

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 29, 1895.

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

That Providence—referred to by Lord Salisbury—which sooner or later brings punishment upon all who are guilty of persistent wrong doing, seems to have at last devastated the Turkish power to immediate destruction. The Sultan has apparently lost his grip of the situation. In spite of his unspokeable outrages upon Christendom continue to be perpetrated. He seems to have lost the respect of his officers and creatures, who despise and massacre the Armenians at their own sweet will. The day is therefore, at hand when the united Christian Powers must of necessity leave off parleying with him and address themselves to those who, nominally subject to him, continue to carry fire and sword among the people whom he has bound himself to protect. An able correspondent of a Scotch paper aptly says that only professional diplomats can follow all the currents and cross currents. But it ought not to be impossible for the people generally to know what the heart of the question is. Hundreds of years ago the Turks came to Europe and overwhelmed and over-ran the decaying nationalities of the eastern portion of the old Roman Empire. Greece was submerged, Constantinople taken, and only the grand little heroic Montenegro State stood against its rocks and mainstays, like an island in a surging sea, its independence. Only at the wars of Vienna was the flood stayed for a moment. For centuries the Turk has governed these grand countries—not with a view to their good—but on the old, hard principle of oppression. Like the rulers of France before the revolution, the farmers, the workers, the people, the Turks have universal rule, and male extortion the universal law. The peoples, the farmers and the workers have been driven desperate. The fruits of their labor have been seized by the ruling class and they have been repeatedly given over to outrage and to death. Years ago the Emperor of Russia proposed that Turkey in Europe should be partitioned among the Powers, the fairest portion to be incorporated with Russia, and the rest to be divided among Austria, France and Great Britain. To this Great Britain and France demurred, and the Crimean War ensued. Russia was defeated, the Turk got a new lease of the Government, but the victorious Powers pledged themselves to see justice done to the conquered and long-suffering peoples. Mr. Gladstone's ideal was to let each of the nationalities unfold its own national life. Bulgaria was sprung to the front, and made wonderful advances. But this central policy is not favored by great controlling powers like Russia and Austria. They each desire to see, not new free nationalities, but an entirely different solution. Russia covets Constantinople, Austria wants Salonica. Austria has already annexed two small kingdoms. She wishes Macedonia now. France is eager to do Russia a service that she may have supreme claims upon her in the next great struggle with Germany. Still all have been co-operating with Great Britain in a diplomatic effort to induce Turkey to live up to her treaty engagements, and refrain from massacring the Armenians. Whether or not they will continue to co-operate in the sternest measures that seem to be necessary remains to be seen. Russia, it is said, is inclined to play a waiting game, regardless of massacres in the meantime. The interests of Great Britain in India and upon the sea are to be safe-guarded, as well as the Armenians. Lord Salisbury will, therefore, act with the utmost care. As the Scotch writer from whom we have already quoted remarks, we have a mandate to protect our own freedom, to develop the resources of the Empire which we have inherited, and to make the influence of Britain ever tell with all its power upon the side of liberty and of justice. This is the first duty of the British people. Recognizing it, the British Government have now in the Danubian a naval force greater than the combined forces of her possible opponents. This is, at all events, the best guarantee that there will be no treachery on the part of Russia and Turkey.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—We are glad to hear that the winter-time table of the P. E. Island Railway will, when it goes into effect, include the morning train from Summerside. —A contemporary in referring to the Sultan's promises of reform has described his Majesty as "a man of the same kind of a reformer as many Canadian Liberals. It is to be hoped, remarks the Mail and Empire, that neither the Turks nor their royal master will take offence at this most invidious comparison. —In respect to the Alaska boundary matter, it turns out that Canada is right as to the line she has insisted upon. The United States officials admit this, and there is, therefore, no question about it. We are three and a half miles better off than the United States officers supposed. More than this, the great mining district is well within Canada. —Sir William Van Horne says: "My opinion as to the great need of a first-class Canadian Atlantic service is as strong as ever, but, mind you, a really first-class service, not a 17, 18 or 19 knot service. Any money expended on an inferior service will be thrown away. If Canada is going to play second fiddle she had better keep her money. I do not know whether or not an addition in the Imperial Government to the subsidy heretofore offered by the Dominion government will secure a first-class line, but I should despair of the country if any compromise is made on the question of a strictly first-class service. —Mr. R. B. Millard, the local solicitor of the Duke of Marlborough, said in an interview recently that the American statements concerning the amount of the marriage settlements made on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt were grossly untrue. He added that there was no heavy mortgage on the Blenheim estate. The estate had always been well kept up. The Duke had declined to touch a shilling of his money, all of which had been settled on her. It was not true that the second wife of the late Duke, who, prior to her marriage to the Duke, was Mrs. Lily Hammond, of New York, had expended anything to improve the estate. —The trade returns for October show that the aggregate trade of the Dominion is still on the upward grade, the total for the month being \$23,659,575, as compared with \$22,361,407 for the same month last year, an increase for the month of \$1,298,168. Exports show a decrease, being \$12,232,256, as against \$14,006,666 last October, but this falling off is in goods not the produce of Canada. On the other hand, goods entered for consumption show the very large increase of \$2,928,578, the total amount entered being \$10,386,319, as against \$8,357,741 for the same month last year. As the imports have increased so largely, it is only natural that the duty collected should show a corresponding increase. The total collections for the month were \$1,764,757, an increase of \$38,718 over October, 1894, and of \$211,477 over the same month of 1893. —A prominent Manitoban long resident in that Province, who has lately returned from a visit of some weeks to Edmonton and thereabout, says, in a private letter to the editor of the Monetary Times: "I am sending you by Mail following this, a piece of the Edmonton coal, which is now being shipped to a considerable extent to Calgary. It is said to be superior in some respects to the Galt mine coal. I should like to take you down the Athabaska River to the asphaltum beds, which, it seems to me, is a source of wealth ere long. And then the gold, from the Eastern slope of the Rockies, near Jasper House Pass, you will probably see more about in the Winnipeg papers. The visit to the northern Alberta region has been especially interesting to me from the fruition of the predictions I made about the country in 1888 and before. Here the coal, the gold, and the ten miles off the iron, while not on the train from Calgary to Edmonton, are to be seen at Athabaska landing, was the engineer in charge of the Government petroleum boring works at the latter place." —Mail and Empire: There seems to be a deplorable conflict between the poets and politicians of the liberal organization. The Eastern laureate tells us that under Sir Richard. Then will have reciprocity. Protection reign no more; Our people shall be prosperous as in the days of yore. On the other hand, the poet who secured the first prize for an accurate reproduction of the policy in rhyme said: Joined together heart and hand, Liberals for Free Trade shall stand. But the Globe now declares that the scheme is Sir Alexander Galt's tariff of 1859. If this were true, the song ought to read: Joined together, Liberals pine. For the Galt tariff of "fifty-nine." The conflict among the literati is rather amusing. But it has its serious side. The fact is the leaders want to see Sir Richard in the Finance Department. Their attempts to sugar-coat him, or rather to ignore the danger signal which stands in front of him, serves only to confuse the mob of gentlemen who write with ease.

