

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 11, 1890.

Notes and Comments.

It is pleasing to learn that the steam dredge Prince Edward began operations lifting rock at Casimpee harbor this morning, and that the success of this great government project is now fully assured, despite the misrepresentations of our so-called representatives at Ottawa.

We understand that at a meeting of the subscribers to the Farquharson Monument Fund, held in the City Court Room on Thursday evening, a committee composed of Messrs. W. D. McKay, J. B. Dawson and Chester B. McNeill, was appointed to select and erect a monument and a suitable railing to enclose the plot at a cost of \$500, the amount subscribed.

The financial statements of the Dominion for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1890-91, are of the most encouraging character. The revenue and expenditure statement is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Revenue for 3 months: \$9,828,192. Expenditure for do.: 5,972,096. Surplus: \$3,856,097.

The debt statement shows the following:— Net debt 31st August: \$236,559,930. Net debt 30th September: 234,689,826.

Decrease in September: \$ 1,870,603.

We regret very much to hear of the death of Mr. James B. Grant, who for some time past has been employed as messenger for the Post Office and Savings Bank here. The deceased had been in ill health for upwards of a year past, but it was not until about two months ago that he was obliged to retire from active service, and since that time he has been confined to his bed. This morning he passed peacefully away. The deceased was a young man of exemplary character, and was greatly beloved by all who knew him.

We learn that a movement is on foot for the calling of a meeting to formulate plans for giving His Excellency the Governor-General a suitable reception on the occasion of his visit here. We trust that no time will be lost in making arrangements for receiving His Excellency. In the other cities visited by His Excellency he was received in a right royal manner; and we feel sure that the people of this "Gem of the Sea" will not be one whit behind the people of the other Provinces in extending a hearty welcome to our distinguished visitor.

It is gratifying to find, from the extract given in THE EXAMINER yesterday from the Montreal Witness, that the Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, is at work preparing the way for the shipment of eggs to Great Britain. We understand that some weeks ago the Hon. Mr. Ferguson wrote Mr. Foster, urging the Government to assist in the development of the egg trade with Great Britain, and it is pleasing to find the suggestion so promptly acted on. We understand that Mr. Ferguson has also written to Thomas Ronaldson & Co., of London, agents for the Furness line of steamships, giving them information regarding this trade, and soliciting their best efforts to facilitate the shipment of our eggs to London.

Mr. Frederick Harrison is very plain spoken in an article in the Forum upon present educational methods. He says: "I have now an experience of some 40 years as student, teacher and examiner; and it forces on me a profound conviction that our modern education is hardening into a narrow and debasing mill. Education is over-driven, over-systematized, monotonous, mechanical. * * * The round of endless examination reduces education to a professional cram, where the repetition of given formulas passes for knowledge, and where the accurate memory of some teacher's tips takes the place of thought. Education ought to be the art of using the mind and of arranging knowledge; it is becoming the art of swallowing pellets of special information. The professor mashes up a kind of mental 'peppercorn,' which he rams into the learner's gullet. When the pupil vomits up these pellets it is called 'passing the examination with honors.'"

The Boston Herald, speaking of the Birchall trial, says:—

"The prompt conviction of Reginald Birchall, who was charged with the murder of Benwell, is creditable to the methods of administering justice in Canada. Murder will be deemed all the more dangerous business in Canada after this famous case."

And the Montreal Star says on the same subject:—

"The swiftness and yet deliberateness with which this trial has been brought to a conclusion is creditable to Canadian justice. Had the crime been committed on the other side of the Niagara, the proceedings would still be only in the initiatory stages, and in the United States even a conviction of a capital offence is but the commencement of a tedious and uncertain legal process. The crime having been committed in Canada, it is almost a certainty that Birchall will suffer the last penalty of the law on the day appointed."

And the Halifax Herald pertinently remarks:—

"No more striking contrast between Canadian and United States methods of administering justice could be afforded than by comparing the records of the Birchall and Cronin trials. Even the more honest of United States journals cannot help calling attention to the superior simplicity, directness and rigid impartiality of Canadian methods of dealing with criminals."

Religious Services.

