

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 19, 1892.

Regrettable Tactics of the Grits.

We greatly regret to note that the Opposition papers continue to join in the false and injurious outcry raised across the border that the policy of the Government of Canada has been selfish and hostile in so far as the United States are concerned. After the United States had brought about the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, United States fishermen enjoyed for several years the privilege of free fishing in Canadian waters. Was this an exhibition of selfishness? Though the United States failed to fulfil the provision of the Treaty of Washington that the Canadians should have the use of the States' canals, United States shipping has passed, and continues to pass, through the Canadian canals on the same terms as the shipping of Canada, a rebate being given to shipping of both nations, indiscriminately, loaded with produce for transshipment to Europe by way of Montreal. Does that fact show in Canada unselfishness or hostility, or anything more than a perfectly justifiable desire to promote the interests of her own ports in a legitimate way? For years after the high protective tariff of the United States had been enforced against the products of Canada, the products of the United States were admitted here under a low revenue tariff. Was this fact indicative of selfishness and hostility on the part of Canada? It was only in self-defence against the deliberate slaughtering of its infant industries by citizens of the United States that Canada was, in 1879, compelled to enact the protective tariff, under which she has since prospered. Selfishness and hostility cannot be rightly charged against a people who simply fought (successfully) for existence! The protective tariff of Canada is not now, and never was, half as prohibitive of United States goods as the United States is prohibitive of Canadian products. We shall be well pleased if the new Democratic Congress reduce the United States' tariff to the same scale as that of Canada holds now. If the Democrats should bring United States' duties down even to the standard of the Mills Bill—which is much higher than that of Canada—Canadians will have cause to rejoice. But this will not be done if the Wilmans can help it. They are working, here and in the States, to induce Congress and the President to maintain hostile duties against Canada, in the hope that Canadians may even yet be forced to sue for Unrestricted Reciprocity, alias Commercial Union—which means the practical surrender of the tariff-making power of the Canadian Parliament into the hands of United States politicians—alias Annexation. Witness the last letter of the polished scoundrel Farrer to the New York Sun. "The hope of the Tory or imperialist party," Farrer writes, "is that the democrats will repeal the agricultural schedule of the McKinley tariff, and let lumber, fish and minerals in free, so that the happy conditions of 1854-66 may be restored, and the eagle shall fatten on the lion's whelps." On the other hand," he adds, "the continental party hopes that, unless the Ottawa government is prepared to go in for a complete customs union, the democrats will maintain the traditional attitude of the United States—treating Canada as a weak neighbor with consideration; but in the matter of trade leaving her entirely to her own devices and to her own seclusion, so long as she elects to remain a part of Europe." We now know that the Party of "Continental Unity"—the party of which Wiman and Laurier, Farrer and Cartwright, are the leaders—hope for! Farrer, who speaks for them, and is their interpreter in the States, tells the people of the United States, without doubt, truth, that their hope is that the United States will maintain its "traditional attitude" of commercial hostility, unless and until the people of Canada are prepared to "go in for a complete customs union."

Mr. Wiman tells us that we must take the duties off our imports of goods from the States before we can expect to obtain free entry of our raw materials and breadstuffs into the markets of the United States. Because THE EXAMINER, while commenting upon this idea, suggested that it might not be wise to place Canadian industries at the mercy of the "combiners" in the States, and pointed out that "if the United States have decided to admit our raw materials and breadstuffs free of duty, we shall in any case profit by an increased trade with the States," the Patriot cries, "Selfish again!" There is no selfishness about it, but merely a wise precaution against a sharp and an unscrupulous nation, whose policy, first, last, and always, is—regardless of every other consideration—the promotion of United States interests.

That it is the interest and the duty of Canadians to preserve friendly relations with the United States will be admitted by everyone. But it should always be borne in mind that this interest and duty is distinctly secondary and subservient to the interest we have in, and the duty we owe to, Canada. We should be fools to give our own industries over to the unfair competition of the "rings," unless well assured that the arrangement as a whole will be profitable to Canada as a whole, and not destructive of the tie which secures to us the British institutions which we love.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Cardigan Man, Waylaid, Drugged and Robbed of a Large Amount of Money.

