

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 13, 1887.

Commercial Union.

The subsidized advocates of Commercial Union, as well as those who are not subsidized, should read and ponder over the lengthy article on their pet "fad," which will be found in another portion of to-day's issue. They will find therein some plain facts told in a plain way, and backed up with figures in proof of the assertions made. The situation is carefully considered from every point of view, and the conclusion arrived at is that Commercial Union will benefit none but the Americans. These facts considered, it is no wonder that the most prominent and influential members of the Grit party, among whom we may note the Hon. James Young (extracts from whose letters constitute the greater portion of the article to which we refer), Hon. Mr. Laurier, Hon. Alexander MacKenzie, Hon. Mr. Edgar and others have failed to come out in favor of this latest American annexation scheme. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, in his place in Parliament in 1869, is reported as saying:—

"There was a minute of council, which I saw when I was invited to join the government which proposed a system of reciprocal legislation. If that had been carried into operation it would have been the most disastrous policy ever adopted, and, willing as I am that every proper concession should be made to the United States in making a treaty, I would a thousand times rather do without a treaty than change our laws in every year, as dictated by the United States."

The majority of the people throughout the Dominion entertain similar opinions at the present time.

The Cleveland Leader, discussing this pet theory of Commercial Union, arrives at the following conclusion:—

"We would swamp their markets with manufactured goods, and wipe out their manufacturers in many branches at one stroke. To save these industries they have adopted a protective tariff against even the mother country, Great Britain, which is their greatest source of revenue. The idea that they will give us better than they do Great Britain would be foolish to entertain. Great Britain would not tolerate any such invidious distinction."

The greater portion of the American press talk in the same strain, yet we have Canadian politicians and newspapers sufficiently "patriotic" to help them along in their work.

Our Inshore Fisheries.

The mackerel lately taken off East Point have not been equalled in size and quality for the last forty years. A gentleman informs us that he was present the other day when three were picked out from the top of a salted and packed barrel, and measured and weighed. Two measured exactly eighteen inches in length by ten inches in breadth, and weighed, the one 3 lbs. 3 oz., the other 3 lbs. 2 oz., the third measured seventeen inches and weighed 3 lbs. These were only taken out promiscuously from the barrel, and are not by any means the largest specimens caught this season, but we think all will admit that they are very fine specimens of the finny tribe nevertheless. While such fish as these can be found along the coast, no one can have any doubt about the great value of our inshore fisheries. Therefore, they should be protected against foreign poachers, no matter what it costs to do it.

A Bright Outlook.

The latest official statement of the imports and exports of the Dominion is exceedingly gratifying. During the fiscal year ended the 30th June last, the imports were \$104,879,000, an increase of \$4,735,000, and the duties collected amounted to \$22,414,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 over the sum collected the previous year. These figures, indicative of the commercial and financial progress which Canada is making under the Liberal-Conservative Administration, should be carefully noted by those Grit El Mahdi's who have for years past been preaching the false doctrine of "blue ruin," etc.

Baptist Quarterly Meeting.

At the quarterly meeting of the Baptists of P. E. Island held on the 12th inst., in the Baptist church at Souris, there were five ministers of that denomination present, viz: Revs. J. J. Skinner, J. Besique, A. A. Lavers, of North River, Mr. Harris, Mr. Baker and Mr. Bishop.

The meeting was called to order by J. J. Skinner, President, who gave a verbal account of the work being done in his church, the number baptized and brought into the church during the last three months. He was followed by a similar report from each pastor present.

Rev. Mr. Baker then read a very able paper on "How the masses are to be reached by the Gospel." The next paper read was one by Rev. Mr. Lavers on "Pastoral Work."

