THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 27, 1896.

POOR HOUSE AND HOSPITAL.

THE Provincial Hospital for the Insane is greatly overcrowded, and the Poor House at Brighton is (to put it mildly) not a credit to this Province. In view of these facts, THE EXAMINER some time ago suggested the erection of a poor house upon the Government Farm, the employment of all the poor who are able to work for their living upon the farm, and the transfer of chronic epileptics and harmless idiots from the hospital to a section of the poor house, thus relieving the pressure upon the hospital and affording additional room for the care and treatment of lunatics by a resident physician. The Government did not accept this suggestion. They adopted a course in which larger expense is involved with the housing of the poor and the lunatic under one roof. Such a disposition of the patients may, however, be made that not much cause for complaint on the latter score will be given, while the condition of both the poor and the lunatic will, without doubt, be greatly improved. The new wing or building, for the erection of which the contract was signed today, will not be joined to the present Hospital for the Insane. There will be an interval of fifty feet, and this may be divided by a high fence. The junction of the two buildings will be by means of an underground tunnel, which will admit of heating both from the one centre, and a saving of expense on account of fuel. The new building will accommodate about a hundred and fifty persons. The rooms or wards will vary in size from a four bedded room to one of ten beds, but the size of all is calculated to give an average of 550 cubic feet of air space to each bed. The plastering throughout will be done with English selenite cement, which will make a surface almost as hard as marble, and is used for the first time in this Province. Mr. C. B. Chappell, of this city, is the architect, and Mr. Walter Lowe the contractor. It is provided that the building shall be completed and ready for use by the 1st November, 1897. The contract includes the erection of a new smoke or boiler chimney 90 feet high and 12 feet diameter at the base, to be built adjoining the old building; also a complete heating and ventilation plant with plumbing and sewerage,—all for $21,400. While regretting that the suggestion made by THE EXAMINER was not accepted in the spirit in which it was offered, we are not disposed, at this juncure, to criticise the course adopted by the Government. A good contract seems to have been made, and we have no doubt that it will be faithfully performed by Mr. Lowe.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—The new general militia orders about to be promulgated, allow each company of infantry battalions, three sergeants instead of two as at present.

—Professor Robertson reports to the press of Ottawa that "the butter and cheese trade of the Island has received an immense impetus, and last year's cheese gave very great satisfaction in England." This is encouraging.

—Talk about hard times! The King of Samoa hasn't had any salary paid him for two years, and has had to beg for ment. Royal paupers are nothing unusual, but this seems to be an aggravated case.

—Queen Victoria has issued a message to the nation thanking them for their expressions of loyalty and affection as the period approaches when the length of her reign will have exceeded that of any other English monarch, but asking that any national celebration be reserved until she has completed sixty years of her reign. Queen Victoria was crowned on June 28th, 1838.

—Moncton Times: The grit newspapers a few days ago were representing Sir Mackenzie Bowell as refusing to accede to Sir Charles Tupper's request that he (Sir Mackenzie) should lead the conservatives in the senate. Now they cooly assert that "there is considerable rivalry between Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the Hon. Donald Ferguson as to who shall lead the party in the Senate." The bad habits acquired by the grit newspapers in opposition have not yet been shaken off.

—A Vancouver (B. C) despatch, Aug 24, reports: "The salmon have stopped running. Most of the canneries have closed down, and the fishermen are being paid off. In spite of this, word has been wired by Hon. L. H. Davies, of the Ottawa Government, that the sockeye season would be extended for five days to September 1. As the Government were not asked to extend the season, the canners held an indignation meeting, and expressed emphatic displeasure at the Government's action, which it refused to change on being asked to do so by the canners convened. The canners fear the market will be demoralized in consequence."

—The Russians built 918 miles of the trans-Siberian railway last season and by the end of this year half of the road will be completed and open for traffic. It is proposed, with China's consent, to carry the line through Manchuria and secure an outlet to the sea of Japan somewhere on the Corean peninsula. After that the Russians will be within striking distance of British America should war arise with Great Britain, and more than ever the security of the empire will depend on command of the sea. Russia's power on the Pacific will become a reality when St. Petersburg and Pekin are less than ten days apart by rail. It may be, however, that Japan will have something to say to say to the Russian programme.

The distance covered by the railway in Africa from Mombosa to Lake Victoria Nyanza will be about 700 miles. It took Stanley nine months to find Livingston in that region; now it will be covered in three or four days, the trains running only in daylight. Then almost nothing was known of the Dark Continent. The country is now revealed as being rich in minerals and timber beyond the dreams of avarice. It is predicted that in the near future there will be a transcontinental railway, and cities in Central Africa which will rival some of the manufacturing districts of England, Germany and America. There is no more interesting subject on the carpet to-day then the Africa of a century hence.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER

On the Issues of the Election

(Montreal Gazette Report.)

