THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 1, 1893.

A Comparison.

It is contended by the Patriot that the administration of Mr. Mowat is excellent in every respect. But, because that of Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson, after relieving the people of all taxation, was unable to make revenue and expenditure meet, in the face of a hostile Upper House, the Patriot declares that it was "most discreditable." Now here is the record of the Mowat administration in this regard :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1874	$3 446,347	$3 871 492
1875	3 150 495	3 604 524
1878	2,286 850	2 902 388
1879	2 288,753	2 941 714
1883	2 413,110	2 887 037
1884	2,821,729	3,207,889

"In the latter year it was found necessary to check this annual deficit. . . . . So the new scheme of borrowing money upon annuities, by which a certain sum became payable each year, was adopted. Thereafter the deficits became smaller, as between 1884 and 1891, over $1,300,000 was borrowed in this way and included amongst the receipts. Yet, even with this aid, there was a deficit in 1890 of $437,000."

Let it be remembered that the annual expenditure of the Government of Ontario has increased from $1,816,866 under Mr. Sandfield Macdonald in 1870 to $4,083,563 under Mr. Mowat in 1891, and that "in the latter year $500,000 was obtained from the Dominion Government out of the trust funds of the Province, not for investment but for expenditure, as well as $269,000 borrowed on annuities," and we shall see how the administration of Mr. Mowatt compares with that of Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson, which reduced the expenditures by upwards of $100,000 a year, and obtained concessions from the Dominion Government to the amount of $500,000.

In every Province the Grit party have added to the expenditures, leaving the Conservatives to economize and collect the debts due the public! Yet the Patriot justifies the enormities of the Reserved Bill in the vain hope that the Mortgagee Government may be maintained in P. E. Island.

—The Patriot justifies the Debenture debt on the ground that it was more economical to pay interest on the debentures than to the banks. We note that in 1891 there was paid to the banks as interest $6,386 91. It will soon be seen—that is, if Mr. Peters has yet made a proper statement of the sale of his debentures—how much money was lost by the sale of debentures, and how much interest was payable for 1892.

Characteristics of the Present Age.

Several of the leading characteristics of the present age were ably and eloquently discussed by Dr. Anderson in the course of his lecture, delivered last evening in St. Paul's Schoolroom. Among the characteristics commented upon by the learned doctor were the restless activity, the universal spirit of enquiry, the cram and superficiality on the part of the rising generation comparing unfavorably with the slower and deeper and more thorough methods of generations that are past, the disposition to avoid Bible study and to read novels some good and many bad, and the materialism which worships "success" to the disparagement and neglect of pure and generous spirits bravely struggling with adversity, whose reward is in the world to come. Doctor Anderson's remarks concerning the multitude of studies imposed upon the youth of the present age in schools and colleges were well worthy the careful consideration of all persons interested in education. Very admirable, too, were his remarks upon the study of the Bible. In conclusion, he quoted the following words of the poet :

The future hides in it
Gladness and sorrow;
We press still thorow,
Nought that abides in it
Daunting us,—onward.

And solemn before us,
Veiled, the dark Portal,
Goal of all mortal:—
Stars silent rest o'er us,
Graves under us silent!

While earnest thou gazest,
Comes boding of terror,
Comes phantasm and error,
Perplexes the bravest
With doubt and misgiving.

But heard are the voices,—
Heard are the Sages,
The Worlds and the Ages:
"Choose well; your choice is
Brief and yet endless:

Here eyes do regard you,
In Eternity's stillness;
Here is all fulness,
Ye brave, to reward you;
Work and despair not."

A vote of thanks was moved by the Rev. W. Hamlyn, seconded by Hon. D. Davies, and conveyed to the lecturer by the chairman, R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq.

Parliamentary Notes.

Hon. Mr. Ouimet said a few days ago that the brush and stone work at Sandy Island, Cascumpec Harbor, were let by tender on 16 h January, 1893, to G. R. Montgomery for $140 to be finished before opening of navigation next year.

Sir Adolphe Caron stated a few days ago that a daily mail to Kildare Station was asked for in May last, and it was then understood, that if granted, the Postmaster, N. J. Perry, would remove the post-office to the vicinity of the station. The daily mail was granted, but the postmaster declined to carry out the understanding Mr. A. Poirier, who lives at the station, was therefore appointed postmaster. I. N. Perry is the carrier and receives $13 60 a year.

Carpets, rugs, oilcloths, curtains, house furnishings, etc. cheap for cash—Jas Paton & Co. feb28 3i

City Council.

