THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 10, 1893.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE New York Press is very anxious that this Canada shall be annexed to the United States. But it seems more probable that the United States will, ere long, be absorbed by Canadians and Europeans, born and bred under monarchy. There are no Hannahs in the United States. Families there are miserably small. The consequence is that large numbers of Canadians and others are required to carry on the affairs of the country. In the course of a generation or two the United States will be in the hands of the offspring of other nations. It will then be a comparatively easy matter to exchange the "institutions" of the States for those which better please the foreign-born majority. The Press is concerned about the future of Canada But the future of the States is also in doubt.

WAR OR RUIN?

THE nations of Europe will not disarm. Consequently those which are financially weak are in a great strait. The world is perturbed concerning a report that King Humbert, dispairing of his ability to add to the taxes of those of his people who are not soldiers, contemplates relief or death to his country in a war with France. This experiment is not with out precedent in history. It has been pointed out that France was financially a hopeless wreck at the time of the first French Revolution; and France then entered upon a series of conquests unparalleled in modern times. Perhaps the consciousness that they had nothing to lose and everything to gain made the soldiers of the republic all the more resolute and indomitable in their struggle against the allied armies of European sovereigns, banded together to annihilate the revolution and to crush the reign of the populace. The fall in value of assignats and mandats did not prevent the soldiers of the Directory from marching from one scene of triumph to another, and carrying the tricolor from the Rhine to the Pyramids. Whether or not Italy will produce another Napoleon remains to be seen, should the Government of Italy decide to go to war. Hostilities between Italy and France would, of course, involve Germany and Austria, and perhaps Great Britain and Russia.

THE FISCAL POLICY OF THE STATES.

A NUMBER of the Republicans and Republican newspapers continue to praise Governor McKinley and the extremely high protective tariff which bears his name. But these do not fairly represent the common sense of the Republican party. It is clear that if the mass of those who support the Republican party had not revolted against the McKinley tariff the Republican party would not now be "out in the cold," to-day. An extremely high protective policy is not yet a thing of the past in the States, for it is still in operation. But it is not likely, after its repeal, to be again espoused by any great party.

On the other hand there seems to be no general desire for a free trade tariff. The United States prospered wonderfully under protection, and the mass of the people cling to the protective principle. It is true that President Cleveland advocated Free Trade and was elected. But his views, as published, were so indefinite that anyone who desired the reduction of the McKinley tariff could vote for him. Judging by the tenor of public opinion in the States at the present moment, it seems probable that Congress will eventually readjust and lower the protective tariff, bringing it down as nearly as possible to the standard of the incidentally protective tariff of Canada. The representatives of the people will, of course, be governed to some extent, by the fact that a deficit of $19,000,000 is to be overcome.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—It has been generally known for some time that Canada would, in all probability, capture the highest award which the World's Columbian Exposition authorities could offer, for her magnificent display in the Fisheries building, and the official test and announcement of the award has just been made public. In respect to fisheries, as in respect to agriculture, this Canada of ours stands A 1.

—Sir John Thompson's speech at Dunville, Ontario, was marked by moderation of tone. His declaration was for a tariff intended primarily to produce revenue, but so levied as to give additional protection to native industries. "If," said Sir John, "we put duties on rice and raw sugar, which we cannot produce, and allow beef in free, Americans will supply our large cities with meats as they did once before, and that market will thus be lost to farmers of Canada. We allow raw cotton and sugar to come in free and tax the manufactured article which can be made here by Canadian hands. Under our policy, 90 per cent. of the sugar used in Canada is refined here and is sold at a price cheaper than that which is obtained in the States. We may preserve our markets for our own people at least until you can get something in exchange for them. If we allow American beef and wheat to come in free, it must be as a return for free exchange of our lambs and barley to their market. Further than this we will not sacrifice the interests of Great Britain, which, at the risk of war to the whole Empire, has so recently sustained our interests in Behring Sea.

