

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 24, 1893.

A Social Danger.

It is very pleasing to note that drunkenness continues to decline, so far at least as Charlottetown is concerned. The number of our roughs and toughs is becoming small by degrees and beautifully less. The open bar has lost most of its attractions. On the other hand, the return of the insidious intemperance to our drawing rooms and dining rooms is a portent of future wretchedness for some of those, and for many of the friends of those, who are now in the swim of fashion. We cannot too deeply deplore the thoughtlessness and folly of our leaders of society who vie with each other in supplying their guests with costly suppers, including wine. The results of such conduct in the past have been bitter for many a respectable, prosperous and happy household. Scarcely one of the leading families of the former generations has escaped the fatal influence of the pernicious destroyer introduced into the social circle in the guise of a glass of wine at dinner or supper. It was hoped that the sad experience of the past had taught greater wisdom to the leaders of society in the present. We deplore the fact that this hope is not being realized.

That those who are socially the highest in the town think more about supplying their guests with "swell" suppers than with the "fast of reason and the flow of soul" is not creditable to our town. Intellectual people, refined and cultured people, do not, as a rule, throw away a great deal of thought or time upon dinners and suppers. The Scottish bards and reviewers "cultivated literature upon a little oatmeal," and really high-class persons, in every generation, have been distinguished for their plain living. To a person of nice perceptions and exquisite taste, the endless variety of eatables and drinkables seen at our social suppers must be rather disgusting than pleasing to the sight or appetite.

Does the conversation at our balls and parties refer to subjects in literature or art, the latest discoveries in science or the most interesting questions in religion or politics; or is it confined for the most part to the weather and the latest sensation? We fear that both hosts and guests are, in too many instances, wanting in solicitude for the higher uses of social intercourse while they pander to the grosser tastes and lower appetites by preparing and partaking of sumptuous dinners and suppers, washed down with wine and a "night-cap."

It is sincerely hoped that a little cool reflection, resulting from a perusal of these remarks, will lead to an amendment in this particular. Not alone our hosts and hostesses but our young men and women should promptly cease from foolish and costly custom, which is—as the experience of the past has proved—fraught with danger and with misery.

Our Exports to Great Britain.

The farmers' cheese, butter and bacon have taken a respectable position in the British market. Canadian butter has also taken a place in the British market, and not an unenviable place either. The Government has done what it could to stimulate this trade. Butter has been put upon the market in uniform quality, stamped as Canadian butter, bearing the impress of this country, making its own way. In one year, comparing 1892 with 1891, we find this state of things, that whereas in 1891 only \$440,060 worth of butter was exported to Great Britain, last year \$877,455 worth of butter found a place in the British market. With regard to cheese, it increased in value from \$9,481,373 to \$11,593,690. Bacon increased from \$889,599 to \$1,089,060. Hams went up from \$37,398 to \$63,938. Apples from \$1,235,247 to \$1,405,527. Fruit, canned and preserved, showed an increase from \$9,500 to \$23,979. Barley increased from \$75,225 in 1891 to \$1,233,844 in 1892. Oats, increased from \$5,954 to \$1,975,485. There was a surplus of oats in Canada, there was a scarcity in the old country, hence our product found a ready market. Peas, whole, increased from \$1,439,747 in 1891 to \$2,332,337 in 1892. Split peas increased from \$45,601 to \$89,681. Wheat from \$969,134 to \$5,728,505, or an increase of 490 per cent. Flour \$351,912 to \$1,010,369. Eggs, that much abused article, increased from \$83,000 worth to \$502,518 worth, an increase of 608 per cent! By the way, if our farmers look at the trade reports they will find that the price of eggs exported to the British market is one cent, and a fraction above the average price of those sent to the American market. The export of horses, for which it was said no market could be found in 1883, was valued at \$156,254 in 1891 and \$214,785 in 1892. It is well that these figures should be laid before the public in order that they may see the actual expansion of our trade and the possibilities of the market in Great Britain for these products which our farmers raise.

The Halifax Herald says: It has certainly come to a pretty pass when Nova Scotians have to go to Boston to seek employment in their own country. Before a Nova Scotian can mine or sell Nova Scotia coal in Nova Scotia, he has now, so it appears, to go to Boston and dance attendance on a board of Yankee speculators. The position is a humiliating one, and reveals one of the purposes of the secessionist-nationalist gang who compose our local government had in view in selling out our mines.

The Mortgage Vote.

