

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 18, 1890.

A Selfish Policy.

It is well that we should—now that the chief organ of the Opposition, the Toronto Globe, is maintaining that the United States is ready to grant the boon of Free Trade to Canada for the asking—understand the motives which influence the Administration of the United States to oppose the McKinley Bill. These are made very clear by a published letter from Mr. Secretary Blaine to Senator Frye. Mr. Blaine points out that Spain imposes a heavy duty upon flour, and thus holds the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico for herself, to the total exclusion of flour from the United States. Other articles, he says, are taxed by Spain to the point of prohibition. And he thinks that it "would be a very extraordinary policy on the part of the government of the United States just at this time to open their market without charge or duty to the enormous crops of sugar raised in the two Spanish Islands."

He maintains that Cuba and Porto Rico furnish the United States with nearly or quite one half the sugar which they consume. To give a free market to this immense product of the Spanish plantations at the moment Spain is excluding the products of American farms from her market, would be, Mr. Blaine contends, a policy as unprecedented as it would be unwise.

Mr. Blaine goes on to demonstrate that the trade of the United States with the South American Republics is not in a satisfactory condition. He says:—

"The aggregate balance of trade with all Latin-America is heavily against us. A single illustration will suffice. Since we repealed the duty on coffee in 1872 we have imported the products of Brazil to the extent of \$821,896,000 and have sold to her only \$156,135,000 of our own products. The difference—\$665,761,000—we have paid in gold or its equivalent, and Brazil has expended the vast sum in the markets of Europe. You can readily see how different the result would have been if in return for the free admission of Brazilian coffee in our markets we had exacted the free admission of certain products of the United States in the Brazilian market. To repeat this error with sugar (to an amount three times as large as with coffee) will close all opportunity to establish reciprocity of trade with Latin-America. Here is an opportunity where the farmer may be benefited—primarily, undeniably, richly benefited. Here is an opportunity for a Republican Congress to open the markets of forty millions of people to the products of American farms. Shall we seize the opportunity, or shall we throw it away? I do not doubt that in many respects the tariff bill pending in the Senate is a just measure, and that most of its provisions are in accordance with the wise policy of protection. But there is not a section or a line in the entire bill that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork. If sugar is now placed on the free list without exacting important trade concessions in return, we shall close the door for a profitable reciprocity against ourselves."

Mr. Blaine remarks, in conclusion, that the foreign market of the United States for breadstuffs grows narrower, and that Great Britain is obtaining bread supplies from India, while Russia is a powerful competitor. To obtain control of the trade of America should, therefore, he argues, be the object of Congress; and he thinks that with nearly \$100,000,000 worth of sugar seeking the markets of the United States every year, they will prove very unskillful legislators if they do not secure a large field for the sale and consumption of their breadstuffs.

The Government of the United States is not disposed—after the manner of some of our Grit politicians—to give something for nothing. Therefore it opposes the McKinley Bill, because, by it sugar is made free of duty. The Free Trade features of the McKinley Bill are those to which the Government of the United States takes exception. No fault is found with the impositions which are, by it, heaped upon the commerce of Canada. Not because the Government of the United States desires free trade with Canada, but because it is opposed to free trade with the sugar-producing colonies of Spain, is the McKinley Bill doomed.

The Montreal Gazette remarks that had H. M. Stanley been one of England's nobility, his marriage could not have been marked by greater social eclat or excited more interest in the fashionable world. His career shows that for the man who is true to himself and turns to the best account the gifts with which nature has endowed him, there is no obstacle, in England, to advancement by any path of eminence for which he is adapted. From a station the most humble Mr. Stanley has risen with credit to himself and advantage to mankind to a position in which the proudest in the land are honored by his acquaintance. The somewhat brusque reserve that characterized his demeanor in England after his first great success may well disappear before a recognition so cordial of his qualities, abilities and services. The Queen has been among the heartiest of his well wishers and in her gracious kindness to him and his gifted bride has faithfully represented the people of England and of the Empire in doing honor to the man who has toiled and endured and incurred many a hazard in the cause of civilization and humanity.

From returns received at the Fisheries Department, in Ottawa, it appears that eighty-nine licenses have been issued so far this season under the modus vivendi arrangement to United States fishing vessels, the receipts therefrom amounting to the handsome sum of \$11,403. During the whole of last season the total issue of licenses was 73, and the amount received \$9,582. This year shows a substantial gain, indicating a greater appreciation of the modus vivendi arrangement. The actions of the United States fishermen speak louder than the words of the United States politicians.

Notes and Comments.

Tenders are again called for the erection of a fence around Queen Square. It is hoped that there will be no more "hitches" about the matter.