In the course of his speech on the address, Sir Charles Tupper offered his personal congratulations to Mr. Laurier on his attaining the high office of First Minister, but expressed his regret at the mode in which that object was attained, for the triumph had been won without a majority being obtained on either of the great issues which were submitted to the country. (Government Laughter.) That seemed to excite amusement on the other side of the House, so he would proceed to point out his reasons for making the statement. In 1878, in 1882 and in 1887 the elections were determined on the clear issue between protection and free trade. The Liberals did not find the free trade cry a success so they made a big jump to the highest tariff existing in any part of the world and advocated unrestricted reciprocity with the United States or continental free trade. This was regretted at the election of 1891, and Mr. L. H. Davies performed its funeral obsequies in 1893 when he stated that the policy of the Liberal party was the reform of the tariff by the removal of "every vestige of protection." As recently as January last Mr. Davies said:—"A 17 or 20 per cent. tariff was high enough to give encouragement to the manufacturer. If it were not the manufacturer should go down." Sir Richard Cartwright also declared that the policy of the party was "to destroy this villainous protection system." Mr. Laurier said he was in favor of "free trade as it exists in England," and the abolition of duties on raw materials, including coal and iron. Having given quotations from speeches in support of his assertions, Sir Charles Tupper said that if the liberal party had gone to the people on this issue they would have been beaten, but they changed front before the face of the enemy. During the election campaign Mr. Laurier stated his approval of the Liberal programme as set forth by Mr. Madore. "Not a radical change of the tariff, but a re adjustment of the duties," and he supported the candidature in Maisonneuve of Ald. Prefontaine, who was an avowed protectionist. Therefore, Sir Charles continued, Mr. Laurier had received no mandate from the people on the trade question, and he understood from the Premier's speech at St. John's that protection was to be maintained. Regarding protection as absolutely necessary to ensure the progress and prosperity of the country, Sir Charles expressed no regret at Mr. Laurier's intention, but congratulated him upon arriving at more enlightened views. (Applause.) As to the question of Manitoba legislation, Sir Charles also claimed that Mr. Laurier had failed to obtain a verdict of the people in his favor. On the floor of the House and in the Province of Ontario Mr. Laurier declared that the school question was one of provincial autonomy and that he was in favor of conciliation and no coercion. But at St. Roche, in the Province of Quebec, his organ, Le Soir, reported him as saying: "Should these means of conciliation fail I shall have recourse to constitutional means, and these I will use fully and in their entirety." Le Soir asked: "What more could be asked? Could anyone bind himself in a more solemn or straightforward manner?" Certainly no one could, and, therefore, Mr. Laurier, who in this House and in the Province of Ontario declared himself in the most emphatic manner in favor of non-intervention, when in the Province of Quebec he was prepared not only to go as far as the Conservative Government in the direction of remedial legislation, but to go further. (Conservative cheers.) This was not a fair, legitimate or justifiable means of obtaining a parliamentary majority, and Sir Charles asserted that on this as on the trade question Mr. Laurier was really in a minority.

THE RACE AND RELIGION CRY.

The Conservative leader then took up the charge laid against him by Mr. Laurier, that he had endeavored to raise a race and religion cry. He said: "Sir, I am standing in the presence of this House and in the presence of the people of Canada with a record of over forty-one years of public life, and I say in the most clear and unhesitating manner that from the first hour that I entered public life down to the present no man has ever been able to charge me with endeavoring to set race against race or religion against religion. (Conservative cheers.) On the contrary, my whole life, every act of it, bears testimony, and I could give proofs innumerable of it were it not for the fear of wearying the House, my whole life has given proof that my great aim as a public man has been to promote the utmost harmony, confidence and mutual co-operation between different races and different religions. I recognize fully and in the most unequivocal manner that it would be impossible in this country, divided as we are into two great races and differing largely on the question of religion, it would be impossible to look forward with any hope or confidence, to the future of Canada if questions of race and religion were permitted to enter into the decision of political questions before the great electorate of this country. I have always set my face against it and I shall always continue to do so. I now come to the grounds upon which the hon. gentleman charged me with having appealed to the electorate of this country to oppose him on the ground that he was a Frenchman and a Catholic. I should feel myself utterly degraded if I were capable of doing either one or the other. I will briefly give the House the ground on which the hon. gentleman made that chage against me, one of the greatest and most serious charges it is possible for one public man to make against another, and I will put it to his own sense of candor and justice as to whether he has not misrepresented me in the most striking and palpable manner.

