

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE 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, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1890.

VOL. 25.—NO. 119

WEEKS & BEER,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.,

Importers of British and German Dry Goods,
MILLINERY, SMALLWARES, &c.

Also, Full Lines of Teas, Groceries and Warehouse Goods,
WHOLESALE ONLY.

Additional to our General Stock are being daily received from the different sources of production, and will be offered Wholesale only at a small advance on cost.
Charlottetown, April 19, 1890—dy 1m

A Reputation of Five and Twenty Years Standing!

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.

INVALUABLE in cases of Loss of Appetite, Weak or Painful Indigestion, Malaria, Lowness of Spirits, Fevers of all kinds, and as a general Strengthening of the System when weakened by Changes of the Season.

It is necessary to remember that there are many so-called Quinine Wines, but that the GREAT ORIGINAL is "Campbell's," and that the genuine bears our signature upon the label. The best proof of its value is the fact that its sale at the present time is larger than ever before.

The following certificates show how CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE is appreciated. Having submitted two samples of Quinine Wine, imitations of the genuine, along with a sample of our own, to the Public Analyst, we received the following reply: "CAMPBELL'S is the only genuine Quinine Wine of the three samples examined at Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co's request."

JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D., F. C. S.,
Public Analyst.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

Mrs. William Lavers, of No. 70 Hypolite Street, writes to the proprietors: "I have pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of Campbell's Quinine Wine. A member of my family has taken it for some time with marked benefit, and during the late epidemic of influenza was the only one in my house who escaped the disease. I believe the wine possesses all the tonic and restorative qualities you claim for it."

To MESSRS. KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in certifying that the Quinine Wine most called for at my establishment, and which at the same time gives the best satisfaction, is "Campbell's Quinine Wine." It is now very frequently ordered by the leading physicians of the city for their patients. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
HENRY R. GRAY.

MESSRS. KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

We have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of Campbell's Quinine Wine. For some time we were troubled with loss of appetite and general lassitude, and all the usual symptoms of dyspeptic trouble. Our medical adviser ordered us to take your Quinine Wine, and the result was the speedy removal of all the disagreeable symptoms, and our complete restoration to health and vigor. You may publish this if you see fit, that other sufferers may likewise be benefited. We remain, yours truly,
A. PILON,
R. DUCHESNEAU.

Montreal, January, 1886.

FOR SALE AT REDDIN BROS.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.

Merchant Tailors.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF WOOLENS, in Suits, Overcoatings and Trousers, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

MR. McDONALD for the past six years (previous to coming with us) of Boston, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of his business, has charge of our Tailoring Department. As a Cutter of correct styles of Garments, Mr. McDonald has no superior in the Lower Provinces. He has given our customers the very best satisfaction. Men who care to dress well can make no mistake in giving us a call.

Three Cases CHRISTY'S BEST LONDON HATS just opened
MEN'S FINE NECKWEAR, DRESS SHIRTS and UNDERWEAR; Lot of BOYS' SUITS low to clear.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,

CAMERON BLOCK.

Ch'town, March 25, 1880.

A BONANZA

FOR

Bargain Hunters

AT THE

STAR TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

We offer for the balance of February, a SPECIAL LOT OF STAPLE TWEEDS at Cost, over the counter or made up as you wish. Genuine Bargains Genuine Goods! Call and be convinced, as we mean what we say.

McLEOD & McKENZIE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 17, 1890.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES CURE CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

POTATOES

WANTED IMMEDIATELY:

1,000 TO 2,000 Bushels of McIntyre White Stars, Burbanks or Hebrons.

FENTON T. NEWBERRY.
ap24—dy 31 wky li

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING FRIDAY, 2nd inst., and continuing until Summer Time Table takes effect, a Special Passenger Train will leave Charlottetown at 9:00 a. m. daily (Sundays excepted) for Summerside, connecting there with Steamer or Point du Chene; returning, will leave Summerside on arrival of Steamer from Point du Chene, commencing Tuesday, 29th inst., this train will run through to Tignish, and return on Tuesdays and Fridays.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent.
Railway Office,
Ch'town, April 24, 1890.
ap21—m w f t l May 29 wky prs 21

HOUSEKEEPERS! READ THIS.

