

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.

Mr. George and the Sub-Committee of Senate.

The *Moncton Times* dismisses Mr. George almost with a sneer. Mr. George has recently been giving evidence before a section of the Committee of Senate on Labor and Education. The questions put to him called forth in answer the views set down in *Progress and Poverty*, and the arguments that support them there. A notice of this work has already appeared in our columns, but Mr. George's replies before the Sub-Committee are a pretext for referring to it again.

This book, as is well known, is an attempt to account for the existence of deepening poverty side by side with material progress. In this inquiry the author concludes that the radical cause of social inequality is the private ownership of land. The cure which he preaches is the resumption of land as common property. His argument is that land is, in its nature, a monopoly, of which a country has so much and no more. Those of its people therefore who possess it have an advantage over the rest. It is unfair, he maintains, that a citizen who has only his labor to support him, should virtually have no share in the land on which he lives. The only places where he can stand as a free member of the State are the public squares and highways. Mr. George would assert the equal right of all to the soil of the country by putting all taxation on land values. Not on farm land alone, but on city property as well. Indeed the cities, where land has peculiar value for building and commercial purposes, would have to bear the burden of assessments. In this way there would be a constant return to the whole community of the benefits of the private enjoyment of land, and equality, which is the main condition of freedom, would be secured.

This is, in outline, Mr. George's now celebrated theory. In asserting it he has been characterized as a socialist or a reformer, a dangerous idealist or a prophet of the good time coming, the author of a "manual of Agrarian plunder," or an exponent of man's inalienable rights, according to the critic's point of view. It may not be out of place to refer to the grounds on which these epithets rest.

Mr. George is in one sense a communist; in another sense he is not. He distinctly repudiates the idea of having all things common, for by this the incentive to industry is taken away. If one is to enjoy a part only of what one earns, the idle live at the expense of the diligent. If all are to be made to work, if the community has the dictation of the individual's occupation and amount of service, personal liberty is destroyed. Equality under such a system is secured at the cost of injustice to the laborer, and the loss of independence to that whole class who are naturally fitted for other services than the production of the material means of life.

But he is a communist in so far as he regards the interest of the community as desirable above the aggrandizement of the individual. Those who live together and form a society, must have some bond of union. If each studies his own ends apart from their bearing on his neighbor, society is resolved into atoms. Now atom and individual are in origin one. The atom does not exist for itself, but as a component of a body. It is the inter-dependent union of atoms, not the independent existence of them side by side, that gives form and organization to matter. So, too, of men. For a people to be strong they must be united, as the sandstone, rather than as grains of sand. What shall this bond of union be? What is there that a people have naturally in common? Natural opportunities, says Mr. George. What a man does, what he makes, what he earns, is his own. What nature gives without distinction to all was intended for all. All therefore were destined to have access to natural opportunities, to free air and free water, and free land. And if, in the division of labor, it is more convenient that some should directly have to do with land, that some should directly avail themselves of natural growths and products, while others, cut off from these, are engaged at second-hand, it is only right, says Mr. George, that the former should pay to the latter a fair equivalent for their monopoly. Otherwise you have this anomaly. The land of a country, under private ownership, may get to be the property of a section of the people, whose interest is directly opposed to the national interest. Here is a self-governing people who, as such, have no lands—it has all passed into the hands of individuals! The present system admits the absurdity of popular government in countries which the people themselves do not own.

This absurdity of course, does not appear where there are small holdings and the pressure of population is not felt. But it does appear where the holdings are large, and the owners form but a small proportion of the people. And in order to prevent this absurdity from showing itself, the landowners themselves, by reason of their wealth and patronage, become the governing body, and legislate for their private ends.

This has been the case in England, where concessions in favor of the tenants have had to be wrung from the legislators by the fear of anarchy. People have begun to question the divine right of landlords as they once questioned the

divine right of kings; and in such a contest history is likely to repeat itself.