One of the most obnoxious features of the Reserved Bill—with which we are again threatened—is that which provides that the mortgagees shall have a vote upon the property of the mortgagor. The universal indignation with which this provision is regarded is not surprising. Many of the most intelligent, the most enterprising, the most fully informed, the most honest men in this Province have been constrained to encumber their property. Premier Peters proposes by means of this contrivance to completely nullify the influence of such men, and to place them in a position to be pointed at by their neighbors. Let us suppose the case of a farmer who has a large family of sons, one of whom gives evidence of great intellectual ability; the father and mother naturally desire to do the best they can for their boy; after he has learned as much as he can in our public schools, it is proposed to send him to McGill, or Harvard, to Edinburgh or Rome; but, for this, money is needed; the family put their heads together, agree to deny themselves in some respects and obtain a loan of a thousand dollars upon the farm, which is worth perhaps five or six thousand dollars; they go to Mr. Peters, or to Mr. McLeod, or to Mr. Warburton, or to some other money lender, and get the money, giving as security a mortgage. Presently an election is sprung upon the country. An exciting issue is raised. The farmer deems it of the utmost importance that King's County should not be gerrymandered, or that the Davies tax act should not be re-enacted, or that the Land Office should not be despoiled, or that a big debenture debt should not be saddled upon the Province,—and he votes accordingly. A few minutes later the train arrives from Charlottetown, and up walks a mortgagee, and a scene like this ensues: "By what right do you claim to vote at this poll?" "I vote on a mortgage held by me of the land of Mr. ———." "Well, produce your papers." Then the mortgagee spreads out before the face of the assembled multitude the evidence that he really has a mortgage upon the farm of this farmer, and then he votes directly in the teeth of his mortgagee's convictions,—and walks away leaving the farmer overwhelmed with shame and indignation and confusion, leaving all the neighbors to prate about the matter for weeks and months, to wonder how this apparently prosperous man ever became so far involved that he was compelled to mortgage his farm, to criticize his wife's methods of housekeeping or her passion for finery and pianofortes, and to conclude that "all is not as it seems to be," and "there must be something wrong somewhere." Is it wonderful that farmers everywhere throughout the Province are determinedly opposed to a provision fraught with results such as these? There is no necessity for it, no principle upon which it can be justified. So long as the mortgagee receives his interest, he has no real property in the farm which he holds as security. In any case, he ought not to be permitted to practically disfranchise the mortgagor.

Notes and Comments.

The Patriot is dragging a red herring across the track. It won't do. The attention of the people can not be diverted from the Mortgage Government.

It is pleasing to note that the King's County Liberal-Conservative Association is moving. We trust that the people of the whole Province will, ere long, be organized against the infamous Gerrymander Bill of the Mortgage Government.

According to Robert Ingersoll, Tennyson was a piece of rare china, admired of man, that grew narrower as it grew older. Burns was a homely piece of pottery that widened and spread abroad, beloved of humanity. The sentiment is intelligible, but the figure is peculiar, to say the least.

Is it possible that the Mortgage Government have been actually consulting authorities for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the Administrator of the Government could now be required to assent to the Reserved Bill? It does not seem likely that Dr. Bourinot would volunteer the opinion which will be found among THE EXAMINER'S telegrams of to-day.

LECTURE

BY

A. ANDERSON, ESQ., L. L. D.

A LECTURE will be delivered in ST. PAUL'S SCHOOLROOM, on

Tuesday Evening, the 28th inst.,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

under the auspices of the Y. P. S., by

Dr. Anderson.

Subject—"Characteristics of the Present Age."

Admission, 10 cents.

S. GREY, Secretary.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED!

MR. WALLACE McLEAN.—I accept your challenge, published in THE EXAMINER of the 22nd instant, as to who can write the best story. I will abide by all your conditions, whether of minor importance or otherwise, with the following exceptions:— 1st.—Time for writing story to be limited to one hour. 2nd.—Both to deposit \$10 with Captain Johnson, to show that we mean business. 3rd.—Winner to take all, including proceeds of sale of accepted story. 4th.—Loser to pay costs of publishing said story in book form. 5th.—Rejected stories to be consigned to waste basket. PATRICK CANTWELL. Souris, February 24, 1893—11

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Davies Delivers a Characteristic Speech.

Some Pretty Wild Statements.

