

Mr. Wiman's Plan of Campaign.

The immediate object of the Leader of the Party of Unrestricted Reciprocity when writing his article for the North American Review for January is frankly stated:

"In view of the far-reaching importance which attaches to the impending general parliamentary election in Canada, action on the part of the United States would seem desirable in order that moral support should be afforded to the party whose whole aim (mark the words) is that of FRIENDLINESSTO THIS COUNTRY (the United States)."

To effect this immediate object—to induce the House of Representatives and the Senate to give their "moral support" to the "Liberal Party" of Canada—the lofty-minded Leader of Unrestricted Reciprocity makes use of an ingenious argument in which his main, great object is but thinly veiled.

Mr. Wiman presents a glowing picture of Canada. There is enough in what he says to excite the cupidities of a less enterprising people than those of the United States. Canada is, he says, "far more attractive as a field of opportunity to the American people, far nearer and likely to be more contributory to their profit and greatness than is the continent of Africa, which England and Germany now carve in two for the purposes of trade."

The implied distinction between the conduct of England and Germany on the Dark Continent and that of the States as to Canada, is fine and suggestive. "The trade of the United States," contends Mr. Wiman, "should yield as good return from Manitoba as from Minnesota; in Alabama as in Michigan." "Pennsylvania should make money out of Ontario."

"New England would blossom as the rose from cheapened food supplies." And the whole Great Republic would have free access to the "vast mineral resources" of Canada; also to the fisheries, "the best in the world;" and to "the wealth of timber covering the vast areas of the northern half of the continent."

Why cannot the United States reach out its hand and freely partake of this great wealth? Why is it that "the vast commerce of the United States breaks like a huge wave, and rolls back upon itself," while "beyond it lies a region larger, richer and more susceptible of development for the good of mankind than any other region on the earth's surface?"

Mr. Wiman says that the United States is willing to make use of this great region. He declares that—"While there has been perfect readiness for a union on one side of the border, there has been bitter and almost unexplained hostility to it on the Canadian side. This material advantage that would follow Annexation have always been abundantly apparent, but these never seemed to be sufficiently valued to turn the scale against sentiment and prejudice."

The "union" referred to by Mr. Wiman is evidently political union. Everyone knows that Canada has always been favorable to reciprocity of trade on terms fair and honorable to both parties. Everyone knows that the United States, and not Canada, abrogated the Reciprocity Treaty and the Washington Treaty. Everyone knows that the United States has persistently refused to entertain the oft-repeated overtures of Canada. It is, however, true that Canada is against the political union which Mr. Wiman and the United States desire. Canada is, in brief, loyal to herself, to her British institutions, and to the British Empire.

Canada cannot, by direct means, be induced to join the Great Republic. Mr. Wiman is impressed by this fact. He says:

"It must always be borne in mind that the whole body of politics in Canada is permeated through and through with loyalty to the British throne,—for which universal sentiment there is hardly cause for surprise. It must be remembered that Great Britain has treated Canada with the utmost liberality; that the Canadians are practically a self-governing community; and that, in addition to loans of British money in amounts second only to the vast credits given the Argentine Republic, which have recently brought disaster in financial circles in London, no interference has been made, and nothing but kindness and generosity extended."

"Direct means" of accomplishing the Union desired by the States would, according to Mr. Wiman, be unavailing:

"No sensible man, with a knowledge of all the conditions that prevail, would set about to accomplish a political union by direct means, and certainly no political party, in the hope of obtaining control of the constitutional means necessary to give it effect, would avow this as their object with any expectation of success within a generation."

to be applied. What are these indirect means?

"The great Liberal Party propose to place squarely before the people the sole question whether these relations [between the United States and Canada] shall be of the most intimate character, or whether the policy hitherto pursued shall be revised."

Mr. Wiman speaks as one having authority. Evidently he knows what "the great Liberal Party" propose to do. His arrangement with the Liberal leaders is so definite that he can speak with confidence. His motive in asking for the "moral support" of Congress in aid of "the Liberal Party," in view of an impending general election, is clear. He assumes that the people of the United States desire "political union,"—"Annexation;" and "Unrestricted Reciprocity," championed by the Liberal Party of Canada, is the indirect means by which their desire is eventually to be gratified. Therefore he urges the Congress and the people of the United States to give the Liberal Party—their "moral support."

