

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 11, 1890.

No Comparison.

The Patriot and the Daily Telegraph, of St. John, pretend to see in THE EXAMINER'S remarks upon the causes of the defeat sustained by the Republicans of the States a condemnation of the administration of Sir John Macdonald. It will readily be seen that there is not the faintest glimmer of a reason for their pretence. The Republicans expended millions in the construction of ships for the navy which were not needed; the Government of Sir John Macdonald expended millions in the construction of a railway which was essential to the development of the Northwest, the greatest part of Canada and already a large and important source of the world's supply of food. The Republicans squandered millions upon old soldiers who didn't deserve the money, and didn't want it, and never expected to get it, in order that they might reduce the surplus in the Treasury of the States; the Government of Sir John Macdonald accumulated a considerable surplus last year, as well as in previous years, by the exercise of a prudent economy. The McKinley tariff passed by the Republicans is nearly double as high as the tariff passed by the Parliament of Canada. There was a sharp advance of prices consequent upon the passage of the McKinley tariff; but prices did not advance as a result of the passage of the Canadian tariff, prices have been lower since the adoption of the N. P. than they were before. There is, in point of fact, no point of comparison between the folly of the Republicans and the wise and statesmanlike conduct of the Government led by Sir John Macdonald.

THE EXAMINER has never been the advocate of high duties per se. As soon as it shall appear that our trade has so increased that there will be a surplus of revenue after providing amply for all the requirements of the public service, THE EXAMINER will advise the reduction of duties upon raw materials entering into the fabric of manufactured articles, thus adding to the advantages already possessed by our manufacturers, enabling them to make their goods more cheaply and in larger quantities, and so to supply the demand and reduce still further the prices paid by the consumer. There would be nothing in lighter duties upon raw materials at all inconsistent with the National Policy or with the Government's method of carrying it out. A large number of articles are now, as a matter of fact, upon the free list.

Protection, Free Trade and Reciprocity.

THERE would be nothing inconsistent with the National Policy in the adoption of a scheme of Imperial Reciprocity. Reciprocity rests on the principle of protection. Free trade opens its ports to the world and says that it is good to do so, irrespective of every other consideration. Reciprocity holds out its hands to the foreigner and says: Our home market is valuable to you, and a valuable consideration must be given by you for the duties which are remitted by me. The United States is unwilling to reciprocate trade with Canada, because her statesmen think that Canada has no trade "worth while" to offer in return for the freedom of her ports;—if ever we obtain reciprocity with the States, the motive of the States will be the annexation of Canada;—but the States stand ready and willing to let the sugar of the West Indies into her ports free of duty, providing that she obtains a corresponding privilege in the West Indian market. Her action is governed by the principle of protection. Canada might enter into a scheme of Imperial Reciprocity with perfect consistency. But Great Britain will find it very difficult to do so, because her policy is Free Trade, and she asks nothing from any country for the privilege of freedom in her ports.

The Grits who are clamoring for Unrestricted Reciprocity with the States are working on the lines of the principle of protection. But the Tories who oppose Unrestricted Reciprocity do so—not because Reciprocity is inconsistent with the Protective principle, but because they believe (1) that the commercial union of Canada and the States will tend to hamper very greatly the trade of Canada with the world; and (2) because it will inevitably, in the phrase of the Hon. Patrick Blake, "lead on to Annexation."

The British Colonist of Victoria, offers good advice. It says: "Let Canadians wait with what patience they possess, the effect of the operation of the McKinley tariff on the public mind of the United States, and in the meantime strain every nerve and use every means to make themselves in matters of trade independent of the caprices and dislikes and the jealousies of their neighbors."

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.—Fresh stock received to-day, direct from the manufacturers. Sold wholesale and retail by Geo. E. Hughes, Apothecaries' Hall, no 11 31

A splendid show of crockery and glassware in plain and fancy patterns. Something worth seeing at the cheapest crockery store.—W. P. Colwill, Nov. 5 6wd.

K. D. C. Cures Dyspepsia.

"Let Us Discriminate."