—The Canadian Magazine for October shows the steady improvement of this interesting magazine. The illustrations are numerous and excellent; the articles are timely, racy, and as entertaining as any magazine on this continent, and the fiction is bright. Wm. Ogilvie, F.R.G.S., continues his interesting story of his remarkable journey down the Yukon, and furnishes many views of the scenery on that great river of the north. Attorney-General Longley furnishes a well written illustrated article on "Fruit-Growing in the Annapolis Valley," and Henry J. Woodside, an excellent article, well illustrated, "With a Fishing Tug on Lake Superior." Dr. John Ferguson, of Toronto, writing on "Consumption," says much that will be pleasant and useful reading to people with a tendancy to that disease. Prof. Russell, Q. C., writes entertainingly of olden times and laws in Nova Scotia, in his article, "An Old Provincial Statute Book." Other contributions are: "Origin of the Social Crisis in the United States," by Viscount de Fronsac; "Technical Education for Women," by Helen Cameron Parker; "The Influence of the French School on Recent Art," by W. A. Sherwood; "O'Hagan's Poems," by Emily McManus; "Moving House," by Bernard McEvoy; "Emmerson's Choice of Representative Men," by Jean McIlwraith; "The Ontario Law School," by Historicus; "A Canadian Ghost Story," by Rev. Herbert H. Gowe; "An Old Flame," by Charles Gordon Rogers, and a number of poems of considerable merit. The magazine is a credit to the country and should be warmly supported. Published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto. $2.50 per annum.

SITUATION IN THE STATES.

Henry Clewes writes: "There is no occasion whatever for indulging in feelings of discouragement. While it is true that we have passed through an extraordinary if not unprecedented period of business adversity, which may still have not completely run its course, it is equally true that signs of recovery are multiplying daily and that the worst is over. Towards the close of the year it is not impossible that some inconvenience may be experienced in business circles by the accumulation of obligations resulting from extensions made in August and September. There is also a fear that after the Chicago Fair is over the consequences of over-expansion in real estate and other directions will be more severely felt than now. But all of these fears are at present unduly exaggerated by the nervous and discouraged condition of business men, who frequently attach too much weight to the drawbacks and too little to the improvements. The number of manufacturing establishments daily starting steadily exceeds the number of shutdowns. Unquestionably there are many thousands less of the unemployed than a month ago. If it be said that wages are being reduced, it may also be said that the majority of these reductions have been about ten per cent.; and as wages have been unusually high and the majority of the necessities of life unprecedentedly low, such a moderate reduction as this cannot inflict real hardship upon the laboring classes. At most it will only deprive them of the luxuries and pleasures which can be beneficially dispensed with. Moreover, the reductions in wages will put many manufacturers on a better basis for meeting foreign competition when a general reduction of the tariff is in order, and thus in the long run establish them upon a firmer foundation. Much of the fear about tariff revision is wholly unnecessary, for revenue necessities will prevent any radical changes, and few appear to be contemplated except in the woolen and iron schedules. Uncertainty will do more harm than the actual changes, and business men will do well to impress upon their representatives at Washington the necessity of exercising all reasonable dispatch in arriving at a decision concerning what shall be done, giving ample time for adjustment to the new conditions. This would immensely lessen present anxiety about the tariff question.