THE EMERGENCY MEETING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

There was a lively time at the emergency meeting of the City Council yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called by the Mayor for the purpose of appointing two City Assessors, the usual standing committees of Council, and the discharging of the present City Surveyor and the appointing of a successor.

After a short private conference between the opposing forces in the office of the Water Commissioners, the result of which was evidently not satisfactory to either side, Councillors Taylor, Hughes, Robertson and Hooper left the building, the other four Councillors, Crabbe, Beer, Hogan and McKay, returning to the Council Chamber. For a time things looked threatening—the prospects for a meeting were decidedly dim. But Councillors Hughes, Taylor, Hooper and Robertson changed their minds before going very far from the building, and returning, entered the Council Chamber and took their seats around the Board. A minute or so later Mayor Haviland took his place and announced that there was a quorum present. He then proceeded to explain the reasons for the calling of the meeting.

Councillor Taylor did not think there was any emergency about the appointing of the committees or a city surveyor, but there might be about the assessors.

Mayor Haviland explained his action, claiming that he had a right to put any business he thought proper in the notice.

The clerk then read the resignations tendered by the two assessors, Messrs David Small and John Harper, which were accepted.

Councillor Hughes moved that Messrs. Edward Davy and Angus Martin be appointed assessors in the place of the two men who had resigned. Councillor Hooper seconded the motion.

Councillor Beer moved that J. D. Mason and Edward Davy be appointed assessors. Councillor McKay seconded the motion.

Councillor Crabbe moved that both these resolutions be withdrawn for the purpose of settling upon one name. Councillor Hogan seconded the motion.

Councillor Hughes thought his resolution was in order, and declined to withdraw it.

Councillor Hooper thought that one of the assesors should be from Ward Five—the largest ward in the city—and he would support Mr. Martin who was a resident of that ward.

The resolution appointing Messrs. Davy and Martin was then put and carried.

Councillor Hooper thought that this was all the business they could do. The standing committees and the surveyor need not be appointed now as this work was not a matter of emergency.

Councillor Taylor then moved that the meeting do now adjourn. Seconded by Councillor Robertson.

After making the motion Councillor Taylor left the room, returning a minute or two afterwards and resuming his seat.

The motion of adjournment on being put by the chair was declared lost on the casting vote of the Mayor and the following division :—

Ayes — Taylor, Robertson, Hooper, Hughes—4

Nays—Crabbe, Hogan, McKay, Beer—4.

Councillor Taylor said there were two men at the board who had no busines sitting there. Councillor Crabbe had been selling things to the Water Commissioners, which was the same as selling to the city; and Councillor Hogan had also been selling to the city.

After delivering himself in this way, and while Councillor Hogan was denying that he had sold anything to the city, Councillor Taylor left the room. Councillors Hughes and Robertson followed a few minutes later.

Some further discussion then took place in reference to the calling of the meeting, the appointing of committees, etc., after which Councillor Hooper arose and left the room, thus leaving the Council without a quorum and unable to transact any further business.

The meeting was then allowed to die a natural death—"according to the statute in such cases made and provided."

It is very evident that there is still a great, yawning gulf between "the two fours."

Sons of Temperance.

The first annual session of District Division No. 3, Sons of Temperance, was held in Kensington hall, Shamrock division room, on the afternoon of the 22nd Feb. The meeting was called to order by D. W. P. Millman. After the usual routine of business, the D. W. P. read an excellent report stating that he had visited all the sub-divisions within the jurisdiction of District Division No. 3, viz., North Star, Rising Star, Jubilee, Stanley, Union, Forest Home, Shamrock and Prince William. He gave a short account of his visits to each and reported on the whole favorably. He also made some suggestions, which were reiterated by the committee on said report and duly adopted by Division. Acting in accordance with a request made by Grand Secretary Fraser, of I. O. G. T., a resolution was passed for presentation to the Government, urging them to make arrangements for the taking of a plebiscite vote on prohibition at next local election. The subject was heartily discussed by Brothers Anderson, Procter, Campbell, W. Brown, G. S., S. Simpson, G. W. P., G. W. Bentley, M. P., and others.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year :

D W P—Wm Campbell.
D W A—James Howard.
D Scribe—Jas B Millman.
D Treas—Daniel McKay.
D Chap—E Procter.
D Con—Julia Tuplin.
D Sent—Wm Howard.
P D W P—John B Millman.

