# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS: Four 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, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1895. — VOL 34.—NO. 197


CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY, 1895

First Quar 2nd day, 8h 3.6m, p. m.
Full Moon, 9th day, 1h 10.5m p. m.
Last Quar 16th day, 8h 56 3m. a. m.
New Moon, 24th day, 0h. 3.12m. a. m.

| | Day of Week. | Sun rises | Sun sets | High water |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h m | h m | morn |
| 1 | Friday | 7 29 | 4 59 | 2 43 |
| 2 | Saturday | 28 | 5 0 | 3 37 |
| 3 | Sunday | 26 | 2 | 4 50 |
| 4 | Monday | 25 | 3 | 6 22 |
| 5 | Tuesday | 24 | 5 | 7 46 |
| 6 | Wednesday | 23 | 6 | 8 52 |
| 7 | Thursday | 21 | 8 | 9 53 |
| 8 | Friday | 20 | 9 | 10 35 |
| 9 | Saturday | 18 | 10 | 11 15 |
| 10 | Sunday | 17 | 12 | 11 58 |
| 11 | Monday | 16 | 14 | atr'n49 |
| 12 | Tuesday | 14 | 15 | 1 12 |
| 13 | Wednesday | 12 | 17 | 1 52 |
| 14 | Thursday | 11 | 19 | 2 38 |
| 15 | Friday | 9 | 20 | 3 39 |
| 16 | Saturday | 7 | 22 | 4 52 |
| 17 | Sunday | 6 | 23 | 6 16 |
| 18 | Monday | 4 | 24 | 7 30 |
| 19 | Tuesday | 2 | 26 | 8 28 |
| 20 | Wednesday | 1 | 27 | 9 13 |
| 21 | Thursday | 6 59 | 29 | 9 53 |
| 22 | Friday | 57 | 30 | 10 26 |
| 23 | Saturday | 56 | 32 | 10 56 |
| 24 | Sunday | 54 | 33 | 11 26 |
| 25 | Monday | 52 | 34 | 11 55 |
| 26 | Tuesday | 50 | 36 | morn |
| 27 | Wednesday | 48 | 38 | 0 24 |
| 28 | Thursday | 6 46 | 5 39 | 0 56 |


## THE DAILY EXAMINER

THE LEADING DAILY NEWSPAPER OF P. E. ISLAND.

Issued every afternoon, from the office of the EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY, in the London House Building, Queen Street.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
(IN ADVANCE)

| | |
|---|---|
| ONE YEAR | $4.00 |
| SIX MONTHS | 2.00 |
| THREE MONTHS | 1.00 |
| ONE MONTH | 0.35 |

Sent post paid to any part of Canada or the United States

ADVERTISING RATES

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No special notices inserted unless paid for at the rate of 10 cents per line, and under no circumstances will such paid notices appear in the local column.

Special discounts made on all advertisements connected with Church Fairs, Bazaars, Picnics, etc. No notices will be inserted with the same unless the regular rate of 10 cents per lineis paid.

That THE EXAMINER is considered by our Merchants and Manufacturers to be the leading newspaper in P. E. Island, and consequently the most valuable advertising medium through which to make their announcements public, is abundantly proved by the fact that in order to accommodate our advertisers we have been compelled to enlarge the paper to its present size.

THE DAILY EXAMINER is for sale by the following agents:—
R. H. Mason, Post Office, Charlottetown.
J. McIntyre, Malpeque Road, "
C. Paul, Lower Spring Park Road, "
W. M. Coffin, Grafton Street, "
S. Gray, cor. Water and Prince St. "
D. Campbell, Prince Street, "
Bazaar Store, Queen Street "
Geo. Carter & Co., Queen Street. "
S. Gray, News Stall, P. E. I. Railway and on the trains.
R J Wood, upper Euston St.
R K Brace, Cor, Euston and Hillsboro St.
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Evans & Son, Cor. of Prince and Richmond Streets.
M. & T. J. Walsh, Eclectic Bookstore, Summerside.
D. Sutherland, Souris.
Hon. D. Gordon, Georgetown.
D. A. Egan, Mt. Stewart.
G. M. Clarke, Alberton.
A. J. McNeill Stanley Bridge.

