

THE DAILY EXAMINER

NOVEMBER 25, 1895.

A CRUSHING REPLY TO CANADA'S DETRACTORS.

The New York Sun is undoubtedly the United States organ of the Grit party in Canada. That the notorious Edward Farrar, formerly of the Toronto Globe—the associate of Sir Richard Cartwright—belongs to the editorial staff of the Sun is, of itself, pretty good evidence of the authority with which the paper speaks on Canadian affairs. The perfect similarity in the line of discussion adopted by the Sun and the Grit speakers and organs in Canada completes the proof of a common aim and a perfect agreement. A short time ago an article appeared in the Sun headed "Ebb and Flow of Settlers," the whole tenor of which goes to show that Canada is effected with dry rot, that her population is almost stationary, and that her annual expenditure as well as her public debt are increasing alarmingly. The article winds up by saying—

"And the remedy. There is none yet apparent to loyal Canadian eyes. A growing public debt, growing expenditure, and stationary population can be trusted to open those topics. Combined with the elements of the problem work on the principle of compound interest. Given time enough, they will force a blind man to see. That is, they'll make him see or break him."

All this is very plain. Sir Richard could not have stated the grit argument better. Blue ruin and dry rot have blighted our material and vital resources, and loyal eyes can see no remedy. No such optical disability effects those who are not troubled with loyal qualms. Commercial Union, Unrestricted Reciprocity or Annexation are the patent remedies in the minds of Cartwright, Charlton, Farrar and Laurier. When alarm is taken at the severity of the remedy, a soothing syrup is offered in the shape of "Free Trade and they have it in England."

But is it true that Canada's situation is a very dangerous one? Does this extreme solicitude about her political and commercial health emanate from people who have any strong ground for posing as her friends? It was this same Edward Farrar who wrote the pamphlet just before the election of 1891 pointing out to the American government how they could most effectively legislate against Canada to force her to agree to annexation. It was the Charlton above referred to who memorialized the Ways and Means Committee of Congress in 1894, showing them how they could frame the Tariff Bill, then under consideration, so as to compel Canada to take off her export duty on logs, thus injuring Canadian lumber mills by giving their competitors the advantage of cheap raw material. It was the same Wilfred Laurier who went to Boston in 1892 and pointed out to the Americans how shamefully Canadians had acted towards the United States during the great Civil War. The statements of these men are not to be taken unchallenged either in announcing the alleged disease or suggesting a remedy.

A far more trustworthy authority has recently placed on record his views of the progress of Canada. We refer to a speech made by Mr. George Hague, of the Merchants Bank of Canada, at the banquet given the members of the Bankers' Association of Canada, at Quebec, in September last. It is not too much to say that no man in Canada, or out of it, is in a position to speak on this subject with greater authority than Mr. Hague. He says:

"Up to the time of the American Revolution, about two hundred thousand people had come and settled on the banks of the waters, Montreal being then almost the farthest point of civilization. The United States (comprising all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia) more accessible, more productive, and, up to that time, far exceeding in natural resources, had come to have a population of about three millions. Now, we will take this as a starting point, for that is the only fair starting point when comparing the commerce of the United States and Canada—3,000,000 of American people, with all these enormous and valuable territories in their possession started on a career of business advancement and civilized development, while far away to the north these 200,000 people, thinly scattered over regions infinitely more sterile and inhospitable, commenced their existence under the auspices of the British Crown. One hundred and twenty years have elapsed and what has been the fate of these companies of people? The 3,000,000 of United States people have become 60,000,000, the increase being twenty fold. The 200,000 of Canadians, partly French and partly English in origin, have become 5,000,000, the increase being twenty five fold. We have increased more rapidly in population. Instead of being slow and unprogressive we have increased at a greater rate than our neighbors. . . . And to prove that we are not a slow, unprogressive and unenterprising people, but a people of rapid growth and extraordinary development, especially during the last forty years, I will quote a few figures which are taken from statistics that can be relied on. We have had banking returns published by the Government for about forty years. These returns are reliable beyond question. Now what do these returns tell us? They tell us that the whole of the savings of our people of Canada, deposited in banks of all kinds (forty years ago), amounted to \$15,000,000. These deposits now amount to \$270,000,000—an astonishing development, indeed, and one which is not swelled with enormous sums deposited by the people of England in our banks, as was the case with Australia. These \$270,000,000 belong to the people of Canada; and whence do they come? What has it grown out of? What has been the origin? The \$15,000,000 was all that the people had saved up to that time out of their labors in developing Canadian soil, Canadian forests, Canadian mines and Canadian fisheries. And now we have pushed our cultivation of the soil, our clearing of the forest, our creation of farms, our development of mines and fisheries, and of manufactures, until the fifteen millions have grown to two hundred and seventy millions in forty years, —the whole increase representing what has been drawn by the Territory which was once thought to be "only a few argents of snow." It is apparent that the increase in wealth in Canada, has been more than ten times as much as the increase in population. Take another set of figures: the loans and disbursements of the banks forty years ago were about \$30,000,000. They are now \$292,000,000. Now what do these figures represent? They very largely represent the stores and stocks of all sorts of merchandise, both imported and produced in the country and being subjected to the process of commercial development. The business of our merchants, traders and manufacturers has developed in forty years to such an enormous extent as is represented by the change from thirty

THE CANADIAN HORSE.