Services to-morrow in Zion church will be conducted by Rev. Thomas Corbett at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting at 10.15 a.m. Sabbath school and bible classes at 2.30 p.m.

Don't forget the Railway Gospel meeting to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in McLeod's Hall. Strangers always welcome. Lesson—Jeremiah 37-38: "Is there any word from the Lord?"

Services as usual in the Baptist Church to-morrow.

Men's Scarfs, Ties, Cuffs and Collars, large assortment and low prices, at Paton & Co's.

Buy your Reefers and Overcoats at Paton & Co's.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The McKinley Bill.

SIR,—Recent legislation in Congress has brought about a change in the tariff of the United States—a change which will materially influence commercial intercourse between that country and Canada, and which is now attracting universal attention on this side of the boundary.

I will, with your permission, give my views on the subject, and in doing so will avoid an allusion to party politics, because, in the first place, I look upon this as purely a trade question to be viewed from a trade standpoint, and because I believe that every intelligent and fair-minded man, whatever may be his political leanings, will admit that it is a matter in which no Canadian party can have any influence. This is proved beyond doubt by the fate of Senator Sherman's resolution, which aimed merely at appointing delegates to confer with delegates to be appointed by Canada, simply to discuss the question of reciprocity. He was not only unable to carry this resolution, but so great was the antagonism to reciprocity displayed by members of the Senate that he dared not even bring it to a vote. And, secondly, because I think it the duty of all true Canadians (and I firmly believe they will) unite and stand shoulder to shoulder, calmly and resolutely awaiting the course of events in this grave crisis in our affairs, and be ready ever to strengthen the hands of those who, whatever be their merits or demerits, have no the delicate and difficult task of guiding the ship of state in a most trying passage in the life of our young nation.

There are in the United States large numbers of highly educated, broad-minded men; but, unfortunately, they are too honorable to tread the crooked paths of American politics; and we find these men whose utterances are more distinguished for ignorance, intolerance and bigotry, than for broad-minded, statesmanlike views. It is very proper that our Ministers should, in discussing this question, evince due reticence as to the ulterior motives of those who framed and passed the McKinley Bill, but we who do not enjoy their exalted position have the satisfaction of being free to speak our minds, and I have no hesitation in saying that there is every evidence that this change in the tariff is a blow aimed at Canadian trade. I do not for a moment question the perfect right of the Congress of the United States to make what changes they please in their tariff, and I am too proud as I believe all my countrymen are, to murmur at or to deplore their action. Canadians can live and prosper though the United States "were not." The Americans are a great people, and in spite of their legislature a generous hearted noble race—our own flesh and blood, speaking the same language, having the same habits and aspirations, and we would willingly do anything, consistent with national self respect, to promote the freest, social and commercial intercourse, but if they give us the cold shoulder we will show them that we can do without them. We are best with a heritage such as no other country can boast, we have a vast area of the most fertile soil, the finest forests in the world, mineral resources the most valuable and almost unlimited, our fisheries are unrivalled, and we have a climate eminently calculated to produce a hardy energetic race; in point of education, intelligence and in mental and physical vigor our people are excelled by none. What then can stem the tide of prosperity just beginning to flow, not surely the few pebbles thrown in its way by Congress, in the shape of a hostile tariff, for hostile it is say what they will. What country supplies the States with eggs, from whence does she draw her supply of malting barley, who supplies them with horses and sheep, who with potatoes—why Canada, and Canada alone, and while we admit their right to raise the tariff we are not going to shut our eyes to the fact that the increase affects our trade more than that of any other people, and that it was so intended with the view of forcing us into annexation as they practically avowed when they said "we should have commercial union when we get political union."

A more consummate blunder was never committed, and we are at this moment further from annexation than we ever were. It may be possible to lead us into union, but I mistake the spirit of the Canadian people if we can ever be driven into it. A free interchange of the products of the two countries and the intimate social intercourse that would naturally follow, would do more to bring about union than all the McKinley bills they could pass in a century. The fact is the American Congress is afraid—not of what Canada now is, but of what she is fast growing to be. A rival power on this continent, a power which they imagine would be a menace to their safety and a glaring contravention of the Monroe doctrine.