Sir Charles then read the extract from his speech at Winnipeg, to which reference has often been made, and Mr. Laurier's comment upon it at Terrebonne, and he continued:

Now, sir, I ask the hon. gentleman whether that is not a complete misrepresentation of the question which I have read to the House? What did I say? I made no appeal to the electors of Canada to reject the hon. gentleman because he was a Frenchman or a Catholic. There is not a word in any speech I ever uttered, here or elsewhere, that will bear that construction for a single moment. The appeal was not to Protestants, It was to my own friends. "Will you turn your backs upon me, will you destroy the party to which we belong for the purpose of bringing into power a French Catholic Prime Minister who says?"—(Government laughter.) I am afraid the hon. gentlemen opposite are not very acute logicians, I am afraid that they have failed to see my argument. I was not appealing to Protestants. I was appealing to my own friends, who were deserting me on the question of this Remedial Bill, and I say: "Will you not stultify yourselves if you strike me down and strike down the Government and party to which you belong for the purpose with the result of bringing into power a French Roman Catholic Premier who declares that he will do more?" (Renewed laughter from the Liberal benches.)

NO SUCH CONSTRUCTION POSSIBLE.

I am in the judgment of the House, and of every man in this country who knows anything of reason or logic, when I say that there is no such construction can be given to my remarks as an attack either upon the race or the nationality or religion of the hon. gentleman, in connection with the high office which he now holds. I say that that is perfectly clear and palpable, and therefore the hon. gentleman finds no warrant whatever for the statement, which I repel with the utmost indignation, that I could be capable of referring to the nationality or the creed of an hon. gentleman in regard to any position he might fill in this House or in this country. It would be intolerable, in my judgment, I should regard Confederation as a complete failure, if it were not as open to a French Canadian to obtain the premiership as any other man. (Applause.) I never said anything of the sort that has been attributed to me. On the contrary, I gave evidence of a clear and unmistakable character, and that on a not very remote occasion. When the prospective position of Premier was pressed upon me I repelled it, and declined to take the course suggested, because I thought it would not be undesirable that a French-Canadian should occupy the position of First Minister in this country. (Cheers.)

Sir Charles Tupper then read extracts from the Pioneer de Sherbrooke, the Union des Cantons de l'Est and La Gazette de Berthier with a view of proving that the Liberal victory was not due to the endorsement of the Liberal policy, but to a question of race and Mr. Laurier's personal popularity. Nevertheless the fact remained that the Conservative party obtained over 19,000 more votes than were cast for the Liberals, and a change of five votes would have given the Conservatives a majority in every province except Quebec. (Conservative cheers.) As it was, a majority of the members of the House, outside of Quebec, were returned to support the Conservative party. Sir Charles continued—But I may be asked, "What about Quebec?" Well, all I can say is that it is a great disappointment to me. (Derisive cries of "hear, hear," from the Liberal benches.) I frankly admit that I was entirely unprepared for the course pursued by the electors of the Province of Quebec. It was stated during the campaign by an hon. member of this House that I had made a compact, a bargain with the bishops of the Province of Quebec, to give me their support in return for the course which I had pursued in this House in regard to this question of remedial legislation. I am here to say in the presence of this House that a more unfounded statement never emanated from the mouth of any man. From the time I came from England down to this very moment I have never had the pleasure of meeting a single bishop of the Province of Quebec or making any communication with them, directly or indirectly. (Cheers.) Therefore I am not in a position to reproach the heirarchy or any person else in the Province of Quebec for the course they pursued.

EDGEHILL STUDENTS AND PUPILS AT TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The results of the examinations in Musical Knowledge held at Trinity College, London, England, have been received at the Church School for Girls, Edgehill, Windsor. The following is the list of successful candidates:

SENIORS.

M. Willets.....Marks 70—Pass. Sec.

INTERMEDIATES.

B. Parker.....Marks 88—Hons. Sec.
C. Chandler..... " 84—Hons. Sec.
B Banington..... " 78 -Pass Sec.
I. Dodwell..... " 77—Pass Sec.
M. Parker..... " 74—Pass Sec.

JUNIORS.

M. Pearson.....Marks 82—Hons. Sec.
Grace Roy..... " 94—Pass Sec.
E. Pearson..... " 73—Pass Sec.

It will be noticed that of the three in the Honours Section two are from New Brunswick and one from Nova Scotia.

Miss Willets is the daughter of the Rev. the President of King's College.

Beatrice N. Parker, who is classed in the Honours Section, and her sister, Marguerite Parker, in the Pass Section, are daughters of Dr. Neville Parker, of St. Stephen, N. B.

