

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 7, 1891.

Division of the Counties.

The necessity there is for a division of each of our counties into two ridings for the purposes of Dominion elections, has again been made apparent. Such a division would, if fairly made, be better for both parties, better for the candidates, and better for the electors. The labor of contesting an election, under existing conditions, is immense. A careful and thorough canvass cannot possibly be made. When four candidates are running, it is impossible to obtain a clear expression of the opinion of a majority of the people upon any political question. Constituencies in which there are four candidates are exceptional. A change to place Prince Edward Island on the same footing, in this respect, as other parts of Canada, is much to be desired.

Not Dependent Upon the States.

The real nerve power of the life of any country is the strong feeling of national honor which actuates the people. Greece rose to the pinnacle of her greatness because of the loyal sentiment of the people. United Germany responded to the war drum which called for the defenders of "Fatherland," by the wave of national sentiment which rolled across that country. France to-day is stimulated by the history of her national glory. Britain is influenced in her policy with foreign nations by the fact that she has her prestige to maintain and the honor of the Empire to preserve unscathed. The United States have risen to be a great Republic by cultivating a love of country. The American people are never tired of praising their own country and upholding their national flag. Canadians also, profiting by the example of their American neighbors, are rapidly progressing and marching onward in the path of national honor. Within the boundaries of this "Canada of Ours" there is ample room for the building up of a great and mighty nation. Our Canadian climate produces a hardy race of men and women, whose nerve power and intellectual greatness, promoted and sustained by a bracing atmosphere, render them pre-eminently fit for facing and enduring the vicissitudes of life. Canada possesses within her own boundaries, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, all the essential elements of true greatness and unbounded prosperity. She has stores of mineral wealth, waiting soon to be opened up by the enterprising hands of home industry. She has her broad lakes, and majestic rivers, and inland navigable waters, as well as an unbounded extent of sea coast. She has fisheries that are inexhaustible, and harbors that are renowned the world over for their grandeur and safety. Canadians may well be proud of their heritage, and look forward with feelings of pride to the future greatness of their own country, the rapid growth of which, under the fostering care of Great Britain, has already given it an enviable position. The result of the political contest which ended on Thursday last seems to indicate that a majority of the Canadian people have determined to make the most they can of their advantages.

Notes and Comments.

Sir John's popularity in Manitoba is evident by the election of his son who is returned for Winnipeg by a large majority. The election returns given in to-day's EXAMINER have been carefully revised, but are still open to correction. It seems to be certain that the Government will have a majority of upwards of forty. The Patten of yesterday contains a mean little insinuation. Referring to the special train obtained by the conservatives on election day, it says, "Was it paid for." We have the best authority for stating that it was paid for by those who obtained it. The conservatives had no privileges which the oppositionists could not also have gained if they had managed as well. The following cipher telegram is now in order from Laurier to Davies: "L. A. U. R. I. E. R." The Guardian of this morning says: "We understand on good authority, that the Liberals will contest every seat now vacant in the House, so that, as the parties stood 16 to 14 before the gentlemen above alluded to resigned, and as three of them are conservatives, these bye-elections will have almost as much interest as a general election." The question now is, when did the Guardian become the organ of the Leader of the Local Opposition, and who is the Leader? Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Is it not worth the small price of 75c to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints? If you think so, call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it. Use accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by Reddin Bros.

Personal.

James Macdonald, Esq., Souris, High Sheriff of King's County, is registered at the Hotel Davies. Captain M. Macdonald, of Georgetown, is among the guests at the Hotel Davies to-day.

Standing of the Parties:

Table with 2 columns: Party Name and Votes. Includes British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island.

Majority for Government—41.

A Free Trader's View.