AN EQUAL SURPRISE AND PLEASURE.

The poet has sighed, "Oh, for a beaker of the warm south, the true, the blushing hippocrate," and the people have sighed for a good wine too, for the price forbids. For it is not everybody can pay \$8 and \$10 a dozen for wine, and the masses had to go without. But this is a democratic day, and it is the whole people who are catered for now and not a section of the people. Accordingly, when the Bordeaux Claret Co. introduced their light, pleasant and thoroughly wholesome wines at the incredible figure of \$3 and \$4 per dozen, there was a great surprise and pleasure among the people. The demand is enormous, and orders cannot be filled quick enough. Address—Bordeaux Claret Co., 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

British Capital in British Columbia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 25.—The heaviest transaction which ever took place in British Columbia in a single day was consummated through London brokers a few days ago, an English syndicate purchasing for an enormous price the Vancouver Electric Tram Company, Vancouver Electric Light Company, the New Westminster and Vancouver Inter-Urban Electric Tram and Light Company, running a distance of twelve miles, and the New Westminster Electric Tram Company. Half a million dollars was spent in utilizing the water power of the Seymour River to run the immense system. An English syndicate has also bought the Victoria Tramway. Two English companies, one of half a million and another of one million pounds sterling, capital, have just been organized in London to develop the British Columbia mines. Another deal is on foot whereby an English syndicate is to buy all the canneries on the Fraser River, not already owned by English capitalists. English syndicates are also buying up timber lands. British capital is at present coming in very freely, and begging for propositions.

NOTHING TO DO WITH POLITICS.

