

THE CAMPAIGN.

Statements and Opinions of the Press.

"AN OPPORTUNE TIME."

TO PROMOTE RECIPROCITY

On the Basis of a Mutually Advantageous Agreement,

IN VIEW OF CHANGED CONDITIONS

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Empire says:

"The position of the Government of Canada we take to be this, that in any measure of reciprocity we must consider the changed conditions that have grown up since the abrogation of the Treaty of 1854, and that Canada, while ready and anxious to extend trade in mutually beneficial lines, must stand firmly by her national industries and carefully conserve her industrial system. There is no reason why a fair and honorable reciprocity, advantageous to both Canada and the United States, should not be the issue of such a discussion as is proposed. We believe that the people of Canada will endorse our Government in the policy it has been pursuing, and will strengthen its hands in the attempt to secure a fair treaty, without that absolute surrender of our commercial system which is necessarily involved in the opposition policy, with its declared intention of reducing Canada to a state of vassalage in subjection to the United States, of discriminating against the trade of the Empire and forcing us into direct taxation. No Government would dare make such a proposition, no parliament would sanction it, and the present proposal, which expresses an earnest desire on the part of Canada for fuller trade relations without the surrender of our interests, is the only one that could be made with honor and with safety.

"But the proposal now made deals not only with reciprocity in trade, but extends to other subjects that are equally capable of an honorable arrangement, such, for instance, as the Atlantic fisheries dispute, where, in return for a free market for Canadian fish, Canada has equally valuable privileges to concede to the United States, privileges that have been wisely and firmly guarded by our Administration in the teeth of the Opposition criticism, and are now seen to be of vital importance in the settlement of the dispute. The matters susceptible of deal with are also matters susceptible of a mutually advantageous international agreement, and are wisely brought forward at the present time. Having made these proposals, the Government of Canada has vindicated itself from the utterly unfounded charges made by the Grit press, of unwillingness to treat with its neighbor, and the onus of acceptance or refusal to meet Canada half way now rests upon the Washington authorities."

THE CONSERVATIVE IDEA.

The Montreal Gazette says,—"The Conservative idea of a reciprocity arrangement which Canada could safely and honorably acquiesce in is fairly indicated in the resolution of Senator Carlisle, which, to quote his own words, on the 6th January last, implies the appointment of an advisory commission to enquire how the questions in controversy between Canada and the United States can be adjusted, and how the trade relations of the two countries can be improved by reciprocal legislation—the commission to settle nothing finally, but, after full investigation, to make recommendations which both nations would be free to adopt or reject. On this basis representatives of the two countries could speedily agree upon a list of articles in which it would be mutually advantageous to have free exchange. Neither would advocate any of its functions of self-government nor be called upon to delegate any of the rights of its chief legislative exercises in the control of the national revenue and its sources. The Liberal scheme, prominent members of the party freely admit, would imply a direct tax upon the people to make up the double deficit in the revenue caused by the entrance of customs receipts by the ports of the United States and the partial loss upon those from other countries caused by the replacement of their goods by those of the fiscally favored nation. What would be saved in customs charges would have to be paid, almost to the full, in the shape of a straight impost upon property. The Conservative plan, on the other hand, is to go just so far as regard for the industrial conditions and revenues of the country will permit. It will not bid either country in its treatment of other nations. If, after according customs concessions to each other one or either, from reasons pertaining to itself, deems it wise to make a general reduction in duties, the other understands it has no title to complain. The arrangement can be conducted under a general free trade or a protective policy indifferently; or one nation may maintain free trade and the other protection. The Hitt-Liberal resolution, if adopted, would imply the present extension to Canada of the ultra protection of McKinley, and for the future such changes as the sixty-four millions of the Republic would desire.

Another very important point to be borne in mind, as bearing upon the probable success of the efforts of the party which may find itself in power after the 5th of March, is that the Liberals depend for success upon the co-operation of a party in the Congress of the United States which has been emphatically condemned at the polls, and, until March, 1893, if not longer, will be a miserable and incapable minority at Washington. Senator Carlisle, whose ideas as to the trade relations of the two countries coincide generally with those of the Conservative party, on the other hand, is an able and honored leader of the Democratic majority, whose sanction promises to be essential to any measure, trade or otherwise, Congress may be called upon to pass for years to come. It requires only the small-

est consideration to convince a student of the situation which party's policy is most in the interest of Canada, or which, having regard to the conditions in the United States, is most likely to meet with a successful reception there."

