

FOR THE TUNNEL, AND FOR RECIPROCIITY. THE CANDIDATES.

- QUEEN'S COUNTY. Donald Ferguson, Patrick Blake. KING'S COUNTY. A. C. Macdonald, John MacLean. PRINCE COUNTY. George W. Howlan, Richard Hunt.

THE DAILY EXAMINER. FEBRUARY 16, 1891.

Starch! Mr. L. H. DAVIES tried to stiffen up his supporters at Mount Stewart by discoursing on starch and what may be made out of it under "Unrestricted Reciprocity."

The Tunnel. We learn that the letter to which our correspondent "Independent" refers, came to the Guardian unsigned.

Mr. Brown finds sufficient evidence to justify his belief that when he is returned to power by the approaching election, as he is expected to be, he and his colleagues will be forced by public sentiment to fulfil their pledges to promote and preserve the joint commission indicated.

Mr. Brown considers Sir John's announced position as the wise and correct one. IN HIS JUDGMENT IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE FOR THE PROPOSED COMMISSION TO FORMULATE A SCHEME OF ARTICLES, FREE EXCHANGE OF WHICH WOULD BE SATISFACTORY AND BENEFICIAL TO THE TWO COUNTRIES.

The Montreal Witness, too, denounces the idea which has been, until a week or two ago, pooh-pooled by Mr. Davies and his followers from this Province.

"The feeling and policy of the Ministry is expressed by these words. We shall have the tunnel, if—as is confidently anticipated—the estimate of Sir Douglas Fox is for a reasonable amount, and if—as is also confidently anticipated—the people of P. E. Island send representatives to Parliament to show that it is really needed, that it is really feasible, that the scheme may be advocated and voted for on its merits by members of the Government party who represent constituencies in Ontario and Quebec.

CANADIAN RECIPROCIITY. Tariff Experts' Conclusions from a Recent Trip.

Real Sentiment of the Two Parties--Bright Prospects--Events Will Compel Favorable Action.

(Boston Herald, Feb. 8.) Mr. Henry A. Brown, ex-special treasury agent of the United States, and for many years a sugar tariff expert, one whose knowledge of tariff questions is extensive, has just returned from an extended visit to Canada, where, through his acquaintance with public men, he has had exceptional opportunities to study and judge of public sentiment.

He has paid special attention, during his visit, to the attitude of various classes of people on the question of reciprocity, and his observations, as given to a Herald representative, will be read with interest.

Mr. Brown's observations of the plans of the Liberal party in the Dominion leads him to the conclusion that they are advocating unrestricted reciprocity with the United States for the purpose of catching votes. They present the measure as one which, if adopted, will secure roast beef and pudding to every laborer, but they are not sincere, and will, if they should gain power, fail to keep their promises.

They represent a large faction, and, by their action, are in bitter opposition to the Government or Conservative party, and, by their radical claims and promises, forestall Sir John A. Macdonald in his apparent efforts for a practical and equitable solution of the question.

They also favor annexation, in words, but Mr. Brown believes them to be insincere on this point. If they could carry out their plans as presented, there might follow a millennium of commercial prosperity for both countries, but there are practical difficulties in the way which they overlook or ignore, conscious that, as they are only pretending, the real facts in case are immaterial.

He represents the Conservative, or government party, as ostensibly favorable to a more conservative plan of procedure. Sir John Macdonald, their leader, claims to believe in the wisdom of a joint commission to make a thorough and detailed survey of the whole situation, with a view to the maturing of a scheme or partial reciprocity, such as is outlined in the recent utterances of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Carlisle, who, although representatives of opposing parties, are practically agreed upon this question.

He finds the Canadian people almost entirely opposed to any plan by which United States influence should predominate in such an arrangement. They are jealous and suspicious, and will uphold no leaders who fail to secure to them at least an equal share of benefits.

Mr. Brown objects to any scheme of reciprocity in which all the yielding is on the side of the United States. On this ground he opposes the plan for free sugar. He says the McKinley bill is likely to destroy the business of the Canadian sugar refineries, and unless their government reduces or removes its duties on sugar it will be annihilated.

—The Wimanites are quoting Mr. Blaine as saying that he will not agree to the kind of reciprocity Sir John Macdonald proposes. But they very dishonestly conceal the fact that the Blaine organs all declare with equal positiveness that the United States will agree to no treaty short of commercial union. So that if there is anything in these declarations, and the recent explanation of unrestricted reciprocity is to be accepted, it will be just as impossible for the Grits to make a treaty as for Sir John Macdonald. They either intend to yield to the Yankees what they are now declaring they will not yield, or they are asking power from the people of Canada to negotiate a treaty on terms that they know the Yankees will not agree to.

Fort Augustus Meeting. Ferguson and Blake Enthusiastically Received.

DAVIES BROUGHT TO BOOK.

