

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 6, 1891.

Slandering the Country.

The following appears in the Toronto Globe, the chief organ of criticism in Ontario:

MONTREAL, March 30.—In a private letter to-day from a gentleman in Prince Edward Island, whose views on the trade question have already appeared in The Globe, there are some startling statements. When the elections were announced he was in the western states looking over the ground, and returned at once to take a hand. He said the islanders looked upon unrestricted reciprocity as their only chance of escape, and are for the time downcast because the use of ready money and blunders in connection with the \$30,000,000 tunnel have for the moment beguiled some.

The falsehoods contained in this extract from the leading organ are about as numerous as the lies. The paragraph is instinct with Farrerism.

The States and Canada.

COMMENTING upon "the methods" which have heretofore been adopted by the States towards Canada, the California News Letter says:

"Do we soberly and seriously consider that Ingallism spread-eagleism and lion's-tail twisting raise us in the estimation of the people we are so derogatorily referring to, or tend to advance the chances of the wish which is father to the thought in the matter of Canadian annexation? Is it not rather the truth that we are trying to conceal our real uneasiness under a pretended assumption of superiority, and to bluff ourselves into a Monte Cristo-like belief that the world is ours for the asking? May it not be that the Canadian federation of provinces is equally homogeneous with, and perhaps even more so than our own. God forbid that we should venture the suggestion that the various interests of our States, spread as they are over an extremely wide range of physical and meteorological conditions, are not compatible with an enduring national existence. At the same time, we must not lose sight of the fact that an increase of population will bring with it an increased conservatism of interest, and that the unvarying natural laws of progression from homogeneity to heterogeneity hold good in bodies politic equally as in bodies physical. No one can foretell what issues will come to the front within the next few decades in this country. It is idle to conceal the fact that the interests of the New England States, for instance, are not homogenous with those of the Southern, or the Central, or the Western. They are really much more nearly allied to those of Canada, and if material interests are more binding than those which are merely sentimental in their character, it may become necessary to the prosperity, and even to the existence, of the family of Northeastern States, to throw in their lot with their Canadian neighbors. It may seem somewhat novel to the ordinary American mind to conceive of such a political situation as a junction with Canada upon Canadian lines, but some solution of the vexed reciprocity question must shortly be arrived at. It looks very much as if our friends of the Dominion were the real masters of the situation, and as Sir John Macdonald has just got a new lease of political life, he can pretty well be depended upon to hold the whip-hand in any question bearing upon either political or commercial relations with this country. Bark is a good dog, but Hold-fast is a better."

There is these remarks a great deal more truth than poetry.

Notes and Comments.

Many persons, in Charlottetown and elsewhere, will sincerely regret the early death of Mr. W. H. Bremner. Mr. Bremner was, a few years ago, one of our most popular and estimable citizens.

Excitement has been caused in the cattle market of Montreal by the news that nearly all the "distillery cattle" in that city have been bought by the "buyers" of the United States at prices ranging from \$4.50 per cwt., for bulls to \$5.75 for steers, and it is said that even as high as 6 cents per lb. was paid for some very choice lots of steers. This news may have a stiffening effect upon prices throughout Canada.

A Berlin despatch reports that an uneasy feeling prevails throughout Germany that the massing of troops on the Austrian frontier, the bestowal of the Order of St. Andrew on President Carnot and the resumption of Russian intrigues in the Balkan peninsula are symptoms, which, taken in connection with each other, amount to a Russian demonstration of hostility to the German Empire. The Berlin Bourse is sensibly affected by the prevalence of this feeling.

"It is a fact," said a Canadian registered at the Hoffman House, to a reporter of the New York Sun, "that many young Canadians come to the United States to try their fortunes; but it is also a fact, which can be proved by figures, that over 50,000 Americans are living and doing business in the Canadian provinces. Wherever you travel in Canada you find Americans, and in many of the big cities you can find a small host of them. In the Maritime Provinces there are thousands of them engaged in trade and in the fisheries. Several of the rich men of Canada are Americans. The wages of Canadian workmen are not up to the American standard, but the cost of living in Canada is less than in the United States. Of course the greater part of the Americans settled in Canada went there from the New England States, but you do not need to hunt far to find New Yorkers. Then out on the Pacific coast in British Columbia, and along the southern frontier of the western provinces, there enterprising spirit has been of benefit to the Canadians."