Miss Constance Chandler, who has taken honors at Trinity College, is from Dorchester, N. B., as is also Miss Blanche V. Hannington, daughter of Mr. Justice Hannington, D. C. L. Isabella Dodwell is the daughter of the Engineer of Public Works, Halifax. Among the Juniors Halifax claims Mary F. Pearson and F. E. B. Pearson, the daughters of B. F. Pearson, E-q., while the Rev. Edward Roy, of Eastern Passage, has the satisfaction that his daughter Grace gains the highest number of marks among Edgehill girls in the Pass Section in the recent examinations in Musical Knowledge at Trinity College, London, England.

It is perhaps necessary to explain that to schools or colleges in affiliation with Trinity College, London, Eng., printed examination papers are sent out, and under the close supervision of the assessors, the answers are written by the students and pupils, collected, sealed and transmitted to the authorities of Trinity College in London for examination and award.

The assessors for Edgehill were the Ven. Archdeacon Weston-Jones, Rector of Windsor, and the Rev. Canon Vroom, Professor of King's College, Windsor.

The past half year has been the most profitable one for English railroads for many years past. The increase in the gross reciepts of the 12 chief lines is £1,-920,000, or more than six per cent. compared with the same period of 1895, while the expenses show only a moderate increase. This result is largely due to the good weather, which encouraged a great holiday traffic, stationary prices for the supplies needed, and no strikes among the coal miners.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED.

Aug. 26—Hattie E., Smith, Buctouche.

CLEARED.

Aug. 26—S. A. Parkhurst, Piercy Pictou; Clara May, Page, New Richmond Infant, Rhynard, Pictou; Hattie E., Smith, Buctouche; General Middleton, Godin, Bathurst.

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The Brick House on Prince Street, opposite St. Paul's Church, Heated by hot water. Electric light, etc. Apply to

S. R. JENKINS

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Will Unite to Reorganize China,—A Great Scheme.

The London Daily Mail publishes an interview with an anonymous Russian statesman in which the latter is quoted as suggesting that Great Britain will co-operate with Russia to organize China. Russia taking the benefits occuring in the northern half, and Great Britain in the Southern half, by means of a Great China company which would form the nucleus of a future government as in the case of India. The statesman interviewed says he regards the Franco-Russian alliance as being without strength and the love for it all on the side of France which Russia is utilizing as a means of borrowing money.

Russia, he adds, would much prefer England as an ally in the east. He speaks of Li Hung Chang's tour as the endeavor of China to escape from her Russian creditor, and pictures Europe as vying in servility towards Li Hung Chang, whose powers and position he asserts are not those of a statesman but of a palace domestic.

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Are the best and cheapest in town. Try him for bargains.

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300 NEW NOVELS

Including the works of Marie Corelli, R. N. Carey, B. M. Clay, Duchess, Mrs. Geo. Sheldon, Wm. Black, Wm Carleton and others.

A complete assortment at

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aug27—

St. Dunstan's College,

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The Curriculum comprises Preparatory Commercial, Classical and Philosophical Courses.

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For further particulars address,

REV. PETER CURRAN,
Rector

St. Dunstan's College,
Aug. 27, 1896, 3in

OPERA HOUSE.

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IMPERIAL BAND
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ONE WEEK,

.....COMMENCING.....

Monday, August 31st,

.....WITH THE COMEDY DRAMA.....

"Fogg's Ferry."

Popular prices.

FARMERS

You're likely feeding cattle for the exhibition—likely expect to get a prize. One shure step in that direction is to assist them now. Just feed 1 lb of the Island Condition Powder and watch the results. This powder needs no recommendation at our hands, not one year on the market and hundreds use it and praise it.

A. W. Reddin, Phm. B.

Central Drug Store.
"Sunnyside."

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

The Ministers in a Corner

Give Evasive Replies to Questions.

OTTAWA, Aug. 27.

In answering questions on the notice paper yesterday the Premier and members of the Cabinet gave evidance that they had no intention of being bound by their utterances on trade and tariff matters while in opposition. This was particularly noticeable in the statements of Messrs. Laurier and Davies.

Mr. Davies, replying to Mr. Martin, of P. E. Island, said that it was not the Government's intention to introduce any railway legislation whatever this session.

The answers of Mr. Laurier to Sir Hibbert Tupper's questions were particularly evasive. For example, when asked to definitely explain what he meant by the words "coal interests will be carefully guarded," used in his telegram of June 9th to E. M. McDonald, of Pictou, he said that he meant that at the proper time the coal interests would be guarded carefully. The First Minister's definition amused the crowded public galleries.

