

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 25, 1896.

LESSON OF THE BANK STATEMENTS

The Bank statements that we publish to-day will not be pleasing reading to our chronic grumblers and those who think that the country ought to be going to the dogs. It will be observed that on a paid-up capital of \$975,000 the Merchants Bank of Halifax has made a clear profit for the year of \$188,485.22, \$91,546.00 of which have been carried to rest account; and that on a paid-up capital of \$1,500,000 the Bank of Nova Scotia has made a clear profit of \$207,590.41, \$75,000 of which have been placed in the Reserve Fund. By good management, these two banks, doing business in the Maritime Provinces, have, in the past year, been enabled to net a clear profit amounting to close upon \$400,000. Remembering the keen competition which prevails in banking, as in other business, and the comparative cheapness of rates, it is apparent that an immense volume of business must have been transacted in the production of this grand result.

EFFECT OF TARIFF TINKERING

The rising tide of prosperity and trade has been checked in the United States as a result, we are told, of the present uncertainty concerning the tariff of that country. It is stated that there is a shortness in transactions, and an increase in commercial disasters; not a branch of manufacturing is making progress; the mills are waiting for a demand that does not appear. The lesson to Canada is not to be too ready to put in office a party to change its tariff, under which the country is doing as well as can be expected.

JAMESON'S RAID DESCRIBED.

Capt. Thatcher, a traveller known in the United States, who has served seven years in India, and who with Jameson's column from its start until its surrender, but escaped capture, has arrived at Cape Town. He tells the story of the expedition to the New York World's correspondent. "The column started," he says, "on Sunday afternoon. We were six hundred strong. Besides, there were one hundred Maxims or Whitworth guns. We knew what we were going to do. It is all rubbish about our being surprised. We went to fight natives. We counted on support from the Rand. There was no other column, and we realized that we had no official support. The first shot fired was by the Boers, on Thursday night. We were 20 miles from Krugersdorp. It came from about 600 yards range. We replied with the Maxims, and they cleared out. We fought only puff of smoke. The Boers were ambushed and we could not get at them.

STRAWS!

The Liberal breeze is blowing, but not so hotly. There is agitation at the sources of the Liberal winds. This is proved by the gusts of metaphor which occasionally proceed from them. For instance, Sir Richard Cartwright a few days ago emitted the following:—

THE NEW MONROEISM.

ADVICE from Great Britain state that the cabinet reports of the action of the United States Committee on Foreign Relations in adopting the resolution looking to the most pronounced affirmation by the United States Government of the Monroe doctrine, is printed with much prominence in all the London dailies. The comments thereupon indicate that the Government and people of Great Britain are watching intently the actions of the jingo politicians of the States. Thus we note that the London Globe, in the course of an article condemning the attitude of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, says: "The English people will not stand much more flouting from anybody, and these gentlemen, whom we credit with no more exalted sentiment than the wish to stand well with their Irish constituents, may very easily find themselves face to face with a situation that could only be called appalling." The Times declares that "too much importance should not be attached to the committee's recommendation till it shall have been passed upon by Congress, where the resolution is liable to be defeated." "But should this not be the case," adds the Times, "the Venezuelan affair will once more be brought to the front and will supersede even the Transvaal trouble—the situation between Great Britain and America will have then become most serious indeed." The Chronicle, in an editorial, says that "it will be unfortunate if America decides to adopt too radical a declaration of Monroeism at the present juncture. Recent events tended to create a decidedly better feeling between the two countries, which this new step might alter." The Daily News remarks that the smaller American powers, whether they become free or not by the amended doctrine, will unquestionably become slaves of the United States, and if the theory of their dependence is to be pushed to its proper point, it will find that it has more than been bargained for. If the foreign relations committee is right, Mr. Cleveland is certainly wrong. He expressly invited Great Britain to settle her dispute directly with Venezuela, but it now appears that whatever arrangement is made it must be submitted to the United States as a sort of suzerain. The American people are paying the penalty now for their narrowness of interest in foreign affairs. They have at least found something to occupy them, but their one idea is rapidly becoming a superstition. It only remains to apply the Monroe doctrine to the importation of tinplates and there will be no extravagance left, alas for the common sense that Mr. Gladstone reminded us would so easily settle the dispute."

WHY ENGLAND IS HATED.

The London Times gave great prominence lately to a letter signed "A Foreigner," discussing the reasons why England is hated. Its importance lies in the fact that the writer is really King Leopold of Belgium, who is visiting London, and that he arraigns himself as the only champion of the British cause which has been found in Europe during the present crisis. The following shows the tenor of His Majesty's letter: "As one who has taken, during half a century, the keenest interest in English politics, and who has always followed with great admiration the spirit of enterprise, unflinching love of liberty, and great achievements of your nation all over the world, I cannot suppress my astonishment on finding that not only Americans, Turks and Boers, but nearly all the nations and semi-civilized nations, manifest great animosity towards Great Britain, and I, very naturally, ask myself, what on earth have caused that unreasoning hatred, and what is the reason that they all pour the vitals of their wrath upon the English?"

