

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 5, 1895.

NOTE AND COMMENTS.

Prof. Sanniers, of the experimental farm, who has lately returned from his trip to the west, says the Manitoba crops are, if anything, under-estimated.

It is said that diplomatic correspondence has been exchanged between Great Britain and the United States, in which Great Britain has warned that unless she submits the Venezuela question to arbitration within the next few days, the United States will act upon its own views of the dispute, and enforce the Monroe doctrine.

The North Sydney, C. B. Herald says: "The Charlottetown exhibition held last week was one of the most representative exhibitions ever held in that island. As an educator it was all that the young or old heart could desire. Such an immense benefit to our people and would tend to stimulate farming in all branches."

The Nor'Wester, of Winnipeg, suggests that the "spy" whom L'Electeur detected taking notes of Mr. Laurier's Quebec speeches may have been hired by some Liberal who was anxious to find out what his party's policy was. There may be a clue in this. There must really be some Liberals with a longing to know what in reality their chiefs hope to do if they are given the power to do anything.

The eggs they produce out in Minnesota are quite as useful as the chickens they raise up in Vermont. The latter brings a gold watch occasionally to the Vermont girls who slip a request for such a favor inside the turkey; while a Minnesota girl who wrote her name and address on one of the eggs, was waiting for market has carried the young greener down in Providence who chanced to come across the egg with its inscription, and thus made the acquaintance.

A peculiar condition of affairs has developed in connection with the copyright question, according to recent advices from Ottawa. Now that the collection of authors' royalties has ceased, it is held that the imperial law of 1842 applies to Canada, and that the importation of foreign reprints of British copyright works is illegal. If the home government maintains this view, the importation of cheap editions of new works will be stopped.

The population of Holland is less than five millions and its people live within a territory comprising 13,000 square miles. It is very universal among the most famous in Europe, and its people are noted for their intelligence and scholars for plodding, persistent, solid learning. Its annual harvest of books bears a good ratio in quality and numbers, with France, England and Germany, and although Dutchmen can, and often do, write in languages more widely spoken than their own, yet they generally prefer in literary composition, their own rich, clear, strong tongue.

In the Canadian Magazine, Mr. W. Myers Gray sets forth some original notions of currency reform. In the first place, Mr. Gray proposes to go back to Halifax currency, and make it five dollars exactly equal to one pound sterling; but instead of calling them dollars he would call them Empire dollars. He would also create a new coin worth £2, to be called an Empire—the counterpart of the American eagle. He thinks that the English dollar and the Empire dollar "must come to the Canadian half and quarter dollars to pass current for 50 and 25 cents, respectively; and that in this way the establishment of an imperial currency would be secured.

The Mail and Empire: Prince Edward Island makes \$200,000 this year through the butter and cheese industries which the Dominion Government has promoted. The expenditure on promotion and education was trifling; the results enormous. It is to be hoped that the Dominion will direct its attention to other branches of agriculture. There is the poultry industry, for example. England purchased \$2,000,000 worth of eggs last year from France, Denmark and Continental countries. We can get some of these millions if our farmers will keep the first quality of the large eggs, and if eggs are sent over in good condition for the English market. What is wanted is instruction in the business of keeping the right kind of poultry, of feeding it the right kind of food, and of marketing the eggs. With egg exportations will, of course, go poultry exportations. For poultry there is also a large market in England. Mr. Gilbert, of the Poultry Department, is always using excellent words, and can do more, and with great benefit, if the opportunity and the facilities for doing it are afforded him.

CREAMERY MEETING.—A number of dairymen met again yesterday in the A. O. H. hall to consult as to the erection of a Central Creamery in Charlottetown. After the matter had been thoroughly discussed it was agreed to organize under the Joint Stock Company's Act whereby all subscribers would have a vote for every share taken. To have organized under the Dairymen Act the number of votes capable of being controlled by any one shareholder would have been limited to five. The general opinion of the meeting was that it would be more advisable to erect a new building than to negotiate for any other premises. All present were appointed a committee to canvass for slates. The prospects are that a creamery, at least, is almost certain to be erected this fall.—Guardian.

THE TRAMP WAS HUNTED.—A farmer's wife in Ohio recently gave a tramp an odd pair of trousers in which her husband had secreted \$200. Search was made for the wayfarer without avail, and the owner of the trousers had given the money up as lost, until the tramp came marching back and handed the treasure over, having walked more than a hundred miles to perform this act, after discovering the money in the living. This is a very unusual incident, and it is by no means justifiable the habit which so many women possess of disposing of their husbands' wardrobes in the interest of charity without consulting the owners.

