

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 25, 1896.

WHAT ABOUT THE TARIFF?

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, in parliament, reflects public opinion throughout the country when he demands of the government a definite statement concerning its tariff policy.

VIOLATED LAW.

The announcement that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries was about to enforce, with a strong hand, the laws for the preservation of our lobster fisheries was received with pleasure by every thoughtful person who desires the continued prosperity of the country.

EAST VIEW FARM.

There has lately been, throughout the Province, a marked development in dairy farming. We purpose referring to this development in an occasional short descriptive article, from which those readers of THE EXAMINER who are farmers may take a hint or obtain a suggestion.

increasing. He sells also considerable quantities of delicious cream. The skim milk left over is fed to the calves, a number of which are being reared for the farm and for sale to those who can afford to pay the fancy prices which pure Guernsey cattle command.

THE "SOO" CANAL TRAFFIC.

Interlocking Letter from an Old Friend—Immense Trade on the Great Lakes. Sir,—Just a word to you and the old friends of the now distant green Isle, to say that here at the foot of the great "Inland Ocean," amidst strangers and a flurry of shipping, is where the writer spends twelve busy hours daily Sundays not excepted.

The new American lock, so far, has not done as well as expected. The lock being 100 feet wide and 800 feet long, necessitates monstrous steel gates to withstand the pressure. Their power is hydraulic, as against our electrical machinery. That our lock is built 60 feet wide and 200 feet long, with gates of moderate weight and strength, is why our Canadian lockages can be made in one-third the time required by our neighbors.

Shipping has greatly decreased during the past fortnight. Freight for iron ore, now 60 to 65 cents, was formerly \$1.10 to \$1.75. Many vessels are being laid up for the present.

We have all nations represented in our people and population, from the Filander to the pure blooded Indian chief close by (he is a real Chippewa). But few P. E. Islanders are here. A Mr. T. J. Cameron, who was superintendent of stone bridges on the P. E. Island Railway, is here and doing well at his trade.

On learning more of the country later I will venture a description and opinion as to its merits as a farming district. So far I have not seen any farming done close by; but believe there is good land in places, and have seen excellent samples of ripened wheat and oats grown on St. Joseph's Island.

J. W. HIGGINS. Can-Soo, August 22, 1896.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—Montreal Gazette: Liberal preaching and Liberal practice are a good deal not alike.

—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper wants to know whether the Controllers of Customs and Inland Revenue, or either of them, are members of the Cabinet, and whether any arrangement was made with either of them as to the position he was to occupy, and if so, what? The public, which foots the bills, is very much interested in the answer.

—The Brockville Times takes Mr. Laurier to task in the following fashion: "Mr. Laurier has not yet performed his first duty as premier. He has not yet formed his government. Not since Alexander Mackenzie was premier has there been a full cabinet. Mr. Laurier has allowed the session of parliament to begin, and their is not yet a Minister of Customs or a minister of the interior." Moreover it must be remembered that the delay is for the purpose of corrupting and coercing Manitoba.

THE MODERN KNIGHT.

These are certainly not the days of chivalry and romance; of long haired poets and clinging females; of ladylike and dandyism; of the practical and even the most courteous days are mostly events of a petty, something which saves time and gives comfort and ease. We are quick to appreciate and use anything which increases our comfort, especially if it is in the way of clothing. Let any body once realize the magnificent healthful warmth which Fibre Chemis will add to his clothing and he will certainly be provided with this in expensive equipment against all freaks of the weather. This interlining is made from pure superfine fibre and is a complete non-conductor of both heat and cold so that a layer of it through clothing, keeps out the fiercest winds and preserves the natural heat of the body.

All Europe is agog over the coming tour of the Czar and Czarina. So far as the visit to Queen Victoria is concerned, no very great significance is attached to the journey. Their imperial Majesties will arrive at Balmoral during the Queen's annual autumn visit to the Highlands and there will be a large family gathering to greet them. They will probably arrive at some northern port in the Imperial yacht Polar Star and travel without ceremony to Balmoral. There is no likelihood that they will come to London, unless privately, to make any public appearance in Great Britain.

There was a time when surging throng, In mad approval sang the song, "The king can do no wrong!" "The king can do no wrong!"