Those present were much impressed with the ideas set forth in this paper, and regret was expressed that more were not present to hear it. This was followed by a paper on "The Best Method of Promoting Revivals," by Deacon Scott. Deacon Scott held that prayer is the first and best means that should be resorted to in order to bring about a revival, and that prayer should be followed by faith in the attainableness of the blessing. The Church should pray for its Minister and there should be co-operation with him. The Pastor's duty was then referred to at some length. Mr. Scott held that so long as the Church stands there is little hope for the conversion of sinners.

Rev. Mr. Harris then read a paper on "The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper," which was well received.

In the evening the proceedings were continued by Rev. Mr. Bishop, who read a very interesting paper.

This was followed by a sermon from the Rev. Mr. Whitman, of Ch. Lottetown—text: Hebrews, 12: cap 2nd verse. This discourse was both instructive and eloquent. After it came a report submitted by Mr. Baker which, after some discussion, was adopted. The next quarterly meeting is to take place at Uggah on the 2nd of December.

After a vote of thanks to the friends at Souris, and singing and prayer, the meeting adjourned.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

ON TO WOLSLEY!

Another Good Exhibition.

A VISIT TO THE BELL FARM.

The Indian Exhibits.

A Good Suggestion

Until Sunday, the 2nd October, the weather we had experienced in Assiniboia was, if anything, rather too warm in the day, in the night only cool enough to be pleasant. But a high cold wind from the Northwest swept over the prairie on Sunday, and since then nights have been frosty, the days, however, continue to be very fine indeed, though not quite so warm.

On the day following the Exhibition at Grenfell, (Tuesday Oct. 4) I was driven over the prairie by my hospitable friend, Mr. Coles, to the town of Wolsley—a distance of sixteen miles. The prairie I found still rolling—nothing flat about it. Clumps of poplar bushes—called "bluffs"—re-vealed the sameness of the short brownish gray prairie grass; and a dried up lakelet or "sine," (slough) here and there, made the prairie trail winding, and to some extent picturesque. Much of the soil we passed over was light and gravelly, and apparently not so fertile as that which we had seen elsewhere, but Mr. Coles assured me that cultivation and moisture were needed to make it produce wheat in abundance and perfection. Mr. Coles, like nearly every settler we have seen, has suffered losses and disappointments, but has still full confidence in the agricultural capabilities of this part of our country.

One of the causes of the settler's loss is often seen in the gentle "gopher," a little animal, something like our squirrel. We saw several gophers as we travelled along. They destroyed large quantities of wheat last year, and are considered a great pest. In some districts a premium has been set upon their tails. Hundreds of gopher's tails were exhibited at the Grenfell and Wolsley Shows, and it is quite evident that the people have made up their minds that the gopher must go.

The Exhibition at Wolsley proved to be as successful as any we had attended. Agricultural produce of almost every kind was shown; and nothing was shown which was not in the highest degree creditable to the young community of which it is the centre. As at Grenfell, and all along the line, the visiting newspaper men were treated to a banquet in the evening.

THE BELL FARM.

From Wolsley we passed on (by train) to Indian Head. Indian Head is a small town situated in the midst of the Bell Farm. To walk around this nice little farm—no one would have to travel forty miles. At first there were in it sixty-four thousand acres of land, but the site of Indian Head has been taken out of the middle of it; and with roads, etc., the area now available for cultivation is only about fifty-three and a half thousand acres.

This little patch is under the management and superintending care of Major Bell. The Major kindly accompanied us over a corner of it. We found it, for the most part, gently undulating, with here and there a gully and here and there a pond or lakelet. Stacks of grain met the view on every hand. We passed a ploughed field a mile square, black and dusty like the remains of a last year's hot-bed—and came to where a number of men were engaged threshing with a steam thrasher. Most of the men employed in threshing were Indians. I counted twelve Indians busily engaged in pitching sheaves, cutting bands, removing straw, etc. There were two band cutters and men to pass the sheaves to them. The man who fed the machine had as much as ever he could do to keep the speed down, while a man at the tail of the machine with a pair of horses was busily engaged in drawing the straw out of the way. The cleaned grain was passed up an elevator to the top of a large round bin, capable of holding a thousand bushels, and fell into it in a steady stream like that which falls into the hopper of a great mill—only much larger in volume. The Major informed us that there were seven of these combined threshing and fanning machines on the farm and that each is driven by an engine of about twelve horse power. The fuel used is straw—only that and nothing more.

