

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890.

VOL. 25.—NO. 120

## WEEKS & BEER,

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

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

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

Additional to our General Stock are being daily received from the different sources of production, and will be offered Wholesale only at a small advance on cost.

Charlottetown, April 19, 1890—dy 1m

A Reputation of Five and Twenty Years Standing!

THE GREAT INVIGORATING TONIC,

## CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.

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

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

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

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

### VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

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

To MESSRS. KENNETH CAMPBELL & Co.

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

HENRY R. GRAY.

MESSRS. KENNETH CAMPBELL & Co.

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

A. PILON,  
R. DUCHESNEAU.

Montreal, January, 1886.

FOR SALE AT C. D. RANKIN'S DRUG STORE.

## B. S. DAVIES & CO.

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

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

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,

CAMERON BLOCK.

Ch'town, March 25, 1890.

## A BONANZA

FOR

## Bargain Hunters

AT THE

## STAR TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

[X]

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

McLEOD & MCKENZIE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 17, 1890.

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES CURE CONSUMPTION

in its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk.

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

## POTATOES

WANTED IMMEDIATELY:

1,000 TO 2,000 Bushels of McIntyre's White Stars, Burbanks or Hebrons.  
FENTON T. NEWBERRY.  
ap24—dy 3i wky li

## P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY. NOTICE.

COMMENCING FRIDAY, 25th inst., and continuing until Summer Time Table takes effect, a Special Passenger Train will leave Charlottetown at 6:00 a. m. daily (Sundays excepted) for Summerside, connecting there with steamer for Point du Chene; returning, will leave Summerside on arrival of Steamer from Point du Chene, commencing Tuesday, 29th inst., this train will run through to Tignish, and return on Tuesdays and Fridays.

J. UNSWORTH, Superintendent.  
Railway Office,  
Ch'town, April 24, 1890.  
ap21—m f t l May 29 wky prs 2i

## HOUSEKEEPERS! READ THIS.

CAMPBELL'S, sudden death to Moths and all insect germs, cheaper than Camphor or any other thing in the Market, good for Carpets, Furs, etc.  
Or Gall Soap, Stove Polish, and all requisites for House cleaning.  
REDDIN BROS.  
ap16—dy 2v.

## OATMEAL.

CANADIAN STANDARD OATMEAL arriving to-day.  
HORACE HASZARD.  
ap23—1w pd

## WANTS, LOST, FOUND &c

CARPENTERS WANTED.—To work on the Exhibition Building at Charlottetown. Apply at once to Seymour Clark & Co., Summerside or D. Kirk, foreman, on the grounds, April 23—3i pd

GOOD IRON SAFE, \$35, at Goff Bros. ap23—1w d&w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One Thousand Dollars on first-class Farm Property, first mortgage, for a term of from one to five years. Apply at THE EXAMINER office. 5i pd—ap25

TO LET.—A House on Pownall Street, now occupied by Mrs. Messervy. Apply to WILLIAM MURRAY. ap25

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

FOR SALE.—A Charter Oak Range, with fittings complete, only a few months in use. Apply at this office. 3i cod pd—ap23

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

TO LET.—The commodious House adjoining the subscriber's residence, Prince Street, with large stable and coach house.—R. McHILL. ap22—cod if—mch21

WANTED.—A Girl for general housework in a small family. Apply at this office. ap22—3i pd

POTATOES WANTED.—100 bushels Early Rose and Early Surprise.—W. M. BOYLE. ap22—dy 3i wky 2i pd

WANTED.—An elderly woman to take charge of house and two children. Apply to W. W. HARPER, Fitzroy Street East, any evening at six o'clock. 3i pd—ap19

WANTED.—By a man who has had 16 years experience in the old country, a situation as manager or under-manager on farm. ap15

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

TO LET.—A Cottage House containing seven rooms, with Stable and Coach House and a large Garden, situated on the Malpeque Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Post Office.—J. T. FEARDEN. cod—ap14

TO LET.—A desirable business stand for either a shoemaker or tailor, situated at West River Bridge, Rent moderate. Apply to P. J. Berrigan, New Haven. [ap5—dy&wky if—

FOR SALE.—Part of the lot on Great George Street, known as the Linton property. Apply at Wellner's Jeweler store to Walter N. Linton. [ap1—m f t l, wky if—

