

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 16, 1888.

The Belfast District.

The article in yesterday's Patriot about the Belfast election is amusing. The mention of Mr. McLean's name as a candidate appears to disturb the organ; and that gentleman's intention to abide loyally by the action of a convention of delegates, chosen by the electors, seems not very comprehensible to the clique of outsiders who usually select Grit candidates for Belfast.

An election is also expected in the Tighish District, and the Patriot and Summer-side Pioneer appear to assume the direction of affairs in the two constituencies. We much mistake the sentiments of the people of these Districts if they will tamely accept the dictation of Messrs. Laird and Bell.

With an eye particularly to the Tighish District, Mr. Bell, M. P., writes in the Pioneer of this week, as follows:—

"Never before in the history of this Province have matters of greater import been presented to the House of Assembly for its deliberation.

"First the Subway Bill—a bill that would have entailed on this Province an outlay of \$300,000 had it become law—because no man in his senses can believe that the Hill-subway of a mile and a half in length could be completed with less money—a bill that proposed to tax the First District for its due share of that expenditure—a bill which, on the supposition that there are 1,000 electors in the First District, would have placed on the head of each man a debt or mortgage of \$30—all this was proposed to be done behind the backs of the electors and without their consent. But it was not alone that this amount was to be borrowed over their heads and upon their properties—there was to be an annual expenditure besides—an annual contribution or poll tax, as it were, of from \$1 to \$2 per annum—to be levied on each elector of the First District for the purpose of operating this Hill-subway. And from all this the people of Tighish and Alberton would never derive one cent of benefit. Surely if there ever was a time in which the property and interests of the electors of the First District were in jeopardy it was during last session of the House of Assembly."

Here we have a deliberate attempt made to induce the electors of Tighish to vote against the Government candidate, because, last session, a bill was introduced to authorize the construction of a Subway under the Hillsborough, by which a Railway to Belfast would become possible! And the very men who are raising this miserable sectional cry in Tighish, against Belfast, have the effrontery to nominate a candidate for the latter District, dispensing entirely with a representative convention!

Nearly every statement in the Pioneer article about the Hillsborough Subway is untrue. The annual liability of the Province was guaranteed in the Bill to be actually less than the present annual expenditure on the Ferry; and in the event of the failure of the work to answer the purposes for which it was constructed, the Government were not bound to pay one cent of its cost. In the cry of Messrs. Laird, Bell & Co. against any measure of justice to Belfast, history is but repeating itself. When Railways were extended East and West at the expense of the people of Belfast, the representatives of that District gave their aid to the wrong. Will the people of Belfast, with their eyes open, vote for the nominee of the men who wronged the District before, and avow their intention to do it again?

The Patriot grossly misrepresents the action of the electors of a section of the District who held a meeting on Monday evening last. The meeting was openly called by advertisement in the newspapers, and delegates were appointed to attend the Convention which is now called to meet at Eldon on Wednesday next. Instead of being a "hole and corner" affair, as stated by the Patriot, the meeting a China Point was open and above board, and in striking contrast with the methods of the Grit managers.

The Evening Mail remarks that during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878, Canada only imported for consumption about 31,000 lbs of tea and 1,800,000 lbs of coffee. During the last two fiscal years Canada imported for consumption an average of 19,000,000 lbs. of tea, and 9,920,000 lbs. of coffee. This, in the face of the fact that the consumption of liquors is decreasing, goes to show the advantage of free tea and coffee, as compared with taxed tea and coffee. The Grit policy is to re-impose the duty on tea, and take the duty off Yankee coal.

The C. P. R. Company have decided upon the construction of a line from Sudbury Junction to Claremont, Ont., which will be principally an extension of the main line of the Canadian Pacific to Toronto by a direct course, and will effect a saving in distance between Toronto and other Ontario points, and the western section of the Canada Pacific Railway of seventy miles, and a corresponding saving to Sault Ste. Marie. A preliminary survey was made a few days ago, and engineers will begin work on the permanent location immediately.