## The Weekly Examiner

is issued every Friday morning from the publishers' office. It is made up of matter which has appeared in the Daily editions, and is a first-class weekly newspaper—interesting and full of the latest news.

The subscription for THE WEEKLY EXAMINER, post paid to any part of Canada or the United States, is one dollar per year.

Advertising rates on the same scale as given above for THE DAILY EXAMINER.



## WE CAN DO IT!

Englishmen, Irishmen or Scotchmen, it matters not what your station in life may be, or what creed, class or nationality you belong to, we can suit you. We would or will not ask you any of the above questions, but we do ask have you given us a trial. If not it will be to your interest to do so. Our prices are the lowest and the style, fit and finish is all that could be desired. Yours for good fits and low prices.

Repairing and Pressing attended to.

S. A. McDONALD,
THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
feb14

## PARSONS' PILLS

Make New, Rich Blood!

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. ONE PILL A DOSE. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps; five boxes $1.00. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

## TINWARE

—FOR—

Creameries and Cheese Factories.

The very best work guaranteed on all jobs for Creameries and Cheese Factories. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THIS KIND OF WORK.

M. STEVENSON,
MANUFACTURER OF
Tinware, Stove Pipe, &c.,
55 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

All orders promptly attended to.
ap9—tf


THE WEATHER.—Winds m... south and west; fair to cloudy; mi...


## Important Notice to Users of Soap.

# SUNLIGHT SOAP

KNOWN all over the World for its purity and beautiful lathering and cleansing properties.

Has been reduced in price and now sells at

6c. Per Twin-Bar

For every twelve "Sunlight" wrappers sent to the Canadian Head Office, 43 Scott Street, Toronto, Lever Bros., Ltd., will send post paid a useful paper bound book, 160 pages.

dy 6i wy 1i—feb20


## List of Ratepayers for the City of Charlottetown,

in default for Assessment due on Real Property for the year ending 31st December, 1894, 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.

