

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 7, 1888.

Unfair Criticism.

The Patriot is still wrestling with the Hon. Donald Ferguson's latest address to the electors of Queen's County. It evidently hopes, by partial quotations and ingeniously framed misrepresentations, to accomplish that which cannot be done in fair argument.

A striking example of the Patriot's system of misrepresentation is seen in the issue of last evening. It quotes from the address the following:—"What makes Boston and other American cities a market for our agricultural productions? Is it because the American soil or climate is unsuited for the production of the articles which we have to sell? It is not. There is not a natural product which we have to spare but can be grown in the United States."

And then it comments as follows:—"Taking our Island as a starting-point, we ask Mr. Ferguson to apply this argument against himself. There is not a natural product which we have to spare, but which can be grown in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. These Provinces can much better supply themselves than can the New England States, etc."

If it had quoted Mr. Ferguson at length, the injustice of the Patriot's criticism would have been evident to the dullest of the Patriot's readers. Mr. Ferguson wrote:

"And now the pertinent enquiry comes in: How is all this going to affect our farmers? We hear a great deal about the importance of the markets of the United States to us, and I freely admit that they are of great importance to us, although not nearly so much as they were twenty years ago. But what makes Boston and other American cities a market for our agricultural productions? Is it because the American soil or climate is unsuited for the production of the articles which we have to sell? It is not. There is not a natural product which we have to spare but can be grown or produced in the United States. Even in potatoes, take one year with another, the United States export more than they import from us. The only reason why the markets of the New England States, New York or Philadelphia, require any of our products, is because there is a larger number of the population of these States engaged in manufactures, in proportion to those engaged in agriculture, than with us. Even should the duties on potatoes, horses, sheep, etc., be removed the distance to the American markets will always put us at a disadvantage in competing with the American farmers who are on the spot. We can never bring Boston or New York or Philadelphia any nearer to us than they are at present. But we can, if we are true to our own country, raise up manufacturing centres nearer home, which ultimately absorb all the farm products we have to spare. The increase in this trade has been most remarkable in recent years. The great bulk of our oats is now consumed in the sister Provinces. Take one year with another, we sell more potatoes to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland than we do to the United States."

Mr. Ferguson argued that Canada may have a large and sure market for agricultural productions from the same and only cause which has created a large and sure market in the cities of the New England States, viz., the establishment of manufactures as a result of persistence in the National Policy. But the Patriot carefully leaves this point out of sight.

Canadian National Verses

The Empire's Ottawa correspondent remarks that a few days ago Mr. McNeill, M. P. for North Bruce, in the course of his eloquent speech on the Reciprocity question, quoted with telling effect and amid the applause of the House the following verses:

Britain bore us in her flank; Britain nursed us at our birth; Britain raised us to our rank "Mid the nations of the earth. In the hour of pain and dread, In the gathering of the storm, Britain raised above our head Her broad shield and stalwart arm.

Stand, Canadians! firmly stand Round the flag of Fatherland.

Mr. McNeill says he had not the remotest idea, until a day or two ago, who the author of the above beautiful lines is. In a letter received from Mr. M. McLeod, Q. C., of Ottawa, the information is forthcoming. Mr. McLeod says the lines, so far as he knows, appeared in an editorial in the Canadian Illustrated News about ten years ago, when in the exultation of the Annexation Party of the day, then in power, much was said for a "change of flag." In true touch with the prevailing loyalty of the hour the editor of the Illustrated News, Mr. John Lesperance, wrote the lines quoted above. About the same time Mr. McLeod wrote a few verses entitled "Our Land and Flag," which were set to music, but, seeing Mr. Lesperance's lines later on, and preferring them to his own, he adapted them to the air which he had composed, and the song was afterwards published in the Illustrated News. Mr. McLeod says Mr. Lesperance gave the body and soul to the song, others the wings of air, and Mr. McNeill has just given the resurrection.

