THE EXAMINER Job Printing Rooms, LONDON HOUSE, QUEEN STREET. Job Printing of all kinds at short notice. Billheads, Letterheads, Noteheads, Pamphlets, Posters, Dodgers, etc.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

For neat, clean, tasteful Printing and prompt attention to orders, THE EXAMINER Job Printing Department is peculiar. Don't forget it.

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, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1892. VOL. 30.—NO. 140

Calendar for December, 1892.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 3rd day .... 9 53 after
Last Quarter, 10th day .... 10 6 after
New Moon, 19th day .... 3 49 morn
First Quarter, 26th day .... 4 58 after

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	High Water. Morn. h. m.	High Water. After. h. m
1	Thursday	8 17	8 46
2	Friday	9 14	9 39
3	Saturday	10 3	10 25
4	Sunday	10 46	11 8
5	Monday	11 29	11 50
6	Tuesday	.. ..	0 12
7	Wednesday	0 34	0 57
8	Thursday	1 20	1 43
9	Friday	2 6	2 30
10	Saturday	2 55	3 20
11	Sunday	3 46	4 12
12	Monday	4 42	5 13
13	Tuesday	5 45	6 18
14	Wednesday	6 46	7 14
15	Thursday	7 39	8 3
16	Friday	8 26	8 48
17	Saturday	9 10	9 32
18	Sunday	9 53	10 14
19	Monday	10 34	10 54
20	Tuesday	11 15	11 36
21	Wednesday	11 55	.. ..
22	Thursday	0 14	0 33
23	Friday	0 53	1 11
24	Saturday	1 29	1 48
25	Sunday	2 8	2 29
26	Monday	2 51	3 16
27	Tuesday	3 42	4 18
28	Wednesday	4 55	5 37
29	Thursday	6 20	7 2
30	Friday	7 44	8 20
31	Saturday	8 55	9 23

ROBERT BALLOCH & CO.,
TEA MERCHANTS,
Mincing Lane, London.

REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY
J. A. MORRISON, HALIFAX
9130

ESTABLISHED 1790.

CLIFT, WOOD & CO,
General Commission Merchants,
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

WE have much pleasure in informing our correspondents in P. E. Island that we have rebuilt part of our premises (destroyed by the recent fire), and have now sufficient STORAGE and WHARFAGE to enable us to resume business as heretofore.
Consignments of Produce will at all times have our best attention.
CLIFT, WOOD & CO.
nov25—2aw & wky

RE-OPENING.

THE CHURCH HOSPITAL,
College Street, Halifax, N. S.,

TEMPORARILY closed for repairs and improvements, will re-open early in September with superior accommodations for reception of private patients, under the charge of Nursing Sisters of the Church of England, from St. Margaret's Home, Boston, Mass.
The Hospital is situated in extensive open grounds, facing Dalhousie College, in a quiet neighborhood, easily accessible.
For terms and further particulars apply to the Sister in charge. 3m dy law)—sept7

S. R. FOSTER & SON,
Manufacturers of Wire Nails,
STEEL AND IRON CUT NAILS,
And Spikes, Tacks, Brads, Shoe Nails, Hungarian Nails, &c.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
nov1—1 yr

Never
WOODILLS
GERMAN
BAKING
POWDER
Disappoints!

QUEEN
Insurance Agency.
Office Next to Bank of Nova Scotia
JAMES DESBRISAY, AGENT.
feb18—eod

Grand Sale
—OF—
NEW FURNITURE.
—(x)—
Continued daily until the whole of our immense stock is disposed of. Good work, new styles, bottom prices, at our Warerooms, Queen Square. Save money and get the best goods. Come one, come all.
JOHN NEWSON.
Charlottetown, Feb. 25, 1892.