A furious snowstorm having come on, it was thought inadvisable to hold a public temperance meeting at night, as had been intended. After a short address by G. W. P. Simpson, the meeting adjourned in L. P. and F.

B. I. S. Debating Club.—The weekly debate of this club, in the Lyceum, on Friday night, March 3d, will offer some new attractions. The subject for discussion will be, "Should an equivalent in cash be accepted by this Province in lieu of the Tunnel?" In addition to the debate, there will be readings, recitations and instrumental music. Several of the best speakers in the city promise to take part, and a hot discussion is pending. Admission ten cents; ladies free. feb27 3i

Weather Bulletin.

Toronto, Mar. 1.—10 a. m.

Unsettled with some snow or rain; winds increasing from westerly.

Mr. Crisp Heard From.

HE TELLS THE SUN WHAT HE THINKS OF THE COMMITTEE'S FINDING.

A correspondent of the Sun saw Rev. R. S. Crisp a few days ago. Mr. Crisp was asked, What have you to say concerning the finding of the committee? He said :

"My feeling is one of disappointment, and I know that feeling is shared by my friends and largely by the public throughout this province. In the first place the prosecution had no good evidence. Dr. Gardner in some way or another was the source of it all, and he proved himself in every way a most unreliable man, and in the next place my evidence was all first hand. During the sessions in St. John six persons were examined, namely, the minister who was on the circuit when the event took place and who was cognizant of all the circumstances of the case, the two Mr. Hanselpackers who are particular friends of the parties concerned, and who conversed with Dr. Gardner, as well as myself about the affair at the time and since; also the woman herself, who declared she knew of nothing against me in any way; her sister, Mrs. Cody, a most respectable woman and a member of our Carmarthen street church, also stated that I had been her pastor and class leader for two years and she had always held me in the highest esteem and had always heard me spoken of in her father's family in the same way, and W. C. Moore, the father of the above confirmed all that the other witnesses had stated and was most emphatic as to his belief in my innocence, stating likewise that he well remembered my visit to the house and was certain no private interview between myself and his daughter could possibly have taken place. In fact it was a chain of unbroken evidence in my favor, all first hand, and presenting the most striking contrast to that brought by the prosecution against me.

To what then do you attribute the fact that two out of the five votes were cast against you?

I make no doubt at all to personal prejudice against me. First on the part of one of the jurors. I wondered at the time of the trial at his evident antipathy. I had suspected him for good reasons and had even written to the president of the conference asking that his name should not be on the committee. But when I found his name on the list ultimately submitted to me by Dr. Sprague, I did not like to object again, and in point of fact agreed, feeling sure no man on such an important case would act from prejudice. I find I have been disappointed. A member of my church here, and a most reliable man, assures me that last fall, when he mentioned what was then appearing in the Gazette, and asked a question of the said juror concerning me, he replied, "I see no way for Mr. Crisp but for him to leave us." His mind was evidently made up, and on a case before a civil court such a man would never have had a place on the jury. And he knew enough, and should have had honesty enough to have refused, when a place on the committee was offered him. His conduct has aroused great indignation among my friends here. He had evidently great influence on the committee and carried another member with him. It is hard to think this of one's brethren in the ministry, but in this case I am driven to this conclusion; and secondly to a personal prejudice that led to a most unfair prosecution. Not only did Mr. Howie whisper things in the committee room that he dared not or could not bring in as evidence thus seeking to influence the minds of the members, but his prejudice is evident from the following important and undeniable facts :

Mr. Currie went to Scotchtown in 1884 when he had no business to take him there; I went only once and as a former pastor to re-open the church.

2. Mr. Currie always stayed at the Moore's and even slept in the bedroom off the parlor while Miss Moore occupied the lounge in the parlor. I did not stay with the family at all on my visit and was only in the house a little while during the afternoon or evening.

3. He frequently wrote to the girl and gave her his picture. I had no correspondence with Miss Moore at all.

4. Miss Moore publicly accused him of being the father of her child and the time answered. The girl positively denies that she ever mentioned my name at any time or had any cause to do so and there is no good evidence against me.

5. Miss Moore's family and the neighbors observed Mr. Currie's attention to her and believed her statement. The girl's family do not believe any hing wrong in me nor did any one of the witnesses examined.

6. Mr. Currie again and again evaded trial and laid on injunction on the conference in 1885 87. I asked for an investigation and attended all the sessions of the investigating committee.

7. All that Mr. Currie was charged with occurred at the time, and the witnesses were all first hand. I have been accused only by a Yankee doctor nearly nine years afterward and the girl clears me.