A leading financial journal in London, the Economist, has discussed the Canadian election and the platform of the two parties. Being a free trader, it naturally does not approve of protection. Being a thoughtful paper, it is naturally disapproves of the wonderful combination of free trade and protection that the Liberals have adopted as their platform. Its words are worthy the attention of the people. It says: "What we wish to point out is, that without taking the mother country into consideration at all, and looking at the subject from the point of view of Canadian self-interest alone, the policy of the Liberal party is one which cannot work to the advantage of the Dominion. Its practical effect will be to tax Canada consumers for the benefit of American manufacturers. Protection is bad, even when home manufacturers are the persons protected; but it is infinitely worse when the persons who reap the advantage are foreigners. And that would be the case in Canada, if such a differential duty as is proposed were established. The immediate effect, of course, would be to deprive Canada of the 1,474,000 pounds of customs revenue now derived from imports from the United States. If there were real free trade, the Canadians would not thereby suffer. But there would not be free trade. The American manufacturers would be protected against the only effective competition they have to fear, the competition, that is, of British manufacturers. They would, therefore, be under no compulsion to lower prices, but would work up to the full limit of price which the tariff on British imports permitted. Thus the million and a half pounds or so which the revenue lost would go, not to Canadian consumers, but to American manufacturers, with the result that the Canadian taxpayers would be compelled to pay that amount twice over. They would have to continue to pay it in the price of the goods, and new taxes to a similar amount would have to be imposed to make good the gap in the revenue. Nor would the process end there. To whatever extent American products were successful, with the aid of the tariff, in displacing British goods, to that extent the loss of revenue would be increased. What the people of Canada are asked to do, therefore, is to pay the American manufacturers some millions of money which now go into the treasury, and to tax themselves to make up the loss. For what? Not that Canada may increase her trade, but that she may so divert trade as to increase her dependence upon the United States. For nothing is more certain than that, if the effect of the discriminating tariff were to close Canadian markets against British goods we should be compelled to curtail our purchases of Canadian products. Trade is, in essence, barter, and if the Canadians will not exchange with us we must seek others who will. Let the people of Canada judge for themselves which is the better market, the British or the American, seeing that the exports consist largely of agricultural produce, and trade in agricultural products with the United States is much like sending goods to Newcastle. What the result of the elections will be it would be hard to predict. But of this Canada may rest assured, that if she attempts to buy trade with the United States by sacrificing her trade with Great Britain it will not be long before she finds cause to rue so improvident a bargain." The points could not, as the Montreal Gazette remarks, be much better put.

Religious Services.

St Peter's Church.—11 a. m., sermon on the Parable of "Unmerciful Servant." At 7 p. m., sermon on "The Warning of Balaam." Remember the Railway Gospel Meeting to-morrow afternoon in McLeod's Hall, at 4 o'clock. Strangers always welcome. Lesson: Mark 14-3, "The anointing at Bethany." Services in the Baptist church at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev J. A. Gordon, M. A., pastor. The first of a series of sermons on the progressive doctrine of the New Testament will be delivered in the evening. Sabbath School and pastor's Bible class at 2.30. Strangers always welcome. Zion church.—Services to-morrow, in the morning at 11 and in the evening at 7 o'clock. The evening service will be conducted by Rev Mr Fisher, of Pownal. Morning prayer meeting at 10.15. Sabbath School and Bible classes will meet at 2.30 p. m. Kensington Hall.—To-morrow, Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Evangelistic service at 7 p. m.

Local Notices.

Pure boneless codfish just received at Beer & Goff's. Call and see the spring styles in Gents' Hats—Jas. Paton & Co. See the curtains Beer Bros. are offering for \$1 50. For the latest styles in Gents' Hats, see Jas. Paton & Co's show window. Prowse Bros. new hats take the lead for nobby styles. mar 7 3i Lace curtains from 40 cents a pair up at Beer Bros. The best place to buy your lace curtains is at Beer Bros. The handsomest patterns in lace curtains ever imported—by Beer Bros. Election.—Now the election is over, drop in and keep your head cool with one of Prowse Bros. new hats. They are nobby, good and cheap. mar 7 3i The ladies all know the value they get in lace curtains at Beer Bros. last year. Well, the values are better this year than ever. Don't forget this the weather you want Goff Bro's boots. Hats, Hats, Hats—the newest and cheapest Hats to be had at J. B. Macdonalds. Look at our clothing before you buy. 50 Men's Worsteds Suits by last trip of Stanley selling cheap for cash—J. B. Macdonald. Dominion Boot and Shoe Store is still selling the cheapest boots in town. Slaughter sale of Oranges at Beer & Goff's—only 25 cents a dozen. 3i—feb 26 Do you want cheap boots? Then go to Goff Bros. Great reduction on job lines of boots to clear at Goff Bros. Go to Beer & Goff's for the nicest looking and finest flavored Apples in the city. feb 21 3i K. D. C. Cures Dyspepsia.

Victory!

Hoist the good old Union Jack and spread the news around From Dan unto Beer-shebs, and wherever man is found: By telegraph, by telephone,—whatever way you send it— That everything is now serene, and a new celus pendit.

Snowed Under!

Fall, snowflakes, fall! Noiselessly, softly,—a funeral pall For the hopes of the "Party of Parity."

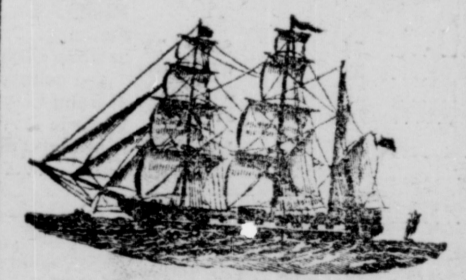
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Remember the Poor.

