

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 26, 1893.

A Legal Swindle.

We are told that the United States contains far more gold and far more real property than Great Britain. Thus the New York Press boasts that:

"The United States has more gold than England, the greatest commercial nation of Europe. It has more gold than any other nation in the world except France. With \$740,000,000 worth of the yellow metal in the country, according to treasury estimates, it is absurd to assert that the exports of gold now going on threaten the national prosperity. The wealth of the United States was never so great as it is to-day. The credit of the American Republic, thanks to Republican statesmanship and patriotism, is the best credit in existence. The United States is the only country that ever sold its 2 per cent. bonds at par. The resources at the command of the United States Government are practically unlimited."

This statement we accept as true. But we do not hear that the currency of Great Britain is depreciated in value,—while the United States silver dollar note, accepted in good faith as worth one hundred cents, is now found to be worth only sixty cents! Persons taking these notes,—with the proverbial greenback issued by the Treasury of the United States, which has promised to pay their face value in silver,—are very apt to suppose they are worth that amount. Not one man in a thousand would ever dream of questioning the ability of the United States to redeem its paper to the uttermost cent. One hundred cents in money or in goods or produce were given for the dollar note and the simplest justice and honesty demands that one hundred cents shall be obtained for it. But such is not the case. The promise is to pay "in silver." The value of silver is depreciated by reason of the excessive amount of it which has been placed upon the market. The dollar in silver which is given for the silver dollar note is worth about sixty cents in gold, the standard of value. If the holders of these notes protest that they gave full value for them, the answer is that the promise to pay full value "in silver" is redeemed. The trick is a sharp one, worthy of the most unscrupulous Yankee. The dull and unsuspecting public suffer heavy loss on account of it, and the Government of the United States reaps the profit.

If the circulation of these notes were confined to the United States the case would not be quite so bad. The people of the United States are well read in the silver question, and most of them who take a silver dollar at its face know what they are doing, and give only a silver dollar's value for it! Moreover, the fraudulent gain of the United States Government is, in a sense, their gain—the Government represents the people. But these notes have been circulated freely in Canada and other British possessions, where gold is the only standard of value; and value equal to that of gold has been given for them. Consequently our people have been swindled out of an incalculable amount.

The fraud is a "clever" one. It is rather more ingenious than that of wooden nutmegs. Perhaps it could not better be described than by the words "legal, national swindle." It reflects disgracefully upon the character of the Legislature, Government and people of the United States. We say this without wishing to imply that a majority of the people of the United States approve of it. We hope and believe that a very large majority will repudiate it utterly, and do the best they can to make amends to the victims. If the United States were bankrupt, there might be some excuse for the depreciation of the value of its currency. But as the country is one of the richest in the world,—what can be said?

The Disfranchisement Outrage.

The full extent of the disfranchisement outrage has not yet been comprehended by all our people. It is hard for intelligent freemen—indignant as they are—to understand that anyone who may perform a hundred dollars' worth of service for the Dominion Government will forfeit the right to vote at the Provincial election. A lawyer, however influential and talented, who is engaged in any case on behalf of the Dominion Government and earns one hundred dollars in consequence, cannot vote. The man who puts in the lowest tender for carrying the mails, and receives one hundred dollars therefor, cannot vote. The sailors in the steamer Stanley cannot vote. The laborers on the P. E. Island Railway cannot vote. No one who receives within the year one hundred dollars from the Dominion Government—no matter how hardly or honestly he may earn the money—can vote in Provincial elections. Not the regular members of the Civil Service only but professional men, artisans and farmers are liable to be disfranchised by this infernal act of the Peters Combination. Nor is this all. We have no guarantee that the Peters Combination, if again entrusted with power, will not make another inroad upon the political rights and privileges of the people.

SERVICE AT LONG CREEK.—There will be Morning Prayer and Holy Communion in Long Creek Church on Sunday next at 11 o'clock.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Defined by the Finance Minister.

