

Liberal-Conservative COMMITTEE ROOMS.

MARKET HOUSE.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 4, 1891.

The Government's Trade Policy.

IN view of the importance of the reasons which have induced the Government to appeal to the country at the present time, THE EXAMINER is privileged to publish a copy of the despatch from His Excellency the Governor-General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, showing the nature of the Government's proposal to the United States, and indicating the earnest desire of the Administration for the development of trade between the United States and Canada. The despatch is as follows:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa, 13th December, 1890.

MY LORD: I have the honor to send to your Lordship to-day a telegraphic despatch in cipher, of which the following is the substance: With reference to my telegram of the 10th inst., the Government is desirous to propose a joint commission to deal without limitation, and to prepare a treaty representing the following subjects: (1) Renewal of the modifications required by the altered circumstances of both countries, and with the extension deemed by the Commission to be in the interests of Canada and the United States; (2) reconsideration of the Treaty of 1855 with respect to the Atlantic fisheries, with the aim of securing the free admission into United States markets of Canadian fishery produce in return for facilities to be granted to United States fishermen to buy bait and supplies and to transfer cargoes in Canada, all such privileges to be mutual; (3) protection of mackerel and other fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean and inland waters; also (4) relaxation of seaboard coasting laws of the two countries; (5) relaxation of the coasting laws of the two countries on the inland waters dividing Canada from the United States; (6) mutual salvage and saving of wrecked vessels; (7) Arrangements for settling boundary between Canada and Alaska. The treaty would of course, be ad referendum.

This important despatch exhibits clearly and accurately the scope of the policy of the Government in respect to trade relations with the United States. The policy, here outlined, is consistent with the repeated endeavors of the Government to improve the trade relations of the two countries on a basis mutually beneficial, and consistent also with the continued development of Canada as a British nationality. It is widely different from the "fad" known as Unrestricted Reciprocity, under which it is proposed to have absolutely free trade between the States and Canada, and at the same time surround the both countries with the McKinley tariff. Referring to Unrestricted Reciprocity, in the course of his speech at Toronto, Sir John Macdonald is reported to have said:—

"That is not your policy, gentlemen—that is not the policy of the Government. (Applause.) The Grits are so afraid now, that Sir Richard is going up and down the country saying we are going to steal their thunder; but thunder from such a quarter would not be worth stealing, and we will have none of it. The policy we introduced in 1878 we are going to stand by. (Cheers.) Look how it has built up the country. Look at Toronto, Montreal and the towns throughout the country. While we are going to stand by our national policy, it is the fact that every measure of reciprocal trade we have got from our neighbors has been got by the Conservatives. The treaty of 1854 was got by a Conservative Government. The Treaty of Washington, in 1870, was negotiated by himself as Canadian commissioner, and when the treaty of 1888 was made, Sir Charles Tupper, who had long been a colleague, was specially appointed a commissioner. So that every treaty extending trade with our neighbors had, been got by Conservatives, and by governments of which he was a member. He believed there was room for extending our trade on a fair basis, that there were things in which we could enlarge its bounds without in any way infringing on the national policy."

These words of Sir John indicate the course which the Government intend to pursue.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

THE death of the late Hon. H. L. Macdonald, caused by the above dread disease, and not through congestion of the lungs, as reported in the press, reminds us that this ailment is too often neglected in its earlier stages. Doctors say that it is most difficult to tell when this disease begins its insidious attacks; but if the symptoms, which surely betoken it, were firmly impressed on everyone's mind, fewer cases of mis-treatment would occur. Some of the surest indications of Bright's disease are headache, failing eyesight, and voracious appetite at intervals.

When these symptoms are exhibited, the medical man in attendance should at once make an examination from albumen, not resting satisfied until the test of heat has been applied. Even if no albumen is apparent, if the specific gravity is lower than 1025, precautions should be taken to see if the disease has not begun.

More fatal than any fever, more wasting than even consumption, Bright's disease of the kidneys should be most carefully guarded against. Many of our best men have fallen victims to it, and if the medical profession can discover any remedy to stay its ravages, they will earn the everlasting gratitude of mankind.

