

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 30, 1894.

MR. LAURIER AND HIS POLICY.

MR. LAURIER has returned to Montreal. He had a pleasant trip to the Northwest. He rode in Van Horne's private car, and everyone treated him well. It is consequently not wonderful that he repeatedly expressed his gratification and his wonder. Such a glorious country; such a fine people! But it is not recorded that he gave credit to the Government for the policy which rendered the country accessible by immigrants and resulted in the population by whom he was welcomed and given the banquets that he so greatly enjoyed.

Perhaps he would not have forgotten the just claims of the Government upon the Northwest, if his mind had not been full of his proposed change in the trade policy of Canada. Under what conditions does he demand this change? The credit of Canada is now higher than that of any other country in the Empire. The taxation of Canada is light when compared with that of other large and progressive colonies of the Empire. It is much lighter than that of the United States; much lighter than that of Great Britain. Indeed, if it were not for the constant agitation of the Opposition and its organs for a change in their fiscal policy, the people of Canada at large would accord the Government that they are taxed by the General Government. Everything, or almost everything, is cheap beyond precedent. Tea, coffee, sugar, raw cotton, and almost all raw materials not produced in this country, are free of duty. The trade of the country has been fairly prosperous, while that of Australia, the United States, Great Britain and almost every other country in the world has been terribly disturbed and depressed. These are, briefly, the conditions under which Mr. Laurier demands a complete change in the fiscal policy of this country! He looks forward to freedom of trade such as they have in England, where the farmers are being ruined for the benefit of the traders and manufacturers! He persists in his demand though he knows that a similar change resulted in the prostration of the industries of the United States, the ruin of thousands, and the reduction of hundreds of thousands to the verge of starvation. Surely he cannot expect the Canadian people of either the east or the west to follow him to such a result.

But what is the change to be? Mr. Laurier's definition is altogether indefinite. Indeed, indefiniteness seems to be one of his weaknesses. When in the Northwest he was indefinite concerning the Manitoba schools, indefinite in respect to prohibition and most of all indefinite as to his trade policy. He must make up a revenue in some way? How will he do so consistently with the principles of free trade? If the duty be taken off one thing it must be placed upon another, or else—direct taxation and the tax-payer? Will he take the duties off dress goods and place them upon tea? Will he relieve the pork and oils of the United States farmer and put a tax upon coffee or sugar? He does not. He contents himself with preaching freedom of trade which he says, in the same breath, is, under existing conditions, impossible. He has made one definite statement—only one. He said:

"To get the money which will be lost if we take off some of the present taxation, and to make up the deficit which will arise, it will be necessary to get an addition from some other source. This will be attempted to be done in this manner:—In the first place there will be a difference made in the present tax imposed upon raw materials to be used for manufacturing articles."

That is to say raw materials now admitted free of duty will, under the Laurier tariff be subject to duty. This will be in accordance with the principles of Free Trade; for free raw materials are an advantage—a protection—to the manufacturer, and are consistent with a protective tariff. But how will this proposed change affect the people of Canada? Will they not have to pay proportionately to the duty a higher price for their goods? Of course they will. The removal of this advantage afforded by free raw materials is, indeed, likely to constrain some, perhaps many, of our manufacturers to go out of business or out of the country, thus lessening competition in Canada and causing a very material addition to prices.

It cannot be said that Mr. Laurier's Northwest trip has bettered his party in the slightest degree, or that his addresses have materially influenced public opinion. He had a pleasant time, and he delivered some pleasing speeches—in which he failed utterly to grapple with or solve the difficulties involved in his proposed change of policy.

THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.

The resignation of Chancellor Von Caprivi will increase the anxieties of the powers, even though Emperor William assures the world that the Caprivi policy will be maintained. Changes in the administration of Russia and Germany, and the disruption of the Dnieper, which seems to be imminent, render the situation in Europe very critical. Caprivi's resignation was almost as great a surprise as the dismissal of Bismarck. It seems to have resulted from the mental incompatibility of the Chancellor and the President of the Ministerial Council, Count Eulenbergh, as well as from the mutual firmness or stubbornness of Caprivi and the Emperor. Concerning the immediate cause of the crisis, it is said the most trustworthy explanation is given by Hamburg's correspondent, who is known to have got his information from Dr. Heemann, of the foreign office. It is this: "On Friday Count

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Please accept our warmest thanks not only for the use of the correspondence, but for the advice you so cheerfully gave us at our solicitation. We hope that before many months you will see the realization of your patriotic efforts on behalf of the citizens of Charlottetown. Yours respectfully,  
(Sgd) DAVID L. CHAIRMAN.