New Books.—In addition to the latest works at the Diamond Bookstore may be found An Original Belle, by E. P. Roe; Ben Hur, by Wallace; King or Knave, by Francis; Sara Crewe, by Burnett; Scherazade, by Warden; McCarthy's History of Our Own Times, etc.

Varia.

The most important event in the British Parliament during the last fortnight has been the introduction and favorable reception of Mr. Goschen's proposals for the conversion of the Consols and other Government stock into two-and-a-half instead of three per cent. By this means the country will be saved, after the lapse of thirty-five years, something like two millions of money every year. The scheme seems to be well conceived, and will probably be successful, though it is thought that it will further paralyze trade by locking up money. Simple minded folk, who have been content with a small income, because they knew it was safe in the Consols, will suffer a diminution of ten per cent. by this transaction, i. e., a man whose income at present is £300 a year will, after next year, receive only £250, and it is to be feared that the loss will not be made up to him by a reduction of taxation.

It strikes one as very strange to read, in the telegrams and in the newspaper announcements, that in all the German Lutheran Churches "services were held in honor of the late Emperor." One can understand how a service could be held in "memory" or "commemoration" of the Emperor, but it is not possible for me to conceive how any religious service could be held in "honor" of any one, except Almighty God. German Lutheranism never was very much, it is evidently still less so than ever it was. Of course, I do not deny that there may be some medium of good in it. Philosophers tell us that there is chloric in ice, and I suppose that there might even be found something unobjectionable in German Lutheranism, although it is far beyond my power to see where it is or what it is.

There can be no doubt of the magnificent position among the nations in which the late Emperor and Prince Bismarck have placed Prussia. But there is not another side to the picture. The glory with which they have invested the German nation involves risks of enormous magnitude—risks, moreover, which can only be guarded against by proportionate sacrifices. Germany has become a camp, nearly every German is or has been a soldier, and the earnings of a frugal and industrious people go more and more to the maintenance and perfecting of their vast system of defence. Was not Prussia happier when she was less powerful and less famous? Is it worth while to be the great power that she is if every movement is to be watched by the sleepless jealousy of her neighbors? The new Emperor has been supposed to have put these questions to himself, and to have answered them in a sense different to that in which they were answered by his father. He has weighed, it is believed, the gains of greatness against the compensating losses, and he is not convinced that the balance is on the side of the gains. But it would imply a very low estimate of the new Emperor's powers, to infer from this that he has any thought that Germany can now lay down the burden she has so cheerfully taken up. Wise men do not mix policies. They know that when a line has definitely been taken in great matters, it is seldom possible to change it without disaster. If 1806 and 1870 could have been avoided they cannot be undone; and surely no one who has been so much a part of those eventful years as Frederick III., is under any illusion on this point. Prussia cannot abdicate her position in Germany. Germany cannot abdicate her position in Europe. The only difference that can arise between Prince Bismarck and his new master are differences as to the means by which this position can best be safeguarded. If any of the enemies of Germany are looking to the Emperor Frederick for any radical change in German policy, they are only laying up disappointment if not disaster for themselves.

Prince Ferdinand has been again warned by the Sultan that he has no business in Bulgaria. Opinions differ upon the important point whether the Sultan has taken this step because he has ascertained that the Prince will go quietly away, or because he knows that the Prince will stay where he is. Even on the latter hypothesis, however, his position will be altered for the worse. It will be difficult to punish offences committed against a sovereign disowned by his Suzerain, and the knowledge of this difficulty will necessarily tend to multiply political crimes.

I lately saw in an American newspaper from a writer with some pretensions to learning, the following explanation of the expression, "May your shadow never grow less." It evidently refers to the fact that the father and stouter a man is, the larger his shadow necessarily must be, and it is an equivalent to wishing that one may not fall into ill health. With all deference to this authority I do not think this is correct. I have always understood it to refer to the legend that when the students have made certain progress in the black arts, they are compelled to run through a subterranean hall, with the devil after them. If they run so fast that the devil can only catch their shadow, or part of it, they become become first rate magicians, but lose either all or great part of their shadow. Therefore the expression referred to above means, "May you escape wholly and entirely from the clutches of the foul fiend."