Now sir, what is going to be the effect of the McKinley bill? For the present I believe very little. The season for the shipment of barley, eggs, sheep, and horses and probably potatoes will be over before the act takes effect. In any case the latter are so short a crop in the States that the price must be away up and will cover the increase of duty; for next year if a better arrangement is not come to, why we must seek new avenues of trade. As long as Providence favors us with good crops, I have no fear but a market will be found for our produce. The rise in the tariff is so outrageous and in this year of scarcity will so effect consumers that I think it will very probably lead to a reconsideration of the matter and not unlikely bring about a better state of trade between the two countries than existed before. We must not forget that when in 1886 the Reciprocity treaty was abrogated we feared our trade was destroyed, but we know it was not injured in the least, and I believe there is now no reason to be depressed. There is certainly no occasion for the hysterics some of our agit friends are inclined to give way to. We have now to await the effect of this attack on our trade. Let us do so quietly and composedly—there is nothing to be gained by recrimination or by retaliation—a full confidence in the great resources of our country, and a firm belief in the ability of our people to rise superior to adverse circumstances. If the result is fatal to our trade with the States, we must be prepared to abide with equanimity the temporary loss that may ensue, and set to

Personal.

J. W. Davies M. P. P., was registered at the Hotel Davies yesterday.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia will arrive here on Tuesday evening next.

Messrs. James A. Campbell and B. Woodill returned yesterday from their trip to P. E. Island.—Sydney, C. B., Reporter.

Mr. W. B. Robertson of this city, and Dr. Robertson of Craupaud, left this morning for Boston, New York and other cities of the United States. [The first-named gentleman is off on a rather interesting mission. We wish both a pleasant trip.]

Daniel Davies, auditor of passenger receipts on the Great Northern railway, residing in St. Paul, with Mrs. Davies, came in by the Yosemite this morning, returning from a holiday trip to various points in Oregon and Washington. Mr. Davies is a Prince Edward Islander, and a brother of L. H. Davies, M. P. During his short stay here he met many of his old time friends, who were glad to see him well and prosperous.—Vancouver World, 1st Oct.

Mrs. Neil McLeod, of Charlottetown, wife of P. E. Island's premier, Mrs. Dr. McLeod and Miss Coates, of Charlottetown, came over from the Island yesterday, and leave for Boston this morning by the early train. They registered at the Royal last night.—St. John Sun.

THE EVENING SESSION of the Charlottetown Business College and Writing Academy opens on Monday next. Subjects—Book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, penmanship, type-writing, shorthand and correspondence. Special rates for students entering this month. oct9dwtf

work vigorously and energetically to look up new markets for our products.

In conclusion, sir, I would say: whatever may be the consequence of the McKinley bill, in the words of a late eminent statesman, "I will never have one jot of fear or hope" that this Canada of ours is destined to become one of the most prosperous, contented and powerful nations of the earth.

J. T. JENKINS.

Horse Notes.

The three fastest harness records in the world were made at Terra Haute, Ind., on the 9th inst. The fastest stallion record was 2.11 1/2, by Nelson, and the fastest mile ever paced or trotted in a race was 2.09 1/2. The three fastest heats in the race were 2.09 1/2, 2.12 1/2 and 2.13, the latter by Hal Pointer. Nelson made the quarters in 32, 32 1/2, 31 1/2 and 34 1/2. Hal Pointer made the quarters in the first heat in 31 1/2, 1.04 1/2, 1.36 1/2 and 2.09 1/2.

Sunol, by Electioneer, was three years, six months and twenty-four days old when she made her record of 2.10 1/2. Axtell, by William I, was three years, six months and ten days old when he made his record of 2.12. Lillian Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes, was three years, five months and twenty-one days old when she made her record of 2.17 1/2. Sable Wilkes, by Guy, was three years, eight months and five days old when he made his record of 2.19. Allerton, by Jay Bird, was three years, four months and seven days old when he made his record of 2.18 1/2. Faus, by Florida, was three years, three months and five days old when he made his record of 2.18 1/2. Bell Boy, by Electioneer, was three years, eight months and seven days old when he made his record of 2.19 1/2. Hinda Rose, by Electioneer, was three years, seven months and twenty-seven days old when she made her record of 2.19 1/2. Patron, by Pancoast, was three years, one month and one day old when he made his record of 2.14 1/2. Hour, by Onward, was three years, five months and sixteen days old when she made her record of 2.17. Don Pizarro, by Gambetta Wilkes, was three years, two months and twenty days old when he made his record of 2.13 1/2.

