

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1889.

Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown.

THE EXAMINER announced some days ago that the Law Officers of the Crown had decided that the Governor General of Canada acted constitutionally and rightly when he refused to interfere with the operation of the Jesuits Estates Act, passed by the Legislature of Quebec. To-day we clip from an extra edition of the Canada Gazette the following correspondence with the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs:

LAW OFFICERS TO COLONIAL OFFICE. "ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE, July 9th, 1889.

"We have taken the matter into our consideration and, in obedience to Your Lordship's Commands, have the honor to report—

"That, in our opinion, the decision arrived at by the Governor General not to interfere with the opinion of the Provincial Act in question was right and constitutional.

"We have, &c., (Signed) RICHARD E. WEBSTER, do EDWARD CLARKE, "The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford."

LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN TO LORD KNUTSFORD.

"ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE, 31st July, 1889.

"In obedience to Your Lordship's commands we have the honor to report—

"That we are of opinion that the Act was clearly within the powers of the Provincial Legislature, and that there is no ground for a reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

"We have, &c., (Signed) RICHARD E. WEBSTER, do EDWARD CLARKE, "The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G. M. C. G., etc., etc., etc."

With these opinions on record it is not likely that the agitation in respect to the Jesuits Estates Act will be continued. The action of the Government has been all but unanimously approved by Parliament and by the highest constitutional authorities in the Empire.

How the Farmer of the States Looks at It.

We often blame Congress because it stands so determinedly and persistently in the way of reciprocal trade between Canada and the States. But it should not be forgotten that Congress is merely the breath of public opinion, and that public opinion in the States continues to be dead against the free import into the States of agricultural produce. In proof of this statement we clip the following summing up of "the situation," from the last number of the American Farmer:—

"Out of a population of 60,000,000 there are probably about 21,000,000 who earn wages and live by work. Included in this count is something over 9,000,000 engaged in agricultural pursuits, and it appears that we have no other single industry that employs and furnishes a living for so many of our people. In fact, this one industry feeds all the people, and no other industry can live without it. Here, then, we see that we have in this country more than 40,000,000 people living without earning any wages, and most of them live directly or indirectly off the earnings of those who toil, and they, with all the dealers and traders, etc., are dependent on the success of the agriculturist and the protection of that interest. Then it is proper for us to first examine this most important of all industries, and see what dangers threaten. Now, what the farmer wants first is a good home market for all his surplus product. This cannot be assured while we import in one year more than \$60,000,000 of food and live stock, not including coffee, tea, sugar and molasses. Why should we import into our country about \$3,000,000 worth of vegetables, being cabbage from Holland, potatoes from Scotland, potatoes, beans and peas from Canada? If the farming interest is what we hear claim for it, then it is proper for us to import \$1,200,000 worth of hay, and \$9,000,000 worth of bread-stuffs and 20,000,000 dozen eggs, partly from Denmark and Sweden? We think it is bad policy. The farmer needs to be cared for first, last and all the time, in order that other industries may thrive with him and good wages be paid to manufacturing operatives as they go on turning our vast resources from raw material into that which is necessary for our welfare and safety in peace or war. Diversified farming is our only hope and safe anchorage at this time, and in it is the whole business. Let the diversified interests be built up from our own raw material and means at hand, and the people who are engaged in the work will consume all the agricultural produce, the market will be at home, and the nation will go on in prosperity, which is something that no nation has yet done without diversified interest."

So long as the farmers of the Republic continue to regard the matter in this way it would be madness for Congress to admit the products of Canada to free competition with those of the States; and it is folly for our farmers to place any confidence whatever in the Opposition politicians who contend that Reciprocity will be obtained if only they are placed in power at Ottawa.