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

The New York Herald is closely and keenly watching Canada. It has no love for England or for the Dominion. But, above all, it is a newspaper. The duty of its correspondents is to collect the news from all parts, find out the real state of feeling of the people, where they are situated, and report it to the head office in New York.

On Wednesday the Herald announced the policy of the Government which led to the dissolution, as follows:—

RECIPROCITY PROPOSED BY CANADIAN TORIES.

The Government Comes out Squarely in Favor of Free Trade with the United States.

TREATY OF 1854 TO BE RENEWED.

For This Sir John Macdonald's Party Will make its Fight in the Coming Elections.

(By Telegraph to the Herald.)

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 3, 1891.—The government to-night made public the exact lines upon which they intend to ask for Reciprocity with the United States, and upon those lines the coming elections will be fought. Coming as it does after Mr. Blaine's denial that any negotiations for Reciprocity were pending between Canada and the United States, and that nothing but complete Reciprocity would be thought of by the United States anyhow, it is an exceedingly important document. It is directed to Lord Knutsford, Imperial Secretary for the Colonies, and is signed by Lord Stanley, the Governor-General. It reads as follows:—

Then follows the despatch from the Governor-General to Lord Knutsford, which has already appeared in THE EXAMINER:

TO HAUL DOWN TRADE BARRIERS

MEANING OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

(By Telegraph to the Herald.)

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 3, 1891.—All well thought of and unprejudiced people admit that Sir John Macdonald has selected an opportune time for the dissolution of Parliament. It is the best that could have been chosen for his own party and the most unfavorable for the Liberals. The news of dissolution did not cause any surprise. It had been fully expected, and the preliminary work of the campaign had already begun.

The battle will be fought on the proposals that have been made to the United States government for negotiations relating to the extension of the trade relations between the two countries. The nature of these proposals will be fully explained by members of the Conservative party during the campaign, and the people of this country will have every opportunity to pass upon them understandingly. Government organs all unite in declaring that the proposals were invited by the authorities at Washington.

Commissioners from Canada have been appointed to visit the United States and conduct the negotiations. They will proceed to Washington after March 4, when the life of present Congress expires, and it is deemed expedient by Sir John Macdonald and his advisers that they be backed by a Parliament freshly elected by the people instead of one that is about to enter into its last session. The result of the election will be known on March 6, about the time the Canadian Commissioners will reach Washington. If the conservative expectations be realized the elections will result in the return of a majority of not less than sixty in favor of Sir John Macdonald's government, and should they do so the Commissioners will feel authorized to enter freely into the negotiation for better trade relations.

Sir Charles Tupper, who is one of the Commissioners, will take part in the campaign. He will speak in Ontario, where the big battle will be fought.

HOW ABOUT OUR CITIES?

At the annual banquet of the Boston Merchants' Association, Sir Richard Cartwright called attention to the fact that a line drawn from the northeastern corner of Maine to Duluth, would pass full 200 miles north of Toronto and Montreal. "A large part of the Canada is absolutely imbedded in the United States, and the shortest and best routes between important sections of the Union is directly across Canada." He said among other things:

As to who on your side would profit most, I cannot speak as to the future. But in the present, I take it the immediate gainers would be, first, the whole Northern belt of States which adjoin the Dominion of Canada; and secondly, and especially, the group of North-eastern States, of which your good city of Boston may be fairly called the commercial capital. The advantages of your position for serving a very large part of our trade are great. You own, as I have said, much of our mineral wealth. Many of our chief trade routes centre here. You are the natural shipping port, especially in winter, for very large sections of our territory. You lie within very easy distances of our chief cities and of the most populous portions of our Dominion. In one word, given free trade with Canada, and you rise at once to a frontier city, with no great extent of trade territory assigned to you, to that of a central entrepot, with a practical monopoly of a great region beyond you, whose commerce no man can take away from you.

Sir Richard evidently thinks that "Unrestricted Reciprocity" would draw Canadian trade from Montreal and Toronto, Halifax and St. John, to Boston. In so thinking he is right.

ONE OF THE QUESTIONS.

