

The Daily Examiner

AUGUST 24, 1885.

Mr. Gladstone's Health.

Late advices from London state that Mr. Gladstone has been greatly benefited by his trip in the Sunbeam. It is stated that at Bergen, in Norway, where he went ashore, he walked eighteen miles over a rough road without fatigue. This was good news for the Liberal party of Great Britain; for its success in the coming elections depends in great measure upon Mr. Gladstone's ability to take an active part in the struggle. If, says the Times, Mr. Gladstone defines and expounds the policy of the Liberal party, as its recognized and authorized chief in the coming electoral campaign, the Liberal party will probably still remain united. Its differences will be sunk in the pursuit of some of those common objects which Mr. Gladstone long ago enumerated and specified. Some sections will want to go faster and further than others, but the authority of Mr. Gladstone's leadership and the necessity of maintaining unity will compel them all to adopt a programme not too extreme for the moderate, and a pace not too fast for the slow. All this will be changed if Mr. Gladstone's voice should cease to be heard. With the withdrawal of Mr. Gladstone's authority, the disintegration of the Liberal party may be expected to begin. How far it will go and what effect it may have on the opposite party, which is certainly not without its internal differences and antagonisms, it would be rash to attempt to predict at present. But it is practically certain that many Liberals who are now willing to follow Mr. Gladstone would find it difficult to follow other Liberal leaders in paths never trodden and not even marked out by him. If the future of the Liberal party belong to the extreme Radicals, as Radicals themselves are apt to boast, many of its present members will find themselves sooner or later in opposition to it. This change may come soon if Mr. Gladstone's voice is silenced and his influence on politics withdrawn; but if his voice is restored by his present voyage, and he is thereby encouraged again to assume the active leadership of his party, the change will probably be postponed at least until after the coming elections are decided.

The Fisheries Question.

The Boston Fish Bureau have recently passed the following resolution:— "Resolved, That the Boston Fish Bureau earnestly favors such an arrangement between the United States, the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Newfoundland as shall include the reciprocal admission free of duties of the products of the fisheries of both countries."

A Boston paper, referring to the action of the Fish Bureau, says:— "This is a 'straw' of no little significance, as showing the drift of public sentiment in this metropolis, touching the renewal of commercial reciprocity between Canada and the United States, especially as regards our true interests in effecting a permanent settlement of the vexed fisheries question. The Boston Fish Bureau is a very large and influential organization, including in its membership many of our most intelligent and public-spirited merchants, who understand this question thoroughly in all its bearings, and who represent not only millions of business capital, but also one of the most important branches of Boston commerce."

It is pleasing to note this expression of American opinion. —It does not argue much for Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P., that he allowed a little rain to keep him away from the Mount Stewart meeting of Saturday. It was known that statements of his at the former one-sided meeting would be contradicted and criticized, and a nice appreciation of the value of his own veracity and honor would have moved him to be present to defend himself if there were no insurmountable difficulty in the way. To say in this age of railway cars and covered buggies, that a little rain prevented a man from going a distance of twenty miles to do a duty to himself is rather too thin.

—We omitted to state in the article on the qualification of voters, that young men living with their mothers, if their fathers be dead, or with their grandfathers, or mothers-in-law, will have the right to vote. The term "farmer's son," means, under the law, any male person not otherwise qualified to vote and being the son of an owner and actual occupant of a farm, and includes a grandson, step-son, or son-in-law. The interpretation of the law with respect to the son of an owner of real property in a city or town, is equally liberal.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have given notice that they are ready to return the \$5,000,000 lately loaned them by the Dominion Government.

—The prize list of King's County Exhibition, 1885, is published. The exhibition will be held at Georgetown on Monday, the 29th September next.

Emperor William was advised by his physician not to attend the recent unveiling ceremonies at Potsdam on account of the inclemency of the weather. The Emperor replied, that the king, unable to go to his soldiers to fulfill his duties, ought to resign.