A MAMMOTH POTATO.—According to an exchange, Colorado can make the boast of having one of the most curious freaks in the world. It is in a word a mammoth potato. It was grown by J. B. Searns, of Loveland, and this huge vegetable is 28 inches long by 14 in diameter, and weighs 86 pounds and 10 ounces, which is equivalent to the weight of 1 1/2 bushels of ordinary potatoes. It bears the name of "Maggie" appropriately christened Maggie Murphy, and has added another lustre to that excellent brand.

McCreedy \$2 shoes; The Victoria lead 'em all. McCreedy, the shoe man, keeps them.

CLEANINGS.

South Carolina has the last census had a population of 1,151,149 of whom 462,008 were white and 688,931 black—as nearly as possible, 40 whites to every 60 blacks. Of males of the voting age there were 102,657 whites against 132,549 blacks, in other words of the men who had reached the age of twenty-one there were in every hundred 43 whites and 57 blacks.

The constitution of South Carolina adopted under reconstruction rule in 1868, provides that every male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old, "without distinction of race, color, or former condition," except those usually disfranchised—namely, paupers, criminals, or lunatics, "shall be entitled to vote for all officers elected by the people, and upon all questions submitted to the electors at any election." It is obvious that, under this Constitution, if a race line should be drawn in politics, the party supported by a fair count, "beat the white party by about 20,000 majority."

The race line was drawn so strictly that scarcely any black voter in the Democratic ticket, and but few whites (except carpet-baggers from the North) the Republican. As a result, the Republicans carried the State by large majorities for several years—33,334 for Governor in 1870, and 49,887 for President in 1872, when the Democrats were so demoralized by Greeley's candidacy that half of those who had voted for Seymour four years before would not go to the polls. Meanwhile the carpet-baggers from the North, and the native white "scalawags" who joined hands with them, and the majority of ignorant blacks were making the administration of public affairs a travesty upon democratic government; by such a caricature of democracy as had never before been seen in an American commonwealth.

The situation at last became intolerable. While the white adventurers insisted that there were some "years of good stealing" still left to be concluded in 1876, they could not stand this sort of rule any longer. They resolved to get control of the State at all hazards. With the aid of intimidation they managed to secure the narrow majority of 1,134 for Wade Hampton running as the Democratic nominee for Governor, and although the Republicans tried to hold on to power by throwing out two counties on this ground, and thus giving the Chamberlain the Hayes Administration withdrew the troops that were essential to the assertion of Republican claims, and the former masters ceased to be ruled by their former slaves.

Since then the Republicans have "stood still" in South Carolina elections. The white Democrats frightened the negroes from trying to vote until most of them ceased to make any further effort, except in one Congressional district in which the black vote was lumped, and they put such obstacles in the way of the more persistent, through registration laws with which it was hard to comply, and although Dutchmen can, and often do, write in languages more widely spoken than their own, yet they generally prefer in literary composition, their own rich, clear, strong tongue.

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The outlook for a wise solution of the problem is not encouraging. The Tillmanites constitute a large majority of the delegates, and the Tillmanite Governor was chosen President. Whether Tillmanism or Conservatism the white delegates (there are only a very few blacks) are united in a resolution to secure "white supremacy" by any device that will not be declared in conflict with the United States Constitution. The purpose is openly proclaimed at the last fall. The object was the Greenville News, is to "provide a system of elections which will give a white majority of from 20,000 to 40,000 without disfranchising anybody (anybody evidently here meaning whites) and without requiring officers of elections to be experts in perjury, fraud, and cheating." The convention, says the Charleston News and Courier, "has been called to accomplish in a constitutional way the overthrow of negro suffrage," and it adds:

"Nobody tries to conceal it, nobody seeks to excuse it. It is not meant to disfranchise every negro in this State—there are some of them who are qualified by education and property to vote—but it is intended that every colored voter who can be disfranchised without violating the higher law of the United States constitution shall be deprived of the right to vote. On the other hand, it is meant to disfranchise no white man, except for crime, if any way can be found to do it without violating the United States Constitution."

The problem which has long confronted South Carolina is a most difficult one—to secure good government in a state where three-fourths of the black voters and one-sixth of the whites are illiterate. But the spirit in which this convention approaches it gives little hope of a correct result.

The following is a Liberal's view of the general election in England, lately written from London: "Ever since the recent general election ended, the Liberal party has been trying hard to explain the causes of the unexpected defeat it suffered. It was not, however, so much the fact of defeat itself that took everybody by surprise as the magnitude of the catastrophe. The Liberal party had not counted on improving its position. Some thought that it might hold its own. Others looked for an equilibrium of parties. The Liberal party had not counted on seeing a majority of from thirty to fifty against them. Nobody had the least idea that the majority would exceed sixty; and anyone who had predicted that it would reach 150 would have been laughed to scorn. Next we were proved victorious much better prepared for their victory. A few of them put their probable majority as high as seventy or eighty; none, it is believed, ventured to anticipate more than one hundred. Since the election which followed the reform bill of 1832 there has been no such 'tidal wave' in English politics.