J. V. Ellis, the annexationist M. P. for St. John city, is seeking re-election in the Grit interest. It will be interesting to view the attitude of the Telegraph at this juncture.

TRADE AND AGRICULTURE.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade of Toronto, the President, Mr. John

L. Davidson, speaking of the year's business, in his annual address, said:

"We all realize how intimate are the relations of the agricultural, the manufacturing and commercial industries. But agriculture is confessedly the most important of the three. A failure of crops, or a drop in prices of cereals, animals or animal products speedily reacts upon all other enterprises. But if the farmer is prosperous, men in every other occupation share the measure of his gain. We, therefore, rejoice in the fact that during the past year the agricultural interest in Ontario was sensibly improved. It is true the crops did not realize the promise which they gave at one time, yet they demanded an all round good average, and the demand for them was active at fair prices. The demand in the British market for cattle, sheep and cheese was exceptionally good and the exports to that market reached larger figures. As a consequence of this activity, farmers have handled more money than usual during the autumn months of the year, store accounts have been more promptly paid, and the general business tone of the country has been amended. One of the best tests of the farmer's condition is the way in which he has been able to take up his notes for farm implements, and throughout Ontario and Quebec these notes have been paid up better than for years past."

These are the statements of the President of the Toronto Board of Trade, and not the utterances of political partisans such as are rehearsed now and then in the columns of the Grit newspapers. The Patriot told its readers a few days ago that "the home market on which farmers are to depend had proved a failure; that 'soup kitchens' had to be opened all over Canada, and even in Charlottetown means had to be devised to keep the poor from starving." But not one word about the misery and starvation of millions in the United States.

WHAT IT MEANS.

No attempt is made to refute the proposition that Unrestricted Reciprocity means:—

"Discrimination against the mother country."
"Washington control of our financial affairs and our commercial policy."
"The destruction of three-fourths of our trade with Europe."
"Higher protective tariffs without protection."
"Direct taxation to the extent of \$15,000,000, or say \$15 a year for each family in the Dominion."

Notes and Comments.

—Montreal Gazette: Canadians will take notice that the Conservative platform for the coming fight is entirely of home manufacture. There are no planks supplied from Washington in it."

—Montreal Gazette: "Unrestricted Reciprocity means direct taxation in Canada. The late editor of the Globe has proclaimed this. The Witness has gloried in it. Mr. Charlton has assented to it."

—Referring to the fact that the experimental farms established by the Conservative Government throughout the country are to be supplemented by experimental dairy stations, the Montreal Gazette remarks that "this is not a fly on the wheel Ministry."

—The Ottawa Journal (Independent) says:

"The Government has made a shrewd move in dissolving Parliament. At no time since the last general election has the moment appeared equally favorable for the Conservatives and unfavorable for their opponents. For the moment there is not on the Conservative horizon a single cloud promising immediate embarrassment."

The correspondent of the New York Herald, telegraphing from Quebec on Monday, announces the dissolution of the Canadian Parliament, and states "that the Liberals have been taken completely by surprise, and that the Tories are confident of success." This is the general opinion of the American press, most of the papers holding Mr. Blaine's opinion that Sir John will be sustained by a good working majority."

—One of the many Grit patriots, Mr. J. Wilberforce Loughy, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, prophesied at Boston a few days ago and said: "Who can doubt that North America is soon, before many generations, to cut an immense figure in the history of the world? Who fails to recognize that it will soon be the home of 1,000,000,000 people with a common life, with no race prejudices, and in the very vanguard of human civilization? When that period comes, Canada will be hers, holding her place in the influence and councils of the nation."

—The intimation comes from Ottawa that the Government will not agree to Mr. Ritchie's proposal that he should be given an annual grant out of the Federal treasury to assist him in establishing nickel and steel works in Ontario. From the fact Mr. Mowatt has promised to take a similar request made to the Ontario Government into his serious consideration it is inferred that as little encouragement for the scheme will be received in that quarter. Governments have sufficient to do in the discharge of their legitimate functions, without incurring responsibility and spending public money to promote private enterprises. Mr. Ritchie's was certainly the most extraordinary claim ever made upon a public treasury, and its author could only expect a rebuff.

