

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 13, 1888.

Protection for the States.

The unpatriotic character of the scheme of protection of American manufactures, called Unrestricted Reciprocity, or Commercial Union, is well shown by the kind of argument used in support of it. The Patriot's articles of the last few days illustrate the strait to which our contemporary is reduced in the advocacy of the policy above named. Lexicons, geographies and common sense are alike thrown to the winds. "Unrestricted" does not mean "unrestricted" nor "absolute" at all. These are "strained," meanings, says our contemporary. Although Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution says "that all articles manufactured in either country should be admitted free of duty" into the ports of the other (except articles subject to excise) the Patriot says that probably no person advocating this resolution means what it plainly expresses. The Patriot admits that it would be necessary to exempt sugar from the list of articles passing free of duty between Canada and the States. The same question arises in connection with woolen goods manufactured in whole or in part from foreign wools. There would have to be an assimilation of the duty on the foreign wool and raw sugar or the free interchange of the manufactured articles is impossible. Many other articles besides sugar and woolens stand more or less in the same position. All this shows that Unrestricted Reciprocity without a complete or partial Customs union is nonsense, and a Customs union cannot be got without sacrificing the Legislative independence of Canada.

But geographies as well as lexicons will have to be abolished if they stand in the way of Unrestricted Reciprocity. Trade to be advantageous runs north and south says the Patriot. Hence New England is the market for the Maritime Provinces, and New York and Pennsylvania are the natural markets for Ontario. Mark Twain had better look to his laurels. His sage observation that in harvesting turnips they should not be knocked off the tree with a stick, bids fair to be eclipsed by the Patriot's contention that the State of New York is suited from its southern position and dissimilarity of products to absorb the surplus farm products of Ontario. The truth is that four-fifths of the settled portions of Ontario and nineteen-twentieths of New York State are within the same parallels. Equally ridiculous is the Patriot's arguments that insects, pests, &c., are the cause of better demand for farm produce in the States than in our home markets. Has the Patriot ever heard of weevil, potato, rust, or Colorado beetle in Canada? We presume the average loss in both countries from such causes does not differ materially. That the United States furnishes to any extent a market for the agricultural production of Canada, is mainly due to the greater activity of its manufacturing industries, and not to any material dissimilarity in the soil or climate of the countries. The Patriot is right in saying that the favorable position of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia as ports for receiving and distributing both the exports and imports of the Great West has contributed much towards their prosperity. But the scheme of Commercial Union or Unrestricted Reciprocity is calculated to increase to an enormous extent the distributing trade of the American exports at the expense of those of Canada. Canada has a "great West" as well as the United States, and our policy should be to secure the advantage of the distribution of its trade for Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Quebec, instead of adopting a policy which is calculated to divert this trade to American ports. One consumer added to the population of Charlottetown, Halifax or Montreal is better for us than an addition of ten to the population of New York or Boston. Therefore, while anxious to secure Reciprocity in the by means of natural productions, which could not do us harm, except in pork and one or two important items, we should never for a moment entertain Sir Richard Cartwright's scheme of protection by Canada to the industries of the United States.

Polled-Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

The American Agriculturist for April says: "None of the so-called 'beef-breeds' of cattle have attained a more rapid or well-deserved popularity in this country than the Aberdeen-Angus. The breed is a very old one, and originated in the old Scottish province of Angus, which is now the County of Forfar. It is within the life-time of men still young, that animals of this breed were first brought to this country. Though their many good points were obvious at once, there was at first an absurd prejudice against their color. But this was soon dispelled, and the 'doddies' now form a very important element in the pure-bred cattle of the United States. Their freedom from horns is an obvious advantage in feeding and transporting by rail. They are prolific, mature early, and fatten easily. Well-bred 'doddies' which 'rustle' the first two years, and are finished off with grain, weigh from thirteen to sixteen hundred pounds each, and when brought to the final test of the butcher's block, yields as high as sixty pounds or more of fine mottled dressed beef for every hundred pounds of live weight. For the purpose of securing purity of blood, the leading breeders of these cattle several years ago organized the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeder's Association, and two volumes of its herd books have been published, and the third is in course of preparation. The Association has a membership of nearly one hundred and forty, embracing many of the foremost live-stock breeders of the country."