CAMPBELL'S, sudden death to Moths and all insect grubs, cheaper than Camphor or any other thing in the Market, good for Carpets, Furs, etc.
Ox Gall Soap, Stove Polish, and all requisites for House cleaning.

REDDIN BROS.
ap16—dy 2w.

OATMEAL.

CANADIAN STANDARD OATMEAL arriving to-day.

HORACE HASZARD.
ap23—1w pd

WANTS, LOST, FOUND &c

TO LET.—A Shop and Dwelling House on Upper Queen Street, at present occupied by K. F. Madigan. Enquire of J. McGUIRE.
ap23—cod if

FOR SALE.—A Charter Oak Range, with fittings complete, only a few months in use. Apply at this office. 81 cod pd—ap23

FOR SALE.—A first-class "Domestic" Mangle, in good order.—C. I. MORRISON, Lower Queen Street.
ap22

TO LET.—The commodious House adjoining the subscriber's residence, Prince Street, with large stable and coach house.—R. McMILLAN.
cod if—mch21

WANTED.—By a young man, a position in an office. Has a knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Apply at this office. 31 pd—ap22

WANTED.—A Girl for general housework in a small family. Apply at this office.
ap22—31 pd

NOTICE.—All Umbrellas and Parasols left at the old stand, opposite R. Bridge's, Hillsborough Street, from 1889, if not called for by the 1st of May will be sold. All work promptly attended to.—S. BOYLE.
ap14 5t cod

POTATOES WANTED.—100 bushels Early Rose and Early Surprise.—WM. BOYLE.
ap22—dy 31 wky 21 pd

WANTED.—An elderly woman to take charge of hotel and two children. Apply to W. W. HARPER, Fitzroy Street East, any evening after six o'clock. 31 pd—ap19

WANTED.—By a man who has had 16 years experience in the oil country, a situation as manager or under-manager on farm. ap19

LOST.—On Saturday night last, about 8 o'clock, at or near Stanley Street, a purse containing five or six dollars, owned by my servant girl. Please return to E. H. Norton, Auctioneer. ap14

TO LET.—A Cottage House containing seven rooms, with stable and Coach House and a large Garden, situated on the Malting Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Post Office.—J. T. FRANKEN.
cod—ap11

TO LET.—A desirable business stand for either a shoemaker or tailor, situated on West River Street. Rent moderate. Apply to P. J. BERRIGAN, New Haven.
ap19—dy & wky if

FOR SALE.—Part of the lot on Great George Street, known as the tannery property. Apply to Weller's Jewellery Store to Walter S. Linton.
ap19—dy & fr, wky if

PRESSED HAY.—For sale cheap in quantities to suit everybody; a special article.—JOHN NEWSON.
ap12

TO LET FOR THE SEASON, in the city, a large use of hot bed frames and glass if required. Apply at once at this office. ap11

WANTED.—A House containing seven or eight rooms, with a large garden, situated near the Post Office. Apply at once at this office.
ap11

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROcity ALIAS ANNEXATION.

Speech of Hon. Mr. Nicholson

A Clear Exposition of the Question.

Hon. Mr. Nicholson supposed hon. members were anxious to see what course he was going to pursue in regard to the resolution before the House. It was a very important matter, one which materially affected the whole country, and this Island in particular, but there were certain questions which should be satisfactorily answered before this was advocated. Was it practicable for us to get this great boon? Not one hon. member who spoke on the resolution suggested a way by which it could be obtained. But they declaimed against the Dominion Government for failing to negotiate a Reciprocity Treaty. Before blaming the Federal Government, hon. members should have proof that the United States are willing to enter into a Reciprocity Treaty with this Dominion, and he failed to see where they showed any signs that they were willing to do so. The Americans abrogated the old Reciprocity Treaty against the wishes of the people of this Dominion, and from that day to this they had refused to enter into negotiations for a treaty of the same kind. Hon. members must remember that efforts were made by the late George Brown, by Sir A. T. Galt, and by Sir Charles Tupper to negotiate with the Americans on this subject, but their efforts were not reciprocated. Sir Charles Tupper made an unrestricted offer for Reciprocity with the United States, but was met with an emphatic refusal. One hon. member read a resolution which was proposed by a single individual in the House of Representatives at Washington. But although a few individuals might be in favor of free trade with the Dominion that did not prove that a majority or any large number of the people of that country were favorable to it. The following was an extract from the New York Sun, a paper which reflected the opinions of a large section of the American people:

"In view of the fact that in area the Dominion of Canada constitutes forty per cent of the British Empire, and in white population about twelve per cent, and that it is absolutely under the domination of British ideas, there is, of course, no immediate probability of its signifying a desire for Commercial Union with us. And in view of the fact that if decided backed by the British Empire, it would be our only dangerous neighbor, our only rival in commerce, and our only enemy in international complications, it is out of the question that we should concede free trade to its people, or indeed ever again allow them partial reciprocity. The more the proposition is discussed the more impossible it appears, and the more certain does it become that the only way by which the Canadians can keep the advantages in transportation which they have already obtained from us and secure unrestricted free trade, with the manifold benefits of American citizenship, is by political union."

That showed clearly the object the Americans had in view in increasing the tariff on our products. Their one object is to compel this Dominion to seek annexation, and he was sorry to say there were men in this Dominion who encouraged them in that idea. It was out of the question to be discussing free trade at the present time, as it was not practicable. It was the policy of the late Liberal Government in the Dominion. The Premier of that Government—Hon. Alexander MacKenzie—designated it as arant humbuggery. He said: "The fact is the cry of free trade against the Government is arant humbuggery. Free trade is an impossibility in this country; the policy of the country is not free trade, but a revenue tariff, more protective than Sir John put in force while he was controlling public affairs, and so adjusted as to afford incidental protection to home industries." All would agree that Hon. Alexander MacKenzie was an able man and an honest man, and he said it was impossible to have free trade. Yet hon. members around this Board advocate not reciprocity but free trade. If we had free trade with the United States they would have to adopt their tariff against the rest of the world, shut our ports against Great Britain, for the United States tariff would be prohibitory against English goods. No man with a loyal heart in his body would wish to see this. Another consequence would be a great deficiency in our revenue; and where would the money come from to meet the necessary expenditure of the country and pay the interest on the national debt? We would then have direct taxation with a vengeance; and we had an instance of how the people of this Province liked that. We would probably lose \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 of revenue by free trade with the United States. A statement of the deposits in the chartered banks of the Dominion would give some idea of the effect of the different policies on the prosperity of the country. In 1874 the deposits on all the chartered banks of the Dominion was \$78,790,360, and in 1879, after five years of this jug-handled free trade they had decreased to \$71,368,502. That was the effect of the policy which hon. members were so fond of lauding. It reduced the wealth of the country very materially. In 1889, after ten years of the National Policy, those deposits had increased to \$123,655,414, an increase of over \$52,000,000 in ten years.

Mr. Laird.—Give us the increase in the debt of the Dominion during the last ten years.

Hon. Mr. Nicholson.—The total amount of deposits by the people, if we include what was deposited in savings banks and loan societies, amounts to \$194,678,285. That showed that the people must have prospered more under the National Policy than they did when the Americans were allowed to slaughter goods in our market. There must have been some stimulant

