

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 23, 1886.

Ships.

While everything is cheap, and nearly everybody is more or less prosperous, opponents of the Government point to the decrease of the shipbuilding industry as a proof that, at least, one of their numerous prophecies as to the results of the operation of the National Policy, has been fulfilled.

But if the decrease in shipbuilding be due to the protection our native industries receive, how is it that there has been a corresponding decrease in the tonnage of Free Trade Great Britain? Look for a moment at the figures. In the United Kingdom the number and tonnage of sailing vessels built in the periods under consideration, were as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Number, Tonnage. Rows for 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884.

Here is a remarkable decrease; and the cause is the same in Free Trade Great Britain as it is in Protected Canada: steamships have, to a large extent, taken the place of sailing vessels.

"Jim."

A WRITER in last Saturday's Patriot addressed a letter to the editor of this paper, and indelicately signed it "Jim," which, we take it, simply an abbreviation of a well known name that usually has a broad R. added to it.

We have no objection to the writer in question making merry over the result of the late election in the First District of King's. But he should bear in mind that Mr. Kiekham gained his election by promising to support the present Government. Knowing the great popularity of the Government, he told Conservative electors that he would support the Government; that he had nothing against the Government, although opposed to the abolition of the Council. On these conditions, a large number of Conservatives voted for him. They have not, however, turned Grits on this account, a fact which "Jim" and his friends will find out before long.

By the way, it is not a little ungrateful on "Jim's" part to be now so hard upon some of his former political associates? "Polly Angus" is the only name "Jim" has for one who was a supporter of the so called Liberal party until lately. He was a fine fellow while he was willing to follow the Opposition man. Now, he is held up to ridicule by "Jim" and his would be merry makers. Wait a little. Those laugh best who laugh last.

Another former associate is referred to as "Jimmy K," or "Sore Headed Jimmy." This person is singled out for an extra share of ridicule. What has he done that he should be made a special object of attack? He was formerly one of the main stays of the Grit party in that District, and did more to secure the return of Grit candidates than any one man there. Now he is represented by "Jim" as being ignorant and only fit for "the plough tail." He is represented as saying that "he forgot where he read about Cincinnati, but he thought it must have been in the Bible." The Bible, of course, must be dragged in by "Jim." The design is evident, and on a par with his sneering allusions to "the West River Beigids" and "Morrow's barn." Morrow's Hill has been used as a place of worship by the Baptists of Souris for the last number of years. It is only a "barn" in the eyes of the Patriot scribe. The Patriot is certainly not very complimentary to some of its readers.

We believe that "Jim," by his personal and insulting remarks, is of no value to any party. He should, at least, show some little regard for his superiors; and while vespiling for the Patriot, he ought to respect especially the feelings of his former political friends.

Over a million and a quarter of dollars has been invested in Vancouver in real estate and buildings since the fire, showing that the people out there have faith in the future of their country!

Conservatives in the country are beginning to move in the right direction. Preparations are being made for the formation of Conservative Clubs, with a view to the coming elections. This is a matter about which time should not be lost.

From a Gloucester point of view the Government cruisers seem to have been sufficiently vigilant. In a private letter, Mr. J. L. Young, one of the Gloucester fishermen, says:

"I cannot say that I have done well fishing this season. It has been a tough one with us in the Bay Chaleur. The Canadian cutters have hunted us so close that it was not safe to show a sign inside the limit, and we could not get fish enough off shore to make it pay. Fishing is played out in Gloucester as long as matters go on as they are now."

The writer adds that unless a change for the better takes place he will be out of the business.

Sacred Concert.

The first Concert of the season drew a large audience, proving that still "music hath charms," etc. But the air of the Hall was so uncomfortably close and hot, that it must have been difficult for the performers to render their selections to the best of their ability, as it certainly was difficult for the listeners to fully appreciate the beauties of the music as rendered.

The impression created by the Concert of last evening was, however, on the whole very favorable. The Chorus Class, under direction of Mr. Frieze, and the Orchestral Class, under direction of Mr. Vinnicombe, rendered excellent service. Miss Knight and Miss Earle have both improved their rare voices since last we heard them. Mr. Knight was not so nervous as on his first appearance, but his voice was still unsteady. The vocal trio by Messrs. Strong, Shenton and Knight, was one of the best parts of the Concert. Mr. Earnest Earle's cornet solo was excellent for a first attempt, and the violin solo by Mr. Vinnicombe was very fine indeed. In the vocal quartette, by members of the Choir of Zion Church, the parts were not well balanced; but the instrumental trio by Messrs. Vinnicombe, Fletcher and Miss Lewis was almost perfect in this respect. The accompaniments by Miss Lewis and Mr. Earle were, it is needless to say, excellent.