[FOR THE EXAMINER.] The Bay of Chaleur.

BY THE REV. FRED. E. J. LEVY.

The Bay of Chaleur, as a glance at the map of British North America will show, is to be found on the East Coast of Canada, in the vicinage of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence. Its whereabouts and much of its charming natural beauty are doubtless familiar to those of our readers who have voyaged up the majestic St. Lawrence on board the once famous blockade runner, the Miramichi. The Bay lies almost due East and West, and extends inland to the distance of about twenty-seven leagues. Its Eastern limits are on the South Coast, Point Miscou, in the Province of New Brunswick; and, on the North Coast, Point Macquereau, in the Province of Quebec, whence its waters are merged into those of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is distant across about eight leagues at its widest parts, whence it gradually contracts until the mouth of the river Restigouche is reached, which, together with that of the River Metapedia, flows into and forms its head.

From some real or imaginary points of resemblance to that famous sea, the Bay of Chaleur has been styled, by more than one writer, the Mediterranean of Canada, and it is generally conceded that, to some extent at least, the comparison is a just one. Next to Hudson's Bay in the far North, which is well nigh inaccessible to all but the most venturesome and intrepid tourist, it is the only other bay of any importance possessed by the Dominion; hence, I suppose, the pride with which Canadians regard it, and the persistency with which they flock to its fair shores and seek the calm seclusion of its numerous coves and creeks during the months of our brief but beautiful summer.

It is said to have been given its name, which so exactly describes it, by Jacques Cartier, the celebrated French navigator, "whose enterprise discovered and secured Canada for France (1534,) circumnavigated Newfoundland, unfurled the Jilies of France at Gaspe, and explored the bay which he called Baie des Chaleurs as a reward, doubtless, for the warmth and shelter its peaceful waters and densely wooded shores afforded him and his hardy companions after their first cold, prolonged and stormy passage across the Atlantic.

Its coast line is, for the most part, irregular and considerably indented, although, on the North side there are no indentations, here and there, portions which are straight, monotonous and uninteresting. The Northern Coast is preeminently rich in natural beauty, which is at once varied, picturesque and impressive, surpassed only by the simple magnificence and grandeur of that which meets the eye of the traveler at its head and North-West portions.

There are the long, sweeping, gently undulating and thickly-wooded valleys through which flow deep and sullen rivers or trickle the tranquil and laughing rivulets on their seaward way. Above all, there stands in the remote distance a group of hills densely wooded from base to summit, and ranging from one to two thousand feet in height. There is a peculiar softness about the scene which the winter has never seen equalled and which is to be accounted for, doubtless, by the exquisite purity of the atmosphere. With the changing seasons, newer glories are added to the picture in the changeful hues of the forest foliage. In the early spring the prevailing color is a bright fairy-like green, which, as summer advances, deepens into a much darker shade. This again, as the stately pageant of autumn approaches, is transformed into crimson, gold and russet, presenting a picture of indescribable glory, until grim winter arrives, which strips beech, birch, maple and aspen of their resplendent garments, leaving only the dark and sombre evergreen of spruce and fir. In short, every feature of the vast panorama, from the tiny red-sailed fishing boats which lie motionless on the calm waters of the bay, or scud along before the breeze in a crowd of "white horses," to the stately hills, is a thing of loveliness and beauty without a single disturbing element.