Concerning the silver debate there is nothing new to say. The minority in the Senate continues its reckless defiance of public demands. All reports of compromise are absurd, for compromise would settle nothing, and President Cleveland is known to be stubbornly opposed to any sort of compromise whatever. The silver Senators are now fighting for nothing better than to make a record among their constituents, and this talk of compromise comes either from the few who want it, or else from newspaper correspondents who find the monotonous contest unfavorable to the gathering of interesting news. If the repealers will only preserve courage and show but a fraction of the endurance and perseverance of their opponents, success will reward them. Defeat would be impossible if every Senator acted strictly from motives of duty and not policy. As soon as repeal becomes a fact, sentiment will undergo a strong reaction, in which both Wall Street and the mercantile community would share. When the House passed the repeal measure confidence began to rise, only to fall again with Senatorial obstruction. When repeal becomes a certainty Europe will doubtless be a more ready purchaser of our stocks. Two other very important factors are on the side of improvement, viz., low prices and easy money. Bank reserves are piling up rapidly; and if any real change of sentiment follows (as it legitimately should) the repeal of the Sherman law, business ought to expand, industry ought to revive, credit ought to be restored and values generally improve.

A Greek Prelate.

At the consecration of Bishop Laurence, of Massachusetts, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, Rt. Rev. Dr. Courtney, conducted from his place at the right of the Presiding Bishop to the open space in the front of the sanctury, a churchman of striking aspect, the Most Reverend Archbishop Zante, of the Greek Church. In garb, in mien, in stature, in face and in feature this prelate from the classic land of Greece showed a distinct and marked individuality. His face is strengthful in character, and framed in its abundance of flowing grizzled beard carried the mind of the beholder back to the primitive days of the church—the days of anchorites, pilgrims and crusaders. His figure as it showed, vested in a flowing robe of black, was of the middle height or slightly above, compact, well knit and graceful in its showing of simple, self-possessed manliness. He bore in his hand several sheets of manuscript, from which he read his address to the clergy and general assembly. His remarks, which were in the nature of a congratulatory address, conveyed the speaker's appreciation of the unifying spirit which was at the present time brooding over the councils of Christians of all denominations and moving them to acts of practical Christian charity and love. In his presentation he noted this tendency in the acts of the Roman Catholic, the Greek Catholic and the Anglican Communion.

Personal

Mr. J. S. McLaren, Inspector of Customs, is registered at the Hotel Davies.

Mr. B. N. Barnes, representing William Johnson, Montreal, is here, on a business trip. He is accompanied by his sister, Miss Alva Barnes.

At the Queen Hotel, to-day, there were registered: W. Mutch, Eldon; Rev. C. W. Dutcher, Souris; James Laird, New Glasgow; A. Proudfoot, New Glasgow, N. S.; J. F. Egan, Mount Stewart.

— In these days, when in so many quarters there is a tendency to underestimate the importance of home life and to neglect the privileges it offers, it is not amiss to emphasize the divine institution of the family, and strive to realize the heavenly possibilities of a rightly-ordered home. Dr. Van de Water, of New York, has used wise words in this connection. He says: "Let us never forget that God made home among the first things He created. Before commerce and trade, laws and statutes, thrones and altars, there were men and women, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, lovers and friends, hearthstones and homes."

LOCAL NOTICES.

Advertisements under this heading charged for at the rate of ten cents per line.

Auction of apples and onions to-morrow at half-past 10 o'clock.—E. H. Norton & Co.

Those who want the best in cloth and fit should call and examine our stock of suitings and overcoatings. We have a very fine collection of cloths for the fall trade. We make the best fits to be had and guarantee every garment to fit.—John Macleod & Co.

Only seven thousand dollars worth of clothing in our ready made clothing department. We want cash for the above goods. Please call and see what we are offering.—Jas. Paton & Co. o9 3i

Excelsior flour is giving excellent satisfaction. Beer & Goff's customers who have tried it unite in saying that it is the best they ever used, and they will have no other. oct7, 3ins

Valises and trunks, large and small, and in great variety, at McKay Woolen Co. oct6 1w

New lot of reefers just received; great value. Call and see us.—McKay Woolen Co. oct6 1w

Pants, our own make of cloth, cheapest and best in the market, at McKay Woolen Co. oct6 1w

OUR CITY COUNCILLORS

Meet and Transact a Good Deal of Business. —The Bills Passed.

