

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER and
THE WEEKLY EMPIRE both together,
for \$1.75 in advance, and THE
EMPIRE'S Yearly Album of Sir
John Macdonald's life in Send your
subscriptions to THE EXAMINER

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

For neat, clean, tasteful Printing,
and prompt attention to orders, THE
EXAMINER Job Printing Depart-
ment 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, JANUARY 21, 1892.

VOL. 29.—NO. 200

JAMES A. MORRISON,
H. LIFAX.

AGENT FOR
WARREN, CAKEBREAD & CO.,
TEA MERCHANTS,
London, — England.

Several First-Class West India
Firms, etc.

SPECIALTIES:
Tea, Sugar and Molasses.

Careful attention given to consignments of
Prime Estate and Island Produce.
REFERENCE—Bank of Nova Scotia
OFFICE—Pickford & Black's Wharf.
Halifax, August 13 1891—ly & w

McDONALD & MANTON,
BARRISTERS,

Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.

OFFICES: (Morris's Building, Charlottetown,
(Galtrey's Building, Summerside,
MONEY TO LEND.

H. C. McDONALD, B.A., M.P.P.
K. J. MANTON, B.A.
Charlottetown, Dec. 2, 191—sd & w 1 n

THE NEW

Grill or Anti-Slip
RUBBERS

Are the Delight of Every
Walker.

NO DANGER OF FALLING

JAS. LEGG, T. Patentes, Montreal.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

and 22—An ad (to th av)

WATERBURY'S
Coughing, Crouping,
Hoarseness,
Influenza, Whooping
Cough, False Membrane,
Nervous, Asthma, Spasms,
and all other ailments of
the Throat, Lungs, and
Windpipe, are cured by
this medicine. It is
sold by all druggists, and
sent by mail on receipt of
the price. Waterbury's
Cough Cure is the only
remedy that has cured
thousands of cases of
this disease. It is
sold by all druggists, and
sent by mail on receipt of
the price. Waterbury's
Cough Cure is the only
remedy that has cured
thousands of cases of
this disease.

Lessons in Painting.

MRS. M. H. CHISHOLM will give lessons in
Oil, China and Water Color Painting, at
her Studio in Morris's Block.
Orders taken for painting in the different
branches, and portraits.
Visitors welcome. 12—nov 2

HARTSHORN'S
SELF-ACTING
SHADE ROLLERS

NOTICE OF
AUTOGRAF OF
THE GENUINE
HARTSHORN

Having the HARTSHORN
BY ALL DEALERS
Factory, Toronto, Ont.

Lobster Parkers!

600 BOXES TIN PLATES,
1 BAR COPPER 1 1/2 sq. ft.

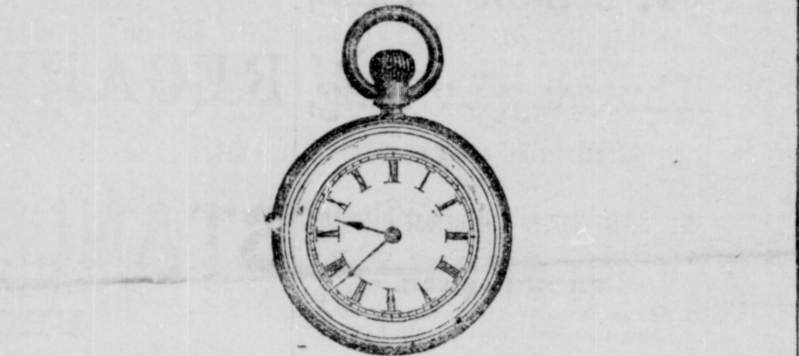
Below all other prices. Order at once to arrive.
K. H. NORTON & CO.,
Charlottetown

ROLL DOTS

200 Barrels,
N. B. & M. RATTENBURY,
d21 2-w m th

BEANS.