Personal Paragraphs.

Prince Ferdinand is credited with having given away nearly \$50,000 in presents during his tour through Bulgaria. Cardinal Howard, a brother of the Duke of Norfolk, is said to be suffering from softening of the brain. Princess Louise and Lord Lorne have been "traveling on the economy scale." The Princess and her husband recently, on their arrival at Naples, walked to the hotel. The manager, however, recognized the Princess, and offered the suite of rooms on the first floor, reserved for nobles; but these were declined. A letter by Chateaubriand, dated October, 1825, and disposed of for sixty francs at a recent sale of autographs, contains the following passage: "I am not at all Republican in my principles, altho, I see very clearly that the incapacity of some and the superiority of others, is leading us in the direction of the republic, and altho I am fully able to comprehend the kind of popular liberty which, unknown to the ancients, involved necessarily among ourselves by a more perfected state of society."

Public Library.

MEETING IN THE CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER.

ACCORDING to notice, a meeting of citizens was held last evening in the City Council Chamber, to take up the question of a Public Library for the citizens of Charlottetown.

His Worship the Mayor presided.

Mr. Warburton, introducing the subject, explained that at a previous meeting of some gentlemen interested in this matter, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Warburton, L. L. Beer, Percy Pope, W. L. Cotton and E. T. Newbery, had been appointed to consider the practicability of establishing a Public Library, and to report to a meeting of the citizens. This was the origin of the meeting now present. On behalf of this committee he was glad to be able to report that a large number of our citizens are fully alive to the advantages to be derived from a good Public Library; that with scarcely an exception all those spoken to had expressed themselves favorably to the movement, and many had promised donations of books and money.

With regard to feasibility, the committee also feel warranted in reporting favorably. Though they do not hope for sufficient support to enable the Library Association to procure a room for the sole use of the Library, to fit it up, and provide for maintenance and attendance, still they are assured that a beginning on a smaller scale, but yet on a satisfactory basis, can be made; and when, from experience, our citizens more fully appreciate the advantages pertaining to a well-stocked Library, the sphere of action can easily be enlarged. In reference to the immediate establishment of a Library the committee would beg leave to present for the consideration of the management of the Library Association so soon as it is organized the following offer of the Executive of the Y. M. C. A. They herein offer to provide accommodation for, and take custody of, a Public Library, until such time as a suitable building can be obtained, free of all charge, save only that as admission to the Library, would necessarily also give the full use of the Y. M. C. A. reading rooms, access can only be granted to holders of Y. M. C. A. Reading Room tickets.

As, however, a large number of citizens of all denominations already hold these, and as full value in papers and magazines is given for the price (\$2 men, \$1 ladies), the committee, whilst recognizing the desirability of having the Library perfectly free, do not consider that the provision will in any appreciable degree restrain access thereto, and in view of the many advantages connected with this offer, would strongly recommend it to the consideration of the Library Association.

A discussion followed, taken part in by Messrs. A. McKinnon, F. H. Arnaud, Percy Pope, F. T. Newbery, J. H. Good, A. B. Warburton, Charles Palmer, A. A. Bartlett, D. J. McLeod, J. T. Mellish, W. L. Cotton and others, after which the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

That a committee of ten be appointed to canvass the city for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions for the establishment of a Public Library in Charlottetown, and the following gentlemen were then chosen: Charles Palmer, W. L. Cotton, F. H. Arnaud, D. J. McLeod, A. A. Bartlett, F. T. Newbery, A. B. Warburton, L. L. Beer, R. R. Fitzgerald and Percy Pope.

It was then moved and also carried unanimously, —

That the canvassing committee do make application to the Legislature of P. E. I., for an act of incorporation for the Charlottetown Library Association, so soon as, in the opinion of that Committee, the first subscription list is far enough advanced to warrant such action.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting broke up.

The Catholic Church in Australia.