| Name of Ratepayer in Default. | Statement or Description of Property upon which such Assessment is made. | Amount of Assessment due & unpaid. |
|---|---|---|
| Angus, Robert | House & land on Town Lot No 38, 1st hun | $ 39 37 |
| Ball, John | House & land on Town Lot No 21, 1st hun | 21 37 |
| do do | House & land on Town Lot No 27, 1st hun | 9 00 |
| Birch, John D | House & land on Town Lot No 72, 3rd hun | 3 37 |
| Benoit, Clement | House & land on Town Lot No 8, 1st hun | 10 62 |
| Binns, John | Vacant land on Town Lot No 58, 3rd hun | 3 61 |
| Brace, Richard K. | House & land on Town Lot No 80, 3rd hun | 29 25 |
| do do | House & land on Common Lot No 25 | 6 19 |
| do do | House & Land on Town Lot No 7, 2nd hun | 10 12 |
| Connolly, Est Owen | House & land on Town Lot No 44, 1st hun | 18 00 |
| Coyle, Stephen | House & land on Town Lot No 3, 2nd hun | 15 75 |
| Carmichael, Est Jas | House & land on Town Lot No 73, 3rd hun | 10 12 |
| Cameron, Edmund | House & land on Town Lot No 32, 4th hun | 27 00 |
| do do | Vacant land Town Lots Nos 72&73, 2d hun | 6 50 |
| Duggan, William | House & land on Town Lot No 71, 1st hun | 2 25 |
| Eckstadt, John G | House & land on Town Lot No 11, 1st hun | 25 94 |
| do do | House & land on Common Lot No 21 | 2 25 |
| Fraser, Hugh | House & land on Town Lot No 90, 2d hun | 7 87 |
| Fraser, William J | House & land on Town Lot No 37, 3rd hun | 11 25 |
| McEachern, Est Cath | Vacant land on Town Lot No 100, 1st hun | 3 37 |
| Hann, Patrick | Two houses & land, Common Lot No 23 | 7 87 |
| Hughes, Peter | House & land on Common Lot No 22 | 6 75 |
| Harrington, John M | House & land on Common Lot No 22 | 6 75 |
| Horne, Henry | Houses & land on Common Lot No 22 | 6 07 |
| Harvie, Henry A. | House & land on Common Lot No 25 | 5 62 |
| do do | Vacant land on Common Lot No 27 | 1 13 |
| Joy, John | House & land on Town Lot No 29, 1st hun | 5 62 |
| Lord, Trus Est | Wharf property and buildings | 45 00 |
| Larter, John | House & land on Common Lot No 23 | 6 75 |
| do do | House & land on Common Lot No 23 | 7 87 |
| Masonic Hall Company | Hall & building & land on Town Lots Nos 27 & 28, 3rd hun | 191 25 |
| Monaghan, Patrick | House & land on Common Lot No 23 | 6 50 |
| McMahon, Philip J | House & land on Common Lot No 26 | 4 50 |
| Meikle, Mary Thersa, | House & land on Town Lot No 93, 4th hun | 3 06 |
| Mugford, William G | House & land on Common Lot No 22 | 5 06 |
| Norton, E H | Vacant land on Town Lot No 27, 5th hun | 15 75 |
| O'Reilly, Mrs James J | House & land on Common Lot No 20 | 7 31 |
| Purdie, Jane | House & land Town Lots Nos 97&98, 1st hun | 33 75 |
| McQuaid, John | House & land on Common Lot No 23 | 4 50 |
| Steele, Margaret | House & land on Town Lot No 20, 3rd hun | 11 25 |
| Stewart, Allen | Vacant land on Town Lot No 55, 3rd hun | 2 81 |
| Smith, Henry B | House & land on Town Lot No 18, 5th hun | 3 25 |
| do do | House & land on Town Lot No 17, 5th hun | 3 12 |
| Sherry, James | Vacant land on Common Lots Nos 33, 34, 35 | 1 41 |
| Trainor, Patrick | House & land on Town Lot No 83, 2nd hun | 3 25 |
| Trainor, Patrick | House & land on Town Lot No 62, 1st hun | 5 75 |
| Warren, Christopher B | House & land Town Lots Nos 64&65, 5th hun | 25 87 |
| Wilson, Mark | House & land on Common Lot No 22 | 9 00 |
| Wright, Joseph | House & land on Town Lot No 73, 5th hun | 2 87 |

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Statute 51 Victoria, Cap. 12, Section 91, after 30 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 leviedagainst them, and then unpaid, and that upon such judgment being duly entered will further apply for a warrant for the sale of such lands.

Dated this 28th day of January, A. D. 1895.

ROBERT VANIDERSTINE, City Collector.

January 28, 1895—1m


## BEWARE!

Of Cheap Sounding Advertisements, and

## BUY YOUR COAL

at the OLD RELIABLE, where you can get what you want at the right price, as my many hundreds of customers, who have constantly been supplied by me for the last FOURTEEN YEARS, will bear testimony.

I am not confined to the production of ONE SYNDICATE, but draw my supplies from SIX DIFFERENT COMPANIES.

When I advertise **SYDNEY COAL** I can produce the proof thrt it is GENUINE.

I do not require to employ RUNNERS to sell my Coal, bu give my customers the benefit.

R. McMILLAN.

Charlottetown, February 12, 1895.

**JOB PRINTING** Leave your order at THE EXAMINER office. We can print anything you need. See our samples. Good work, promptness, low rates.


## THE TWO POLICIES.

Some Questions to be Carefully Considered.

A SUCCESSFUL RECORD

Contrasted With a Policy of Blundering Stupidity and Incapacity — What the Return of the Liberal Party Would Mean to This Country—The Question of Revenue — Direct Taxation Inevitable Under the Proposed Liberal Tariff.