150 bbls Beans,
N. B. & M. RATTENBURY,
d21 2-w m th



WE GIVE THE ABOVE WATCH, or one that looks
better, for \$4.50, warranted.



We have ROCKFORD and WALTHAM WATCHES at
prices within the reach of almost anyone needing a good
timekeeper. A Chain or Discout is given with every
Watch sold, except the \$3.25 and \$4.50 ones, which are net.
They don't need a key, as nearly all are stem-winders, and
therefore do not require opening, and the dust is he easier
kept out.

E. W. TAYLOR,
Charlottetown, Jan. 16 1892

CAMERON BLOCK.

1892.

FOR THE LAST MONTH we have been advertising
Fancy Holiday Goods, and that truthful advertising
pays has been made apparent by our largely increased sales
for the month of December. We are now going to say a
few words about

Our Printing and Bookbinding Departments.

Close attention, good workmanship and low prices have
as we expected, wonderfully developed this branch of our
business. We now beg to say that we have secured the ser-
vices of MR. WM. GILLESPIE (late of Taylor & Gillespie),
whose name is guarantee enough to the claim of the first
Bookbinder in the Province.

We are now in a better position than ever to turn out
first-class work at shortest notice, and at prices that cannot
be beaten.

HASZARD & MOORE,
Ch'town, Dec. 28, 1-91.

BROWN'S BLOCK.

BEST ESTABLISHMENT!

BEST FURNITURE!

BEST VALUE!

I will offer for sale during the Xmas Holidays

THE FINEST STOCK OF FURNITURE

ON P. E. ISLAND,

embracing STAPLE AND FANCY FURNITURE, suitable
for Xmas Presents, all at great Discounts. Call and examine.

JOHN NEWSON,
Charlottetown, Dec 18 1891

CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

We are closing out this Depart-
ment of our business. You are
bound to get Bargains. Call or
write for prices. Stock is large and
well assorted, and we are bound to
close it out this year.

NORTON & FENNELL,
Charlottetown, January 8, 1892—Shaw & wky



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when
Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant
and refreshing to the taste, and acts
yet promptly on the Kidneys,
Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-
tem effectually, dispels colds, head-
aches and fevers and cures habitual
constipation. Syrup of Figs is the
only remedy of its kind ever pro-
duced, pleasing to the taste and ac-
ceptable to the stomach, prompt in
its action and truly beneficial in its
effects, prepared only from the most
healthy and agreeable substances, its
many excellent qualities commend it
to all and have made it the most
popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c
bottles by all leading druggists.
Any reliable druggist who may not
have it on hand will procure it
promptly for any one who wishes
to try it. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

W. R. WATSON, Wholesale Druggist,
Charlottetown. wmf jyl 3

1892.

Just Out—15 Cents Each

CHAPPELLE'S

Prince Edward Island Calendar

—AND—
HANDBOOK,

Containing a Calendar for 1892; Table of Tides
for Charlottetown; Moon's Changes; Soli-
tudes; Fixed and Movable Feasts; a Direc-
tory of Local and Dominion Govern-
ment Officials, etc.; Ecclesiastical
and Society Matters; Civic and
General Information, all
gathered with a valuable

PRONOUNCING HANDBOOK

of Words often Mispronounced.

PUBLISHED BY
THEO. E. CHAPPELLE,
Diamond Bookstore.

Charlottetown, Jan. 14, 1892—3-od wky 11

APPLES.

250 Barrels Choice Canadian
Baldwins.

N. B. & M. RATTENBURY,
d21 2-w m th

CURRENTS AND RAISINS

25 BARRELS, Currants.
75 HALF BOXES

1,000 BOXES, Raisins.
and 1 d.

N. B. & M. RATTENBURY,
d21 2-w m th

FOR SALE.

THE Town Lot and Dwelling House thereon,
at the corner of Queen and Eason Streets,
lately occupied by Mrs. Byrdell, deceased, will
be sold on bid or in part. Easy terms.
EDWARD BAYFIELD,
nov 2—cod ft Trustee, &c.