FOOTBALL—A PROPOSITION.

SIR.—As one interested in the game of football, I would like to see a return match played between the P. W. College and St. Dunstan's College teams. I understand that the S. D. C. were the challenged party last time, and as they have declined the challenge of the Junior Abegweits, they will surely come to the front and play a return match with the P. W. C., as I understand they like P. W. C. are willing. By the way, cannot the Crescents arrange a match for Thanksgiving Day with the winner? It would undoubtedly be interesting to lovers of the Oval.

Ch'town, Oct. 30, 1894.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Committee of the Widows and Orphans' Fund urgently appeal to all members of the Church of England in the Diocese for donations towards paying off its debt and increasing the invested fund, and also for liberal offerings in the annual collection, which ought to be made in every church in the diocese once a year in order that the Committee, instead of being obliged to give the scanty portion of \$1,000 a year to the Widows, may be enabled to make a more adequate provision for them.

They call attention to the following resolution passed unanimously by the Synod in the session of 1890:

"Whereas, This Synod considers that the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Diocese requires a large increase of its annual income to enable it to make adequate provision for the Widows and Orphans of the clergy, it strongly recommends all the clergy to take certificates of pensions, and to make annual collections for the Fund in their Churches, and to explain to their congregations its great claims on their sympathy and aid.

The Stating Committee are also recommended to use every effort in their power as soon as possible to obtain subscriptions from the members of the Church to increase the invested capital of the fund, and to constantly urge on the clergy to make their certificates and persevering in their efforts to increase the number of their duty to make regular and generous offerings to enable the Fund to make a liberal provision for the support of the widows and orphans of the clergy of the diocese.

The Committee believe that the time has come to carry out these resolutions of the Synod. The fund now invested, amounting to \$23,247.72, owes its origin to the liberality of a former generation of Church people. The present generation are able and we hope willing, to increase it largely.

Owing chiefly to the scanty congregational collections for the past few years, capital to the amount of \$2400 has been transferred to revenue account and during this period the committee were gradually reducing pensions from \$260 to \$100 a year. This amount of \$2400 can be paid off this year by one united earnest effort, and need never be incurred again. The Committee ask for the kind co-operation of the clergy and the offerings of the laity to render successful the appeals which one of their members, the Rev. P. H. Almon, who, in the approval of the Bishop has made, and purposes to make in as many of the Parishes of the Diocese as he can visit. The Clerical Secretary will be glad to receive at once any donations for the purpose of the fund. The committee trust that God, who is the Father of the fatherless and the Husband of the widow, will incline the hearts of their brethren liberally, willingly and promptly, to respond to their appeal, remembering the words of the Lord Jesus, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Committee—R. Gilpin, F. H. Almon, P. Partridge, J. Simpson, J. T. Wyde, A. G. Johnstone, A. Mackinlay.

Subscriptions may be sent to Rev. W. Hamlyn and Rev. James Simpson.

LING AND SONG FLED.

And Yamagata Captured Keo-Len-Chang With all its Contents.

The Japanese legation at Washington has received a despatch which confirms the news from Shanghai, of a second victory of the Japanese army under Marshall Yamagata. The telegram is dated Hiroshima and reads as follows:

"Before dawn of Oct. 26th our army, under Marshall Yamagata, attacked Kin-Ken-Cheng, one of the important strongholds upon the Chinese frontier. The place was defended by 16,000 troops under General Lin and Song, who fled after offering only a slight resistance, and the Japanese forces took possession of the fortifications and the city. They captured 30 large field guns, an immense quantity of rice and more than 300 tents. The Japanese loss was 300 killed and 63 wounded. The Chinese loss was more than 2000 killed. The exact number of their wounded is not known. The General Lin mentioned in the despatches is the noted Japanese commander who played such a prominent part in the Tongking campaign, and to whom it was recently reported Viceroy Li had offered chief command in the Chinese army.