Chamberlain on Seals.

THE BRITISH STATESMAN TALKS ON THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION—TWO PHASES OF THE QUESTION.

"The good feeling which exists between England and the United States is being jeopardized from a misapprehension of the Behring Sea dispute," said Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., while at New York the other day. The well-known English commoner has been in the United States some months on a visit to his wife's relatives in Salem. "Though my first visit to this country was as one of the fishery commissioners," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "I have no official position in the matter; still I desire to preserve the good feeling that exists between the countries. The question has two phases. In the first place it is claimed by the United States that seal fishing by British or foreign vessels in Behring Sea ruins the industry, and that if it continues the seals will become extinct. It is not only to the interest of the United States and Great Britain, but of all civilized countries, to prevent such a contingency and so Lord Salisbury has proposed a temporary agreement, to last two years, by which fishing shall be prohibited within ten miles of the shore, or seven miles between the international limit.

"Lord Salisbury also suggested that in the meantime a commission of experts should be appointed and report what further measures, if any, were required for the preservation of the seals, and that a convention be held to consider their report at the expiration of the temporary agreement. I believe that no official answer has ever been made to this offer—at all events no such answer appears in the published correspondence, although it may be inferred from a passage in one of the letters of the secretary of the state that the offer has been refused by the United States. No reason appeared for such refusal, and discussion as to the adequacy of the proposal has never taken place.

"The correspondence assumed a new phase when a claim was made in behalf of the United States for territorial jurisdiction over the whole or the greater part of the immense ocean known as Behring Sea. To this claim, which to say the least, appears an unusual one in international proceedings, Lord Salisbury replied by an offer to refer the whole subject to the arbitration of a friendly power. No reply has been made to the proposition, although the offer was made last August. It would have been impossible for a friendly nation to go farther in the endeavor to settle a difficult question. We have met the United States on the question of maternal interest, also on the larger question of terminal jurisdiction. I cannot believe the public opinion in this country could expect or desire more."

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

WE, the undersigned, hereby accept the challenge to sail the "Gittana," the race to take place within ten days from date.

R. S. HOGAN, C. C. HOGAN. October 11, 1890—11 pd

Half of Italian Warehouse

TO LET BY AUCTION.

THE subscribers will offer for Lease, at Auction, on the premises,

On Thursday, 16th October, instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

the Northern Half of the "Italian Warehouse," on Queen Street, Charlottetown (next door to the Connolly New Block), under conditions of sale to be then submitted.

Terms made known in the meantime by Messrs. Palmer & McLeod, and premises shown for inspection by the subscribers. E. H. NORTON & CO., oct11-tl ale Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

WE are instructed by Mr. James Wood to sell by Auction

On Wednesday, 15th October, inst.,

At 11 o'clock, a. m., at Southport,

All his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Parlor Furniture, Bedroom Sets, Glassware, Carpets, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Dishes, Kitchen and Parlor Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.

This Furniture is in connection with the Canadian House at Southport, and is all in first-class condition. E. H. NORTON & CO., Auctioneers. oct9-dy 3i (sat mon tu) wky 1i

FOR SALE.

AN IMPORTED PURE-BRED GALLO WAY BULL; registered; first-class sire. For particulars apply at THE EXAMINER office, to Hon. D. Ferguson, or to

JOHN COTTON, Wellington, Lot 16. Oct 8-d w

Wanted For Bermuda.

6,000 bushels Black Oats, 2,000 " Garnet Potatoes, 1,500 " Table Potatoes, white.

B. WILSON HIGGS, Duncan's Brick Building, Water Street. oct10-3i

HENRY D. WADMAN, TINSMITH,

118 Queen Street.

I HAVE opened a Shop at the above address, where I will be happy to attend promptly to all orders that I may be favored with. Patronage solicited. Will be happy to hear from my old customers. HENRY D. WADMAN. oct9-dy tf

CHARES I. MORRISON, Commission Merchant

—AND— AUCTIONEER,

Agent for St John Dye Works, St. John, N.B.

