

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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VOL 36

CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY MARCH 21, 1899

NO 68

There's a Difference

between gloves made to sell, and gloves made to wear.

We have no place here for the merely made to sell variety.

We have no gloves here that are not the best gloves at the price.

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Moore & McLeod

What We Advertise We Have

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Bell, as Usual, Spoke too Long.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER MAKES A GRAND SPEECH

Showing that the Country's Prosperity is due to Conservatives.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]

OTTAWA, March 21.—The debate on the address was commenced yesterday by Mr. J. H. Bell, the newly elected member for East Prince, P. E. Island.

He is a very deliberate speaker, and had some good material, but he made the mistake of speaking too long.

He dwelt at considerable length on the prosperity of the country, claiming that it was twenty times as great as during the Conservative reign.

Sir Charles Tupper on rising was greeted with loud Conservative applause.

After complimenting the mover and second on their maiden efforts, he accorded hearty congratulations to the country on the prosperity it enjoyed. It was, he said, a cardinal principle with the Conservatives to recognize the prosperity of the country, but he believed he would be able to show that it was due more to Conservative policy than to the Liberal party. The high position that the country now enjoyed was due to nothing that has been done by the Government.

The policy of Canada today is the policy of the great Liberal Conservative party that has made Canada what it is.

"I challenge the Government," declared Sir Charles, "to put its finger upon one single act it has done that has contributed to the progress of the country."

The National Policy had done so much for Canada as to make the Government quail before they dared attempt to lay an unholy hand upon it.

They know that the Conservative's policy had so commended itself to the people that they dare not touch it.

"The Government of today" he continued "represented the Conservative party and principles."

Sir Charles again challenged the Government to show one single principle they had avowed before the election that they had not since trampled under foot.

Tupper made powerful arraignment of the Government's administration.

Washington negotiations, the Fast Line, the Prohibition Plebiscite, the Yukon and Preferential Trade.

In the Senate, Bowell characterized the proposed redistribution as unjustifiable, and unconstitutional by law.

The government would have to bring down such a measure two years hence; but there was no call for it now.

Tupper will ask for copies of the communications received from Chamberlain approving of Lord Aberdeen's attitude regarding the appointments made by the Conservatives before they went out of office.

The Dominion alliance will thresh the prohibition issue here on Wednesday.

A private steam yacht is to be built for the use of the Ministers.

Casgrain will ask if there has been any correspondence since last session with the Pope or any member of the Sacred College in reference to the Manitoba school question, and whether the Roman Catholic clergy in Manitoba has accepted the Laurier-Greenway school settlement.

The Schurman Commission.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Schurman Commission has had a meeting, and President Schurman will prepare an address to the inhabitants of the Philippines.

The Fruit Growers Association is in session this afternoon.

THE LOSS OF THE LABRADOR

Statement of the Island Merchants

MR. S. A. McLEOD'S INTERESTING COMMUNICATION.

What the Islanders Have to Say About the Disaster.

Writing from London, under date of March 5, Mr. S. A. McLeod, of the firm of Moore & McLeod, says:

Doubtless, you will have heard, by this time, of the unfortunate accident with which we met. Though perhaps hardly necessary, I will attempt to give you some particulars. We left St. John Monday evening Feb. 20th, reached Halifax at noon on Sunday and left there the following morning. We met with very fair weather up to Tuesday, Feb. 28th when as during the evening we neared the Irish coast, a very thick fog came up.

The captain was evidently a little afraid of the situation and slowed down until dark when he hoped to make Three Island light. Not seeing it he changed his course. On retiring at 12:30 not liking the appearance of things, I did something I never had done before left on my underclothing and put my clothes at the head of the bunk. At 6:30 a. m. we heard a bump or rather three, and I was out of bed in quick time, got on my clothes caught up overcoat and hat, and ran upon deck. On looking over the side I saw that we were well on the rock, and also noticed that the water was covered with grain telling the story of a hole in the bottom.

Then the boats were made ready for launching, and quite a job it was. The blocks were all rusty and twisted every which way. When the lifeboats were ready we began the lowering of the women and children, and that also was no easy work with seas coming clean over the ship. It seemed pretty hard to see them slung over the side, at the end of a rope—but it had to be done. We six decided to stick together, and left in the third boat. The lighthouse was plainly in view, and so we made for that.