Now that the smoke of battle has cleared off the field, it is becoming pretty easy

to criticize the tactics and assign the causes of the defeat. As usually happens in England, perhaps in all popularly governed countries, it was not so much the promises of the victorious party that influenced the electors as discontent with the party which was vanquished. Parties, indeed, were probably made; for although the Tory leaders had the prudence to issue no "authorized programme" or "platform," the Tory candidates were less cautious, and indulged in a sort of declarations as to the measures which their party would carry, and the blessed results in the way of employment for everybody and abounding prosperity which would follow. These assurances, however, did not appear to have impressed greatly on English people, who are now getting accustomed to the devices of electioneering.

Just as the Tories experienced a disappointment in this direction, so also were the Liberals disappointed by the attitude of the masses upon the subject of the House of Lords. They had counted on rousing the country against the upper chamber by dwelling on its hereditary and therefore its inalienable character, and by enumerating the many useful measures which it had in time past defeated or delayed. The country however did not respond. Those who were already attached to the principle of a hereditary peerage, and who probably cared more about this issue than about any other submitted to them. But the bulk of those comparatively indifferent or moderate men who by throwing themselves into one or other scale, determined the result of an election, saw no great reason for touching the lords. A hereditary chamber was no doubt an anomaly, but it was not (so they thought) doing them any particular harm, for it had not, as yet, done anything to injure them as Englishmen, but directly and warmly interested. However the Liberal leaders had not specifically declared what was to be done with the second chamber. Some were believed to have been merely to restrict powers; others, to wish to turn it into an elective assembly; others to abolish it altogether, and leave the House of Commons to stand alone. This third course, which was of course, represented by Tory speakers as being that which the Liberal "will, in fact, adopt," alarmed the more cautious persons who did not think the popular house so perfect a body as to require no constitutional check. Thus it would have been merely to restrict powers; others, to wish to turn it into an elective assembly; others to abolish it altogether, and leave the House of Commons to stand alone.

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Three other factors remain to be considered who influence it is more difficult to estimate, because they were more vague than the four already mentioned, each of which was connected with a practical bill of proposal. The first of these three was the loss to the Liberal party of Mr. Gladstone's leadership. Although there was in his case a very general regard for his confidence in his successor, the departure of the chief who had inspired its efforts for thirty years, and been during all that time the most brilliant figure in English public life, with an experience and eloquence and a courage no one else could rival, naturally depressed their spirits. It takes some time before an army can learn to cheer the name of a new general as it cheered the name of the one who has led them to victory. This was an unavoidable misfortune; for even had Mr. Gladstone remained in the government which he formed in August, 1892, until it resigned in June, 1895, his advanced age would have made it impossible for him to do much of anything, and every one would have known that he could not again take office.

In the next place there was a general discontent with the depression from which trade had been suffering for the last five years, and agriculture for the last fifteen. This discontent, as usually happens, first affected the government which had been recently in power, and disposed the voters to "give the other fellows a chance." This was an unavoidable misfortune; for even had Mr. Gladstone remained in the government which he formed in August, 1892, until it resigned in June, 1895, his advanced age would have made it impossible for him to do much of anything, and every one would have known that he could not again take office.

Upon minor causes which acted in particular parts of the country, it is hardly worth while to dwell. Several seats in Lancashire were lost to the Liberals, because the critical condition of the Indian revenue had obliged them to allow the Indian Government to impose an import duty on cotton goods. Several more were affected, perhaps lost, on the question of tin duty, which has taken a long hold of Lancashire and some of the other manufacturing districts, although its advocates are far from commanding a majority in the new House of Commons. A more important factor, and the last of the three above referred to, was the impression, pretty widely felt, and influential with timid minds, that the Liberals were tinged by revolutionary or socialistic views. This impression was the more alluringly held, because the Liberal party was, in fact, the so-called Independent Labor party, which is avowedly socialistic, was, wherever it had an organization, attacking Liberal candidates, and denouncing them as being more "capitalistic" than the Tories; and actually running candidates of its own in order to keep the Liberals out. However, the fact that socialism was in the air and had frightened the property-holding classes, among whom a good many workmen were now lapping, was included, told against the party which is traditionally the party of change, and made not a few of the more timid sort think property safer under the party which is traditionally that of conservatism, and to which the men of wealth, with very few exceptions, now belong.

Let it be supposed that the enormous majority which the Tories have obtained in the House of Commons denotes a pulverization of the Liberal party, let it be observed that the majority of popular votes obtained by the Tories in the constituencies is only between one and two hundred thousand (it is hard to make an exact calculation, because many seats, especially Tory seats, were untested); that is to say, a small percentage of an electorate which exceeds six millions. This is a curious result of the British electoral system, and shows that the swing of the pendulum, which seems so tremendous if one regards Parliament, is comparatively small among the voters. It shows, also, that when the pendulum takes a swing back, the change among the voters is not very great in order to restore the now defeated party to power. For the present, however, the Tories may count themselves safe. Their majority is inconceivably large, but, if they keep it solid, they may retain office unshaken for six years to come.

