

FOR THE TUNNEL, AND FOR RECIPROCITY. 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 17, 1891.

Direct Taxation.

THAT direct taxation is involved in Unrestricted Reciprocity is now scarcely denied by any politician less reckless than Mr. L. H. Davies. It has been affirmed by one who was for years an editorial writer for the Toronto Globe. It has been affirmed by the Week, an independent journal of high character. It has been admitted—or almost admitted—by Sir Richard Cartwright himself. The proposition is plain and clear. Last year the Canadian Government collected upon articles imported from the United States, duties to the amount of upwards of \$7,000,000. That amount will, of course, as a result of the operation of Unrestricted Reciprocity, be lost to the revenue. Then we shall, while high duties are imposed upon British and foreign goods and goods from the United States are admitted free of duty, go to the States for everything which we require that the States can manufacture or produce. Our imports from Great Britain and countries other than the States will thus be reduced to the minimum, and the duties collected as revenue will, of course, be reduced in a corresponding ratio. THE EXAMINER some time ago estimated the annual loss of revenue resulting from Unrestricted Reciprocity at \$14,000,000 a year. Other higher and better authorities have since estimated it at between \$14,000,000 and \$15,000,000 a year, equal to about \$15 a year for every family in all Canada. The amount that Prince Edward Island would, under Unrestricted Reciprocity, have to pay to the Dominion tax-gatherer would thus be upwards of \$350,000 a year, or about ten times as much as was paid to the Provincial tax-gatherer under the regime of Mr. L. H. Davies! Concerning this point, Sir John Macdonald says:—

"Under our present system a man may largely determine the amount of his contributions to the Dominion exchequer. The amount of this tax is always in direct proportion to his means. If he is rich and can afford to drink champagne, he has to pay a tax of \$1.50 for every bottle he buys. If he is a poor man he contents himself with a cup of tea, on which there is no duty, and so on all through the list. If he is able to afford all manner of luxuries he pays a large sum into the coffers of the government. If he is a man of moderate means and able to enjoy an occasional luxury, he pays accordingly. If he is a poor man his contributions to the treasury are reduced to a minimum. With direct taxation, no matter what may be the pecuniary position of the taxpayer—times may be hard—crops may have failed—sickness or other calamity may have fallen on the family, still THE INEXORABLE TAX COLLECTOR COMES AND EXACTS HIS TRIBUTE. Does not our sense to be the more equitable plan? It is the one under which we have lived and thrived and to which the government I lead proposes to adhere."

Discrimination Against Great Britain.

EVEN if there remain a lingering doubt in the minds of some of the blindest of the supporters of the Opposition that direct taxation is involved in Unrestricted Reciprocity, there can be no doubt whatever about the proposition that Unrestricted Reciprocity means discrimination against Great Britain. Mr. Laurier himself tacitly admitted the fact when in Charlottetown and showed that the discrimination would amount to about \$22,000,000 a year. Mr. Wiman glories in the complications which this heavy discrimination will bring about, and exults in the prospect of another Boston tea party. What have the loyal people of Prince Edward Island to say about it? Or putting our loyalty and duty to the Mother Country out of the question, what have the farmers to say about it? If they do not buy from the Mother Country, they cannot sell largely to the Mother Country, unless exceptional conditions prevail; for commerce is dependent upon exchange. Their sales will consequently be confined pretty closely to the United States, in which their purchases will, for the most part, be made. They will thus be compelled to compete with the farmers of the Great West on the same terms as farmers of the Eastern States are compelled to compete. The farmers in the Eastern States have, beyond a doubt, been worsted in the conflict. Can our farmers hope to be more successful in their competition than those of Vermont and New York? They can not.

Mercier's Plan of Campaign.

It is a notorious fact that the Premier of Quebec wants money to reduce the Provincial debt. He does not, of course, expect to obtain it from the present Administration. So the whole force of his Government is being used to secure the return to power of Mr. Laurier and his supporters. A contemporary well remarks that "the Mercier plan of increasing the provincial subsidies out of money Mr. Laurier will have to provide through direct taxation of the people of Canada, is making the Federal Finance Minister a catspaw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the monkey to eat." But the people of Canada will not permit of the success of Mercier's plan!

So Easily Satisfied!

In respect to the proposed tunnel the Editor of the Guardian received a letter from the office of Laurier, Lavergne & Cote; but it was unsigned and consequently worthless. Mr. L. H. Davies also received a note from Mr. Laurier in which reference is made to the unsigned letter which the Guardian received, and Mr. Laurier adds: "I suppose it will be satisfactory." Mr. Laurier must think that the people of this Island are easily satisfied!

