

The Progress of Canada.

THAT greatest marvel of newspaper enterprise, the Daily Graphic, of London, has lately been publishing articles on "The New Route to the East through British Territory." These articles were written by the Marquis of Lorne and Sir Charles Tupper. They will, we have no doubt, contribute to the interest in Canada which is being aroused throughout Great Britain. As to the Scottish crofters—in whose condition the people of the old country are particularly interested—the Marquis writes: "They are comfortable, and are peacefully progressing to an assured position of independence and competence. Many will tell you at once that this change has been an immense advantage to them. Others, with the old habit common to every farmer in every country under the sun, will have their little luxury of small complaints. Let me give a specimen of two of these. A woman said, on being questioned as to whether she had anything that she would like changed for the better, "Well, no, that is—I have not the English—but I would say the milk is too rich for the child; a man, again, on being pressed, was for a long time silent, and could think of nothing that could be laid to the charge of his new farm, but then his face brightened and he said, very slowly, "It is cold in the winter, and it is hot in the summer, and the dust makes me wash twice in the week!" Let us hope that he will soon make money enough to be able to pay a visit to his kinsmen at home, and tell them of this solitary inconvenience, and be himself bathed in the refreshing showers of the West Coast of old Scotland."

Concerning the soil and climate the Marquis says,—

"The New York physicians recommend a stay at Ottawa; and the snow is less, and the air, in consequence, dryer in the central regions to the west of the great lakes. But physicians are insurmountable, and we must not build upon them. Let Dr. Koch keep the delicate world at Berlin. We want the strongest and the best in our North West, and we are getting them. Hardy Swedes, Norse, Soos, English are yearly coming in good array. The immigration statistics of this year will show about 70,000 as having arrived declaring their intention to settle in Canada. But Winnipeg makes us too garrulous on these wider topics. The homesteads of the farmers dot the green, level landscape, void of trees, as the line cuts the plains to the west. Attempts have been made to plant several kinds of fir and hardwood. At present these are not visible. There are at times groves of poplar, but no fir belts have as yet arisen high enough to catch the eye. Perhaps they are like the trees in Islay, in which Scottish Islay a proud native was once heard to remark sentimentally, "There are fine trees in Islay, but ye canna see them for the grass!" Parts of Holland and North Germany are not unlike the endless levels you pass through in Manitoba. But instead of small cathedral towns with quaint towers, and with houses huddled together, you arrive at little stations where a bewildering number of gigs and buggies are drawn up, and see on the grassy plains only the white wooden boarded "frames" houses, with, perhaps, a tiny wooden church spire. You hear, indeed, at each of the rising hamlets the assertion made that it will soon be the boss city of the West—and will cut out Winnipeg. But you look in vain for the mighty rivers that are one element of a city's promise. It is, however, evident that there is capacity in the soil around to pile high the grain in every granary ever built. You hear also much talk of the harvest, which this year has been good. There was just sufficient frost one night at the end of August to take away the highest hopes, but the highest hopes had risen to an undue elevation, and a magnificent crop was practically gathered all but unharmed. The cultivators are learning every year more and more the lesson that to sow as early as possible the best kind of wheat to come to an early maturity, means success in the Northwest. Frosts will occasionally come too soon. They will come less frequently as the country becomes settled; but always it will be advisable to get an early maturity seed as soon as may be. The quality of our wheat is so superior to anything grown elsewhere that, if saved, it will always command a price."