Of course there are weighty objections to the system of tenure proposed by Mr. George. If all become tenants of the state, it is urged, who shall fix the rates, and the time? In case of non-payment of rent, would not the tenant be ejected as now, and the more ruthlessly as under cover of law? And what guarantee is there against favoritism and political jobbery? These, Mr. George replies, are matters, not of principle but of detail. He bases his argument on its essential justice, and demands that justice, not expediency, be followed.

And yet he has an answer to these objections. How is it even now? Have we not now mortgages and evictions and sheriff's sales? Is there not now a periodic rising of rent to land-owners as improvements are added to the land? Is our present system of taxation without its falsifying and its jobbery?

Why should there be a greater shock if these are the accidents of a just system, than there is now when they attend on a system of mere custom?

Mr. George's defect is not so much in his theory and arguments as in assuming an improved human nature. Society is perhaps unfit for the application of perfect theories; but the theories are not to be laughed down; like prophets' visions, they are the luring lights that make men better as they try to reach them.

—Paris was excited on the 28th ult. During the previous night the whole city was placarded with proclamations, declaring the Comte de Paris King of France as Louis Philippe the Second. In many places, we are told, the police in their efforts to tear down the proclamations were resisted by the crowds surrounding the bulletins; "and thus far the police have been unable to ascertain the names of the persons who caused the placards to be placed up."

Terrible Disaster at East Point.

SCHOONER "WELCOME" LOST—ONLY ONE OF THE HANDS SAVED.

The Schooner "Welcome," Benjamin Hillman, owner, of Lunenburg, N. S., capsized in the storm on Wednesday night last, and sad to relate all hands perished except one man, Israel Spindler, who was taken off the wreck on Friday, about three miles off Fairfield, East Point, P. E. Island. Two of the crew were sons of the owner—one of the crew was a brother of the man saved. The wreck is now on her beam ends in about twelve fathoms of water.

Temperance at Head St. Peter's Bay

Col. Hickman organized a Lodge of Good Templars at Head St. Peter's Bay, on Wednesday evening last, with a membership of fifty. The following are the officers, viz:—

- Charles Waye—Worthy Chief.
- Maggie McLaine—Worthy Vice-Chief.
- W. E. Scott—Worthy Secretary.
- S. D. Anderson—Worthy Financial Secretary.
- Mary E. McLean—Worthy Treasurer.
- Rev. W. Hinson—Worthy Chaplain.
- M. McInnis—Worthy Marshal.
- Helen D. McCallum—Worthy Inner Guard.
- C. Hayden—Worthy Outer Guard.
- Lawrinda Webster—Assistant Secretary.
- Jemina Coffin—Assistant Marshal.
- Mrs. C. Waye—Right Hand Supporter.
- Elizabeth McLaren—Left Hand Supporter.
- J. Webster—Past Worthy Chief Treasurer.
- Lestock Anderson—Lodge Deputy.

The Methodist Union.

The adjourned session of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada was opened at Belleville, Ontario, on the 30th. The proceedings possess special interest from the fact that the union question is the sole topic under consideration, and upon the conclusion arrived at by this Conference, in common with that of the Bible Christian Conference depends the issue as to whether the whole of the Methodist bodies of Canada shall form a united church. There is a very large attendance of delegates. Toronto Conference sends 64; London, 58; Montreal, 38; Nova Scotia, 20; New Brunswick and P. E. Island, 18; Newfoundland, 8. The Rev. Dr. Leacham, of Tokio, Japan, is present as a visitor. The sittings of the Conference are held in Bridge Street Church, an exceedingly commodious building. Rev. Dr. Sutherland gave notice that, on the 31st, he will move the following motion on the Union question, seconded by Rev. Dr. Ryckman:—

Whereas, This Conference, at its session in the city of Hamilton, in September, 1882, adopted certain resolutions affirming the desirability of an organic union of the various Methodist churches in the Dominion, and did appoint a committee to meet in joint session with similar committees appointed by conferences of Methodist Episcopal, Primitive Methodist and Bible Christian churches, for the purpose of preparing (if possible) a basis of union to be afterwards submitted to the Quarterly Boards and Conferences of the negotiating churches for approval or otherwise.