HENRY C. SHAW, B. A.,
Attorney-at-Law, Commissioner, &c

OFFICE, BROWN'S BLOCK,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Money to Loan 3m (law & wky)—nov 1

HORSES WANTED.

WANTED to purchase immediately, fifteen
good sharp drivers; also, some heavy
team horses. Apply to
W. S. MCKIE,
Ch'town Jan 12 1892—1-1w wky 11

Advertising.

If you wish to advertise anything anywhere at
any time, write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
No. 10 Spruce Street, New York.

EVERYONE in need of information on the
subject of advertising will do well to obtain
a copy of "Book for Advertisers," 325 pages,
price one dollar. Mailed, postage paid on re-
ceipt of price. Contains a careful compilation
from the American Newspaper Directory of all
the best papers and class journals; gives the
circulation rating of every one, and a good deal
of information about rates and other matters
pertaining to the business of advertising. Ad-
dress ROWELL & CO., 10 SPRUCE STREET,
NEW YORK. 17c—Nov 1

SIR JOHN THOMPSON
Reviews the Situation.

A SPEECH FULL OF POINTS

(Halifax Herald's Report Continued.)

Well, they say that we committed a ter-
rible offence with regard to the question of
reciprocity, and that we told falsehoods to
the people of the country about the negotia-
tions for reciprocity. There was no
falsehood about it. The public records are
there to prove that our offer of reciprocity
was laid before Secretary Blaine before the
dissolution of parliament took place, and
we had his promise to meet us and discuss
the matter after the 4th of March. What
do you suppose the statement now is? I
ask you who are favorable to reciprocity.
You were appealed to to distrust us, be-
cause it was said we would never go to
Washington, and that we did not want re-
ciprocity. When the session came on we
heard these very men, day after day and
night after night, thundering against us for
saying to be too eager about it and for
being the first to open negotiations with
Mr. Blaine. It was said by a member of
parliament here that I bit my lips when I
heard my leaders accused night after night
of having been the first to open the negotia-
tions. Why, sir, we sat there smil-
ing to hear the men who had called us ene-
mies of reciprocity asking the house of
commons to condemn us for being too eager
about it. The statement is now made that
Sir Charles Tupper (applause) has admitted
that we were the first to open these negotia-
tions. I am not much concerned about
that, for

I AM NOT ASHAMED THAT WE SHOULD OPEN
NEGOTIATIONS ANYWHERE

when I believe that they can be made to
result in good for the country. But this is
a matter that does not depend upon Sir
Charles Tupper's admission. The records are
there, and prove that when Mr. Blaine
was negotiating for a treaty with New-
foundland, we demanded that Canada
should have an equal share in the bene-
fits of that treaty, if there were any. Mr.
Blaine proposed to let Canada stand aside
until the treaty with Newfoundland was
finished, and said that he was quite willing
to make a liberal treaty with Canada. Was
not that the moment for us to say, "we are
willing to enter into a treaty with you—
here are the terms we want you to make
what we did. But we were not willing
to stand aside until Mr. Blaine concluded
his treaty with Newfoundland, and we
asked Her Majesty's government to put
their hand on that little arrangement which
was going on in Mr. Blaine's office. We said,
"Mr. Blaine declares he is willing to make
a treaty with us. Will you hold back the
arrangement with Newfoundland, and let
the two things go together, and then Mr.
Blaine will have all that he wants. He
will have the arrangement with Newfound-
land and the arrangement with Canada,
too?" That did not suit the policy of
some of those who were concerned, but
the interests of this country prevailed, and
we secured the chance to put to the test
the willingness of the Americans to make a
treaty with Canada. The time then came
for the negotiations between Canada and
the United States. Great exultation was
expressed by some of our opponents that,
as they said, we were only received for
three minutes by Mr. Blaine, and that
we were snubbed when we went to Wash-
ington.