The Robbers Came from the States—Also the Money.

THE principal excitement about Cardigan for the past few days is the reported during highway robbery near Perth Station, by which a well known resident of Cardigan Bridge is said to have lost a large sum of money as well as being very roughly handled. If all that is reported about the affair is true—and there seems to be no reason why the statements should be doubted—one of the coolest and most deliberately planned robberies that ever took place in the Province was successfully accomplished on Wednesday night last. The following particulars of the affair have been obtained: One of the residents at Cardigan had been absent from the Island for some two or three weeks on a visit to the United States, and was expected back again last Wednesday. On the arrival of the train at Cardigan information was obtained that the person referred to had left the cars at Perth Station, and much surprise was expressed at his having done so, but as that place is only some three or four miles or so away, no alarm was felt, especially as it was said that he had stopped there to see about a horse trade he was making. His wife, however, became alarmed and started off her son with a horse and carriage to meet her husband. About ten o'clock that night the traveller returned home and a most extraordinary tale he had to tell. He said that he had been to New York, where he had obtained a large sum of money which he carried in a chambray leather belt under his clothes, and the existence of which he told to no one. After arriving at Charlottetown on Tuesday evening, he met a man who asked him if he knew of any horses for sale in his part of the country. The man from Cardigan said he had one himself that he wanted to sell, and after some bargaining, the horse buyer insisted on giving him \$10 earnest money to bind the sale. The horse-buyer then proposed to drive the seller to his home, but this the latter refused to agree to, and said he was going by the train. Before separating for the night an arrangement was made that the countryman should meet his customer at the Queen Hotel, where the horse buyer said he stayed. The next morning the countryman went to the Queen Hotel, but could not find the man who bought his horse. However, the horse-buyer met him on the street some time afterwards and said that he had heard of some horses in New Perth that were for sale, and intended to drive out there to see them that day, and asked if there was any station near New Perth where they could meet. The countryman replied that Perth Station was the nearest to that settlement, and the horse buyer then said that he would meet him there and they would travel to Cardigan together, where he could see the horse he had bargained for. They then separated, and the countryman started on the train which left Charlottetown at 3:30 p. m., and remained in the cars until Perth Station was reached. On the way he told a neighbor of the sale he had effected, and his friend said that he also had a horse to sell, and would like to meet the horse buyer. The countryman, when the train stopped at Perth, looked to see if the horse buyer was on hand, and says he saw a man standing on the North side of the track, near a gate that closes the road that leads from the Head of Cardigan to Perth Station. Asking the man "are you there," he was answered in the affirmative, but was told that he would have to look after his horse, which was afraid of the engine. The countryman then returned to the platform at the station and told his neighbor that it was all right, the horse buyer was on the other side of the track.

The night was very dark, and while they were waiting for the train to move away the returned countryman had the misfortune to fall off the end of the platform and was stunned for a few moments. The accident happened on account of his stepping on a loading door or platform that was lying on the main platform, and which tipped up when it was trodden on. After the train left the two countrymen began to look for the horse buyer, but could see nothing of him, and after shouting for some time and going up to an old barn that was in the vicinity, they had to come to the conclusion that the horse buyer's horse had run off down the road leading to the Head of Cardigan. In all this Province perhaps there is no more lonely place than the immediate neighborhood of Perth Station. No houses or inhabitants are within a mile or so, and being near the middle of Baldwin's Swamp, no better place for the commission of crime could be chosen. Even in daylight the dismalness of the surroundings is felt, and on dark nights it is no pleasant place to be left at. The two travellers finding that there was no sign of the horse buyer concluded that they would have to walk to their homes. The Cardigan man said he would follow the railway track; but the other suggested that if the horse buyer should catch his horse he would likely return by the road to the station, and would meet them. This appearing reasonable, the returned countryman decided to follow the road to Allan Macdonald's, at the head of the river. The other took the road to New Perth, and they separated after bidding each other good night. The man from Cardigan had only proceeded a short distance away from the station when suddenly a large man came noiselessly behind him, and throwing one arm around his neck, clapped another hand over his mouth to prevent any outcry. A second then jumped on top of him, and, struggling together, the three fell on the ground. The countryman kicked and struggled, but a third man, crouching up with a revolver in his hand, threatened to finish him there and then if any noise were made. By this time the drug, which had been used by the first robber, began to take effect, and the countryman was soon insensible.