What He Is and What to Make of Him—An Expert's Opinion.

If any man in London should know anything about horses, that man is Mr. William Hunting, whose name has been made familiar to Canadians in connection with the scientific phases of the Canadian cattle question. He is a late President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and a Fellow of the same college. He is also consulting veterinary surgeon to the London Road Car Company and veterinary master of the London County Council. When, therefore, this gentleman was good enough last week to give the Canadian Gazette his views upon the noteworthy development of the Canadian horse trade, we feel sure that his words will carry weight in Canada. If the Canadian farmer wishes to make this department a profitable one, he cannot do better than heed Mr. Hunting's disinterested advice. It is worth recalling, perhaps, that four years or so ago, Mr. Hunting, acting at the request of the High Commissioner, made a report upon the Canadian horse for export to British markets, and foresaw the possibilities which are now in a fair way to be realized.

HOW NOT TO DO IT. "If," said Mr. Hunting in the course of a long chat with a representative of the Canadian Gazette, "the Canadian would study what horses are really wanted for the English market and send them over in groups they may do so very much better."

"Amplify please, Mr. Hunting." "Well, why will Canadian shippers make up such mixed lots—a trotter, two or three 'bus horses, a few vanners, one or two other goods horses of various kinds, and then a lot of three-cornered ones which are no earthly use for anything. There are certain definite forms and qualities that we have here and certain definite forms and qualities that we want, and if the Canadians wish to build up this trade, to make money and to make a good name for their country, they must study our wants and send us nothing else. I think I can guess how these miscellaneous shipments come about. A buyer sees a lot of ten horses at a Canadian fair. 'What do you want for this one, and this one and this one?' he says to the farmer. 'What for the lot?' the farmer replies, and though 'the lot' may include, perhaps, only three or four animals of the age and class wanted, he sends them over here in the lump. Now that is not the way to get and keep a good name here, for when your horses come to London they come before me and I know what is what and will not give good money for rubbish."

ST. PETER'S Penny Reading Concert PHILHARMONIC HALL, THURSDAY, 28th November. PROGRAMME: 1. Instrumental Duet Mrs. Brocken and Miss Dood. 2. Song Miss Minnie Moore. 3. Reading 4. Song Miss Benoit. INTERVAL—Candy. 5. Cornet Solo Mr. Major Galbraith. 6. Song Miss Sullivan. 7. Recitation Miss McLean. INTERVAL—Candy. 8. Song Mr. F. de C. Davies. 9. Violin Solo Mr. Vincentomb. 10. Reading Mr. L. H. Davies. 11. Song—Woodland Serenade (Mandolin and Piano accompaniment) Mrs. Holigon. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE DEMAND FOR CABBERS. "Not so with cabbers. We do want those and Canadians can send them to us if they like. There are I suppose, in London in the cab trade very nearly 25,000 horses, and a cabber lives from three to three and a half years on our London streets. You see, then, what the demand for cabbers there is. The Canadian has to compete with the Irish cabber, which fetches from £28 to £30 in the London season perhaps a little more—and the Canadian should reckon to put his cabber down here and sell him here at sales for £23. Will that pay the Canadian? I really cannot say, for I do not know what it costs him in Canada; but for cabbers you must not put your price for a sale at over £23."

THE LIGHT VANNER. "In my opinion, the Canadian who brings horses here should bring not more than two classes—two definite classes—and for ready and profitable sale the light vanner is, I think, even better than the cabber. It is, of course, a bigger horse than the cabber. Apparently in Canada a mixture of the Percheron and Clydesdale with the native stock produces a really good intermediate class of horse, which I call a light vanner. It is suitable for omnibus work—a bit too heavy, perhaps, for farm work—but the very horse for mineral water carts and the like; in fact, the horse above all others to work alongside a pole, two of them going at a fast pace, with a load of not more than three tons. He wants to be active, clean-legged, from 15.3 to 16 hands in height—not more—with some energy and courage. If a man will bring such horses he will sell them well. Perhaps the best Canadian shipment of this season had only three other sets answering that description. The others were a shade too big or too small, and thus the seller at once limited his clientele. For the horse I describe there is practically an unlimited demand. You cannot send us enough of them, and no other country, so far as I can see, can supply them so readily and cheaply as you can. You have all the material to create such a breed if you will the trouble."