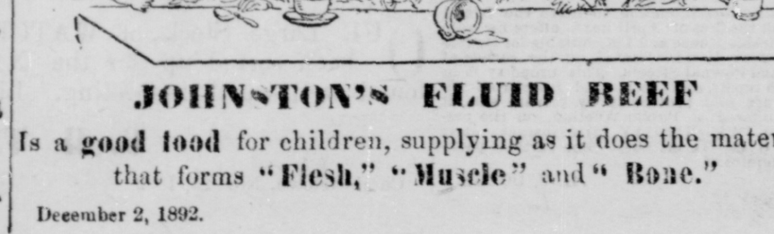
3 APPLICATIONS THOROUGHLY REMOVES DANDRUFF
ANTI-DANDRUFF
GUARANTEED
D. L. CAVEN.
Toronto, Travelling Passenger Agent, C. P. R., Says: Anti-Dandruff is a perfect remover of Dandruff—its action is marvellous—in my own case a few applications not only thoroughly removed excessive dandruff accumulation but stopped falling of the hair, made it soft and pliable and promoted a visible growth.
Restores Fading hair to its original color. Stops falling of hair. Keeps the Scalp clean. Makes hair soft and Pliable. Promotes Growth.

HOW TO MANAGE A WIFE
Is an easy task compared with managing successfully a Retail Furniture Store. In managing a wife only one woman is concerned, but in running a Furniture Factory and Store there are hundreds to please.
You will find a full line of FINE FURNITURE, etc., etc., "all home-made," at our Store.
Parlor and Bedroom Suites,
made by and for LIVE PEOPLE. And then the prices—Customers wonder how we sell so CHEAP and live.
MARK WRIGHT & CO. LTD.
Charlottetown, November 22, 1892—2aw & wky

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
The Celebrated
CHOCOLAT MENIER
Annual Sales Exceed 33 MILLION LBS.
For Samples sent Free, write to C. ALFRED CHOUILLOU, MONTREAL.

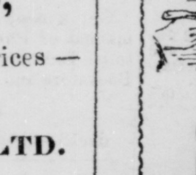
Bookbinding!
—(x)—
Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Journals,
Have You Thought of it? Do You Want Any Done? Do You Know How Much You can save by dealing with us?
Magazines, Law Books, Music, Works of Art
J. D. TAYLOR
Ch'town, Nov. 2, 1892. Sign of Big Book, J. D. McLeod's Corner.

HOW THEY ENJOY IT.



JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF
Is a good food for children, supplying as it does the material that forms "Flesh," "Muscle" and "Bone."
December 2, 1892.

COLONIAL HOUSE,
Phillips Square,
MONTREAL.
We have this season issued a CATALOGUE of Goods suitable for
Xmas Presents!
and will be pleased to forward the same to any address on application.
HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.
dec—t t s tf



Children always Enjoy It.
SCOTT'S EMULSION
of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.
A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER
it is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.
Beware of substitutions and imitations.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

GILLETT'S
PURE POWDERED 100%
LYE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

CAUTION
EACH PLUG OF THE
Myrtle Navy
IS MARKED
T. & B.
IN BRONZE LETTERS.
NONE OTHER GENUINE.
jan2—dy & wky

CANADA'S POSITION.

The Minister of Finance Reviews Harrison's Message.

A Plain Statement of Facts About the Washington Conference.

A Uniform Tariff and Discrimination Against Great Britain.

To Such Propositions the Canadian Representatives Positively Refused to Agree.

THE St. John Sun correspondent called upon Hon Mr. Foster on the 12th inst., and asked him what he thought of the President's message. Mr. Foster replied: "I need not say that it causes surprise and regret—surprise at the nature of some of the statements made, and regret at the unfriendly tone adopted towards Canada. The statement that Canada was only prepared to offer to the United States the admission of natural products is not full enough to convey an accurate idea of what took place. The Canadian representatives asked those of the United States if they were prepared to consider an arrangement on the basis of free admission of the natural products of both countries, as in the treaty of 1854, with such enlargements and modifications as the changed conditions of the two countries made necessary. The reply was a negative. With a view, then, to clear the ground for an arrangement wider than that, if such could be done, Mr. Blaine was asked as to certain conditions of a possible wider arrangement, among others, whether the United States would insist upon a uniform tariff and would demand preferential treatment in our markets as against British and foreign goods.