When the countryman came to his senses he was in a deplorable plight. His coats had been stripped off and his shirts

were turned up over his head, and the belt he wore, containing his money, was gone. A valise, that he also carried, was nowhere to be seen, and staggering from the effects of the drug and of the rough usage he had received, he stumbled along the road until he saw a light through the woods some distance away. Making towards it, he found that it came from Captain Mason's house, near Rylands Mills, and he made his way to that place. Telling his story, a young man who was at the Captain's, offered to go back with him to the scene of the robbery, and procuring a lantern they went together. On getting near the station they found the clothes and the valise; but the latter had been broken open and a cash box it contained was also found a short distance further on, but it had also been broken and its contents taken. The countryman then made his way home to Cardigan Bridge and reported the misfortune that had overtaken him. Strange to say, he made no effort to have the robbers followed, but that may have been on account of the effects of the drug that was administered to him, and possibly for other reasons. Altogether, the story is one of the most remarkable that was ever told in this section, but there are circumstances that point to its plausibility; and, as it is generally talked about, your correspondent considered it necessary to send it to THE EXAMINER, where the latest news can always be found.

It is also reported that the robbers followed the countryman all the way from New York, where they must have known that he got the money he carried.

He Came Out Even.

BUT HE FOUND THAT HE COULDN'T DO UP THE GREEN GOODS MEN.

Arthur Grubb, living at Rushville, Ohio, recently received a "green goods" circular from New York and decided to invest. He went to Lancaster, borrowed \$900 from a bank and started for New York. He found the swindlers, making a bargain whereby he was to receive \$3,000 for his \$900. As is well known, the game of these sharpers is to count out good money and afterwards make a change by which the victim receives only a package of worthless paper. The first part of this scheme was carried out and the money placed in Grubb's valise. Thereupon he picked it up and started for the station, the gang following and trying all sorts of schemes to regain possession of the valuable "grub." Grubb got the valise and contents to Rushville in safety, however. He at once repaid the Lancaster bank the \$900 he had borrowed. Then he secreted the remaining \$2,100 in a trunk at his own home. Tuesday he looked for his treasure, but the trunk had been forced open and the money was missing. The supposition is that the swindlers followed Grubb all the way from New York to recover their money.

Letter from Mr. Palmer, C. E.

SIR,—I was very much amused at Senator Howland's very explicit statement in today's Patriot and EXAMINER which has taken him over two months to make. This is simply another pretext for him to put off the "evil day," as it will undoubtedly be more satisfactory to the Honorable Senator to make a statement after I have left for England. In the meantime, however, I would ask the Honorable Senator to make an itemized statement of the \$1,000 advanced by the Government on the Prince Edward Island "Tunnel Survey and Boring Contract," for this is the point that most interests the public and myself. If he will give this statement immediately to the public they will be able to judge whether or not he was both "partner" and "banker" of this contract.

With reference to his little pleasant insinuations as regards myself, I am quite willing to let them pass if he will only give the public that little statement referred to.

ALFRED PALMER, Assn. M. I. C. E. Hotel Davies, Ch'town, Dec. 17, 1892.

Our Streets.

SIR,—Macadamize our streets. It can be done for less than \$3,000 per mile. We have about 12 miles of streets, which would cost \$36,000. This amount at 4 per cent, is only \$1,420 per year, and we are now spending over \$5,000 per year, two-thirds of which is simply wasted. STREETS.

Personal.

Max O'Rell is lecturing to enthusiastic audiences in Australia. Judge Alley returned from Montreal on Saturday evening. Mr. B. C. Cox, of the Bay View Hotel, Souris, left on Saturday on a short visit to Boston.