LATE Australia papers contain a detailed account of the celebration of Australia's centenary, and of the special part taken by the Catholic and Irish colony therein. "Amidst the glorying of Australian Catholicity in its strength we are glad to see," says a writer, commenting on the celebration, "that it did not forget reference to its origin, and acknowledgment of the debt it owes to Irish spirit and sacrifice." It was two exiled Irish priests who first preached the Catholic faith in Australia. The poor rebel priests, who labored first, have their places taken now by four Archbishops and twenty-one bishops. The public worship of the church is celebrated in eleven hundred and forty churches, by a thousand priests, and there are two hundred and twenty-five brothers of religious orders, and two thousand one hundred and ninety-nuns. There are twenty colleges, eight hundred and fifty schools of all kinds, twenty-one institutions for the orphan and the abandoned, three other charitable institutions, homes for aged and consumptive persons, &c. and two servants' homes. There are seventy thousand children receiving Catholic education in Catholic Schools, and there is a Catholic population of nearly seven hundred thousand. In the metropolitan province alone, comprising the whole of the colony, there are thirty-two thousand nine hundred and ninety-one children receiving Catholic education, and there are close upon a quarter of a million of persons belonging to the Catholic Church.

Maine has all the advantages of "unrestricted reciprocity" with the United States, but according to the Lewiston Journal, one real estate agent in that city has on his list three hundred farms for sale. As a fair sample of the list the Journal refers to a farm of four hundred acres, with good buildings, in Oxford County, which is offered at \$700. Free access to Mr. Winton's market of sixty millions does not seem to have enhanced the value of farm property in Maine.

CROSSING THE STRAITS.—Mr. C. F. Hanington, C. E., of the Central Railway, crossed on Tuesday from West Cape P. E. Island to Richibucto Cape, a distance of seventeen miles, in an open boat accompanied by four men. The trip was made in eight hours through broken and floating ice and lolly, there being only six miles of open water and that disconnected in many places. Mr. Hanington, with his personal effects, was thoroughly saturated with water. He reached Moncton on Wednesday by train, feeling none the worse after his perilous voyage. —Moncton Times.

Provincial Legislature. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, April 6.

Upon motion of Hon. Mr. Sullivan the bill relating to Distress for rent was read a second time and ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan moved the House into Committee of the whole to consider the bill relating to replevin, Mr. John McLean in the chair.

In the course of the discussion thereon, Mr. Sutherland moved the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Farquharson:—

"Provided always that no writ of replevin shall lie under the provisions of this Act unless the value of the goods or chattels distrained, taken or detained exceed the value of \$2."

The House divided on the motion, which was lost on the following division:—

YEAS—Messrs. Yeo, Farquharson, Bell, Sutherland, Sinclair, Matheson, James R. McLean, Forbes, McLellan, Wise—10.

NAYS—Hon. Messrs. Sullivan, Ferguson, McLeod, Arsenault, Lefurgey, Bentley, Prowse, Macdonald, Gordon; Messrs. Blake, Gillis, John McLean, A. H. McLean, A. McLeod, Underhay, Shaw, H. L. Macdonald—17.

Messrs. Kelly and Richards were the absent members.

House adjourned.

Forenoon Session.

SATURDAY, April 7.

House met this forenoon.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: An Act Respecting Public Officers, An Act Incorporating the Emerald Branch of the Benevolent Irish Society, an Act Respecting Distress For Rent.

House then went into committee on the "Domestic Animals Bill." Mr. Shaw in the chair. The bill was reported agreed to and ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

Mr. Sutherland presented a bill to be introduced, An Act Respecting the Intestacy Act, 1873, which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

House adjourned till Monday forenoon.

To Open Navigation and Start the Waterworks.

THE Subscriber will sell by Auction, on TUESDAY, April 10th, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on the Market Square:—

A lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Bedsteads, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Washstands, Lounges, Child's Carriage, lot of Crockeryware, Parlor, Shop and Cook Stoves, lot of Harness, &c. Also—1 Horse.

ap7-21 E. NEEDHAM, Auctioneer.

