23	4 50
Steele, Margaret	House & land on Town Lot No 20, 3rd hun	11 25
Stewart, Allen	Vacant land on Town Lot No 55, 3rd hun	2 81
Smith, Henry B	House & land on Town Lot No 18, 5th hun	3 25
do do	House & land on Town Lot No 17, 5th hun	3 12
Sherry, James	Vacant land on Common Lots Nos 33, 34, 35	1 41
Trainor, Patrick	House & land on Town Lot No 83, 2nd hun	3 25
Trainor, Patrick	House & land on Town Lot No 62, 1st hun	5 75
Warren, Christopher B	House & land Town Lots Nos 64&65, 5th hun	25 87
Wilson, Mark	House & land on Common Lot No 22	9 00
Wright, Joseph	House & land on Town Lot No 73, 5th hun	2 87

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Statute 51 Victoria, Cap. 12, Section 91, after 30 days' publication of the above list, being a list of the Ratepayers of the City of Charlottetown who have failed to pay within the time prescribed the Assessment severally levied upon their Real Property in said City, I will make an application to His Honor the Stipendiary Magistrate of said City for Judgment against each and all of the lands above described for the respective amounts so leviedagainst them, and then unpaid, and that upon such judgment being duly entered will further apply for a warrant for the sale of such lands.

Dated this 28th day of January, A. D. 1895.

ROBERT VANIDERSTINE, City Collector.

January 28, 1895—1m

Priestley's Dress Materials

Every lady should be interested in the fact that the *Priestley's* Dress Materials are to be had from the better class of dealers throughout Canada. For beauty, texture and enduring quality, they are unequalled. Manufactured as they are in pure wool, and in silk and wool interwoven, these goods have a soft richness which is a perfect delight to a lady of taste.

Priestley's goods are mostly in black, and in black and white.

A gown in Priestley's fabrics retains its style and beauty as long as there is anything of it left, hence they are the most economical for all classes.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

3

See that the goods you buy are stamped "every five yards with "Priestley's name." No others are of their manufacture.

Shoe Findings and Sole Leather.

We keep on hand a full stock of Shoe Findings, comprising English Hammers, Rasps, Eyelet and Hook Sets, Boot and Gaiter Web, Elastic Web, Shoe Thread, Wax, Hairs, Sand Paper, Machine Silk and Linen, Heel Ball, Steel Shanks, Knife Sharpeners, Awls of all kinds and Hafts, cut with measure Tapes, Rosin Sticks, Eyelets and Hooks, Peg Cuts, Nails of all kinds, including English Iron, Brass and Steel Wire, Pegs (all sizes), a fine selection of all kinds of Lasts, Leather and Rubber Cement. etc.

ALSO—A large supply of Upper Leather in French Calf, English Calf, French and other Kip, Kid, Goat and other lines of Leather.

In Sole Leather we have an excellent quality, all selling at the lowest prices.

J. H. BELL,
Charlottetown, Jan. 26, 1895—dy — The Reliable Boot and Shoe Dealer.

Advertisers!

The home circulation is the most valuable for advertisers. THE EXAMINER reaches the homes of our citizens every evening. That accounts for our large advertising patronage.

THE EXAMINER PUB. COMPANY.

BEWARE!

Of Cheap Sounding Advertisements, and

BUY YOUR COAL

at the OLD RELIABLE, where you can get what you want at the right price, as my many hundreds of customers, who have constantly been supplied by me for the last FOURTEEN YEARS, will bear testimony.

I am not confined to the production of ONE SYNDICATE. but draw my supplies from SIX DIFFERENT COMPANIES.

When I advertise **SYDNEY COAL** I can produce the proof thrt it is GENUINE.

I do not require to employ RUNNERS to sell my Coal, bu give my customers the benefit.

R. McMILLAN.
Charlottetown, February 12, 1895.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

How It Is Done!

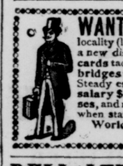
How I account for my business being successful last year is that I did my best to satisfy my customers, both in PRICES and WORKMANSHIP. Believing, as I do, that I can do work CHEAPER and give as SATISFACTORY A JOB as any firm in the city, naturally I am looking for an increase in business, and will try and give the public good, honest work, lowest prices and entire satisfaction. If I have not done work for you before, give me a trial order for BLANK BOOKS, JOB PRINTING, etc.

J. D. TAYLOR,
QUEEN STREET.
jan15

Restores Nervous Energy, Mental Activity, and Muscular Vigor. Re-Vitalizes the Blood, Invigorates the Stomach, and Aids Digestion.

HAWKER'S
Nerve and Stomach
TONIC.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE.—SIX BOTTLES, $2.50. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE HAWKER MEDICINE COMPANY, LIMITED, ST. JOHN, N. B.