THE MCKINLEY TARIFF has evidently set men thinking in Great Britain as well as in Canada and other colonies of the Empire. As an example of the tendency of thought in the Mother Country, we quote the following from a letter by Mr. Howard Vincent, published in the London Times:

"Let us at once give notice to terminate that detestable clause in the treaties of commerce with Belgium and the Zollverein, and which extends to every other treaty assented to in the anti-colonial regime of 1862 and 1865, precluding the colonies from giving British goods preferential treatment. Then we can let the American President exclude, if he dares, all British produce under the extraordinary powers just conferred upon him by Congress. We shall find a favored market in Canada, Australia, and Africa for more than the few millions worth of British goods which succeed in forcing through the McKinley tariff. And in return we can not give Canada a greater market than she loses; we can not aid in the development of the three million square miles in Australia, of the continents of South Africa and India, by obtaining from their fertile lands the £35,000,000 of American products we now import free of duty? Then, but not until then, will the United States see the blessings of the 'one great principle of free trade.' Can we not retaliate? Let us then at least discriminate. To the colonies let us say, 'Your goods, your wheat and flour, your corn and wool, your live and dead stock, your cotton and sugar, shall come free into the United Kingdom, while against every other nation we will enforce the duties levied upon British goods.' Then Imperial federation will be an accomplished fact.

"To the United States let us down the McKinley tariff as our tariff against America, and the House of Representatives will be driven to its knees by the West."

"A Moderate Differential Impost"

Mr. Farrer Ferozd, M. P., in the London Times of the 20th ult., after pointing out the failure of the free trade propaganda outside the United Kingdom, and the injurious influence on British manufactures of constantly increasing foreign tariffs, says:

"Our own interests and those of our colonies and dependencies are in this matter entirely identical. We want to receive our imports of food from them rather than from protectionist foreign countries, and, therefore, to make it more profitable to farm and to construct railways for the supply of food to the British market in Canada, for example than in the United States. This can only be efficiently and certainly accomplished by the preferential treatment of the food products of our colonies, and it is not open to doubt that a very moderate differential impost would suffice.

"To me, as a manufacturer, this appears the essential point, even if we should obtain no reciprocal preference for our own, over foreign manufactures, on the part of the colonies. But I am convinced they would in return readily accord us such a preference, and in that case we should have the substance of commercial federation.

"May Have a Short Existence."

The Montreal Gazette says:—

"There is nothing to do but to consider the result of Tuesday a repudiation by the people of the Republican party's tariff as well as of its pension and other policies. At first it was considered that the result would be without effect on the fiscal legislation of the union, that the Republican Senate and a Republican President would interfere to prevent any tariff measure adopted by the House of Representatives from becoming law. The immense majority obtained in the House of Representatives, however, estimated variously from 70 to 160, puts another phase on the question. The McKinley tariff may have, after all, only a short existence. For the Republican Senate to refuse to pass a tariff reform bill sent to it by a House with such an endorsement fresh from the people would be like nothing so much as a deliberate determination to provoke annihilation for the party at the contest two years hence for the Presidency. It would be giving the Democrats a grievance to work upon among the electors, and would keep their minds fixed upon the issue that has just produced such disaster to the Government and its party. It does not matter that the McKinley bill has not yet had time to legitimately affect the business of the country. It has been condemned in principle, and whenever in its actual operation it causes annoyance, as a law of such extreme character must, there will be a centre of agitation against it and those who maintain it. The Senate has the legal power to block a Democratic tariff bill, but it is questionable if, in face of what has just occurred, it will have the moral courage to stand in the way. Our neighbors' politicians are not notable for their adherence to principle when it requires them to face an almost certain defeat, and, by every sign, that is what awaits any party organization that makes the extreme high tariff of the McKinley bill the main plank in its platform. It will, therefore, be no matter of surprise, if the Democrats of the House of Representatives agree among themselves and send a tariff bill to the Senate, that that body should accept it and cast upon the majority in the other house the responsibility for any evil effects the country may suffer therefrom."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for children teething for over fifty years with perfect success. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. S. P. 1890, 100, 100, 100, 100

K. D. C. for the Stomach.

City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held last evening. Councillors Douss and Taylor were the absentees.

After some routine business, Mr. W. W. Beer was heard at the bar in reference to a bill of Messrs. Thomas & Son, of London, for moneys expended by them for freight, etc., in connection with the purchase from the Messrs. Merryweather's establishment about two years ago, of some tubes for one of the steam fire engines. Mr. Beer explained the nature of the bill and the services rendered by the city by Mr. Thomas, and expressed the hope that the amount expended by the firm (£25 7d) together with the interest on same, would be refunded at once.

The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

The petition of certain residents of School street complained of the scarcity of water in their neighborhood, and asked that a pump be put there for their use. Referred to the City Surveyor to act upon.

