

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 28, 1888.

Nathaniel A. Mitchell.

READERS OF THE EXAMINER in town and country, will regret to hear that Mr. Nathaniel A. Mitchell, for many years treasurer of THE EXAMINER Publishing Co., passed away from earth last evening.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1833. He emigrated to Fredericton with his father's family when eleven years of age, and came here a year or two later.

As a husband and father he was ever loving and kind, and thoughtful. He had put his house in order and was ready for the call of the dread messenger, even though it came with startling suddenness.

False Assumptions—Corrected.

THE Patriot makes several assumptions which are baseless.

It assumes that Imperial Federation is the policy of our present rulers. The Patriot ought to know by this time that the National Policy is the policy of Sir John Macdonald and his associates.

Then it assumes that the policy of Imperial Federation has been expressed "for the purpose of assisting our rulers out of their critical situation." What nonsense. There is no critical situation. The country is prosperous; and the ruling party is stronger than ever.

Again, it assumes that THE EXAMINER is in favor of "surrendering our freedom for an imaginary commercial advantage."

Not so. THE EXAMINER is in favor of enlarging the bounds of our freedom rather than of exchanging our British freedom for an alien freedom—the freedom (!) of the mob.

Further, the Patriot assumes that "the bottom is knocked out of the home market." On the contrary, the home market is, as every man in business knows, continually growing wider and wealthier.

The Patriot must not get excited. THE EXAMINER and the people of Canada are well content that the political situation should remain as it is until the country has been further developed.

When, however, Canadians are asked to choose between Annexation *alias* Commercial Union, and a scheme of political federation which will give them a higher and closer connection with the people of the kindred lands of the United Kingdom and its other numerous colonies throughout the world, they will, in our opinion, choose the latter.

Mr. Leslie E. McLeod's letter, written on the 27th inst., was delayed somewhat on its way to THE EXAMINER office, and after it came to hand, it was held over for a day or two on account of its length.

The New York Times' London special says: "During the past two days there has been a curious consensus of opinion that the French Republic is in a desperate strait and that its downfall is imminent. Several English Radicals of repute have expressed the most pessimistic views on the subject, out of which a sort of scare has generated here. I can discover no reason for this fright. Certainly General Boulanger has not reached the zenith of his career, but there is yet no reason apparent for the friends of the Republic to despair."

The Montreal Times remarks that, in answer to the question of a subscriber, the Charlottetown Patriot states that the present population of Charlottetown is about 12,000, and that of the Island can be estimated at 120,000. This does not bear out the assertions in regard to the exodus sometimes made by the Patriot.

Dr. Baers, of Montreal, attending a dental convention in New York state, a week or two ago, made what is from the Canadian standpoint, a highly patriotic speech, which is being largely circulated. But so far as we have noticed, it has not been quoted from or referred to with approval by any of our papers. The fact is suggestive.

The Globe is pleased to think that Dr. McIlroy will "not there" at the next general election. It is always at the next general election that the Liberals are going to win.

Concert in Aid of St. Peter's Church

A GOODLY company, numbering many of our most prominent citizens, including the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Macdonald, attended the concert given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening. The programme contained excellent selections, and was, as a whole, excellently well rendered and received—though the heat of the room and the mugginess of the air were decidedly against brilliant rendition and keen appreciation.

Fashion.

A VERY large and intelligent audience greeted Rev. John Read at his appearance before the Young Men's Literary Society of St. James' Church on Tuesday evening. Despite the unfavorable weather, the muddy streets, and the counter attraction in another part of the city, the hall was well filled.

The rev. lecturer had a wide field before him and it soon became evident that he was a shrewd observer of men and things. He first sketched the true domain of fashion and taste, and pointed out the profits arising from a proper attention to rules of order and decorum and the cultivation of a taste for the sublime, basing his argument upon the beauties of creation as it came from the hands of its Great Author.

The lecturer then reviewed the excesses and extravagance of fashion in church, pulpit and society, with a quiet sarcasm and yet so genially that he carried his audience completely with him.