Speaking at Montreal on Saturday evening last, Hon. Mr. Foster said: So far as the great lines of policy, which are distinctively Liberal-Conservative, and particularly the broad toleration of race, language and creed (tremendous burst of applause) are concerned, that the policy is to go on forever and a day. (Renewed cheering and waving of napkins.) Those men who raise a platform over which they inscribe the denationalization of the French crack of doom, this country has sense enough never to support a platform of that kind. (Cheers.) As to the opening up of the country, as far as our finances will permit, whether by railways or canals or steamship lines, we will continue on that progressive line so far as the resources of the country will permit, and so far as a deep spirit of confidence in the future of Canada is concerned, I have never had a doubt that people will ever heed the voice of despondency or turn their backs on that faith and hope which is truly Canadian and the source of everything great in this country. (Cheers.)

THE FISCAL POLICY. As regards the principle of protection, I say that whatever may happen in the future, the time has not come, in my humble opinion, for this people and this country to change this principle of policy. (Cheers.) In that respect, then, I answer the question by saying no, not at present. Not at present a change of principle, so far as I think and so far, I believe, as the Liberal-Conservative party and the majority of the people of Canada think. (Hear, hear and cheers.) But a change in details, yes, certainly. As a man changes his winter coat when comes the summer sun; as people change their style of agriculture when science brings in new aids and experience opens new paths; but the old principle of clothes for comfort and tilling the soil for a living will remain, even though the details change with changing circumstances and gained experience. (Hear, hear.) So I say, in answer to that question, in detail yes. In what direction, then, shall the change be? Here you have two great parties. You have that led by Mr. Laurier, who says—this is his latest utterance, made in the dying hours of Parliament, and it is this we must anchor by, though I will not say how long it will be before a different announcement will be made (hear, hear and laughter) because consistency, if lacking anywhere, is to be found lacking in the trade policy, so called of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition. (Applause and laughter.) But in his latest deliverance he said to me in Parliament: "Yes, there must be a change; but there is this difference between that which you propose and my policy: We propose to change the tariff so as to tax only for revenue and not at all for protection, and we propose to tax for revenue alone and to bring about as nearly as possible free trade." Now

THAT IS JUST THE DIFFERENCE between the Liberal-Conservative party and the party led by Mr. Laurier, and I am willing to leave it to the solid common sense and experience of this country to judge between the two. But there is another party, and I speak with respect of that party. If it is not numerous, at least it speaks strongly and surely, and in the whirl of the future one does not know what may exist. That other party is today voiced by Mr. McCarthy, formerly a Liberal-Conservative, and to-day a man who, to use his own expression, has cut loose from his own party, and who pretends to lead another party, small at present, but which he hopes will grow and dominate the others. Mr. McCarthy is applauded without stint by the Liberals. Why? Because they agree in his policy? No. Mr. Laurier rose in excitement and stated unequivocally, just before he voted for Mr. McCarthy's resolution, that he did not propose to be bound by it, and that if it should be carried and the Government resign, he and his followers would not subscribe to or undertake to carry out any such policy. What then is the meaning of it all? Simply this. That the Liberal party is very willing that a schism should be made in the ranks of the Liberal-Conservative party, wide and deep enough to overthrow it, and allow the Liberals to step in with their own policy and bring forward their own measure. Let us bear that in mind when Mr. McCarthy is making his strong appeals to the Liberal Conservatives to join him in the policy which he is enunciating and the course he is pursuing.

MR. MCCARTHY'S POLICY.

What are the planks in his policy? Boiling down his Toronto speech, they are simply these. He believes in denationalizing one-third of the people of this country. He believes in not having two languages and two distinct bodies of people in this country. His platform consists of three planks, one opposition to the French language, another opposition to the French national spirit (shame) and a third, the readjustment of the tariff. Now, I hold that the two first mentioned are too narrow for any party to build a platform upon. (Loud applause.) And I hold that the last one is simply met and will be applied met, by the present Government. (Cheers.) When you boil it down Mr. McCarthy's trade policy is simply this: He wants an adjustment of the tariff, and he indicates one or two ways in which it ought to be amended in certain grain lines. Well, Mr. McCarthy is a supporter of the Liberal-Conservative Government. That Government, looking over the whole field, said: Yes, we believe, fourteen or fifteen years having elapsed, this needs to be carefully examined and properly revised, but to be revised with a view to an adequate and reasonable protection to the industrial life of the country and the interests of the consuming population as well. (Hear, hear.) But Mr. McCarthy simply says: We must have it adjusted, and gives some vague ideas how it should be adjusted, and because it is not adjusted in fifteen minutes he breaks off from the party and forms one of his own. He says he has no confidence in the Government doing what it promises. How quickly he has lost confidence in it. I have not the least hesitation in saying the people will find an honest and an adequate effort made by the Government to remove the in-