Yet in the face of all that, Mr. Howie and a few others voted against Mr. Currie's expulsion, and are now, nine years afterward, moving heaven and earth to expel me! Is this fair play? Is this consistency? What does the Methodist public think of this? The above are Bessemer steel facts and defy contradiction, and should be published as widely as possible. I ask other papers kindly to copy them. They are of first importance.

Do you purpose occupying your pulpit in Woodstock pending the result of appeal?

I shall leave that to my quarterly official board. I have here an undivided church. I have never met such sympathy and Christian affection before, in fact, because I never before had anything to call it out perhaps; did not know that it could exist to such an extent. God bless the Methodist people of Woodstock. They are all and more than all they were reported to me to be, and they say: Take your pulpit and go on with your work; we have every confidence in you and sympathy for you.

Do you think well of the appeal to the conference?

Decidedly so. Some of the older men in the ministry, who have known me intimately for twenty years, assure me I shall be better sustained there by far than in the committee.

Do you intend to pursue the matter further?

Yes; I did not want too much on my hands at once; but the church trial over, my hands are free to attend to one or two matters in the civil courts.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Despatches to The Examiner

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

END OF THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Laurier and Foster Sum Up.

Both Sides Reported.

Foster's Splendid Defence.

Dalton McCarthy and Colonel O'Brien Vote With the Government.

Government Majority 54.

Ottawa, March 1.

After routine, yesterday, the Premier moved that Government business henceforth take precedence on Thursdays.

Mr. Laurier suggested that to enforce this request so early in session would interfere with business in the hands of private members.

After some informal discussion the motion was adopted.

In answer to Mr. Laurier, the Premier said that the order in council dealing with the proposal to refer the Manitoba School Question to the Supreme Court would be laid on the table to-day. Replying to the other question, Sir John Thompson that the Treaty with France would be laid before Parliament to-day, and that the evidence in the Caron case would be printed in a few days.

At 3.45 p. m., Mr. Perry (P. E. I.) resumed the Budget Debate.

After recess Mr. Laurier rose to sum up on behalf of the Opposition. He pronounced the Budget speech a feeble defence of the National Policy and an indefensible reply to the demands from all parts of the country, and from all sections of the minister's own supporters for tariff reform. He credited Mr. Foster with an honest belief in the prosperity of the country, but compared him to James the Second, who always put up his opinion against that of his advisers. He denied that the exodus was in any degree due to a general movement of population from the country to the cities, and while admitting there had been an increase in the value of our industries, asserted that the loss to our farmers in the value of their lands far exceeded that increase. He admitted that Free Trade was an impossibility in this country for many years to come. He denounced the Canadian Tariff in the name of the thousands it has impoverished and sneered at all the proposed reforms of the N. P. as impossible so long as its vicious underlying principle remained untouched. He ridiculed the idea that Annexation would be the outcome of Unrestricted Reciprocity and affirmed that England had, years ago, conceded Canada's right to discriminate against the manufacturers of the mother land in favor of those of another country.

As Hon. Mr. Foster rose to reply he was greeted with loud cheers and the vacant seats in the House filled up as if by magic. He said that neither the cogency nor the novelty of the Opposition arguments called for lengthy reply, and dealing with Mr. Laurier's speech showed it to be an apology for the doctrine of Unrestricted Reciprocity, on which he had met repeated defeats at the polls in the past and would meet defeats in future. In eloquent language the Finance Minister exposed Mr. Laurier's ignorance of the two great causes, "land hunger' and 'employment hunger', that had caused the exodus—causes which were being minimized by the opening of our Northwest and the increase of our factories; and turning the tables on the Opposition leader, who said our people were fleeing from oppressive taxation, pointed out that the tariff charges were far higher on the other than on this side of the line! In keen and telling language Mr. Foster showed that for the past five years Mr. Laurier was anxious to subject our people to the very conditions that he now said had impoverished American farmers, and that he was all at sea when he attempted to account for the fact that the greatest agricultural depression existed in Great Britain, the head centre of free trade. In ringing tones Mr. Foster denied that the farmer was oppressed by the tax gatherers, and showed that the materials for his house and barn was his own product, that coal was free of tax, that his food, meat, butter, cheese and eggs were untaxed, but he does pay an infinitely small tax on his sugar, which he buys to-day cheaper than if there was no N. P. His dissection of Mr. Laurier's new evangel that taxation was an evil and an abridgement of the people's rights drew forth cheer after cheer, which were repeated as he pointed out the failure of the Opposition who said that the Government could not be trusted to remodel the tariff, to distinguish between a principle and the detail of that principle. Over against Mr. Laurier's denial that Unrestricted Reciprocity means assimilation of tariffs, Mr. Foster put the statements of Mr. Davies and other Liberals and many leading politicians to the contrary, and dealing with the fiction that it did not mean ultimate annexation, he cited Mr. Blake's matured opinion, as expressed in his familiar letter. The acme of enthusiasm was aroused as Mr. Foster showed up honest John Charlton, the champion of Sabbath observance and an all round Christian gentleman, to be a deliberate falsifier of the fact, when he charged the Government with having promised the people in 1891 that they would secure reciprocity with the United States. A few minutes later the Finance Minister, dealing with Mr. Davies' charge that his revision of what took place at the Washington conference was contradicted by Mr. Blaine, pointed out that the charge was unfounded, and in ringing tones declared that he stood by his full statement as made last year. (Cheers.) Mr. Foster closed with a humorous yet searching exposure of the indefiniteness of the Opposition trade propaganda.