We struck at 6:30 a. m., and after a rough hard row of about three miles we reached Skerreyvore at 11:30. There we found the good Scotennme who helped us to land and did all in their power to make us comfortable.

It is extremely difficult to make a landing there, as you may guess when I say that from December 25th, 1898, to January 30th, 1899, it was at no time possible to land. Indeed 13 weeks have been known to elapse without a landing. We went up to the lighthouse and got some good hot coffee while we awaited the other boats. They were, however, picked up by a small steamer, and a rather good thing, too, as it was mighty close quarters in the lighthouse.

In fact we had to sit up all night in the kitchen. At daylight the rock was covered with wreckage, and all we could see of the Labrador was two masts. As the relief boat didn't show up, we had to put in another night at the lighthouse, but this time we made beds in the kitchen and went to sleep without rocking.

At 3 o'clock next afternoon we left and soon landed safely at Uban.

We are now of course, in London, all in the best of health and spirits.

We lost everything except what we stood in and in some cases that wasn't much. Will write again in a few days.

The following letter sent to THE EXAMINER by the Island Merchants came to hand too late for insertion yesterday:—

MR. EDITOR,—

DEAR SIR,—Having reached terra firma once more, we thought you would like to have an account of our thrilling experience and adventure, and we will thank you to publish same:—

We left St. John for Halifax, Sunday February 19th at 3 o'clock, p. m., and had a splendid run across the Bay of Fundy arriving in Halifax Monday at noon. After taking in a considerable amount of cargo and mails, we left for Liverpool at 3 a. m. Tuesday morning.

We had a beautiful passage across the Atlantic,—a regular summer crossing. No heavy seas, prevailing winds S. W. all the way—two or three days cloudy with no sun, so that we had dead reckoning on those days. Our average run was 310 miles a day. The boys all enjoyed themselves immensely, every one being in the best of health.

On Tuesday, 28th February, we got the sun about 10:30 a. m. and our bearings at noon brought us near the Irish

(Continued on page 8.)

LORD BERESFORD ON THE U. S. NAVY.

LONDON, March 17.—At the chamber of commerce banquet, Lord Charles Beresford, who replied to the toast to the navy, declined to be drawn into a discussion of the Chinese situation. He concluded his speech, saying: "The company is waiting to bear a distinguished guest, a new ambassador of the United States, whom every man of the foreign country and this country is delighted to see. But I cannot be seated without saying that I took every opportunity to see the fleet of America in both the Pacific and Atlantic. I saw a very excellent fleet, not only in the way the ships are built, but in respect to general organization and preparedness. I need not extol its officers and men. They are of the same blood as ourselves and have proved what they could do when called upon. I hope the time will very shortly come when there will be such an understanding between the two countries that if anything occurs disagreeable to us or affecting our honor or safety, those two fleets will be together. That will make for peace."

The Czar's Health.

MOSCOW, March 18.—Despite all reports to the contrary, both the Czar and the Czarina are in perfect health. During the last week they have been seen at court functions at the Zarskoie-Selo palace, and have paid visits to the military schools and the Imperial institutions for the education of women.

Rain in California

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—There is hardly a section of California that has not been visited by rain within the past two days and in most places it has been raining almost constantly for 48 hours. Had rain not fallen at this most opportune time, this would have been the second dry season, but now crops are saved, the rivers will furnish plenty of water for the miners, and business generally will be good.

Revolt in the East.

LONDON, March 17.—The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Mail says a despatch from Batavia, Netherlands Indies, reports that a revolt has broken out at Soemalata, on the Celebes coast, and that the Dutch administrator there has been murdered.

The Real Culprit.

LONDON, March 18.—The Evening News publishes a sensational Dreyfus story. It declares that the former Russian ambassador to Paris, Count Von Mdbrenheim, is the real culprit, who sold both Russian and French secrets to the German Government, adding that the Russian Government itself is convinced of his guilt, and that it is only to avoid a public scandal greater than the Dreyfus affair, that he is unpunished, further than to receive the intimation that he is not to show his face within the Czar's dominions.

A Liberal Elected.

LONDON, March 18.—In the election yesterday in the north division of Norfolk for a successor in parliament to H. H. Cozens-Hardy, recently made judge, Sir W. Brampton Guerdon, Liberal, was elected by a majority of 1,165. At the last election Mr. Cozens-Hardy, who was a home ruler, had a majority of 508.