The first newspapers from Japan since the battles of Yalu and Ping Yang, have just been received at the Japanese legation. They are filled with the details of the engagements, and the bad tactics of the Chinese soldiers, and the decision of the Japanese. It is pointed out that the Chinese erect breastworks and then sit quietly behind them, without throwing out skirmishers. The Chinese battalions also raise banners just as they fire a volley, so the Japanese troops know just when a shower of lead is impending. The Chinese also exhaust the cartridges in the magazine guns as fast as they can fire them, making first a perfect hail of bullets and then a long clamor. The rifles captured from the Chinese show rust of long standing and other careless treatment.

A touching story is told of a Japanese bugler who received a bullet in the breast just as he had sounded "Charge!" He was urged to lay aside his bugle as any fresh exertion would cause a hemorrhage. His reply was another blast of "charge!" as he toppled over, dying. The members of the Japanese house of peers have sent half a million of cigarettes to the Japanese soldiers, and the leading tea merchants of Japan have presented the war office with a thousands chests of tea.

Snow fell in Japan on Sept. 22, which is the earliest in Tokyo years. The cold weather may put an end to the campaign until spring. A Tokio paper states that prior to a Chinese naval inspection by Li Hung Chang, the men manufactured cannon balls out of clay, painted them black and passed inspection with these bogus equipments. Large coal merchants of Japan are charged with secretly furnishing coal supplies to the Chinese navy.

Count Oyama, war minister, has issued a proclamation urging troops to show every kindness to Chinese wounded, adding that they "should not be more anxious to display carnage than charity."

The Japanese naval experts say that the torpedo boats proved a failure at the Yalu naval battle. A Japanese clerk, recently beheaded in Ten Tsui, is supposed to be one of the two students surrendered by the American consul.

The Japanese legation at Washington has received the following cable from their department: "The second army of Japan, under the command of Marshall Oyama, effected a landing near Ta Lu Wen with great success."

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ROME, Oct. 28.—The second meeting of the conference to devise means to reunite the eastern and western churches was held today, the Pope again presiding. The principal topic of discussion was "the increasing influence of the eastern patriarchates as proselytizing centres."

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A despatch to the Times from Paris says that the appointment of Prince Von Hohenlohe as German Chancellor is construed as a pacifying symptom. The correspondent of the Times at Vienna says the resignation of Count Caprivi has made a very unfavorable impression in the Austrian capital. It is taken to indicate the instability of the Government of Germany.

MONTREAL, Oct. 28.—Hon. Mr. Mercier still continues to puzzle the attending physicians. Two days ago he was given a few days to live, yet yesterday he was strong enough to walk around the room. To-day he is resting quietly, and seems to suffer little, though the end cannot be very far off.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Hon. T. D. Sullivan, ex-M. P., ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, an ex-political prisoner under the Balfour coercion act, opened his lecture tour in this country at the Boston Theatre this afternoon before an audience which filled every seat in the spacious house. In an interesting and instructive lecture, referring to Lord Rensley's speech in Bradford last evening, he said: "I regard that speech as a trumpet-blast of prophecy. So far as I have read it in the cablegrams, I believe it will come with great satisfaction to the Irish people. It will have great effect in Ireland and England and Wales, and I believe it will carry the next general election. It will be a great step toward the end to which we are at present striving—the abolition of the veto power of the House of Lords."

Oct 29 2 1/2 & w

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LETTER FROM MR. HEARD.

SIR.—Mr. Davies' letters re waterworks, contain so many misleading statements that I shall not attempt to refute them, but submit for his special benefit a copy of a letter received from the Chairman of the Water Commissioners in 1888.

Yours truly,  
Wm. H. Heard.

The Celars, Oct. 29th, '94.

(COPY.)  
WATER COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,  
May 31st, 1888.

WILLIAM HEARD, ESQ.,  
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