Mr. Cockburn Takes the Floor.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Davies resumed the Budget Debate. Speaking, he said, from a Maritime standpoint, so far as that section of the Dominion was concerned, not one of the Provinces realized the expectations held out at the time it entered the Confederation. But if the people of the Provinces by the sea were suffering from the effects of the N. P., they had only themselves to blame, as for the past fourteen years their representatives supported it with greater zeal than any others in the House. Their shipping had decreased and their land had fallen in value. But for years their complaints had fallen on dull ears. Now, however, there was an uprising all round, and the N. P. was being attacked by its former advocates. He asserted that Cape Breton had suffered more from the effects of protection than any other part of the Dominion. This statement was met with loud cries of "No," "No," from many Maritime members. Mr. Davies went on to argue that the country was going to the bad at a rate far surpassing the speed of its decline under the McKenzie regime. Cash was being withdrawn from the savings banks faster than it was being deposited. Our shipping was dwindling away, and we still owed for construction of the railways, about the increased mileage and carriage of which the Finance Minister had talked so cheerfully. He challenged the correctness of the census figures, and asserted that in ten years, Canada had lost by the exodus more than Napoleon lost in all his bloody wars. In the Maritime Provinces, where the natural increase during the last ten years should have been 175,000 people, there had been no gain whatever, but a actual loss by emigration of 165,000, of which 14,500 people were from the cities of St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown. This was treble the exodus from 1871 to 1881. He did not blame the young men for leaving, as the wharves were decaying and there was no work for willing hands. Mr. Davies convulsed the House with laughter as, in dramatic tones, he loudly asserted that he did not stand up to preach blue ruin, and that when he stated that the people were fleeing from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, as if from a plague, he did so more in sorrow than with an object of making party capital. When he came to advocate the reduction of the duties on many articles, he was met with loud cries of "Do you want free pork?" Mr. Davies declined to answer this question. He pronounced the idea of preferential trade with Great Britain to be totally outside the realm of practical politics, and at some length advised the broadest Free Trade with the United States consistent with the honor and political independence of Canada. Col. O'Brien, amid loud applause, reminded Mr. Davies that there was a wide distinction between the unrestricted discussion of the question and Unrestricted Reciprocity itself. Mr. Davies, thereupon, launched forth into eulogy of the loyalty of the Liberal party. In thunder tones Mr. Davies went on to charge that the Government had deceived the people with false

promises as to reciprocity, and had discourteously refused to make the House acquainted with what had transpired at the Washington negotiations.

Mr. Cockburn then took the floor and made a strong speech. He was heartily sick of the talk of men like Charlton and Davies, who had only good words for the land of the stars and stripes and who depicted our farmers as a poor down-trodden class. He depicted Mr. Davies as the Rip Van Winkle of the Maritime Provinces, who could see no trade save that carried from port to port in ships, and who was unaware that the decline of sailing shipping was a world-wide malady. He read from the Montreal Witness a statement that thousands of steamships were at present tied up in the docks in the different parts of the world, including Free Trade England, and drew forth a burst of cheers and laughter by asking Rip Van Winkle if the National Policy was responsible for this sad state of things. Mr. Cockburn defended Mr. McNeil, of Bruce, whom Davies had attacked for advocating closer trade relations with Great Britain, explaining that Mr. McNeil's offence in the eyes of the Opposition was that, instead of going to Washington to hold midnight meetings, he had, when visiting the land of his birth, like a true Canadian, tried to draw closer the ties that bind us to the dear old mother land. But the best hit of Mr. Cockburn's speech was made when he quoted from a Huzard speech of Mr. Charlton's, in which that gentleman in glowing words pictured the great benefits that followed the adoption of the protective policy by the Republic which he loves far above all the rest of the globe. Among the proofs which Mr. Cockburn gave of the country's prosperity, was the fact that the aggregate of life insurance held to day by Canadians exceeded by above a million of dollars the national debt. He expressed the confident hope that the Government would apply the pruning knife to the tariff with judicious care, and in this connection pointed out some of the changes that he thought were desirable in the interest of the people at large.

THE RESERVED BILL.

Dr. Bourinot's Statement.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.

Dr. Bourinot authorizes the statement that each branch of the Legislature having discharged its functions had been prorogued without the Reserved Bill having been assented to, that now the Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator cannot assent to the measure, notwithstanding the fact that his ministry may advise him to do so.

Canada's Interest in Hawaii.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.

Sir Hector Langevin gave notice yesterday in the House of Commons that he will enquire on Monday whether the Government has called the attention of the Imperial Government to the interest Canada has in Hawaii not being absorbed by the United States, and requesting the Home authorities to safeguard that interest.

Mitchell and Corbett.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

The meeting last night between Mitchell and Corbett's manager, Wm. A. Brady, resulted in the proposed trip to Canada being abandoned and the match is virtually off. Mitchell will go to New Orleans if Corbett desires to open negotiations there. If he does not, Mitchell will return to England.

Disastrous Fire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.

Five hundred houses in Kadikoy were burned last evening. More than three thousand persons are homeless. The damage is estimated five million francs. The English quarter was not touched by the fire.