The Philippine Situation.

MANILA, March 17.—The situation here is a matter of doubt. Aguinaldo's army is variously estimated at between 20,000 and 180,000 men with 30,000 modern arms. A pitched battle with them is unlikely, the natives preferring to fight in small bodies. The city is full of assassins who would kill every American they could if they dared. Consul General Wildman says he will not live to see the subjugation of the island.

Indians Increasing.

OTTAWA, March 18.—The report of the Indian department for 1898 shows 100,093 Indians, an increase of 729 over the preceding year. In the Northwest there is a decrease of 55 and in New Brunswick of 31. Ontario, however, shows an increase of 401. Quebec of 55. Nova Scotia of 137, British Columbia of 27 and Manitoba of 175.

The Price of Cheese.

HALIFAX, March 17.—Holders of the best makes of cheese in Halifax were yesterday asking 10½ cents. On Monday morning the Liverpool cables advanced one shilling, making the present quotation 6½. In Montreal trading goes briskly on, and 10½ is being freely offered. Since the last report a sale of American cheese held in Montreal is said to have taken place at 10½ to 10½c for New York account. One of the largest dealers offered 1000 boxes western colored to Liverpool on Saturday at 1½0, but has not yet received a reply. Another firm which formerly would have accepted 10½ for their white cheese, sold a quantity at a good price, and are holding the balance at a considerable advance. The banks are holding out for 11c for the stock which was offered their hands some time since, but the other holders are only asking 10½, and will not sell on Saturday at 10½. The price of the Castilian with several thousand boxes on board has had a stiffening effect upon the market.

A Gunpowder Plot.

ROME, March 18.—A mors of a gunpowder plot against the Italian Chamber of Deputies are rocking the nerves of the law-makers and keeping the secret police on the alert. The police last week received information, now definite to be disregarded, that Roman Anarchists and a number from the provinces were conspiring to blow up the Chamber during a session. All possible precautions have been taken. Guards have been doubled, ununiformed detectives are everywhere, and it is not thought that such an attempt as has been threatened can succeed.

Fighting at the Philippines.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 16.—A telegram to the Times from Major General Otis, dated Manila, March 15, says: "The 20th Infantry had an all day fight at Pasig. Three thousand rebels were encountered and defeated. They were routed with heavy loss. Our loss was small. Three hundred and fifty rebels were made prisoners. Wheaton's brigade now holds the towns of Pasig and Bareras. This news is based upon official information. Our river gunboats fought their way into the lake."

Russia's Navy.

BERLIN, March 18.—The Berlin Post says that Russia will re-inforce her fleet in Chinese waters by the addition of four battleships, six cruisers and two gunboats, depleting her Baltic forces to do so.

Montreal Gazette: An advance in the price of coal oil (kerosene) of from one to three cents, is being discussed in the Ontario press. Cheap coal oil was one of the things the Liberal Government was to give the country; but the necessity, like many others, is actually dearer now than it was before the Lurier tariff "liberated" trade. The coal oil item was one of many which the Liberal Government did not understand the loading of.

Mail and Empire: We never hear from Sir Richard Cartwright now a-days. The old speeches about the billions of dollars that the manufacturers have stolen from the consumers, and about the "pestiferous rascalities" of swindling tariff duties, are relegated to obscurity, while Mr. Fielding is quietly gathering in some two millions more a year in taxes than Mr. Foster collected during the period of the pestiferous system.

According to the Lambton deputation that has lately waited upon the Government, it will be impossible to remove the duty on fuel oil without doing injury to our own people, who own the oil wells. The Mail and Empire says that this argument applies also to illuminating oil. Mr. Fielding has got himself into a queer tangle. He was warned by Mr. Lister that if he should concede the tank steamer privilege to the Standard Oil Company that monopoly would soon dominate the oil business and do as it might please. In spite of Mr. Lister's warning, he legislated in the interests of the company. Having ceded the country to the monopoly thus raising prices in the attempt to lower them, he finds that he cannot mitigate this monopoly without destroying the Canadian oil producer from whom the Standard people get the crude product for their Canadian refineries. Another curious feature of the situation is that if Mr. Fielding should try to escape from the monopoly by slaughtering the Canadian producers, the monopoly will not be hurt at all; it will simply import either its refined or its crude, and do as well as ever.

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The Schurman Commission.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]

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Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

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