MOUNT STEWART MEETING.

Messrs. Davies and Beer fail to Appear.

Speeches by Jenkins and Ferguson.

Summary Report.

SATURDAY forenoon was not particularly fine, and accordingly the people were late in arriving to the meeting to be held at one o'clock that day at Mount Stewart. The rain which had fallen heavily all morning cleared away about one o'clock, and soon after large numbers of persons gathered in the village. After waiting two hours for Mr. Davies to put in an appearance, a telegram was received announcing his inability to attend, and at three o'clock the meeting was opened in Mount Stewart Hall, by the appointment of William J. Logan, Esq., to the chair, who well sustained the dignity of that position, and acted with the strictest impartiality throughout.

Dr. Jenkins was the first to take the platform. He said that when last he stood there it was as a candidate for their suffrages; now he returned them his sincere thanks for electing him to the high and honorable position which he occupied. Although the Parliamentary Session had been extremely long, and members were very tired, the opposition had been holding meetings at Marshfield, Belle Creek, New London and at Mount Stewart. These meetings were all one-sided and Mr. Davies had given

FREE SCOPE TO HIS IMAGINATION which, at all times, was a pretty lively one. Mr. Davies had made statements which were not in consonance with the truth, and the Doctor proposed to show where they were inconsistent with the truth. Mr. Davies had declared that, by his action on the Franchise Bill, Dr. Jenkins had forfeited the confidence of his constituents. The Doctor was proud of the position he had taken on that measure, and proud of the Island Conservative members having had sufficient influence to preserve the franchise for the young men. He had not only opposed the Bill as it originally stood, but, with his colleagues, had succeeded in getting an amendment passed lowering the farmers qualification from \$200 to \$150, and the qualification for wage laborers from \$400 to \$300. The Doctor then proceeded to explain the provisions of the Franchise Act, and declared that its effect would be hardly recognizable on the Island. Mr. Davies had said that the Bill took away the franchise from the young men and gave it to the wild Indians in the Northwest. Dr. Jenkins

DEMONSTRATED THE UTTER FALLACY of this statement, and showed that the only change was to give the Indian farmer and property holder the vote the same as white men. Mr. Davies said that the Government had given away the fisheries to the Americans. In this matter they had to consider whether it was preferable to fit out cruisers and drive American off our coasts or allow them four months fishing. Were the Government to fit out cruisers and these cruisers to seize American vessels, that would create a hostile feeling among our American neighbors, and it could be understood that this would seriously damage

OUR CHANCES OF RECIPROcity which were now hanging in the balance. The Dr. said he had no authority to say so, but he believed that compensation would be allowed our fishermen for the duty placed upon their mackerel in the United States market. Mr. Davies had sounded the ruin and desolation cry which he attributed to the National Policy. For his part he could see nothing of the kind, and he believed the Dominion was never more prosperous than at the present time. Our credit stood higher than at any previous period in our history, and he quoted from the report of the P. O. Savings Banks to show the marvellous increase which had taken place in the savings of the people. Mr. Davies had described the troubles in the Northwest as owing to the bad administration of the Government. The troubles, the Doctor said, were not owing either to Sir John's or McKenzie's Government—the real cause was the nature of the half-breeds and Indians. They lived by hunting, and now the buffalo had disappeared they were too lazy to work and would not farm, and consequently got into mischief.

RIEL WAS ON HAND to form disturbance. These half-breeds easily see where the best land lies; they settle on it and get their grants. They do not tell it, they keep it a while, sell out, and go further west to get another grant. They had no grievances except in a very few cases. They have been well treated and have no ground of complaint. Their nature was not to work but to wander; when they cannot hunt they must fight. Dr. Jenkins resumed his seat amid immense applause.