THE regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held last evening. There were present His Worship Mayor Haviland, and Councillors Crabbe, Hogan, Beer, Hughes, Hooper and Taylor. There was a small attendance of spectators.

On motion of Councillor Crabbe, John P. Nicholson was appointed inspector of the Pownal Wharf contract.

The following bills, certified and paid by the Finance Committee, were read, and, on motion, payment was confirmed:

Capt A Porier, hard stone	$117 17
John P Nicholson, work at Pownal Wharf	50 00
P E Island Electric Light Comp'y, lights, 3 months	1119 80
D A Bruce, 7 police suits	156 50
Capt Wm Reid, stone	50 00
Capt Reid, spauls	25 00
Capt Heighton, hard stone	5 80
Capt Roberts, hard stone	26 03
Capt Carlisle, free stone	16 1
Capt Carlisle, free stone	25 1[illegible]
Capt Roberts, spauls	45 00
Capt LeBlanc, hard stone	56 00
Capt Roberts, spauls	45 00
Capt C E Reid, hard stone	13 07
Capt Reid, stone	25 00
Capt Lawson, stone	103 50
Various persons provender	31 85
Officers pay list, Sept	432 96
Police force pay list, Sept	250 02
Laborers pay list, Sept	628 59
Merchants Bank of P E I, interest coupons	837 50
Capt Delory, hard stone	13 04
Gormley and Collins, work at Pownal Wharf	13 88
Gormley and Collins, work at Pownal Wharf	28 50
Gormley and Collins, stone for Pownal Wharf	18 00

The following bills, certified by the Finance Committee, were ordered to be paid.

Capt LeBlanc, balance on cargo of stone	$ 4 07
John Gillis, truckage, etc	4 70
Guardian Pub Co, advertising	11 80
Maurice Halloran, iron work city building	2 50
David Byers, labor	2 00
Gas Light Co, gas for offices	9 45
Chas Lyons, wharfage on stone	21 96
Chas Lyons, coal for crusher	3 10
Capt Dewar, hard stone	143 53
Capt John Hughes, weighing stone etc	113 23
EXAMINER Pub Co, printing	20 55
J P Nicholson, on acct repairs to Pownal Wharf	200 00

Councillor Crabbe submitted a letter from the City School Board asking for a grant of $1,500 on account of the estimates for 1893. The request was complied with.

A petition from George Carver, asking that he be allowed to open a billiard room on Kent Street, was ordered to be laid over till next meeting and filed in the office of the City Clerk for the period provided by law. The petition asking for the license to open the room was signed by a number of residents of the vicinity.

A memorial from certain members of the police force, asking for new overcoats, was handed over to the finance committee.

Mayor Haviland presented a memorial from the Benevolent Irish Society, asking for a refund of their taxes, and also asking that hereafter the tax or license fee of $5 on theatrical companies playing in the Lyceum be abolished as it prevented many good troupes from playing there.

The Mayor said he thought they had the opinion of the Recorder long ago that taxes could not be remitted in any case. The tax or license fee on troupes was on the troupe and not on the property of the Society. This license fee or tax was provided for by the Act of Incorporation and could not be abolished. Where troupes played for their own benefit, he, as Mayor, had charged a license fee of $5; when the object of the performance was a charitable one he only exacted $2.

Councillor Taylor thought he saw a way out of the difficulty. The Benevolent Irish Society was a good institution. It had been in existence for a long time and had dispensed charity regardless of class or religion, and he thought it should get a little help in its good work. He therefore moved that the sum of $50 be granted the Society. The motion was not seconded.

Councillor Crabbe informed the Board that he had been spoken to by Mr. John McLeod inreference to laying a stone crossing across Queen Street in front of his place of business, he (Mr. McLeod) promising to get the stone if the city would put it down. A motion that the crossing be put down was carried.

Councillor Hooper moved that a stone crossing be put down on Great George Street from John Heartz's corner to Tierney's. Carried.