Mr. Wiman proceeds to explain the meaning of Unrestricted Reciprocity:—"Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States implies that American goods are not only to be admitted free of duty, but for the purposes of revenue, and to prevent Canada from being the back door for smugglers into the United States, the duty on foreign goods will be maintained at the present rates, which are practically equal to those that prevail in the United States, and which can readily be made to conform to them. Thus there is proposed a discrimination in favor of American manufacturers which are to be admitted free, while British goods are practically prohibited from entering into competition by the exaction of a duty. Is it possible to conceive of a movement more significant in British North America than this attempt at fiscal freedom from British control? If, as the first step towards independence, the Canadian people were asked to vote upon the proposition to procure for them political freedom, no act could be proposed which would be more significant in that direction than the one which the Liberal Party now practically ask the Canadian people to acquiesce in."

Let the people of Prince Edward Island read and ponder these words of the Leader of the Unrestricted Reciprocity movement; and let no loyal man be cajoled by the assurances of Mr. Davies and his friends that Unrestricted Reciprocity is consistent with the position of Canada as a part of the Empire of Great Britain.

The Stanley.

THE SS. Stanley made a good passage from Pictou yesterday, in the midst of the storm. She arrived in Georgetown harbor at noon, with the Deputy Minister of Marine on board. We must compliment Captain Finlayson on this feat. Such a passage in such a storm and through such ice as was encountered, is worth noting. A seafaring man, referring to this trip of the Stanley, said that "she must have been driven for all she was worth." Whether the Captain or the Deputy Minister took the risk is a moot question. It is suggested that the Deputy Minister—lately from classic Rome—may have whispered into the ear of the careful Captain the re-assuring words, "Fear not, you carry Caesar." However this may be, it is certain that if the same promptitude and energy, and celerity had been displayed at the beginning of the season, our merchants would not now be mourning their ships locked up in Summerside harbor, and their produce stopped in transit and lying in warehouses at Charlottetown and along the line of railway. It is certain too, that if such feats had been performed at the beginning of the season a greater benefit would have been conferred upon our community than even that which may be expected to result from the visit of the Deputy Minister. In any case, we heartily welcome the worthy gentleman, in the hope that his experience while here will enable him to form a true conception of the difficulties under which the merchants and people of this Province labor during the winter season, to the end that better satisfaction may be afforded in the future than in the past.

Notes and Comments.

The great risks that are involved in investments in railway property are shown in a report of foreclosure sales in the United States alone during the past fifteen years. The foreclosure sales in the neighboring Republic since 1876 included 447 roads with a mileage of 50,525, and representing capital stock and bonded debt to the amount of \$2,865,000,000.

We learn that Richard Hunt, Esq., has been appointed chief census officer for this Province. Having given satisfaction in 1881 he is to superintend the census taking of 1891. We believe that all the other chief census officials who did their work well in 1881 have been re-appointed, on the ground that their previous experience will enable them the better to instruct their respective staffs and to fulfil their duties in April next. Mr. Hunt will leave for Ottawa in a few days to receive definite instructions from the Department of Agriculture.

A London paper of January 2nd, in a short chapter on eggs, says: "Australia has begun to send us eggs, which must be at least six weeks old before they are put on the English market. Up till now, however, the quantity has been considerable. From Russia we had nearly seventy-five million eggs last year. France and Germany between them sent us over 714 millions of eggs; Belgium, over 200 millions; we have even 2 millions from Portugal; and we draw smaller quantities from Norway and Sweden, the Channel Islands, Morocco, Malta, Italy, Egypt and Turkey. It seems that altogether we go abroad for between 111 and 112 million eggs, representing in value over £3,000,000 (\$15,000,000)."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat."

SIR,—Mr. Carruthers mis-states the point at issue between us. I did not say that the consumption of liquor under the Scott Act is greater than under License; my contention was that the figures which he adduced from the Customs did not warrant his assertion that the consumption is less. I did not touch upon the convictions, nor the increase in the police force, nor the Magistrate's reports, nor the amendments to the law, nor the increase in the number of inspectors. I left Mr. C. at full liberty to deduce whatever he pleased from these premises. As I said in my letter, I wrote in no spirit of antagonism to the Scott Act—I merely challenged Mr. C's use of the Customs Returns, and his reply has neither convinced nor convicted me that I was wrong.