WANTED HELP! MEN or WOMEN in every locality (local or traveling) to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked upon trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary $65.00 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars, write World Medical Electric Co., London, Ont., Can.

DELICATE FEMALES

Who are suffering from

General Debility, Anemia

And all diseases of their sex.

Will derive great benefit from

PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

It improves the DIGESTION, purifies the BLOOD, and repairs the waste that is constantly going on, and completely removes that

Weary, Languid and Worn Out Feeling

that women complain of, particularly at this season of the year.

All Druggists keep it. Price 50 cts. per bottle. d&w tf—jan7

PHOTOGRAPHIC

CLOUD HILL'S PHOTOGRAPHS are giving general satisfaction, and will compare favorably with any Photograph taken on the Island.

Prices to suit the times.

Old and Faded Pictures copied and enlarged.

QUEEN STREET, opposite W. B. Robertson's Store.

feb7—tu thu sat & wky

MANY WITNESSES

A Host of Liberals Favor Protection.

THE POLICY FOR CANADA

This is What Leading Liberals Have Themselves Acknowledged—Hon Edward Blake Says Home Industry Should be Encouraged—Mr. Laurier, Mr John Charlton and Others Quoted.

The declarations of the Liberal Party are:—

1st—That protection is a fraud and robbery.

2nd—That they will absolutely destroy the protective system and remove every vestage of it from the soil of Canada, should they get into power.

Shall we call some witnesses to contradict these statement? Perhaps we had better. And for fear that the veracity or impartiality of the witnesses might be questioned by the leaders of the Liberal party we think it better to give some of the Liberals themselves as evidence on the question of protection.

Let us begin with Mr. Laurier himself. On the 9th of November 1871, Mr. Laurier, speaking on the trade question, declares "It is humiliating to have to admit that after the existence of three hundred years, this country is not able to supply its own wants. Although Nature bas been marvellously prodigal in her gifts and has done so much to make this a manufacturing country, we are yet dependent on foreign countries. It is our duty to foster our national industries." Of course Mr. Laurier says now that he said this in the innocence of youth when he did not consider the question, But he had thoroughly considered the question, and was a leading member of his party in 1876 and at that time Mr. Laurier spoke as follows:—"It is asserted by many, and assumed by others, that free trade is a Liberal principle, and protection a Conservative principle. If I were in Great Britain, I would be a free trader, but I am a Canadian born and a resident here, and I think that we require protection. We have within ourselves the ability to create an industry. It is to be shown that we cannot maintain it, unless by legislation either in the way of premium or prohibitory tariff, then I should be ready to take that into consideration." This is witness No. 1, and he does not say anything about protection being a "fraud" or a "robbery." Indeed, he goes for more than protection; he wants prohibition. Under prohibition, combines will be formed. The Conservative party do not believe in prohibition; they believe in a fair measure of protection, such as will sustain the home market for the home producer, but such too as will allow foreign competition to come in to prevent prices being raised.

WITNESS No. 2.

Now let us take witness No. 2. This time it is the Hon. Edward Blake, who on Nov. 14th, 1875, in Toronto, Ont., declared as follows: "We should, as far as we legitimately can, distribute the taxes so as to give a benefit to our home industry. If not absolutely essential to the greatness of a people, variety of industry is certainly a great help to its growth." This is, of course, the Conservative doctrine pretty fully. As we understand it, however, the Conservative party believe that variety of industry is absolutely essential to the greatness of a country. With the other remarks of Mr. Blake, the Conservative party have all along agreed. They believe that if a tariff is to be placed to raise a revenue, that we ought to place that tariff so as to assist our home industries, and this is just what they have been doing.

WITNESS No. 3.

Witness No. 3 shall be another gentleman prominent in Liberal ranks, who now goes about the country tearing his hair and weeping for the destruction of protection. That gentleman is Mr. John Charlton—the same gentleman that the fyles at Washington describe as "John Charlton, of Michigan." Mr. Charlton, in 1876 (see Hansard's Budget debate), declared as follows:

"I believe the agricultural interests would be benefited by protection. I would make a market by bringing the manufacturer to the door of the farmer. The home market was of greatest value."

Here is a statement of fact and of principles both. What new light has Mr. Charlton got? Why should he now weep for the destruction of a policy that he once thought was the best possible policy for Canada to pursue? The reason is not far to seek—Mr. Charlton and his party have been kept out of power by the Conservative policy of protection.

WITNESS No. 4.