The Montreal Gazette remarks that Queen's college and its worthy principals are to be congratulated on the success that has attended the efforts put forth by its friends to raise for it an endowment fund that would place it in a position to meet the requirements of a modern educational institution. The sum desired, a quarter of a million dollars, was a large one, and that it has been obtained in so comparatively

short a time, speaks highly for the worldly success and generosity of the alumni and friends of Kingston's chief university. Greatest praise, is due to Dr. Grant, who has labored constantly in season and out of season to put Queen's in a foremost position, and the result is a justification of his contention that there is room in eastern Ontario for a seat of learning equal to, but independent of, the federation of universities that the Provincial Government is promoting.

The Liberal-Conservative success in Halton gives the following results up to date:

Table with 2 columns: Party and Seats. Liberal-Conservatives elected: 17. Liberals elected: 2. Liberal-Conservative gains: 5. Opposition gain: 0. Liberal-Conservative gain on division: 10.

This, says the Empire, is without taking into consideration the claim of the Opposition that they elected their candidates in Haldimand and Queen's, N. B., at the general election, both constituencies having declared themselves unmistakably in favor of the Administration at subsequent bye-elections. Halton is the latest of an unbroken series of Liberal-Conservative successes. The constitutional test proves conclusively that the policy of the Administration is not losing ground, but is obviously growing in favor with the people of the Dominion of Canada.

Salisbury on the Situation.

In the course of the debate on the address, in the house of Lords, Lord Salisbury referred to the Crown Prince of Germany. He said it was sad to learn that the heir of a great empire closely united with us in bonds of sympathy stood in a situation of peril everywhere exciting deep solicitude. Among the leading figures of the political field of Europe, there was not one who excited such deep and affectionate admiration as the Crown Prince.

Regarding the great issues of peace or war now pending in Europe, Lord Salisbury said he would not pretend to give further information than was conveyed in the recent masterly speech of Prince Bismarck. The Berlin treaty, as Prince Bismarck showed, was in the nature of a compromise. It was highly acceptable, at the time it was concluded, to the English Government, and remained so still. England had long had a policy in the East from which the Government did not intend to depart and which they have interested themselves for four generations in the fate of south-eastern Europe, and would not show themselves now more indifferent to these interests than the generations before them. He entirely shared the views of Prince Bismarck in favor of peace. Danger might arise from some adventurous or illegal action on the part of Russia, but they had assurance from the most specific authority that Russia contemplated no such acts, but rather that she would carefully abstain from them. He attached great value to the assurance that peace would be maintained.

In a brief reference to Ireland he charged Mr. Gladstone with misrepresenting the Conservative party in saying that they admitted that some kind of home rule must eventually be adopted. This was not true, and Mr. Gladstone would, he said, be the last man in the world to hear it if it had been true.

Presbyterianism in Canada.

The Presbyterian year book for 1888 furnishes interesting statistics illustrative of the growth of that church in Canada and Newfoundland during the past ten years. Ten years ago there were reported 143 home mission fields, embracing 360 preaching stations, ministered by 138 missionaries; last year there were 289 mission fields, 885 preaching stations, and 277 missionaries. Five foreign missionary fields are worked by the church—North-west Indian Reserves, Trinidad, Formosa, Central India, and New Hebrides. This work employs twenty ordained Canadian missionaries, and five lady missionaries from Canada, forty-seven unordained native missionaries and catechists, and a band of associate workers. In the past ten years the foreign missionary revenue has increased from \$25,000 to \$70,000, of which sum the Women's Societies contributed \$20,000 as compared with \$1,250 ten years ago.

During the same decade the educational institutions connected with the church have been placed on an improved financial basis. The endowment of the Presbyterian college, Halifax, increased from \$60,000 to \$102,000; Montreal college, from \$25,000 to \$160,000; that of Knox college, Toronto, from \$6,300 to \$153,000, with an additional amount of about \$50,000 subscribed. Manitoba college, Winnipeg, is free from debt, with the nucleus of an endowment fund in hand. The assets of Queen's College, Kingston, increased from \$184,000 to \$360,000, and the subscriptions for the new endowment amount to nearly \$250,000. The combined assets of the colleges, including Morin college, Quebec, amount to nearly \$1,400,000 against \$450,000 ten years ago. Three hundred students are now attending these institutions who propose to enter the Presbyterian ministry.