Notes and Comments.

The Montreal Witness (Independent Grit) is out in strong denunciation of our proposed tunnel; and the Grit Herald, of the same city, is ridiculing the scheme. Give the Liberals (!) their way, and all hope of the tunnel may be abandoned for years to come.

Mr. Thompson, late editor of the Globe takes issue with Sir Richard Cartwright as to Canada's having control over her tariff under Unrestricted Reciprocity. Mr. Thompson shows that it would be as reasonable to expect that Virginia or Maine should have a separate tariff as Canada with the Liberal programme in force.

"Desertions from Tory party continue"—Patriot telegram. Will the Patriot kindly name one prominent Conservative (or one not prominent—who is not a disappointed office seeker) who has deserted the Tory party? We can point to several rather prominent Opposition men, who are not in sympathy with the Opposition's present policy. And what about the Chatham Advance, hitherto one of the ablest Opposition papers in New Brunswick—outside of St. John?

The Toronto Telegram points to the evil work done at Washington by unworthy Canadians and condemns it in the following pungent terms: "Canada owes the income clauses of the McKinley bill largely to Canadians who aided the republicans by pointing out the spots where their tariff arrows would wound the Dominion."

Patriot statesmen of the Liberal persuasion tried to ditch their country in order to get the Government into a hole. The country is not yet ditched, and American statesmen will have to call their Canadian agent in to plan a new scheme for the commercial subjugation of Canada."

The Montreal Gazette declares that the policy of the Opposition would not only again make Canada the slaughter market of the United States, seriously imperil her own manufacturing industries and restore all the evils suffered prior to 1878, but would, in addition, mean the practical extinction of Canada for the benefit of our neighbors to the south of us. Our people are alive to the mischievous tendencies of the Liberal policy and will act accordingly. The interests of Canada are now in safe hands, our statesmen are patriotic and the majority of the people are the same.

For every traitor in the land There are ten thousand dead and true.

The Boston Herald says: "Complete reciprocal trade would mean a practical extension of our (United States) national frontier for a thousand or more miles to the north, east and west."

We should have a broad and fruitful field thrown open to our merchants and manufacturers who would find therein not only new purchasers for their wares, but opportunities of obtaining, at a low cost, the raw materials needed in their industries." Then follows a train of speculation as to the enormous value such a policy would be to Boston, which we are told would become the great receiving and distributing centre of a trade area extending from the Gulf to Lake Huron.

In contemplation of unrestricted reciprocity, the Boston Herald remarks:

"The change would give to Boston an impetus such, perhaps, as she has never before known, for her geographical position is such she could not fail to be the great receiving and distributing centre of a trade area extending from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Lake Huron. This is not a wild speculation; it is but the logical conclusion to be reached from a study of the causes that have led to the growth of the world's great centres of population."

The meaning of this to the people of Canada is very plain. If Boston and New England are to do the manufacturing for the Province of Quebec and all the eastern part of the Dominion, as Mr. Wiman says, and as the Boston Herald claims is the "logical conclusion from the study of the causes that have led to the growth of the world's great centres of population," then it is certain that Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are n't. The fact is self-evident.

Hon. William Macdougall, lately one of the most prominent of the supporters of the Opposition, says: "I do not see how we can meet our obligations and maintain our general government without a productive tariff. Direct taxation is practically out of the question. The provinces are pretty heavily burdened already in that line, and any government proposing to raise, say \$40,000,000 a year by direct taxation might as well secure tickets for Honolulu or some other remote, but hospitable island beyond the reach of your telegraph system. Believing that a sufficient revenue by direct taxation will not be achieved in our day, I am in favor of reasonable import duties for federal revenue. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that free imports from a foreign country will have to be free to the mother country. Tariff discrimination against her in favor of foreign countries would soon sever the British connection." Mr. Macdougall is now actively opposing the Opposition.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Egg Trade.