Great Rush in the Clothing Department at Prowse Bros. There is only a few of these wonderful \$10 overcoats for \$5 that must be cleared out to make room for spring stock.

A Point Gained.

READERS OF THE EXAMINER are aware that the negotiations regarding the illegal seizures of Canadian sealers entered, a few a few weeks ago, upon a new phase. The owners of the Sayward appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States against the decree confiscating their vessel. But so many cases are pending before that court that quite three years would elapse before its turn for hearing would come. Sir John Thompson, on behalf of the Canadian Government, ever watchful over Canadian interests, took a bold and startling step. As the Attorney-General of Canada, he intervened in the suit with a "suggestion" that the judge at Alaska had no power to seize a vessel for fishing fifty-nine miles from land and in the open sea, and he asked for a "prohibition" to issue, staying all further proceedings. He did more; he caused it to be made known that he appealed with the consent of the Imperial Government. This move startled the Yankees. Over and over again their highest courts have decided that they have no jurisdiction outside the three-mile limit. The appeal was made to their Supreme Court to re-affirm one of its own decisions. They did not like to throw doubt upon the impartiality of their own judges; they did not care this time to abuse England, and so the vials of their wrath were outpoured upon Canada. We have no very great fault to find with them for doing this. Experience teaches us that litigants sometimes quarrel, and even call one another names. It seems that among nations America does the same; and so Senators and Congressmen, and above all, the daily press, raged furiously against Canada. This was pleasing to the Grits. Their leading papers reproduced the Yankee impudence and the American impertinence which appeared in the journals most hostile to us, simply because Canada was abused and vilified. But the suggestion was, really, an expression of confidence, not only in the strength of the Canadian case, but also in the soundness of American law and the justice of American Judges. The event of the first move made in accordance with his suggestion goes to prove that the confidence of Sir John Thompson was not misplaced. Canada has gained the point for which she contended.

Disloyalty of the Grit Press.

THE Patriot is a Grit organ, and when the press of the United States began to abuse Canada as a consequence of the capital stroke of Sir John Thompson in respect to the Sayward case, of course it fell into line, and by instinct, as well as by the necessity of its existence, it lifted its voice to join in the Yankee denunciations of Canada. Partly to save trouble and partly because of invective found ready at hand, the columns of the New York Herald were laid under contribution, to furnish the readers of the Patriot with coarse abuse of their country. And so, in its issue of the 30th ult. there appears an article from the Herald, many days old, written before the Americans had fully recovered from their astonishment at Sir John Thompson's move. It is headed "Canadian Meddling." This is what the Patriot printed without one word of disapprobation:

"If the Canadian Dominion were an independent government as Mexico, the United States would long ago have brought Canada to see that her doings must come to an end if she wished to be considered a respectable member of the family of nations. As it is, Canada goes on like a spoiled cub of a school-boy, relying on the protection of the big brother across the sea and the prevailing wish in the United States to get along in peace and harmony with the people of the United Kingdom. The greed and selfishness of Canada—the practices rather more sharp than honest—were at the bottom of the rupture in 1856 of the Marcy-Elgin reciprocity treaty of 1854. It prevented such an arrangement of the Canadian fishery dispute by Blaine and Chamberlain as our Senate would tolerate, and compelled Lord Salisbury to retreat from the cordial commitments he had given to our Minister at London in favor of Bayard's new mare claudum plan for the fur seals in Behring Sea."

