

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1891.

VOL. 28.—NO. 51

## EXTRAORDINARY SALE

# Ladies' Dress Goods.

Having a Large Stock of Fine-All-wool Light Dress Materials, we will make the following Reduction in Price to make a speedy Clearance—

Fine All-wool Dress Goods,	regular price 24c, now 16c
Fine All-wool Dress Goods,	" 33c, " 23c
Fine All-wool Dress Goods,	" 36c, " 25c
Fine All-wool Dress Goods,	" 40c, " 30c
Fine All-wool Dress Goods,	" 45c, " 30c

Ladies should see these Goods. They are decidedly the best Bargains that have been offered in this City for some time.

J. B. MACDONALD.

## DOMINION BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

### THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

Every Day the People are Saving Money by buying their Boots and Shoes from us  
Charlottetown, June 17, 1891.

### CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1891.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
New Moon, 5th day, 7h., 46.4m. p. m., N., below horizon.

First Quarter, 14th day, 1h., 16.4m. a. m., NV, below horizon.

Full Moon, 21st day, 9h., 41.6m., a. m., N, below horizon.

Third Quarter, 28th day, 0h., 20.2m., a. m., SE.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
h	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
1 Wednesday	4	18	7	49	0	57	8	9
2 Thursday	18	49	1	22	9	0	31	
3 Friday	19	49	1	55	9	47	39	
4 Saturday	19	49	2	31	10	30	29	
5 Sunday	20	48	3	18	11	10	98	
6 Monday	21	48	4	16	11	49	27	
7 Tuesday	22	48	5	19	10	26		
8 Wednesday	22	47	6	25	0	24	25	
9 Thursday	23	47	7	32	0	59	24	
10 Friday	24	46	8	37	1	34	22	
11 Saturday	25	45	9	41	2	11	20	
12 Sunday	26	45	10	39	2	50	19	
13 Monday	26	44	11	48	3	37	17	
14 Tuesday	27	44	11	59	4	35	16	
15 Wednesday	28	43	1	56	5	44	15	
16 Thursday	29	42	3	6	6	51	13	
17 Friday	30	41	4	17	8	6	11	
18 Saturday	31	41	5	27	8	53	9	
19 Sunday	32	40	6	36	9	46	7	
20 Monday	33	39	7	29	10	35	6	
21 Tuesday	34	38	8	24	11	20	4	
22 Wednesday	35	37	9	1	12	3	2	
23 Thursday	36	36	9	32	0	43	1	
24 Friday	37	35	9	36	1	26	14	58
25 Saturday	39	34	10	19	2	10	55	
26 Sunday	40	33	10	39	2	58	53	
27 Monday	41	32	11	1	4	2	51	
28 Tuesday	42	31	11	25	5	18	49	
29 Wednesday	43	29	11	54	6	37	46	
30 Thursday	44	28	12	0	7	50	44	
31 Friday	4	45	1	27	0	30	8	45

## Big Drop in the Price of Sugar!

The Dominion Government having taken the Duty off of Raw Sugar,

## BEER & GOFF

have marked all their Sugars down at Greatly Reduced Prices.

**BARBADOES SUGAR.** Just received this morning, 6,000 pounds of this Choice West India Sugar. See our prices before buying elsewhere.

## BEER & GOFF.

Charlottetown, June 25, 1891—sod&wy

A Reputation of Five and Twenty Years Standing

## 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 weak from 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 certificate shows 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.

## Seaside Hotel,

### RUSTICO BEACH, P. E. I.

THIS beautiful and well-known Summer Resort will open for Guests and Visitors on JULY 1st. Terms moderate. For particulars address  
**JOHN NEWSON & CO.,**  
CHARLOTTETOWN.  
June 24, 1891—1 m

## LIME JUICE!

A FRESH STOCK of this Pleasant, Refreshing and Healthy Summer Drink just received in Bottles and on Draught.  
ALSO  
"Sanitas" Disinfecting Fluid, Condy's Fluid, Chloride of Lime, Insect Powder, Hellebore, Fly Poison, etc., etc., at  
**A. S. JOHN'S DRUG STORE,**  
Corner Kent and Prince Streets.  
Ch'town, July 4, 1891.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

### DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

### DR. MONTAGUE'S ABLE SPEECH.

[Special Correspondence of The Examiner.]  
[CONCLUDED.]

