

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

The Question at Issue.

The commercial question at issue between our two political parties may be briefly described as: the United States and Canada against the world, or the United States against the world, including Canada,—which? Supposing that the "Commercial Unionists," or those in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity, can obtain that which they desire, there will be free trade with the United States and a high tariff against the rest of the world, including the Mother Country and our sister colonies. Therefore, the question for the Canadian elector is, as the Week puts it: "Shall I vote for or against an attempt to secure absolute free trade with the United States, with a high tariff against the rest of the world?"

Discussing the question the Week says:—"Among the preliminary questions that will need to be solved with some degree of precision and consistency, before the people of Canada will be likely to entrust their future to the hands of Sir Richard and his friends, are evidently: (I.) Is free trade with the United States a political possibility, even on the conditions of making it unrestricted and maintaining a high tariff against all other nations, Great Britain included? (II.) Is such free trade desirable, on the only basis on which it is possible, if possible at all, namely, that it be limited by the above conditions? (III.) Assuming an affirmative answer to both these questions, is such an arrangement compatible with, we need not even say loyalty to the Mother Country, but with fair and honorable dealing in view of our past and present relations with her? We do not state these as mere rhetorical interrogations to be met either with confident affirmatives or with indignant negatives, but as plain questions which every Canadian addressed has a right to ask. The first is clearly fundamental. It may be that Sir Richard Cartwright is in possession of facts to warrant him in answering, as he does, in the affirmative, but he must produce those facts if he would silence wide-spread scepticism. It may be that the more un-spread the international traffic the better for all concerned, but the question is debatable as well as vital. It may be, as Sir Richard intimates, that the indirect benefits which would result to Great Britain from the settlement of all pending questions between the United States and Canada, in view of the immense amount of capital her people have invested in both countries, combined with those further benefits which would result from the rapid growth and increased prosperity of Canada, would more than compensate her for the discrimination against her merchants and manufacturers, and her statesmen would see it in that light. But on all these points evidence, and evidence of a very convincing kind, will be needed to persuade the people of Canada to commit themselves to so revolutionary a programme. Will such evidence be forthcoming? We shall see."

Speculation.

The Pioneer is "speculating upon the report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the Land Office. "Speculation" is the Pioneer's forte—speculation of that imaginative kind which regards "trifles light as air" as "confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ," and loves to anticipate the facts. The merely credulous may, perhaps, be influenced by such "speculation." Men of sense will not draw their conclusions, or form their opinions until after the truth has been fully developed. The Pioneer has "grave doubts that the final report will exonerate the late Commissioner." Its doubts are based upon the fact that the report has not been published. A more reasonable deduction from this fact would be that, as public opinion has exonerated the late Commissioner in respect to the serious charges that have been brought against him, the publication of the final report is not deemed to be necessary at this juncture.

The Luncheon.

MANY complaints are laid against the committee charged with the duty of making arrangements for the entertainment of the Governor-General and the Lady Stanley of Preston. As a rule, better satisfaction would be given all those who are concerned, and more credit would be reflected upon themselves, if members of committees who undertake certain duties would perform those duties. Too often is the labor of the details of management thrown upon the secretary, or upon the secretary and some particular member of the committee, the result being, of course, disastrous when the work is greater than one or two men can accomplish within a given time. In this case, the time at the disposal of the committee was very short, and the labor necessary to make the affair a great success, considerable. If every member of the committee had exerted himself, there would still, we have no doubt, be ample room for complaint on the part of many persons. As it is, there is nothing to be gained by vituperation, or perpetuation of the ill-feeling that has been aroused. That which has already been said and written will, it is hoped, be a lesson for committees of the future.

German teachers are so poorly paid that the number is being reduced to an inconvenient extent, and the coming session of the Prussian Landtag will have to take the matter in hand. After a preparation of five years, the teacher finds a position which pays about \$150 a year less than any trained artisan may obtain.