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

WANTED.—A House containing seven or eight rooms, possession required later part of April. Apply at this office. 2i—mch14

## UNRESTRICTED RECIPROcity ALIAS ANNEXATION.

### SPEECH OF HON. MR. LAIRD.

#### The Other Side of the Question.

Mr. Laird thought in speaking on this question it would be well to clear away some of the cobwebs by which some attempted to cover it up. Some persons tried to show that this question of reciprocity was not within the sphere of practical politics. It was true that this matter would have to be dealt with by the Dominion Parliament, but reciprocity was more in the sphere of politics in this Province than the Irish question was in the Dominion Parliament, yet they had a warm debate on that question there. We are part of the Dominion, and this question was one which would materially affect the prosperity of the country. This question has been mooted in several forms in the House of Representatives at Washington, showing a desire on the part of the Americans to have closer trade relations with this country. The Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons have this as one of the main planks of their platform, and it will be a principal question at the next election for the House of Commons. The condition and circumstances of our country at the present time, when we have not this free trade might be considered. He did not believe in preaching blue ruin, but when a surgeon wished to cure a wound he had sometimes first to probe it. The condition of the people as a whole was not favorable. A portion of the people in this Dominion were said to be accumulating wealth, but it was not by legitimate trade. The sugar refineries, the cotton manufacturers and others had a law in their favor which enabled them to compel the bulk of the population to contribute to their profits. A great deal was said about the vested rights of manufacturers; but the farmers had vested rights in the soil before the introduction of the National Policy, and no person talked of paying them for the loss in the value of their property. We hear of the vested rights of rum-sellers, who are a curse to the country, and vested rights of the manufacturers, but the law which gave them the right could take it away from them. The manufacturers were in one sense legalized robbers; the law enabled them to take from the rest of the community. In 1879 this curse was launched upon the Dominion to compel the majority of the people to contribute to the profits of the others, and the land of the farmers was reduced in value by this policy. To prove this it was only necessary to point to a sale of land a short distance from the city the other day; it sold for less than half what it was worth ten years ago. Capital was now low and there were many farmers with families who needed a place for their sons, yet they did not seem anxious to purchase farms. The people of this Island were too intelligent to remain slaves of the National Policy when the wide world was open before them, and our young men go to other countries where their labor is better rewarded. All the farmers of this Island asked for was fair play and a chance to compete in the markets of the world, and if fair play is denied them in this Province, the world is open. Under the present system many of the necessities of life are nearly doubled in price by the heavy duties on sugar, farming implements and many other articles. The increased cost of living increases the cost of production, so that at the present time, capital would pay better at three per cent. interest than if invested in farming land. There are some in this Province who say men should not express an opinion about those matters, but tamely submit to whatever burdens the Government choose to place upon them—like the hand that smites them. We were told Prince Edward Island made a mistake last election when we sent six men to the House of Commons who were opposed to the Government. He was always led to believe that if anything was being enacted which the people did not believe to be right, they had the privilege of objecting to it, but now the doctrine is preached that if a Government does wrong we must send men to support that Government so that they may be pleased to grant us more favors in the future. The people of this Island would be recreant to their duty if they did not bring this question of our trade relations into politics. This Island profited very much by the old reciprocity treaty. It was true the civil war in the United States increased the price of products during part of that time, but the farmers were not afraid to compete with the whole world in products suited to our soil and climate. A Northern race was never conquered by a Southern. Some said it was only wasting wind to discuss this question, from the fact that when there was a pan-American congress last year these provinces were left out in the cold; but people should remember that it never was so dark as just before daylight. There was a very simple reason why we were left out of the pan-American congress: we are not a nation with power to make treaties. So soon as the Dominion puts itself in a position to negotiate trade relations with the world, we will receive an invitation to a congress of this kind, but while we choose to hold on to the apron strings of Great Britain with regard to treaty making, we will be left out of such congresses. He was in favor of Imperial Federation, and so soon as Great Britain would discriminate in favor of her colonies in trade matters, he would cease advocating for reciprocity with the United States; but while the British follow the policy of getting their food supply in the cheapest market, they practically say to us that we must look out for ourselves, so we will endeavor to make treaties with other nations. Until

the British yielded in this question he would advocate reciprocity with the Americans, although not an annexationist in any particular. The policy of the British in dealing with their colonies was to let them make all the money they could, but they would not help them. It might be the object of the Americans to have the Stars and Stripes wave over the whole of North America, but we were able to hold our own, and our efforts should be directed towards making the best bargain we could in regard to trade matters. If the two countries went on building, this wall it would tumble down over their heads some day. Higher duties on several articles were now under consideration by the American Congress, but they had not yet passed a Bill on the subject, while the Dominion Parliament had already passed a Bill, putting another brick on the wall. When six millions of people are dealing with sixty millions, they should be cautious. If the Americans had passed their Tariff Bill first there might be some excuse for our Parliament.