"In the first place, it is envy and jealousy which have made England hated and feared by her rivals in the field of competition. The sight of a relatively small nation spreading a net of colonies and possessions all over the globe, bringing forward extraordinary and salutary changes in the social and political conditions of distant wild and semi-civilized nations, and, above all, earning moral and material successes for her strenuous work, could hardly have been viewed with indifference by those European nations whose awakening pride of more recent date, who do not dispose of the means and qualities which have helped you.

"Success has in all times engendered envy and animosity, and particularly if this success is the outcome of the qualities in which others are lacking. Germany, France, and Russia, in comparing their gigantic military budget with the comparatively small outlays of England and her allies, must certainly feel vexed, and still more will their respective peoples envy the British citizen, who does not feel the burden of compulsory military service, and still enjoys the liberty, wealth, and power of the freest Empire that ever existed. The Frenchman of the better class is comparatively less blind in his judgment than the others. He says, 'Je deteste les Anglais, mais je les admire.' (I detest the English, but I admire them.) 'The Russian, like all Asiatics, is carefully hiding his feelings. He imitates the Englishman in habits and manners. He acknowledges his mental superiority. In appearance he respects him, but in his more deep-seated are his hatred and his efforts to out him in Asia. In Germany the relation is totally different. Since 1860 the formerly modest, quiet and ineffective German has decided to run into the way of self-abnegation, and one has only to mention the spreading of the English language all over the globe, the gigantic commercial relations of Great Britain, and the ubiquity of the Union Jack in all seas, to raise his anger and his dislike.

"Apart from the aforesaid enemies England has of late estranged many of her former friends by her recently inaugurated policy in the East. Whatever may be said about the so-called Armenian question, it will hardly be denied that the motives, as well as the means, of a diplomatic campaign against Turkey seem to many people inopportune and ill-chosen. There is much more on this subject, and the King of the Belgians concludes with the prophecy of many disturbances similar to last week, but that British triumph over all adversaries.

BILARY TERM—SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, JAN. 24. Joseph M. Egan vs. Solomon C. Clarke. This case went to the jury at five o'clock last evening. The jury, after an absence of nearly two hours, reported that they were unable to agree and were discharged.

SATURDAY, JAN. 25.

At noon to-day His Lordship the Chief Justice sentenced the prisoners found guilty during the term as follows: The Queen vs. Michael Madden. Common assault. Nine months imprisonment in the common jail. The Queen vs. William McAleer. Common assault. Nine months imprisonment in the common jail. The Queen vs. William McKinnon and John Shearer. Larceny from the Drill Shed. Three years imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary. For larceny from Miss Jenkins, McKinnon was also sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, the sentence to run concurrently with the previous one. For larceny from Geo. W. Hays, both prisoners were sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary, the sentence to run concurrently with the previous sentence. The Queen vs. Geo. Brown. Robbery with violence. Seven years imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary and ten lashes with the cat o' nine tails, to be administered at least twenty days before discharge. In sentencing the prisoner, McKinnon and Shearer the Chief Justice said that he sent them to the penitentiary because they could be better managed there than in the jail, and besides they would learn a useful trade. In the jail they would associate with bad characters, and the effect of this association would not be for their betterment. It was in their own interests, therefore, that he sentenced them to the penitentiary. The Court stands adjourned until Monday, February 3rd.

DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART RELIEVED ME OF A SUFFERING THAT I HAD FOR MONTHS AND WAS THE MEANS OF SAVING MY LIFE, SAYS MRS. JOHN JAMESON, TARA, ONTARIO.

About three months ago I was attacked, with nervous heart trouble. The pain was so severe I could hardly breathe. I could get no relief and feared that I could not live. I saw advertised in the Times, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and immediately procured a bottle. I secured perfectly relief inside of 20 minutes and firmly believe it was the means of saving my life. If your heart flutters, palpitates or tires out easily, it is diseased, and treatment should not be delayed a single day. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart relieves almost instantly, and will effect a radical cure. Sold at Dodd's Medical Hall.

SKATING.—A number of small boys have been hard at work with shovel and broom for some days past on Government Pond, and the result is a good track for speeding purposes—about eight laps to the mile.

RABBING IT IN.