The chief characteristic which distinguishes American business methods from the world over is the liberal use of every means

of advertising which ingenuity can devise. No spot of nature is considered too sacred, no tradition too revered, no institution too hallowed, and no outlay too extravagant to be beyond the advertisers' reach. The school, the home, the social system are regarded equally legitimate as channels for commercial enterprise, as the newspaper, the street car, the workshop, the store window, the river bank or the precipice. The wealth of a dozen Monte Christos would fall short of a tithe of the amount spent yearly in advertising American industries, while it is doubtful whether the travelling expenses of every prince in Europe would equal that of the commercial travelers of America. During the year of the Paris Exposition it was estimated that Americans abroad spent \$70,000,000, but fabulous as this sum appears, it does not equal the amount expended by the traveling representatives of American commercial interests at home.

—Temperance people in England are rejoicing over a victory their principles have won in the case of Sharp vs. Wakefield. The plaintiff kept an inn at Kentmere, Westmoreland, the license for which was refused by the local magistrates because of "the remoteness of the house for the purpose of police supervision, and the character and necessities of the neighborhood." The issue was taken up by the trade, and turned on the right of the bench to deprive an established house of its license (and therefore its power) to do business. It was felt that if one house could be thus treated a thousand could be else. A decision in favor of the magistrates would establish the power of public opinion to limit to any extent, if not to suppress, the traffic in any given locality. This power has been established, the House of Lords, as the court of last resort, having affirmed the rulings of the inferior tribunals. A license in England is thus declared to be for one year only, and the plea of vested interest to have no effect in law. Though the influence of such a decision may not be generally visible for some time, it will be permanent, and it was well worth the four years' litigation it cost.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Letter From Prof. Shuttleworth.

SIR,—Kindly permit me to state through your paper my regret that Mr. James D. Dewar and a few others had not heard in time of my not being able to address the farmers of Cardigan district on Feb. 8th last, as advertised. When it is remembered that attending those meetings while the College is in session considerably inconveniences me, and, although I had accepted an invitation to hold a meeting in that place at an early date, that the meeting had been advertised for Feb. 8th before receiving my final consent, the farmers will not feel that I am entirely responsible for the disappointment that evening. My reference to this matter is occasioned by Mr. Dewar's letter in yesterday's EXAMINER.

I may also state that the several questions therein asked will receive my attention, though there is not time to forward a reply to-day.

A. E. SHUTTLEWORTH, Prince of Wales College, April 4th, 1891.

Developed Blood.

SIR,—I have neither the time nor the patience to reply at length to the letters of "Fair Play" and "Disinterested." It is a pity they did not take your advice as to conciseness; they have buried the subject under a multitude of words, covered it in fact out of sight, in the exuberance of their verbosity.

They are curious opponents, hard to satisfy, and much harder to keep to the point. One indulges in two long quotations, taken from writers very pronounced in their opposition to the developed sire "war cry" as he calls it, which quotations apparently to this writer's mind settle the matter. The other, "Fair Play," though writing a more original letter, is for ever fighting a shadow of his own creation. His general reading must surely have shown him, even if he has not had his own quotations, that there are two schools of thought among horsemen to-day; one in favor of the breeding I advocated, namely, from the developed sire; the other urging that pedigree is everything. Why waste time then in doing battle for an accepted position? When his shadow takes substance and discloses itself in the person of a writer urging individuality against heredity—not with it—then, such writing as his may be useful, but the day has long gone by for any such contest.

Outside of this Don Quixote encounter which I do not propose taking a hand in, there is little left in this letter, except oft-repeated cynical remarks. These I make no reply to, as I cannot think that whether I am qualified or not to "shine in any other field" will be of much interest to your readers, or better enable them to judge intelligently on the best breeding lines.