Sir Charles Tupper writes in a different vein. He describes the steps which led up to the confederation of the North American Colonies and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and acknowledges the great assistance rendered by the Government of the United States in the following words:—

"Canada is much indebted to the great Republic of her southern border for the important position she has attained. Widely as the Republican and Democratic parties there differ, there is one question upon which all are united—the desire to see Canada incorporated in the Union. The reciprocity treaty of 1854 was attended with great benefit to both the United States and the British North American Provinces, but it was very much more advantageous to the former. Although during the twelve years that Treaty was in operation the balance of trade was in favor of the United States—no less than 60,000,000 dol.—they terminated it under the impression that could cripple our trade and starve us into a desire for annexation. No great is the difficulty of inducing small provinces to give up their autonomy, but for that act of folly on the part of our Southern neighbors it would have been still more difficult to unite all the Colonies under one Government from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and create the prosperous Dominion of Canada. I speak advisedly when I say that not one of the 215 members of the House of Commons of Canada would be elected if he declared himself in favor of annexation. Unmindful of the past, the same blind policy as that which induced the denunciation of the Treaty of 1854 has prompted that portion of the McKinley tariff which affects Canada. So far as trade between the United States and Europe is concerned, the McKinley tariff is simply the policy of Protection pushed to its extreme limit. Not so as regards Canada. The increase of duty upon potatoes, eggs, barley and live stock, all of which are imported in large quantities from Canada, notwithstanding a high duty, excepting eggs, will increase the cost of living to the operatives, and consequently, the price of labor, and thus injure the manufacturers in the United States. That our trade must be considerably obstructed, and for a short time deranged, does not admit of a doubt, and consequently a strong feeling of indignation will be induced by this further attempt to undermine our loyalty to the Crown. But just as the abrogation of the Treaty of 1854 was followed by the union of all the provinces, and the creation of a

nation, so will this attempt to coerce Canada into annexation be answered by a manly spirit of resentment, and lead to renewed efforts to extend our trade with other countries, and thus render ourselves independent of our Southern neighbors. The fact is not generally appreciated that the United States are as dependent upon Canada as we are upon them. Take the question of the fisheries. An international arbitration, appointed under the Washington Treaty of 1871, after hearing all the sworn testimony that could be adduced, awarded Canada \$5,500,000, which was paid by the United States as the value of our fisheries over their for twelve years, or nearly \$500,000 a year. Even in this Act we are now considering, where increased taxation is levied upon almost everything, they were, no doubt, reluctantly, compelled to lower the duty on "fish, pickled mackerel, or salmon pickled or salted." Then as regards lumber, so necessary are our forests to the United States that they have been obliged to reduce the tariff on "timber hewn and sawed, squared or sided, sawed boards, deals of hemlock, white wood, sycamore, white pine, and bass wood," no less than 50 per cent. The duty of 15 cents a pound on nickle, for the purchase of which Congress voted a million of dollars at its last session, and for which they must rely upon the Sudbury mines in Ontario, has been taken off, and nickle and nickle matter put upon the free list. The operation of the McKinley Act will undoubtedly lead to the extension of our trade with this country, the West Indies, Japan, China, Australasia, and South America. Measures are now in progress to establish a fast line of steamers between England and Canada, and to provide an efficient steam service between British Columbia and the Australasian provinces. This must lead to a great expansion of our trade in all these directions, and will undoubtedly tend to strengthen the tie which unites the British Empire."

Describing the results of the policy adopted by the Government of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper says:—

"These previously weak and isolated provinces have been welded into a united and powerful Dominion, furnished not only with the means of expanding their trade by a rapid and easy line of intercommunication, but, at the same, providing a great highway between Europe, Japan, China, and Australasia, involving the commerce of these countries within our borders. Those who feared that the credit of Canada would be strained by attempting a work so gigantic, are astonished to find the value of Canadian securities steadily appreciating, until her 3 per cent. now command a higher price than the 3 1/2 per cent. of the Imperial Government. Those who thought a Canadian Pacific Railway, however desirable from a national and political point of view, would be an unprofitable investment, find to their surprise the 5,000 miles of road now owned by that company earning over 15,000,000 of dollars during the past year—a million and a quarter more than the entire revenue of Canada was in 1863—and with 6,000,000 dol. of profits, ensuring a 5 per cent. dividend to all its shareholders."