Hon. D. Ferguson was the next to speak. He regretted the absence of Mr. Davies. The Liberal Conservative party was not responsible for these meetings. There was no election in prospect. Mr. Davies could not wait till the session closed, but while Dr. Jenkins was at his post, went through the country misrepresenting his colleague's conduct. But now that he had an opportunity of meeting Dr. Jenkins face to face, he shirked it. The Grit party had no policy. It would take a clever man to find out what their policy was when in power. Sir John came into power on the National Policy and Canadian Pacific Railway questions, and the Opposition, if they expect to be trusted, should show that they are prepared to do something better than the present Government. The Grits had made a great cry against the National Policy. Mr. Davies and his friends had bitterly denounced it, but of late years the opposition to it was weakening, and last session there was not much said against it. The Grits had no

MORE IDEA OF REPEALING THE N. P., if they got into power, than of repealing the Ten Commandments. The Grits had been tinkering with the Pacific Railway during their five years of power. They had spent thousands on the Georgian Bay Branch. Where is it? No one knows. They had bought steel rails at enormous prices. They had built the Fort Francis Locks away out of the route, which are no

good to this day. The present Government had taken up the matter with a firm and vigorous hand. The second year they were in power they had entered into a contract with the Syndicate, and before next May the entire road will be completed. Mr. McKenzie had declared that the whole resources of the British Empire were not equal to the completion of the project in ten years; we now find that in less than five years from the time of making the contract that railway will be completed without any serious increase of our burdens. From a military point of view, the road has proved of great benefit, and that very section which Mr. Davies and his party had declared the Syndicate had no intention of building, was not only finished but had proved of

INCALCULABLE BENEFIT during the recent rebellion. The Railroad Company had got into difficulties and had asked and obtained assistance from the Government. Upon that loan interest had been regularly paid, although Mr. Davies had prophesied that it never would. Last session the company applied for a change of the security which they had given for the loan which was granted, with the result that they had placed their bonds on the English market and effected a loan on better terms than the McKenzie Government could get when in office. The Syndicate loan of last session was not wanted at all. Mr. Davies had charged the Government with delaying the Franchise Bill so as to present discussion upon it. It was introduced on 19th March, and read a third time on 3rd July; yet Mr. Davies had

THE EFFRONTERY to say that the Bill was brought down so late that there was no time to discuss it. It was nearly six weeks before the House before it reached Committee, the only place where it could be amended. The House had been kept in session for fifty-seven continuous hours discussing whether an Indian was a person. The opposition now admit that the Bill is not so bad, but that that is due to the amendments made. There is an old saying that will apply in this case that "fools and children should not see half-finished work." Sir John had proposed that the voters' lists of last election should be prima facie evidence of the right to vote. That was an excellent proposition. All who had voted last summer would have the right to vote unchallenged. Mr. Davies opposed this as monstrous, iniquitous and shameful, and proposed that the School lists should be taken. Mr. Ferguson here gave an example of how unjustly Mr. Davies' proposal would affect the country. Mr. Davies, instead of being, as he arrogates to himself, a Liberal of the type of Coles and Whelan, was in reality one of the

RANKEST TORIES on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Ferguson here referred to the attempted robbery of our franchise in 1874 by Mr. Laird and his Grit friends. They had secured themselves by saying that it was intended to operate only until the House Government adopted a system of registration. What right, he asked, had the Dominion to coerce the Island into passing an act? But now we shall have registration with the advantage that the cost of it, instead of being borne by the Local Government as Mr. Laird proposed, is paid by the Dominion. Mr. Davies had charged the Government with taking away the votes from the young men and giving them to the wild Indians. When it was found that the franchise had not been taken away, and that the wild Indians were not enfranchised, what will be the weight of Mr. Davies' base and untruthful assertion? It was