Hon. Mr. Nicholson.—The American Congress have introduced the Bill.

Mr. Laird.—It may never be passed, but the brick has been built on the Dominion side. They passed a Bill imposing a heavier duty on pork and beef. There are many in the United States in favor of free trade with the Dominion, and their councils may yet prevail, and it was our duty to use every means of bringing it about. The men in power in the Dominion say we should cease agitating this question, but we should not cease discussing the question because we have been refused. The legitimate trade of any country must flow from north to south, and south to north. There will be no danger of an industrious people such as those of the Dominion in competition with people further south. Our soil and climate produces many articles of better quality than theirs. He did not want to sell out to the Americans, but he wanted closer trade relations with them.

Mr. Laird said when the debate was adjourned he was referring to statements of the opponents of free trade, that every one who advocated closer trade relations with the Americans were annexationists. He advocated it from a British standpoint—free trade would give us all the advantages we could get by annexation, as far as trade was concerned. It is said we have raw material in the Dominion, coal, iron, lumber, potatoes, fish, and we might add labor, and we are told that under reciprocity the Americans would come to these Provinces, and buy raw products, convey them to the manufacturing centres, and that consequently the population of the Dominion would be decreased and our wealth diminished, while our labor and raw material went to build up those cities. Was it true that under free trade the coal and iron of Nova Scotia would be carried away to the cities of the United States to supply the factories? It would be much easier to carry the capital to where the coal and iron were found, do the work there and ship the manufactured article. In Great Britain they build the factories close to where the ore and the coal are obtainable. The cost of transporting the raw material would be almost prohibitory, and no doubt the factories would spring up where the iron and coal were in abundance. Even suppose the capital and brains would come from the United States, although there was no necessity for that, as there was sufficient of both in the Dominion, yet there would be employment for a number of men, and this would create a market for our produce. In Great Britain and in Pennsylvania the iron manufactures are carried on at the spot where the coal and iron are found. The pipes for the Charlottetown waterworks had to be imported because although there is plenty of iron ore in the Dominion, there is not a market accessible sufficiently extensive to warrant the manufacture of such goods; but under free trade with the United States there would be a large market, articles of this description would be manufactured here, and we would get them at a much less price. It was said we would have competition from the Western States in the markets of Boston and New York, but we have that now, and we are unscathed besides by a heavy duty, yet we sell largely in those cities. Our people should catch the fish around our shores and sell them to the Americans. There were numbers of the men employed in the fisheries now in American vessels who were natives of these provinces, and under free trade our fishermen would be able to compete with the American fishermen. The American fishermen who would come to our coasts would be very welcome, for they would purchase supplies, and our farmers would get a good price for butter, eggs, milk, fresh meat, &c., at their doors, and the trade would be mutually beneficial. At present fishing was a very precarious business in this country, but under free trade it would be more profitable. We have the autumn herring fishery, and the winter smelt and eel fishing would be made profitable. It has been asked if we could make money by feeding pork and beef for the Boston market, but hon. members should know this Province never will be a grazing country, it was not calculated to produce beef except by artificial feeding in warm stables. When pork was used by our fishermen and lumbermen it was an advantage to them to get it at a cheap rate, and this would not hurt the farmers so long as they had a profitable market for their articles which they could produce with less labor. It was asked if we could compete with the Americans in their market, but we had now to compete with them in the West India market and we did it. There was no necessity for our farmers to be confined to raising beef, pork and oats, although our oats would compare favorably with that grown in any other part of the world. In answer to the assertion that we would go down under the deluge of farm products from the Western States, all that was necessary was to turn to the trade and navigation returns of the Dominion, although our exports are put down at less than they really were on account of much being sent through the other Provinces, and from these it would be seen