It is quite true that no Canadian flour or Canadian coal comes to P. E. Island in bond, and that Canadian whiskey does, but the amount is very insignificant, being only 6,622 gallons in the three years ended 1889, or an average of 2,200 gallons a year. Mr. C, who is so well posted on the drinking habits of the Island, can doubtless tell the brands which are principally used, and he ought to know, and does know, that Canadian whiskey is not a "favorite tipple" with Islanders. A reference to his own figures will show him that of the 64,948 gallons which he claims was the sum total consumed in 1889, only 2,158 gallons were of Canadian manufacture. He says that Canadian beer is imported into the Island in bond. Nonsense; it is not, and cannot be. Let him consult his returns and he will find no record of any. I ask him, then, under what head he reckons all the "shek" which is used on the Island? It is an intoxicating grade of beer proved to contain a considerable percentage of alcohol, largely consumed in Prince County, and for the sale of which convictions were recently obtained in Summerside. Thousands of gallons of this "shek" which I believe is principally manufactured in Halifax, are imported and consumed, and Mr. Carruthers has no account of it, and all the Blue Books and Statistics he could consult for the remainder of his natural life would not give him the quantity. He will probably charge me with making assumptions; but let him, after consulting the temperance workers in Summerside, contradict me.

Mr. Carruthers laughs at what he calls my "coal and flour argument," and accounts for the reduction in the importation of these articles, between 1871 and 1889, by the use of Canadian flour and coal. But how does he account for the falling off in the consumption of coffee from 10,129 lbs. in 1871, to 411 lbs. in 1889, and 25,000 more people to drink it? Will he say that "Canadian" coffee was used instead? And about the tea which fell from 489,484 lbs. in 1871, to 459,568 lbs. in 1889, and 25,000 more people to drink it—was "Canadian" tea also used? If a population which has increased by 25,000 drinks yearly 90,000 gallons less liquor, 10,000 lbs. less coffee, and 30,000 lbs. less tea, in the name of common sense what do they drink?

Mr. Carruthers charges me with assuming that the large importation in 1873 was for export to the other provinces, and bluntly contradicts me by declaring "it was no such thing." I wish Mr. Carruthers to distinctly understand that I assumed nothing, but spoke from a knowledge of the facts, and it is grossly impertinent for him, who lived I know not where in 1873, to tell me or any man who was a resident of the Island in that year, that the cause of the enormous importation was not that I stated in my letter. It is a matter of history, and if he desires confirmation of my assertion let him enquire of any Charlottetown merchant who was in business in that year. Hon. D. Davies, Hon. A. A. Macdonald, John MacEachern, F. W. Hyndman, J. F. Robinson, B. W. Higgs—any one of these gentlemen will substantiate my statement. Mr. Carruthers is silent as to this extraordinary importation being only for six months and not for the whole year. If he knows so much about the business events of P. E. Island in 1873, why did he not emphasize the awfulness of so enormous an importation in the two spring months of one year. It was a rare text I offered him and he failed to make use of it. Mr. Carruthers has got generally mixed, and if he desires to avoid being classed with those who rush in where angels fear to tread, he will leave statistics alone.

Mr. Carruthers fails also to account for the sudden drop in the importation of liquors, as shown by Customs returns, after the Island entered Confederation. In 1874 only 67,861 gallons were entered for consumption, and in 1875 only 76,675 gallons, as compared with 123,654 gallons and 112,411 gallons in 1871 and 1872 respectively, and yet the license system with all its attendant evils and vices, was in force in 1874 and 1875. There must be some reason for this extraordinary decrease of 55,000 gallons a year. I have given my reason which Mr. C. has rejected; it is now his turn to assign a cause; will he do so? One thing is certain, however, it was not the Scott Act, for that measure had not been conceived.

To show Mr. Carruthers to what an absurdity he has committed himself in crying the Customs returns as illustrative of the consuming power of the people, I subjoin a memorandum of the total imports and exports of P. E. Island of articles of every description for the years named, as shown by the Customs returns—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Imports, Exports. Data for 1872, 1873, 1889.

Nothing more surely indicates the decay of a people than its loss of purchasing and producing power. Judging then by Mr. Carruthers' method of ascertaining the consumption of liquor, P. E. Island has retrograded terribly. And while he contemplates so wretched a state of affairs I ask him to remember that, for ten years of this period during which we have been sinking deeper and deeper, the Scott Act has been in force over the whole Island, and to enquire of himself, so infallible an authority as he is upon the working of this measure, how far it is responsible for the downfall of a once prosperous Province.