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A WORD TO DRUMMERS.

The commercial traveller naturally dreads the cold weather, if he has to do much driving to and from country stations where the raw, damp winds seem to penetrate his whole body. Fibre Chamoux is a simple and economical remedy for all this discomfort which not only travellers but motormen, conductors and other outdoor workers may use with profit. It is a perfect protection from wind and cold as the fiercest blast can't possibly go through it, and yet it will add no weight to a coat or vest. It gives the necessary body and stiffness, thus taking the place of canvas or haircloth, and at the same time furnishes this splendid warmth.

Some other zealous journals of the Grit persuasion are now trying to make their readers believe that the awful Tories at Ottawa are contemplating a scheme to stave off the elections until 1897. Wiggins is a very unreliable weather prophet, but he is decidedly reliable when co-waived with some opponents of the Ottawa government.

Don't you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla will overcome that tired feeling and give you renewed vigor and vitality?

YOU WILL BE

Deprived of the comfort of your Sunday Cigar (vide Guardian) unless you buy them to-night. The largest, the best assorted stock in the city.

REDDIN BROS

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

P. E. Island Railway

Table with train schedules for P. E. Island Railway, including routes to Charlottetown, Miramichi, and other stations.

Look Here!

Do not spend all your money on Dry Goods, One Cent Pictures, One Cent Spools, and such nonsense.

Now is the Time to

Plant Bulbs.

Table listing various bulbs for sale, such as Tulips, Freesias, and Narcissus, with prices.

Haszard & Moore.

Charlottetown, Oct. 4, 1895.

Notice to Contractors!

Tenders will be received by the subscribers for the erection of a Summer Residence and other buildings at Grand Tracade, Lot 35, P. E. I., for Alexander McDonald, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, up to and on FRIDAY, 11th October next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at our office, Water Street.

A Few Dollars

will go a long way towards the purchase of one of our reliable Watches. A better investment can hardly be made if you need a Watch.

Don't Drink Rubbish

in the Tea you use. A great deal of stuff sold as Tea is simply that. Pay a fair price, buy from a dealer who knows his business. We buy for cash, sell for cash, buy low, sell low, because we know our business.

Hard Coal.

Per Schooner Oscola, 290 Tons of Hard Coal, SUPERIOR QUALITY.

STERLING VALUE—OUR 24c. TEA

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TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

Falling off in Revenue?

St. John's Nfld. Oct. 5. Calculations made on the basis of the return just ended indicate that the Government revenue for the fiscal year will fall 30 per cent. below the estimate which will result in the colony being in financial difficulties again in December or in June next at the furthest.

Death at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Oct. 5. James Scott, merchant, who has for about forty years been proprietor of a well-known business house known as the Army and Navy Depot, died last night after an illness of several weeks, aged 73 years.

The French Treaty.

OTTAWA, Oct. 5. A proclamation declaring the French treaty in force will be issued in a few days. The Government received a cable yesterday announcing that the ratification negotiations were almost concluded.

Bulbs! Bulbs!

Hyacinths, Tulips, Freesias, Narcissus, Crocus, Chinese Sacred Lilies. CATALOGUE FREE! Bulbs sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

GEO. CARTER & CO.

Charlottetown, Oct. 3, 1895.—d&w

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WORKING MEN! Beware of all Supposed Discounts.

Buy where they mark goods at a small margin on cost and sell strictly at ONE LOW PRICE. Read to-night's great offering. Remember, no discounts. No two prices with us.—Paton & Co.

READ ON AND PROFIT!

25 Pairs Scotch, English and Canadian Blankets, slightly soiled, all simple, and cannot be repeated at the prices we are offering them for.—James Paton & Co. Two Dozen Men's Navy Blue Flannel Shirts, only 60 cents, worth one-third more. No discounts. Three and a half dozen Men's All-wool Grey Flannel Shirts, worth from \$1.05 to \$1.55. Our one price, 85 cents and \$1.21. No discounts. 20 dozen All-wool fine quality Underclothing, worth \$1.35 a suit. Our one low price system, only 96 cents a suit.—James Paton & Co. Girls' Heavy All-wool Hose, winter weight, 18 and 20 cents.—James Paton & Co. Heavy Ulster Cloth, just the thing for Children, 56 inches wide. No better goods any where at \$1.35. Our price to clear, 62 cents.—James Paton & Co. Five dozen Men's Seamless (Heavy) Ribbed Socks. Our one price, 20c.—Paton & Co. Flannelettes, cheapest in the city. Grey Flannel at 6 cents a yard.

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