to increase the wealth of the country to such an extent, and the increase in the number of mechanics and laborers, provided for the farmers a market at their own doors. He was entirely in accord with the Dominion Government in putting higher duties on articles which the farmer produced, and he was satisfied it would be a benefit to the Island as there were at present large quantities of these articles imported into the Dominion. We imported last year 3,795,105 pounds of beef, valued at \$160,624; 3,653,758 pounds of bacon, ham, shoulders, sides, etc., valued at \$335,159; 174,944 pounds of mutton, valued at \$13,355; 15,205,972 pounds of pork, valued at \$92,423; 983,834 pounds of prepared meats, valued at \$90,305; 8,283,026 pounds of lard (fried or rendered) valued at \$635,425. A large part of what was imported as lard was adulterated with cotton-seed oil and other ingredients. If these articles were kept out of the Dominion there would be a large market for our farmers. We were shouldered out by the farmers of the United States. These people came to our very doors and underdressed our farmers, so it was a wise thing to try and protect our farmers against this competition. The result was already felt in this Island: fat cattle were in demand, and pork dealers were receiving enquiries for pork. There was also sent through this Dominion from the United States to Great Britain, of animals and their products, \$7,417,591 worth, showing that they could produce those articles cheaper than we can. They are our competitors in the markets of the world. The hon. member from Beauce said that under free trade we could compete with the whole world, but it was surprising to hear such a statement from a sensible man. How are we to compete with the ranchers of the western prairies in producing beef, or with the pork raisers of Illinois? Were the duty removed from pork, in a short time you would not hear the grunt of a pig through the length or breadth of the Island. A great deal was said about our exports to the United States, but we imported a large quantity also for home consumption: of wheat, 15,121 bushels; of oats, 62,817; of buckwheat flour, 35,027 pounds; of cornmeal, 153,023 barrels; of flour, 258,213 barrels; of Indian corn, 2,894,838 bushels.

Mr. Scrimgeour.—The corn came in free of duty to make whiskey.

Hon. Mr. Nicholson.—Of barley we imported 6,581 bushels; of potatoes, 43,106 bushels; horned cattle, 748; horses, 4,009; sheep, 43,255; swine, 3,907. If these were prevented from being imported into the Dominion, it would increase the demand and also the price to our farmers. It must be admitted that protecting these articles would benefit the farmers of this Island. It was no use to send oats to the United States; we had no barley to send; all we could ship was potatoes, horses and sheep.

Mr. Kichham.—And eggs.

Hon. Mr. Nicholson.—In reference to the American duties or these articles, the Dominion Government was not to blame, as they were levied by the American Government before the Dominion Government introduced the tariff; and was it to be expected that our public man would go to Washington as cringing sycophants, begging them to take off these duties?

Mr. Kichham.—Any way in which it could be done.

Hon. Mr. Nicholson.—It appears that his honor would be willing to allow the Americans free access to our markets without any restrictions whatever, and without an equivalent for such concession; and how any hon. member could entertain such a thought in the face of the fact that no overtures were made to the Dominion Government for any such arrangement. I trust that the Government will pursue a dignified, honorable and independent policy in reference to this matter. We have a country of our own, larger than the United States, rich in lands, timber and minerals, with our waters teeming with fish; we have everything calculated to build up a nation, and why should we cringe to a foreign country for a market for our products? The way to build up a nation was to build up a market for ourselves by fostering our industries. If we built up our manufactures we could live without the United States if they chose to keep up a tariff wall, and the only way to do when the Americans put up a rail on the fence was for this country to put up another.

We belong to an Empire on which the sun never sets, and could open up avenues of trade with our own people irrespective of foreign nations. England was not a free trade country when she laid the foundation of her wealth. She protected her industries until they were so established that she was able to compete with the whole world; then she threw down her walls and opened her ports. The Government of the Dominion were trying to do the same thing to foster our industries and develop our resources until after a time they would be able to compete with the rest of the world. No infant industries could compete with old established industries. But it offered such a good market for our agricultural products, how was it that the farmers of that country were not in a more flourishing condition? Instead of that there were thousands of farms in the Eastern States abandoned by their owners. He had recently read a statement that there was twenty thousand acres of farming land in Vermont and New Hampshire abandoned by the owners. Those men could get their farm products into the markets of the American cities without paying duty; yet they abandoned their farms and went west. The New York Times, referring to the conditions of the farms in that country, states: "The farmers of the United States are staggering under a burden of mortgage indebtedness approximating \$2,000,000 for the State of New York alone." With regard to the State of Wisconsin, Professor Henry, lecturing in Richmond, Wis., stated: "One of the richest prairies in the United States is that of the St. Croix Valley, in Wisconsin, and of that valley the saying is:

"To-day the richest part of it is almost without fences, the majority of the farm buildings, especially the barns, are poor, and the people complain bitterly of the hard times. We are told that the farmers of this vicinity are burning corn for fuel, finding it cheaper than coal."