—From the circumstances attending the death of Secretary Windom it would seem that the disaster was immediately the result of the common demand at public dinners that the feast should be succeeded by brilliant speeches, by which, of course, the stomach oppressed by a repast of mixed viands, is further embarrassed by the diversion of the blood from that organ to the brain. This applied in this case, though at the fatal banquet the late secretary ate rather sparingly, it is reported Just before replying to the toast he remarked to a friend that he was afraid that he would not do justice to himself in his speech, as he thought the cigar smoke affected him. If orators are required to be at their best at public dinners, it would be well to reverse the usual order and have the literary exercises precede instead of follow the eating. This course would seem much safer from a physiological point of view.

Spirit of the Press.

HAD NO JURISDICTION IN THAT COURT.

[Washington Post.]

"We will be one," said Harold to Ethel, "no matter what your father says."

"We will," she murmured.

Just then the old gentleman pushed the door open, and exclaimed in tones of annoyance: "What's this?"

"This pa," replied Ethel, as she took her father by the coat collar, "is a sitting of the supreme court, and we don't want any disturbance from you."

NEARING THE BRINK.

[New York Weekly.]

He (feeling his way)—I wish we were good friends enough for you to—call me by my first name.

She (helping him along)—Oh, your last name is good enough for me.

THE EXPLANATION WAS SATISFACTORY

[Harper's Bazar.]

"Is there a stationery store in town?" asked a visitor in a Kansas hotel.

"No, sir," replied the clerk, as he shook his head; "this town is in the cyclone belt."

HARD ON THE PROFESSION.

[Dramatic Mirror.]

"When is an actor not an actor?" "Nine times out of ten."

SAVED HER THE TROUBLE.

[American Grocer.]

Landlady—Let's see, Mr. Impecune owes me for three week's board. You needn't mind dusting Mr. Impecune's room this morning, Jane.

Jane—No, mum; the gentleman's done it himself.

Landlady—Done what?

Jane—Dusted!

SHE HAD HIM.

[Washington Star.]

"I never do anything with my eyes shut," said Mr. Topnoody, with an air of great self-confidence.

"Nothing at all?" asked his wife mildly.

"Absolutely nothing, ma'am."

"No?" she queried. "That's funny. How do you sleep?" and Topnoody went into a comatose condition.

GLAD HE FOUND OUT.

[Exchange.]

Garulous Stranger (on a train)—"My wife's name was Wood. What was yours?"

"Crosty Old Bachelor."—"I guess mine's name was 'wouldn't.' I didn't get her."

Personal.

Miss Rose Coghan is playing in a new production entitled "Lody Barter" in the Globe (Boston) theatre this week. Messrs A. E. Macdonald and Henry Drake, of Charlottetown, were registered at the Victoria Hotel, St. John, on the 5th. James Macdonald, Esq., Souris, Sheriff of King's County, was in the city on Saturday. He was registered at the Hotel Davies. L. E. Prowse, of the firm of Prowse Bros., passed through St. John on his way to the old country, on the 5th. He is accompanied by Mrs. Prowse.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Brown of the Post Office Department, has sufficiently recovered from his attack of fever, to be able to move about again.

Mr. John E. Macdonald having resigned the vice principalship of the summer High School, with the intention of studying dentistry, Mr. A. D. Macdonald, who held the next position, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.—Agriculturist.

Mr. W. S. McKie left Saturday for St. John, with a lot of very fine horses, mostly drivers. Among the lot was Cyclone, one of the fastest four year olds that ever left the Island. He is a rich mahogany bay with splendid style and will be greatly missed on our streets.

A St. Augustine (Fla.) paper says: Miss Anne M. Neill, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., Edward Island, is the guest of Miss Cora Howatt, at Buena Esperanza, Miss M. N. is a very pleasant young lady and a great favorite with all who know her. She will remain during the season and the Misses Howatt, with their hosts of friends, will see that she returns to her Canadian home with pleasant memories of St. Augustine.

DIED.

At Suffield Road, lot 34, on the 7th inst., Eleanor Nesman, relict of the late George C. Nesman, in the 69th year of her age.

At Frenchfort, Jan. 10th, after a lingering illness, James Byrne, in the 70th year of his age. He leaves a loving wife and three sons, and two daughters, to mourn the loss of a kind and loving father. He was spiritually consoled in his last hours by the Rev. A. J. McIntyre, and died in the full assurance of a glorious immortality. Requiescat in pace.

Notice of Assignment.

TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned has assigned to George H. Toombs, of Charlottetown, for the benefit of the creditors. The Deed of Assignment is open for inspection at the office of George H. Toombs and the office of McLean & McDonald, Charlottetown. A meeting of my creditors will be held at the office of McLean & McDonald on THURSDAY, the 26th day of February, inst., at 10 o'clock, p. m.

SIMON P. CONROY, Merchant.

Souris, Feb. 6, 1891.

All persons indebted in any way to the above Estate are requested to make payment to me in full on or before March 1st, 1891. All accounts not settled by that date will be sued for without further notice.

GEORGE H. TOOMBS, Assignee.

Feb 6—dy 31 wy 3i

Don't Mistake.

YOU AVOID AMMONIA ALUM

—AND ANYTHING—

Unwholesome or Injurious.

—BY USING—

WOODILL'S German Baking Powder.

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WOODILL'S German Baking Powder.

Feb 7

Advertisement for White Goods featuring a large letter 'B' and text: "Our Annual Sale of WHITE GOODS WILL BEGIN Monday Morning, Feb 2nd."

Text describing various goods for sale: "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 NAIRNSOOK, COLORED EMBROIDERIES, LINEN and COTTON EDGINGS, FEATHER STITCH TRIMMINGS, FLOSSETTE MARKING COTTON, FRONTING LINEN, etc., etc.

Advertisement for Johnston's Fluid Beef featuring a large letter 'B' and an illustration of a man sitting at a table. Text: "SOLID COMFORT Is in a Cup of Hot Fluid Beef. JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF Is Palatable, Strengthening, Gratifying and Satisfying. The Drink to take when tired and used up."

Advertisement for Public Auction: "PUBLIC AUCTION OF Two of the Finest Farm Properties in the Province. I AM instructed by ANDREW COADY, of the premises, On Monday, 2nd March next, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, His HOMESTEAD FARM, consisting of 100 Acres of Freshhold Land, situated at West River, lot 31, bounded on the east by Murdoch McLeod's Farm, and on the west by Michael Boyle's Farm, and fronting on the West River. This Farm is 9 miles from Charlottetown. There is a new Dwelling House, 41x28, well finished. The Farm is well watered. The Public School is within 600 yards of the Farm. ALSO— 160 Acres of FRESHOLD LAND, situated on the Monaghan Road, lot 36 (formerly owned by Edward Coady). This Farm is within 10 miles from Charlottetown, and with its easy reach of shipping, schools and churches. It contains good buildings, and is well watered. Good title guaranteed. For terms and further particulars apply to Messrs McLean & McDonald, Charlottetown, or to Andrew Coady, C. R. Wall.

Advertisement for Liberal-Conservative Ward Meetings: "Liberal-Conservative WARD MEETINGS. A MEETING of the Supporters of the Liberal-Conservative Party will be held at 7.30 o'clock, p. m., on MONDAY, the 9th day of February, inst., to select Delegates to attend the Liberal-Conservative Convention on the 10th inst., at the following places, viz:— Wards 1 and 2:—McEachern's Building, Queen Street. Ward 3—Committee Rooms, Market St. Ward 4—J. D. McLeod's H.-l., Queen St. Ward 5—Philip Large's Warehouses. A. A. McLEAN, Secretary. Feb 5-3i

Advertisement for Woodill's German Baking Powder: "Our National Winter Sports. GRAND HOCKEY MATCH AT THE Hillsborough Rink, —ON— WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, In Aid of the Prince Edward Island Hospital. Game to Commence at Eight, Sharp. This will be a most exciting game, and everybody should go to see it. Admission, 10 cents. s m t w- Feb 5. FOR SALE: A nice Brooming Lot at head of Alley Street near Prince Street, situated on high ground and in good locality, near U.S. Post Office, Church and School. Price low and terms easy. Apply to GEORGE H. ALLEY. Jan 28

Advertisement for Co-Partnership: "Notice of Co-Partnership. MR. ARTHUR W. WEEK has been admitted to a partnership in our business from this date. JAMES PATON & CO. Charlottetown, Feb. 3, 1891. Feb 6-3in FOR SALE: A CABINET ORGAN, Bell's, nearly new, eleven stops. Would do for a small place. Will be sold at a large discount. Also a Double-Seated Sleigh. R. K. JOST. Jan 17—cod tf pat