The answer was that a uniform tariff would be necessary, and that, too, on the line of the present United States tariff; and that the United States could admit of no arrangements which did not give their goods favored treatment as against foreign goods, especially those of Great Britain, who was their chief competitor. To these propositions the Canadian representatives declined to agree. The conference then broke off so far as regards the consideration of the commercial question. What the conference plainly developed was that the Canadian government considered the practical surrender of its fiscal powers, and absolute discrimination against Great Britain, with all that it involved, as too high a price to pay for any advantages which might accrue from a possible treaty.

The statement that "in many of the controversies, notably those as to the fisheries in the Atlantic, the sealing interests in the Pacific, and the canal tolls, our negotiations with great Britain have continuously been thwarted or retarded by unreasonable and unfair objections and protests from Canada," is not, I think, justifiable. It is to be remembered that these questions virtually and almost wholly affected Canadian interests. Surely no generous people would condemn or reproach us for taking a warm interest in such questions. In each of them the United States contention would have taken from us most important advantages, guaranteed to us by solemn treaty or by the law of nations, without giving us a single compensation in return. This was notable in the case of the Atlantic fisheries, when the valuable rights and privileges guaranteed in 1818 and maintained by the British government thereafter, and which, when temporarily waived by us as in 1854 and 1871, were paid for by substantial trade or money compensations on the part of the United States, were proposed to be taken from us without any return whatever. Canadians would have been justly open to the reproach upon him who neglects to provide for his own home if they had not objected to such a proposition. But they did not show any unfriendly spirit in their negotiations. After 1866 when the treaty of 1854 was denounced by the United States, the privileges of the treaty were continued to United States fishermen without any compensation so long as any hope existed that a new treaty might be made, and even thereafter, under a nominal license fee, which in most instances was never exacted, until in 1870 we were obliged to protect the treaty rights by active police patrol.

In 1871, after the treaty of Washington was concluded, and before it was ratified, we gave months of free enjoyment of its provisions as regard fishing and supplies for which we did not even get the equivalent reduction of United States duties provided for in the treaty.

In 1886, when the treaty of Washington had been denounced by the United States, a whole season's fishing and fishing privileges were granted to the United States' fishermen by Canada—without any return being made. And notwithstanding we possessed undoubted rights, as fully established by the treaty of 1818, met the United States and arranged a treaty to supersede that of 1818—which was characterized by the executive head of the United States, in his message transmitting it to congress, as eminently just and fair, but which the senate of the United States refused even to consider. In the Behring Sea matter what happened? A vast open sea, open to the world, free in fishing privilege on the very protest and contention of the United States itself, made more than sixty years ago, was frequented by Canadian seamen in British vessels. While engaged in a lawful occupation in this high sea, the United States' authorities swept down upon them, seized and confiscated their ships, took possession of their property, imprisoned the officers and men, and to this day the United States have paid not a single dollar to the men thus ruined and maltreated. Canada objected and made her protests through the British government. It seems to me that it was not Canada that was unreasonable and unfriendly in the maater.