that we could carry on a profitable trade with the Americans in face of the deluge from the west. Last year this Province shipped to the United States 16,527 sheep valued at \$33,411 in the face of a 20 per cent. duty. Oursland grass were peculiarly suitable to sheep, and under free trade we would save the payment of twenty per cent. on those shipped to the American market. We shipped 254 horses valued at \$26,406, and as a great many of our horses were sent through New Brunswick, this return fell far short of the actual number. Of eggs we shipped 2,147,775 dozen, valued at \$309,183. At the present time the owners of hens were in a dilemma with regard to the proposed duty of five cents a dozen on eggs by the American Congress, and many a young and old woman in the country would sleep more soundly if they were assured that this duty would not be imposed. Five cents a dozen on the eggs exported last year would pay the cost of education in this Province, thus showing the vast benefit we derive from having a free market for this one production. Of potatoes we shipped 414,449 bushels valued at \$84,030. Of animals and their produce we shipped to the United States \$577,195 worth, and to the rest of the world only \$88,720, showing the magnitude of our trade with this country in face of the cry about the cheapness of horses in the United States. Our fishermen supplied to the United States \$211,682, while to the rest of the world only \$9,528, although the duty on mackerel was \$2 a barrel. Under free trade there was no reason to fear we would starve even in competition with the cheap corn of the Western States. There was a great principle underlying his subject which many persons never took into consideration, that might be called friction. If articles were produced which the soil and climate were not suitable for, it was analogous to a merchant bringing his goods by the most expensive route. When a man wanted to ship goods between the Maritime Provinces and the Upper Provinces, he wanted to get them by the cheapest route—he did not take into consideration whether they passed through American soil or not. The farmer should produce the articles which would yield the largest profits, and if he could raise sheep and potatoes for the American market at good profit, he did not care if the Americans sent other articles here at a less price than he could produce them.

A message from the House of Assembly by Mr. Sinclair with a bill to incorporate the French River Hall Company.

The said bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Laird.—A system of universal free trade would give people in the different latitudes a market for what they could produce at the most profit. This Dominion as well as the United States was governed on arbitrary principles, and the people were not allowed to compete in the markets of the world, but as the United States was a larger country with more variety of soil and climate, it did not feel the effects of restricted trade so much as the Dominion did. Many articles were not thought much of where they were plentiful, but regarded as a luxury in other countries. Mackerel was not thought much of here, we only eat it occasionally, while in the inland towns of the United States they never could get enough of that fish. Corn could never compete with oats to produce fast horses. The speed of our horses was largely due to the good oats they were fed with, so that cheap corn would never drive oats out of the market. It was said again that prices would go down in the United States if we had free access to their markets, but that was strange, if the statement were true that they were overflowing with agricultural products now that our few products would bring down the prices. Under free trade, men could invest capital and carry on business successfully, but now no person knew the day nor the hour when the tariff would be changed. When there was more wine than sense pumped into rulers' heads, they sat down and framed a new tariff bill. It was said that the present fiscal policy improved the prices of farm products, but the reduction in the value of farming land in this province within the past few years was an answer to that. Putting duty on beef and pork was only a blind to deceive the farmers of this country. The manufacturers were never satisfied. The House of Commons was deluged with delegations asking for increased protective duties. The farmers of Ontario say they do not want protection, all they want is free trade with the United States. The National Policy has been in operation now for eleven years and what increased demand for our agricultural products was there in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick? We have the mines of iron and coal, and the men to work them, and under free trade there would be a market for the products, and those mines would be developed, thus giving work to our men and making a market for agricultural products, so that our farmers would prosper, even though cheap pork came from the Western States. We are told we should submit to a tax in order to build up the manufactures of the country, and we are submitting to it, though not very graciously. A very small proportion of the sons of the original settlers are tilling the soil of their forefathers. Under the present policy much of the land cleared with so much labor would be better under the original forest. The sons of the men who cleared the forest are in the ruins: ends of the earth. They left rather than be taxed to make others rich. We are taxed to death to find men to eat our produce, but such a policy was driving the people from the land of their birth.

### Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites

Is sold all over the world. It is far superior to plain Cod Liver Oil, palatable and easily digested. Dr. Martin Miles Stanton, Barry Bucks, London England, says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion, and taken it myself. It is palatable, efficient, and can be tolerated by almost anyone, especially where cod liver oil itself cannot be borne. Sold by all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.