The population of Port Arthur is now 5,500; Port Garry, now called Winnipeg, 25,000; Portage la Prairie, 3,500; Brandon, 4,500; Regina, 2,200; Calgary, 4,400; and Vancouver, four years ago covered with a dense forest, is now lighted by electricity, and has a population of 15,000. Scores of other towns and thriving villages are scattered along the line. Three splendid ships, built under Admiralty supervision by the Naval Construction Company at Barrow-in-Furness, are about to be placed on the route from Vancouver to Hong Kong, for which an annual subsidy of £60,000 sterling has been granted by the Governments of Canada and Great Britain."

—Dr. Koch bears witness to the value of sunlight as a promoter of health. He says sunlight is as potent as chemicals in the killing of the bacilli of tuberculosis; that sunlight kills a layer of the tubercle in a few minutes or hours, according to the thickness of the layer. Ordinary daylight has the same effect in from five to seven days. These facts tell against window curtains, and especially against the darkened rooms in which not a few housewives delight in summer. Fires are not to be compared in deadliness to the microbes of the darkened parlor. But, of course, there is the effect of flies in irritating the nerves to be taken into account, and this possibly may in some instances be more direful than smallpox."

BELLIGERENT LAWYERS.—A Quebec despatch says that during the trial of a case at St. Thomas, Montmagny, a dispute occurred between two lawyers, Choquette and Belleau, when the former accused the latter of a false representation of facts. Belleau demanded an apology which Choquette refused. Belleau then slapped Choquette across the face. Judge Pelletier demanded an apology which, not being forthcoming, the judge adjourned the court.

SOMEWHAT PARTICULAR.—They want a school ma'am at Port Greville, N. S., and a writer in the Passboro Leader says: She must have the culture and the refinement of a Mrs. Browning—the originality, readiness and wit of a Swift,—the intellectual force and the exalted spirituality of an Arnold of Rugby. She must be so imbued with love for her profession, so absorbed in watching and assisting the moral, intellectual and physical development of her pupils that salary will be a secondary, if not an altogether unimportant consideration."

WHERE IS CHICAGO?—The largest hotel in America is in process of erection at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, New York. It is the property of the Astor estate, and will be nineteen stories above ground and two stories below. It will have a steel frame, filled in with stone and satin finished red brick. It will be 225 feet high. Not until 1892 will it be completed, but when it is done it is expected to stand out as the most magnificent hotel in America, if not in the world."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A correspondent writes: "A man by the name of Martin Griffin, of Newton, brought a horse to Vernon River Bridge about a week ago, and turned the animal loose to live or die. The poor animal has been roaming around ever since, covered with snow and ice, in consequence of being exposed to the last merciless storm." We call the attention of the authorities to this brutal act. If the statement be true, the offender should be severely punished. There can be no excuse for such abominable cruelty, when a shot from a rifle or a blow with an axe would at once put the poor brute out of misery."

For honest bargains in reefers go to D. A. Bruce's.

The Farmer's Wife.

(The Empire.)

Of all the diversified industries that flourish in Canada that of the farmer is the most important. It is therefore of the most vital consequence that the policy of the country should be beneficial to the agricultural community. We have already demonstrated the advantages received by the farmer—his confessedly cheaper and better implements, his absolutely higher prices and larger demand for some of his produce, his relatively higher price for his exported surplus through the improvement and extension of means of communication, his protection against cheaper produce from abroad, the sedulous opening of new markets, the encouragement and facilities for improved farming and the favorable influence of the general prosperity of the country."

But the farmer's wife has also a right to consideration. How has the policy adopted by the people of Canada operated in her own peculiar sphere? We read in a contemporary the following remarks on this subject:—

"Every farmer's wife knows exactly how restriction as embodied in the N. P. and the McKinley tariff affects both the price of what she has to buy and the price of what she has to sell; and, not being a ferocious partisan, she does not hide or juggle with the facts as she finds them."