Witness No. 4 is a gentleman who is looked upon by Liberals as a thoroughly honest and upright man, and therefore his evidence is of very great value. In 1877 a committee of the House of Commons collected evidence upon the trade question so far as it affected farmers and their interests. One of the parties who gave information was Mr. Joly, then leader of the Liberal party in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Joly's evidence was given in these words:

"The admission of grain free of duty is against the interests of the farmers of Canada. I am decidedly in favor of protection of the home markets of this country."

This is the policy upon which the Conservative party went into power on in 1878. It has been their policy ever since. The policy of the Grit party was the very opposite; they allowed the products of other countries to come in free and compete with the Canadian farmer without getting any privilege in foreign markets in return. They wish to do the same thing again.

WITNESS No. 5.

Witness No. 5 is Mr. Blain, M.P. for West York in 1876 (See Hansard), and this is what he said:

"I feel that I should like the Finance Minister (Sir Richard Cartwright) to come down with a tariff policy that would enable us to protect our home industries and that would enable us to bring our producers and consumers together."

Exactly so! This is what the Conservative party did, and what it proposes to continue to do.

WITNESS NO. 6.

Witness No. 6 is Mr. Workman, M. P. for Montreal, and his evidence, like that of Mr. Blain, is contained in a speech given in Parliament in 1876. (See Hansard, page 74.)

"We feel the unjustness of admitting provisions into our country from the United States free, while a duty of 20 per cent. is placed on flour and grain sent to the United States. I am sure that the Government of the day will not ignore, and I do not think they can ignore, the cry for protection that has gone forth through this country, commencing at Quebec and coming to Montreal, Toronto, London, Hamilton and all through Canada. Every candidate who will dare to announce himself as opposed to protection will be elected to stay at home."

And Mr. Workman was not very far from right. Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. David Mills and such gentlemen were opposed to protection and so announced themselves. The result was that they were swept out of power and only a ragged remnant of their supporters came back.

WITNESS No. 7.

Witness No. 7 is the Hon. James Young, a man of sufficient ability to have been selected by Sir Oliver Mowat as his Provincial Treasurer. Here is what Mr. Young stated in Parliament. (Hansard, 1876.)

"It we are to have the tariff altered, and if my honorable friend can frame the measure that some relief can be given to the manufacturers from the unfair competition of the United States, the Finance Minister would earn the approval of the House and of the country."

But Sir Richard failed to do it and lost the confidence of the House and of the country. The Conservative party did it and have ever since retained the confidence of the House and of the country.

WITNESS No. 8.

Witness No. 8 is Mr. William Patterson, M.P., biscuit manufacturer, member of the biscuit combine, M.P. for South Brant and general anti-protection orator of the Grit party. Mr. Patterson has testified many times, and he has been known to admit in recent years, that the worst thing he has to fight against in denouncing a defensive tariff, is the strong argument he advanced in favor of a defensive tariff a few years ago. Anyone who cares to look up Mr. Patterson's evidence will find as follows: (See Hansard, page 646, March 14, 1876.)

"He held that the Administration should protect our agricultural interests. Such a duty would not bear in any way upon the consumers and would be of great advantage to the interests concerned. The small duty upon grain would benefit the farmers of this country. It is well known that we pay a bonus to the inhabitants of other countries to come into Canada and settle in our midst. I believe by a defensive tariff that you would not have to pay to bring those men here. Adopt it and you will find that the steam whistles of our factories will be the call for them to come. The other year, the Finance Minister, in revising our tariff gave some encouragement to one industry which it never had before. The result was that one thousand men, who were engaged in that industry in Germany were literally transported, by the change in the tariff, to Canada and set to work here. The cost of the article was not increased one iota and Canada got all the benefit."

Here Mr. Patterson has let the cat out of the bag. He declares himself in favor of agricultural protection; declares that protection does not increase the rates to the consumer, and proves by a case in point that a defensive tariff brings people into the country and keeps them here instead of driving them out. Mr. Patterson, no wonder you find it difficult to answer your arguments of a few years ago.

WITNESS No. 9.

Witness No. 9 is the Hon. Mr. Jones, familiarly known as "haul down the flag Jones," a gentleman who was Minister of Militia in Mr. Mackenzie's Government. Now, Mr. Jones is a practical man. He was interested in sugar refining and he therefore felt pretty keenly the nonsensical nature of the policy of the Mackenzie Government upon that question. Here is Mr. Jones' evidence. (Hansard 1876.)

"There must be a readjustment of the duties on sugar so as to encourage our refineries. At present they are closed and some thousands of people are thrown out of employment. The duties on raw material are too high and on the refined article too low."