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT MAY DO. "That is just it, Mr. Hunting. It is a matter of years to create a breed, and the Canadian farmer has to live. He has his own horses for breeding, and they are not quite what you want; but how can he afford to set up a new stud? "No doubt. Then the Canadian Government might step in. You have a good ahead Government who look well after your agricultural interest. Here is a chance to build up a good trade for the Canadian horse raiser. Let the Government have a stud farm with a few stallions who can reproduce the breed I have described, throwing out all misfits. You have, as I say, the material ready to hand in your country, and you should breed on and on until the breed is regularly made and always maintained as the Canadian breed. With some of your half-bred Percheron and half-bred Clydesdales you should be able to make a regular stock of just the class of horse which would reproduce itself. Your farmers probably want the Government to set up an objection, and they can easily do so at comparatively little trouble and expense. And, mind you, this light vanner is the most useful horse in the world upon a farm. In breeding the farmer ought, if he means to farm economically, to aim for a horse which can earn his living until he is ready for the English market at five years old. This is just what the light vanner will do. Mind you, again, we do not want your fourteen-year olds nor do we want your fourteen-year olds. You look down the list of prices obtained at the Aldridge's sale of 19 Canadian on October 12, and you will find one £14 14. That was for a fourteen-year old. Nor is it any good sending four-year olds. They should be at work on the farm in Canada for another year. Coming here and being immature they are knocked out in the first year in the rough work of our streets."

GIVE A WARRANTY. "Of course there is another way of selling horses besides auctions—that is, to sell them privately; but if a man comes over here with, say, ten horses, it hardly pays him unless they are first-class to take a stable, and if he comes with a hundred, where can he get premises while he finds his purchasers? If a man can bring his horses over in good condition, it is a great thing he can do to put them into the hands of the auctioneer—Aldridge's, in St. Martin's Lane, by preference, or Woods', in the Edgware Road, and sell them at once. From November 1st onwards, Aldridge's get much knocked about in the press, and

and perhaps 15 or 20 per cent. will have gone lame from temporary accidents, but the men who come to the sales know a lump from a disease, and if the seller follows the example which Mr. Wilkinson sets the other day, and gives a warranty with each horse that it is sound in wind, eyes and limb, quiet in harness, and a good worker, he will do well. The warranty extends over two clear days. Mr. Wilkinson sold 100 horses under such warranty, and out of the hundred he had only six back. The purchaser of two of those six wanted his deal over again, after he had returned the horses. "Oh no," said Mr. Wilkinson, "you'll have to pay £5 more for them now." It is the old tale—a man must know his business to do well in it. Some Canadians—quite unknown men—have been running over horses to Glasgow and asking big prices without a warranty; nobody would touch them."

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

Tarte at the Sticking Point. MONTREAL, Nov. 25. Judge Jette has reversed Judge Archibald's decision, and now it is quite probable that Mr. Tarte, M. P., will have to answer the questions put to him by the lawyers regarding the amount of boodle and its destination in the Temiscouata railway.

A Cabinet Matter. MONTREAL, Nov. 25. Hon. L. P. Pelletier arrived here on Saturday, and was closeted for a long time with Sir Mackenzie Bowell. There is a report that the Premier has offered the Provincial Secretary of Quebec the vacant portfolio at Ottawa.

The Pope's Illness. ROME, Nov. 25. The Pope is suffering from catarrh. The holding of a secret consistory fixed for to-day (Nov. 25) has been postponed until Nov. 29. The next public consistory will be held on December 2nd instead of November 28th.

Hanlan Wins a Victory. GALESTON, TEXAS, Nov. 25. The fifth and final heat in the sculling match between Hanlan and Bubeac yesterday was won by Hanlan. Bubeac says that he will challenge Hanlan for another race.

Hotel Proprietors in Trouble. HALIFAX, Nov. 25. Grant Bros., proprietors of the Albion Hotel, have assigned. The assignment is caused by the failure of Farquhar, Forrest & Co.

Suicide of an Official. BOSTON, Nov. 25. The City Engineer, Horace Leaton, of Somerville, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. Don't fail to try us for ulsters and overcoats; we have a large stock, and are selling out at very low prices. If you want any, you cannot help buying at J. B. Macdonald & Co's. n18 61

Crossley & Hunter TEN DAYS MORE UNION EVANGELISTIC WORK.