There are some of our readers whose partizanship is so strong that they will vote for their party candidate however bad for the country the policy he supports; it is fortunate, however, that the majority of our people are not built on such lines. After all, the fate of the country, though the loose and partizan vote combined has a large influence, is decided by the men who think and who judge for themselves as to what is best and safe for Canada. It is to this class of men we wish to appeal. There are two great parties asking for support, and these parties will have their candidates in every constituency. The candidates themselves may have their virtues or their failings; these are common to us all. But what the electors should chiefly remember is to investigate thoroughly the difference in the policies which they support. For sixteen years Canada has been governed by the Conservative party. No doubt sometimes that party has made mistakes in matters of both legislation and administration. It never claimed to be perfect. The fair-minded man, whether of one party or the other, will admit that it has done a great deal indeed for the development of the country, towards maintaining its high credit abroad, and in the way of perfecting its laws. Its leaders, while in life, have been abused; almost every crime in the callendar has been attributed to them. But within the space of three short years we have seen three great leaders, vilified and abused in life, pass away amidst universal sorrow and followed the eulogies of opponents as well as friends. After death their true character has been admitted by their opponents and each one of them has been praised as a great friend of his country, and his abilities then accepted at their proper and great value. The same party with a new leader, surrounded by the colleagues of the old leaders, will soon be appealing to the country for a renewal of confidence. It is following the same policy; a policy which says we ought to consolidate our Dominion; that we ought to harmonize all races and creeds; that we ought to lose no opportunity of developing our resources; that we ought to improve our means of communication with the great markets of the world as fully as possible; that we ought to make a fair arrangement for trade with any people who are willing to deal with us upon fair terms, and that, failing to get fair trade arrangements with other countries, it is our bounden duty to see that our markets are protected for our own people; and that under any and every circumstances the industries of Canada should be encouraged, employment given to our people, and the Canadian farmer enabled to supply with the necessaries of life, in so far as he produces them, the people who manufacture for him what he must purchase.

Now, opposed to this old party, with all its years of advantageous legislation for the country upon the lines that we have just indicated, is the Liberal party of Canada. Once that party was in power for five years. Everyone who is old enough to remember that five years knows that it was five years of Canadian depression and hard times, that it was five years of a blundering stupidity and incapacity, so far as the leaders of that party were concerned. Since their defeat of 1878 the Liberal party have been constantly asking for a renewal of power; and in order to secure it they have adopted as their policy almost every fad which has been put forward in the country for acceptance. Never have they been guided by any fixed principle; their whole effort has been for office and they have cared not a wit whether they secured it upon one plea or another. Unrestricted Reciprocity, Continental Free Trade, Tariff Reform, Free Trade and half a dozen other cries have been placed before the people with the hope that they would accept one or other of them and place the Liberal party again in office. The people have shown in all these successive contests great good sense. They have refused by large majorities to be taken away from the safe moorings of a well settled National Policy. Once more this same Liberal party are asking for power. Having thrown aside all their old policies they have a new one. They are at their old trick again, attempting to catch a verdict upon a cry. And what is their cry? Free Trade as in England or as near on approach to it as possible! Now, let us ask our leaders what this means? It means, let us say to our leaders, very serious changes in the commercial and industrial life of the country and before it is adopted there are some important questions which should be very carefully considered. To change a tariff policy of a country is a serious matter at any time, and it is especially serious when that policy has existed for a number of years and when great interests have grown up under it. Now let us for a moment say something as to the questions which ought to be considered.

In the first place there is the question of revenue. We should all like to get along without paying any taxes but there must be a revenue collected for the support of government and the taxes of the people, whether collected in one way or the other, are the only means of raising that revenue. We are raising it now by indirect taxation—a taxation which bears most heavily upon the people who consume luxuries, whose incomes are large and who spend the greater sums therefore in living. If we are to adopt "A Free Trade, such as it is in England," system, we shall destroy our revenue entirely except in so far as we collect it by duties upon wines and such things as that. That would mean a deficit in some other way of $18,000,000. But if we were to not even attempt the system that is in vogue in England, but have resort to a system such as was in vogue in Mr. Mackenzie's time, we shall not raise within $10,000,000 of sufficient to meet the wants of the country. Therefore now in either case a deficit of large size will have to be raised by some means or other. There is only one way of raising it. That means is direct taxation of some kind or other. This is the first question then for the people to consider, viz., whether they are prepared, in order to please Mr. Laurier and some of his associates, to abandon the means of raising the revenue which we have at present and to adopt some system of direct taxation? Of course Mr. Laurier and his friends say quickly, "reduce the expenditure"; but this might as well be dismissed at once because Mr. Laurier has never pointed out where he can make the reductions; and beside, while he has hinted at making reductions amounting to two or three hundred thousand dollars a year, he has admitted at the same time, that he is bound to carry out the Quebec resolutions which will load down the Treasury, by increasing Provincial subsidies to the extent of a million and a half dollars a year. Every man of common sense beside knows that the expenditure of Canada is more likely to increase than decrease, whether a Conservative or a Liberal Government be in power.