European protests against the McKinley Bill are derided in the United States. But, as the Empire remarks, German restrictive regulations regarding pork and British cattle quarantine rules are denounced freely as the oppression of effete monarchies.

The movement towards civic reform has not yet begun. Meanwhile the city is disgracefully dirty and its fountain is dried up—while the time for another civic election is approaching. Citizens are quick to speak when there is anything to grumble about; but they are slow to act.

Much pity is felt for the European nations oppressed with militarism. The cost of the German army for the present year is estimated at \$91,726,293. That is, indeed, a heavy burden. But the United States pay \$109,357,534 this year for pensions, and \$30,000,000 besides for the army!

Mr. Mercier's majority in the new house will be twenty-three. This, as the Montreal Gazette observes, is not so much as the Nationalists anticipated, but it is enough to give Mr. Mercier more than a good working majority, and will enable him to carry out his policy of enterprise and expenditure with a free hand. It will not, however, keep back the day of reckoning.

The Patriot quotes with approval the Toronto Globe's article on "the Better Terms," but does not contradict the Globe's statement that the people of the smaller Provinces are "too poor to support themselves." We have no doubt that the Globe obtained this curious idea from Mr. L. H. Davies (our representative) who said in Parliament that people on P. E. Island were supported by their relatives in the States.

One of the most extraordinary events ever witnessed in Canada, or even in the whole world, has just taken place at Notre Dame de Bonsecours, Richelieu Co., Que. Mr. and Mrs. William Astbury, aged 88 and 86 years, have had the pleasure of celebrating the 68th anniversary of their marriage, which was solemnized on the 22nd June, 1822. The heroes of the fête count to-day 16 children, 112 grand children, 118 great grand children and 4 children of the fourth generation. Although at one time English, these people adopted years ago the customs of the French-Canadian people, and to-day the French language is the family tongue.

In 1837 Canada had 16 miles of rail and in 1850 there were 71 miles, which increased to over 2,000 miles in 1880, but in 1870 only 500 miles more were added. But now in 1890 there are fourteen thousand miles of splendid lines, well equipped, well managed and busy. Last year they carried 12,000,000 passengers and 18,000,000 tons of freight. The gross earnings were \$42,000,000, and working expenses \$31,000,000. The total cost of all the lines was \$760,000,000; but a portion of this was given by the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments. The share capital and bonded debt of all lines amounted to \$534,000,000, so that \$11,000,000 of net earnings paid an average of 2 per cent.

Referring to the Globe's article quoted by THE EXAMINER and Patriot of yesterday, the Empire says:—

"One of the Canadian journals which is sedulously attempting to prepare the way for commercial and political annexation, declares that the people of the United States are ready to 'listen to a proposal for free trade' if it is made by Canada. How utterly absurd is this disingenuous pretence! By this free trade is meant that we are to come under the heavy war tariff of the United States and to have our trade restricted by discriminating penalties if we attempt to import from any other country than the big republic. Even commerce with our Mother Country and our sister colonies is to be discouraged if the Globe can succeed in establishing what it is pleased to call free trade with its foreign patrons."

Medical Men in Council.

One of the most important meetings held this week was that of the medical men which took place at Moncton on Tuesday and Wednesday. The delegates from the Island Association were Dr. James Macleod, of this city, and Dr. R. McNeill, of Stanley. Their mission was, in conjunction with the representatives of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to form a maritime medical association, the object of which will be to deal with questions of inter-provincial and national import, such as an assimilation of the Medical laws of the Maritime Provinces, Medical Education, and Sanitation. The association was formed at the close of Tuesday evening's session, and the names of the provisional officers have already appeared in THE EXAMINER.

One of the main objects of the Association will be to secure legislation, federal or provincial, or both, upon the matter of procuring vital and mortality statistics for the Dominion, and also providing for the enforcement of the plain and well understood rules of health by some authority other than that of corporations elected by the people. The very great necessity there is for legislation in the matter of enforcing the health regulations is painfully evidenced in Halifax at the present time, where, owing to the neglect of the corporation in this very important matter, the people are suffering from an epidemic of diphtheria. The appointment of sanitary engineers and sanitary inspectors, the latter to be under the control of some central authority, will also be applied for. The medical men claim that, from an economic point of view alone, it will pay the State better to save the lives of such of its own people as are now annually sacrificed to preventable diseases than to establish expensive immigration agencies in foreign countries. And there is a good deal in the claim, too.

