

# OUT OF 2,000 CLAIMS

Against an Accident Co. for last year—531 were for accidents caused to pedestrians walking on the sidewalk

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**E. R. Brown**  
General Agent  
Charlottetown

## THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 17, 1897.

### THE STATES AND THE TARIFF.

In the course of a commentary upon the German and Belgian treaties, and the discrimination of Canada against the United States, Harper's Weekly says:

"Whatever may have been the reason of this policy, whether gratitude to the mother-country, as Sir Wilfred proclaimed, or hostility to the commercial barriers set up by the United States, or merely an enlightened self-interest, it is clear that it contravened the German and Belgian treaties. England was confronted with a dilemma. Either the Canadian offer had to be rendered nugatory or the treaties had to be denounced. Lord Ripon's objections still stand, however. It is a step of the greatest importance, for it is departure from England's unaggressive trading policy. It means that for the sake of one of her colonies she has laid herself open to retaliation from one of her most formidable commercial rivals. The retaliation is bound to come, and England may find herself inexorably drawn into those fiscal conflicts between nation and nation to her freedom from which she owes her present prosperity. If that be so, the new tie between Canada and herself may be found to have been dearly bought. But it is an odd result historically that any American legislation should be even indirectly the means of drawing England and her colonies closer together."

Harper's Weekly is singularly at fault in the article from which this paragraph is quoted. This may be due to the false expectations raised in the United States concerning the advent of the Liberal Party of Canada to power. The people of the United States were led to suppose that the Liberal Party were the friends of the United States and would, when in the majority, be exceedingly generous in their policy and administration as to United States interests. We do not, therefore, wonder that the United States people are amazed and mad when they find their products at a disadvantage in the markets of Canada, not alone in regard to the products of Great Britain, but in regard to the products of Germany, Belgium, Russia and indeed almost every other considerable country in the world. All these countries are now entitled to a rebate of 12 1/2 per cent. of the amount of the duty paid upon entering Canadian ports. The United States, alone, have to pay the full amount of the maximum duty imposed according to our tariff. It is not probable that the Government of Canada would have wittingly discriminated against the States in this way. Indeed, they merely blundered into giving Germany, Belgium, Russia and the rest a preference over the States. But the blunder is one which many persons in Canada will regard as a happy one. Though Great Britain gives free entry to the produce of the United States, the Congress of the United States has exerted all its ingenuity in framing a tariff to hamper the trade of Great Britain; and though Canada has ever been ready, willing and anxious to reciprocate trade with the States upon fair terms, the States responds with special regulations directed against Canada—ten per cent. discriminatory duties and a barbarous alien law. Under these circumstances it is not at all an "odd result" of American legislation "that England and her Colonies are drawing closer together." On the contrary this result is the most natural thing in the world. The United States by its selfish policy of unreasonably high protection has made itself the commercial opponent of Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany, and every other country largely engaged in trade. Is it not, then, strictly natural that these nations should combine against her? We think so, and we hope that the arrangement into which the Government of Canada blundered will be maintained until the United States has learned a needful lesson and adopted a more moderate and generous policy. Indeed it might well be extended and made mutually reciprocal between all the countries involved—as against the self-seeking United States with its Dingley tariff and alien laws.

### SIR CHARLES ON THE MINES OF CANADA.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has a faculty for painting the truth in strong colors. This faculty has lately been exhibited in England in the course of an interview concerning our mines. Canada, said Sir Charles, "is about to become the foremost mineral country in the world. There are coal and iron in inexhaustible quantities. There are also gold, silver, lead, copper, and last but not least, nickel to an extent that will, at no distant date, place Canada in a position to rival the output in any other country of the world. In various parts of Canada rich mines have been worked for years. But all these developments have been thrown into the shade by the discoveries in the Yukon district, lying near the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska. There is certainly some gold on the Alaska or American side; but the great goldfield of that district undoubtedly lies to the east of the boundary, and is in British Columbia. The Klondike mine, the wealth of which is attracting the attention of the whole mining world, is on the Canadian side and bids fair to eclipse in richness and extent anything ever discovered in the nature of gold mines. This is all true and well said." Sir Charles Tupper is grown old, but his natural force is not abated. He doesn't run down the country when in Opposition.

### ENGLAND'S EMINENCE IN THE EAST

THE Marquis Ito, the Japanese Premier, interviewed in Vienna, said he had conversed with Lord Salisbury and other leading statesmen in London, but saw no sign of any apprehension on their part as to England's position in Asia. He was not at all disposed to think that Russia would soon go ahead of England. So far as Japan was concerned, the English flag floated in all their harbors, and the trade of other nations was of a secondary importance compared with that of England. It would be a mistake, he said, to suppose that China could ever become a field for the exclusive exploitation of Russia. She would always have to reckon with English competition from Burma, as well as that of France from Tonquin. He was convinced that the problem of the future would be the struggle of England and France against Russian influence in China.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS

—The Montreal Gazette's Ottawa correspondent says it does not look very probable that there will be any fall session but more unlikely things have happened.