But now a different song we sing, For the king is but a common thing, So here's the song that will be true, No wrong can do, no wrong can do, Our love no wrong can do.

From Bermuda.—Our stock of Bermuda lilj bulbs has just arrived. Best we ever saw. Very choice lot for 15c, 25c and 35c each. Now is the best time to plant for good results.—Hazard & Moore.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

"No Cause They Esponse Can Fall; No Cause They Oppose Can Triumph." In the course of his address at Saratoga, Lord Chief Justice Russell, discussed the laws of nature and morality in relation to these nations and enlarged upon the necessity there is for improved and stricter views of neutral duties. "Who," he continued, "can say that these times breathe the spirit of peace? There is war in the air. Nations armed to the teeth prate of peace. One sovereign burthens the industry of his people to maintain military and naval armament at war strength, and his neighbor does the like and justifies it by the example of the other; and England, insular though she be, with her imperial interests scattered the world over, is forced to follow, in the wake. If there be no war, there is at least an armed peace."

Figures are appalling. I take those for 1895. In Austria the annual cost of army and navy was, in round figures, 18 million sterling; in France 37 million; in Germany 27 million; in Great Britain 36 million; in Italy 13 million and in Russia 52 million. The significance of these figures is increased if we compare them with those of former times. Justice is the normal cost of the armaments of war has of late years enormously increased. The annual interest on the public debt of the great powers is a war tax. Behind this array of statistics stands a tragic figure. It tells a dismal tale. It speaks of overburdened industries, of a waste of human energy unprofitably engaged, of the squandering of treasure which might have led light into many lives, of homes made desolate, and all this, too, without any compensence in the thought that these sacrifices have been made for the love of country or to preserve national honor or for national safety. When will governments learn the lesson that wisdom and justice in policy are a stronger security than weight of armament?

"It is to wonder that men—earnest men—enthusiasts if you like, impressed with the evils of war, have done so little during the Millennium of peace might be reached by establishing a universal system of international arbitration. The cry for peace is an old world cry. It has echoed through all the ages, and arbitrators have long been regarded by the hands of peace Arbitration has, indeed, a venerable history of its own.

"A nation may agree to arbitrate and then renege its agreement. Who is to coerce it? Or having gone to arbitration and there deposited its claim to be bound by the award. Who is to compel it? These considerations seem to me to justify two conclusions: The first is that arbitration will not cover the whole field of international controversy, and the second that unless and until the great powers of the world, in league, bind themselves to accept and to enforce the arbitration of their disputes, the world will be still the only power that rules the world? We must then say that the sphere of arbitration is a narrow and contracted one? By no means. The sanction which I strain the world over, the breaker of the public faith, the disturber of the peace of the world, are not weak, and, year by year, they wax stronger. They are dread of war and of the arbitration of their disputes. Public opinion is a force which makes itself felt in the repetition and cranny of the world, and is most powerful in the communities most civilized. In the public press and in the telegraph, it possesses agencies by which its power is concentrated, and speedily brought to bear where there is any public wrong to be exposed and reprobated. It year by year gathers strength as general enlightenment extends its empire and a higher moral altitude is attained by mankind. It has no ships of war upon the seas or armies in the field, and yet great potentates tremble before it and humbly bow to its rule. Again, trade and traffic are great pacificators. The more we know of one another, the more trade relations are established between them, the more goodwill and mutual interest grow up and these are powerful agencies working for peace.

"We have of our advance and often look back with pitying contempt on the ways and manners of generations gone by. Are we ourselves without reproach? Has our civilization borne the true marks? Must it not be said, as has been said of religion itself, that countless crimes have been committed in its name? Probably it was inevitable that the weaker races should, in the end, succumb, but have we always treated them with consideration and with justice? Has not civilization too often been presented to them at the point of the bayonet and the bible by the hand of the baron? And apart from races we deem barbarous, is not the passion for dominion and wealth and power accountable for the worst chapters of cruelty and oppression written in the world's history? Few people perhaps none—are free from this reproach. What indeed is true civilization? By its fruit you shall know it. It is not dominion, wealth, material luxury; nay, not even a great literature and education, and a good though these things be. Civilization is not a veneer; it must penetrate to the very heart and core of societies of men. Its true signs are thought for the poor and suffering, chivalrous regard and respect for woman, the frank recognition of human brotherhood, irrespective of race or color, or nation, or religion, the love of ordered freedom, abhorrence of that mean and cruel and vile, as a less devotion the cause of justice. Civilization, that, its true, its highest sense, must make for peace. We have solid grounds for faith in the future. Government is becoming more and more, not in narrow class sense, a great concern of the people by the people and for the people. Populations are longer moved and manoeuvred as the arbitrary will or restless ambition or caprice of kings or potentates may dictate. Ardent democracy is subject to violent moods, the ruling passion of the masses is for peace