Of one fact the Patriot has refrained from informing its readers. It is this: after a few days' discussion of the situation, senators, congressmen and the more respectable portion of the press began to see that the step for which the Attorney-General of Canada is responsible, was, under the circumstances, the best and most satisfactory way of dealing with the matter. The New York Herald retreated from its position, abandoned its abuse of Canada, and wrote in a far different strain. But no notice of this has been taken by our contemporary, its columns are open to the Herald's abuse of our common country, but not to one word of the same paper's approval of our course of action. We supply the omission. Below we give an extract from the Herald of the 28th January, which will speak for itself:

"President Harrison, Secretary Blaine, Congressmen of both parties and newspapers everywhere applaud international arbitration. They are working to secure it for all over America—North, South, and Central America. But when there is an opportunity to have arbitration of England's demands in the Behring Sea affair, and arbitration by our own Supreme Court, the Harrison administration and its echoes in Congress protest and resist with passionate invective. What sort of arbitrators can those Washington wisacres invent which can be better than the justices of that Court? What sovereigns, or ministers, or diplomatists, or jurists, or business men, would be superior in any sense to our Supreme Court justices? Would the Pope of Rome be preferable? Where, outside of the judicial tribunals of England and of other nations, could men as competent and impartial be found, and as capable of considering and applying to the facts involved in the Behring Sea dispute, the entirety of the law of nations?"

There is a body of precedent decisions by that Court on intricate questions of international law to which foreign courts, foreign jurists, foreign chanceries and all modern writers on public law have for years turned with admiration and deference, increasing more and more as time goes on. We are confident that it will not be easy for any one now to measure the benefit that will come to all nations, and especially to the two English speaking nations, if it can be that the highest tribunal of one or the other shall be often used to settle international differences so really simple, in their essential questions of law and fact, as is the Behring Sea dispute. And yet Mr. Blaine is endeavoring to stop the way."

Notes and Comments.

—There are points in the letter of Hon. Senator Howlan, published by THE EXAMINER, which every elector will do well to note and consider.

—We accept the Guardian's explanation; and have only to remark that the editor of a religious, moral and independent newspaper should be as careful as possible not to permit the publication of injurious falsehoods.

—It's a suspicious circumstance—isn't it?—that leading members of the Opposition Party, and the Editor of the Globe, are hobnobbing with United States politicians in Washington, Boston and New York.

Repairs to Public Works.

Last week, Mr. Brown, C. E., visited the Breakwater at the west side of St. Peter's Bay with the view of having it repaired. The breakwater was damaged by the gale of November last, a portion of the inner side of the work having been carried away. As this structure is of great importance to the shipping and fishing interests of that section of the country, we hope to see repairs on it begun at an early date. Mr. Brown, also, visited Campbell's Cove Breakwater. This work was also damaged by the great storm of last fall. Some of the ballast has been washed out and the greater portion of the covering washed ashore. It is thought that it will take at least a thousand dollars to repair the damage. Whatever it may cost, we understand it is the intention to repair it as soon as possible.

The Presbytery.

The Presbytery of P. E. Island met yesterday, in the hall of St. James Church. The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and sustained. Rev. W. H. Spencer was chosen moderator for the ensuing six months. Several committees appointed at the last meeting, reported concerning the work done by them.

Mr. Coffin reported that on the 24th of November, he had moderated in a call in the congregation of Tignish, Montrose and Elmsdale, that it was hearty and unanimous; and signed by 161 communicants and 108 adherents. Mr. Coffin's report was received and approved, after which the Presbytery, having considered the call, agreed to sustain the same as a regular gospel call, and that it be transmitted to Mr. Murray for his acceptance, and that in the event of his acceptance, the Presbytery meet on Wednesday the 4th of March in the church at Montrose at seven o'clock in the evening. Rev. Mr. Sutherland to preach, Mr. McMillan to address the minister and Mr. Corbett the people.

Rev. E. Galies was appointed to preach in Tignish, Montrose and Elmsdale on Sabbath the 22nd February and serve the edict.

Rev. A. B. McLeod tendered the resignation of his charge of the congregation of Mt. Stewart. It was ordered to be laid on the table at next meeting.

The Rev. Thomas Sedgwick was nominated as moderator of the next General Assembly, and the following delegates were appointed by rotation: Rev. Messrs D. Sutherland, Wm. M. Tufts, Henry Dickie, and James M. McEwen; by election, Revs. Jas. Garntie, A. McLean Sinclair, and Geo. McMillan. The elders appointed were: Hon. B. Rogers, Wm. Laird, W. T. Huggan, Charles H. S. Sterns, John McLeod, Donald Beaton, Joseph Linkletter.