Be a country progressive or slow, the individual inhabitants are quick to avail themselves of any new thing which will benefit them personally. Fibre Chammois was manufactured as an interfering which gave body and stiffness, and quickly found favor in that capacity. But as the cold weather came, people found that it combined with its pliable stiffness splendid warmth-giving qualities. The result means can so much warmth and comfort be gained for so little expense, because Fibre Chammois is light and porous and adds no weight, while it completely resists the cold winds and the wear from children's cold. It is much used, and found invaluable in the uniforms of policemen, postmen, motormen, railroad men and others whose duties require outdoor work in all weathers.

The farmers in England, like those in Northwest, think high freight rates one of their chief grievances. The Great Eastern Railway Company has recently been approached, by a number of English noblemen and others interested in agriculture, with the view of getting special privileges for farmers, and, as a result, the rates have been reduced to 10 per cent. of what they were before. The railway companies, however, insist on all agricultural produce, sent at this low rate, being packed in special boxes, supplied by the company at a low price. These boxes are of uniform size and shape, so that they fit into one another, and they are easily packed and handled. Blood and nerves are closely related. Keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will not be nervous.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SUSPENDED ROADWAY.

Sir,—As the Land Surveyor responsible for placing the site of the proposed roadway on the upland, and not on the shore, is front of Government farm, will you permit me to make, through your columns, a few brief comments on the recent decision of their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court, in relation thereto. Their decision, in substance, is, that the act of 1876 is in force, that the land proposed to be opened as a roadway by the city is not comprised in the premises vested in the city by act of assize, and that the act has shown no right to it, that an injunction must be granted, and that the city is entitled to a strip of shore front of a width not exceeding one hundred feet running from Kent Street along the outside of the existing bank of Government farm till it strikes the said line from Brighton Road to the shore, for the purpose of a carriage or roadway to and from the said Park. The term "existing bank" means the bank as it existed in 1876, when the act was passed. Here let me remark, that as the judges came to the conclusion that the plan differed from the act, the concluding words of the description in the act as the "existing bank" means the bank as it existed in 1876, when the act was passed. Here let me remark, that as the judges came to the conclusion that the plan differed from the act, the concluding words of the description in the act as the "existing bank" means the bank as it existed in 1876, when the act was passed.

The court, though declaring that the proposed site for a roadway is not vested in the city, has given no intimation in their decision (as published) as to its proper location, beyond quoting the description in the statute, curtailing as above mentioned. Now the land surveyed by me for the site of the roadway agreed in every particular with this description in the act, as well as with the full description in the Act and the plan referred to therein. It is a shore front, it does not exceed 100 feet in width (measured from the outside of the existing bank of 1876) and it runs from Kent street along the outside (not the inside) of the existing bank of Government Farm till it strikes the line from Brighton Road to the shore (thus far the curtailed description) and it is situated on the upland as delineated on the plan. Let anyone who denies this fact give me his reasons for so doing. I regret very much that contrary to the usual custom in such cases, no reasons have been given by the judges for their decision, unless the allegation "that in no far as the plan referred to in the Act of 1876 differs from the Act itself, the words of the Act supersede the plan" be used. The Attorney General's claim on behalf of the Lieut-Governor, as stated in the special case submitted to the Supreme Court, perhaps gives some idea of their nature. The claim is that the Act of 1876 "gave the city a strip of land on the side of the edge of the then bank, in fact that the land given to them was a piece of foreshore and not land above the bank at all." What the Act really did give, was a strip of shore-front running along the outside of the existing bank of 1876, and the difference between the Lieut-Governor's claim and the grant in the Act is this, viz: that by the former, the land must necessarily lie outside the bank, and on either side of the outside of the bank, the term "the outside of the bank" being interpreted more or less than the natural boundary line separating the upland on one side from the foreshore on the other. It might be argued the foot of the bank or any other equivalent, without affecting the sense or force of the description. It is from this natural boundary line that the width of the roadway must be measured, there is no other. Upon which side of this natural boundary line the strip for the roadway lies is settled by the words "shore front" and by reference to the plan, both of which point out that it lies upon the upland. Again, the words "shore front" and "foreshore" are not synonymous. Street-front, river-front, lake-front and shore-front are definite and well understood terms, and "shore-front" can no more be taken to mean front-shore, fore-shore, or any other shore, than street-front can be made to mean front-street or a horse-chestnut a chestnut horse. Mr. L. H. Davies, Q. C., M. P., in the fore-front at the bar and as a legislator in his place in the house of Assembly in 1876, when speaking of the Roadway, used the words "shore front" in the sense claimed by me, viz., that it is not part of the shore, but a piece of land overlooking it.