—Referring to the new I. C. R. store-keeper at Moncton, the Halifax Herald says: "Mr. Palmer is a man well advanced in years and has had no previous training to qualify him for the important duties he is expected to perform. Why Mr. Blair should want such a man in such a position can only be conjectured."

—The London Times a few days ago published a long letter from the Hon. Amvay Stafford Northcote, of Chicago, youngest brother of the Earl of Iddesleigh, controverting the idea that Americans are hostile in England. Mr. Northcote says: "The majority rather regard Englishmen with indifference and Great Britain as one of the effete monarchies business interests will always prevent a real quarrel."

—There is a rumor at Ottawa to the effect that an extra session of parliament will be held this fall, and the Halifax Herald remarks that the government have got tariff matters into such a muddle, that they feel that some fresh legislation is necessary to help them out; and they know their numerous supporters in the house will be glad of an extra session's indemnity. They have already had two years indemnity in the first year of Grit government, and will no doubt repeat the operation during the coming twelve months if possible."

### ESTEEMED EXCHANGES.

Montreal Gazette: Down in Charlottetown they are saying that the good Liberals, who are giving the prohibitionists a plebiscite, made a combine with the illicit whiskey sellers, by which, in return for the whiskey vote in the provincial contest, the Liberal machine gave its influence to defeat the Scott Act in the local option fight. The situation again illustrates the difference between a man who favors the plebiscite and one who favors prohibition.

Halifax Herald: It is said that in the recent elections at Charlottetown there was a deal between the Grit bosses and the liquor bosses, by which the liquor men helped the Grits in the election of members one day, and the Grits helped the liquor men defeat the Scott Act the next day. The prohibitionists are regretting that the two elections came so close together as to favor such manipulation; but the Grit bosses appear to have run things, dates and all, to suit their own purposes. Great is the Grit Plebiscite!

Montreal Gazette: Our "British preferential trade policy is now our British-Belgian-German-French preferential trade policy, and bye and bye, when the various consular representatives are heard and heeded, it will be our British-Belgian-German, French, Argentine, Austria, Hungarian, Bolivian, Chilean, Colombian, Korean, Costa Rican, Danish, Dominican, Liberian, Malagassy, Moorish, Muscatel, Persian, Portuguese, Russian, Hawaiian, Siamese, Transvaal, Spanish, Swedish, Norwegian, Swiss, Tunisian, Uruguayan, Venezuelan, preferential trade policy. The Englishmen will presently begin to wonder what they were clapping their hands about.

Referring to Sir Wilfred's visit to Rome the Patrie, of Montreal, says: It was evident that Sir Wilfred Laurier would go to Rome. He was received by the Pope in private audience. Leo XIII is a man of superior mind. His enlightened and progressive policy has secured for the Church a high position in diplomacy and the councils of the civilized world. Sir Wilfred Laurier is one of the disciples of the school the principles and views of which have ever been proclaimed by His Holiness especially since his advent to the pontifical throne—principles and views of tolerance, harmony and peace among all Christians. We expect from the visit of the prime Minister to the Eternal City and the passage of Mgr. Merry del Val through Canada a re-establishment of concord and religious liberty in our midst.

Toronto Globe: "It is not a weakness for this confederacy to have distinct types among its citizens. The staid qualities of the east will long serve as a brake upon the youthful and altogether pardonable exuberance of the west, while the west in turn will quicken and enrich the east. The gravest questions of our national future must be fought out upon the broad plains of the west. What the west becomes Canada will be. The missionary societies of the churches are performing yeoman service for the country in their work for the new settlements in the west. The loss of one man like Alexander Grant seems irreparable at such a time as this. No one who loves his country and believes in its future can view with other than the truest sympathy and pleasure any and every effort whose aim is the bringing of the west under English and Christian ideals."

The Canada Gazette announces that the Inland Navigation Company, capital, \$13,000, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., is applying for incorporation.

## Endorsed by the English Navy

British sailors are sometimes called "Lime Juicers," from the fact that the law requires that they be supplied with a weekly allowance of Lime Juice as a medicine. Its virtues as a blood cooler, and preventative of rheumatism, have long been recognized by the medical professions. If you want the best and strongest, ask for the **SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE** Refined and bottled by **Simson Bros. & Co. Manufacturers**

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**Mark Wright & Co., Ltd**  
HOME MAKERS.

# THE PROVINCIAL - EXHIBITION RACES, 1897,

To be held at CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,

SEPTEMBER 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

All Animals and articles for Exhibition must be entered at the office of the Secretary, Cameron Block, Charlottetown, on or before Saturday, 18th September.