SIR,—A writer in yesterday's Patriot—apparently as well versed in the egg trade as he is in questions of simple division—in an attempt to make political capital against Hon. D. Ferguson, publishes some figures and statements which indicate clearly his absolute ignorance of the subject on which he writes. By his own process of figuring he shows \$24 43 to be the net proceeds of "13 cases of 30 dozen each" of eggs shipped to the London market, and then exultingly exclaims, "Five cents per dozen to the dealer!" A ten-year-old schoolboy would laugh at his arithmetic and ridicule his stupidity. Although our eggs will realize more than 6s. per long hundred at the most unfavorable season of the year, yet, if sold even at that price, the actual proceeds of a shipment of 13 cases (30 dozen) would be as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 39 hundreds, less 3 for waste, net 36 hundreds, at 6s. 0d., £10 16s., at \$4.86 to the £. Charges: Cartage, Freight and Primage, Commission, Brokerage and Dock Charges, Insurance, Cost of cases.

or a fraction over 9 1/2 cents per dozen to the dealer—even at 6s. per hundred—a price which an Englishman would be ashamed to offer for eggs of any kind, let alone our prime Canadian stock! These figures are not taken from the disordered imagination of a man who fails to solve a simple problem in the simplest of proportions, but from the actual and bona fide returns of eggs shipped from P. E. Island to the London market in 1890—with this difference, however, that in place of 6s., nearly twice that figure was realized! "A Farmer's Son" further thinks that the country storekeeper gets 1 c. per dozen and the general dealer 2 cents per dozen for handling. Deluded mortal! If he ever get into the business he will find that the direct profit of both combined rarely amounts to 1/2 cent, per dozen, and that eggs are mainly handled for the custom they bring in other lines of trade.

I write as a life-long liberal without political motive, yet anxious that false impressions injurious to the trade may not be circulated to our injury. The opening of the English egg markets is one of the institutions of private business enterprise, at least as far as P. E. I. is concerned, and as such our politicians should be divested of all credits and discredits in the controversy. Under the freight arrangements at present existing, our Island egg trade with the old country will be greatly hampered. But the politician who will secure for us those improved facilities of carriage which the necessities of the business demand and which it is in the power of the government to provide, will entitle himself to the gratitude of those interested in this branch of trade, producer and dealer alike.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, Feb. 14, 1891.

A Word about the Lawyers.

SIR,—The editor of the Guardian in commenting on the Johnson alcohol case, says: "Just here we might add that it was very pleasing to hear Mr. Hodgson address the court when this case was tried, as the champion of law and order. This was a new role for this gentleman, but he argued well and—the liquor dealers no doubt paid him."

The Guardian to be consistent with its past record of attacking Counsel for acting professionally should have gone further and said, "and we regret to see Mr. W. S. Stewart, the Counsel and legal adviser of the Women's Christian Temperance Union appearing as the opponent of law and order, but he argued well and the temperance people paid him." I doubt if Mr. Johnson paid Mr. Hodgson one cent.

FOR THE ACT.

Don't Be Bamboozled.

SIR,—We hope the farmers will study their interest this time. After having Davies and Welsh in power for four years,—what benefit ever did they derive from them? To have Sir John ousted from the head of the Government, they would move the Heaven's and earth. But the people are disgusted at their transactions,—as well as Edward Blake. Fellow Farmers, don't be bamboozled with their flowing speech and shake hands. AGRICOLA.

A Disgusted Observer Speaks Out

SIR,—I see that the Grits are at it in their usual style. They are around canvassing with high loads of Grit whiskey through settlements. Some of those parties will get a surprise at the result of the election. In disgust, I am AN OBSERVER.

The Vernon River Meeting.

Advices from Vernon River state that the meeting held there last night was a very large one, and that more than half the people who came to it could not get into the hall. The feeling shown the Liberal-Conservative Party was good—better than was expected; and it is stated on good authority that the Liberal-Conservative Party is gaining strength in this part of the County.

News Notes.

James Redpath, the well known Irish-American journalist and lecturer, died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, last Tuesday. On the Thursday previous, Mr. Redpath, while crossing Park Row to the post office was run down by a South Avenue car. The wheel of the car passed over his left upper and forearm as it was bent inward, crushing the bones and severely lacerating the muscles. The result was paralysis of the arm and left side and a great shock to the entire system. It is claimed by his relatives that death was due not directly to the accident, but to blood poisoning, the result of improper treatment at Chambers Street Hospital where he was taken after the accident.

Italy's new premier, Marchese di Rudini, has addressed a circular letter to the diplomatic representatives of Italy abroad, in which he states that the cabinet programme is one of peace and conservatism and one which is a guarantee of security to Italy and quiet to Europe.