The vote was taken at 3.40. Yeas, 72; nays, 126; Government majority, 54. Colonel O'Brien and Dalton McCarthy voted with the Government.

Notable Conservative Victory.

Toronto, March 1.

Dr. Ryerson (Conservative) carried Toronto West yesterday by 582 over the Mowatt candidate. The member elect replaces Mr. Biglow (Grit) deceased.

New Carpets, Hats, Caps and Clothing.

JAS. PATON & CO.

New Carpets, Hats, Caps and Clothing.

JAS. PATON & CO.

JAS. PATON & CO.

Charlottetown, February 27, 1893.

Dissolution of Partnership

—(x)—

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business at Charlottetown under the style and firm of McLEOD & McKENZIE, has, this first day of February, A. D. 1893, been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated this first day of February, A. D. 1893.

JAMES McLEOD,
JOHN McKENZIE.

Signed in the presence of Fred. W. L. Moore, Attorney-at-Law.

—(x)—

MR. JOHN T. McKENZIE will continue the business at the Old Stand, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, March 1, 1893—dy 3w eod

FIRE. LIFE. ACCIDENT.

See

E. R. BROWN

ABOUT THAT INSURANCE.

OFFICE—Brown's Block, Charlottetown. mch1

One Good Turn Deserves Another!

and generally when we have got a good bargain we return for another. That is the reason our Store is so crowded.

Come and see what we can offer you in BOOTS and SHOES. We have marked down our Stock that has been damaged by smoke, and must get clear of them.

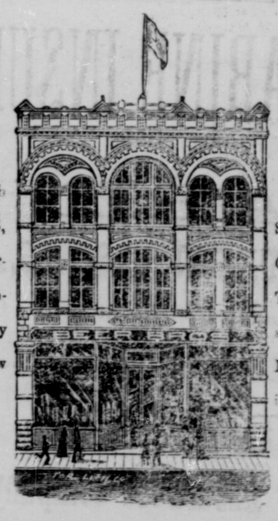
Thousands of pairs still left. Don't miss the chance, as the sale is genuine.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.,
QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, Feb. 22, 1893.

B

Variety! Quality Low Price!



LINENS!

Best Irish and Scotch TABLINGS, NAPKINS, etc., at special prices during February. Housekeepers will save many dollars by buying NOW and buying FROM US.

COTTONS!

English and Canadian SHEETINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, etc. A large and very choice stock. NEW SPRING PRINTS in attractive Dress patterns.

Lace Curtains and Embroideries.

This sale of ours means more than a few goods hastily bought and cheaply marked to attract trade. It means constant search—buying—making ready. It means every centre, foreign and domestic, has been explored. It means what the power of *cash* can do. It means that only goods of standard and *reliable* makes and qualities were bought and will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

BEER BROS.

The Telephone Company of P. E. Island.

THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the office of M. & D. C. McLeod, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, at 8 o'clock, p. m., for the election of Directors and transaction of general business.

BENJ. ROGERS,
feb27 Secretary.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply at once to Mrs. D. Stewart, Eclipse Bakery, Kent Street. 3i fd—feb28

TO LET—House on corner of Cumberland and Huston Streets, occupied by G. H. Taylor. Possession given in April. Also, house on Huston Street, with stable. eo1 tf—feb28

FOR SALE—A second hand Cabinet Organ in good repair, walnut case.—C. I. Morrison, jan30