Whereas, This conference agreed to meet at the call of the president, if there were received from two-thirds of the quarterly meetings and a majority of the annual conferences voting upon it, declarations in favor of the plan of union, and declared that the president should convene the general conference at Belleville in order to give effect to the proposed union.

And Whereas, The official returns show that 640 quarterly boards out of 748, and six out of seven annual conferences, had declared in favor of the plan of union submitted.

Therefore Resolved, This General Conference, recognizing the guiding hand of God in the movement and feeling its obligations to give effect to the wish of the church as expressed through the quarterly meetings and annual conferences, hereby adopts and ratifies the basis recommended by the joint committee and cordially affirms its conviction that the union with the Methodist Episcopal, Primitive Methodist, and Bible Christian church is in harmony with the principles laid down in the basis aforesaid.

Large sums have been offered by the Dutch Government, etc., for the discovery of the missing Arctic vessel *Verna*.

Dreadful Volcanic Eruptions.

NEW ISLANDS SPRING UP, WHILEST OLD ONES DISAPPEAR—SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE PERISH IN A FEW HOURS.

Details of the volcanic eruption in Java, on the 29th ult., state that on the northeast corner of the island the waves rushed up to an unprecedented height. When daylight came it was seen that an enormous tract of land had disappeared, extending from Point Capachin on the south to Negery Pafsoerang on the north and west to low water point, covering an extent of territory of about 50 miles square. In this were situated the villages of Negery and Negery-Babawanga. None of the people inhabiting these places, or of natives scattered sparsely over the forests and plains, escaped death. This section was not so densely populated as other portions, and the loss of life is comparatively small, although it must aggregate fully 15,000 souls. The entire Kandag range of mountains, extending along the coast in a semi circle for about 65 miles, has

GONE OUT OF SIGHT.

The waters of Welcome Bay, Sunda Straits, and Pepper Bay, on the west, and of Indian Ocean, on the south, had rushed in and formed a sea of turbulent waters. Here and there the peak of a crater was exposed for a moment by the receding of the great waves, and occasionally a puff of brownish gray smoke, or a slight shower of rocks, showed that the volcanoes still continued in active subaqueous eruption. The debris of submerged and destroyed buildings was tossed hither and thither on the water—the only sign left that there had once been inhabited land there. The town once being inhabited had there. The town once being inhabited had there. The town once being inhabited had there.

DAMMED BY LAVA

and debris that its course was changed, and from Franien Bastion on it flowed down through Tygers street and joined the waters of the river Emorades, swelling that stream to such an extent that it rose high on castor batteries. Figeleknig was almost totally destroyed and a large number of lives was lost there. The Island of Onius, five miles off the mouth of Targerang river, and twenty miles east of Batavia, was completely inundated and the floating dock there totally destroyed. Cantage, Claps and Fronwers, Islands, off the portion of Java which disappeared, are out of sight and not a vestige of them is left. Baby and Cheribo Islands, off the north coast, lost the few houses and the inhabitants upon them. In Batavia the loss has been largely increased since the former reports. The roof of the

GOVERNOR'S HOUSE WAS CRUSHED

in a mass of mud, and three of the retainers were killed. The town bridge was destroyed. Diamond and pearl bastions were badly damaged, and Barran Redoubt was destroyed. In Caymand, Malabar and Lion streets, the principal avenues of the city, the damage was very great. Astroy was entirely destroyed. The town of Faggal was severely shaken. A few buildings were left standing. A violent shock was felt on the Island of Sumatra Monday and it was feared other disturbances might follow. Midah Island, 10 miles off the Japanese coast, and half way between the extreme points of Java and Sumatra, was almost wholly engulfed by the sea. The aggregate loss of life must be fully 70,000, but the number of those who perished can never of course be accurately known.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

RANKIN HOUSE.
Aug. 31.—Thos M DeBlois, W J Burdett; St John; T G Lavers, Yarmouth; Miss King, North River; John McLean, C I Haley, Souris; H R Symonds and wife, Chicago; P Matthews, Montreal; H T Sutherland, New Glasgow, N S; R Borradaile, W I Johnstone, Halifax; J R Macdonald, Georgetown; W W Nichols, Brooklyn, N Y; J C Redmond, Montreal; J Bell, O'Leary, James Brown, County Line; P J Gray, Moncton, N B.