Question for the people to consider is—whether they are prepared for a complete reversal of our trade policy. As has been pointed out time and again the only country adopting Free Trade is England. Every other country declines to have anything to do with it, and persists in looking after the protection of its own interests. The situation in Canada is of course entirely different to that in England. English industries have reached the zenith of power, while Canadian industries have only during the past few years began to grow great. There is hardly a country that has not tried Free Trade, and in every case with the single exception of England, the people who have adopted it for a time have returned to a defensive tariff sadder and wiser than when they departed from it. We should never have heard of this cry of Free Trade in Canada were it not for the desire of a few played-out politicians to get into power. We think we are justified in asking the people, as a speaker recently did upon the platform, to accept the warnings of history rather than the vague speculations and promises of political hacks and adventurers. This is question No. 2.

Question No. 3 is: Whether we are willing to give up our market without getting any market in return, for that is what the Liberal party are proposing to do if they get into power. They say they will remove every vestige of protection; and notwithstanding that the markets of other peoples' are shut against us they will open up their markets to them. We believe in being generous, but generosity has, like many other things, must have a limit, and beside it is a good as well as an old maxim that charity begins at home. We have tried this too, partially, once before. Between 1874 and 1878 our farmers were driven out of their markets by agricultural produce imported from the United States absolutely free of duty, while we were not allowed to send anything to the United States without its bearing a tax. During the same period manufacturers were driven from their legitimate markets here by Canada being made a slaughter market for the cheap bankrupt stocks of the manufacturers of the United, States, England and Germany. The result was that in Canada our people were out of employment, their families were in want, they were unable, according to Mr. Blake, to purchase goods, and in consequence our legitimate revenue fell off; and worse than all, finding themselves unable to secure employment in Canadian industries, they were driven to the United States and elsewhere to find employment in the industries of other countries, and to purchase their bread from foreign instead of Canadian farmers. The Conservative party reversed that; they put on a defensive tariff which established our industries, employed our people and helped to consume our own produce. They said let us make up our own raw material; let us employ Canadian hands and let those Canadian hands be given strength by the product of Canadian farms. Shall we continue this? The good sense of the country says yes! Nobody is more interested in the maintenance of this policy than the farmers of the country. Where is there a farmer with any sense who will say that the bars should be taken down again and that American pork, American beef and such like products should be allowed to be brought in here to be supplied to the people of our country? We have found in private conversation, that farmers are the strongest protectionists in the country, as indeed they always have been in every other countsy, and we are satisfied that they will fully and very carefully consider the question, whether they are prepared to see the Liberal party sacrifice our farmers markets and get nothing in return.

These are some questions which our electors should carefully consider. The Trade Question will be the main question before the people when the contest comes on. Cries of extravagance, cries of corruption, cries of mismanagement will of course be hurled at the men who are at present controlling affairs. These are only catch cries. The Liberal party have said what they would do if they got into power upon the Tariff issue. They have time and time again repeated that they would destroy every vestage of protection and this is the issue on which the country will have to decide.

Let our readers for a moment glance at the history of the United States. Two or three years ago the Democratic Party were elected upon a cry of Free Trade. They passed the Wilson Bill, which even in its original state was a thousand miles from Free Trade and in the state in which it passed the Senate was a much higher protective measure than we have in Canada at the present time. But it was a reduction of the Tariff and it interfered to some extent with the prosperity of Americans by its operations and it destroyed, by the fear and uncertainty which it caused it, a year of the commercial life of the United States and has plunged them into a depression from which they will be a long while recovering. At the very first opportunity the people rose up by thousands and swept the Democrats from power. East and west joined with north and south to tell them in the most emphatic terms that they wanted no more of that sort of legislation. Let the Canadian people be warned in time and let them stay by the moorings which have proved safe for the past and will prove safe for the future.


RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immdiately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by S. W. Dodd, Druggist.

**Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.**

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by S. W. Dodd.

### M. COQUELIN.

**The Great French Comedian.**

These are the features of the Prince of French Comedians, whose "Tartuffe," which he may be said to have made his own, convulses every audience which has the delight of seeing the master portray the arch hypocrite. Respecting "Vin Mariani," he says: "Strange to say that 'Vin Mariani,' so exquisite a wine, should also be a remedy, and a delicious one at that, so pleasant to the taste and so beneficial to the entire system." And Coquelin merely states a truth which is attested by the most famous men and women of the age, by the foremost medical men, and the managers of all the great hospitals. "Vin Mariani" is indeed beneficial to the system. The weakest can digest it; the most debilitated are benefited by it; the most hopeless are revivified by it; and as has been often said regarding it, "It gives new life and hope." "Vin Mariani" is the great tonic-stimulant of the age, used by the great brain-workers of the world, who find that, exhausted by overwork, it refreshes, strengthens, and builds up the whole system. An album of portraits of many celebrities who have spoken highly of "Vin Mariani" will be sent to those who send their address to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian Agents.

**WINES FOR EVERYBODY.**

France produced three hundred million gallons more wine last year than it could consume or export. The Bordeaux Claret Company of 30 Hospital Street, Montreal, have purchased some of this good nourishing wine from the growers, and are now offering it at $3.00 and $4.00 per case of 12 large bottles, or $1.00 extra per 24 pint bottles. Write for price list to the Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

## "Something Good."

Do you feel like increasing your Cigar Trade?

NOTHING EASIER

if you will let us help you.

HOW?

Why, send in an order for a SAMPLE LOT of

## SOMETHING GOOD,

THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR ON EARTH.

Manufactured only by the

EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., MONTREAL.

feb19


## Inland Steam Navigation Co.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Inland Steam Navigation Company will be held in the Room in Queen's Buildings, King Street, (now occupied by the Harbor Light), on SATURDAY, the 2nd of March next, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

L. C. OWEN,
Secretary.

Charlottetown, Feb. 14, 1895.


## Dominion Coal Company, Ltd

The undersigned having been appointed sole selling Agents in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the above Company, are now prepared to issue orders for Round, Slack and Run of Mines, and will keep a, Stock of each Mine's Coal on hand to supply customers at lowest prices.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,
Selling Agents.

Charlottetown, May 25, 1894—tf

## Dairymen, Attention!

Of the Cheese and Butter Factories in operation in 1894, we furnished, to the satisfaction of all concerned, the necessary apparatus for the following:—Winsloe, Hampton, Tryon, Crapaud, Grand River, Dunk River, Mount Stewart, and Vernon River Bridge.

In the summer of 1894 we made nine Cheese Vats (each holding from 650 to 700 gallons of milk), and two Butter Vats (each averaging 400 gallons of milk); no complaints were made—satisfaction given.

From our large experience in the past we are now better than ever prepared to meet the wants of Dairymen. We guarantee satisfaction, and respectfully solicit the patronage of those who are contemplating the erection of Cheese or Butter Factories.

Our make of Vats is superior to all others, and our fifteen and twenty gallon Cans are the best and cheapest in the province.

Terms to suit puchasers.

M. STEVENSON.

feb14—3m dy & wky

## REVERE HOTEL

**(Formerly Rocklin House.)**

This centrally located Hotel, which is within five minutes' walk of Railway Depot, has been thoroughly cleaned, painted and renovated. Is fitted with hot water, and possesses the finest bath rooms in any Hotel in the city. Terms moderate. Coach meets all trains.

P. S. BROWN,
Proprietor.

Sept 9—dy 6m wy 1 yr

STORE AND OFFICE TO LET in the Cameron Block. The Store next door to Reddin Bros., and Office on second floor opposite the Patriot office. Apply to HORACE HASZARD.
au19—3m eod


## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LETTER FROM DR. McNEILL.