The meeting at Fort Augustus on Saturday was a great success for the Conservatives. Messrs. Ferguson and Blake made excellent speeches, and were received with great enthusiasm by the electors. Mr. Davies, speaking after Mr. Ferguson, denied that Unrestricted Reciprocity would lead to direct taxation.

When Mr. Davies was in the midst of his reckless speech, alleging among other things that Sir Charles Tupper had made an offer of Unrestricted Reciprocity to the Americans in 1888, an intelligent elector told him that he was not dealing honestly with the subject—that an offer to settle the Fisheries Question on the basis of improved trade relations was simply an offer to discuss the whole question but was not an offer of Unrestricted Reciprocity.

Notes and Comments.

—A Montreal despatch to the New York Herald reports: "The desertion of Erastus Wiman and the Commercial Union policy is becoming general in the Dominion." —Commenting upon the establishment of dairy schools throughout Canada, The Week says: "Viewed, not as a forerunner of a coming general election, but on its merits as a measure adapted to promote the best interests of a large class of the people of Canada, the action of the Dominion Government in deciding to establish dairy schools throughout the Provinces is one of practical wisdom."

—The sterling ring and clear exposition of the situation in Sir John's manifesto has won the applause of our Republican neighbors to the south of us. The press generally concedes that it is an appeal straight to the hearts of the people, and one which will carry the country with the writer.

—At Amherst, on Thursday, Sir Charles Tupper spoke for fully an hour with telling effect on the great issue of the time, demonstrating that to accept Unrestricted Reciprocity as formulated by Wiman and Laurier was to place Uncle Sam's foot on Canada's neck. He expressed implicit confidence in the result of the elections.

—Dr. Goldwin Smith writes to the New York Times, attacking Sir John Macdonald as an anti-contingentist and believer in British connection. The Doctor is to be congratulated at least on the wisdom that led him to seek a United States journal as the vehicle for communicating his views to the public.

—The Montreal Gazette remarks: "Every speech made in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity or Commercial Union in the United States has for its theme the enlargement of the United States' market and the booming of United States' cities at the expense of those of Canada. The adoption of the idea by Canada means, every United States' authority declares, by inference as well as by words, the loss of capital invested in Canadian industries, the loss of work by Canadian labor, the loss of commerce by Canadian cities."

—"No," said an old supporter of Jones, to a Halifax Mail representative, "I shall not vote for Jones this time. If I vote at all it will be for your men. I am heartily sick of our party. Continuing, he explained: "I told Jones months ago that I could not and would not vote for him this time. I told him that he had allowed that fellow Longley to cram his throat with down his throat, just as he had allowed him to jam repeal down his throat four years ago. So I said to him, if you are going to let Longley rule you, and dictate your policy to you, he can also elect you. You can count him out."

—A Montreal despatch reports: "The lack of organization and unanimity in the Liberal party in Montreal was fully apparent at the meeting of the Reform Club on Saturday night. Ill feeling was apparent, recrimination was indulged in, and mutual want of confidence openly expressed. The gathering was very small, and even among those present many expressed the determination not to vote for unrestricted reciprocity, claiming it was only another name for annexation. The president was severely taken to task for speaking in favor of no opposition to Curran. During the evening several scenes of uproar occurred, and many members left in disgust."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Letter From Mrs. A. D. MacLeod

Sir,—Having perused, with much interest, the several communications tendered you regarding Dr. George A. Baynes, whose advent into our Province has evidently created no small degree of excitement, I desire not to "champion" the cause of that gentleman—his own unparalleled success is doing that; but, as a matter of justice, no less than of gratitude, I wish, through the columns of THE EXAMINER, to add my testimony to the honesty of his pretensions and his actual professional worth, as exemplified in my own case.

Amongst the very unprofessional, gratuitous advices given by Dr. Baynes' tender-hearted opponent, "Medicus," is one to the effect that we ought to be careful as to the person who prescribes or administers medicine, and in this, sad experience has taught me heartily to concur. Ignorance, in this age of enlightenment, is a serious misfortune to many, but in a medical man it is a positive crime: as an eminent physician hath it, "it is a cruel triumph over good faith, a barbarous wrong;" and I neither envy the conscience nor covet the final reward of that "charlatan," i. e., legalized quack, who can blandly insinuate himself into favor, and accumulate wealth by shedding a few crocodile tears over the victim who might have recovered had said ignorant remained in the position which the Almighty fitted him for.