At the head of the bay there branch off in a north-westerly direction two smaller bays, the Caspédia, which is formed by an estuary of the river of the same name, and the bay of Tracadiegeche. Near the head of the former, nestling picturesquely on a slightly elevated plateau, stands the thriving settlement of Maria. It is almost wholly surrounded by hills, which are a continuation of Mount Tracadiegeche, situated a few miles to the westward, and forming an imposing background to the village of Carleton, a settlement of some importance, and rapidly becoming famous as a watering place. Still farther westward, at the head of the bay of Chaleur, and continuing for many miles in almost the same direction, is to be found the widely-famed Metapedia Valley, through which flows the noble river of the same name. Its natural beauty has been spoken of by travellers as worthy to be compared with the finest in the known world. An extensive portion of the Intercolonial Railway has been constructed through it, the line being laid on the south bank of the river, owing to which circumstance the route has acquired much fame. There is, besides, in this charming region, the Lake Metapedia, a fine expanse of the purest water, and surrounded by towering hills wooded to the water's edge. A fine view of it can be obtained from the railway train, which daily threads its winding way along its secluded shores. This valley, one of the fairest spots in Canada, is visited annually by large numbers of tourists, most of whom come from the United States, and amongst the rest the Vanderbilts and other magnates, who have organized amongst themselves what is known as the Metapedia Club. They are attracted to this region as much by its exquisite scenery as by the excellent fishing the Metapedia and other neighboring rivers afford.

The most important centres of life and business in the bay of Chaleur are Dalhousie and Campbellton on the west, Carleton, New Richmond, Paspébiac, New Carlisle and Perce on the north, and Bathurst and Carleton on the south coast. Campbellton is prettily built on a bold promontory which juts out at a point where the rivers Restigouche and Metapedia are confluent. The situation of Dalhousie, distant some five leagues eastward, is very similar. Both places were once noted for shipbuilding, and vessels of the largest dimensions were launched from their yards; but, since the introduction of steam as a motive power, the sound of adze and caulking hammer are no longer heard therein.

Their present principal industry seems to be almost exclusively confined to lumbering, which, during the season of navigation, brings a numerous fleet of vessels to their harbors. Although the population of these small towns does not exceed two or three thousand and consists, to a large extent, of the laboring class, churches and meeting-houses, each of which, generally speaking, represents a resident clergyman or preacher, abound. Dalhousie has recently become famous, and justly so, as a watering-place of the first importance, and, for the past two or three summers, it has been the favorite resort of the elite of Canada, many of whom come from a distance of over a thousand miles. At both places there is a station of the Intercolonial railway.

Carleton has been already referred to, but we here say in passing, that it is celebrated as possessing the only Roman Catholic Convent on the north side of the Bay. The church belonging to the Roman Communion here is a very imposing edifice, and the centre of much spiritual activity.

Journeying eastward from Carleton, the next place of importance we reach is New Richmond. It is a large settlement and charmingly situated on an elevation between the Great and Little Caspédia rivers. As at Dalhousie and Campbellton, lumbering is the principal employment of the inhabitants of New Richmond. The scenery is very lovely, and facilities for fishing and shooting—the latter in spring and autumn—are practically unlimited. The Caspédia rivers are justly mentioned as thought by some to be the finest salmon rivers in the world; but it is well known that the rivers of British Columbia produce salmon in far larger quantities, if not of quite such good quality, and then there are the Kamathkan rivers which are literally full of salmon.

The right of salmon fishing in the Great Caspédia has been conceded by the Dominion Government to the Governor-General for some years past, and during the season of 1887 His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne and party captured more than five hundred salmon as a result of a month's fishing in these waters.

Paspébiac (locally "Paspbyjack") is said to be one of the finest settlements in the Bay of which we write. It is principally celebrated, however, as having been, for more than a century, the headquarters of the great codfishery establishment of the Messrs. Robin, of Jersey. This house, at one time, it is commonly said, counted its failure by millions; it is now, however, owing to various causes, not as certainable, in liquidation. But notwithstanding this, it still forms the centre of a considerable amount of business, and there are not wanting signs that the firm will yet retrieve its losses and again contribute its share to the wealth and progress of the community. The residents of Paspébiac are chiefly natives of the Channel Isles, who have either been or are descended from employees of the Messrs. Robin. The land here is much more uniformly level than farther west, and it slopes gradually to the sea shore. The port of Paspébiac is provided with a wharf where ships of considerable tonnage can lie in safety. A striking and picturesque feature of the harbor is the existence, on its eastern side, of a wide sandy dyke which reaches out a long distance from the shore, affording the most perfect shelter from the east winds, which, as winter advances, are very heavy.