equalities of the tariff, whatever they may be, and adjust it to the changed condition of things, without, at the same time, sacrificing what is of so much moment to this country, the development of its broad and varied industrial life. (Cheers.) Our opponents are fond of saying that the Liberal-Conservative Government has its knotty points and its rocks ahead, and that upon those points and rocks it is very apt to make shipwreck. Sir, I believe that the principles and policy of the Liberal-Conservative party and their experience in governing for so many years, has taught them the great lesson of avoiding the rocks and pitfalls which less experienced pilots would be unable to clear. (Loud applause.) I believe that their policy and their action in the past is the best guarantee that they have learned by experience and will carefully and prudently steer the ship of state through all those dangers which our opponents are so fond of saying beset us.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

Home Rule Riots.

Orangemen in Ulster.

On the Rampage

The Military Called Out.

BELFAST, April 26. As to the outward appearance, everything is quiet, but there is an increase of bitter feeling between Unionists and Nationalists. More Catholics were driven away from the Green Island at midnight and this morning by Orangemen, the total number ejected exceeding 800. Grand Master Kane has issued a half-hearted appeal to the Orangemen asking them in (God's name to stand steady until their leader blows the trumpet, when all Protestants over 16 years of age are to prepare for battle on behalf of their faith and freedom. Moderator, Lynd, of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, has appealed for tolerance on behalf of the Ulster Presbyteries and Ulster Defence Union. Several Orange lodges have passed resolutions condemning the disorder and rioting in the streets of Belfast. The encounters between Orangemen and the police resulted in twenty being arrested. While the police were taking the prisoners to the station, the rioters tried to liberate them, but were driven back after hard clubbing. Many rioters were hurt. A crowd packed Porters Hill for blocks and refused to be budged by the police, who, after several fruitless charges, called for the military. Two companies of infantry cleared the streets with fixed bayonets.

Thrilling and Fatal Disaster.

Railway Train Unmanageable.

Workmen Dashed to Death.

SOMERSET, Pa., April 24. Four miles south of Somerset, the train last evening, became unmanageable and dashed down a steep grade with frightful velocity, plunging into several loaded freight cars. Five persons on the engine were killed. On the train were a large number of working men. Some of them jumped and escaped with slight injuries. The balance were crushed in the wreck. How many were killed is not yet known. Seven bodies have been recovered.

DR. BUCHANAN'S CASE.

The Jury Disagrees.

NEW YORK, April 26. The jury in the Buchanan wife poisoning case disagreed, and were locked up for the night. The jury, it is understood, stood 9 for acquittal and 3 for conviction.