The Clifton's Terrible Passage.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. Maurice Blake, we are permitted to make an extract from a letter received by him last evening from his brother, Mr. Patrick Blake, M. P. P. The letter is dated at London on the 10th inst., and the extract is as follows:—

"We left our harbor early on Wednesday morning and had a nice run to Sydney, where we arrived at 11 o'clock on Thursday. We had the ship well arranged as possible. We left Sydney at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon. The sheep were taking their feed splendidly and everything went on well until we got in the Banks of the coast of Newfoundland, where a terrible north-east gale set in on Sunday about 12 o'clock. It was a perfect hurricane and lasted about thirty-six hours. The steering gear gave way and we were at the mercy of the sea. The captain and all hands worked hard to get the break repaired and in doing so had many narrow escapes. One man was washed overboard and washed back again with the one sea—a narrow escape from death for him. The quarter-master had his leg broken; the first mate was badly crushed; the third engineer had his legs and head badly injured; the boatswain had his ribs broken and his back badly injured; and several others suffered more or less. Two large boats were washed away and two strong vessels were carried overboard. The captain was washed over the bridge and the bridge and the wheel-house were badly shattered. An after pen of sheep, together with the ship's rails, were washed overboard quicker than I can write it. On Tuesday morning the gale subsided. What a sight it was to see the live and the dead sheep piled one on top of another, and to see the legs and pieces of legs scattered over the deck. The sight was a most sickening one—some which I shall never forget as long as I live. The wool was torn off the backs and sides of the sheep, and many of them had their heads smashed in, and the live sheep were trying to get from under the dead. When the debris had been cleared away we found that of our fine lot of sheep but few were left, and of those some were badly injured. We got some pens made up for them and they were made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. We had scarcely got the pens repaired when another terrible gale from the north-west set in upon us and we had gale after gale following us all through the Channel. The sailors and all the rooms had about two feet of water in them almost all the time after the first gale set in. There was not a dry bed to lie on all the way across, and you can imagine what we all went through. I am sure we all have reason to be thankful to Almighty God that our lives were spared, for we soon learned on arrival in port that many a fine ship and many a poor fellow had been lost during these gales. Our ship was a hard looking sight when we arrived. We landed our sheep, what we had left of them, at Thames Haven; several of them are in very bad order, and many of them are unfit for sale. The sale will not take place for a few days, and I do not know what the result will be. The sheep market, although not so good as it was, is still pretty fair, and there seems to be a good demand. The Clifton will require considerable repairs."

with corruptly spending this sum of \$3700 on the spoils. In the face of Mr. Morrison's letter he is now compelled to admit that his statement was a gross exaggeration!!! He now denies making the second and third statement with which I charged him, and says that he tried to correct me on the second point when I was speaking, but that I would not allow him, and that at the close of my speech he made the explicit statement that the words I charged him with using had not been used by him.

It is true that he tried to interrupt me all through my speech, but he was unable to prevent an exposure of his shamefully inaccurate statements. When I sat down, Mr. Gillis, who has hitherto been a supporter of Mr. Davies, said he was at a loss to know who was telling the truth, the statements being so contradictory. Mr. Donald Stewart said it was not hard to find out who was right, and quoted Mr. Davies' words "that his Government had never spent a dollar without a vote of Parliament and without sale or tender," which he said was notoriously untrue, in proof of this Mr. Stewart referred to the \$14,000 spent on macadamising, which he said was not authorized by Parliament and was not by public competition.

It was when cornered in this manner by independent electors, that Mr. Davies made the explanation or qualification of his second statement by saying that his total expenditure did not exceed his total estimates by a single dollar, which qualified statement I have also proved to be untrue. He did not there attempt a denial of his sweeping statement that he did not spend a single dollar without sale or tender, but attempted to justify his conduct in expending \$14,000 on macadamising by private contract, on the ground that the Government owned the crusher, etc. Everybody saw that this was a side issue. The real point was not, whether it was expedient to do the macadamizing by private contract, but whether Mr. Davies' statement that he had not spent a dollar without sale or tender and vote of Parliament, was true or false.