Perce, although not strictly speaking, within the limits of the Bay of Chaleur, as it lies seven leagues east from Point Macquereau, is yet of sufficient interest and importance to merit more than a passing word. The settlement is so well described by Mr. J. C. Langleher that I make no apology in presenting it to the reader. "The village of Perce is built on the extremity of the promontory which forms the western boundary of Malbaie Bay. It is one of the most picturesque sites in the whole of Gaspesia, and its celebrity is due to the singular rock which lies in front of it. This rock appears to have been at one time united to Mount Joli, from which it is separated by a narrow channel which is dry at low water. The length of this rocky islet is about eight hundred feet, while its width is barely more than sixty to eighty feet. Throughout its entire circuit the rock is one continuous cliff, whose average height is two hundred and ninety feet. Near its centre the waves and ice have bored an arched passage through the rock, sufficiently large to allow boats under sail to pass through. This arched passage gives the locality its name of Perce which is an abridgment of Roc Perce. On the side facing Mount Joli Cape Perce forms a steep cliff, and as its plateau narrows, it stretches out several feet over the sea and terminates in a point." Like Niagara and the Rocky Mountains, Perce Rock is one of Canada's most famous sights; and no efforts the tourist can make to see it, however great they may be, can fail to be rewarded. The Rock is entirely verdureless. It is peopled by vast multitudes of screaming sea birds, principally, as far as I have been able to observe, sea gulls and gannets, who rest securely upon its towering heights, far out of the reach of nest robbers and guns.

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Letter From Mr. Earle.

SIR,—I notice a letter signed "Low Churchman," in your issue of yesterday. He is evidently one of the many kind friends I have in St. Paul's. If the gentlemen who compose the Vestry are the men I take them to be, they will refuse to act until after another congregational meeting is held. This Vestry is the same as last year; they split and canvassed, told people who would have voted for me that I resigned, never giving any reason why I did so. In consequence of this and some skillful manoeuvring they managed to get themselves in again. I can assure them that had I attended the Easter meeting, as requested, and explained matters to the congregation, not more than three or four of the Vestry would have been elected.

As members of the congregation are anxious to know the reasons for my sending in my resignation, I have no other way of doing so save through your valuable paper, which I will do in to-morrow or Monday's issue.

S. N. EARLE.

DRESS GOODS department is well stocked with Cashmeres, Merinos, and fancy dress goods, very best value in the city—guaranteed. J. B. Macdonald's. 4p 5 d w

Believes That Buttermilk Cured Her.

A woman of this city, who had been pronounced by her physicians fatally ill with consumption, and who was apparently dying as fast as that slow-pacing disease could carry her off, was told by a neighbor that she had been assisting a lady at churning and had much enjoyed a drink of buttermilk. "Buttermilk!" fairly screamed the invalid, "how I wish that I could have a drink!" And from that time till her friend could go to the house where the churning had taken place and bring the long-for draught she raved and died for it. She drank it and felt better. Then another churning was hurried up, and she drank again. The lady made her churnings more small to please the dying woman.

In a little while the news was brought that she was improving. A few days later she was out of danger. A week elapsed and she was on her feet and about the house. And now she is again a bustling, busy woman, not strong, but in apparently good health, with no symptoms of a deadly disease lurking around. There is no doubt, she says, the buttermilk cured her. As physicians say, "it went right to the spot." It nourished her poor, famished body, filled up the dried-up tissues, and gave her strength and courage. [Neighbors say that she is careful of her money, and that probably much of her illness was due to her reluctance to pay for palatable and nourishing food. The buttermilk was given to her.—Kingston Freeman.]

CARRIAGES, &c.

I HAVE NOW IN STOCK a nice lot of New and Second-Hand Single and Double-Seat Carriages, Top Buggies in all the leading styles, Road and Track Sulkys, Buggy Tops to suit any Carriage, Rubber Aprons, &c., which I will sell cheap for cash or good paper. REPAIRING, PAINTING and TRIMMING of Carriages promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Factory and Showrooms, UPPER PRINCE STREET, opposite New Baptist Church. J. J. SEAMAN. apr 11-dy 2aw wky 3m

AUCTION SALE.