[Dr. Buchanan's counsel, in the course of his closing address, made reference to the intricacies and surprises of the case. Dr. Buchanan's early life, his career as a drug clerk in Nova Scotia and his studies in various colleges, his marriage and early life in New York were fully dwelt upon. Buchanan when he met the woman who became his wife was poor and readily accessible to confidence. He told her of all his early matrimonial troubles. The acquaintance ripens and she learns to esteem and respect the defendant. She makes a will in favor of her physician, Dr. Robert W. Buchanan. That was how she baited her hook for a man who was then morally weak. Buchanan drifts, his anchorage out and without the restraint of wife and home, succumbed to the bait although the woman was old enough to be his mother. Mr. Brooke dwelt upon the fact that Buchanan had consulted with Doris and Macomber about the will and that both of those men had witnessed it. He laid great stress also upon the provisions of the will by which all the property was actually transferred to him in fee simple. The home life in New York of Buchanan with his second wife was sketched in detail. From the moment they crossed the threshold of No. 376 West Eleventh street till the 23rd of April last when she died, not a human being ever heard him speak a harsh word or deal unkindly with her. He never spoke of her to his friends otherwise than with respect. He lived secluded and pursued his profession. When passing to the incidents of the alleged poisoning, Mr. Brooke asked the jury to consider if a poisoner would summon the most reputable doctor in his neighborhood to attend his victim immediately the symptoms showed themselves. He drew their attention to the open door and the lack of secrecy about the administration of the two doses of medicine which the nurse and Mrs. Brockway saw him give to his wife. The poisoner, exclaiming the lawyer, was so anxious about the condition of his supposed victim that he did not have time to go for Dr. McIntyre, but called the nearest doctor. The fact that a man married his first wife three weeks after the death of his second wife was a sufficient starting-point for a newspaper story, explained Mr. Brooke. The investigation started thereupon, brought the matter to the ears of Jas.

H. Smith, the dead woman's cast off sweetheart. Then Macomber is found, the shrewdest perjurer I have ever met in a career of 35 years, the man who plants the germ of truth and grows the plant of perjury; sufficient for Smith to cast a suspicion, for Macomber to invest with a tissue of plausible falsehoods. Taking up the pathological report, he said it was utterly impossible to state that death was not due to natural causes.]

The Behring Sea Arbitration.

A Letter from Sir John.

MONTREAL, April 26. Solicitor-General Curran has received a letter from Sir John Thompson, dated Paris, April 18, in which the Premier says that he is in excellent health, and concludes as follows: "The work before the arbitration has been very tedious so far, but it is fairly under way, and we hope to finish the award and sign by the 1st of June."

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Scott Act at Moncton.

MONTREAL, April 26. An interesting Scott Act case comes up in a few days. A few nights ago, at a farewell banquet to Mr. Beddome, late manager of the Bank of Montreal here, wine is said to have flowed, and Scott Act proceedings for a second offence have, in consequence, been taken against the proprietor of the hotel, and nearly every guest is subpoenaed, including the chairman of the banquet committee, the newspaper editors, and several well-known teetotalers who were present as invited guests.

Mrs. Stevens' Case.

MONTREAL, April 26. The adjourned trial of Mrs. H. T. Stevens, for manslaughter, commences at Dorchester before Judge Landry, on June 6th. It is rumored that the Crown has secured new and important evidence.

Suicide.

MONTREAL, April 26. Charles Simpson, St. James Street, patent solicitor, 57 years of age, committed suicide last evening by taking Paris Green.

Bisley Team.

HALIFAX, April 26. The Bisley Team sails for England on June 24 by the SS. Sarnia.

General Telegraphic News.

MONTREAL, April 24.—Hon. Messrs Foster and Bowell began their interviews here to-day with representatives of different branches of trade and all seem delighted at the attention being paid by the ministers. Conferences have already been held with boot and shoe, leather and shoe findings, tanners, wallpaper, dry goods, wines and liquors, spruce lumber and pulp men, and the ministers expect to be here two days more.

HALIFAX, April 24.—The steamer Dominion left Lunenburg at twelve last night for Halifax. Half an hour later she struck on Duck Island. The passengers and crew succeeded in getting into boats, saving nothing but their lives. When the boats left the Dominion she was full of water and breaking up. The Dominion was owned by the Yarmouth Steamship Company and was taking the place of the City of St. John on the western shore route, the latter having gone ashore near Barrington on a recent trip, and is undergoing repairs. The Dominion was built at Mystic, Conn., in 1864, was 361 tons, and commanded by Capt. Nickerson. She is insured for \$4,000 in the Boston Marine and \$2,000 in the Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, April 24.—The bill to create a Maritime sugar combine was given a three months' holiday in the House of Assembly to-day, the only members voting against the hoist being Fielding, Longley, Cahoon and Lawrence. The House also refused to allow the Nova Scotia refinery to sell.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Under date April 12 the Tribune's special correspondent at Honolulu sends the following: "Business is going to the dogs in Honolulu. This uncertainty has caused great financial strain and failures are feared. Chief Justice Judd, of the Supreme Court, said yesterday: 'The uncertainty is worse than any fate that might befall the Islands. President Cleveland is doing us a great injustice.'"