The evening Sederunt was devoted to the consideration of the "Best means of carrying on the work of the church throughout the Island."

Personal.

Hon. P. Blake, who has been unwell and confined to his house for some days past, is out again to-day.

It is pleasing to learn from the Amherst Gazette that the Rev. V. E. Harris is improving in health.

Mr. A. W. Sterns, of Perkins & Sterns, left for England yesterday to purchase the firm's spring and summer stock of dry goods, carpets, etc.

Great Bargains in prints at James Paton & Co's. Best English Prints, only 10 and 12 cents per yard, at James Paton & Co's.

White white embroidery, only 6 1/2 cents per yard, at James Paton & Co's.

Just received, a lot of stamped mats, good designs, selling low at J. B. Macdonald's.

Great bargains in men's suits and coats, pants and vests at J. B. Macdonald's. More of those cheap remnants will be cleared out at great bargains at J. B. Macdonald's.

Best bargains given in boots and shoes at the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store. Silk and satin remnants will be cleared out cheap at J. B. Macdonald's.

DIED.

At West Colorado Springs, on January 19, 1891, Ethel Winifred, infant daughter of K. and Alice E. McMillan, aged 4 months and 3 weeks.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE AND PREMISES on Dundas Esplanade, lately occupied by Lieut. Governor Carvell.

—ALSO— An Office of two rooms on the corner of Queen and Water Streets, formerly occupied by Fred. W. Hyndman, Esq., as an Insurance Office. Apply to THOMAS MORRIS, feb4—31 eod On the premises.

LOST.—In this city, last evening, between Dodd & Rogers' store and Hotel Davies, a purse containing a sum of money. Finder will be rewarded on leaving same at this office. If—feb1

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

THE DISSOLUTION.

Reasons of the Government.

Looking to Freer Trade Relations.

THE following telegram was received yesterday, after THE EXAMINER was issued:— OTTAWA, Feb. 3.

In view of the important announcement of a dissolution of Parliament, the question will naturally be asked, "What are the reasons which have induced the government to appeal to the country at the present time?" It is understood that the Dominion Government have, through Her Majesty's Government, made certain proposals to the United States for negotiations looking to an extension of our commerce with that country. These proposals have been submitted to President Harrison for his consideration, and the Canadian Government is of the opinion that if the negotiations are to result in a treaty which must be ratified by the Parliament of Canada, it is expedient that the Government should be able to deal with a Parliament fresh from the people rather than with a moribund House. It is understood that Canada will send a delegation to Washington after March 4th, the date on which the life of the present Congress expires, for the purpose of discussing, informally, questions of extension and development of trade between the United States and Canada, and the settlement of all questions and differences between the two countries. This delegation will visit the United States capital, it is said, as a result of a friendly suggestion from Washington.

Sir John fired the first shot of the campaign by a great speech at Toronto a few days ago.

NOVA SCOTIA CONSERVATIVES.

Grits Depressed.

HALIFAX, Feb. 4.

The call to battle finds the Conservatives thoroughly prepared. Tupper and Macdonald have already been nominated for Pictou. Opposition is threatened; but no Grit candidates are yet suggested.

Kenny and Stairs are to be the standard bearers in Halifax. The Grits have announced their intention of not running any Opposition candidate to Sir Adams Archibald, who will be returned unopposed.

Rufus Burgess, an extensive shipbuilder, is to be candidate in Shelburne if General LaRrie does not return in time from England.

So far the Liberals have made but two nominations for the whole province of Nova Scotia. They are terribly depressed, and admit they are fighting a battle they will lose.

Enthusiasm Among Conservatives.

Especially in Toronto and Montreal

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 4.

All advices from Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal show that the Conservative Party are united and ready for the battle. Boundless enthusiasm prevails. In Toronto, at the Station, at the Post Office, wherever there is any concourse, the political situation is the topic of conversation, and Sir John's name is never mentioned without cheers.