SIR,—In a small city, such as ours—where one would not expect to find many that are very poor and destitute—the number of those in actual want, far exceed any idea we can possibly have of those needing assistance in every way, some of them at our very doors. You, who are seated in comfortable homes around bright fires, these cold evenings this winter—some of you, in fact many—would be shocked to know that there are human beings in dire want, within your reach, even within call. There has been a generous answer to an appeal to raise funds for the poor this winter, and in giving help that way most of our people have done well. But of one thing, the demand for assistance among the poor is sometimes given privately, or from one person to another, and the persons who ask the aid for their poorer brothers and sisters, must feel very grateful when that aid is given. But there is a question—we are often asked—in the person deserving of the charity, and would it be right to help them? Now, these are hard things to answer; and it is a surprising fact that very often the ones most prone to make these inquiries are those who hold the responsible position of "pastors of a flock, and would be expected to assist any of His poor—for His sake; and if the world did not consider the needy one deserving, the clergyman at least would not hesitate about giving help, if for nothing else than the hope that it might serve as a means to bring back to his fold one of those who through want, or misery and temptation, have wandered far from home. The writer would be sorry to advocate aid, pecuniary or otherwise, for one or two applicants who are always to the fore, as in their case it goes for drink. But these cases are well-known to all of the clergymen in the city. I think, and they can be guarded against. Each church has a fund for the poor, and it is but natural to suppose that those belonging to each congregation would come in first for attention. But there are many who go absolutely nowhere, who belong to no one body of professing Christians, and these people need help. Who is going to give it to them? In one of these cases very lately, aid has been refused by a pastor in charge of one of the largest churches, simply because the person for whom it was asked was not known to belong positively to the church the application was made to. When it was shown that there was every doubt that the person was a member of any church, the aid was given, something not very creditable was known of, and the help refused until more could be found out. Now, when we get such answers from a man in a position the one referred to holds, what may, I ask, is to be the result? Are people who are starving and perishing to die from hunger and cold, while our so-called religious people look about for those who are fully deserving in their eyes to become objects of their charity? It was not to seek those who were already sought, that the one true, perfect man came to earth; rather was it to wander into the mountains and find the one lamb that had strayed from the fold. He did not ask if those on earth were deserving of His love and pity. He well knew how very undeserving they were; but He gave it, and who are we, pastors or people, that we should do aught but try to follow His example, leave the issue in His hands, and be content that it will be well. In justice to another clergyman who was also applied to, I must say that the assistance was cheerfully given, and useless questions were not asked, any more than as regarded the way the money would be expended, and the knowledge that it was really needed. It is not to be wondered at that there are those who will doubt when professing Christians will give such a good chance to do so; when the appeal to the commonest feelings of humanity had no answer in the hearts of fathers and mothers, who have children with their future yet before them. There is a day of reckoning to come, and it will be better to those who have erred in the giving of too much than too little—and if our efforts to rescue any of our unfortunate fellow-beings from poverty and sin may seem to have been unsuccessful, we can only leave it in the hands of Him who knows all, and the knowledge of duty done will not surely make us unhappy.

1891.

Spring Trip From Liverpool.



THE CLIPPER BARKENTINE EREMA, 300 Tons Register, R. McDONALD, Commander, WILL SAIL FROM Liverpool for Charlottetown ABOUT 1st OF APRIL, and will carry Freight at through rates to the different Railway points on the Island. For Freight apply in London to John Pitcairn & Sons, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street; in Liverpool to Pitcairn Brothers, 51 South John Street, or here to the owners, PEAKE, BROS. & CO. Charlottetown, Feb. 17, 1891.

FOR SALE.

AS I intend selling my Dwelling House on Sidney Street, those desiring a first-class home will do well to investigate. It is one of the finest finished houses in the city. Gas and water throughout. Bath Room and sewerage to the river. The lot is 70x75 feet. The Warehouse and Lot next to it can be had if desired. No encumbrances of any kind. Price and terms on application between 2 and 4 o'clock.

MRS. M. H. GAHAN.

\$8 to \$10 Teeth

A Set. Satisfaction guaranteed. Teeth extracted without pain.

DR. J. P. MURRAY, Queen Street.

LONGERS.

FOR SALE.—A Few Thousand CUT LONGERS. Apply to F. TURNER, Marshfield, East River, Lot 34.

SEED BUSINESS FOR 1891.

WE are now busy preparing for our Twelfth Season in the Seed Business. Year by year since 1879 our sales of Seeds have steadily increased, and our position has been recognized as the leading Seedmen of P. E. Island.