Count Tolstoi has at last succeeded in founding a colony. A number of ladies and gentlemen of the aristocracy are going to leave their homes and live like peasants at a little place between St. Petersburg and Moscow. It will be pleasant for the ladies and gentlemen to allude to it in after years, but otherwise the experiment will be of no importance.

HONORING THE HERO.

John Fred Young, of Charlottetown, Laid at Rest.

St. John in Mourning

(Special Correspondence of The Examiner.)

ST. JOHN, Nov. 3.

The funeral of J. Fred Young, the Charlottetown boy, who lost his life in a heroic endeavor to save the life of young Fred Munde on Thursday last, took place yesterday afternoon, and was the largest ever seen in this city, being attended by thousands of people of all creeds and classes. Hundreds of people viewed the body previous to the service at the house, not a few of whom shed tears as they looked upon the calm, peaceful face of the deceased hero. At 2 p. m. the funeral procession, starting from the residence of the uncle of the deceased, Mr. E. G. Nelson, and proceeded along Sydney Street to Union, where it was met by the funeral of Fred Munde, the boy whom Fred Young endeavored to save from a watery grave, and the two funerals proceeded, side by side, to the cemetery. Following is the order of the procession:

- Militia.
Officers of Militia.
Mayor and Common Council.
City officials.
Officers St. David's Church.
Members Y. M. C. A.
Sunday Schools.
Various Temperance Societies.
Clergy.
The two Hearses.
Relatives of deceased: Fred. Dodge and W. McAfee, two young men who endeavored to rescue Young, and several thousand citizens on foot and in coaches.

Thousands of people lined the streets along which the procession proceeded, notwithstanding the heavy rain which fell all day. The floral offerings were the largest and most beautiful ever seen at a funeral in this city. All the flags in the city were at half mast. As the procession moved along the street, nearly all the bells in the city were tolled, while the chime of bells in the Cathedral sent forth the solemn strain of the Dead March in Saul, and the crowds on the street stood with their heads uncovered, while not a few shed tears.

The name and heroic deed of J. Fred Young will long be remembered by the citizens of St. John, who will erect a monument to his memory. The subscription list is now open and several hundred dollars have already been subscribed. At morning service in the city churches yesterday reference was made to the sad death of Fred Young, who battled with the waves in an unsuccessful attempt to save the life of a fellow creature.

Montague Shipping.

Entered Oct. 27.—E. W. Forest, Nickerson, Barrington; Vidette, Reeves, Hawkesbury. Oct. 29.—Spy, Robertson, Pictou; William Taylor, Hume, Cocagne. Oct. 30.—Telenar, Wentzell, Lunenburg; Ida May, Macdonald, Cocagne; Lottie S. Keans, Halifax; Wilhelmina, Glasgow, Ch'town. Oct. 31.—Primrose, McAvoy, Pictou; Arcona, Westhar, Lunenburg.

Cleared Oct. 27.—Quickstep, Huray, 300 bush. potatoes, 200 bush. turnips; E. W. Forest, Nickerson, 500 bush. potatoes, 1800 bush. potatoes, 125 bush. turnips; Hannah Eldridge, Newell, 2400 bush. potatoes, 105 bush. turnips, all by Macdonald & Bros., for Nova Scotia ports; Florence May, Anderson, shingles, Pictou. Oct. 29.—Tivoli, Swansburg, 900 bush. potatoes, 150 bush. oats, 100 bush. turnips, for Lockeport, by G. Wightman; W. Taylor, Hume, Murray Harbor, ballast; Mayflower, Burke, 760 bush. potatoes, 75 bush. oats, 45 bush. turnips Mainadiu; Minnie F. Valcher, 900 bush. potatoes, 200 bush. oats, Newfoundland, by Beer & Sprague; Lottie S. Keans, 1500 bush. potatoes, 450 bush. oats, 350 bush. turnips, Nova Scotia, by G. Wightman; Primrose, McAvoy, Pictou; Spy, Robertson, Pictou; M H Smith, Godfrey, 1500 bush. potatoes, 250 bush. turnips, Nova Scotia, by Macdonald & Bros.