There is, however, one gleam in "Fair Play's" letter of an understanding of the issue. It is when he states that "the facts, however, seem to prove that there is no more certainty in breeding to sires with speed than to those without it." That's it, but do the facts show this? I have contended, and still do contend, that they do not. Undoubtedly there are many ways of testing this matter. I took the results of last year as one means only, and showed that the developed sire in that year had distanced his equally well-bred, undeveloped brother in the production of fast yearlings, two-year-olds and three-year-olds. Nor did I see anything unfair in doing so. Indeed, I am of opinion that it is only in the past few years that you can fairly seek for these tests.

When you attempt to compare the get of stallions of from eleven to twenty-six years of age with that—as attempted by "Disinterested"—of sires under eleven, you enter on a comparison which is utterly useless. The opportunities for stud service in fast producing lines were rare, indeed, eleven years ago to what they are now. A two-year-old stallion has to-day, in one year, a better opportunity of showing himself a great producer than his grand sire had, perhaps, in ten years. Of what avail, then, any comparison by which you attempt to judge a horse by his offspring without equal opportunity of production.

Suppose I give your readers another of what I consider a fair test in the matter. From last year's Register I find that there were some 17 stallions who each added five or more trotters to the 2.30 list in that

year (Nutwood with 16, Electioneer, 15, Alcantara, 14, heading the list.) Now of these 17, 10 are developed sires. And when it is remembered with what a host of sires without record the comparatively few developed horses have to contend with, the wonderful reproducing speed power of inheritance and individual merit is more strikingly apparent.

Suppose again you were asked to point out the greatest young sire of to-day. I call a young sire one not exceeding eleven years of age. Most breeders would point to Guy Wilkes, though he has not as many in the list as either Simmons or Pilot Medium. But Guy Wilkes has to his credit a quality in his progeny which no other horse has ever been able to show. Five of his get have records of 2.30 or better, and of these four made their records at three years old, and Sable Wilkes, one of his sons, has already sired the famous yearling Freedom 2.29.

What a proof of the productive power of developed blood! Freedom, yearling, 2.29, sired by Sable Wilkes, 2.18, (the three year old champion of 1887), sired by Guy Wilkes 2.14, sired by George Wilkes 2.22. Can anything like this be shown from undeveloped blood? It may be, but I have not been able to find it.

A writer in Clarke's Horse Review, speaking of all horses eleven years old and under that have sired two or more performers with records says "Nearly every one of them is by a horse with a record better than 2.30 or is himself standard by performance. It will not do to overlook the fact or the tendency of the age. Sires that get speed early, are the ones commanding patronage, &c., and all the evidence points to the fact that such horses are generally animals with records, and by horses with records."

I have become interested in this study and will, as soon as I find time, give your readers further similar comparisons. A firm believer in performance I value standard breeding as only a means to an end—speed; and with a writer who speaks disparagingly of the track as the place to test results, I have nothing in common. The stable beauty with a number has no attractions for me. Some magnificent producing stallions have undoubtedly never seen a track, but your most juvenile reader will not necessarily conclude, that a long pedigree is everything, and a record of speed nothing.

BREEDER.

Information Wanted.