In closing, he touched upon one phase of modern fashion which has a special bearing upon our own country, that of young people putting off making homes for themselves until they are in as good a position as their fathers. He spoke of this tendency as one great cause of our young people leaving their native land for other fields, and strongly advocated that something should be done to raise economical living from the fashionable odium into which it seems to have fallen. The lecturer closed with a grand poetical description of Nature's gentleman.

We are sure we speak the universal sentiment of those who were privileged to listen to this eloquent lecture when we say that its only defect was its brevity; and we trust that Rev. Mr. Read will often appear upon our lecture platform. We need such men and such lectures.

A vote of thanks was moved by Rev. Jas. Carruthers, seconded by Mr. T. C. James, and carried enthusiastically.

The next lecture of the course will be delivered on Tuesday, Dec. 11th, by Dr. Anderson. Subject, "Walter Scott in Poem and Song."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Causes of the Defeat of President Cleveland.

SIR,—Will you permit one of your appreciative readers to protest that in your recent editorial on the Presidential election, you have misinterpreted the causes which led to the calamity of Nov. 6th? You evidently believe that President Cleveland's Retaliation Message, and his treatment of England's culpably indiscreet envoy, Sackville West, have forfeited the respect of Canadians, and, naturally, you magnify the part these matters played as factors in the great contest. It is somewhat strange, to say the least, that a number of Canadian journals, in a fit of blindness passing human understanding, have suddenly, and without reason, turned upon the only man in a long line of American Presidents who has had the courage to deal fairly and justly with Canadian questions, despite as savage a storm from his own people as ever "beat upon a throne." I say "without reason," because the President's Retaliation Message was a necessity forced upon him by the Republican Senate; and his treatment of Sackville West was only at fault in that he extended to that guileless personage more consideration than was his due. This man, the guest of the American Government, deliberately went out of his way to malign the policy of the administration, a matter which was no part of his business; and not content with this, he slandered the President at whose "Court" he was, by squarely charging that he was insincere in his policy, and was prostituting his sacred trust to the work of getting votes. Instead of instantly dismissing the impertinent envoy, which everybody admits would have been justifiable, the President, with his usual dignified conservativeness, communicated the gross outrage to the British Government, and not until that Government had time to act and failed to do it, did Mr. Cleveland notify the unwelcome envoy that he had leave to go. A blind partridge would not have walked into as open a trap as did the British Minister. The same game was tried on the Prohibition candidate, Gen. Fisk, and the Mexican Ambassador. These gentlemen, not having any claim to West's order of stupidity, were not to be caught with chaff, and even had they given their opinions, doubtless they would not have borne the taint of malicious and gratuitous slander. Yet in Canada it seems there still exists veins of that fatuous and inexplicable "loyal" sentiment that can glory in the defeat of a friendly President because he did not kiss the hand that besmired him, for no other reason than that the hand was British. From this grovelling and sickly sentiment it is proposed to turn to the ringing words

of an English statesman like Lord Randolph Churchill, who justifies President Cleveland's manifestly proper action. On Saturday last, at Paddington, he pronounced Sackville's offense "inexcusable," and eulogized American "justness and pride." It is reserved for Canadian journalists to out-Herod Herod, and be more English than the English themselves.