WILLIAM C. DESBRISAY. Ottawa, Jan. 14, 1891.

K D. C. for the Stomach.

In Aid of the Poor.

GRAND CONCERT

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF The Oddfellows of this City, AT THE LYCEUM,

THURSDAY NEXT, JAN. 22.

PROGRAMME. PART I.

- 1. Opening Ode—"Sound the Glad Chorus" Bro. F. H. Beer and Brethren
2. Song and Chorus—"Jolly Oddfellows" Bro. W. A. Hawley and Chorus
3. Reading Rev. Bro. Carruthers
4. Character Song Bro. B. Bremner
5. Song and Chorus—"The Poor Old Tramp" Bro. H. L. Heartz and Chorus
6. Reading Bro. C. B. Macneill
7. Minstrel Song and Chorus Oddfellows
8. A Sketch (time, 20 minutes) Four ob de Breidren

PART II.

- 1. Piano Duet—"Sonnambula" Bros. Heartz and Hawley
2. Vocal Solo Rev. Bro. Lloyd
3. Address Rev. Bro. Brewer
4. Cornet Solo Mr. C. P. Fletcher
5. Reading Bro. W. A. Weeks
6. Vocal Duet Rev. Bros. Lloyd and Heartz
7. Reading Rev. Bro. Carruthers
8. Patriotic Song and Chorus—"Shamrock, Thistle and Rose" Bro. F. H. Beer and Chorus
9. Ode—"Let Brotherly Love Continue" Rev. Bro. Lloyd and Brethren
10. "God Save the Queen" Rev. Bro. Lloyd and Brethren

Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 35 cents. For sale at the usual places. Doors open at 7.15. Concert begins at 8 o'clock.

C. J. PATTON, SEC. COM.

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE CO.

Assets 31st December, 1889, \$40,833,725.70
Assets in Canada 31st December, 1889, 1,131,269.76

FIRE, LIGHTNING, ANNUITIES, LIFE.

A LIBERAL FORM OF POLICY, prepared specially for the Maritime Provinces, ensures a Full and Complete Protection. No Conditions calling for Sixty Days or any other Delay in Payment. Losses Honorably as well as Promptly Settled THE LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent, Charlottetown. W. M. JARVIS, General Agent, St. John, N. B.

December 27, 1890.



SOLID COMFORT

Is in a Cup of Hot Fluid Beef



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

Watches, Jewelry and Spectacles

FOR 1891,

E. W. TAYLOR'S,

CAMERON BLOCK.

Charlottetown, January 3, 1891.

CARNIVAL

A Fancy Dress Carnival

WILL BE HELD IN THE HILLSBOROUGH SKATING RINK

Tuesday Evening,

3rd FEBRUARY NEXT,

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made with a COSTUMIER, who will be in Charlottetown with a large assortment of Fancy Dresses.

Intending Skaters will oblige by sending in their names and characters to any of the Directors or to the Janitor as soon as possible.

Four Prizes will be Offered, AS FOLLOWS:

- Five Dollars for the Handsomest Ladies Costume
Five Dollars for the Handsomest Gentlemen's Costume
Five Dollars for the Ladies' Costume being best representative of character assumed.
Five Dollars for the Gentlemen's Costume being best representative of character assumed.
Admission, 25 cents. Skaters in Costume free. jan21

Annual Entertainment!

ST. PETER'S BAND OF HOPE, WILL TAKE PLACE IN St. Peter's Schoolroom,

THURSDAY, 29th JANUARY.

ADMISSION, 15 CENTS.

Programme will appear in a few days. jan29

GOOD TIME COMING.

A GRAND SUPPER AND ENTERTAINMENT, to be held at New Glasgow Hall, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of January, in aid of the new Presbyterian Church. Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock. jan20

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

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

Special attention, at any hour, given to Physicians' Prescriptions, day or night. DAVIES' SALVE—positively no equal in the market. Once tried, no other used. Price 25 cents per box.

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

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

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

Pipes, Tobaccos and Smokers' Requisites generally. jan20

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

Settlement to Dec. 31st, 1890.

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

NORTON & FENNELL. jan14—dw 3w pat dw 3w her sum jour