There are on the Bell Farm five hundred self-binders. Sixty or seventy men are constantly employed on it—under the superintendence of four or five foremen—and in busy times the number runs up to one hundred and fifty or sixty. Of the transient laborers a very large proportion are Assiniboine Indians. Major Bell says that they are good conscientious workers. He pays them a dollar a day; and they give him satisfaction.

At the central station on the farm there is a large round horse stable, with stalls for thirty-eight horses. A wind-mill is used to draw the water and crush the grain for them.

The Major has adopted a very complete system of book-keeping, which he explained to us. He says that the labor to grow a bushel of wheat on the Bell Farm costs about eight cents, and that the total cost of wheat production this year will be about twenty-five cents.

He expects to sell, forthwith, from 100,000 to 125,000 bushels of hard, No. 1 wheat. But the crop of the present season is the best he has had.

THE INDIAN EXHIBIT.

The Assiniboines have a large reserve near Indian Head. Under the supervision of Mr. Grant, their counsellor and friend, they placed on exhibition a large number of grains, roots and vegetables of first-rate quality. As at Broadview, the Indian exhibit was scarcely, if at all, inferior to that of the white man. Splendid wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, etc., were shown by them; and as they stood looking on, it was easy to see that they were well satisfied with the results of their work. Among the vegetables were "Dry Duck-

ness," "Chief Jack," "Little Wolf," "We-aga-shaw," or the man that comes first—"Arrowhead," etc.

The Indians in this vicinity seem to be intelligent and progressive. Their white neighbors are ready to admit that they are exceedingly honest and very friendly. They will do almost anything for money.

It did not take a very strong appeal to their cupidity to induce them to give, for the special benefit of the pressmen, an exhibition of their war dance—Ohe-te-wa-ke-chip. They marched upon the Exhibition ground in the scanty but fantastic costumes of savagery, their faces painted yellow and vermilion, their hair cropped in front, and standing out like quills upon the frowzy porcupine and adorned behind with feathers and fox tails, bright with fresh dyes. Some of them wore pants. The bare legs of the others were colored with green or yellow. All wore fantastic bodies of various kinds and colors; and each was partly enveloped in his blanket. A large drum of buffalo hide was beaten by the leading braves.

As soon as they reached the spot at which the dance was to take place, five of them squatted upon the prairie; the rest, to the number of sixteen or twenty, formed a half circle near by, and a number of elderly Indians and squaws sat in front to watch the proceedings and cheer the dancers with their voices. When all were ready, a loud drum was beaten upon the drum, and the five drummers droned and sang to their wild accompaniment. Then the dancers began the dance, circling round the musicians with a peculiar kind of double jig, raising a lot of dust, shouting and posturing as they danced, becoming quite excited as the dance went on. This was continued for some time, the dancers pausing at intervals to take breath and receive the applause of the spectators. It was a grotesque sight; and a goodly sum was collected when the hat went round. After it was all over the money received was carefully divided—some of the old Indians and squaws partaking with evident satisfaction to themselves.

A very pleasing and cheering feature of the Exhibition was an exhibit from the Indian School, under Father Huguenot, at Fort Qu'Appelle. The collection of vegetables produced by the Indian boys under Father Huguenot's care was really very fine. One of the cabbages weighed thirty-two pounds, another twenty-nine and a half pounds. Potatoes were shown which weighed from two to two and a half pounds each. There were good samples of sweet corn and many other things showing what the country is capable of producing and what the Indian boys could do.