Local Notices.

See the Reed and Rattan chairs at Mark Wright & Co's. Fifteen per cent discount, this week, on all lines.—Mark Wright & Co. Great closing out sale—dress goods, man-ties, etc. at J. B. Macdonald's. See adv. Six Beer & Goff's stock of raisins, currants, peels, etc., and you will be convinced where to get the best quality of goods at the lowest prices.

—Readers of THE EXAMINER's will, we are sure, appreciate Mr. Duvar's kindness in writing for them the story of the Cruces of Perce. Mr. Duvar stands in the front rank of the authors of Canada. His story is interesting to all, and contains several good, practical lessons for the boys.

Sale of Magazines, Newspapers, &c.

THE ANNUAL SALE of Magazines, Newspapers, etc., will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Reading Room on the evening of THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., beginning at 8 o'clock. The list includes:—The Illustrated London News, Queen, Graphic, Punch, Grip, Harper's Weekly, Scientific American Supplement, Nineteenth Century, Fortnightly, Contemporary, Electric, Popular Science Monthly, Chautauque, Harper's Century, Sunday at Home, Good Works, together with all leading Newspapers, London Mail, Truth, New York Herald, &c.

By order of Executive,
H. D. JOHNSON,
Hon. Secretary.

APPLES—XMAS SALE.

80 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES—Ribbles, Baldwins, Bishop's, etc. Positive sale for close of season. Good fruit honestly packed.
E. H. NORTON & CO.,
dec19-21 Au-1 oncra.

SELLING OUT.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

Ladies' Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Mantles, Woolen Squares and Scarfs, Ladies' Fur Goods in Shoulder Capes, Collars, Muffs, Astrakan Jackets, Plushes, Velvets, Silks, Ribbons and Trimmings of all kinds.

THE WHOLE STOCK MUST GO.

We have definitely decided to close out this department. THE STOCK MUST GO. No reasonable offer refused. This is your time to buy cheap. Come one and all for REAL AND GENUINE BARGAINS.

J. B. MACDONALD, QUEEN ST.

Charlottetown, December 19, 1892—eod & wky

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

POLITICAL DISMISSALS.

Blair's Vengeance. ST. JOHN, Dec. 19. Premier Blair has been trying his hand in the dismissal of provincial officials. The Royal Gazette contains the following list of the slain: St. John—Blair, clerk of the county court; Sunbury—Charles Brekwith, referee in equity; Sunbury county—George White, parish court commissioner; Carleton—W. D. Miller, Free Grants commissioner; Restigouche county—James Murray, road commissioner; Restigouche—J. D. Lalonde, Notary, Judge of Probate. In Queen's County an opponent of Blair escaped dismissal by resigning. The dismissals are all for political reasons growing out of the late election.

Blaine in Extremis.

DYING OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. All day yesterday the life of James G. Blaine hung trembling in the balance. For more than an hour in the afternoon hope was abandoned, and the end was momentarily expected by the physician, the family and friends. All simulation was thrown aside in the apparent imminent presence of death. The suppressed fact that his illness is caused by Bright's disease was tacitly admitted. An official letter from J. G. Blaine, jr., states that there is not the slightest truth in the report that Blaine had entered the Roman Catholic Church.

MORE RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

A New Company

MONTREAL, Dec. 19. There is a good deal of interest here over an application to the Dominion Government to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company whose promoters are composed of Boston and Montreal capitalists who want to build and consolidate roads from Sault Ste. Marie to Pembroke, Ottawa and Montreal and thence to Point Levis by the Great Eastern route along the south shore to the St. Lawrence. Application will be made for running powers over the Intercolonial from Levis to Halifax.

Talmage in Trouble

The Tabernacle Seized

BROOKLYN, Dec. 19. On Friday last, in the midst of Talmage's conversational discourse, three deputy sheriffs caused an interruption by taking possession of the spacious tabernacle under a writ of execution, under judgment for \$1,105, in favor of Adolph K. Toney, for an unpaid bill.

Quebec Legislature.