This is very true. The intelligent farmer's wife does know all this. She knows that under the National Policy she has been able to buy her tea cheaper than during the reign of Sir Richard Cartwright as Finance Minister. She knows that she has been able to buy her sugar cheaper, that she has been able to purchase cotton goods and woolen goods at lower prices. She knows that her bills both at the grocery and dry goods stores have been smaller for similar purchases since the N. P. than before its adoption. When the farmer's wife turns to what she has to sell, she knows that under the N. P. she has been able to sell her poultry, her butter, her eggs, her milk, her cheese, at better prices than when Sir Richard guided the policy of Canada. She knows that for the vegetables from her garden for her small fruits and other "truck," she not only finds a readier and larger sale but higher prices in the nearest market town or flourishing village. In many cases she recognizes that her customers are the operatives drawing wages from the local factory, and even where she cannot thus directly trace their custom to the N. P., she is intelligent enough to perceive that the diversified industries that have been established or enlarged and the general prosperity of the community have caused the increased purchasing power by which she thus benefits. She knows that if Canada were a merely agricultural community, purchasing its manufactured goods from abroad, she would not so readily dispose of her wares at satisfactory prices, when there would be few to whom to offer them but other farmers' wives as well stocked as herself.

The Canadian farmer's wife knows too much to be deluded by the Wimanite scheme

A Question to be Answered.

Sir,—As one interested, I would like to know from the Trustees of Upper Prince Street School what disposal they have made, or intend making, of the money realized by them from the sale of the land and school building, as well as how they have applied the rent received for the last thirteen years from the City School Board? Is the rumor true that they intend paying the money over to the Methodist Church, in direct violation of the object for which the original subscribers gave their money? INQUIRER.

CHANGED HER FAITH.—The Washington Critic says that the wife of Senator Stanford has been converted to the Roman Catholic faith, and chiefly through the influence of Miss Helen McCarthy, her private Secretary. Miss McCarthy is a young woman of superior intelligence. She is a devout Roman Catholic, and as a society correspondent has no superior in Washington, and few equals in America. Miss McCarthy's brother, who is also a newspaper correspondent, is Senator Stanford's private secretary. The conversion, the Critic adds, is an event of interest and importance alike to the religious and social world, owing to Mrs. Stanford's wealth, intelligence, charitable disposition and high social standing. It will take rank with the conversion in England of the Marquis of Bute, and be comparable to the entrance into the priesthood of the son of Gen. Sherman or the taking of the veil by Miss Drexel, of Philadelphia.

Just opened at Davies' Drug Store, the following brands Havana cigars: Entre Nous, Oscar Amanda, Newton, Nanon, La Ingenieria, Mannel Garcia, Lucilla, Diaz Garcia, Tomas Gutierrez, Flor de Vincente (Queens), Spanish Girl, Picador and other popular brands selling low for Christmas month. dec 5

We make good nap reefers for \$7.50.—D. A. Bruce.

NOTICE.

THE list of defaulters for Personal Property and Poll Tax is being prepared, and will be handed into the City Court in a few days. Those who are in default should pay up at once and save expenses.

ROBERT VANDERSTINE, dec5-3i City Collector.

FRED. de C. DAVIES,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Late with Smith & Woodman, Chemists, St. Augustine, Florida.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT

MEDICINES. FANCY ARTICLES, viz., Perfumes, Sponges, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes (Looman's, Paris), Fancy Soaps, Castile (white and mottled), Colgate Soaps, Luce Soap, Pear's and Margerison's French Soaps. Call and see our line for the Xmas Trade. Manicure Sets, also preparations for same. Walking Sticks suitable for Xmas Presents. Best line Havana Cigars in the city, and fresh stock, in 25, 50 and 100 boxes, suitable for Xmas presents for smokers. Also, Pipes in and out of cases, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar Lighters, and every requisite for smokers. Try our 5c. Cigar—best in town. dw—dec5

Haszard & Moore.