AN UNFORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCE that the American Government should impose duty upon our fish, but it so happened this year that, even were there no duty, it would be impossible to prosecute mackerel fishing to advantage. Mr. Ferguson here quoted figures of American markets to show that the export, even without duty, would not pay our fishermen. Mr. Davies had denounced the Government for not putting out cruisers and keeping the Americans off our coasts. The very thing that on the 13th of March last, in his place in Parliament, he had hoped would not be done. After debating the temporary arrangement that had been made with the United States, Mr. Ferguson asked: What party is responsible for the absence of any duty during the last 12 years? Who negotiated that treaty by which we got free of duty and received five and a half millions, who, but Sir John's Government? In 1871 and 1872 Sir John was denounced for his part in that treaty. The Grits voted against ratifying it, and now after enjoying it for 12 years, we are asked to condemn Sir John because he did not secure a larger term. Sir John negotiated that treaty and his Government ratified it. The Halifax commission sat. While the Conservatives matured the measures

THE GRITS GOT THE EMOLUMENTS. Mr. Davies was one of the Counsel before the Halifax Commission. He was paid \$8,000 and that was thought enough. He never made a speech there; but he made forty-eight speeches on the Franchise Bill, more than Cicero made in all his life; therefore Mr. Davies was a greater orator than Cicero. He got \$15,000 for his services (i) before the Halifax Commission, but he never said a word; he had got from \$100 to \$150 an hour for his work. Bad, however, as it was to charge so large a fee and enforce the payment of it, it was worse to break his pledged faith with the people of this Island. If we had a separate claim upon the award of the Halifax Commission it was because as a separate Province we had ratified it. Why did not Mr. Davies enforce our claim as Mr. Whiteway did that of Newfoundland? He has never answered this question. Mr. Davies is responsible for our not receiving our share of the Award. If he had presented our case as Mr. Whiteway did that of Newfoundland, Great Britain would have considered it. Mr. Davies had acted an unprofessional part, and betrayed the interests of the Island. If ever a man committed a crime for which he deserved banishment from political life, Mr. Davies was the man. Mr. Davies had denounced our Conservative representatives for not bringing up the separate case of the Island before the Parliament, and in his election card had denounced their conduct in very strong language. Yet, what had he done? He went to Parliament in 1883, sat over three months and came home without having opened his mouth. What was his excuse but that the Local Government were in Ottawa on the pier business and he did not wish to prejudice their claims by bringing

up the Fishery Award. Later on, however, when there seemed a chance for the Local Government being paid their claim, he was ready enough to ask the question for Mr. King, of New Brunswick. Next year he went to Parliament on the 16th of January, and sat till April 22nd, before he made any motion. This year he was there five months; he made eight speeches on the word "Indian," and forty-eight speeches on the Franchise Bill. He spoke until he became a nuisance and he came home.

WITHOUT EVER OPENING HIS MOUTH on the Fishery Award. He had not only betrayed the Island but he had violated his election pledges. He had accused his predecessors of inexcusable negligence, but he had never moved his little finger. Mr. Ferguson resumed his seat amid great applause.

Dr. Jenkins, being asked what he had done about the Fishery Award, replied that he and others of his colleagues had succeeded in getting the Fishing Bounty increased by \$20,000 a year.

After the speeches were concluded, several persons present asked questions, particularly upon the operation of the Franchise Bill, whereon, it was very evident, they had been most grossly misinformed by Mr. Davies, at the previous meeting. These questions were answered most satisfactorily, and Mr. Ferguson then called for any one present to come forward who had been wronged by the Act. One young man stepped up, who was 21 last December. He was soon perfectly satisfied that he had lost nothing! The next person who advanced was Francis McQuaid, Esq., who ascended the platform and launched out into some coarse abuse of Mr. Ferguson, for which he was promptly called to order by the Chairman, and thereupon subsided. The train for Charlottetown having arrived, Dr. Jenkins was obliged to leave the meeting in charge of Mr. Ferguson. The meeting was very large and orderly, and heard the speakers most attentively; and it was very evident, from the demonstrations that there were ten Conservatives for every Grit present.