The general progress of the church in Canada during the decade may be judged from the following statistics: Increase in number of Presbyteries from 33 to 42; ministers, from 607 to 889; missionaries, from 150 to 387; families connected with the church, from 56,103 to 76,226; communicants, from 93,788 to 136,599; contributions towards stipend, or ministers' salaries, increased from \$451,599 to \$628,500; towards the schemes of the church, from \$121,500 to \$283,000; for all church purposes, from \$986,000 to \$1,533,000. During the ten years nearly \$3,000,000 were raised for the various schemes of the church, and \$14,000,000 for all purposes.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind. mar17 wed & wky

A PROFITABLE BALL.—A ball given the other day by the Boston policemen for the benefit of their benevolent fund, realized \$17,168 over all expenses.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Information Wanted.

SIR,—Will you kindly refer me to the section or bye-law under which horses and carriages of city officials are exempted from taxation. I have made a diligent search myself, but being unused to referring to matters of this sort, could not find anything bearing on it. For instance, can the tax collector own a horse and carriage without being liable to pay the tax therefor like any other ordinary individual. FAIR PLAY.

A Complaint.

SIR,—Will you permit me, through the columns of your widely circulated paper, to draw attention to the dilapidated state of our Normal School. This school is placed there and maintained by the Government, and it is to be expected that it would be kept comfortable and in a proper condition for the health of the students. But what do we find? The outer door stands wide open and the cold wind sweeps in on the scholars. The windows also are partly open and cannot be kept closed in their present condition, and the consequences are that about twenty of the students are absent through sickness, many of them having even to return to their homes in the country. And who is to blame for this? Surely the professors have some charge over it, if not they ought at least to report to the proper authorities. It is really too bad that parents should send their children here and have to pay for board and books, and have to take them home with their health ruined, their pockets empty with paying doctor's bills, and an everlasting remembrance of the cruel year in which students are treated at the Provincial Training School.

Surely the teachers will not let the blame rest upon their shoulders of having so many of our noblest men and women brought down to an early grave through their carelessness.

Hoping that this evil may be remedied and that the name of our Island education may not sink away into oblivion, I remain, PARENT.

Report from the Country.

SIR,—When the recent Scott Act campaign in Charlottetown was carried to a successful issue, it was made the occasion for a general outburst of rejoicing, and the various Temperance Societies in this vicinity raised their voices to swell the chorus of congratulations, as if the state of affairs in their own locality was such as to warrant those feelings of gratitude, or that this district was an example of the supremacy of the law! On the contrary, the true friend of temperance has but little reason to rejoice, unless the spectacle afforded by the law defied and trampled upon, and the public sunk in apathy and indifference, is such as to give rise in the bosom to feelings of thankfulness and congratulation. Here, under the very eye of authority, the rum-seller flourishes apace, and pursues his nefarious calling in utter contempt of the law, without a single effort being made to restrain him; while, on the principal thoroughfare, the illicit groggery sends forth its polluted stream from under the very shadow of the church. At least six or seven such places are in full operation, and the traffic flows on without a hitch. Such is the state of affairs in this locality, where the law has so long been unexecuted, that its existence is almost forgotten, and free rum has become the natural order of the day; though still we are told, that the sale of intoxicating liquor is decreasing, and drunkenness is becoming a thing of the past!