Dr. Montague then referred to the discrimination against Great Britain that would inevitably result from Unrestricted Reciprocity; and contrasted the instructions which Mr. McKenzie's administration had given Hon. George Brown, when they sent him on a trade mission to Washington, to agree to no conditions which would give an advantage to the United States over Great Britain. He then referred to Imperial Federation which would do this: "With the minimum of disadvantage, it would give our farmers the very greatest advantage they could hope to enjoy. Unlike Commercial Union with the United States, instead of giving us a market that is already crowded, it would give us a market which demands a great deal more than we can supply, and instead of making less strong the ties which bind us to the Empire, it would increase and strengthen those bonds which unite the British across the sea with what we hope will be the greater Britain on this side the Atlantic."

As to reciprocity, Canada is anxious to secure advantages in the American market for which she is willing to give the United States advantages in the Canadian market. If the American people are more anxious to trade with the Grits than the Conservatives, it is a very good proof that they expect better terms from the Grits, and a very good reason why the Grits should not be trusted to carry on negotiations. The Grits say they can obtain a reciprocity treaty. When they were in power they sent the Hon. George Brown to Washington, who proposed what he considered a fair and honorable treaty, yet some of the Grits objected to it very strongly. Do they propose now to go further than Mr. Brown did? The Opposition declared that they were not anxious for power, but that they fought for a principle. The Doctor appealed to the House to say if ever there was a party who were more willing to change their principles upon a moment's notice for the sake of getting into power. In 1887 they were protectionists and Mr. Blake assured the manufacturers that they need not be afraid of him, and that he and Sir Richard had an understanding on the question.

In the fall of 1887 they were commercial unionists, and failing with that they had picked up unrestricted reciprocity. The Grits changed the Conservatives with being divided, but there never was in the history of Canada a party advocating a policy in whose ranks there were more misgivings, more misunderstandings, and more contradictions than in the Opposition. Mr. Mulock had declared unrestricted reciprocity to be perfectly practical, and Mr. Davies had declared it never could be carried out unless the Americans were fools. Then Mr. Charlton had shouted, "Let us have commercial union, let the consequences be what they will." Mr. Laurier had declared he would not adopt any policy which would destroy our union with Great Britain. Mr. Armstrong had moved a commercial union resolution in the House, and Sir Richard Cartwright had declared commercial union to be not the policy of his party. Mr. McMullen denounced the duty on kerosene, and Mr. Lister wanted it increased. Mr. Edgar remonstrated against the combines under which Mr. Paterson had grown rich. Sir Richard had declared he would discriminate against Great Britain, and Mr. Scriber declared he would support no party which would do so, and Mr. McKenzie had said he would have nothing to do with any policy which gave advantages to the United States over Great Britain. Yet they were all united!

The amendment proposes to reduce all the taxes upon the prime necessities of life—what we eat and wear—in short, to take down the tariff wall from almost every article with the exception of a few luxuries consumed by the wealthy classes; and after proposing that, the opposition say, "Go to Washington and endeavor to get a fair reciprocity treaty." Said the Doctor, "I do not know that I can do better than read one of Mr. William Paterson's excellent speeches (Paterson of Brant, the Boanerges of the Grits). In 1876, when Mr. Paterson was advocating a duty on agricultural products, he said:

"We do not know whether negotiations tending in that direction may soon be opened or not,—at least, members of this House are not in possession of that information. The question is whether, in the event of further negotiations, the imposition of a tax on grain would operate in our favor. Fancy a commissioner, delegated by this Government and sanctioned by the British Government, sent to Washington to negotiate such a treaty. The question might be asked what he desired? He replies: 'I wish to have a free market in the United States for the products of our forests, fields and mines.' Then the United States commissioner might ask: 'And what will you give us in return?' Our representative replies: 'The free use of our markets for similar products of your country.' 'We astute American would naturally say: 'We have that already; I do not see that you offer us anything.' We must remember we should have something to offer when we attempt to open up a new reciprocity question. I need not remind this House that the great lever we had before in negotiating a reciprocity treaty is ours no longer."