The Steamer Summerside Ashore.

A DESPATCH received by the Steam Navigation Company on Saturday, reports that the steamer Summerside, on Thursday last, went ashore on the Tickle, in Fogo Harbor, Island of Fogo, which is situated on the north-east coast of Newfoundland. The Summerside was bound from Montreal to Fogo with a cargo of general merchandise. The despatch received states that the cargo has been taken out in a damaged condition, and that her engine house and after cabin are full of water. No further particulars have been received. The Summerside is partially insured.

San Francisco's death rate for the past year, 19.58 per 1,000, is lower than that of thirteen foreign and eleven American cities, and the lowest of any city of its size in the world.

FOR LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.

Bark "MOSELLE," now on the berth at Peake's (No. 2) Wharf, will sail FOR LIVERPOOL ON OR ABOUT The 30th AUGUST.

Parties wishing to ship Lobsters by this vessel, at lowest rates of freight, will please forward at once. PEAKE BROS. & CO. Ch'town, August 24, 1885. -tf

ZION CHURCH PICNIC.

THE Annual Picnic of Zion Church congregation and Sabbath School, will be held at WEST RIVER, -ON- THURSDAY, the 27th inst.

The Southport will leave the Ferry Wharf at 9 o'clock, a. m., and 2 p. m. The children of the congregation will receive their Tickets FREE at the Church, on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock. Return Tickets for Visitors, 25 cents. Tea will be provided for Visitors. R. M. BARRATT, Supt. of Sabbath School. D. M. FRASER, Chairman of Committee. August 24, '85

THE CITY SCHOOLS

WILL be Re-opened, after the Midsummer Vacation, on Monday, 31st August, inst., at 9 o'clock, a. m. It is requested that all intending Pupils be in attendance on that day, in order that they may be placed in the proper departments. ISAAC OXENHAM, Secretary of School Board. Ch'town, August 24th, '85—tl 29

St. Aloysius' School.

THE Sisters of the Convent de Notre Dame beg to announce to Parents and Guardians that they purpose opening, SEPTEMBER 1st, a Day-school for boys under the age of ten years. The immediate supervision of the School will be under the Sisters, and the task of instructing shall be assigned to an efficient Teacher, holding a second-class license. For Terms apply to the [SUPR. OF THE CONVENT, August 24, 1885—li this wk 2i next

CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLEN MILLS

RUNNING NIGHT AND DAY!

Immense Discounts! Great Reductions! Splendid Bargains!

AS WE ARE ABOUT CHANGING our Mill from Summer to Winter Tweeds, we will dispose of 10,000 yards of SUMMER TWEEDS, now on hand, at cost of stock and manufacturing same. Remember, this is No Humbug, but a bona fide MARK-DOWN SALE TO CLEAR. Men in want of

A GOOD WEARING SUIT!

and families in want of BOYS' SUITING, should not lose this Grand Opportunity of securing GOOD, HONEST, HOME-MADE GOODS at prices which defy competition. This Cheap Sale will positively continue for TWO WEEKS ONLY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst. Come Early and get the BEST PATTERNS.

CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLEN COY.,

North Side Queen Square. August 21, 1885.—2wks

MAGNET SOAP,

(WARRANTED PURE.) THIS SOAP is made from the BEST MATERIALS, and is Superior to any similar article manufactured. For general household and family use it SURPASSES all others.

