

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 27, 1892.

London and Quebec West.

VICTORIES for the Government are reported from both these constituencies.

In London at the general election in March last the Liberal candidate was elected by a majority of 183. Now, the Conservative candidate is elected by a majority of 107. Thus, the candidates being the same gentlemen, there has been a change in London of 290 votes in favor of the Government.

Time—a short time—has given the Hon. Mr. Carling his revenge. Previous to the election of yesterday, Mr. Carling issued a manifesto to the electors in which he said:—

"The cardinal principles to which the Liberal Conservative party are committed are these:—

1. Canada and Canadian industry the first consideration.

2. The support and encouragement of Canadian manufactures by the imposition of such duties on importations as will afford reasonable protection to our home industries, providing a home market for farm products and assisting in building them up, while having due regard to the necessities of the public revenue.

3. Extending our commercial intercourse with all other countries upon fair and reasonable terms, but no discriminating duties against the Mother Country.

4. The maintenance of British connection.

5. To encourage by every reasonable means the settlement of the vast and fertile regions of the Northwest.

6. The adoption of fair and reasonable protection to farm products, the encouragement of every practicable improvement in our system of agriculture, and the application of all available means for the development of our great natural resources.

7. The continued reprobation of dishonest practices in public affairs and the punishment of transgressors, be they who they may.

Mr. Carling is to be congratulated upon his great triumph—the more that he has gained it while standing upon a platform, patriotic and sensible, such as this.

In Quebec West, Mr. Hearn has taken the place of Mr. Thomas McGreevy, his majority being 400, while that of Mr. McGreevy was only 53; so that there has been a Liberal-Conservative gain in this constituency of 347 votes.

Every bye-election held this week and last week has resulted favorably to the Government, and no less than four seats have within the fortnight been taken from the Opposition and given to the Government. To say that all these great and notable victories of the Liberal-Conservative party are due to bribery and corruption on the part of the Liberal-Conservatives is to say that which is ridiculous, as well as false and slanderous. The Toronto Globe, received yesterday, declares that:

"The Province of Ontario has been most fortunate in the class of men and women by whom it was settled. They came from the old world for the most part without help of any kind, and, having energy, intelligence and character, they manifested from the first an aptitude for self-government which boded well for the future, state whose foundations they laid."

It is not possible that hundreds upon hundreds of electors of the character here described can have been "bought up" by the Government. The assertions of the Patriot and other Grit organs in explanation of the results of the bye-elections are merely wild, foolish and untruthful. "Unrestricted Reciprocity" and political corruption and hypocrisy unmasked, on the part of the Opposition; and a patriotic National Policy with plain, business-like methods of administration, on the part of Mr. Abbott,—these are the causes of the splendid results of the bye-elections.

To the present date there have been,—

Table with 2 columns: Won by, Lost by. Lists constituencies like North Lanark, Gleggery, Richmond, N. S., etc.

The winnings of the two parties are thus: Liberal Conservative, 21 seats; Grits, 6 seats.

Of these the Liberal-Conservatives have taken from the Opposition nine seats, and the Grits have taken from the Government one seat,—which was not, however, filled during last session.

Altogether the Government majority has been increased by eighteen seats as a result of the campaign of election petitions opened by the Opposition.

And the end is not yet!

"We chronicle to-day the deaths of two old and respected residents of China Point, who, after sixty-five years of wedded life, died within a few hours of each other. They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in death they were not divided."

An English paper recently had an article on Jehu humor. The writer says that on one occasion he heard the driver of the prison van known as Black Maria distinguish himself. A would-be wit, on the causeway, hailed him, "Got any room inside, Robert?" "There's room for one," answered the driver, "we kept it for you." Not entirely disconcerted, the wit made another shot. "What's your fare?" he asked. The answer entirely extinguished him: "Broad and water, same as you had before."

Reverence.