—Like the late Henry Ward Beecher, the other eminent Brooklyn divine, T. De Witt Talmage, loves, as every noble nature does, the horse. This is how he writes: "In reply to your question which is the faster, the single horse or the span, I have to say horses are very much like men. They love companionship. They go better when side by side. The rattleplan of their hoofs, the breath of each upon each, the magnetism of another horse's presence, are augmentations of velocity and power. Of course I speak of a good sensible horse—one of ambition, and pluck and noble heredity. Of the horse poorly bred, and one with all spirit banded out of him, I do not speak. You are right in supposing I like a horse. Ministers always do. The bible has many horses, and they are all spirited. Job's horse had a neck 'clothed with thunder,' and Elijah drove a fiery span up the sky—horses on fire before chariots of fire; and in the book of Revelation we are told that the armies of heaven are to follow on white horses. The fact is that I like a good horse better than a stupid man, and my admiration for the magnificent animal is the greater because his morals have never been injured, notwithstanding he is often supposed to associate with bad people."

Recognition at Home.

PUBLIC opinion in Great Britain now comprehends more fully than ever the added importance of Canada to the Empire by reason of the Canada Pacific railway. Thus, Sir G. Baden-Powell, in a vigorously written letter to the Times, points out that it is to be supplementary to the P. and O. company's route, not its rival, and shows by figures how much can be said in its favor. To Japan, for instance, the journey will be made in 25 days, instead of 41, as by the P. and O. to Shanghai in 28, instead of 34. It will reach Hong Kong as soon as the other route. But, adds Sir G. Baden-Powell, "comparisons are odious and unnecessary," and then he points out that, owing to the rapidity with which British trade in the Pacific is advancing, "there is not only room but positive need for increased accommodation for the increased traffic." Refraining from saying anything of the new route's military facilities, as obvious, he points out the advantages it will offer for mails, passengers and light traffic; how it will open up Canada, including British Columbia, and the whole Pacific British trade, bring us nearer to our kinsmen in Australia, and give an alternative trade and mart route that will be simply invaluable in case of a European war.

And the London Times concludes a strong leader in defence of the mail subsidy with the following words:— "But, after all, the question is not one of speed or money alone. It may be frankly admitted that, as long as we have the interrupted command of the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, the new route confers no postal advantage upon this country which is worth \$45,000 a year. The arrangement must be looked at as a whole. It secures us an alternative route to the East which would be of extreme value in case of war for the conveyance of mails, troops and munitions of war. Sir George Campbell thinks that we have a better alternative route to the East by way of the Cape. Probably he is right, so far as communication with India is concerned. But the case is different with regard to the China seas and our possessions there. Then the addition to our armed fleet in a quarter of the world where we should be sure to have warm work in the event of a war with Russia is a most important advantage to have secured. The new contract with the Canadian Pacific railway gives us a direct strategical line of communication stretching across the world, and yet dependent upon the forbearance of no foreign power whatever. The new highway runs over no foreign territory; it threads no inland seas. It strikes at once across the open ocean, and, after traversing the Queen's dominions in America, finishes its course upon the open ocean once more. To grudge the inhabitants of the Dominion any benefits which may accrue to them from the Government subsidies argues a singularly parochial spirit. They have placed within our reach a grand opportunity of binding together the eastern and western extremities of the empire. The Canadian Pacific railway is a work for which the Canadians, and the Canadians alone, have found the money. Yet it is a truly imperial work, and the Home Government would be acting unworthily in declining to assume an interest in so great an undertaking, with all its resulting strategic advantages."

"We have, &c., (Signed) RICHARD E. WEBSTER, do EDWARD CLARKE, "The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G. M. C. G., etc., etc., etc."

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THE TASMA DAMAGED.—A despatch from Lewis, Del., states that the brig Tasma, from Sague for Halifax, while at anchor in Lewis near the breakwater, was run into by the schooner Marion, from Baltimore for New York. The mainsail of the Tasma was destroyed, and also the main boom. The stern and masts were also badly damaged.

Telegraphic Odds and Ends.

A BUDGET OF GENERAL NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

VIENNA, Sept. 4.—The town of Szegedin is again threatened with inundation. It is reported protective quays built after the town was destroyed in 1879 are crumbling away. Many lives have been lost by floods in the mountain districts.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—The controversy between the lord of the soil and the tenants upon the Kenmare estates has at last been settled amicably upon the basis upon the cancellation of arrears of rent now due.