IT WOULD BE UNPATRIOTIC, EVEN IF IT WERE
TRUE,

in Canadians to rejoice that their agents
were snubbed by a foreign government,
but, in this case, the wish was father to
the thought. For reasons given by the
President of the United States, that is
reasons connected with the negotiations
themselves, the president of that country
desired to be present in the capital at the
time when the negotiations were on, but he
was unable to be there at the time fixed,
while we were treated with every courtesy
and had no reason to complain, that the
head of the State expressed that wish and
desired that some time more convenient
for him should be set. Her Majesty's
government backed us up as I hope
they will always do, and said, "very well,
let the matter about Newfoundland wait
for the more convenient season." (Applause.)
Now, ladies and gentlemen, a good deal has
been said as to the reasons why the more
convenient season has not been appointed.
It has been said that Mr. Blaine was in-
sulted at the publication in Canada of the negotia-
tions between the two governments. I would
think it extraordinary that we should be
said to have insulted a foreign minister by
communicating to our own people what our
policy was, but I have only to say that that
can hardly be the reason for the delay,
because the Canadian government were not
informed that Mr. Blaine desired that the
fact of negotiations being on foot should be
kept secret. But we can understand why
there should be much hesitation on the part
of the United States, considering that a great
political party in this country has been

PLEADING ITSELF TO GIVE THE UNITED STATES
BETTER TERMS

than the government in power would do, no
matter what terms we might name. The
statement had been made that our successors
would give the United States everything they
demanded, and their leader went to one
of the principle cities in the United States
for the purpose of persuading the people
there that they should have no negotiations
with the existing government, but wait until
the liberal party came into power. Compare
that with any state of things that ever
existed in the mother country. Suppose that,
in regard to a treaty of commerce between
Great Britain and France, Lord Salisbury's
government was carrying on negotiations
with the French government. What
would be thought of Mr. Gladstone if he
were to go with his followers to Paris,
and harangue the Parisians to make no treaty

of commerce with his country not because it
was against the interests of his country, (for
they say we can live without reciprocity), but
because it would be in the interests of his
party that should be made. Is this a
Briton who would not blush for his country
if such a thing occurred, and yet the men op-
posed to us have no prouder name to give their
party than when they declare that they are
"British liberals." I declare to you my be-
lief that the reasons which have influenced the
delay in the negotiations are the desire on the
part of the liberal party to make greater con-
cessions to the United States and the an-
nouncement they have made everywhere that
THIS COUNTRY IS PERISHING FOR THE WANT OF
RECIPROCITY

with the United States. If there is a man in
this building who doubts my word I will give
another authority for the statement—that of
Sir Richard Cartwright himself. At a time
when he was charged with the responsibilities
of office, and when he knew the difference be-
tween conducting negotiations with a foreign
power and hampering the persons who are
conducting such negotiations, he made this
statement:

"There is nothing better calculated to pre-
vent the bringing about of reciprocity than to
tell the Americans that we cannot live without
it. It would induce them to believe that they
had the power to drive us to their own terms."
At the same time his organ said: "The
true attitude in reference to the states is that
which the reform party has always taken.
We can live without your trade, we are
flourishing under our present tariff arrange-
ment. We are not willing to annex our-
selves and are not anxious for any change, but
we are willing to make a fair reciprocity
treaty that will benefit both countries." In
the attitude which we have taken and in it,
I believe, because the reform party have
taken the opposite stand that the negotia-
tions have been delayed, just as Sir Richard
Cartwright and the Globe said they would be.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Liquor Statistics.

SIR,—In an editorial on the above sub-
ject in last Friday's WEEKLY EXAMINER,
the amount of liquor imported to Charlottetown
on each of the last six years is given,
and the amounts consumed in the first five
years compared with the last. On making
this comparison the writer comes to the
conclusion that "the liquor evil is not on the
increase in Charlottetown," since the
abrogation of the Scott Act, a conclusion
which, to us, seems in no way warranted
by the data.