D. G. Cameron is loading the C. A. Ada and the Belle at Sturgeon, and the W. Taylor at Murray River. There are fourteen vessels, mostly large ones, still at the wharves taking in produce. During the last two days shipping has been lively. Your correspondent counted forty-five teams loaded with potatoes on one wharf for one vessel, while all the other vessels loading were busy.

As intimated last week, potatoes have declined from 20 to 18 cents a bushel with still a downward tendency. Oats are in good demand with an advance from 36 to 41 and in some cases 42 cents have been paid.

Martin & Nelson, two of our enterprising mechanics, shipped from Cardigan during the week, 538 live geese, for the United States market, and that in face of a fifteen cent duty on each. It is hoped that their enterprise will be successful.

The covering on both sides of the bridge is in a very rotten condition and utterly unsafe for travel. This matter should be attended to at once to prevent accidents. When a plank breaks down it should be repaired at once, and not left in that dangerous state for nearly a week before any action is taken.

The young gentleman (?) who took such an active part last night in overturning certain small but necessary buildings, will not be able to appear in full dress for some time. When he next engages in such mean business, he will be more careful to leave off his Sunday clothes, as borrowed clothes scarcely ever sets off a dude to advantage. Montague, Nov. 1, 1890.

A New Yorker claims to have made an invention that will beat the telephone, impossible as that may appear. It is claimed that a message written on a slate can be held up in front of the instrument at the end of the wire in New York, and that it can be seen and read by a person at the other end of the same wire in San Francisco. A sample of cloth can be shown in the same way. If there was a battle in South America and our cable service extended to that country, with land telegraph connection to a field of battle, we would be able to witness the progress of the battle.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Shifting Competition.

Sir,—There are times in every man's experience when patience ceases to be a virtue. This time has come around once more in our experience. Some time ago there appeared in THE EXAMINER a telegram giving the time the Halifax team made at the shifting competition held in their own drill shed. Just here I will say that these teams should have performed these shifts at the recent competition at the Island of Orleans, Quebec, but on account of wet weather they were allowed to compete at their own drill shed at Halifax. The telegram referred to also stated that a Colburg team had taken first place at Quebec. This telegram to my mind was gotten up for the purpose of leaving a wrong impression on the minds of those who would read it. It had that effect. The climax of my patience was capped when last night I read in the Militia Gazette an extract from the Halifax Herald of Oct. 21, giving a lengthy account of the shifting at Halifax. The article reads: "The competition was for second and third prizes, Charlottetown having gone through the exercise at Quebec."

Mr Editor, how does this read? Does it not simply mean that the P. E. Island team were awarded first place on account of being the only team who went through the shift at Quebec. Halifax knows why we got first place, and before I am through I shall tell you why. The article gives a correct account of the "A" shift as follows: "The gun to be dismounted over right side of carriage by parbuckling taken round rear of platform to rear of same carriage which had to be conveyed 18 feet from its former position, mounted up the rear on skids and rollers."

The Halifax team are very properly complimented on their good work and quick time. The time would have been good if it were made on the rough ground at Orleans, but the Charlottetown boys say it was not good time on a good hard floor in the drill shed. Read again from the article: "They performed the exercise in the splendid time of 4:34. Five seconds were added by the umpire on account of having broken a handspike, making the corrected time 4:39. It took the P. E. Island team 5:06 to do the same work at Quebec." Now, Mr Editor, what does this mean? Is it not trying to show that Halifax has beaten our time? But, Sir, the Halifax men know that it is one thing to perform a shift on a plank floor, and quite another to do it on the rough ground at Quebec. Why did not the paper give the time the P. E. Island team made at practice in our Drill Shed, and then see what they had to blow about? The P. E. Island boys did the shift in practice in 3:15, and went to Quebec and did it in 5:06, and did not break a handspike or make one single mistake at drill, either. Why do not the Halifax men come out fairly and say they were beaten rather than try to convey the impression that the opposite was the case?