In Ohio, from a financial statement prepared by the Secretary of State, it was shown:—

"The mortgage indebtedness of that State at the present time, is no less than \$515,511,000; this bears an annual interest of six per cent, so the people of Ohio have to pay \$31,000,000 annually as interest on their mortgage indebtedness."

How was it, if that market of sixty millions was so good, that the farmers of that country were getting behind; and when the farmers in the vicinity of the great cities in the Eastern States had to leave their farms what great boon would that market be to us. We only sent potatoes to the American market when there was a failure in their crops. Last year we sent a good many; but the year before very few. We have a market for our oats in the neighboring provinces and in the British West Indies. The Western States produced potatoes in large quantities, and, consequently, when they had a good crop, there was no market for ours. Therefore, the wisest and best course for us to adopt was to create a market for ourselves by fostering and developing the resources of our own country. The only thing for us to do was to meet the Americans with the same weapons they used towards us. There was no hope of getting free trade with the United States except on the basis of political union, and on that basis he hoped it would never come. The United States were not dependent upon the Dominion for anything they wanted. They had the varied productions of different climates. The productions of the Northern States were similar to ours, while they had a different class of products in the South. Our natural market was not the United States, but Great Britain and her dependencies; and if the American market was closed against us, other avenues of trade would open. History showed that such was the case, and we proved it ourselves, for when the Reciprocity Treaty was abrogated, a market for our products was opened in the old country. Such would be the case till the end of time, and he had no fears regarding the future of the country.

On motion of Mr. Scrimgeour, the debate was adjourned.

No wife objects to her husband coming home loaded—with those neat new ties and shirts from D. A. Bruce's.

K. D. C. For Everybody.

HORSES

—AND—

LIVERY STABLE OUTFIT.

BY AUCTION,

—ON—

Thursday, May 1st,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

AT THE STABLES

P. P. GILLIS'S LIVERY OUTFIT, combined with our regular sale of Horses.

OVER 20 VALUABLE HORSES,

including Mr. Gillis's very valuable Family Mare, unequaled in the Province for good qualities.

The standard-bred Stallion Apothecary, No. 6465, by Hernando, 2-91, record 2:37, Dan Morena, by Almont Mambrino, 7-1, (send for catalogue); 1 Carriage Stallion Tom Stetson, by Potentate, 4 years old; 1 Bay Mare, 8 years old, sire All Right, in foal to Hernando, sound and good looking; 1 All Right mare Goldie, with foal to Preceptor, 1 Bay Filly, 3 years old, sire All Right, dam Hambletonian, owned by George E. Hughes; 1 Barriester Stallion, rising 3 years, weight 1300 lbs., dam by Old Stockman; 1 yearling Filly, sire Preceptor, dam Yackee Girl, the dam of Blackbird, and very handsome; 1 Carriage Stallion, sire Capt. Jeff, dam McInnis's Mare, jet black, 3 years old and very handsome.

Several special fine and well-bred Horses from the "Parkside" Stock Farm of W. A. Brennan, Summerside, and a large number of other Carriage and Working Horses not enumerated.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

1 Berouche, 1 American Gladstone (new), 1 American Jump Seat (new), 1 Double Basket Phaeton, 8 Buggies, all home-made, built to order and almost new, 1 Boat Wagon, 1 Express, 1 Cart, 1 set Double Harness, all the Harness, Rugs, Wraps, etc., and other fittings of a first-class Livery Stable.

Terms at sale.

E. H. NORTON & CO.,

Auctioneer.

ap17—dy li then (21) cod t l sle wky

At the above sale we will sell the Carriage Stallion "FAIRMONT," sire Hernando, dam Fairmaid, sister of Black Pilot, owned by Charles Dackendorff, North River.

"Fairmont" is a dark chestnut color, stands 15 1/2 hands high, weighs 1100 lbs., is very handsome, promises great speed, and took first prize in his class at the Provincial Exhibition, 1889.

Dwelling House,

(TO BE REMOVED)

At our Horse Sale, on May 1st, we will sell the large Dwelling House on the corner of Great George and Broadwater Streets, and not the Stables, as advertised in error.

E. H. NORTON & CO.,

Auctioneer.

ap25