THE WHITE MAN'S EXHIBIT

was the largest and one of the best I have seen in Assiniboia. I counted forty-nine exhibits of wheat; and there was a good show of barley, oats and vegetables. One feature of the show at Indian Head might well be imitated down east. A beautiful prize (silver cup) was awarded to the farmer who had the best exhibits in horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, grain and dairy produce—the best "all round" farmer in the neighborhood; and if he won for two (or three) years in succession, it became his own personal property. The cup (suitably inscribed) cost \$100, and was purchased and given by the villagers of Indian Head. W. L. C.

GREY FLANNELS AND FLEECE COTTONS. We invite Purchasers to Compare our Prices with other Stocks, as we have SPECIAL VALUE IN THESE TWO LINES. STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK. Ch'town, Oct. 13, 1887—eod

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

A MEETING of all persons interested in THE QUEEN'S SQUARE GARDENS will be held at the LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, Provincial Building, (Barbours Tower), on FRIDAY next, the 14th inst., at the hour of 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of taking steps to pay off the debt incurred in connection therewith. All persons (both male and female), taking an interest in this very laudable undertaking are specially invited to attend. Ch'town, Oct. 13, 1887—eod

THE LARGEST EXHIBITION OF Cheap Dry Goods and Clothing IN THE CITY.

We Take First Prize for Cheapest and Best Goods.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.

See our Wonderful Bargains in DRESS GOODS, S COULE CLOTHS, WOOLEN GOODS, FUR GOODS, CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS, IN EVERYTHING.

JAMES PATON & CO'S.

Successors to W. A. WEEKS & CO., MARKET SQUARE Ch'town, Oct. 4, 1887.—dy & wky

NEW FALL GOODS NOW OPEN.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Every department full of the Newest Goods. Everything New in Ladies' Dress Goods. Everything New in Ladies' Jackets. Everything New in Ladies' Hats and Trimmings.

Tremendous Stock of Ready-made Clothing. Every Inducement to Cash Buyers. Goods Bought Right. Our Prices will be found Low.

J. B. MACDONALD,

Ch'town, Sept. 26, 87—dy wy—pat

EXHIBITION WEEK

AT THE

LONDON HOUSE.

Our Exhibition of Fall and Winter Goods this year is large and attractive.

HARRIS & STEWART

SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Oct. 3, 1887.—wky

OPENING AND TO ARRIVE:

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN DRY GOODS & CLOTHING

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

GEO. E. FULL,

Sign of the LION, Queen Street. Ch'town, Sept. 24, 1887.—eod & wky

sets to our farmers, and we are unfortunately now in possession of some reliable data which may guide us in doing so. The able head of the Ontario Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Archibald Blue, in a carefully prepared statement, now in my possession, makes the value of everything produced on Ontario farms in 1886 to have been close upon \$100,000,000. Adding \$140,000,000 for all the other provinces, which would be a moderate estimate, we reach a total production for the Dominion of \$300,000,000. Assuming that one half of these products were consumed by the farming community themselves, the surplus was disposed of as follows: Surplus farm production \$150,000,000 Expried to Great Britain \$22,543,936 United States 13,743,783 elsewhere 113,712,281 39,718,212

Home market consumed \$110,251,788

Although only an approximate estimate, these figures clearly indicate that the home market made by our manufacturing, lumbering, mercantile and other classes is incomparably the best which our farmers possess, while that of Britain ranks second and that of the States third. As indicative of the relative value of the two latter I subjoin statement of our total shipments of the products of the farm (goods "not the produce" of Canada included) to each respectively since 1880:

Table with 3 columns: Year, United States, Great Britain. Rows for 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887.