As to the canal tolls, the president says that "treaty rights were frequently disregarded" by Canada. In this matter everything turns on the interpretation of a clause of the treaty. Canada contended that she had not violated it, and respectfully gave her reasons. These were not considered satisfactory by the United States, and discrimination on the St Mary's canal was threatened. To avoid all disputes and make the whole system of our canals free to the United States, a friendly proposition was made which involved no great material sacrifice on the part of the United States. This was refused, and the proclamation of the president forthwith issues imposing a discriminating toll on Canadian products passing the Sault canal. Outside of the interpretation of the treaty, suppose we look as to where the balance of the advantage lies in the St. Lawrence and lake system of navigation. At immense cost Canada built the St. Lawrence canals and vastly improved the navigation. The capital outlay has gone with the return of money vested—the nominal tolls charged do not pay by a large yearly sum the expenses of working and repairing the canals—and we give the United State all their advantages on the same terms as they are enjoyed by Canadians, and one may say, practically, without charge, so insignificant are the tolls. We give them the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, in which it has cost and yearly costs us large outlays to maintain safety and progress in navigation. We took from the United States lumber cut in Maine and floated down the St. John river for export and impost of $150,000 a year, and provide for it out of the Dominion treasury. We grant transit privileges to their commerce, mutually provided for in the treaty of 1871, although they, since 1855, have withdrawn the equivalent privileges from us. We allow their barges and vessels free navigation up the Ottawa river and canals, although they refuse to allow us to enter the Hudson. They enjoy the privilege of constructing and using navigation facilities on the Canadian side of the St. Clair. In return what does Canada get? A limited privilege of navigating Lake Michigan, terminable on notice. The right to equal treatment in the Buffalo and Erie canal, which geographically and commercially is not and cannot be used to the extent of a single load of merchandize by us; the right in the same way to the use of the Champlain canals, but which, owing to the fact that our vessels are not allowed to enter the Hudson river and obtain return cargoes, is practically of no use to us, and w... the use of the St. Clair Flats Canal. Can there be any doubt as to the balance of advantages? In pressing for its present contention as to canal tolls and refusing any compromise, even granting for argument's sake that its contention is warranted, is there not a distinctly Shylockian flavor on the part of the demand of the United States. But the most surprising portion of the president's utterance is that in which he recommends that, if we do not see fit to alter our present political relations, measures be taken to cripple our railways, obstruct our trade with the United States and abolish the bonding system. It would appear that in the president's mind railway enterprises, steamship development and commercial energy, so praiseworthy in all other countries, is an offence in Canadians, when it comes in competition with railways and steamships of the United States, especially an offence in Canadians, so long as they choose not to alter the political relations which can mean nothing else than their allegiance to Great Britain, and that showing such energy and enterprise in conjunction with a loyal attachment to the mother land, they are to be "cribbed, cabined and confined" so far as legislation and regulation can do it.

While I do not believe that this correctly expresses the sentiment of the people of the United States, I suppose we must take it as indicating the views of the president and those whom he represents, and it is sufficiently startling to cause Canadians to think. There ought not to be, I do not think that in Canada any jingo spirit exists which prompts in any way action looking in the direction of agression and unfriendliness. We are the smaller and the weaker, and should be modest and prudent and cannot desire anything but the most pleasant intercourse with the United States. We must admire the energy, the development and splendid progress of our great neighbors, and are willing to sacrifice somewhat in order to meet their wishes. But we claim the right to be fairly treated, to enjoy what Providence and the British law has given us, and to retain our political relations with Great Britain if we wish to; and no action which may be taken on the line of the president's advice will have any other effect than to make a united Canada, loyal to the core, and in the end wonderfully prosperous and happy.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.—Anyone wishing an acceptable Xmas present at a moderate price should call at Johnson's Drugstore and examine the stock of perfumes shown there. ....

COMMENDABLE.—All claims not consistent with the high character of Syrup of Figs are purposely avoided by the California Fig Syrup Company. It acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the system effectually, but it is not a cure-all and makes no pretensions that every bottle will not substantiate. ....

ARE you troubled with weak kidneys, costiveness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, skin troubles? Try nature's cure, either in the shape of Wilmot Spa Ginger Ale, Lemonade or Natural Water. ....

MESSRS. TUCKETT & SON are often asked to sell their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco to retail dealers. They never in any case do so, and for the best of reasons. The wholesale trade of the country have a distributing machinery which handles the "Myrtle Navy" without any addition to its permanent expenses. If the manufacturers were to undertake that work, as they would by selling to the retail trade, it would require an independent machinery, the whole cost of which would have to be borne by the proceeds of the tobacco sales, and of course it would fall upon the consumer. Selling to the wholesale trade alone is, therefore, for the consumers benefit, and is a convenience to the retail trade, because every traveller who calls—in the grocery line—can take orders for "Myrtle Navy." ....