General agent for Prince Edward Island for "Ideal" Washing Machines & "Ideal" Churns 108 Queen St., Charlottetown, P. E. I. Oct 7

Oats and Potatoes Wanted.

5,000 bushels Black Oats, 1,000 bushels White Oats, 2,000 " Garnet Potatoes.

Highest Cash Price Paid. HORACE HASZARD. oct9-3i eod

FOR SALE.

1 Large Iron Safe; 2 English Plate Glass Mirrors, 3x4 feet; 6 Brass Mounted Pine Fenders. Apply to

HORACE HASZARD. oct9-3i eod

J. H. BELL,

The Leading Custom Boot and Shoe Maker of the Province,

IS NOW READY with a good selection of LEATHERS and TOPS for the Fall and Winter trade, and would respectfully invite all who require a first-class Boot or Shoe to inspect our stock and prices before placing their orders.

All our goods are guaranteed not to squeak, also to fit well and comfortable. Orders always filled up to time. A full line of our own make kept constantly on hand. Quality the highest, prices the lowest. REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to. J. H. BELL, Upper Great George Street, Ch'town, Sept. 6, 1890—3m 2aw (thu sat) feb19

Black Dress Silks! Superior Value! Superior Value! Superior Value! Unsurpassed for Elegance of Finish and Durability.

Black Dress Goods! Never have we shown better value. For Color, Weight, Finish and Low Price we believe our BLACK CASHMERE, MERINOS, SERGES, etc., are unequalled.

Table Linens! GERMAN AND IRISH. Our LINEN GOODS, in TABLINGS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TRAY CLOTHS, etc., etc., will be found of unusual attractiveness. The Designs are new, the Variety large, and the Values decidedly out of the common. BEER BROS.

Removal Notice. THE BAZAAR CO. have moved into the Store lately occupied by the Great London and China Tea Co., below Fraser's Corner, and are now in a better position to wait on their customers, having had the Store thoroughly fitted-up for their convenience. They have an entirely New Stock, and prices are even LOWER THAN BEFORE.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS! All the standard and late popular issues kept constantly on hand. Also a full line of SCHOOL BOOKS and SCHOOL REQUISITES, DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS and LEDGERS, BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, etc., etc. FANCY GOODS, including Vases, Toilet Sets, Jugs, Cheese and Butter Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Rose and Biscuit Jars, Mugs, Oil Bottles, Preservo Dishes, Tumblers, Goblets, Baskets, etc., etc. PLUSH GOODS, including Work Baskets, Jewel Cases, Dressing Cases, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Autograph and Photograph Albums, Purse, etc., etc. Among the thousand and one TOYS are Guns, Pistols, Banks, Mouth Organs, Jew's Harps, Violins, Accordions, Tool Chests, Horses, Carts, Dolls, Games, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, etc. Their Fall Stock of ROOM PAPER and BLINDS is attracting particular attention. You should call and examine their large stock of PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY, WEDDING COMBINATIONS, VISITING CARDS, etc., etc. DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,— BAZAAR CO., oct1 Next to the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store, Queen Street.

NEW AND LARGE STOCK OF Watches, Clocks, JEWELRY & SILVERWARE, G. H. TAYLOR'S NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE. Oct 7—dy 2aw w

GET STRONG, BY TAKING Johnston's Fluid Beef, KEEP STRONG, —BY— Taking it Regularly.

The Great Strength-Giver! Because it contains all the NUTRITIOUS CONSTITUENTS OF PRIME BEEF, in the most digestive form. sept20-dy&wky CAMPBELL'S SKREI BRAND OF Cod Liver Oil. THIS IS THE FINEST COD LIVER OIL EVER BROUGHT OUT. Cod Liver Oil usually has such a disagreeable taste, and is to many so difficult of digestion, that its excellent nutritive and medicinal qualities are not experienced. The Skrei Oil is free from these objections, being beautifully clear, pale and bright, almost tasteless, and readily assimilated by children and the most delicate invalids. Sold by W. R. WATSON, Dispensing Chemist, QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. feb19