to live industrious lives and to be at rest with all mankind. With the prophet of old they feel—though the feeling may find no articulate utterance—"how beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace."

"Mr. President, I began my speaking of the two great divisions—American and British—of that English speaking world which you and I represent to-day, and with one more reference to them. I end. Who can doubt the influence they possess for ensuring the healthy progress and peace of mankind? But if this influence is to be fully felt, they must work together in cordial friendship, each people in its own sphere of action. If they have great power, they have great responsibility. No cause they espose can fall; no cause they oppose can triumph."

Let us pray that they, always self-respecting, each in honor upholding its own heritage of right and respecting the rights of others, each in its own way fulfilling its high national destiny, shall yet work in harmony for the progress of the world.

A full line of waterproof coats selling cheap at the bargain corner.

NOTRE DAME CONVENT Boarding and day school for young ladies. Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, September 2nd. August 25.

GLASS PRESERVE JARS. We have a large stock of porcelain top preserve jars, in pint, quart and half gallon sizes, which we are offering very cheap by the dozen this season. We have also imported a few extra wide mouthed jars for preserving large sized fruit whole. These are much stronger than the ordinary jar.

Beer & Goff's. Charlottetown, Aug. 25, 1896.

AMERICAN BANK NOTES TAKEN AT FACE VALUE FOR Goods or Debts. We also will cash them at three per cent discount.

Are you thinking of buying a Cook Stove? SEE THE FAVORITE the acknowledged best. Dodd & Rogers. Wholesale & Retail.

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, Vicoria McLeod's, Cameron's, Crapaud Corner, and Leard's, Tryon.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Opening Guns of the Session. SIR CHARLES ON THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

Mr. Laurier Holds to the Policy of Uncertainty.

OTTAWA, Aug. 25. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Cameron, the Premier said that the Government did not intend to touch the Franchise Act this session unless the session were unduly prolonged.

Replying to Mr. Kaulbach, Hon. Mr. Davies said that the government did not intend, this session, to do anything to encourage the fishing industry by bounty or otherwise. To the same member, Hon. Mr. Fielding replied that it was not the Government's intention to place Indian corn on the free list, or to admit cornmeal free, or to touch the tariff at all this session.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper tried to extract an answer from the Premier as to whether, in speaking at Montreal in January, 1895, he said that coal and iron must be free, but Mr. Laurier dodged the issue by stating that he was not now able to call to mind what he had uttered eighteen months ago. This answer was received with great laughter from the Conservative benches.

After Mr. Lemieux had seconded the address, Sir Charles Tupper rose to speak. He spoke up to recess and resumed when the House sat in the evening. Sir Charles went exhaustively into the history of the Franchise Act since 1878, to show that the election had steadily upheld the National Policy, and that had Protection versus Free Trade been the issue at the June elections, Mr. Laurier would have remained in the cold shade of opposition. He quoted Mr. Laurier's utterances on the Manitoba school question during the late campaign, with great effect, exposing the duplicity of the Opposition leader's course in taking one way in Ontario and another way in Quebec. Chief after chief greeted Sir Charles as, in indignant terms, he repudiated Mr. Laurier's charge that he had appealed to race and religious prejudices during the June contest and pointed to his record of forty years of public life as a standing rebuff of such a base slander. Taking up the procrastinating policy of the Government in the trade matter he warned the Government that they were paralyzing national and were inflicting gross injury on the entire business community. Any decision in his judgment would be better than this vague uncertainty as to what course the Government would pursue. He implored the Government to show its hand this session.