THE discussion which took place in respect to the art loan exhibition (so-called) has apparently subsided. Yet it ought to suggest some thoughts about the larger topic of reverence. At first sight this subject may seem to be of not much importance. But on reflection it will be seen, clearly enough, that it refers to a quality in humanity, lacking which there can be no true goodness nor true greatness. For reverence is a feeling of the possession of which proves that there is an appreciation of goodness and greatness, the want of which proves there is no appreciation, and, therefore no capability. We cannot be that which we cannot comprehend or estimate. It is not possible to conceive that a man who would stand unmoved while an heroic deed was being done before him could be a hero. Neither is it possible to imagine a great and good man who could be perfectly unconcerned in any place or position suggestive of the greatness and goodness of others. How natural it is for a man of literary instinct to take off his hat when he enters a library, suggestive of the wise and great by whom the various volumes were composed. How natural for the soldier to be impressed while standing by the statue of a great warrior, for the artist to feel subdued while contemplating the masterpieces in a great picture gallery? Nor can we imagine a true believer in God, a sincere Christian, entering the House of God with his hat on his head and jking or gossiping easily in the place where prayer and praise is wont to be made.

Carlyle made his great Teufeldröck to say that "There is in man a quite inextinguishable Reverence for whatever holds of Heaven, or even plausibly counterfeits such holding." But reverence seems to be a much stronger feeling in some nations and communities than in others. The Jews, the Greeks and Romans, the Germans and English—in fact, all great peoples, have been reverent. Reverence is wholesome, though pushed too far it becomes superstition. But the people of the United States and Canada are not likely to be superstitious. Their weakness is shown—as Matthew Arnold testified when he was in Ottawa a few years ago—in the lack of reverence. In Arnold's judgment this is their "greatest weakness"—a weakness which will prevent their growth to any great height of greatness and goodness.

Trade With Jamaica.

THAT the Canada Exhibition from the different provinces of the Dominion, sent to the Jamaica Exhibition last year, have been powerful factors in developing trade relations and in showing that a growing trade between Canada and Jamaica on a firm and profitable basis can be established between these countries, are facts now universally admitted. An article on this subject, which appears in the Journal of Commerce of the 19th February, inst., gives interesting information relating to this matter. It is reported of Canadian shipments to Jamaica, that their quality is equal, and in most cases superior to goods from elsewhere, that the people are pleased with them. Moreover, there is a kindly feeling towards Canada and confidence in Canadian goods. Such testimonials, favorable to Canadian products, have, it appears, led to gross imposition, as United States importers have placed on sale, butter, cheese, &c., fraudulently marked "Canadian," which were found to be "vile in quality." Still it appears that "Quinine"—the poor native—will have cheap goods regardless of quality, and that this trade is certain to be monopolized by the State, as Canada cannot compete in "shady" goods—nor will she stoop to "shady" tricks of trade, such as making American grease, or oleomargarine, "good Canadian butter."

The writer, among other important statements, says that it is absolutely necessary for all Canadian merchants and manufacturers who desire to export goods to Jamaica, and also those who desire to import goods from Jamaica, to enter into some agreement or understanding somewhat in the nature of a joint stock company. This, he says, is necessary, first, in order to bring influence to bear on railway freights both ways; second, to bring the same influence to bear on steamship rates both ways; and, third, to dispose of the goods in Jamaica and arrange for return cargoes. For, he affirms, the business in Jamaica must be carried on under some co-operative scheme, such as storehouses with sample rooms established in Kingston, and known as the Canadian House,—all under the management of one man who knows the country and the people and their business methods. With such an establishment in Kingston, under efficient management, "a large, a profitable, and a growing trade can be established between Canada and Jamaica." The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce on this important subject is a Canadian, who is anxious to serve his native land by assisting her to develop a thriving trade with the West Indies, and who will gladly respond to enquiries in reference thereto.

Russia has apologized for the conduct of its subjects towards British soldiers in the Pamir region. The diplomatic proceedings leading up to this result have not been accompanied by much public noise and bluster. And yet Russia is a bigger nation than Chili.

Notes and Comments.

—Mr. Laurier, according to the Globe, receives an enthusiastic welcome wherever he appears in Ontario. And the Montreal Gazette remarks that according to the election returns, his candidature, wherever they appear, receive the enthusiastic disapproval of the same people. The lesson is plain. The Jonah Globe, Jona Cartwright and Jona Wiman's trade policy are too much for the popularity of the Liberal chief.