During the last seven years, therefore, Britain took more agricultural products directly from the Dominion than the States did by nearly \$100,000,000. This makes it tolerably clear that it is our principal market for foreign export, and its superiority is enhanced by the fact that whilst the Mother country sends us comparatively no farm products in return, our American neighbors are active competitors, not only in the foreign, but in our own home market. In order to throw further light on this important point, I have compiled from Dominion records the following table of our chief agricultural exports to each country respectively during 1887:—

Table with 3 columns: U. S., Gr. Br., Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Wheat, Flour, Cornmeal, Barley, Indian corn, Oats, Potatoes, Hides and skins, Wool, Apples.

These various statistics will, I trust, furnish our farmers some reliable data upon which to estimate the relative value of their three chief markets. The surplus farm production of the Dominion (only one-half the total amount for 1887, as we saw above, was about \$150,000,000, and of this our home market absorbed (to use round numbers) \$110,000,000, or 73 per cent.; Great Britain, \$22,500,000, or 15 per cent.; and the United States, \$13,500,000, or 10 per cent. It is quite evident from these facts that it must be absurd to represent our farmers as dependent on a market which for twenty years has only taken 10 per cent. of their surplus, and only 5 per cent. of their total annual production, and that the benefits of commercial union might be dearly purchased if it weakened their home and British markets, which together absorbed 88 per cent. To put it in a sentence, what would they be in pocket if they got a trifle more on \$2,150,000 worth of horses, \$3,708,000 of barley, and \$341,000 of sheep and lambs, and had to take a little less on \$1,998,000 worth of cattle, \$3,179,000 of breadstuffs, and \$8,035,000 of cheese and butter?

THE HOME MARKET WASTED.

Mr. Young points out that the same argument applies with greater force to our home market. The general decline, he says, of our British trade, which would be as certain under our present tariff as that the sun shines, would more or less injure our ocean shipping, our importing interests, the Pacific and Intercolonial Railways, as well as leading cities along the St. Lawrence route. Attempts have been made to belittle our home market. But according to the census of 1881 there were at that time 251,935 mechanics employed in manufacturing alone, there was \$165,312,000 of capital invested, and the annual product of our various industries was given at \$309,673,000. According to the Secretary of Manufacturers' Association, the annual output is now not less than \$500,000,000, and the wages paid out something like \$80,000,000. The numbers employed have been very largely increased since 1881. Taken altogether, these different classes embrace a large portion of our consuming population, and they are our farmers' best customers, because they are found at their own doors, saving the cost of carriage, and they buy largely of butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables, fruits, berries, honey and other minor articles, which are scarcely of any value for export. The injury of these interests would be the certain injury of what is incomparably our farmers' largest and best market, and (was) the point that the consumer generally pays his duty to damage it even slightly in the hope of saving 10 per cent. or even 20 per cent. on horses, barley, sheep, etc., purchased from us by Americans, might prove something akin to "wasting at the bung to save at the spigot."

From all of these reasons Mr. Young is pronounced against commercial union from a purely commercial point of view.

Another Sudden Death.

The community was greatly shocked, when the news of the death of Mrs. F. G. Gamble, the suddenness of which is appalling, reached them. From what could be learned yesterday it seems that the lady was found on the floor by her son, Master Clark Gamble, the only occupant of the house with her at the time, Mr. Gamble having gone to town on business, intending to go by country yesterday morning. The little boy, thinking that his mother had fainted, ran to the residence of Mr. E. C. Baker, M. P., and informed Mrs. Baker. That lady, of whom the deceased was a great friend, immediately went to the house and did all in her power to restore Mrs. Gamble. In the meantime Dr. Hamilton had been telephoned for, and when he arrived pronounced her life extinct. The grief of Mr. Gamble and his son is indescribable; the sad blow has fallen heavily upon them. The deceased was a lady who endeavored herself to all with whom she came in contact, and she will be missed very much by her friend.—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 22.

Mrs. Gamble was a sister of Mrs. E. J. Wright, of Summerside, who, as well as Mr. Gamble, has the sympathy of all in her bereavement.

The members of the Summerside steam fire engine company have recently been supplied with new hose and water apparatus.