Feeling the importance of our position, and knowing that thousands of people are depending on us to provide TRUE, FRESH Seeds suitable to our soil and climate, we are sparing no effort or study to procure the finest strains, and in this our experience in the past and our intimate relations with many of the leading farmers and gardeners greatly assist us.

We are sure that no better Seeds than we offer can be procured abroad, either in Canada or the United States; and we feel safe in saying that many of the largest firms, who publish the most showy Catalogues, do not, in many of the most important articles, sell as high a grade of Seeds as we do, while they charge higher prices. This is the experience of many who have bought elsewhere before trying our Seeds.

The necessity for sending abroad for Seeds no longer exists. Farmers and Gardeners can procure all the best strains of Seeds suitable for this climate by ordering from us. We claim to be experienced Seedmen. Eleven years of successful business prove our claims. We do not wish to boast, but only to express the fact that we understand our business and are worthy of the confidence of the public. These are all-important qualities in a Seedman.

Send name and address on a postal card or letter for our Illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1891—FREE TO ALL.

GEO. CARTER & CO., SEEDSMEN.

Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1891—dy law wky

FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE.

At Clifton, New London.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of the Court House at Clifton, New London, on FRIDAY, the Twentieth day of March next, at Eleven o'clock, forenoon:—

All that tract, piece or parcel of land, situated lying and being in Township Number Twenty-one, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a stake set in the bank of the South-west River, at the north-west angle of one hundred acres of land lately owned and occupied by Doctor John G. McKay and now by Lemuel Silliphant; thence running along the western side line of the said land southwardly one hundred chains, or until it strikes land in the possession of Duncan Cole; thence at right angles westwardly along the line of Robert McKay; thence at right angles northwardly along the eastern side line of Robert McKay's land one hundred chains, until it strikes the bank of the said Southwest River, and thence following the courses of the shore of the said river in an eastwardly direction to the place of commencement, containing fifty (50) acres of and, a little more or less.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, made the Sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1884, between William McKay, then of Clifton, in Township Number Twenty-one, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island (James's son), Farmer, since deceased, and Jane, his wife, of the one part, and George Alley, of Charlottetown, in the said Island, Judge of the County Court of Queen's County, of the other part, and also under and by virtue of a like power of sale in two several Indentures or Deeds of further charge, made the Fourth day of March, A. D. 1884, and the First day of December, 1885, respectively, between the aforesaid parties, default having been made in payment of the principal and interest secured and made payable under the said Indenture of Mortgage and Deeds of further charge respectively. Full particulars as to terms and conditions of sale made known on application to the undersigned, or to George B. McKay, Esquire, Auctioneer, at Clifton, New London. Dated this Eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1891.

GEORGE ALLEY, Mortgagee.

TO RENT.

STABLE AND COACH HOUSE; Stalls for two horses; ample room for carriage and sleigh. If desired, water pipe will be run into building.

GEORGE SCANTLEBURY, Sr., Cor. Prince and Dorchester Sts. feb 28—6i eod

Sale Extraordinary

LACE CURTAINS.

Every year finds us with increased attractions in this Department. Our designs are the newest, our stock the largest, our variety the best assorted, and our prices the lowest yet offered by us. In addition to our usual lines we have FIVE SPECIALTIES.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

Nottingham, Scotch and Calais Makes.

300 PAIRS.

Job Lots in Lace Todies, at 5c., 10c., 20c., etc.

The Prices we are offering should cause a RUSH for these goods.

BEER BROS.

Look Here

BEFORE ORDERING YOUR FALL SUIT, OVERCOAT or ULSTER, call and examine our immense stock of NEW CLOTHS, in

Tweed and Worsted Suitings, Beavers, Meltons, Naps, Friezes, etc.

A full line of Latest Designs and Patterns of TROUSERS. Our stock excels in quality and variety anything we have heretofore shown.

We offer you the Largest Assortment of Cloths in the City to select from. Call and see them.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

ROGERS' BUILDING, UPPER QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, Sept. 26, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

An unexpected event has made it absolutely necessary for us to ask for immediate payment of all accounts rendered up to January, 1891. We must ask our friends to pay our collector on his first call, or make payment at our office without delay. Old accounts must be settled at once to save expense. Bargains will be given in Furniture for Cash.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., LTD.

Charlottetown, February 23, 1891.



HE MADE A MISTAKE!

"I made a mistake" the old man said. "To spend money on Shoes like those." And a trickling tear escaped from his eye.

He will never make such a mistake again, for hereafter he will buy COFF BROS' Solid Leather Boots. feb 20