Drs. McLeod and McNeill have returned from the Convention. The different sessions were well attended, and the greatest interest was taken in the work in hand. By the time the next meeting is held it is hoped the Association will have all its work perfected, and we trust that it will not be long before Prince Edward Island shall have the improvements the Association are endeavoring to obtain, as the great necessity for most of them has been apparent for many years past.

Promenade Concert.

The wet and disagreeable weather of last evening did not deter a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen from attending the promenade concert given in the Hillsborough Rink in aid of city mission work. The attendance, however, was not by any means as large as it should have been, or as the character of the entertainment deserved. The first part of the programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, with a reading by Rev. Mr. Carruthers. Following is the programme:—

- Piano Duet—Cverture to Zampa... F. Herold Miss A. Fraser and J. H. Logan. Reading—(Selected)... Rev. James Carruthers. Song—"The Reign of the Roses"... Caroline Lowthian Mr. Frank Beer. Song—Waltz Song... Arditi Mrs. A. A. McLean. Piano Solo (by special request)—"Les Adieux de Paris"... Hummel Mr. J. H. Logan. Song... Angus Macdonald Mrs. W. J. Robertson. Vocal Duet—"Moonlight on the Rhine"... Mrs. A. A. McLean and Mr. Frank Beer.

This programme was carried out in an excellent manner. Mrs. Robertson was given a well-deserved reception, and she sang in splendid form. Mrs. A. A. McLean's "Waltz Song" was given in that lady's usual good style, and her duet with Mr. Beer was capital, although the heavy patter of the rain on the roof spoiled its effect somewhat. Mr. Beer's solo was well sung, and Mr. Carruthers' reading was given in an excellent manner, but it was just a trifle too long. Prof. Logan's piano solo was skillfully played and well received, as was also the duet by that gentleman and Miss Annie Fraser. The second part of the programme consisted of a promenade to the excellent music of the Citizens' Band, with such luxuries as strawberries and cream, ice cream, etc.

A Cyclone

KILLS A NUMBER OF PERSONS NEAR ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

A few minutes before five o'clock on Saturday afternoon clouds began to collect over the region of Lake McCarron, two or three miles north of St. Paul, Minn., soon taking on a rotary motion and the terrible appearance of a cyclone. A young man drove in from Lake Coleman soon afterwards with the information that at least two persons were killed and over 100 injured at that point. Other reports followed quickly. To the north and east of St. Paul a great number of little lakes are sought by the multitude every Sunday. On Lake Gervais two cottages were wrecked, five people killed and ten injured. It is said that the cyclone was confined to a district of three and a half miles long, and that the worst damage was within a limit of half a mile.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

- ENTERED. July 16—Beau Basin, Anderson, Pictou; Isabel, McInnis, Pictou. July 17—Drake, Chapman, Halifax; R W Smith, Forrest, Cow Bay; Cora, McLean, Glace Bay. CLEARED. July 16—Beau Basin, Anderson, Pictou; Isabel, McInnis, Pictou; Trio, Read, Fugwash; Samuel Ober, Wade, New Castle; George Clarke, Hingley, New Glasgow; Mary Covell, Breen, Buctouche; Matilda, Harris, Campbellton. July 17—Althaea, Paoli, Shediac; Margaret, McMillan, Pictou; str Worcester, Nickerson, Boston; R W Smith, Forrest, Cow Bay.

Johnson's Stomachic Aperient,

EVERYBODY'S PILLS,

Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness and the many ailments consequent upon the sluggish action of the Liver, Kidney and Bowels.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Sent by mail on receipt of price. Sample free on application. Prepared only by ARTHUR S. JOHNSON, Corner Kent and Prince Streets, Charlottetown.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Fence for Public Building, Charlottetown, P. E. I." will be received at this office until THURSDAY, 31st July, 1890, for the several works required in the erection of fence for public building, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Plan and specifications can be seen at the office of Mr. W. C. Harris, Architect, Charlottetown, P. E. I., on and after THURSDAY, 17th July, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract, or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 18th July, 1890. 31-July-18

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned Hardware Merchants of Charlottetown, do hereby agree to close our Stores at Six o'clock, p. m., from this date.

NORTON & FENNELL, SIMON W. CRABBE, W. E. DAWSON, DODD & ROGERS. Ch'town, July 16, 1890—31 pd

PASTORAGE for one Cow for remainder of season. Apply at this office. 17-July-90

ZION CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC!

WILL BE HELD AT McEwen's Wharf, Westville, —ON— MONDAY NEXT, 21st INST

STEAMER "SOUTHPORT" will leave Ferry Wharf at 9 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Return Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the boat. Refreshment Table well supplied, including Tea and Coffee, on grounds. Persons wishing to have their baskets called for on morning of Picnic, will please hand their names to the Secretary at Sunday School. ROBERT B. KERR, Secretary. July 18—21

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY. NOTICE.