Just look at the figures. In 1886, when
the Scott Act just began its beneficent
work, 64,503 gallons were imported. The
next year the operation of the Act reduced
the quantity to 33,294 gallons; and in
1890, in the fifth year of its operation, the
amount was reduced to 27,753 gallons, or
much less than half the quantity imported
when the Act began to be enforced. This
fact alone speaks volumes for the Act,
which some people delight to abuse.
Should we not rather esteem that measure
most efficient and beneficent which reduced
the liquor-drinking of our community to
less than one-half in the short space of five
years? What other measure would have
wrought an equal result? What other
measure has ever effected anything like this?

Then look at the other side. What has
happened during the one year of "free
rum"? At once the consumption of
liquor, which has been steadily on the de-
cline for five years, makes an upward
bound. Sixteen per cent. more liquors are
entered for consumption and consumed in
Charlottetown!

But of this whole amount whisky, the
common seductive agent of the multitude,
increased 20 per cent. Grand result of
"free rum," isn't it? In five years, accord-
ing to this, our rum-drinking will be again
doubled, and all the good laboriously
effected by the enforcement of a just and
benevolent act for ever wiped out! But,
does any one believe that it will take five
years to accomplish this? The downward
course in evil and in vice is much swifter
than the upward advance of reform. Two
or three years of "free rum" will, un-
doubtedly, degrade more than five years of
Scott Act can improve. Liquor sold free
and without restraint in every corner
of Charlottetown, from the highly respectable
drug store down to the lowest slums, is a
sight to make the benevolent spectator
weep tears of shame and anguish. The
seductive dram to steal away his senses
held to the lips of every simpleton who is
already too open to the allurements of vice;
the freest and fullest opportunities given to
lead our young men step by step down the
degrading path of dram drinking, which so
often ends in ruin. Simple country people
trapped at every corner, without let or
hindrance, and returned in bestial drunken-
ness to mar some innocent home of
peaceful toil. This is what "free rum" is,
and its harvest of vice and shame is not far
ahead for the people of Charlottetown to
reap. Witness already the scenes of a wet
day during last Exhibition. Witness the
unprecedented amount of intoxicated peo-
ple who leave Charlottetown on market
evenings. Witness the greater number of
arrests for drunkenness, and the greater
number of petty criminals before our
courts. This is but the beginning—our
season's experience. Wait till the young
tippler has become the sot, and the coun-
try resting ripened into the house, and
the occasional drunkard the victim of the
gnawing hell of passion that "free rum"
has created in his breast, and then the gen-
tle people of Charlottetown who encourage
the unrestricted sale of the "cup of woe"
in every corner of their fair city will very
likely have some of its drops turned into
their own bosoms.

F. BAIN.

Mount Stewart, Jan. 20, 1892.

Scott Act.

SIR,—Twelve Scott Act summonses were
served here last evening—eight on Cleary,
two on Phelan, one on Stewart, and one on
Doyle. The local committee did the work.
They had to get a magistrate from town,
as the Attorney General refused to appoint
a man in sympathy with the Act in the vil-
lage. Let him (Attorney General) remem-
ber that when his day of trouble comes he
will not forget to return him sneer for
sneer, blow for blow.

CLERICUS.
Mount Stewart, Jan. 20, 1892.

GEO. CARTER & CO'S.

Grocery Store

—IS THE—

BEST PLACE

—TO BUY—

Xmas Supplies!

Raisins, Currants, Candied Peels,
Pure Spices, Figs, Nuts, Dates,
Table Raisins, Apples, Oranges,
Pears, Green Grapes, Confection-
ery, etc., etc.

We have the Largest and Best and Cheapest
Stock of CHRISTMAS GOODS we have ever
offered, and are all ready for a BIG TRADE.
We guarantee satisfaction.

GEO. CARTER & CO.,
Market Square, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, Dec. 10, 1891.