Councillor Taylor moved that a crossing be put down on Prince Street from Mrs. Vickerson's corner across to St. Paul's Church, and that a sidewalk be placed alongside the churchyard fence to connect with the plankway near the entrance to Queen Square. Carried.

Mayor Haviland here submitted a statement showing that the amount placed on the estimates for streets had been exhausted, and that out of the amount set down for macadamizing $1500 still remained.

Councillor Hooper said they should do some macadamizing on Euston Street if they had any money left.

Councillor Hughes again brought up the matter of poll tax executions, and the fees charged for executing the same, pointing out how these extra charges bore harshly on the poorer classes of people. He moved that hereafter the police execute these documents free of charge.

The motion was discussed at some length, but as there was some doubt as to the legality of the proposal it was decided to hold it over for the present. Councillor Crabbe engaged to see the Stipendiary Magistrate early next morning and if the 30 cents paid the police was not fixed by law he would ask him to order that it be not exacted in future.

Councillor Hughes agreeed to go with Councillor Crabbe and see the Magistrate in reference to the matter.

Councillor Hughes moved that an electric light be placed on Brighton Road, near the residence of William H. Stewart, in accordance with a petition received some time ago from the residents of the neighborhood.

Councillor Crabbe said he could not see his way clear to change the vote he had previously given on this matter, and moved in amendment that Councillor Hughes have leave to withdraw his motion.

The amendment was then put and lost on the casting vote of the Mayor and the following division:—

Ayes—Crabbe, Hogan, Beer.
Nays—Hughes, Hooper, Taylor.

The main motion was then put and carried.

Councillor Hogan asked what action had been done in the matter of a box drain near Mr. Bolger's premises.

Councillor Beer referred to the decision of the courts in the matter of the Bolger nuisance, and said that as one member of the street committee he did not feel like taking any responsibility in the matter.

Councillor Beer moved that the sum of $50 be placed in the hands of the Finance Committee for defraying the expenditure of supplying the sailors of H. M. S. Blake with refreshments.

After some unsuccessful efforts on the part of Councillor Hooper, to find out who supplied the sailors with beer on the occasion referred to, the matter of the grant was ordered to stand over for a month.

A bill of Timothy Carroll, for work performed for the city, was ordered to be paid. The bill amounted to $6.19, and was certified by Councillor Hooper.

Moved by Councillor Hooper and seconded by Councillor Hughes:

Resolved that no tender for any work done for the city, or for supplies for same be accepted without first being submitted to and receiving the sanction of the Council. Carried unanimously.

Council adjourned sine die.

A PLEASANT TRIP.

Interesting Letter Concerning a Visit to Prince Edward Island.

OLD ORCHARD, Oct. 2, 1893.

To the Editor of the Portland Argus:

One week ago to-day I received a telegram from the management of the Provincial Exhibition at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island asking me to come there to start their races last Wednesday and Thursday, and never having been there I gladly responded in the affirmative. Consequently I left here Monday at 11.30 a. m. leaving Portland at 1.30 p. m. arriving in St. John at 6.30 Tuesday morning where I was joined by C. J. Ward and W. P. Dumphy of St. John. Leaving there at 7.30 we arrived at Point Du Chene about 1. p. m. After dinner we embarked on board a fine little steamer, and after a very pleasant sail across the bay of about three hours we landed at Summerside, quite a town on the Island. From there we took a narrow gauge railroad and after a very crooked and very fast run of about two and one-half hours we landed at Charlottetown, a city of 12,000 inhabitants, some fifty miles from where we first landed on the Island. On our arrival we were at once taken on one of the old Concord coaches to the Hotel Davies, where we were cordially received by the genial proprietor, Mr. J. J. Davies. After a fine supper we were met by Mr. C. C Gardner and several other gentlemen, and still later on several others, among them Mr. Benj Rogers, President, and Mr. A. B. Warburton, Secretary of the Exhibition. Mr. W. S. McKie, Mr. A. N. Large, Mr. H. C. Connolly, Mr. J. M. McLeod and several others whose names I do not remember, all of Charlottetown; also Mr. A. L. Slipp, of Truro, N. S, and Mr. E. Leroi Willis of St. John, all of whom were gentlemen of the first order, and the most genial people I have ever had the pleasure of meeting in my life.