The Managers of Tea Parties and Picnics are hereby notified that Tea Tickets will not hereafter be sold in connection with Railway Tickets. J. UNSWORTH, Superintendent. Railway Office, Charlottetown, July 18, 1890. July 18—all prs li

DYSPEPTICURE

Is not a palliative but a CURE; it first relieves, then controls, and finally entirely subdues the irritation and inflammation of the Stomach, that cause indigestion and Dyspepsia.

July 18



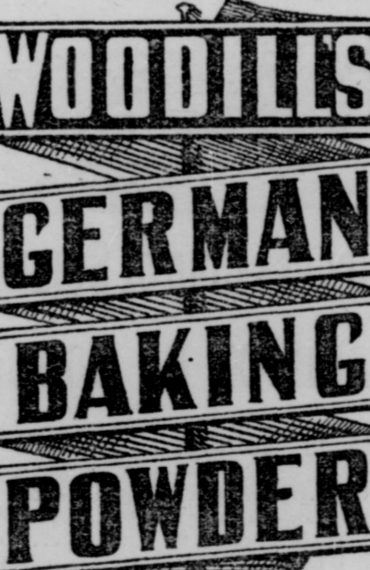
THE D. & A. CORSETS are superior to all others in Shape, Fit and Material. Each pair has a guarantee attached by the maker.

Try a pair and you will find them first-class. Money refunded if they do not give satisfaction. For sale at

PERKINS & STERNS, CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE. July 17—2m

PURITY WHOLESOMENESS

—SECURED IN USING—



IS THE REPORT OF THE Dominion Government Analyst. July 16

Principal Wanted.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned from Male Teachers of the First Class, for the position of Principal of Queen Square School, in this city.

ISAAC OXENHAM, Secretary of City School Board. July 8—eod tj

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two Servants Housemaid and Cook. Apply at this office. July 10

Sale of Remnants All This Week!

Prints, Dress Goods, Ribbons, Laces, &c.

BEER BROS.

Account Books!

TAYLOR & GILLESPIE.

OUR STOCK OF BLANK BOOK PAPERS IS NOW COMPLETE. Come in and see them, and get prices for Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Journals Letter Copying Books, Invoice Books, Wallets, Pocket Books, etc., etc.

We Challenge Competition!

Careful attention given to the BINDING of Works of Art, Magazines, Periodicals, Music, Illustrated Papers, Old Books, etc., any style or price. Also, we clean Old Pictures, Steel Engravings, Wood Cuts, etc., from any stain, and make to look as good as new.

TAYLOR & GILLESPIE,

Ch'town, May 6, 1890 NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

BOSTON STEAMERS.

JULY 2

From this date the steamers "CARROLL" and "WORCESTER" will run regularly for remainder of season, Leaving CHARLOTTETOWN for BOSTON every Thursday

at 6 o'clock p. m.,

—AND—

Leaving BOSTON every Wednesday at noon.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

July 2, 1890.

Sunstruck Prices.

- \$30.00 HALL STANDS, for \$22.50
- 25.00 HALL STANDS, for 20.00
- 20.00 HALL STANDS, for 16.50
- 15.00 HALL STANDS, for 12.50
- 12.50 HALL STANDS, for 10.75
- 8.00 HALL STANDS, for 6.75
- 6.50 HALL STANDS, for 5.00
- 4.50 HALL STANDS, for 3.50

At Above Prices for One Month.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., Ltd.

Charlottetown, July 10, 1890.

Fine Spectacles!

FROM ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE WORLD, with accurately cut and polished Lenses of both Crystal and Ruby. We fit when desired the new ALUMINUM FRAME, being the lightest and strongest metal frame known, besides being non-tarnishable. Each eye-piece separately when required, and the correct lens properly adjusted. Should your glasses after a trial be found to require some modification, as is possible even when fitted by the best scientists—not through any defect in the Glasses but from some change in the eye itself—we shall always be glad to give prompt attention at our Old Stand, CAMERON BLOCK.

B. W. TAYLOR,

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician.

N. B.—Don't buy Spectacles of parties who promise their Glasses will cure all diseases that the eye is heir to. The material the Lenses is made of, is free from flaws and specks, is not so important a matter as the perfection of shape and polish. This we supply. June 28

GENERAL HARDWARE!

Barb Wire Fencing, Bar Iron, Cut Nails, Roofing Material, Builders' and Painters' Supplies, Carriage Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

NORTON & FENNELL.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1890—dy 2aw wky