Having fully considered this matter, both before making the survey and since, I have come to the following conclusions, viz.: That the strip of land surveyed by me for the roadway is the land granted to the city for that purpose by the act of 1876; that the Act and the plan referred to therein are in harmony with each other, and should be read as one document, and ought not to be separated; that notwithstanding the plan has been ignored by the Judges, the strip of land so surveyed, is in full accordance with the description in the Act; that the Lieut-Governor's claim as set out in the special case above referred to, hasn't a leg to stand upon, except the Judges' decision; that the Judges' decision is not in accordance with the words of the statute, or with the plan referred to therein; and lastly, that an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada would be sustained.

As this is a public matter, I have thought it to be duty, both to the citizens of Charlottetown and to myself, to give my views on the subject. H. J. CENDALL.

Sir,—I would like to call the attention of the taxpayers of this country to the most beautiful and useful article ever made, a piece of work on record in this part of the country, viz, the opening and making of a new road through the woods to a mud hole, for the sole benefit of one or two persons, at a cost of a considerable sum of public money. I am sure the Commissioner of public works must be led astray or he never would consent to such waste of the public money, and I can assure him, if he objects to the work, he will lose ten to the one he will gain, as there are a lot of Liberals disgusted with the transaction. I simply bring it to public notice, so when the proper time comes, or I might say, I might think they thought it would be a benefit to the general public. A LIFE LONG LIBERAL. Cambridge, Lot 61, Nov. 25, 1895.

Nuggets at the Star Tailoring Establishment, in ulstering, overcoating, fur finishing, etc., until further notice. See our all wool dress serge at 65 cents per yard, sold in other places a \$1.25; no better value ever shown in Charlottetown. —McKay Woollen Co.

IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE.

Of Matthew Pope Smith, Died Nov. 14th, Aged 11 Years. Tender and sweet and gentle as the breath Of heaven, as it floats among the flowers, Pure as the angels that surround the throne Was this dear lamb, this lovely child of ours. Our mourning hearts are heavy with their grief. We wait in vain the coming of his feet; Those little feet now roam the "heavenly fields" And walk with gladness "Zion's golden street." "Eosanna in the highest" is his song, still we wish the buying public to know that our stock of Fancy Goods this year is the best and largest we ever had. OUR SPECIALTIES!—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Gold and Silver Headed Sticks, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, Standard Perfumes.

Any of the children need a new jacket or ulster? Better see Moore & McLeod about it. Their are closing out a splendid line at almost "give away" prices.

A Little Early, Perhaps, to advertise CHRISTMAS GOODS, still we wish the buying public to know that our stock of Fancy Goods this year is the best and largest we ever had.

REDDIN BROS. Victoria Row, Opposite Post Office. nov28

ST. PETER'S Penny Reading Concert PHILHARMONIC HALL, THURSDAY, 28th November.

PROGRAMME: 1. Instrumental Duet Mrs. Brecken and Miss Doak. 2. Song Miss Minnie Moore. 3. Reading Miss Bessie Brown. 4. Song Miss Bennett. INTERVAL—Candy. 5. Corset 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. Vinnicombe. 10. Reading Mr. L. H. Davies. 11. Song—Woodland Serenade (Mandolin and Piano accompaniment) Mrs. Hodgson. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Church on Fire! Holy Smoke! Didn't know he could get the best smoke obtainable from us. Knows it now. See our window of Cigars, Pipes and prices.

A. W. REDDIN, Phm. B., Central Drug Store, NORTH SIDE OF QUEEN SQUARE. nov28

HONESTY is the best policy. HONEST TEA 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. oct29

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER. Grit Bubble Prick'd. OTTAWA, Nov. 28. A Grit paper recently published an alleged despatch from Toronto stating that Clarke Wallace had a big row with Haggart and Montague at Cannington last Tuesday over the attitude of the Conservative candidate in North Ontario on the School Question. The Controller's attention was called to the statement, and he effectually pricked the bubble by the remark that he had not been at Cannington since June, 1894. Alexander Dumas Dead. PARIS, Nov. 28. Alexander Dumas, the great French novelist and dramatist, died last evening. He was born in 1824, and has been a voluminous writer. In 1875 he was elected a member of the French Academy and was subsequently promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor. Insurance Combine. NEW YORK, Nov. 28. The twenty-four fire Lloyds insurance companies, representing many millions in assets, and underwriting \$150,000,000 in risks, are about to form a combine. Failure and Suicide. NEW YORK, Nov. 28. J. B. Sheehan & Co., brokers, 18 Broad street, failed yesterday. J. B. Sheehan committed suicide on Monday. 50 Grubby rubber coats for only \$1.75 at J. B. McDonald & Co. nov 27 4in. Ladies dress goods in dress lengths for 50c, 90c, \$1.40 and \$2.50, exceptional value a genuine bargain at J. B. McDonald & Co. nov 27 4in. Rubbers, rubbers, buy your rubbers at J. B. McDonald & Co. nov 27 4in.