SIR,—Why have the self-styled civic reformers not given the general public an outline of the measure their candidate, Dr. Jenkins, is to introduce into the Legislature, providing, of course, that he is elected to that body? THE EXAMINER asked them for this information last week, but it is not yet forthcoming. Why is this so? Is it because they are ashamed of their scheme? It looks very much like it. I have heard it said that their proposed bill involves among other things, the disfranchising of all those who do not pay real estate or personal property tax to a certain amount; and that it provides also for the abolition of the wards and the adoption of the collective vote, while it retains all the ward voting privileges of the real estate owner. In other words, the man who has a bit of real estate in any of the wards or polling places can vote for the same candidate in all the wards in which he has property; but the man who has personal property as well as real estate in one ward only, although that property may be worth thousands of dollars, can only vote once—in the ward in which he lives and does business. And again, the man who draws a salary of from \$400 or \$500 up to \$1,000 or \$1,500, which salary he expends among the merchants and others in the city, and who does not keep house or own real estate, is to be disfranchised no matter how respectable or intelligent he may be, while the individual who owns a few shanties located at intervals throughout the city, and whose intelligence may even be below mediocrity, is to have several votes and virtually govern the city. Is this fair? Is it what some of the so-called reformers call equal rights? But perhaps these great reformers of the nineteenth century, are misrepresented by Madame Ramor, and are men of more liberal ideas than they are given credit for being. If their proposed bill contains any of these provisions the people should be so informed; if it does not they should also be so informed. In any case the public should be given the fullest information on the subject in order that they may know which of the two candidates to vote for. No party should be ashamed to formulate its policy; no reputable man will refrain from giving the public the fullest information on a matter of such vital importance.

ELECTOR.

Civic Reform.

SIR,—I have been waiting for some days to hear from the Civic Reformers what measure of reform they propose to submit to the House of Assembly. This morning's Guardians contains the astounding announcement that the "Reformers" have been unable as yet to decide on a definite and distinct plan, so that it has come to this, that Dr. Jenkins in order to catch votes has pledged himself to an irresponsible fee to carry out any measure they may agree upon. This is a most extraordinary position for any candidate to place himself in, and one that I as an elector will not fall in with. The citizens have a right to know what they are voting on, and it is the duty of Dr. Jenkins to plainly state in a card what measure he would if elected, submit to the Legislature.

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE.

Personal.

Mr. Lesson expects to be here soon to resume his French classes.

Word has been received from Jamaica to the effect that Bishop Courtney is improving in health.

Gabriel Dumont, Riel's lieutenant during the Northwest rebellion, is visiting Montreal. The Rev. Father Davenport has resigned the charge of St. John's Mission Church, St. John, N. B., and has been appointed to St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia.

Weather Bulletin.

TORONTO, April 6.—10 a. m. Westerly winds, fair weather, stationary or a little higher temperature.

Weather Bulletin.

Remember the auction sale at A. L. Brown's commences at 12 o'clock, noon, tomorrow.—C. I. Morrison, Auctioneer.

Millinery.

Miss Maggie McQuarrie, having just returned from New York, (where she has been working for the last eighteen months under the different first-class milliners of that great centre) has taken the room above Stanley Bros. store, and is prepared to do all kinds of millinery work in the latest styles.

Miss McQuarrie begs to inform the public that she is acquainted with all the details of artistic work, and has intimate knowledge of the different styles now so much in vogue, and which were introduced into New York for the first time last season. All patronage extended to her will have her personal attention.

DIED.

At the P. E. Island Hospital, Charlottetown, on the 6th of April, Mr. William H. Bremner, aged 49 years.

[Funeral will leave the residence of his brother, Mr. Geo. Bremner, Prince Street, tomorrow, Tuesday, at 3.30 (local time), thence by train to Sherwood Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.]

In this city, on Sunday, April 5th, Margery Patterson, aged 77 years. May her soul rest in peace.

[Funeral will leave her late residence, Upper Queen Street, on to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at a quarter to nine for St. Dunstan's Cathedral, thence to Roman Catholic cemetery.]

At Phoenix, Arizona, on March 8th, of chronic pneumonia, Dr. Frank Whittier, D. M. D., of South Boston, Mass. Dr. Whittier was one of Boston's most eminent dentists and has many friends on this Island, where he spent several holiday seasons.

Local Notices.

Children's Clothing—Every person will know what Prowse Bros. means when they say that they have the nicest stock of hobby suits ever imported by them, and that is what we say.

FINE lots of velveteens, plushes, ribbons will be offered in lots to suit purchasers. mh30 mwt

Room Paper, closing out the entire stock at one-third less than regular price. See this lot before you buy elsewhere.—J. B. Macdonald.