Mrs. Capt. P. H. LANE.
"They thought I must die."
"THE STRONGEST STATEMENTS COULD NOT TELL HALF IT HAS DONE FOR ME."
Hereditary Liver Trouble,
ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER,
Diagnosed by the best Physicians, CURED.
GENTS:—My father died of **Consumption of the Liver**, many in my family have died with the same disease, and a large part of the time for the past two years I have been **very sick, no appetite**, bowels alternating between **Constipation** and **Diarrhœa.** Pains all over my body, and **severe pains all through my Liver.** So **nervous I could not sleep nights**, and in fact was much **emaciated** and run down. BETTER
My Physician said I had **Enlargement of the Liver.**
The day before I commenced the use of SKODA'S REMEDIES, **I had two different Physicians** call upon me. People thought I must die. I had doctored so much and taken so many different kinds of patent medicines, **without any benefit**, that when SKODA'S DISCOVERY was brought to me, I threw away doctor's medicines, and began its use. THAN
Soon I **commenced to gain**; my **appetite increased**; from being **weak and feeble** I began to grow **stronger**; bowels assumed a natural **condition**; **sweet and refreshing sleep** came to me nights; **I began to increase rapidly in flesh.**
I have now taken less than a full course (six bottles) of SKODA'S DISCOVERY, with SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, and to-day I **am strong, am able to do my own work**, in fact, **am well and happy. The strongest statement I could make would not tell half your wonderful Remedies have done for me.** GOLD
Respectfully yours,
ROCKLAND, ME. MRS. P. H. LANE.
THE ONLY MEDICINE SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE CONTRACT WITH EACH BOTTLE. TRY A COURSE (6 BOTTLES) AT OUR RISK, IF NOT BENEFITED RETURN BOTTLES AND GET YOUR MONEY. PAY ONLY FOR THE GOOD YOU RECEIVE.
SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

CHARLOTTETOWN DRIVING PARK
—AND—
Provincial Exhibition Association.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Association will be held in McLeod's Hall, Queen Street, Charlottetown, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 20th of December, instant, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of general business.
A full attendance is requested.
The Transfer Books of the Association will be closed from this date until the day after the General Meeting.
By order of the Directors.
A. B. WARBURTON, Secretary.
Charlottetown, Dec. 3, 1892—pat guar d&w

THE CHARLOTTETOWN
Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
IS prepared to take Risks on Property in the City at very low rates. The people of Charlottetown can save a large amount of money by patronizing the MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. A number of our leading citizens are connected with it, and the security is ample. Full particulars can be obtained by applying to
B. BALDERSTON, Secretary
Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1892—3m 2aw

ANNUAL MEETING.
Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island will be held at the Banking House, Great George Street, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, next, A. D. 1893, at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m.
Proxies must be left with the Cashier at least one day previous to the meeting.
WM. McLEAN, Cashier.
dec9—fri&tu tl dt wk

A CARD

Respecting resolution passed by the Medical Men of this city, requesting the Druggists to discontinue selecting medicines for their customers:—

AS I have a legal right to select medicines for my customers, I shall continue as heretofore to supply their wants to the best of my ability—with the best goods that money can buy, and my long experience in the business, (extending over twenty years, with four years spent in the study of medicine with a practising physician), I feel justified in asking for a continuance of your liberal patronage. The Apothecaries Hall is not run in the interest of any physician, directly or indirectly. You are not charged 25 or 30 per cent extra on prescriptions for the doctors' benefit. Therefore, bring them to me and save money.
All prescriptions and family recipes shall receive my personal attention.
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE E. HUGHES,
Apothecaries Hall, DesBrisay's Corner, Queen St., Ch'town.