The causes of President Cleveland's defeat are plain, and the chief ones were (1) his Tariff Reform policy; (2) his Civil Service Reform policy; and (3) a divided Democratic Party in New York. The President saw the iniquity of the Protectionist and assailed it fearlessly. He pronounced the condition wrong under which \$100,000,000 were unnecessarily extorted from the people every year to feed the insatiable appetite of the Goulds, the Carnegies, and their like—all the brood of capitalists who support a party that in return champions a tariff for the benefit of the few and the robbery of the many. Mr. Cleveland held that unnecessary taxation was unjust taxation; that nothing should be taken from the pockets of the people beyond what would satisfy the necessities of the Government; and that the commerce of the country should not be hampered and endangered by the tying up unnecessarily of countless millions in the Treasury. He advocated the removal of taxes from the necessities of life, instead of from the luxuries thereof. He sought to place the farmer under conditions where he could make his operations proportionately as profitable as those of the manufacturing capitalist—to give the American workman cheap food and clothing, while not jeopardizing the rate of his wages. Against this policy the Republicans erected an incongruous and highly variegated platform. They declared a reduction of 5 per cent. from a 47 per cent. tariff (in round figures) was Free Trade; they declared the Cleveland platform a surrender to England and Canada and the Southern States in particular, and every other country in general; they admitted the excessive taxation, but proposed to reduce it on the theory that tobacco and whiskey are the necessities of life, and sugar and blankets its luxuries. Side by side with their free whiskey plank they weighed in a prohibitory silver, and over all this patchwork they waved the bloody shirt banner, as though the war had not ended twenty-three years ago. This was the policy of the convention of railroad attorneys and monopolists' solicitors that nominated Gen. Harrison at Chicago. They trusted to ignorance and prejudice—not to calm judgment. They banked on fanning the smoldering cinders of the civil war; they calculated heavily upon frightening the labor classes with the Free Trade spectre; they depended upon Irish hatred of England, and New England soreness over the fisheries question—but more than all did they depend upon the money power of the manufacturers, whose hopes depended upon the maintenance of the plunder-tariff. And they reckoned well. With the quick instinct of self-preservation all the protected manufacturers, all the Robber Barons, all the beneficiaries of the system that enriched the few at the expense of the many, united to defeat Cleveland. Perceiving his success meant an end to their profitable monopolies, they bled financially "for the cause," as they never did before. It is one of the blessings of this protective system, that it makes a few men rich enough to buy votes, and a great many poor enough to sell them. That the State of Indiana was purchased for Harrison everybody knows, and the fact no Republican denies. The late election is a severe commentary upon the American election system.

Against the rich and perfectly organized Republican party the Democracy had little in which to trust, but the justice of their cause, the intelligence of the masses, and the impregnable character of their leader. They were poor in money, and it must be admitted, poor in active leaders. In the West, where Tariff Reform will one day sweep with cyclone force, the Democrats had neither the men or money to properly carry on the work of educating the farmers to a clear understanding of the new issue with which they were confronted; and they were practically forced to concentrate their efforts upon the essential States of New York and Indiana, and the manufacturing States of New Jersey and Connecticut, where it was expected that the "Free Trade and pauper wages" cry would drive the laboring classes into the Republican fold. Indiana was openly purchased, and the Democrats beat themselves in New York by factional divisions, and with the Empire State went the Presidency.

And here we are confronted with a curious anomaly. In the agricultural districts where the need of a lower tariff is most keenly felt, the people went for Harrison; while in the manufacturing centres, where the Free Trade scare was worked for all it was worth, the wool could not be pulled over the workmen's eyes, and heavy majorities were cast for Cleveland. In New York city, the greatest manufacturing centre of America, Cleveland led Harrison 57,000 votes, an increase of 14,000 over his plurality of 1884. In Philadelphia he made a gain of 12,000, and Chicago, which went for Blaine in 1884, gave Cleveland a heavy majority. The manufacturing States of New Jersey and Connecticut were carried for Cleveland, and in such manufacturing cities as Newark, Indianapolis, (Harrison's home), Buffalo, Worcester, Boston, Lynn, etc., Cleveland showed gains over his per centage of 1884. All of which shows that the average artisan of the cities is more readily convinced by argument, and less strongly bound by party ties, than the average farmer.