A Montague correspondent some time ago informed the Guardian that "the influence of Refuge Lodge would be felt in driving the rum element from our midst." We have waited patiently for the onslaught, and the consequent rout and ruin of the enemy, but as yet have observed no signs of motion. The movements of the mighty organization are probably impeded by the magnitude of its operations. It should begin the work without delay. That end, however, can only be attained by practical endeavor, and can never be promoted in the least degree by empty resolutions, and mere pretensions of support. But the so-called friends of temperance have still another method of combating the evil. When a great coup d'etat is decided on, they assemble in public, and fight the enemy with valiant words. While the law affords them the most effective weapon at command, they leave its enforcement to others, and tell what they would do "if it were not for lack of evidence," or "if they could only find "one drunken man;" while scarce a hundred yards away, the illicit liquor seller pursues his nefarious calling without fear of molestation, and the besotted drunkard reels from his nightly debauch. This doing nothing policy, characterized by a large amount of empty talk and utter lack of practical endeavor, is aptly described in the words of Burns, "pity the best of w r ds 'ould be but wind." Those doughty champions for the cause should remember, that the law can never be enforced by empty resolutions, nor can temperance be promoted, by vain compliments and congratulations. But the consequence of all this, as might be expected, is really disastrous, and every temperance worker who has relied on these offers of support, has found to his sorrow that he trusted in a rotten stick. Deceived by shallow or unsincere pretensions of friendship, in the hour of need, he finds himself deserted, his efforts unsupported, and his friends indifferent. Remembering, perhaps, the valiant words of some zealous advocate of the cause, he blows his trumpet, he looks for the sword of Gideon, and lo! it is wanting. Such, at least in this locality, has been the experience of every temperance worker in the past; every conscientious effort paralyzed for lack of sympathy and support, and while enduring the bitterest opposition of the rum party, he has too often to bear the sneers and contempt of those who profess to be supporters of the temperance cause. His efforts unaided, or, at the best, "damned with faint praise," he relinquishes his attempts in disgust, and law and order ceases.

And not only in this place alone, but from all parts of the County, comes the same story of an unrestricted traffic, the rum interest unopposed, and lawlessness triumphant. It is claimed on the other hand, that the importation of liquor has decreased, and its

sale consequently diminished; but this statement is easily disposed of. It is a well-known fact that the greater portion of the liquor sold is either smuggled into the country, or manufactured from drugs. On the whole, it is evident that if the temperance cause is to be conducted to a successful issue, the law must be enforced by the moral and practical support of every citizen. Of course, the individual who has the temerity to make such statements, is branded as being "leagued with drunkard-makers," and "an enemy to the cause." But the facts remain the same, and we must judge by the standard of practical results. TRUE FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE. Montague, Feb. 7th, 1888.

BANK STOCK.

BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, February 17th, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Rooms, 11 Queen Street:— 50 Shares of the Farmers' Bank of Rustico Stock.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. feb16

WOOD!

OWING to the scarcity and high price of COAL, I have made arrangements to supply

Hard and Soft Wood,

cut to any length required, at a small advance on cost.

R. McWILLAN, Coal Office, foot of Prince Street.

feb16—dy eod wky 1m

MORTGAGE SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1888, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Court House in Charlottetown:—

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of Land situate, lying and being on Lot Number Fifty-nine, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: All that tract, piece or parcel of Land situate, lying and being on Lot Fifty-nine, commencing on the south-western side of the road leading from the Ferry Road to Montague B ridge, in the west-north boundary of fifty acres now or formerly in possession of Augustine McDonald; thence south three degrees east along said boundary to the rear boundary of farms fronting on that section of Montague River; thence following said line westwardly ten chains; thence north three degrees west to the Ferry Road; thence east along the same to a continuation of the east boundary of three and three-quarter acres sold to Hugh McPherson, and in the possession of Charles D. Poole; thence northwardly along the same to the Montague Bridge Road, and thence south-eastwardly along the same to the place of commencement, containing eighty acres and one rood of land, a little more or less.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture Mortgage, bearing date the Twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1853, and made between Alexander Lemon of the one part and Duncan Matheson of the other part.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie, Solicitors, Charlottetown. Dated this 14th day of February, A. D. 1888. DUNCAN MATHESON, Mortgagee.

feb16—dy ev thurs tle

THROUGH TICKETS

California, British Columbia, and to all Points West, South-west and North-west.

Also—Cook's Excursion Tickets.