Never use a liniment for rheumatism, says a high authority. Don't rub it in, drive it out. Take something that removes the acid poison from the blood—take something that will improve your digestion, and build up the body to the perfection of robust health. That something is Scott's Emulsion, a remedy that obtains the best results in the shortest time. \$1, of all druggists.

MR. WOODWORTH'S LECTURE

Advertising and Its Application to Business Methods. Mr. Harry A. Woodworth's lecture before the students of the Charlottetown Business College this forenoon upon the "Art of advertising and its application to a business education," was listened to by a large number of students and not a few of our leading men. Among those present we noticed the following: His Honor Lieutenant-governor Howland, His Worship Mayor Dawson, Rev. Mr. Corey, Mr. H. Hazard, C. C. Mr. Benj. Rogers, M. L. A., Mr. John McLaren, of the firm of James Paton & Co., Mr. Harold James, Capt. F. W. L. Moore, Principals McSwain, Miller and Seaman, Miss Payne, accompanied by one of her pupils, Master Walter Towan and quite a number of others. His Honor the Lieutenant-governor occupied the chair.

Previous to His Honor's arrival Principal Miller and the Rev. Mr. Corey addressed the class at some length speaking on matters in general, and both paid tribute to the attention and time given to educational matters by our present Governor. Principal Miller said he had always found His Honor most kind, and ever willing to lend a helping hand. He had by his presence and kindly words greatly stimulated the students in their search for knowledge. It was not flattery for him to say so inasmuch as His Honor was not ignorant of the character of the students.

Rev. Mr. Corey delivered a very neat and witty address, and before concluding strongly endorsed the sentiments of Principal Miller's address. His Honor then appeared and was received by all present, especially the students, with great enthusiasm. He apologized for being a little tardy, but it was unavoidable, and introduced the lecturer, Mr. Woodworth, who was warmly received not only by the students but the merchants and other visitors. On rising he said this was his first lecture, and it might, perhaps, be his last, and he thought, therefore, that he would deliver a lecture on this subject he expected that the Principal would occupy the chair, but he was flattered to see His Honor in that capacity. After paying an eloquent tribute to His Honor, he proceeded to take up the subject of the lecture, which lasted well into an hour. It was replete with information to the advertiser and student, and thought and consideration, and was delivered in such a manner that it won the applause of all.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CAPE BRETON.

HALIFAX, JAN. 25. Sir Charles Tupper addressed a meeting of over three thousand at Glace Bay, C.B., last evening. There were more than four hundred ladies among them. Sir Charles was given a grand reception and made a rousing speech.

A STEAMER STRANDED.

NEW YORK, JAN. 25. The American Line steamer Southampton lies stranded at Long Branch. Wreckers have gone to her assistance.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BROKEN.

MONTREAL, JAN. 25. A heavy snowstorm is raging here, and telegraphic communication with Toronto and western points is broken.

IT IS BRACING.

When we go abroad on a crisp winter morning we say the air is bracing. That is also what the weak, nervous or debilitated person says of Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic after giving it a trial. It is bracing, but it is more than that. It is a health restorer in the fullest sense. It enriches the blood, ensures a healthy digestion, and promotes restful sleep. It rebuilds the wasted tissues of the nerves and makes them strong again. It restores and invigorates the whole system, and is just the remedy needed by the sufferer from nervous dyspepsia, nervous debility, general prostration or the "run down" condition following an attack of grippe or other disease. Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic grows in favor year by year as a great flesh and blood builder and nerve and stomach tonic. The friend of the over-taxed human system. It is sold by all druggists and dealers at 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50, and is manufactured only by the Hawker Manufacturing Co., St. John, N.B., and New York City.

NO MORE ISSUES.

Sir,—The Anti-Social Act men are striving might and main to bring out what they are pleased to call "molesters." It sounds nice, but it is pure deception. We have had some fine specimens of moderate men of the name of "Excelsior" and "specimens" of hundreds of dollars in hand, which should be used only for the enforcement of the Act, and the inspectors kept on starvation salaries! It is deplorable to be told that a full and square temperance ticket be placed before the electors of Charlottetown, of men who are willing to sink politics and creed, and men who are willing to stand or fall on principle. This is to catch things in the Bible as moderation in evil. The word "temperance" means moderation in that which is right, and total abstinence from that which is wrong. "Abstain from the very appearance of evil." Let there be no side issues. Let the contest be for our C. and our homes.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Inquirer" in yesterday's EXAMINER asks Mr. Hazard to publish his requisition from citizens who desire him to accept nomination for the office of Mayor, and also asks Mr. Hazard is the nominee of the Citizens' League. It may be asked with equal propriety is Mr. Dawson the nominee of the Citizens' League? It has not yet appeared that the Citizens' League have placed their nominees for mayor and council before the electors as has been announced in the Guardian that they were to do. How is this?