"Mr. Paterson has completely answered that portion of the resolution which commands the Government to take off the duties upon the necessities of life, and

then says, 'Go to Washington and try and negotiate a fair and advantageous treaty with the United States.'

"Now, the whole matter," continued the Doctor, "is boiled down to this: Are we to abolish the Customs houses along the borders or not? I am not here to offer any argument as to whether we can have unrestricted reciprocity without a union of tariffs. If the Customs houses are not to be abolished, what is the policy of these hon. gentlemen? The hon. leader of the Opposition has given the keynote of that policy in his speeches in the Province of Quebec; and what is that keynote? The hon. leader of that party, as reported in the Globe newspaper, declares: 'We will have freedom of trade; we will sweep away these restrictions; we will sweep away the Customs houses between these two countries. My hon. friend says this is not so. Well, his speech, as reported in the Globe newspaper, says this:—

"This policy involves full and absolute reciprocity, not only in natural products but also in manufactured articles, without any restrictions whatever. When the Liberal party comes into power it will send commissioners to Washington, according to the principles affirmed by the Cartwright resolution of 1888, to propose a mutual agreement by which there will be free trade along the whole line, doing away with restrictions vexatious and detrimental to both countries alike, and removing the Customs houses that go so far to cause friction between two countries designed by nature to exist side by side in friendly relations."

Mr. Laurier here objected that his speech was not reported verbatim, having been delivered in French, and no French reported present, but in substance it gave the sense of his remarks. Dr. Montague then asked Mr. Laurier would he say that was not his policy, but Mr. Laurier replied never a word. After having a shot at Mr. Davies and his speech before the Charlottetown Board of Trade on Commercial Union, Dr. Montague quoted from the Toronto Globe the following:

"Obviously the Washington Government will not enter into the unrestricted reciprocity which Canadians wish for unless Canadians will consent to apply to themselves the same commercial conditions as apply to the American states that have unrestricted reciprocity with one another. That is to say, Canadians must recognize that they cannot hope to enjoy continental free trade unless they shall agree to make a Customs union with the continent."

The Doctor then demanded to know from the Opposition if they had been humbugging the people, or had they any understanding with their American neighbors as to how their unrestricted reciprocity policy could be operated. If they were not humbugging the people they had some understanding with some great party or with some section of a great party or with some moulders of public opinion in the great Republic. If they had not that understanding they stood in the position of men who went to the people without a policy which they could practically put into effect—in other words, they were humbugging the people. If they had an understanding, in all reason and fairly they were bound by the opinions and interpretation of the policy as given by those public men on the other side of the line. Could anyone point to a single great leader, or to a single section of any great party, or to a single section of the United States' press which refers to this policy as anything other than a commercial union policy between the United States and the Dominion? It was the duty of every gentleman on the Conservative side of the House to point out what they believe to be the inevitable and legitimate consequence of the policy the Opposition are advocating in the House and in the country. They might disclaim a union of tariffs, as much as they pleased, but everybody could understand that that policy could never be carried out without a union of tariffs.

The Toronto Globe, speaking of the New York Tribune, says:

"That paper is probably nearer to the Administration at Washington than any other American journal."  
What does the New York Tribune say? That newspaper, speaking for the Administration on the other side of the line, nearer to it than any other journal, according to the Globe, says this:

"Allowance must be made for the anxiety of Canadians of opposite parties to represent their wishes in the most popular form. But the Halifax Chronicle (a Liberal paper), makes statements which appear to need prompt correction. It argues in favor of absolute and unrestricted reciprocity between the United States, with each country at liberty to adopt whatever tariff it may prefer, and represents this, and no more this, as the deliberate purpose of one party in the Canadian contest. It is this in fact, one party of Canadians closely resembles the baby which cried for the moon, and got into a rage because the moon would not consent to be grasped. This nation has not the slightest notion of allowing Canada to open a back door as wide as it may please, while tariff enactments by the United States are closing the front door against sundry importations at New York and Boston. If any body is really silly enough to propose that such a plan is entertained by Americans he does not live in this country."