OFFICE—QUEEN STREET, next door to Telegraph Office (up stairs) WM. A. FAUGHT, Agent. Ch'town, Feb. 17, 1888—wky

Charlottetown Milling Co.'s BEST BRANDS OF

FLOUR,

"Choice Family" and "Baker's,"

One-Eighth & Half Bbl. Bags,

FOR SALE AT

GEORGE CARTER & CO.'S

Grocery and Seed Store,

MARKET SQUARE.

N. B.—Orders for delivery via Railway promptly attended to. All orders must be accompanied by the cash. Write for quotations. feb15—dy & wky

LECTURE ON PALESTINE.

B. E. P. CREIGHTON, ESQ.,

WILL DELIVER A LECTURE ON

"PALESTINE,"

—IN—

J. D. McLeod's Hall,

—ON—

THURSDAY EVENING, 16th INST.,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Six years' acquaintance with the customs, dialects and religions of the peculiar peoples who now inhabit that wonderful country, guarantees a Lecture of more than ordinary interest.

Tickets can be obtained at Beer & Goff's, Geo. D. Davidson & Co.'s, and from Committee.

SIMON W. CRABBE, JOHN W. McDONALD, S. F. HODGSON, Committee. Feb. 13, 1888.

FOR SALE.

At A. McNeill's Auction Room.

100 Barrels Winter Keeping APPLES (choice) 150 do. No. 1 Labrador HERRING. 35 Half Chests TEA. Boxes Onions, Oranges, Lemons, &c.

Selling at Auction Pictures to choice set on galmata. feb15

ANOTHER LIST.

OUR LAST SPECIAL OFFERS brought hundreds of extra customers to our Store, and in order to still keep up the supply of Bargains, we have prepared a new list, and ask you to read every item.

As only a few DOLMANS, REDINGOTES and SACQUES remain, we will, in order to make a clean sweep, offer them at ridiculously low prices—so now is your chance. In FANCY ULSTERS and SACQUE CLOTHS, you can have your choice at large discounts, and in TWEEDS our values are of the very best.

Our DRESS GOODS trade has been very large this season, owing to the excellent value we have been giving; but our new reduced prices we expect to cause a genuine rush. Remember, our Stock is Fresh, and we are offering the most Fashionable Trimmings at Large Discounts, and you only need see them to find just what will suit you.

We are to the front with a Choice Stock of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES and INSERTIONS, CASH'S FRILLINGS, EDGINGS of all kinds, and a Stock of WHITE COTTONS—the best value we have ever offered.

It Pays to buy your Dry Goods and Millinery at BEER BROS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1888.—cod & w

J. B. MACDONALD

— WILL SELL OFF CHEAP —

Dress Goods, Dress Goods, Dress Goods, Cloth's, Cloth's, Cloth's, Flannels, Flannels, Flannels,

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets, Knit Wool Goods, Knit Wool Goods, Knit Wool Goods,

Overcoats, Overcoats, Overcoats, Mens' Suits, Mens' Suits, Mens' Suits, Boys' Suits, Boys' Suits, Boys' Suits,

Underclothing, Flannel Shirts, Cotton Shirts.

—ALSO—

100 CHESTS CHOICE TEA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP, AT

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Ch'town, Feb. 7, 1888.—dy & wky.

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VERSUS

IMPORTED.

OUR New Factory is furnished with the most Modern Labor Saving Machines. We are now able to offer good, reliable home-made Furniture as cheap in price as any imported and guarantee the buyer

25 Per Cent Better Value for his Money

We invite careful comparison of Goods and Prices, and feel confident that our patrons ave money by trading with us.

Large Stock! New Designs! Cut Prices!

MARK WRIGHT & CO,

Manufacturers of House, Store, Office, Church and School Furniture.

UNDERTAKING.

Jan. 6, 1888.

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS.

Another Lot Just Received.

Nice Overcoat for \$4.25 that ought to be cheap at \$5.50.

Heavy Tweed Pants and Suits altogether Too Cheap.

CALL AND SEE.

GEO. E. FULL,

SIGN OF THE LION, QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Dec. 1, 1887.