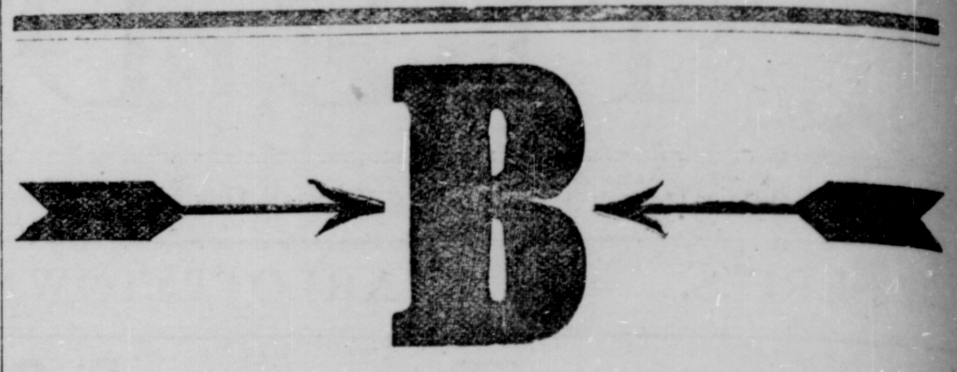
I have never had inclination to indulge in fanciful diseases, and up to ten years ago enjoyed exceptionally good health. The cause of my failure in health being pretty generally known, I need not particularize, suffice it to say that for the last few years my days of suffering have been gradually increasing, and that despite medical aid. During several months I had not been one day without pain, and want of sleep had rendered me so weak and miserable that, were it not for the blessed surroundings of a happy home, I would gladly have been at rest. Learning what Dr. Baynes had done for others I consulted him; and, with perfect confidence, carried out his instructions. After being three weeks under his skilful treatment, I can now aver that not only has the intense pain which I formerly endured gradually subsided, but also that for the last six days I have felt no pain whatever, and have enjoyed, during several nights, the refreshing rest of actual sleep. The Great Physician attested his Divine authority by pointing to his "miracles" of curing the sick, etc., and Dr. Baynes can well afford to overlook the low and envious attacks of "Medicus, Verity & Co.," knowing that any college may furnish a diploma or license to practice, but that Heaven alone can supply the capacity to accomplish what he performs; and I earnestly pray that the God of the stranger may continue to crown with success the noble efforts of Dr. Baynes, and of all others who lend their superior talents for the alleviation of human misery.

The cowardly side thrust of "Medicus," as to the opinions held of Dr. Baynes in Montreal are most emphatically controverted by the assertion of one of the first ladies on Island, recently returned from that city; and, as several of our physicians expressed sympathy with the doctor, it is all the more easier for him to locate his enemies. In closing, I would add that Dr. Baynes is entirely unaware of my having written this letter. Those who are acquainted with me will not doubt my veracity; those who are not, I can refer to at least a score of clergymen and physicians of good standing in Great Britain. Yours, E. S. MACLEOD. Upper Prince Street, Feb. 14, 1891.

Music & Readings

ST. JAMES' HALL, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 17, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. Under the Direction of Mr. Earle.

- PROGRAMME. 1. Instrumental Duet—Il Trovatore and La Fille du Regiment. Miss Rosa Churchill and Mr. Earle. 2. Reading. Rev. James Carruthers. 3. Vocal Solo—"In an Old Garden." Miss Kate Brown. 4. Vocal Duet—"I Know a Maiden Fair to See." Misses Wilson and Earle. 5. Contralto Solo—"I Shot an Arrow." Miss Lawson. 6. Vocal Quartette—"If the Waters Could Speak as They Flow." 7. Instrumental Duet—Fantasie on Scotch Airs. Miss Vere Hyndman and Mr. Earle. 8. Vocal Solo—"Dreaming." Miss Peebles. 9. Cornet Solo—La Fille du Regiment. Mr. C. P. Fletcher. 10. Vocal Solo—"Sailing Across the Sea." Mr. A. A. Bruce. 11. Piano Solo. Mr. Fred. E. Morris. 12. Vocal Solo—"The Old Lock." Mrs. E. H. Norton. 13. Instrumental Duet—"Tres Jolies Waltzes." Miss Unsworth and Mr. Earle. 14. Vocal Solo—"That Melody Divine." Miss Earle. 15. Reading. Rev. James Carruthers. 16. Glee—"The Red Cross Knight." Admission, 15 cents. feb16



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.



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Charlottetown, Feb. 4, 1891.

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- WESTERN STATIONS. Charlottetown, Hunter River, New Glasgow, Laird's Mills, Rusticoville, North Rustico, Emerald, Tryon Mills, Crapaud, Victoria, Freetown, Kensington, Clifton, Stanley, Malpeque, Summerside, Centreville, St. Eleanors. EASTERN STATIONS. Mount Stewart, Peake's Station, Cardigan, Dundas, Grand River Bridge, Annandale, Souris, Georgetown, Lower Montague, Montague, Murray River, Murray Harbor North, Murray Harbor South, New Perth, Valleyfield, Orwell, Vernon River Bridge, Brush Wharf, Eldon. ROB ANGUS, Manager. Charlottetown, Oct. 14, 1890.