WHO ARE THEY? They were born in Canada and are of Irish parentage. They were raised on a farm and educated in Toronto and Coburg. They are both ordained ministers in the London Conference, and have been before the public as ministers for more than twenty years. They were pastors for about ten years, and then were appointed by their Conference to do the work of Evangelists among the Churches, in which work they have been engaged for nearly twelve years.

THE FINANCIAL PLAN. The financial arrangement is so simple and reasonable that it commands the respect of every reasonable person. Briefly stated it is this:— They pay their own travelling and other expenses. They are not billeted, but pay their way as men. They ask for no pledge—not even for a dollar. No subscription is ever allowed to be taken. No Church fund is interfered with in the least. No expenses are left unpaid at the close of the meetings. No church or person is required to assume any financial obligation. A free-will offering is taken on the plates in each evening meeting, and this, with the extra collection on the Sabbath and a free-will offering on the plates on the last evening, constitute the Evangelistic Fund. This fund is managed by a finance committee of laymen from the several churches, who first pay out of this fund all expenses for church, organist, caretaker, organ blower, lumber, printing, etc., and then hand the balance, if any, to the Evangelists. If the amount given to the Evangelists is small no complaint is made, and if the amount be considered large the Evangelists should not be censured, for they did not demand a cent; and the people who freely give the money, be it much or little, are the ones to be censured or commended. Can anyone propose a fairer plan than the one stated? Surely he who knows this plan, and would charge the Evangelists as being mercenary or working for money, must be a near relation of him who complained to God that Job only served Him for what he made out of it.

ARE THY GENEROUS? During the last year they gave away to charitable, religious and benevolent purposes between \$1400 and \$1500. "Gamaliel" and others may inspect the Lord's account in their books if they so desire. These men will never be rich in money, no matter how much they receive, for they believe and act upon the Saviour's words, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Treasurer's Report for the Week Free will offerings for six nights..... \$52.15 Expenses for church, organist, sexton, etc., and board.. 50.25 Balance for the Evangelists..... \$1.90

Do the Meetings Cost Much? More than half of those who attend the services put nothing on the plates. About two-thirds of those who contribute put on but a copper. A few others put on 5c. or 10c., and one or two 25c. Now as the meetings will last probably three weeks or fifteen evenings, excepting the Sundays, they will cost as follows:— Those who give nothing..... 0 Those who give a cent..... 15c Those who give 5 cents..... 75c Those who give 10 cents..... \$1.15 Those who give 25 cents..... \$3.75

SUBJECTS FOR WEEK: MONDAY—"The World's Greatest Revival." TUESDAY—"Song Sermon on Heaven." WEDNESDAY—"The Unpardonable Sin." THURSDAY—"Song Sermon." FRIDAY—"Addresses to Young Men and Women."

The Amherst Boot and Shoe Co. CANADIAN RUBBER CO. FOR Rubbers and Overshoes. For honest goods they are without rival. No one can doubt this. Acknowledged by all competent judges to be the best. OUR FOUR TRADE WINNERS. J. M. McLEOD & CO., Wholesale and Retail. GEO. T. SLATER & SON, J. & T. BELL, Fine Footwear. \$3, \$4, \$5. SHOES FOR MEN.

We will have for Christmas The Largest Stock of PERFUMES Ever Shown in this City. For a week or so we will sell at bargain rates a lot of Perfumes we want to clear out to make room for the new stock at WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

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Long-Winded Discourses And Ads. Are Alike. 3 Words with U. WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT, The best remedy for your cough. A. W. REDDIN, Phm. B., Central Drug Store, NORTH SIDE OF QUEEN SQUARE. TURKEY, the Time they are, is going to war. People will be at it tomorrow with turkey. That's not the question. Do you want a pair of Boots or Rubbers for tomorrow. We have them—yes, and cheap too. Just call and see us. We are yours always for good Shoes at low prices. A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN. HONESTY is the best policy. HONESTY is the best beverage. OUR TEA has always been honest value. Try some and see for yourself that we are right in what we say. STERLING VALUE—our 32c. Blend. SANDERSON & CO., CASH GROCERS, Victoria Row, Charlottetown, P. E. I. C. 29

REDDIN BROS. Victoria Row, Opposite Post Office. Now is the Time you require good Footwear. Our stock is now complete with goods suitable for this season of the year. A large stock of Rubbers, the best quality at very low prices. If you want footwear at a low figure try the Cheap Shoe Store. R. K. JUST, 136 QUEEN ST., Two Doors Below Prowse Bros. The Old Lumber Room Had all kinds of trass stored in it. The New Lumber Yard Is well stocked with BEST QUALITY LUMBER. The prices always suit. We keep the New Idea of Lumber Yards. Do you believe it? Come and see. JAMES BARRETT, Connolly's Wharf.