THE Subscriber is instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on MONDAY, the 30th April next, at 11 o'clock:

That valuable Farm of James Willis, at Kingston, Lot 31, together with his large stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, &c., and all his Farm Implements.

For full particulars, terms, etc., see hand-bills. GEORGE CLOW, Auctioneer. Lot 31, April 13, '88—wky 3i dy 1aw

Valuable Business Property, BY AUCTION.

I am instructed by Mr. Robert Bridges to sell by Auction, on the Premises, on MONDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, all the Valuable Property situated on the West side of Hillsborough Street, and at present occupied by himself as a Meat Store and Pork Packing Establishment, as well as Residences. The Premises have a frontage on Hillsborough Street of 75 feet 2 inches, and extend backwards 175 feet. Terms easy, and made known at sale. For further information apply to G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. apr 6-dy eod 11 sle wky pat

Farm Stock and Implements, BY AUCTION.

I am instructed by Mr. Robert Bridges to sell by Auction, at his Establishment, Hillsborough Street, on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock:— All his Farm Stock and Implements, consisting of 1 Horse, 4 years old; 1 do., 3 years o d; 1 Mare, 4 years old (Pereheron); 1 Horse, 3 years old (Stockman); 1 Colt, 2 years old; 1 Oxen, 1 Milch Cow, 6 well-bred Heifers, and several Pigs. Implements—2 Plows, 1 Gang do., 1 Moulding do., 1 Scaffler, 1 Hay Rake, 2 sets Harrows, 1 Truck Wagon with Pole and Harness, 2 Carts, 1 Express Wagon, 1 Double Seated Wagon, 1 Single Wagon, 1 Single Sleigh, 1 Double Sleigh, 2 Wood Sleighs, 3 sets Carriage Harness, and sundry other articles. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. apr 6-11 sle

AUCTION.

I am instructed by Mrs. Mary A. Bevan, to sell by Auction, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, all her interest in the Property situated on the Malpeque Road, and held by her under lease for the term of 13 years. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. apr 6-11 sle

FOR SALE.

50 Choice American Fruit Trees, suited for this climate—3 years old. WM. HEARD. The Cedars, March 29, 1888. mch 29—dy 4i 2aw (tues fri) wky

FARM FOR SALE.

I am instructed by Mr. Robert Bridges to sell by Auction, on the Premises, on FRIDAY, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m., his valuable Farm of 47 acres, situated on the Brackley Point Road, about two miles from the city. This Farm is all clear, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a never-failing Well of excellent water in the field, and a pond of good drinking water for stock in the centre of Farm. Terms easy, and made known at sale. For further information apply to G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. apr 6-dy eod 11 sle wky pat

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Mens' and Boys' Felt Hats,

Imported late last Fall, selling at Low Prices.

CLOTHING.

250 MENS' SUITS (Worsted and Tweeds), and a lot of separate COATS, PANTS and VESTS, selling at Great Bargains to clear.

TRUNKS.

Five Hundred and Fifty Trunks, all sizes, from Fifty Cents to Six Dollars, best assortment in Town. Don't buy until you see this Stock.

J. B. McDONALD, Ch'town, April 5, 1888—dy & wky QUEEN STREET.

April Sale. JAMES PATON & CO., Market Square.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS, &c., Dress Goods, Silks,

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Every Housekeeper should have a Set. JAMES PATON & CO., BROWN'S BLOCK. April 4, 1888—dy & wky

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CAIRNS & McLEAN'S,

Kent Street (Phillips' Old Stand.)

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Discount of 10 to 20 Per Cent. for Two Months from date.

Parties wanting anything in this line would do well to call early and have first choice. Over 200 Fine Designs to select from. CAIRNS & McLEAN. April 13, 1888—wky 2m dy 1m 2aw

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We are prepared for a rush in Repairing and Re-upholstering this Spring, and will give all our patrons quick despatch and good value.

We invite inspection of our immense stock in Showrooms. MARK WRIGHT & CO. Charlottetown, March 26, 1888.