His denial of having said that the order of the 26th of October, 1878, stopping the drawing of road orders was only sent to one Supervisor, is simply another breach of veracity. He made this statement by interrupting me while I was discussing the sending of this circular, saying: "Why this letter was only sent to one supervisor who had overdrawn his account." I dealt with this denial on the spot, but he adhered to it. Let the men who were present and heard what was said judge between us.

It is notorious that when Mr. Davies addresses public meetings, he pays no regard to truth. While his wild and reckless spouting is applauded by a few blind pariahs or thoughtless boys, he is apparently oblivious of the pain which his constant violations of truth produce in the minds of reasonable men.

When speaking in New Brunswick not long ago, he thought it appropriate to make a statement regarding the birthplace of an amiable lady about whom he ought to be better authority than any other man. For the sake of the petty advantage of securing a little sympathy from a New Brunswick audience, he falsified the record, and gave New Brunswick the credit due to Prince Edward Island. Comment is needless.

He complains that I have avoided the more important questions discussed at the Murray Harbor Road meeting, and confined myself to "three comparatively unimportant points." I do not agree with him that the points referred to by me are "unimportant." I do not think it "unimportant" that the Government should be falsely charged, before an intelligent meeting, with corruptly spending for political purposes, on the spoils of the Provincial Building, nearly eight times as much money as the work was worth. I do not think it "comparatively unimportant" that the leader of one of our political parties in this island should be guilty of solemnly declaring that his Government did not spend a single dollar without sale or tender and a parliamentary vote, while the records show that in the Public Works Department for 1878 \$24,592 was expended, (much of it without competition,) in excess of the estimates for that Department, and that the total expenditure for that year exceeded the total estimates by nearly \$4,000, besides payments on suspense account. Perhaps it may be inferred that Mr. Davies regards his own "stretching" as "comparatively unimportant" unless he is engaged in computing the cost of the Canadian Pacific Railway or running up the debt of Canada into the hundreds of millions of dollars. There are not many who will differ from him on that point.

Possibly Mr. Davies thinks that his warm appeals in behalf of the retention of the Legislative Council were the "important" parts of his speech at Murray Harbor Road. With this view, it would be unfair to him to leave unrecorded the fact that at Murray Harbor Road he entreated the electors not to consent to the abolition of the Council unless they were protected against King's County. Why King's County should be regarded as so dangerous he did not explain further than by saying that there were "poor Frenchmen" living in some part of it, and that the County would "be sure to return a majority to support the present Government as long as Mr. Sullivan was at the head of it."

Mr. Davies is anxious that I should attend to the "serious charges preferred against me by Mr. Annear." I will not disoblige him in that, and I will attend to himself a little at the same time. It would be a "serious" thing in Mr. Davies' eyes to give Mr. Annear an office for doing what he pledged himself in his election card to do if he were elected. Does Mr. Davies forget the occasion when he approached the late Mr. Conroy with an offer of the Provincial Secretaryship on condition that he would do the very opposite of what he had promised his constituents to do? In case he has entirely forgotten this transaction and the part he played in it, I will refer him to a speech of his own, which may be found reported on page 74 of the Parliamentary Reporter of 1873, and which contains the following words:—

"The honorable member (Mr. Conroy) was offered the Colonial Secretaryship, provided the policy of the Government was accepted by him." He (Mr. Davies) met the honorable member frankly and made him a fair and agreeable offer, but the main point in that offer was really an offer on his accepting the policy of the Government."

The italics are mine. Perhaps this was not bribery.

Assuming, for the sake of argument, that

I offered Mr. Annear an office on consideration of his voting for the abolition of the Council (which I did not), there would be another material difference between my action and that of Mr. Davies in his offer to Mr. Conroy. Mr. Annear's support of the Abolition Bill would not, directly or indirectly, put any money in my pocket, while Mr. Davies' own salary was dependent on Mr. Conroy's "accepting the policy of the Government."

I am yours, &c., D. FERGUSON.

Nov. 22, 1886.

Legislative Council Elections.

THE VOTE AS DECLARED TO-DAY.

Table for Queen's County, Charlottetown. Columns: District, Candidate, Votes.