Mr. Laurier followed. He said that the policy of tariff reform had succeeded at the polls, and as soon as possible the Government intended to introduce practical reforms. Mr. Laurier spoke at some length, in general terms, on the Manitoba School Question, but threw no more new light upon this question than he did on tariff reform.

A Conservative caucus has been called for Thursday morning next.

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Wholesale & Retail Geo. Carter & Co. Booksellers & Stationers. N. B.—American Notes taken at face value in exchange for goods.—G. C. & Co.

Creme De La Creme The best Cigars and Cigarettes in the market. Wholesale and retail. REDDIN BROS. Opposite P. O. Black Diamond Line

No Better Opportunity than the present will likely present itself to you, for if you are waiting for better values or greater bargains you may wait in vain. However you may rest assured whenever you do come, we will treat you right, at morning, noon or night.

JOHN T. MCKENZIE.

EMPIRE BLEND TEA Is the Tea that brings trade and pleases customers. Every pound satisfactory, but remember that there are two or three kinds of Empire Blend. Be sure and get the best. For sale wholesale or retail by T. J. MORRIS. Agents. P. O. Box 242. Aug 18—July 24—Wky.

These Are BARCAINS SEE THEM

Have you seen our three bargains in PRINTED COTTON GOODS?

80c per yard * Lot 1. * 10c per yard * Lot 2. * 15c per yard * Lot 3. * 15c per yard

Includes the balance of our printed ducks, worth 12c to 15c, and 30 pieces print cotton worth 10c to 14c, now all at 8c per yard.

18 patterns assorted printed cotton Pongees and French Cashmeres, new goods, absolutely fast colors, made to sell at 15c and 16c; now only 10c per yard.

This lot includes French Printed Satens, Muslins, Crepons, Ceylon Cloth, and wool Challies, 30 patterns in all, worth from 19c to 38c, now all the one low price 15c per yard.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

THE MONEY QUESTION.—SILVER OR GOLD.—We take either—no distinction made between the two metals, Treasury notes, bank notes, and silver certificates are all interchangeable at our store, and the buying qualities of each are inflated to the highest extreme.

BLACK DISS GOODS.—The newest and best makes kept in stock. Our 50c all wool Black Cashmere is the best value on the Island. New Black Figured Goods, new Black Lustres.

ITS PRACTICAL ECONOMY for you to buy your Dress Goods here. Qualities are not sacrificed to price, and yet prices here are always the lowest, considering the high grade genuine select goods you obtain. The best is the best, and always the cheapest. You get it at Jas. Paton & Co's

A Good Active Agent The Monarch of all-- ROYAL OAK SOAP. Unequaled. Unapproachable for the money. Made here All Grocers. E. R. BROW, AGENT. Charlottetown.

WEAR THE SLATER SHOE. \$3, \$4 AND \$5. ALL WARRANTED J. M. McLEOD & Co

FOR MEN ONLY. R "OUR PRESCRIPTION" Cigars. The longest and best smoke for 5 cents. Take one after each meal, and as often as desired. A. GOOD, M.D.

Take this prescription to WATSON'S DRUG STORE. D. A. BRUCE, Esq. August 21st, 1896.

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, FRANK B. EARL. Philadelphia, Pa.

We have hundreds of similar testimonials for which we have not space.—D. A. BRUCE.

PAROCHIAL FAIR! A large Parochial Fair will be held in the spacious halls of St. Joseph's Convent, 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 Table, 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.

Band in attendance every night. Tea Tickets 25c. Admission 10c. Positively no children admitted after 6 p. m. BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE

P. E. I. Commercial College and Shorthand Institute. The undersigned, having purchased from S. F. Hodgson, all his interest in this institution, is now prepared to carry on its work in the commodious premises occupied during the past year, over the Bank of Nova Scotia, Queen Square Charlottetown.

Our business course will embrace Book Keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business and Legal Forms, Business Penmanship, Business Correspondence, English Grammar and Composition. As we have had an experience of over twenty years as a Practical Reporter in the Best Pitman System, we will give Shortland very careful attention. Our students will also be instructed in the use of the Remington Typewriter.

Rates same as formerly. Students can enter at any time, but our Autumn course begins Sept. 1st. Apply at once in person or by mail for prospectus. ISAAC OXENHAM, Principal & Manager. P. O. Box 242. Aug 18—July 24—Wky.