It will be to Your Interest to Try it.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY

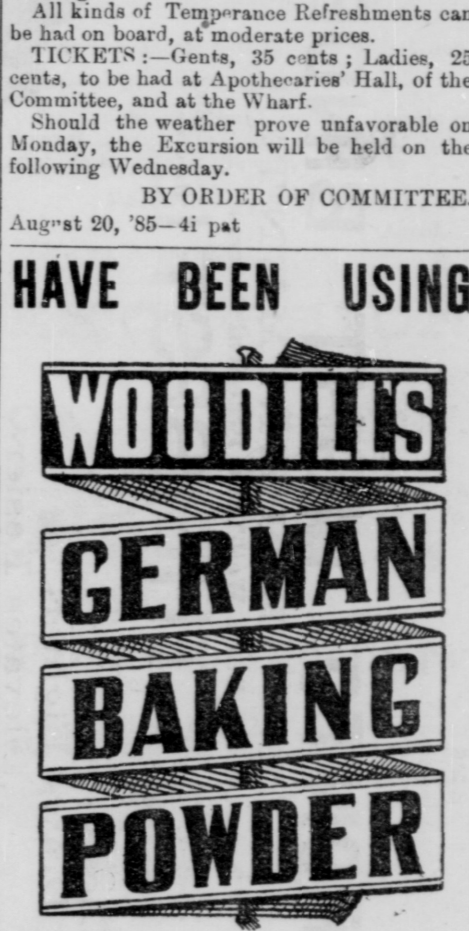
FENTON T. NEWBERY. July 22nd, 1885—6mos

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

A GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION will be held, under the auspices of the CITY CORNET BAND, on Monday, August 24th inst., -IN THE- Steamer "St. Lawrence."

The steamer will leave Steam Navigation Company's Wharf at 8 o'clock p. m. The String Band will furnish music for dancing. All kinds of Temperance Refreshments can be had on board, at moderate prices. TICKETS—Gents, 35 cents; Ladies, 25 cents, to be had at Apothecaries' Hall, of the Committee, and at the Wharf. Should the weather prove unfavorable on Monday, the Excursion will be held on the following Wednesday. BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE. August 20, '85—4i pat

HAVE BEEN USING



OVER TWO MONTHS. THAS GIVEN Very Great Satisfaction. -CAN- HIGHLY RECOMMEND IT TO ALL. GEORGE McSWEENEY, PROP. HOTEL BRUNSWICK, Moncton, N.B. Aug. 22, 1885

CONVENT DE NOTRE DAME, CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE classes of this Institution will be re-opened TUESDAY, the first of September. Pupils failing to have their names registered that day shall forfeit the right of competition for medals or extra prizes. August 19—tl spl 1

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL

WILL be re-opened the 'FIRST WEEK' IN SEPTEMBER, under charge of a graduate of an English Training College, who holds highest testimonials from Her Majesty's Inspectors of the Educational Department. Instruction will be given in English in all its branches, also in Latin, Greek, Modern Languages, Music and Drawing as required. For further particulars apply to Lawrence W. Watson, Queen Street. Ch'town, Aug. 11, '85—3aw pat tf

London and Liverpool.

REGULAR TRADERS

FALL, 1885.



"EREMA,"

P. LEDWELL, Commander. WILL SAIL FROM London for Charlottetown, direct, About the 20th SEPTEMBER.

Brighn. "ZERELDE,"

L. KICKHAM, Commander. WILL SAIL FROM Liverpool for Charlottetown, direct, About the 15th SEPTEMBER, and Bark "MOSELLE," R. RENDLE, Commander. WILL SAIL FROM Liverpool for Charlottetown, direct, About the 25th SEPTEMBER, carrying Freight at through rates to Pictou, Georgetown, Souris, Summerside and Shelice. For Freight or Passage apply in London to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 16 Great Winchester Street. In Liverpool to PITCAIRN BROTHERS, 51 South John Street; or here to the owners

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Ch'town, August 14, 1885—eod

ANTHRACITE COAL

TO ARRIVE. Per Schr. "Avos," DUE HERE About the First September, 260 TONS

ANTHRACITE COAL,

(RED ASH) Warranted a Superior Article. C. LYONS, Acadia Coal Depot, Peake's No. 2 Wharf. August 18, '85—3wks

CARD.

MISS LUCY CAVEN will resume her Musical Classes on the 1st of September. Grafton Street, Aug. 10, '85.