Table for First District. Columns: Candidate, Votes.

Hon. Mr. Campbell has entered a protest against the return of Mr. McKenzie.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Table for Second District. Columns: Candidate, Votes.

Majority for Martin 170.

PINE AND SPRUCE LUMBER.

BY Auction, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock, on Pownall Wharf, 7,022 feet Wide Spruce Boards, 10,000 feet Narrow do do, 12,000 feet Wide Pine do do, 2,400 feet Narrow do do, 2,800 Pine Palings. Being the balance of cargo schooner Pioneer. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received by the undersigned for the Large Pipe Organ, now in use in St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, 22 ranks, 4 bank pedals, 17 speaking stops. Cost \$1,600; will be sold cheap. LAWRENCE W. WATSON, Nov. 23-31 wky if

APPLES.

BY Auction, at my Salesroom, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, 50 Barrels Winter-keeping APPLES, in Baldwin, Jennings, &c. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

A meeting will be held at Bradalbane, on Friday, the 3rd December, at two o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Conservative Club for the First District of Queen's County.

LAST TRIP FOR THIS SEASON

For St. John's, Newfoundland.

STEAMER COBAN, for St. John's, Nfld. will be due here FRIDAY MORNING, the 24th November, and will carry cattle and sheep on deck. For freight or passage apply to PEAKE BROS & CO., Agents.

Nov. 23, 1886-31

TO LET—A House and Outbuildings and 6 Acres of Land, known as "Merryfield," situated on Malpeque road, adjoining the premises of Malcolm McLeod, Esq. For further particulars apply to J. G. Ross, at St. Vincent's, Charlottetown.

IMPORTANT

FINAL NOTICE.

We must have a Settlement at once of All Accounts due the late firm of W. A. Weeks & Co. JAMES PATON & CO.

GREAT IMPORTANCE

CASH BUYERS.

IN selecting DRY GOODS, most people like to buy where they can get the Largest Assortment and Cheapest Goods for READY CASH. Our importations this Fall are larger than any other Dry Goods firm in Charlottetown, and in order to induce Cash Buyers we offer SPECIAL VALUE. Our Millinery Department is very complete—for Wedding and Mourning Outfits we cannot be surpassed.

JAMES PATON & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Nov. 22, 1886.

LONDON HOUSE.

WINTER GOODS.

FURS.

The largest stock of Fur Capes in the city, Fur Boas, Muffs, Goggles, Jackets, Caps, in south sea Seal, Persian Lamb, Beaver, astrakhan and other furs. Sleigh Robes.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Shawls, Wraps, Cloaks, Caps, Knit Trams, Jersey and Cloth Gloves—a large variety of these goods.

MANTLES.

Our Mantle Department is complete with a large assortment of Long and Short Jackets, Jerseys, Ulsters, Bolivans, Children's Jackets.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Now is the time to buy Winter Clothing, low. We have a fine stock of Men's Overcoats from \$4.00 up; Worsted and Tweed Suits, Boys' Clothing.

HARRIS & STEWART, SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 22, 1886.

FUR GOODS.

Advertisement for Stanley Bros. featuring a man holding a sign that says 'LOW PRICES'. Text includes: 'A large assortment of Men's Furnishings, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Braces, Hosiery, Ties, Paramatta and Rubber Coats, Un-retailing, &c., at Prices as Low as any in the trade.' Also lists: 'LADIES' Sleigh Robes, Fur Coats, Fur Caps, Fur Gloves, Astracan Jackets, Fur-lined Cloaks, Fur Tippets, Muffs, Seal, Beaver, Otter, Persian Lamb, Astracan, Monkey, Belgian Seal, &c. Ladies' Caps, Children's Caps, Muffs, &c. A Full Line of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, at Lowest Prices.'

STANLEY BROS., Brown's Block, Opposite Market House.

Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1886—dy & wky

50 PER CENT DISCOUNT!

THE Large and Varied Stock of SUPERIOR CELEBRATED PATTERNS, embracing Ladies' and Children's Ulsters, Costumes, Wraps, Basques, Boy's Suits, &c. Selling at Half Price at the Diamond Bookstore 105 (old 89) QUEEN STREET, QUEEN SQUARE. The stock is perfect and nicely arranged. Call and inspect. THEO. L. CHAPPELLE. Ch'town, Nov. 11, 1886—60d