Mr. Jones stated the facts truthfully. The duty on raw sugar was 50 per cent. and the duty on refined sugar was only 40 per cent. The result of that our refineries were closed, thousands of men thrown out of employment, and almost every pound of sugar we consumed was brought from abroad at a high price. The Conservative party have reserved that. They have free raw sugar and they have placed a small duty against the importation of refined sugar. The result has been that our refineries are in full blast, thousands of people are profitably employed, sugar is cheaper than ever it was before here and cheaper than it is in the United States too. Mr. Jones should now be supporting the Conservative party.

WITNESS NO. 10.

Witness No. 10 is a gentleman named Mr. Devlin, who represented Montreal in parliament during Mr. Mackenzie's term of office. Mr. Devlin is on record in Hansard as follows:— (See Debates 1876).

"I feel it my duty to say that I am in complete harmony with a policy of protection for our manufacturing industries. I am perfectly willing to assist in the passage of any law that will reverse the policy of the present Government though it gives me great regret. When the United States people close their market we should retaliate by closing our markets against them."

It is not necessary to say that Mr. Devlin was, like all the rest we have quoted, a very strong Liberal.

Just here our readers will notice, that very strong pressure was brought, from his own supporters, upon Sir Richard Cartwright in 1876—and the quotations we have given are only a few of the many that might be given—to reverse his policy and adopt protection. He refused, and the men who had been pushing for protection, instead of deserting their party, whipped into the support of their party and deserted their principles. And so we find Mr. Patterson, Mr. Young, Mr. Jones, Mr. Laurier, Mr. Charlton and Mr. Joly, who shouted so loudly for protection, now shouting still more loudly for the destruction of a protective policy. Like Hosea Bigelow they may well declare "As for principals, I ain't got nuthin of the sort. I ain't a Whig, I ain't a Tory, I am just a candidate in short."

RECIPROCITY WITH THE U. S.

What Is the Use of Talking of It?—It Takes Two to Make a Bargain.

The second resolution on the platform laid down by the Grit party, as the one upon which they will go to the country, is one in favor of reciprocity with the United States. It appears to us that the Liberal party must regard the electors of this country as having bad memories and worse judgment. What is the use talking reciprocity with the people of the United States in trade matters? It takes two to make a bargain, and the people of the United States have time and again told us that they will not make a fair bargain with Canada. We do not intend to discuss the subject at length; it would be a waste of space. Let us, however, give the following brief and pointed history of reciprocity negotiations:

1865—As the old reciprocity treaty was about to expire, Sir John Macdonald and Hon. George Brown when in England urged the Imperial Government to try and secure its renewal by the British Minister at Washington. This was done, but the United States declined.

1866—Messrs. Galt, Howland, Smith and Henry were ambassadors from the British Provinces to Washington to effect a renewal of the treaty. But the United States abrogated it.

1867—An offer was then made through the British Minister at the time of Earl Russell's Government, by request of Canada. The United States refused.

1868—In framing its first tariff, United Canada at Confederation put a standing offer of reciprocity in its customs laws. It met with no response from the United States.

1869—Canada sent its Finance Minister, Hon. John Rose, to Washington with offers which the Liberal leaders of those days said were too favorable. But Uncle Sam as usual turned a deaf ear.

1871—Sir John Macdonald, at the Washington treaty, offered reciprocity with Canada as one basis of settlement. The United States representatives rejected the proposition with scorn.

1873—The national boards of trade of Canada and the States memorialized their respective Governments in favor of reciprocity. Canada reiterated her former willingness to negotiate, but the United States authorities deigned no reply.

1874—Hon. George Brown, on behalf of the Mackenzie Government, went to Washington and a treaty was drawn up. But the United States Senate threw it out.

1879—In enacting protection, Canada placed a standing offer of reciprocity on its statute books. It never met with the slightest response.

1888—Sir Charles Tupper, at the Fisheries Convention at Washington, offered reciprocity as a basis of settlement. The United States refused to consider it.

1891—Our Ministers visited Washington and offered reciprocity minus tariff discrimination against Great Britain, but the United States Government declined.

1894—In the recent tariff revision offers of reciprocity were re-enacted, but without effect.

In view of this record, it is simply nonsense to talk about more reciprocity negotiations. The Dominion Government are pursuing the proper course;—They are endeavoring to open up our trade with other countries, and particularly to increase trade with Great Britain, and they are establishing lines of communication with those of other markets of the world. Let them continue to do so and at the same time to retain the home market for the Canadian farmer, and they will be doing a thousand times better service for our people, than making futile and humiliating efforts to make a bargain with people who refuse to make a bargain with us.

THE STRONG POINT about the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla is that they are permanent. They start from the solid foundation—Pure Blood.

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Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by S. W. Dodd. Jan 28, m & thu.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

afflictions caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them." J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick.

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See that no imitation is palmed off on you.

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