The Island is very beautiful, and the visitor is at once favorably impressed with the beautiful fields, the soil of which is nearly the shade of venetian red. I noticed in an embankment the soil was the same color for nearly ten feet in depth, and very productive. Indeed the Island has always been noted for its large production of hay, potatoes, oats, wheat, barley and buckwheat. I also noticed some beautiful apples, plums and other fruits, and finally almost any crop grown in the United States except corn.

The Exhibition grounds and buildings are very fine indeed. They have one of the finest half mile tracks I ever stepped on, and very fast. They also had some of the finest horses, colts, cattle sheep and swine I ever saw on exhibition at any fair. Their exhibits in the hall were also very fine, but too numerous to mention. All their main exhibition hall machinery was run by a small engine, and I saw what we term a team manufacturing some very fine shoes. I also saw the finest butter and cheese I ever saw anywhere.

The people in general are very lively, and the most genial I have met anywhere in my life, and I will say that my trip was the most enjoyable I have ever taken, and I hope at no distant day to have the pleasure of renewing it. Very respectfully,

H. A. WHITTIER.

DR. MANNING'S GERMAN REMEDY, the greatest rheumatic, neuralgia and pain cure of the age, both internal and external. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Chalmers, Veterinary Surgeon, M. R. C. V. S., says: "I used Dr. Manning's German Remedy for neuralgia. It cured me on first application. I have never used anything to equal it. Have made other uses of it and find it excellent.

THOMAS CHALMERS, P. V. M. S. R. V. S., Truro, N. S., April 9, 1892.

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The subscribers have just received, ex S. S. Polina from Montreal, 10,000 Grain Bags direct from the factory, suitable for shipping grain cargoes to West Indies and elsewhere, which will be sold at factory prices.

LONGWORTH & CO.,
oct10—2w 2aw Water Street.

APPLES AND ONIONS,

To-morrow at 10 30 o'clock.

20 Barrels Gravensteins,
10 " Montreal Choice,
10 " Red Onions.

E. H. NORTON & CO.,
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OYSTERS!

I have just received a fine stock of Narrows oysters, which I will retail to suit all orders, stewed, fried, raw and on the half shell, with a kind invitation to all friends who patronize us.

JOHN McKINNON,
Russell House, Queen Street.
oct10—2i pd

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FOUR DWELLINGS on Pleasant St., with Stable and Coach House, all in good order. Rent moderate to good tenants.

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WILLIAM DODD.
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This Sale is to enable me to pay off the balance due my late partners.

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Wool Flannels, all kinds.
Linen Towels and Towelings.
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Pillow Cottons.
White Sheeting.
Bed Tick and Hessians.
Gingham and Oxford Shirting.
Ribbons of all kinds
Valises and Trunks.
Bed Comforts.
Crape and Crape Cloth.
Brushes and Combs.
Nap Cloth and Worsteds.

GOODS AT 25 TO 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

Dress Goods, all kinds.
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Velvets and Velveteens.
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This is the Best Stock of Dry Goods ever offered to the Public. The Class of Goods we keep is so well known by our Customers, that it is needless for us to say anything about the quality.

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Furs! Furs! Mantles! Mantles!

In our Fur and Mantle Departments we are showing very complete Stocks. Our Mantle Department is the largest in the Island, and as we are headquarters for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, you will be sure to find a Choice Selection at *TREMENDOUS DISCOUNTS.* Fancy, 25 to 50 per cent. off Mantles. Specially Large Discounts on all kinds of Furs.

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