Quebec monopolized the debate on the address, the speakers being Quinn, the man who defeated Jimmy McShane, the Solicitor General, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Sir A. P. Caron.

It is reported that Hon. T. Mayne Daly and Joe Martin will run for Brandon, now vacant by McCarthy's resignation.

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Assortment Complete
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Booksellers & Stationers.

N. B.—Amorican Notes taken at face value in exchange for goods.—G. C. & CO.

LADIES' Aid Society CRAPAUD.

An entertainment will take place in the Rectory Grounds, on the 28th, inst, at 7 p. m.

Instrumental and Vocal Music.
Chinese Lanterns and Balloons.
Ice Cream, Candy and Cake Stalls.
Admission 10c.
Funds in aid of New Sunday School, Parish and Reading Rooms.
Tickets only 10c. May be purchased at the stores of Messrs Wright Bros, Victoria McLean's, Cameron's, Crapaud Corner, and Leard's, Tryon,

Cut in two

Who? What? Why the prices on these boots and shoes in our window. Here is the greatest bargain ever offered in footwear. A lot of Men's and Women's Boots, at one-half the original price. Sale will continue for one week. FOR CASH ONLY.

R. K. JOST,

July 30 STAMPER'S CORNER

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The best Cigars and Cigarettes in the market.

Wholesale and retail.

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Opposite P. O.

Dobell Line.

S. S TIBER is due here from Montreal on MONDAY, the 31st, inst., and sails for St. John's, Nfld, via Halifax. Live stock on deck, and produce under deck, carried at low rates

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N. RATTENBURY,
Aug. 21 Agent.

Some Would Call

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It's the luck that comes of being known to large manufacturers as capable of handling lots of high class goods.

The lot is on our counters and the following will give an idea of what they are:

Fancy Mixtures regular price $1.15, now 80c.

Pink and White and Blue and White, regular price $1.15, now 80c.

Narrow Blue and White Stripe, regular price $1.60, now $1.10.

Narrow Pink and White Stripe, regular price $1.60, now $1.10.

Paisley design with two colors, regular price $2.20, now $1.30.

Fancy Check, regular price $2.20, now $1.35.

Plain Red, regular price $2.00, now $1.00

Black and White Stripe, regular price $1.75, now $1.20.

Jas. Paton & Co's

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See samples for prices and quality in our window.

J. B. MACDONALD & CO

August 21st, 1896.

D. A. BRUCE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:—Allow me to acknowledge the delivery of the suit made by you, also to state that it is a perfect fit in every particular. I have had clothing made by many noted firms in New York and Philadelphia, but have never found them to surpass the suit made by you in style, fit and finish.

Yours very sincerely,

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Grand Operatic Concert

Including the 3rd and 5th acts of Gounod's
FAUST.

ACT III.—The Garden Scene.
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The scenes from the opera in costume.

.....ARTISTS.....

MADAME ALBANI, Prima Donna.
MISS BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Mezzo
MONS. L'EMPRIERE PRIENGLE, Basso.
MR. BRAXTON SMITH, Tenor.
MISS BEATRICE LANGLEY, Solo Violinist.
HERR RUDOLPH VON SCARFA, Conductor.

The scenes from the opera under the direct supervision of
ERNEST GYE.

Subscription lists are now at Dodd's & Rankin's Drug Stores, for the appearance of the above artists at the Opera House, on November 23rd.

NOTRE DAME CONVENT

Boarding and day school for young ladies.

Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, September 2nd.

aug25—

PAROCHIAL FAIR!

A large Parochial Fair will be held in the spacious halls of

St. Joseph's Convent,

..... ON .....

Sept. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,

In aid of the New Cathedral.

Tea tables, Refreshment and Ice Cream tables will be provided with all the delicacies of the season. The oyster booth, always so well patronized, will merit to be more so this year, as the very best oysters will be got for the occasion.

Very attractive will be the Fancy Tables, Housekeepers' Table and Variety Table, with articles both useful and ornamental. A new feature will be the display of Indian Curiosities and disposed of by two of the tribe dressed in Indian costume.

A concert will take place in the course of the first evening.

Band in attendance every night.

Tea Tickets 25c. Admission 10c.

Positively no children admitted after 6 p. m.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE

aug17

Just Tell Them That You Saw Me

Sell the best boots ever sold for the money. We are giving bargains every day in our line. Through all the years we've been first and foremost in liberal dealing. We set the pace, others follow. Our leader is our Men's $2.50 Boots. When you want boots or shoes call and see us, and TELL THEM THAT YOU SAW ME.

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