SILVER DOLLARS.—You can get one hundred cents on the dollar for American silver certificates in exchange for goods at the McKay Woolen Mills.

SEEDS.

IMPORTED Red Fife, White Fife and White Russian Wheat. Also, White Russian (Island grown), Barley, Black and White Oats, Field Peas, Vetches, Timothy and the different varieties of Clover Seeds, for sale by

F. L. MACNUTT, 139 Water Street.

Baking Powders.

BULLETIN NO. 10.

Cream of Tartar Powders:

WOODILL'S GERMAN, Victoria.

Cream of Tartar Powders containing Ammonia.

ROYAL, Princess.

"There is no such official in existence as the Government Analyst of Ontario."

THOMAS MACFARLANE, Chief Analyst, Inland Revenue Dept., Ottawa.

ap26

FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE undersigned has for sale the following well-bred Stock, viz:—

- 1 Barrister Mare, 8 years old, in foal to General Benton (Registered Clyde),
1 two-year-old Cart Colt, sired by Young Royal Tom, dam by Imp. Barrister,
1 three-year-old Carriage Colt (gelding),
1 Filly, coming four, sired by All Right, 1887,
1 Registered Shorthorn Bull, 2 years old.

Will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit. ALSO—107 acres excellent Land near Cardigan Bridge, King's County. Apply to GEORGE F. OWEN, ap26—Law & Wy Cardigan Bridge.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING COALS: International, Caledonia, Reserve, Gowrie, Little Glace Bay, Old Bridgeport, Gardiner.

Either Screened, Run of Mine, or Slack. Contracts can be made for any of the above Coals (except Slack) for any term of years which the consumers may desire, for delivery on the basis of current prices. For Prices, Terms, etc., apply to DOMINION COAL CO., LTD., 95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., or to WM. LITHGOW, P. O. Box 270, Halifax, N. S. ap15—2m 2aw (s w)

COAL.

TWO CARGOES OF Acadia and Vale Nut, NOW LANDING.

—ALSO— A Cargo

—OF— SYDNEY (OLD MINE) ROUND

NOW DUE AT

R. McMILLAN.

Ch'town, April 24—t

Dominion Day at Souris.

A GRAND TEA PARTY will be held at Souris East on SATURDAY, July 1st, in aid of the Souris Trotting Park.

Excursion Tickets will be issued from all points on the Railway, good to return by any train on Monday.

As this will be a big time for a good purpose, we trust that no encroachments will be made on us by any other public gathering, as we have first claimed the day by public announcement.

By order of Committee. Souris East, April 22, 1893.

TO LET.—The dwelling house and stable with large yard room situated on Queen Street, formerly the "Royal Oak," can be had for one or more years. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises to Miss M. A. O'Brien. ap26—dy 2aw & wky

WANTED.—A girl for general housework—no washing. Protestant preferred. Apply at tl is office. ap26

WANTED.—A lad to learn the drug business. Must be well recommended. Apply by letter to P. O. Box 676. ap22

WANTED.—A boy to attend to a horse and a cow, and make himself generally useful. Apply at this office. 31—ap22

COW FOR SALE.—Pure-bred Jersey with her calf three days old. Apply at this office. ap22—31

TO LET.—House on Filzroy Street East, containing four rooms. Rent moderate. Apply to L. J. SENTNER, at Beer Bros. tl—ap22

TENDERS wanted to rebuild a house. Plans and specifications at J. H. GATES', St. Peter's Road. tl—ap21

MONEY TO LOAN on Farm Lands. Apply to A. A. McLEAN, Attorney-at-Law. ap25—dy 12

FOR SALE.—Set Chambers' Encyclopedia in ten volumes, bound in calf. Enquire at this office. mch30

WANTED TO RENT, from a small family, a couple of rooms. Address A. E. C., this office. ap25—12 pd—ap25

TO LET.—Having fitted up my four-tenement house on Edward Street (partially destroyed last year by fire) in first-class condition, it is now ready for occupancy. Apply to WALTER LOWE, Kent Street East. tl 12—ap25

TO LET.—House of six rooms on Filzroy St., opposite residence of the late Mrs. Young-husband. Possession July 1st. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises. ap15

ANNOUNCEMENT!