DUNDEE, Sept.—At the session of the Trades Union Congress to-day a census report on the eight hour movement was presented showing 39,629 for, and 62,883 against it.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 4.—The forest fires which have been raging in the mountains for the last six weeks are now supposed to be extinguished by the heavy rain and snow of Monday night. Snow to the depth of 4 to 6 feet covers the ground. The area burned is large, and the occupation of woodmen is gone, as everything is burned to ashes.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Trades Union Congress at Dundee to-day adopted resolutions in favor of increased representation of labor in Parliament. Several delegates denounced the socialists as enemies to labor representation, and advised the trades unionists to follow their old leaders.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The children of Mrs. Maybrick, have been adopted by a lady and gentleman of London, with the approval of the relatives on both sides of the family. The children will assume the name of their foster parents.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The editor of Coercido has been sentenced to four months imprisonment and to pay a fine of 7,500fr. for purloining court documents. The Tenys says the Minister of the Interior has requested the prefects of different departments to receive no notice of candidature from Boulanger, Rochefort or Count Dillon, on the ground that they are interdicted and cannot comply with the conditions of the multiple candidature law.

ATHENS, Sept. 4.—Turkish troops have occupied Selmus, in Crete, without resistance.

Charlottetown Markets.

The attendance at the market to-day was good, prices ranging about the same as last Tuesday. Below we quote prices:—

Table listing market prices for various goods including Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour, etc.

APPLES.

FIRST CARGO of the season to arrive this evening—160 Barrels Choice No. 1 Gravensteins. Quality of this fruit is excellent this year. GEO. H. TOOMBS, sept6—dy2 i wky li

ON CONSIGNMENT, And For Sale at a Bargain.

50 BARRELS FLOUR, slightly damaged. For sale by E. H. NORTON & CO.

FOR SALE BY E. H. NORTON & CO.,

In Lots to Suit Purchasers: 100 barrels Flour, warranted equal to the best; price per barrel, \$5.25. 5 octaves Vinegar, 1 cargo Roofing Gravel, 15 bars Copper, 1 1/2 in. square, 5 large Plate Glass Mirrors, 1 Emerson Piano, only in use six months and cost \$350, will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is leaving the Island. 10 barrels Pure Cod Oil (no mixture). Some choice Building Lots in different parts of the city. Apples and other goods arriving daily. E. H. NORTON & CO., sept6—dy eod & wky Auctioneers.

CIGARS

30,000 Cigars Just Received.

Will be Sold Low to the Trade.

CONNOLLY & CO.

sept6—dy eod

Gravenstein Apples.

BY AUCTION, To-morrow, Saturday, Sept. 7th, at 10.30 a. m. 50 Barrels Choice Gravensteins—the first lot for the season—direct from the orchard. —ALSO— 50 Barrels Choice Flour, warranted, 20 " Flour, slightly damaged. E. H. NORTON & CO., sept6 Auctioneers.

DOMINION LINE

Royal Mail Steamships

SAILING WEEKLY FROM

Montreal and Quebec for Liverpool,

AND FORTNIGHTLY FOR

Bristol, Avonmouth Dock.

STEAMSHIPS

VANCOUVER, OREGON, SARNIA, TORONTO, DOMINION, ONTARIO, TEXAS.

Passengers booked to and from all the principal Cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. For rates of passage or other information apply to FENTON T. NEWBERRY, Agent for P. E. Island, sept4

AUCTION

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AT OUR SALESROOM,

On Saturday Night, Sept. 7th,

AT 7.30 O'CLOCK,

Twelve Cases (about 1500 pairs) BOOTS and SHOES, in all sizes and lots to suit. —ALSO—20 Barrels Good FLOUR. Sale positive. No reserve. Terms—Cash on the spot. E. H. NORTON & CO., sept5 Auctioneers.