## HORSE RACES

\$1,500 - - - Premiums - - - \$1,500

FIRST DAY,—22nd SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Three Year Old Class.....Purse \$150.00  
2.35 Class....." 150.00  
Free for All, open to Canada and the United States....." 300.00

SECOND DAY—23rd SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Three Minute Class.....Purse \$150.00  
2.28 Class....." 250.00  
Free for All, (Pacers)....." 150.00

Entries close 14th September. No horse barred by record made after 1st Aug., 1897.  
For further particulars see Prize List, to be had on application to the Secretary. All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

**BENJAMIN ROGERS,** President.  
Ch'town Aug 14th—law wky 2i all isld prs.  
**A. B. WARBURTON,** Secretary.

# DRINK

You can have it by quart barrel, dozen or any way at all.

This is the greatest country in to world for variety of drinkables. None has could sit down and write out a list of all the styles and flavors from Plain Soda to Mumm's Extra Dry.

But there's one summer drink that deserves to occupy this advertisement and to be impressed on your memory so that you'll not forget to ask your grocer for it. It's **ALLAN'S CHAMPAGNE KOLA.**

In a year from now we'll all be drinking it in preference to all other aerated or mineral water drinks, because it's such a pleasant drink. Not only that, but it's such a wholesome drink, its invigorating, it cools the brains and strengthens the nerves. It's a great thing to take before breakfast, or before going to bed. It's good when you've got that tired feeling; it brightens you up.

It's the Temperance Drink of the Day

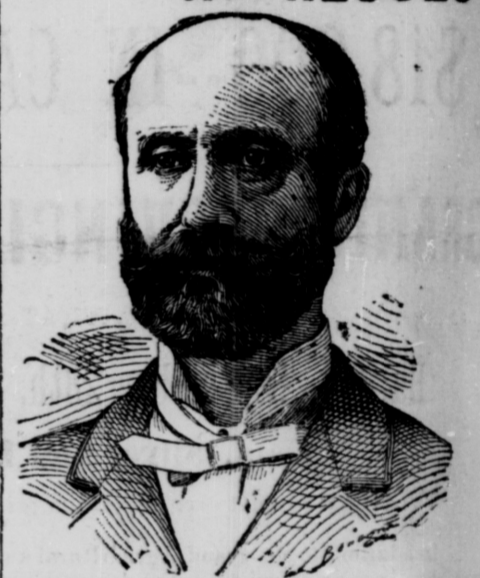
and everybody should try it. Keep it in the house to treat your friends or for family use. It costs no more than Ginger Ale, etc., and it's far better. If your Grocer can't supply you write the maker.

The only genuine made by

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# "KOLA"

## POPULAR CITIZENSHIP ADDRESSES



THE DISTINGUISHED SPECIALIST  
**Rev E O Taylor, M A**  
OF CHICAGO.

Will deliver a course of Lectures in P. E. Island, beginning at Malpeque Aug. 29th. He is to lecture in Kensington, Summerside, Alberton, Charlottetown, Souris and Victoria. His subjects are:—  
"Alcohol and the Later Science."  
"Christian Citizenship."  
"That Boy of Yours," and  
"A Glass of Beer Analyzed."  
Mr. Taylor is a scientific expert on the alcohol question. His lectures are of Univeraly Extens'on Grade, and therefore are not story telling talks.  
His tour over the Dominion is under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and is endorsed by pastors, physicians and educators.

Mr. Taylor ranks among the leading platform speakers of this continent.—London Free Press.

The P. E. Island public will have a rare intellectual treat in hearing this brilliant orator.

For further particulars see flyers. aug. 17—

## Established 1872. Ch'town Business College AND WRITING ACADEMY.

"Let no man enter into business while he is ignorant of the manner of regulating books."—JOHNSON.  
THE 24th Annual Term of the above Institution opens on MONDAY, AUG. 23rd inst. Intending Students can enter at any time during the term. No entrance examination required. All Commercial Subjects necessary to a thorough business education are taught by a staff of competent and experienced teachers. Class and individual instruction given. The regular course of lectures by business and professional men, will commence in October and continue throughout the term. For particulars of course, circulars, testimonials, terms and application forms apply to  
L. B. MILLER, Principal  
Brown's Block,  
P. O. Box 305, Ch'town, P. E. I. Aug 12.

## TO LET.

Those large and commodious Ware houses and Cellars on Sydney St. West, now occupied as a Pork Packing Establishment by B. & M. Rattenbury. Possession 5th September, next.  
Apply at the office of the Connolly Estate, Queen Street.  
**FREDERICK PETERS,**  
A. A. McDONALD,  
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Trustees late Owen Connolly.  
aug 17—d tue, w, s.