The Government's Efforts

For Reciprocal Trade Relations

Popular Even With the Grits.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.

Sir John's move for closer trade relations with the United States, supported as it is by the Imperial Government, has won the admiration of Ontario and the Great West.

THE CABINET A UNIT.

Tupper's Despatches.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.

All of Sir John's colleagues are known to be heartily in accord with him.

Sir Charles Tupper's despatches from Lord Salisbury are looked forward to with great eagerness. The text of these despatches has been telegraphed to the Dominion Government, but until they have been presented to Mr. Blaine nothing can be known.

It is an open secret that the Imperial Government and the Dominion Cabinet are in complete accord.

Blaine's Refusal to Treat.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.

Blaine's refusal to meet Canada on equal terms is a staggering blow in the face to the Grits. Cartwright has returned home from Boston disgusted.

New Brunswick to the Front.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 4.

New Brunswick will more than hold its own, and it is conceded that two seats will be gained by the Government.

FOR SALE.—A nice Building Lot at head of Alley Street near Prince Street, situated on high ground and in good locality, near Upper Prince Street Church and School. Price low and terms easy. Apply to GEORGE AILEY. 125-2



Our Annual Sale of WHITE GOODS WILL BEGIN Monday Morning, Feb 2nd.

We have been fortunate in securing several very attractive lots of EMBROIDERIES, FLOUNCINGS, etc., especially for this occasion. In nearly every line of Goods mentioned below we show unusual values.

BEER BROS.

SWISS EMBROIDERIES, INSERTIONS and FLOUNCINGS, AMERICAN TICKINGS, LAWN EMBROIDERIES, VANDYKE EMBROIDERIES, VICTORIA AND BISHOP'S LAWN, CROSSBAR MUSLINS and PIQUES, American and Canadian SHIRTINGS, LONSDALE and NAINSOOK, COLORED EMBROIDERIES, LINEN and COTTON EDGINGS, FEATHER STITCH TRIMMINGS, FLOSSETTE MARKING COTTON, FRONTING LINEN, etc., etc. SHEETINGS, Twilled and Plain, SHEETINGS, Grey and White, SHEETINGS, English and Canadian, PILLOW CLOTHS, all widths, PILLOW COTTONS, English & Canadian, DOMESTIC SHEETINGS, TOWELS, Linen and Cotton, TOWELINGS, large variety, LINEN TABLINGS, German, " " Irish, " " Grey and White, LINEN NAPKINS & TRAY CLOTHS, LINEN TABLE SCARFS, etc., TOILET COVERS and TIDIES.



HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

Our Spring Stock Just Received.

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE.

Charlottetown, Feb 4, 1891.

Do the People Like to be Gulled?

IF NOT, HOW IS IT THEY WILL PATRONIZE WORD COMPETITIONS? Why do they buy Shoddy for Cloth? Why do they send, in answer to foreign newspaper advertisement, for a SOLID GOLD PLATED CASE WATCH, with WALTHAM style movement, when they can get the GENUINE article at a less price than is often paid for the imitation. Watches have been brought to us by the hundred from parties who have bought as above, and which no respectable Watchmaker could repair and guarantee. Glass for jewels, brass where steel ought to be, and iron for steel. They will go when carried. \$5 00 to \$25.00 is often paid for a Watch that is not literally worth more than the price of old metal. Now there is no need or excuse to keep up such a trade, for the cheapest Watches made by the large American Watch Companies—the Waltham, the Elgin, the Rockford, the Hampden, the Columbus, and even the despised Waterbury—are far away ahead of the best of these imitation articles, and can be had in these days of perfected machinery at prices far below their actual value.

E. W. TAYLOR, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Charlottetown, Feb 4, 1891.

SOLID COMFORT Is in a Cup of Hot Fluid Beef.



JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Is Palatable, Strengthening, Grateful and Satisfying, the Drink to take when tired and used up.