Attractions AT CARTER'S BOOKSTORE News Counter, Cheap Books, New Fancy Goods, New Toys, Japanese Chinaware. Boy's Own Annuals Girl's Own Annuals. Tuck's Celebrated Cards BOOKLETS AND CALENDARS. New designs 1896. Something for everybody, and very cheap at Carter's Bookstore. Nov. 23. To Let. A house situated on the west side of Prince Street, containing seven large rooms, besides halls and pantry, with a splendid cellar. This house is in a fine location for a boarding house, as it is convenient to railway, ferry and wharves. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. Thomas McQuaid, Lower Queen Street, or to the owner, EDWARD KELLY. Nov26—dy 1w then eod

Family Shoes. When you want BOOTS & SHOES for any of the family call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Our large Fall and Winter Stock selling at very low prices. R. K. JOST, 136 QUEEN ST., nov26—dy

BUTTERMILK SALE! Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, December 3rd, for the purchase during the winter of the Buttermilk at the Central Creamery, Welsh & Owen's Building. Tenders to state price per 100 pounds. About 7,000 pounds of Buttermilk will accumulate weekly in December and half that quantity after. It must be removed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, unless otherwise arranged. The names of two good and sufficient buttermilks must accompany each tender. Buttermilk to be paid for at the end of each month. T. J. DILLON, Dairy Superintendent. nov27—5t

OVER 150 SOLD. Another Fifty received of those popular GOLF JERSEYS, grand thing for the Rink, warm and comfortable as well as dressy. Prices right. JAS. PATON & CO. PARIS, Nov. 28. Alexander Dumas, the great French novelist and dramatist, died last evening. He was born in 1824, and has been a voluminous writer. In 1875 he was elected a member of the French Academy and was subsequently promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor.

E. R. BROW GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT. CHARLOTTETOWN OFFICE—BROWN'S BLOCK.

J. M. McLEOD & CO., Money Saving Boot and Shoe Distributors.

Nice Whisks. A Bargain for this week only.

WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

MONCTON WOOLEN MILLS. Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, Druggets, Yarns. The Best Cloths, The Prettiest Patterns, The Largest Variety, The Closest Prices, Will All be Found Here. W. C. TURNER, Agent, Charlottetown, November 13, 1895—135 & 137 wky

THE CHEAP BOOKSTORE. BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND FANCY GOODS. Best Assortment, Lowest Prices. Latest Novels and Magazines ALWAYS ON HAND. Don't forget the Place: McMillan & Hornsby, Cheap Book and Stationery Store, Charlottetown, Nov. 7, 1895—4kw

Real Ding Dong! GOFF BROS' FELT BOOTS, WATER-TIGHT.

"A Man's Never Ower Auld to Marry." NO, NOR A WOMAN, When She Gets the Chance. Every woman in Charlottetown, whether married or single, will have a chance to buy a good TWEED DRESS LENGTH for \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.10 at our great Dress Goods Sale now on. JAS. PATON & CO.

TURKEY. they say, 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, nov20 THE SHOE MAN.

Another Lot Received. 50 more of those pretty GOLF JERSEYS, suitable for Rink use, at popular prices. Large Sleeves, etc. JAS. PATON & CO.

Reversible Cloakings. Black and Colored Jacket cloths, in plain and rough effects. A complete range, \$1.20 per yard and upwards.

Usterings, Plaids and Stripes, 75c. in all-wool goods. Regular prices \$1.10 to \$1.5 per yard. Will clear for 75 cents per yard.

FUR CAPES. Different Lengths, Full Sweep Skirts, Best Quality.

Reversible Cloakings. Black and Colored Jacket cloths, in plain and rough effects. A complete range, \$1.20 per yard and upwards. STANLEY BROS.

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