The letter of Mr. James H. Good, Attorney-at-Law, informed the Board that he had been retained by Miss Catherine Mulhina, who was seriously injured by a defective sidewalk some time ago, and that his instructions were to bring a suit against the city unless a satisfactory settlement was at once made. The damages are estimated at \$100, and that sum will be accepted as a basis of settlement. Referred to a special committee of three to act in conjunction with the Recorder.

Letters were also received from the Merchants Bank of P. E. Island and Mrs. Hannah Roberson, stating that they had accidentally lost city debt coupons, and asking that the city authorize the payment of said coupons, on their giving such security as the city may deem necessary. The bank lost three coupons and Mrs. Roberson two.

On motion, it was decided that the requests of the Bank and Mrs. Roberson be granted, on their executing such bonds of indemnity as shall be satisfactory to the Recorder.

The petition of police officers Harris, Campbell and Carter, asking that they be furnished with overcoats was referred to the police committee, with power to act.

Councillor Cabbe moved that the prayer of the W. C. T. U. petition, presented at last meeting be granted, and that the Mayor be authorized to sign a check for the amount expended by them in enforcing the Scott Act. Seconded by Councillor Hughes.

Councillor Morris moved that the matter stand over until next meeting, in order that those members who were unable to be present to-night might be given a chance to vote thereon. Seconded by Councillor Byrne.

A division was called for on the amendment with the following result: Ayes—Morris, Byrne, Elen and McCarron—4. Nays—Crabbe, Hughes, Large and Davison—4. Mayor Haviland gave his casting vote against the amendment, stating that he could see no necessity for the postponing of the matter for another month.

Councillor Morris thought that the action just taken was unfair, in view of the fact that two members of the Board were absent. No action should be taken in such an important matter unless every member was present. He moved in amendment that the Council adjourn until to-morrow night for the purpose of further considering the petition in order that absent members might be given a chance to attend and vote. Councillor Byrne seconded the motion.

A division was called for on this motion with the following result: Ayes—Morris, Byrne, Elen, McCarron—4. Nays—Crabbe, Davison, Large, Hughes—4. Mayor Haviland said that while he was opposed to an adjournment for a month he was not opposed to letting the matter stand over till to-morrow night. He would, therefore, give his casting vote in favor of the amendment.

Council adjourned until Tuesday evening.

Continued.—On account of the rush to the Diamond Bookstore during the past week, the special low prices for school books will be continued this week, to enable every one to enjoy the bargain.

Charlottetown Markets.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Beef, Butter, Eggs, Flour, etc. with prices per lb or per doz.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees of New Haven School District, No. 147, up to and on TUESDAY, 25th day of November, inst., from parties willing to contract for the erection of a New School Building. Plan and specification to be seen at the office of H. McMillan, Esq. Security will be required. By order P. McMANUS, Jr., Secretary of Trustees.

New Haven, Nov. 11, 1890—dy 11. wy 11

OUR SPECIALTY.

Black Dress Goods.

Weight, Finish, Fineness and Wear-Resisting Qualities.

BEER BROS.

OUR SPECIALTY.

Linen Goods!

Tablings, Napkins, Tray Cloths.

Towels, Towels, Towelings, Glass Cloths—Very Superior Value.

BEER BROS.

OUR SPECIALTY.

FUR GOODS!

Astrakan Jackets, Capes, Muffs.

Caps, Storm Collars, Gauntlets,

Fur-Lined Cloaks.

BEER BROS.

OUR SPECIALTY.

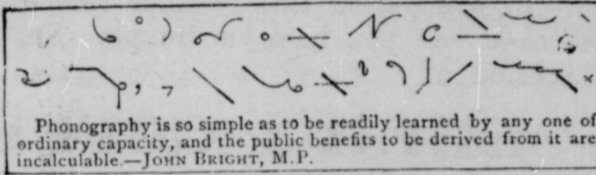
BLACK SILKS,

UNSURPASSED FOR

Elegance and Durability.

BEER BROS.

PHONOGRAPHY



Phonography is so simple as to be readily learned by any one of ordinary capacity, and the public benefits to be derived from it are incalculable.—JOHN BRIGGS, M.P.

Lessons either personally or by mail. Classes will be started about December 1st. For Terms, etc., apply to

W. H. CROSKILL.

Charlottetown, Nov. 11, 1890—eod 11

List of Ratepayers for the City of Charlottetown.

IN DEFAULT for Assessment due on Real Property for the year ending 31st December, 1890, 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.