ANOTHER INQUIRY.

Sir,—As a member of the Citizens' League I desire to know which candidate are we to support. Mr. Dawson, the old mayor, or Mr. Hazard, the new candidate. Will our President call a meeting of the League at an early day so that we can be in a position to know how to act on election day. We must go to the polls as a solid body or we should not go at all. Our first job in election matters should be an effective one.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Sir,—I note by your paper of yesterday's date a challenge from A. Gaudet for a one-mile race, which I have pleasure in accepting, and will name the polo-ground Rink, Tuesday night, Jan. 28th, the place and time for said race, as Messrs. Dawson and Rogers offered a medal to the winner if skated there and then. WILLIAM CARROLL.

BASKET SOCIAL.

The ladies of St. Vincent de Paul's Sewing Circle intend holding a basket social on Tuesday evening in the Lyceum in aid of the poor.

AT THE CAPES.

The boats crossed from Cape Tormentine to-day, and the mail will be due in Charlottetown at 4:10 this afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

An Alien Bill Introduced.

OTTAWA, JAN. 25. The proceedings in the House of Commons yesterday were uninteresting. Hon. Mr. Foster stated in reply to Mr. Casey that Sir Charles Tupper had resigned the High Commissioner on the 15th of January, 1896, and was reappointed without salary, and is acting as High Commissioner for the present, affairs in the office in London, being carried on by the regular staff directed from Ottawa. A number of important questions put by Mr. Dawson, relative to the recent Cabinet crisis, were not answered. The House adjourned at six o'clock. Mr. Taylor will introduce a bill to prohibit foreigners and aliens under contract from performing labor in Canada. Eastern Ontario was yesterday visited by the worst snowstorm in many years.

The Artillery Competition.

OTTAWA, JAN. 25. The militia general order in the Gazette gives the results of the competition for proficiency among the field batteries of the Dominion as follows: Ottawa field battery, 518; Hamilton, 512; Winnipeg, 507; Quebec, 491; Newcastle, 489; Woodstock, 463; Sydney, 385; Durham, 376; Montreal, 185; Halifax, 175; New Brunswick, 207; P. E. Island, 214.

[We publish the above telegram just as it was received. But the field efficiency returns should end at Durham. None of the Maritime Provinces were in the field battery competition, as they are garrison companies. The figures given for Halifax, St. John and P. E. Island represent the battalion averages.]

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MAGNITUDE MEANS MASTERY. Just so with Our Dress Goods Lengths. Hundreds satisfied with yesterday's offerings. A few hundred more cut off for this p. m., with the price cut, to). JAS. PATON & CO.

CARRYING FIRE INSURANCE. To boom business and make room for Spring Stock, we are now offering MANY NEW ATTRACTIONS:— Women's \$3.00 Oil Goat Button Boots for \$2.00 " 3.00 Kid " " for 2.00 " 2.25 Kid Button or Laced Boots for 1.75 " 2.75 Peb. Laced Boots for 1.75 Sample pairs and odd lines of Women's Boots at same reductions. Balance of those Evening Slippers at 33 1/2 per cent. off. We Can Save You Something on Every Purchase. J. M. McLEOD & CO. A. W. REDDIN, Phm. B.

Buyers, Wake Up! There's a Certain home-made snapability about our store that seems to suggest to the person's mind the Central Drug Store when looking for a Tooth Brush, Hair Brush or other Toilet Articles. See Window. WATSON'S DRUG STORE. BIG DISCOUNT SALE NOW ON! SKATING BOOTS at 20 per cent. discount. Now is your time to buy a pair. Our \$2.50 Boots now \$2.00. Our \$2.00 Boots now \$1.50. Our \$1.50 Boots now \$1.20. LADIES, do not let this opportunity pass to secure a pair of good Boots cheap. A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN.

SLEDGES, SLEDGES, FOR Boys and Girls. Coasters, Racers, Clippers, Baby Sleighs, ALL STYLES. We will clear them out at a discount of 20 TO 25 PER CENT. We do not want to carry any over. Also, CHILDREN'S TOY SNOW SHOVELS from 10 cent up. Call early. GEO. CARTER & CO. Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1896.

Cold, Cold, Felt, Felt. Twenty per cent. reduction off all our Women's New Felt Boots and Shoes for cash only. NOTE.—See our window of Slippers at 35 per cent. discount. G. OFF BROS. Charlottetown, January 23, 1896—246

Prompt Action is of Course Necessary WE DO NOT CUT UP old-fashioned, shop-worn stuff and call them Remnants. Every piece on the original wrappers as they came from the manufacturers. Among the DRESS GOODS REMNANTS are pieces suitable for the little ones—Skirts, Blouses, etc. STANLEY BROTHERS.