OSBORNE HOUSE.

Aug. 31.—P M Jenkins, Pownal; R Farquharson, St Andrews; D McWilliam, city; Mrs A B Capson, Halifax; Geo Baker, Summerside; James Glow, Murray Harbor; James Horton, Lower Caledonia, N. S.; Miss McLaren, Boston, Sept. 1.—S C Clark, Mount Stewart; H Currie, Peakes Station; J W Hughes, County Line.

C. A. CHIPMAN & CO.,

ARE OFFERING IN STORE:
300 bris. Sup. Extra (choice),
50 bris. Strong Bakers,
65 bris. Choice Patent.
TO ARRIVE:
600 bris. Choice Sup. Extra.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:
OPPOSITE RANKIN HOUSE.
J. F. SHAFFORD,
AGENT.
Sept. 1, 1883.

CARD.

DR JENKINS has taken the house on Prince Street, opposite the eastern end of St. Paul's Church, where patients may consult him.
Hours for consultation—8 to 11 a. m., and 8 to 10 p. m.
Charlottetown, Sep. 1.—1w

To Builders.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, till the 20th of September, for the erection of a 3-story house, about forty-five feet square. Plan and specification will be shown by Mr. Charles McGregor.
J. T. JENKINS.
Ch'town, Sep. 1.—tl date

THE REFLECTOR!


BY the use of the Wheeler System of Reflectors, the Patentees claim that 300 per cent. more light is made available.
These Reflectors are adapted to general uses, utilizing all the light and distributing the same where it is wanted. They are adapted to any method of street lighting—gas, kero, or electric—and the fixtures can be used with little or no change. They are adapted equally well for use in factories, foundries, on wharves, in warehouses, shops, cars, railway stations, hotels, offices, or houses. The increased efficiency due to the use of these reflectors, as determined by Prof. Cross, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has made a careful test of them, varies from 300 to 400 per cent. the average increase of light with reflectors being over three times that without—results which certainly should command attention from all desiring a comparatively inexpensive increase of light. For samples and further information, apply to

HENRY COOMBS,
Agent, Great George Street.

Charlottetown, Sept. 1, 1883.—6i ed

DIAMOND BOOKSTORE.

All the School Books in use Cheapest at the Diamond Bookstore. 98 Queen St. Ch'town, August 30, 1883.—4i ed



Books, Stationery, and Fancy Goods, Very Cheap, at the Diamond Bookstore. 89 Queen St.

LONDON HOUSE.

WE ARE SHOWING A HEAVY STOCK OF
Grey Cottons,
White Cottons,
Bed Tickings,
Sheetings,
Denims, &c.

Bought since the recent Reduction in Prices, and marked Accordingly.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, August 17, 1883.

British Warehouse.

To the Wholesale and Retail Trade.
W. & A. BROWN & CO.

HAVE now opened the completion of their large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS.

They are offering special inducement to cash buyers.
It will be to your advantage to inspect their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Establishment closes every evening at 6 o'clock (Saturdays excepted.)
W. & A. BROWN & CO.
Ch'town, June 1, 1882.—wky

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, AT COST.

Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.
BEDSTEDS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room Bedroom Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and Picture Mouldings.
JOHN NEWSON.
Charlottetown, Jan. 9, 1882.—1r

BY AUCTION,

Pierce Lacey's Forge, Water St.,
ON
Wednesday, 5th Sept. 1883,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

- 2 sets Blacksmith's Tools,
 - 1 Truck,
 - 3 Wagon Bodies (new),
 - 2 Treenail Machines,
 - 1 Jaunting Sleigh (partly built),
 - 1 Cooking Stove,
 - 1 do.,
 - Lot Wagon Wheels,
 - Lot do. Rims,
 - Lot do. Hickory Spokes,
 - Lot Cart Oak Spokes (rough),
 - Lot Lumber (well seasoned) suitable for Wagons, etc.,
 - 1 Fairbanks Platform Scales (new),
 - Besides lot of Iron, Wood, etc.
- The above articles will be sold without reserve, on the premises, in front of Rankin House. Terms cash. By order of owner.
- WILLIAM DODD,**
Auctioneer.
Ch'town, Sept. 1, '83.



St. John's, Newfoundland, June 30, 1883.
DEAR SIR,—It was over nine years and six months that I had suffered from partial paralysis; and I shall never be able to thank you or your treatment for the greatest of all boons—health restored—and in so quick a time enabled to work for the support of those dependent on me.
CAPT. EDWARD MARTIN,
Of the port of St. John's, Newfoundland.
Messrs. Fraser & Reddin, Agents for Dr. Bennett, have also on hand Ferric Iodine Corsets, not only for curing diseases of females, but for establishing permanent health. Information about these garments and full advice given free by letter to Dr. J. G. Bennett, Halifax.
Sept 1, 1883.

500 MEN WANTED.

Cape Traverse Branch.
The Subscribers want
500 MEN AND 75 HORSES,
to work on the
Cape Traverse Branch.
GRAY & WHEATON.
Aug. 31, 1883.—6i wky 4i

TENDERS

FOR
White-washing Exhibition Sheds and Fence.
WILL be received at my office, up to Monday, September 3rd, at 6 p. m., for white-washing the Sheds and Fence on the Exhibition Grounds. Specification to be seen at my office.
A. McNEILL,
Secretary P. E. Island Exhibition.
Ch'town, Aug. 30, 1883.—3i

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

- LOST OR STOLEN**—A Liver-colored Spaniel Dog, wearing collar bearing name of J. Burwash. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same, or giving information of his whereabouts, to E. F. Purdy, Kent St. [sept 1f]
- TO LET**—A House on Richmond Street (West), containing five rooms. Apply to Nicholas Murphy, on the premises. [aug 31 2i pd]
- WANTED**—A general servant. Apply to Mrs. E. W. Taylor, Kent Street, or at E. W. Taylor's store. [aug 30 3i wly li]
- TO LET**—A House on Richmond Street, containing eight rooms, with good cellar and stables. Apply to J. B. Macdonald. [aug 30 3i]
- WANTED**—At Penke's Station Starch Mill, a man and his wife to take charge of a boarding house for the season. Good references required. Apply immediately to McKinnon & McLean, Charlottetown. [aug 29 1w]
- LOST**—On Friday night last, a red and white Cow, with one black spot on her right side. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by Mrs. Mullin, Union Street. [aug 28 3i tu we fri—pd]
- WANTED**—A girl to do general housework. Apply at EXAMINER OFFICE. [aug 27]
- WANTED**—A Housemaid, good character from last situation and good outfit required. Apply C. LEIGH, Water Street. [aug 22]
- TO LET**—A Stable, with Coachhouse and Loft, on Pownal Street. Apply at EXAMINER OFFICE. [aug 20]
- TO LET**—A house containing six rooms. Apply to James McLeod, Spring Park Road. [an 4]
- BOARDERS**—A few boarders can be accommodated at Mrs. Rodd's, opposite Pickard's Bakery. [jly 31]
- FOR SALE**—Set of Tinsmith's Tools, also a lot Tinsmith, cheap. Apply to Mrs. Rodd, opposite Pickard's Bakery. [jly 31]
- TO LET**—(with immediate possession) that handsome and commodious residence in the northern suburbs of the city, on St. Peter's Road, lately occupied by L. B. Archibald, Esq. Enquire of LONGWORTH & HAZARD [may 16, 1883]