Great bargains in boots and shoes at the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store.

Charlottetown Board of Trade.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE General Quarterly and Annual Meeting of this Corporation will be held at the Board Room, Cameron Block, this city, on the Evening of WEDNESDAY, the 8th of April, at 8 o'clock.

B. D. HIGGS, Secretary.

Important to Horse Breeders.

THE Imported Carriage Stallion "GEM," which took first prize at the Provincial Exhibition last fall, will make the debut of 1891 at Charlottetown and Montague Bridge, commencing at Charlottetown the first week in May, returning to Montague by way of Vernon River.

Full particulars of stands and terms will be advertised in due time.

JAMES CLOW, Owner.

Sons of Temperance.

THE GRAND DIVISION, S. OF T., of P. E. Island, will meet in Quarterly Session at Kensington, on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., commencing at 11 a. m.

Reduced fares on railway have been secured, and return tickets at one single first-class fare will be issued from Charlottetown, Mount Stewart, Alberton and intermediate stations to Kensington on 14th and 15th, good to return up to and on the 17th inst.

A Public Temperance Meeting will be held in the evening.

JESSE S. BURNS, G. S.

Lower Free-town, April 6, 1891.—d 11 w 11

Y. M. C. A.

Annual Meeting.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the election of officers and transaction of other business, will be held in the Association Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 9th of April.

As the Officers must be elected at this meeting, a full attendance of all members is very specially requested.

CHARLES PALMER, President.

R. M. BARRATT, Secretary.

SALT! SALT!

5,000 BAGS LIVERPOOL SALT, full sized bags, to arrive about the 15th of May, and will be sold low whilst landing.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Ch'town, April 2, 1891.—cod 1f

Molasses and Sugar,

NEW CROP.

Two Direct Cargoes due here first Opening of Navigation.

BARBADOES DEMERARA TRINIDAD MOLASSES, Choiceest Quality,

Hds. BARBADOES SUGAR,

At lowest current rates while landing. CARVELL BROS.

mch26—cod

WANTED FULL PARTICULARS OF OUR Grand Opening IN A Day or Two! BEER BROS.

CONCERT. MR. VINNICOMBE, assisted by his Pupils, will give a GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT in the PHILHARMONIC HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, April 13. Admission, 25 cents.

FURNITURE REPAIRED. Now is the Time to have your Furniture Repaired, Repainted and Reupholstered.

OLD FURNITURE MADE TO LOOK NEW. We have a nice lot of Coverings for Lounges, Smoking Chairs, etc.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., Ltd. Charlottetown, March 26, 1891.

To the Electors of Charlottetown, Common and Royalty. Y. M. C. A.

ENTERTAINMENT. Tuesday, 7th of April, AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M., Under the Auspices of W. C. T. U.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS BY LEADING MUSICIANS, Readings and Recitations.

THE MODEL CITY COUNCIL. Silver Collection in aid of the Benevolent Schemes of the Union.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Properties ON UPPER QUEEN STREET.

Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, &c. AT the request of Mr. Edward Hurry, the undersigned will sell by Auction, at Hurry's Livery Stables, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, p. m. the following:—

10 Horses, 10 Wagons, 8 Sleighs, 8 sets Harness, 8 Buffalo Robes, 3 Jiggers, 2 Wood Sleighs, 1 Express Wagon, 4 sets Cart Harness, 8 Horse Rugs, 1 Cow.

Also—A Double Tenement, 21 story building, on a lot 38x70, situate on the corner of Queen and Keston Streets, with a large, new Coach House in rear, suitable for a Livery Stable.

Also—Another Double Tenement, 21 story building, on a lot 52x70, adjoining the above. In this building is a Shop convenient for trade; also a Stable in rear.

Also—A new Double Tenement House. Also—A Building Lot, 40 feet on Upper Queen Street, 76 feet on New Street, and 70 feet along line to Chestnut Street.

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER. WHEN MADE WITH

mch31—dy tl sle Auctioneer.