When we look at the question from the farmer's standpoint there is no other possible conclusion than that they did not know what the real issue was—what tariff reform meant. There are in this country about 7,600,000 people engaged in agriculture, and about 1,000,000 engaged in manufacturing. There are 4,000,000 agricultural establishments, and about 60,000 manufacturing establishments. Seven-eighths of the exports of the United States are the product of agriculture, less than one and one-half per cent. are the product of the manufacturer. And the average profit of the American farmer on his invested capital is barely two per cent. per annum, while the average profit of the manufacturer is 18 per cent. per annum on the capital invested. And yet the shameful fact remains that on November 6th the American farmers, almost to a man, buttoned their protected coats about them, and rode in protected wagons to a polling office built of protected materials, and through the

agency of protected pieces of paper voted to continue their own poverty that a few rich men might be made richer. Probably the world cannot produce a parallel case of rural stupidity and servile partisanship. Whatever prosperity protection brings comes to the cities. The farmer is compelled to sell in the cheapest market, and buy in the dearest. "Bless de Lawd," said the Virginia darkey, when he set the possum trap. "I coteh him when he's going in and I coteh him when he's coming out." That is the kind of trap that protection sets for the American farmer.

President Cleveland has often been called a man of destiny, and it may be that he "was born under a lucky star," but he is not a man of personal magnetism, and he can hardly be said to have the graces of the successful politician. His strength lies in his sturdy honesty, and clear-sighted view of public questions. The Democracy had wandered in the wilderness of political exclusion for twenty-four years, and when their Moses came and led them into the light of victory, the camp was alive with wolves hungry for office. The public offices were not lottered, and the wolves were not satisfied. So when the new issue came there were few ready to make Mr. Cleveland's fight their fight. He had no blind following, like Blaine. Nor did he raise a hand to help himself. To all urging to assist the Democracy in the fierce conflict of the parties, his calm answer was that the battle for Tariff Reform was the people's battle, not his. With a sublime faith in the star of his destiny, he trusted in the intelligence of the people. This was admirable in the man, but it was hardly good politics. The educational process was slow—the issue was a new one—and the people were not ripe for an intelligent verdict. And thus came the losing of the battle.

It has been wisely said, it is the portion of the right to be triumphant in the hour of apparent defeat. Though Harrison is elected, that does not alter the fact that the consumer pays the tax, nor does it make cheap whiskey and tobacco a greater blessing than cheap bread and raiment. Among the blessings that the victory of Harrison will bring to the Canadians, who so unwisely exult over Cleveland's defeat, will probably be increased duties aimed at Canadian exports to this country, a hostile attitude toward Canada, and the reappearance in administrative affairs of James G. Blaine, the most dangerous man of his time, and the most hostile to the interests of Canada. Under all the circumstances, I believe the Canadian people will, in the next four years, have reason to regret the going out of the fallen President, than whom, since Lincoln, there has been no statesman whose services this nation could so ill-afford to lose. His offense was that he sought to serve his people better than they knew; and he carries into private life the reputation of a broad and liberal statesman, an unassailable character, and the confidence and admiration of many millions of the people he governed wisely and well.

Yours truly,
LESLIE E. MACLEOD,
New York, Nov. 20, 1888.

Personal.

Vice-Consul McEachern is in charge of the U. S. Consulate during the absence of Consul George. The Montreal Witness reports that a few evenings ago Mr. P. A. Crossby, Manager of the Dominion Type Foundry, was presented, at a dinner given in his honor at the Terapian, with a handsome gold watch and chain,—the gift of a number of personal friends. Mr. Crossby's Charlottetown friends will be pleased to hear of so fitting a recognition of his many good qualities.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

Tenders for Sleepers, Fence Material, Timber, &c.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender," will be received until

Saturday, December 8, prox.,

—FOR THE SUPPLY OF—

- 66,000 Hemlock sleepers, as per specification.
34 sets sawn Hemlock Switch Sleepers, price per 1,000 superficial feet.
325 pieces sawn Hemlock, from 8 feet to 14 feet long, and from 6 1/2 inches to 1 1/4 inches, price per 1,000 superficial feet.
6,500 Cedar Fence Posts, 7 feet 6 inches long, 6 inches at small end.
10,000 Cedar Fence Posts, 5 feet long, 6 inches at small end.
350 Cedar Gate Posts, 8 feet long, 8 inches at small end.
240 Cedar Snow Fence Posts, 12 feet long, 8 inches at small end.
9,000 Cedar Braces, 3 feet long, 4 inches at small end.
2,000 superficial feet Spruce Scantling, 20 feet long, 2 1/2 inches, price per 1,000 feet, loaded on cars.
400 pieces 4 and straight Hemlock, with bark on, 2 1/2 feet long, not less than 10 inches at the small end, price per ton loaded on cars.
240 tons heavy Hemlock Timber, price per ton loaded on cars.