What are the facts? The P. E. Island team, with two weeks practice, has beaten Halifax's best team by 1:25 in the shed, and has beaten the time of the second team 48 secs., on the grass at Quebec, by made better time, over the cradle hills, by 7:15 than the third Halifax team could make on the plank floor at Halifax, and I have said with two weeks practice, while Halifax had two months.

Now, Sir, I am about through with the "A" shift, but will say that if our team had had another week's practice, instead of making 3:15 they would have lowered it under three minutes, and gone to Quebec and beaten any time Halifax's best team could possibly do in their drill shed.

Now, sir, a word about the "Go-as-you-please," or "B" shift. I am pained that comrades-at-arms should be guilty of such gross injustice as to palm off on the public that the shift they did at Halifax (as the "B" shift) was the shift done at Quebec. I have given you the details of the "A" shift. The article says the "B" shift, to use their own words, "was practically similar to the other, except that the men were permitted to dismount the gun and re-mount it in the way they think quickest." Is it so? If it were so, our team could have done it in less time than it takes me to tell it. What was the shift? The gun had to be dismounted from the carriage, taken to the rear about 20 feet, taken through a roadway 6 feet wide and 18 feet long, and mounted on the same carriage 18 feet from its former position, and left in the line of fire. Is this practically the same as the "A" shift? Let Halifax try it on the ground at Quebec, and we will give them 25 minutes to do it. This is the "B" shift the P. E. Island boys did at Quebec in 11:05 with but 15 minutes' notice. What did Halifax do with their own little shift in their drill shed, after two months' notice?

- No. 1 team took 22.10.
No. 2 team took 6.51.
No. 3 team took 8.14.

The painful part is this: To us who went through both these shifts manfully and according to regulations, to hear other teams who were allowed by the D. A. A. to do them on their own ground, and then do a very different and much easier shift, at the same time tell the people that this is the same shift done at Quebec! After all, the crack team took just 11 min. more at it than our P. E. Island team took at the correct shift on the grassy cradle hills of the Island of Orleans.

Now Mr. Editor, allow me a few closing remarks.

I am not seeking notoriety, but as I had the honor of being No. 1 of the Charlottetown team this year, who carried off first honors at Quebec, not because we were the only team who completed both shifts, but because we did better work in quicker time than any team on the field could do and received from competent judges the high compliment of being the best shifting team Quebec had ever seen, and as I feel proud of the men who composed that team, and as it is the first shift I ever had anything to do with and possibly it will be the last, I cannot remain quiet and allow any team or teams to take away the honors from our own noble Island boys, who, amid the applause of hundreds of spectators, completed these two shifts this year at Quebec in such a manner as Halifax cannot begin to do, as has been shown by their recent attempts.

The article concludes in this fashion: "Fifty-seven such good shifting men out of one brigade is a showing that no brigade elsewhere can produce." This is the last straw. We have only two batteries in Charlottetown. Halifax has seven, but if I were a betting man I should throw out some very strong insinuations with probably a roll of filthy lucre behind it, to the effect that from

our two batteries we can furnish two shifting teams that can on a plank floor, among stumps or over cradle hills, do big gun shifting quicker and better than any two teams Halifax can produce from their its brigade. Thanking you, sir, for your space, I am yours truly, E. D. STERN, Lieut. P. E. I. G. A.

STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK. Mantle Cloths, Jacket Cloths, Cloakings and Seal Sealettes. We have the Stock that meets the expectation and gratifies the taste. Our Fall and Winter buying has been done with the view of offering you the best qualities at the best figures. SUPERIOR GOODS will be found in each department of our well-assorted stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

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BEER BROS.