To the Ladies awaiting the arrival of our second shipment of Carpets, Squares, Mattings, Curtains and Oil-Cloths, we take pleasure in asking them to visit our Carpet Department, as the above shipment has arrived.

JAS. PATON & CO.

Charlottetown, April 24, 1893.

I. O. O. F.

Natal Day Celebration.

1819—1893.

PROGRAMME

OF MR. VINNICOMBE'S

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,

IN THE LYCEUM,

On Wednesday Evening, April 26th,

Under the Auspices of the Oddfellows of Charlottetown.

1. Overture—Medley.....Recker Orchestra.

2. Vocal Solo—"The Death of Nelson" (by request).....Mr. Charles Hermans.

3. Spanish Dance—"Santiago".....Corbin Orchestra.

4. Violin Solo—"Les Dragons de Villars".....Malliar Mr. Vinnicombe.

5. "Ruby"—Selections from the Opera.....Schlepppegrell Orchestra.

6. Vocal Solo—"When the Tide Comes In".....Millard Miss Minnie Moore.

7. Violin Trio—"Barcarole".....Herman Misses McDonald, Large and Hill.

8. Comic Song.....Mr. J. Rogers (Montreal).

9. Waltz—"Life in Berlin".....Holman Orchestra.

10. Dramatic Recital—"The Chariot Race" from Ben Hur (by request).....Miss Enid McLean.

11. Vocal Solo—"The Return".....Millard Mrs. J. M. McLeod.

12. "To-night We Say Farewell".....Schlepppegrell Orchestra.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Doors open at 7.30. Concert at 8. Good ushers in attendance. Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 35 cents. Tickets to be had at the Drug Stores and Book Stores and from the Committee.

F. H. SELLER, Chairman. G. J. ROGERS, Secy. Com. ap19

Wanted at Once.

COAT, Pants and Vest Makers, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Apply at once. JAMES McLEOD & SON, Merchant Tailors, Cameron Block, next to Reddin Bros. ap11—12

Farm For Sale.

THE FARM of the late Donald Murchison, situate at Vernon River, Lot 50, is offered for sale. This Farm is well situated, and covered with a good growth of soft and hard wood.

Apply to McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie for particulars, or to DONALD MURCHISON, mch23—dy pat 1m Puette.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY YOUR Egg Cases and Fillers,

ALSO YOUR Sheathing & Binding Papers.

NEWEST STYLES.

HARRIS & STEWART.

ASK FOR OUR PRICE LIST OF PAPER AND PAPER BAGS.

SCHOFIELD BROS., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Paper of all kinds,

WAREHOUSES, 25 & 27 WATER ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

ap25—dy 6m

HARRIS & STEWART.

Two Cases Ladies' Straw Hats, Flowers, Feathers and Veilings.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Charlottetown, April 7, 1893.

LONDON HOUSE.

New Spring Goods NOW OPENING.

HARRIS & STEWART.

New Dress Goods

New Dress Goods,

New Dress Goods.

HARRIS & STEWART.

English Printed Cottons,

Flannelettes, Flannelettes,

Ginghams, Shirts.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Ladies' Spring Mantles,

Capes and Ulsters,

NEWEST STYLES.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Gentlemen's White Shirts & Collars,

Four-in-Hand Scarfs, Knot Scarfs.

SEE OUR WINDOW.

HARRIS & STEWART.

HATS! HATS!

English Hard and Soft Felt.

NEWEST STYLES.

HARRIS & STEWART.

HARRIS & STEWART.