Forms of tender for Sleepers, with specification endorsed thereon, may be had at all Booking Stations. No tender for Sleepers will be considered unless made in accordance with and upon the printed form supplied; nor will a tender for a less number of Sleepers than 60 be entertained. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit equal to five per cent. of the value of the material tendered for, which deposit may be either cash or a certified bank cheque. Uncertified cheques will not be accepted. Should a tender be accepted, the deposit will be retained until the satisfactory completion of the contract. Should a tender not be accepted, the deposit will be returned by registered letter, at tenderer's risk. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. UNSWORTH, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, Nov. 28, 1888. nov28—eod 11 Dec 7th pat wky pr 11

AUCTION SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, for the benefit of all concerned,

On Saturday, 1st December Next,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

AT WOOD ISLANDS (WEST),

The Hull, Spars, Chains and Anchors of the Schooner "HELOISE," of 70 tons register, where she now lies stranded on the Indian Rocks, together with whatever quantity of her cargo of Coal may remain in her. —All her Sails and Running Rigging, recovered and secured at Mrs. Malcolm A. McMillan's barn. JAMES A. McMILLAN, Receiver of Woods. Wood Islands, Nov. 28, 1888—dy & wky

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS,

—WHO INTEND BUYING—

Ready-made Reefers, Overcoats or Suits.

VISIT PATON & CO'S NEW CLOTHING ROOMS,

They are Filled with New Reefers and Overcoats.

DON'T BUY WITHOUT FIRST PAYING US A VISIT.

We Guarantee Good Goods and Low Prices.

PATON & CO'S. POPULAR STORE, MARKET SQUARE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 24, 1888—dy & wky

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

1888-9. Winter Arrangement. 1888-9.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, 1888, Trains will run as follows:—

Table with 4 columns: STATIONS, No. 1, No. 3, No. 2, No. 4. Rows include Charlottetown, Loyalty Junction, North Wiltshire, Hunter River, Bracadale, Emerald Junction, Freetown, Kensington, Summerside, Miscouche, Wellington, Port Hill, O'Leary, Bloomfield, and Alberton.

Table with 4 columns: STATIONS, No. 5, No. 7, No. 6, No. 8. Rows include Charlottetown, Loyalty Junction, Bedford, Mount Stewart Junction, Cardigan, Georgetown, Carleton Place, Mount Stewart Junction, Bedford, Loyalty Junction, Charlottetown, Souris, Bear River, St. Peter's, and Mount Stewart Junction.

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. J. UNSWORTH, Superintendent. Railway Office, Charlottetown, Nov. 24th, 1888—Gt all prs 11

MOURNING GOODS. BLACK MERINO, CASHMERE, HENRIETTA CLOTH, AMAZON CLOTH, FRENCH HAITI CLOTH, FOULS, S. RG. N. FR. NCH MOURNING SERGE, STRIP D. CASHMERE, PRINCE STAMPE AND CHECK, &c., &c., 4-4 and 5-4 CREAS, &c. Fine Family Mourning of all kinds at Very Low Prices. Our Stock was personally selected in FRANCE and ENGLAND, and is, we believe unequalled for VARIETY, VALUE and QUALITY. BEER BROS. Charlottetown, Nov. 17, 1888—eod

Seasonable Goods PERKINS & STERN'S. White Blankets, Grey Blankets, Bed Comforts, Colored Counterpanes, Railway Rugs, Horse Rugs, Sleigh Robes, Fur Coats, Wool Carriage Wraps, Fur Jackets. Fine Display of Fancy Goods for Christmas Presents. AN IMMENSE STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT BE BEATEN. PERKINS & STERN'S. Charlottetown, Nov. 24, 1888—dy & wky