SIR,—It is a trite saying "if accusations were proof who would be safe?" The great army of Liberal declaimers are not only free in accusations and assertions, but enter the domain of motive and fly at a tangent from the main questions at issue. Mr. Davies, in an address before that very august (?) body called the Young Liberals, filled the air with charges of corruption and scandals, and insinuated that the Government of Canada favored corrupt monopolies, etc., and were associates with the organized rings that they claimed defrauded the Government. Mr. Davies would not attempt in Parliament to accuse the ministry of wrong doing. It is patent to any impartial observer that the irregularities which took place in Quebec are not chargeable to the Government. When men outside a government combine and make false returns and sworn statements to deceive the Government, it is easy to understand how a government may be imposed upon. The Government have taken the necessary steps to punish them and compel them to refund the money. No man understands that matter better than Mr. Davies, and he should be above the claptrap which that may gain to him at an election. The fiscal policy of Canada is a legitimate question for discussion, and Mr. Davies, if he understands the matter, ought to be able, in an intelligent manner, in parallel column, to show his leader's fiscal policy. Kerosene oil appears to be the only article that is uppermost in his central ganzlia, and he imagines that the country is being ruined by the duty on kerosen eoil. What profound reasoning for the Maritime leader! Revenue or free trade tariff, that is, a tariff which must be true to its name, has no element of protection in it, is the panacea which our friends have for Canada. We had five years' experience with it, and we find that kerosene oil under it in 1876 had 15 cents per gallon duty on it, and 25 per cent. on the cask; silks, satins and velvets 17½ per cent; cottons 17½ per cent. Does Mr. Davies desire the free trade duty of 450 per cent. to be placed on kerosene oil under his free trade revenue tariff? The fact of the matter is, Mr. Davies should say what they propose to do, so that the people will be able to understand what he means. It is the easiest thing in the world to find fault, and one man without any responsibility can make a terrible sensation without showing his hand. No wonder Mr. Davies commenced his harangue before the "Young Liberals" as a man "embarrassed with riches"—his imagination is doubtless very rich, and in his flights of fancy in the House of Commons, he was frequently bridled and exhibited as one his imagination was running away with. No wonder he should start his imaginary bicycle for the exhibition and entertainment of his hearers at Charlottetown. He ridicules the Belfast railway—he ridicules every demand for improvement in this Province. He is silent as the grave in asking or demanding any public improvement for New London and Rustico. No, no, that would never do. Gentlemen, keep quiet—don't ask for anything, because it's a great honor to have Grits represent you in Parliament. We are the men who never ask for anything, and sure enough Messrs. Davies and Welsh ought to be equivalents for public works and branch railroads—the people ought to be contented. Mr. Davies' imaginary flights are equal to any aerial navigation, and a trip to his blue ruin regions ought to satisfy New London and Belfast.

But New London and Rustico are not going to be satisfied—they are demanding what they have been contending for for years, and while the people have been electing Grits as their representatives their chances were defeated.

The young men of New London and Rustico who have to till the soil and earn their living as contributors to the utilities of life will not be cajoled by the imaginary tours of aerial ascent which Mr Davies is noted for. They have different interests from him, and at the coming election it will be seen whether the country is going to decide for him or against him. Aad Lincoln's advice is not inappropriete. "You may deceive all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but not all the people all the time."

In the discusssion of public questions, any person who has anything to say should say it over his own signature. The importance of the questions preclude side issues and personalities. The great need is facts, and if accusations, without proof, are to be tolerated, those who live in glass houses should bear in mind, "throw no stones."

The record of the "flies upon the wheel" is preserved as a monument, to be known and read by all men. Sheridan said: "The right honorable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests, and to his imagination for his facts."

R. MACNEILL.

Stanley Bridge, Feb. 15th, 1895.

**ARGYLE SHORE NOTES.**

Mr. O. Hennebury has left here for Charlottetown with the intention of buying his supplies for the lobster fishing season.

Owing to a case of diphtheria in the district the school has been stopped for two weeks, but as all danger is over, we are pleased to see Miss Murchison, our teacher, back to her school again.

We are pleased to note Mr. John Ferguson is traintng his young filly, Jenny Lee. She ranges well.

The young men of this place have organized a farmers club and it is now in a flourishing condition. Those who are interested in good farming and stock raising would be enlightened by attending some of their meetings.

JOULER.

Feb. 16th, 1895.


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