QUEBEC, Dec. 19. If no opposition is offered to Hon. Mr. Taillon in Chambly, where he seeks reelection, the Legislature will be convened January 12, but if there is a contest, the house will be called together at a later date.

Parliament Meets.

OTTAWA, Dec. 19. A proclamation has been issued, calling Parliament together for January the 26th.

Lost.—Monday afternoon, a red terrier bitch; has a round, red leather collar. Information furnished at this office will be rewarded. d13 tf

Dress Lengths. See the lot on our Counter selling low.	Cloth Jackets & Ulsters.	BOYS' OVERCOATS.
FUR-LINED CLOAKS.	SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.	MEN'S OVERCOATS.
FUR CAPES.	Gauntlet, Driv'g Gloves & Mitts.	UNDERCLOTHING.
FUR COLLARS.	WOOL HOSIERY.	TIES and COLLARS.

HARRIS & STEWART.



SEE G. H. TAYLOR'S XMAS STOCK WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS. NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

ONCE A YEAR WE CUT PRICES IN TWO.

REDDIN'S DRUG STORE.

We believe if there is a time to show your customers your appreciation of their trade CHRISTMAS IS THE SEASON. In order to do this we have put on elegant stock of Fancy Goods, in Plush and Leather; Perfumes, Ever schaum and Briar Pipes, Cigar Cases, etc., on our counters for the holiday season, and no reasonable offer will be refused.

REDDIN BROS.

Charlottetown, Dec. 9, 1892—eod

E. R. BROWN, General Insurance Agent.

BRITISH AMERICA ASS. CO. OF TORONTO, COMMERCIAL UNION ASS. CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND, LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO. OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, SCOTTISH UNION & NAT. INS. CO. OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. FIRE: LIE AND ACCIDENT: SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA. Lowest Prices. Prompt Settlements. OFFICE, BROWN'S BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Xmas Presents, 1892.

A LITTLE MONEY

GOES A LONG WAY AT WEEKS & CO'S. TOWARDS BUYING YOUR

Xmas Presents

USEFUL PRESENTS

is what most people like to receive, and nothing can be more useful than the following:—

A Nice Pair of Gloves,

- In BLACK KID,
- In COLORED KID,
- In LINED KID,
- In WOOLEN,
- In CASHMERE,

or perhaps something in the FUR line would be more acceptable:—

- A Nice Muff,
- A Nice Collar,
- A Nice Tippet,
- A Nice Fur Cap,
- A Nice Pair of Fur Boas,

or perhaps something in the HANDKERCHIEF line would be more suitable:—

- In Linen Hem Stitch, for Ladies and Gentlemen,
- In Plain L'ncn,
- In Silk Lisle,
- In Hemstitch China Silk,
- In Hemstitch Sarah "
- In Embroidered Silk China,
- In Fancy Drawn China Silk,

or something in the large Flowered, Colored, White or Cream SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, of which we have a very large stock.

About 700 Different Patterns and Colors to choose from.

HALF PRICE!

We were fortunate in receiving about 18 dozen JAPANESE SILK SCALLOPED EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS at about half price, which we opened yesterday, and are offering at 16, 22, 24 and 35 cents. See these Christmas lines—worth double.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

- Black Cashmere,
- Black Merinos,
- Black Goods of all kinds.

Our BLACK GOODS are all of the best quality. In Dye, Weight, Purity and Width we pay particular attention. We buy for cash and are selling them at very low prices.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS

For the Next 10 Days.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

NEXT TO BEER & COFF'S, Wholesale and Retail. Charlottetown, Dec. 9, 1892.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Island about the 1st of April next, offers for sale that desirable House and lot, suitable for Double Tenement or Hotel, situated on the corner of Sidney and Pownall Streets. This property is in thorough repair, and has a good front-proof cellar. If not sold previously by private sale, it will be offered at Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Terms easy. For further particulars enquire of H. C. DOUCE.

Best Five-Frame Brussels Carpet, 90 cents per yard, at the Scotch Store. New Black Goods, Ribbons and Silks received.