OUR HOLIDAY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE,

—AND COMPRISES SOME OF THE—

Latest Novelties from the English and American Markets.

WE CAN NAME BUT A FEW of our many nice things:—JAPANESE WARE, in Fancy Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Vases, Biscuit Jars, Rose Jars, Traps, Baskets, Jewel Cases, etc. HYLONITE GOODS, in Balls, Tops, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Photo Frames, etc. Photo Albums, Screen Albums, Stamp Albums, Writing Desks and Writing Pads, Card Cases. STEEL ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, ARTO-TYPES and LARGE PHOTOS—ask to see them. PHOTO FRAMES, all sizes, from Sunbeam to Cabinet. PURSES and POCKET BOOKS for Ladies, Gents and Children. CHILDREN'S BOOKS and PRESENTS without end. Books for young and old, including the works of all the best poets. We have the LARGEST STOCK OF BIBLES in the city. XMAS BOOKLETS and CARDS from the best artists, including Prang. Come and see our goods.

HASZARD & MOORE,

Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1890—w f s

BROWN'S BLOCK.

GREAT SALE OF BOOTS!

Child's Long Boots, \$1.20, now 85c.; Boys' Long Boots, \$1.50, now \$1.10; Women's Strong Boots, \$1.28, now \$1.00; Women's Strong Boots, \$1.00, now 75c.; 200 pairs Men's Long Boots, reduced 50 to 75 cents a pair, at

GOFF BROS.

Charlottetown, Dec. 3, 1890—cod & wky

Presents for Xmas.

Instead of our usual Gift, we offer this year an additional 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, besides the regular discount, to all Cash purchasers who mention this paper. The largest assortment to select from of Jewelry, Fancy Goods and Watches we have ever shown.

E. W. TAYLOR,

dec3-2aw and wky

CAMERON BLOCK.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Men's Overcoats, Men's Overcoats, Men's Overcoats.

Boys' Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats.

Men's Reefing Jackets, Men's Reefing Jackets, Men's Reefing Jackets.

MEN'S SUITS! BOYS' SUITS!

We are showing a large stock of Clothing at moderate prices.

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE.

Charlottetown, Oct. 23, 1890—5i

Skates! Skates!

750 PAIRS

GENUINE ACME CLUB SKATES,

Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Prices.

DODD & ROGERS.

Charlottetown, Nov. 29, 1890—1n cod

IMPORTANT

LADIES!

DRESS GOODS!

Try James Paton & Co's,

DRESS GOODS

Mourning Goods.

This is a very large Department with us. Our Stock is very complete and Prices very low.

Millinery!

Millinery!

Millinery!

JAMES PATON & CO'S. Stock of HATS, BONNETS, WINGS, RIBBONS, etc., etc., is very large. Hats and Bonnets trimmed in the very latest styles by experienced hands.

FURS!

FURS!

FURS!

FUR CAPES, BOAS, MUFFS, CAPS, etc., etc. GOAT ROBES very cheap. The Very Best Value in ASTRACAN JACBETS.

SHAWLS!

SHAWLS!

SHAWLS!

CHEAP AT

Jas. Paton & Co's.

GREAT STOCK

—OF—

Dolmans, Jackets and Ulsters.

LADIES' JACKETS

—FROM—

One Dollar Up,

—AT—

JAS. PATON & CO'S.

Underclothing Very Cheap.

SHIRTS and DRAWERS

—IN—

Scotch, English & Canadian.

CARPETS.

The LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT on the Island. CURTAIN POLFS; Blinds with Spring Rollers. Bargains in Curtains.

JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

NOTICE.

We request an early settlement of all accounts due us.

JAMES PATON & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 22, 1890,

HARD COAL!

TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS:

A CARGO OF HARD COAL,

CHESTNUT SIZES.

C. LYONS.

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