Property at Spring Park

WE are instructed by Robert White to sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 18th September, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Premises, all his

Valuable Property at Spring Park,

—CONSISTING OF—

Plot No. 1—64 feet x 100 feet, with a large Three Tenement House thereon. Plot No. 2—64 feet x 100 feet. Plot No. 3—32 feet x 100 feet.

This Property is clear of City Taxes, and within five minutes walk of the Post Office. Offers at Private Sale will be considered. Terms easy. E. H. NORTON & CO., Auctioneers. Ch'town, Aug. 20, 1889—eod till sale

DWELLING HOUSE

BY AUCTION.

I AM instructed by Mr. Michael Pidgeon, to sell by Auction, on the premises, on

Wednesday, 11th September,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

his Dwelling House, situated on the Mount Edward Road, just outside the city limits.

This sale offers a good opportunity to secure a property free from city taxes, and yet within ten minutes walk of the Market House. Size of lot, 66 feet by 160 feet. For further particulars, apply to G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. Aug. 29—tl

HARD COAL.

ANOTHER CARGO of Superior JERMYN HARD COAL, in Chestnut and Egg sizes, now landing ex schr. "Alaska" from New York. Also, in Store and Arriving: Acadia, Sydney, Victoria, Glace Bay, Caledonia, Vale, Albion, Govevie, Intercolonial and other kinds of large and small Coal. R. McMILLAN, aug12—m t w t 3w th sat her guar lra

Dissolution of Partnership.

WARREN & JONES, Tea Merchants, London, have dissolved. The business will be continued by MR. WARREN. MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, Halifax, are Agents for Canada. 1w—sept5

Horses. 20 Horses.

WANTED, on Friday and Saturday, Twenty Horses, workers and drivers, age 5 to 15, weight 1000 to 1400. W. S. McKIE, sept4

Choice Southern Flour.

300 barrels Choice "GENESEE" Flour, just received from St Louis. Nothing like it in the market. Far superior to Canada flour. HORACE HASZARD, aug 31, 44

NEW FALL GOODS.

PERKINS & STERNS.

24 Cases and Bales Manchester Goods, 9 Cases and Bales Glasgow Goods.

Shawls, Flannels, Tweeds, Linens, Carpets, Dress Goods, Prints, Hessians, Knitted Wool Goods and Small Wares, Berlin Wools and Knitting Yarns.

4,500 Yards Grey Flannels, 2,350 " Fleecy Cottons, 24,000 " Grey Cottons, 7,000 " White Cottons, 10,000 " Gingham and Shirtings. CANADIAN MADE Good and Cheap. PERKINS & STERNS. Charlottetown, Aug 30, 1889—dy wky

WANTED AT ONCE,

At the Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.

SIX MEN TO DO FACTORY & CUSTOM WORK.

—ALSO—

An Experienced Girl to run a Sewing Machine. Good Wages.

Three Smart Boys Wanted in the Boot and Shoe Factory.

GOFF BROS.

Charlottetown, Sept. 4, 1889.

For Thirty Days

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

Of Boots and Shoes.

WE will offer the balance of our Spring and Summer Stock at a BIG SACRIFICE FOR CASH. The Biggest Bargains in the City guaranteed.

J. C. SPRAGUE. Charlottetown, Aug. 19, 1889—tu fri wky

Summer Resort.

SEASIDE HOTEL,

RUSTICO BEACH.

This Beautiful Watering Place will open for the Season on July 1st.

For pure, bracing air, surf bathing, sea and river fishing, &c., it has few equals. Covered Bowling Alley, Tennis and Croquet Lawns free to guests. TERMS MODERATE. Apply to JOHN NEWSON, June 5, 1889—dy law wky Opposite Post Office, Ch'town

New Furniture.

WE ARE SHOWING SOME VERY FINE

New Solid Oak Bedroom Sets.

Elegant Parlor Tables and Hall Stands, LATEST DESIGNS. CALL AND SEE US. MARK WRIGHT & CO. Charlottetown, August 20, 1889.