CHURCH SOCIAL.—The ladies of St. John's Church, Milton, will hold a basket social and entertainment at the hall, North Milton, on the evening of Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock. Entrance fee, 15 cents. All are cordially invited. feb16 31

One Honest Liberal.

MR. RAYMOND PREFONTAINE, who has been selected as one of the Opposition candidates for Montreal, is reported by L'Etendard to have said: "There was one thing towards which public attention had been attracted. It was this:—When will the Government obtain their revenues if the customs are done away with? They forgot that they would have against all the other countries but the United States the same protection as the Americans would have against foreign importations. Thus, the products of England would not enter Canada until they had paid the duty they had to pay to-day to enter the States."

Music & Readings

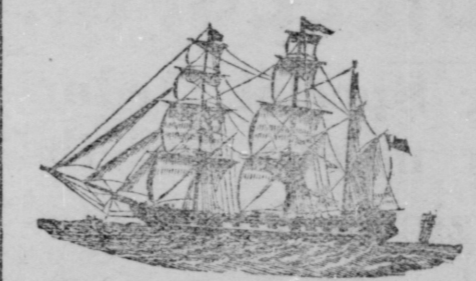
ST. JAMES' HALL, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 17, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, Under the Direction of Mr. Earle.

PROGRAMME.

- 1. Instrumental Duet—H. 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 Quartet—"If the Waters Could Speak as They Flow". 7. Instrumental Duet—Fantasia on Scotch Airs. Miss Vere Hyndman and Mr. Earle. 8. Vocal Solo—"Dreaming". Miss Peables. 9. Cornet Solo—La Fille du Regiment. Mr. C. P. Fletcher. 10. Vocal Solo—"Falling 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

1891.

Spring Trip From Liverpool.



THE CLIPPER BARKENTINE

EREMA,

300 Tons Register.

R. McDONALD, Commander,

WILL SAIL FROM

Liverpool for Charlottetown

ABOUT 1st OF APRIL,

and will carry Freight at through rates to the different Railway points on the Island.

For Freight apply in London to John Pitcairn & Sons, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street; in Liverpool to Pitcairn Brothers, 51 South John Street, or here to the owners.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Charlottetown, Feb. 17, 1891.

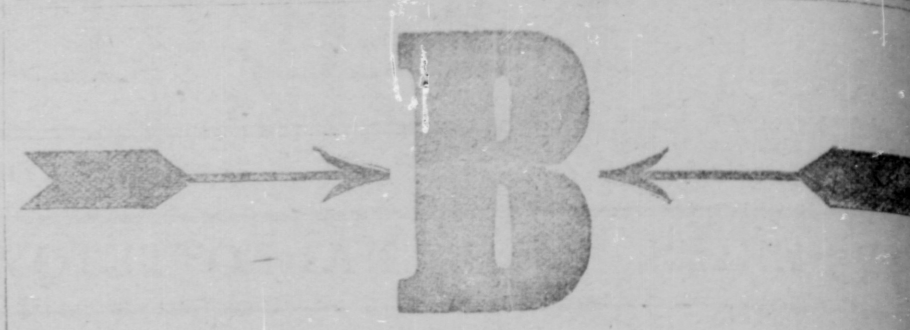
POLITICAL MEETINGS.

THE undersigned will meet the Electors at the following times and places:—

- Morrell—Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock. Head St. Peter's B. y.—Thursday, 19th, at 1 o'clock. Souris—Friday, 20th, at 1 o'clock. Dundas—Saturday, 21st, at 1 o'clock. Cardigan—Monday, 23rd, at 1 o'clock. Montague Bridge—Tuesday, 24th, at 1 o'clock. Murray Harbor South—Friday, 27th, at 1 o'clock. Other announcements in due time. A. C. MACDONALD, JOHN McLEAN. feb17

The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Company (Ltd).

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at their Office, corner of Great George and Lower Water Streets, Charlottetown, on MONDAY, the Second day of March, A. D. 1891, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, a. m. By order, F. W. HALES, Secretary. Charlottetown, Feb. 17, 1891—dy



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, FLOSETTE 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 TABLES, German, Irish, and White, LINEN NAPKINS & TRAY CLOTHS, LINEN TABLE SCARFS, etc., TOILET COVERS and TIDIES.



HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES

Our Spring Stock Just Received.

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 4, 1891.

LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER WALTHAM and ELGIN WATCHES! G. H. TAYLOR, North Side Queen Square. Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1891.

Telephone Company of P. E. Island.

TOLL LINE STATIONS.

- 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, Amundale, 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.