AGENTS.—No book will sell at present like our Home, Farm and Business Cyclopedia. It is a large work, containing 900 pages, profusely illustrated, and also contains portraits of the leading statesmen of the Dominion. The Home Department discusses fully everything relative to Housekeeping in all its phases. The Farm Department discovers, in a peculiarly interesting style, just the information every successful farmer must possess. The Business Department, besides giving full information on Commercial Law and every form of legal documents, contains Goodwin's System of Practical Book-keeping. Each department of the work has the advantage of being written by Canadian Specialists. We want an Agent in every Town and County. For terms and full particulars address W. E. EARLE, St. John, N. B.

J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS., Publishers.

April 7, 1888—2aw & wky

THE ANNIVERSARY

OF the Prince Street Methodist Sunday School Missionary Society will be held in the Brick Church on SUNDAY NEXT, the 8th inst. Sermons will be preached by Rev. M. R. Knight, M. A., at 10.30 a. m., and Rev. Job Shepton at 6.30 p. m. The Missionary Meeting will be held at 2.30 p. m., and will be conducted mainly by the School. The Pews in front of the Pulpit are reserved for the Children. A very interesting Service may be expected. Collections in behalf of the Society will be taken up at each of the Services. E. H. BEER, Secretary.

ap6

FARM FOR SALE.

I am instructed by Mr. Robert Bridges to sell by Auction, on the Premises, on FRIDAY, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, his valuable Farm of 3 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 yard, 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.

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Farm Stock and Implements.

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 old; 1 Mare, 4 years old (Percheron); 1 Horse, 3 years old (Stockman); 1 Colt, 2 years old; 4 Oxen, 1 Milch Cow, 6 well-bred Hicifers, 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.

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AUCTION.

I am instructed by Mrs. Mary A. Bevan, to sell by Auction, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, 25th 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.

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Lease by Auction.

I am instructed to sell by Auction, at my Sale-room, on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon:—The Lease of G. Fraser's Corner, with privilege of purchasing the Property at any time. This offers a splendid opportunity for investment. For particulars apply to G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

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JAMES PATON & CO., Market Square.

April Sale. Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, and Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c. HOUSE FURNISHINGS, &c., Carpets and Oil Cloths, CURTAINS, IN SILK AND TAPESTRY, Curtain Poles and Fittings Complete, LINEN SHADES & SPRING ROLLERS, Room Paper in Every Quality, From Four Cents a Roll upward. GILRAY'S PATENT CURTAIN STRETCHER Every Housekeeper should have a Set.

JAMES PATON & CO., BROWN'S BLOCK. April 4, 1888—dy & wky

HATS, CLOTHING & TRUNKS.

J. B. MACDONALD —IS SHOWING A FINE STOCK OF— Mens' and Boys' Felt Hats, Imported late last Fall, selling at Low Prices.

CLOTHING.

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

TRUNKS.

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

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

New Furniture at Auction Prices.

BEWARE of Cheap Imported Furniture, manufactured EXPRESSLY for AUCTION ROOMS.

Support LOCAL INDUSTRIES, and keep the P. E. ISLAND BOYS at Home.

We offer for Spot Cash Only, WALNUT PALLOR SETS covered with Hair Cloth, only \$35.00.

HARDWOOD BEDROOM SUITS, complete with Chairs only \$20.00.

And an Immense Stock of FINE FURNITURE at FINE PRICES

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, April 5, 1888.

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Until Wednesday, 11th Inst., at Noon,

—FOR THE—

STOCK OF GOODS

In the Store of D. A. BRUCE, Merchant Tailor, Queen Street, consisting of

Cloths, Trimmings, Gents' Furnishings & Readymade Clothing.

—ALSO—

For all the Book Debts due the said D. A. Bruce.

Stock List and Inventory of Book Debts may be seen at D. A. Bruce's Store daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Tenders may be for the Stock and Debts, or for either separately. Subscriber is not to be bound to take the highest or any tender.

H. H. HARVEY. April 5, 1888—64