Trunks and Valises.—A new lot just opened and selling very cheap at the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store. feb24 41 dw

Removal OF Business.

WE hereby thank our friends and customers for their patronage during the past fourteen years, and are pleased to be able to say that the late fire will not compel our retirement from business, although it does compel our seeking new quarters. We have been fortunate in being able to secure the commodious building lately occupied by Messrs. Patton Bros. on Queen Street, two doors below Messrs. Prowse Bros., and will there have all the facilities necessary to the proper carrying out of our large and increasing Grocery and Seed Business. We trust that under the circumstances all our friends and customers will make it a point to find our new place of business and give us the benefit of their patronage. We shall open the New Store on Thursday, February 16th, with a new stock of goods. The balance of goods saved from the late fire will be kept separate and sold at prices to suit.

OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

We beg to intimate to those who have not yet squared their Fall accounts, that we expect them to call at once and settle either in cash or approved notes. We do not wish to resort to harsh measures, and hope this reminder will be sufficient.

GEO. CARTER & CO.,

Grocers and Seedsmen, 136 Queen Street.

Charlottetown, February 16, 1893.

CARPETS FOR SPRING, 1893.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT in the following makes:—Velvets, Brussels, Tapestry Brussels and Tapestries. Also, a splendid assortment of NEW BLINDS, in Plains and Fringed.

Something new in VELVETS, with Borders to match. Also, a few very pretty VELVET and TAPESTRY SQUARES.

HOUSEKEEPERS, and those who are thinking about commencing Housekeeping, will do well to see our stock.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

Scotch Carpet House, Victoria Row.

Charlottetown, February 22, 1893.

An Apology to the Women of Canada. There was the notion that a woman's life had broader outlook than the embroidery frame or the sentimental novel. It was hard to make the world believe that. There was the higher education. That was hard to obtain. There was the idea that a woman could vote as intelligently upon a school board as a man. There was a bitter fight for the triumph of that idea. Woman has triumphed all along the line. AN APOLOGY IS DUE THE WOMEN OF CANADA. The proprietors of Melissa commenced with the men. The men, through the trade, made such constant demand for Melissa garments, to replace the archaic rubber coat, that manufacture and proofing was confined to them. The ladies of Canada said:—"Why can't we get Melissa wraps as the men can get Melissa coats?" That was decisive. The demand is answered. Every village, town and city in Canada now have its supply of LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' RAIN-PROOF WRAPS in the latest New York styles, without the New York expense. It means an A 1 New York designer and cutter, an imported staff of trained assistants, all men, and all efficient cloak makers. But it means, too, exquisite tailor made wraps, within a few steps of the house, wherever the home is, at less than the cost of imported goods. The latest designs; the most perfect fit; the style and smartness of the expensive New York wraps. There is beauty in them. They are purely Canadian. They are right at your door. They are superior to anything of European manufacture. They express the best in taste and imagination that New York can produce. But the coat is a great deal less. As simple wraps they are "distingue." Proofed with Melissa they are both elegant and comfortable, for they are a double protection against cold and against rain. Either way they are now on the market. The Melissa proofed wraps cost but a trifle more than the ordinary cloth wrap. BUT BE SURE YOU GET MELISSA. Don't take what some unscrupulous salesmen or traders will tell you is the same as Melissa, or as good as Melissa. They are really only worthless imitations. You can always tell a genuine Melissa garment by the Trade Mark Label. Just look under the collar inside. Designs, Patterns, and every other information furnished on application. Special attention given to letter order. THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO., MONTREAL. J. W. MACKEDIE & CO., Montreal. Sole Agents for the Dominion. feb24 41 dw



One Good Turn Deserves Another!

and generally when we have got a good bargain we return for another. That is the reason our Store is so crowded.

Come and see what we can offer you in BOOTS and SHOES. We have marked down our Stock that has been damaged by smoke, and must get clear of them. Thousands of pairs still left. Don't miss the chance, as the sale is genuine.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.,

QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, Feb. 22, 1893.

Variety! Quality Low Price!

LINENS!

Best Irish and Scotch TABLES, NAPKINS, etc., at special prices during February. Housekeepers will save many dollars by buying now and buying FROM US.

COTTONS!

English and Canadian SHEETINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, etc. A large and very choice stock. NEW SPINNING PRINTS in attractive Dress patterns.



Lace Curtains and Embroideries.

This sale of ours means more than a few goods hastily bought and cheaply marked to attract trade. It means constant search—buying—making ready. It means every centre, foreign and domestic, has been explored. It means what the power of cash can do. It means that only goods of standard and reliable make and qualities were bought and will be sold at the lowest possible price.

BEER BROS.