This is the opinion of the great journal which stands next to the Administration on the other side of the line. Then, Mr. Wiman, who was associated with these gentlemen more or less during the campaign, made a speech upon February the 4th, on the eve of an election down in the State of Kentucky. This is what he said:

"In the meantime it proposes [that is the Liberal party] that duties shall be maintained against foreign goods including those from Great Britain, as high as those that now prevail in the United States. This action of Canada would indicate a freedom from European domination in fiscal affairs of vast interest to the American people."

This is the opinion of Mr. Wiman just previous to the election campaign. I do not think it needs any argument in this House to show that unrestricted reciprocity cannot be carried out between the two countries: We can quite understand that commercial union

is a workable scheme, if it could be adopted by the two countries; but the objection we have, and which every true Canadian has, to that policy is this, that under it the Americans must control our tariff, and controlling our tariff they will control our revenue, and controlling our revenue they will have the future of this country in their hands. I thank you, Sir, and hon. gentlemen, for the kind manner in which you have listened to my long speech. (Long continued applause.)

### Boston Markets.

BOSTON, July 16.  
EGGS.—Owing to the hot weather and liberal supplies of berries of all kinds, demand for eggs has been light, and only strictly choice fresh stock is wanted. Prices hold steady for the best goods, but inferior stock is dull and weak. Strictly extra eastern bring 19c. Best F. E. I., N. S. and N. B. selling generally at 17c. Western sell for the most part at 16c to 17c.

FISH.—Codfish still continue in light supply and are in steady demand and firm at former prices. Very little doing in either box or bbl herring, and quotations remain mostly nominal. Mackerel continue in moderate supply and are steady at quotations:  
Mackerel, extra, per bbl..... 18 00  
" No 1..... 17 00  
" No 2..... 15 00  
" No 3, large, rim'd, new..... 11 50  
" No 2, plain..... 11 00



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 fads and fancies 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.

### Provincial Rifle Association of P. E. Island, 1891.

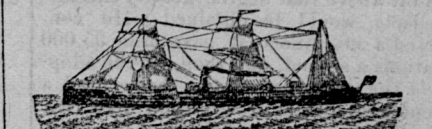
Annual Prize Competition, Thursday and Friday, July 23 and 24.

THE 31st Annual Prize Competition of the Provincial Rifle Association will be held at Kensington Rifle Range on Thursday and Friday, July 23 and 24.  
The Nursery Competition will commence on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.  
By order of the President.

GEO. D. DAVISON, CAPT., Secretary.

July 18

### Halifax and P. E. Island.



## S. S. FASTNET,

A. H. CREWES, COMMANDER.

Will sail from Halifax every Monday, at 10 p. m., for Charlottetown, calling at Casco, Arichat, Hawkesbury, Port Hastings and Souris. Returning will leave Charlottetown every Thursday afternoon, calling at same intermediate ports with the exception of Souris.

For Freight, etc., apply to

W. W. CLARKE, Agent.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1891—dy

### J. PIGOT, Paris, Sole Proprietor.

## LESSIVE PHENIX

- Makes Hard Water Soft.
- Makes White Clothes Whiter.
- Makes Flannels Soft and Clean.
- Makes Fruit Stains Vanish.
- Makes Tin Like Silver.
- Makes Paint Like New.
- Makes Glassware Brilliant.
- Makes Earthenware Spotless.
- Makes Bathos Like Crystal.
- Makes Baths and Sinks Clean and Bright.

THE ONLY ARTICLE THAT WILL CLEAN ZINC.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists Every where. Factory in Montreal.

EVANS AND SONS, Sole Agents.


July 1—dy 6m

## NASAL BALM

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, NEVER FAILS HEALING.  
Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.  
Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, loss of sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Sold by all druggists, or sent post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1 by addressing FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

## CATARRH

## SHARP'S



TRADE MARK

## BALSAM

OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED FOR CROUP, COUGHS AND WHOOPING COUGHS AND COLDS.  
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.  
PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE.  
ARMSTRONG & CO. PROPRIETORS  
St. John, N. B.