Table with columns: Name of Ratepayer in Default, Statement or Description of Property upon which such Assessment is made, Amount of Assessment due & unpaid.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Statute 51 Victoria, Cap. 12, Section 91, after thirty 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 levied against them, and then unpaid, and that upon such judgment being duly entered I will further apply for a warrant for the sale of such lands. Dated this 1st day of November, A. D. 1890.

ROBERT VANDERSTINE, City Collector.

AUCTION.

I WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at the Premises of Mr. John Jennings, Mount Edward Road, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, noon, the whole of his Live Stock, Crop, Farming Utensils, etc., as follows:

1 Horse, 12 years old; 1 Cow (lately renewed), 1 fat Cow, 2 Jersey Grade Heifers, one and a half years old (will calve in March), lot Hens, 200 bushels Potatoes, 200 bushels Turnips, 2 tons Hay, a quantity of Straw, lot Garden Vegetables, 1 Cart, 1 Plough, 1 Wood Sleigh, 1 Driving Sleigh, 1 set Cart Harness, 1 set Carriage Harness, 1 Hay Chopper, Forks, Shovels, Rakes, Dairy Utensils, 1 Kitchen Range, 1 Room Stove, and various other articles.

TERMS:—All sums under \$5, cash on delivery; over that amount, 12 months' credit on approved joint notes;

J. McWILLIAMS, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Nov. 10, 1890—21

FEED.

Landing To-day ex S. S. "Carroll" and to Arrive:

Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cornmeal,

Fresh from the Mills, Selling Low.

AULD BROS.

nov10—dy 1m 2aw wky

NOTICE.

THE BARQUE "CLARIBEL" will be despatched for Hamilton, Bermuda, on or about the 25th of November, and will take Freight at low rates. Also room for a limited quantity of Horses and Cattle on deck. Apply to

HY. C. OUTERBRIDGE, Or A. HORNE & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 10, 1890—dy 1w eod wy 11

Church School for Girls.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Church School for Girls will be held in the New School Room at Edgemoor, Windsor, N. S., on WEDNESDAY, 12th day of November, at 11 30 a. m.

BUSINESS.—1. The Reception of the Report of the Provisional Directors. 2. The election of three Trustees. 3. The election of the Board of Finance.

Parents desirous of sending their daughters to the School are requested to make application to the Secretary without delay.

By order of the Board.

HENRY YOULE HIND, D. C. L., Secretary.

Windsor, N. S., Nov. 5, 1890, tln012

FRED. de C. DAVIES,

Late Smith & Woodman, Chemists, St. Augustine, Florida.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DISPENSING of Prescriptions a specialty at all hours of day or night. Only the purest Drugs, Chemicals, Fluid Extracts and Tinctures used in dispensing. Patent Medicines of all kinds.

Cough Cures, Rheumatism and Neuralgic Cures, Liniments, Salves, Horse Powders, Blasters, Liniments, etc. Try "DAVIES' SALVE." Has no equal for Sores, Burns, Sore Eyes, Old Sores, Inflammatory or Bleeding Sores, and for any sore where there is inflammation or proud flesh. Dr. Eaton's Asthma Cure, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.

Perfumes, Soaps and Toilet Waters of every description. Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, etc., etc. oct30 11w

A GRAND ARTICLE.

No More Tough Beef!

AFTER a most careful trial on its merits, we have purchased from Mr. Crabbe, of Toronto, the right for this Province of his "COOKER." We have no hesitation in saying that there should be one in every household. Out of many who have sent us testimonials we insert a few in this issue. For roasting purposes it is unsurpassed; as a baker it cannot be beat.

Orders left at HARRIS' TIN STORE promptly attended to.

MESSRS. HARRIS & ROSS,—

The "Cooker" I bought from you is a splendid article. For roasting purposes, it is unsurpassed. I have much pleasure in recommending it.

Mrs. A. J. MCPHERY.

MESSRS. HARRIS & ROSS,—

I have given the "Cooker" I got from you a most careful trial. I find it most valuable for roasting beef, etc. I am sure a person once using one would not like to do without it.

Mrs. T. J. MORRIS.

MESSRS. HARRIS & ROSS,—

The "Cooker" I got from you is certainly all you claim for it. Meat roasted in it becomes quite tender. There is no shrinkage nor possibility of it burning. I have much pleasure in recommending it. Very truly, P. P. ARCHIBALD, Proprietor Osborne House.

nov4—Gi