List of Ratepayers for the City of Charlottetown,

IN DEFAULT for Assessment due on Real Property for the year ending 31st December, 1890, containing names of all such defaulters and the amount due from them respectively, with a statement of the Number of the Town Lot, Water Lot and Common Lot upon which or any part thereof such assessment is in default.

Table with 3 columns: Name of Ratepayer in Default, Statement or Description of Property upon which such Assessment is made, and Amount of Assessment due & unpaid. Lists names like Arthur, Mc, Sarah; Burris, Thos; Buns, J. Lu; Barron, Mich; Corcoran, John; Cass, Robt; Carroll, Timothy; Crabbe, George; Crabbe, Henry; Connolly, John; Callbeck, Thos R; Campbell, Thos A; Cooke, Jno; Currie, Donald; Cluskey, Mr. Park; Co-mack, Mrs Michl; Dursley, James; Dougan, Wm; Doyle, Andrew; Eckstadt, Jno G; Earle, Saml N; Egan, Pat; Eachern, Mc, Est Cath; Fanning Estate; Foran, Thomas; Gallant, Angus; Gregor, Mc, Est C V; Gardiner, Est Martha; Gormley, Wm; Gardiner, Elizabeth; Godkin, Flora; Gonnell, Mc, Cathine; Gregor, Mc, Minnie; Hughes, Felix A; Harris, Est Fred; Hughes, Jno; Harvie, H A; Horne, Henry; Haines, James; Jakeman, Wm; Kenzie, Mc, Alex; Kelly, Michl; Kinnon, Mc, Malcolm; Kie, Mc, William; Kenna, Mc, Ann; Kenna, Mc, John; Kelly, Patk; Lean, Mc, A J; Larter, John; Murphy, John; Mitchell, Mary; Monaghan, Est Jno; Murphy, Thomas; Mahar, Patrick; Mugford, Wm; Morrison, George; Morgan, James; Morgan, Philip; McNeil, Duncan; Offer, Mrs Mary Ann; Offer, James; Peables, George; Power, Margaret; Percival, John; Quaid, Mc, John; Quillan, Mc, Margaret; Reilly, Est Mrs Thos; Roper, B F; Rackham, Hy; Redmond, Mrs M; Stevenson, M; Sweeney, Michl; Strong, Est R A; Long Bros; Steele, M-rget; Sherry, Patk; Smith, Geo; Salvation Army; Trainor, J J; To-le, B; Treil, Margaret; Thibeau, Paul; Fauton, Est Wm & Th; Walsh, Richd and Jno; Wright, Jno; Wilson, Mark; Walsh, Martia; Ward, Robt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Statute 51 Victoria, Cap. 12, Section 91, after Thirty days' publication of the above list, being a list of the Ratepayers of the City of Charlottetown who have failed to pay within the time prescribed the Assessment levied upon their Real Property in said City, I will make an application to His Honor the Stipendiary Magistrate of said City for Judgment against each and all of the lands above described for the respective amounts so levied against them, and then unpaid, and that upon such judgment being duly entered I will further apply for a warrant for the sale of such lands. Dated this 1st day of November, A. D. 1890. ROBERT VANDERSTINE, City Collector.

D. & A. Corsets.

Try a Pair of the D. & A. CORSETS, and you will breathe easy. If you once try them you will be convinced that they are WELL MADE, EASY FITTING, GOOD SHAPE.

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Vessels for Charter. FOR SALE.

CHARTERS WANTED for Vessels to load for Boston, Halifax or Cape Breton ports. Apply to HORACE HASZARD, Queen Square, Charlottetown. Oct 29-dy 1w. AN IMPORTED PURE-BRED GALLOP WAY BULL; registered; first-class sire. For particulars apply at THE EXAMINER office, to Hon. D. Ferguson, or to JOHN COTTON, Wellington, Lot 16. Oct 8-d w