—Toronto Globe: W. (the people of Ontario) have had now a quarter of century of the one chamber, and all parties agree that it has worked admirably. No better evidence of this is required than the fact that our statutes have become the model for all the other provinces. Legislation has been steadily progressive, and so carefully has it been framed that not more than half a dozen measures have been disallowed since the first year of Confederation. Our institutions, too, are deemed worthy of study and imitation, not only in the other provinces, but in neighboring States; and in all matters of public policy it may be said that the Government of Ontario is an exemplar to the commonwealths of the continent.

—The Empire, commenting upon the Government victory in West Huron:

"Such a victory is a magnificent testimony to the progress of the Liberal-Conservative party. It speaks in clear tones of the powerful hold which the Liberal-Conservative cause and government have upon the country. It is a standing monument to the pluck, force and ability of the bold and sagacious politician who scored so noble a success for his party, who has enhanced to a marked degree the strength and prestige of the ministry and who has covered himself with glory. It is not often that so hard a fight is voluntarily undertaken by a minister of the crown. It is seldom that one secures so complete a victory and whips so formidable an opponent and the hearty congratulations of Liberal-Conservatives from one end of the country to the other will be offered to the victor who signals his entrance to the cabinet by such a solid piece of success. The political consequences of the victory are striking and momentous. It adds to the already large ministerial majority. It restores to the House of Commons a young and vigorous member of the Liberal-Conservative party, and it increases the tactical skill and debating strength of the cabinet in the popular chamber. Its moral effect upon the coming by-elections, especially in London, must be considerable. It drives another long and sharp nail into the coffin of the opposition hopes and chances."

Another Stable Fire.

BUILDING BADLY GUTTED AND CONTENTS DESTROYED.

About half-past ten o'clock this morning the alarm sounded for a fire in a stable owned by Richard Hearze, Esq., and situated in the rear of his residence on Great George Street. The fire was well under way when discovered, and it is not known how it started.

The first intimation Mr. Hearze had of the fire was hearing some one cry out on the street. He ran outside to the corner of the street to see where the fire was, and his bookkeeper, Mr. Stumbles, went out through the dwelling in the rear of the office with the same object in view. They soon saw where it was, and with some others at once made an effort to save the cattle and horses in the burning building. But their efforts were futile. The fire in the stable had evidently been burning for some time, and it was impossible for them to work their way through the dense smoke and flames to where the animals were. So they had to abandon the attempt at rescue, and leave the poor brutes to their fate.

The firemen were on the scene as quickly as possible after getting the alarm, and did all in their power to extinguish the fire, which was a hard one to fight as it was nearly all amongst the hay and straw. But they stuck to their work well, and thanks to their efforts and the plentiful supply of water, the fire was soon brought under control and finally extinguished. Had the fire occurred in the old "tank" days we would likely have another and far different story to tell to-day. Instead of being confined to the building in which it started, the fire would likely have spread over a large territory and much valuable property would have been destroyed.

The building in which the fire occurred was used as a stable and coach house. It extended from Sidney Street through to the rear of the Y. M. C. A. building—the best part of a block. The stable was at the Sidney street end, and the coach house at the other. The fire was in the stable. The coach house was not damaged, and its contents were saved. The stable, however, was not so fortunate. It was badly gutted—practically destroyed. Two valuable Holstein cows and a heifer and a valuable horse were cremated. The hay, straw, oats, &c., in the stable also came to grief. What was not destroyed was badly damaged. Mr. Hearze usually kept two horses in the stable, but the man-servant had left for the farm with one of them some time before the fire. Had the two horses been in the stable both would have been destroyed. The building was insured for \$500 in one of the companies represented by Mr. F. W. Hyndman. Mr. Hearze has no idea how the fire started.

After the fire was extinguished the firemen were furnished with refreshments by Mr. and Mrs. Hearze.

Ottawa Items.

The weather has been of the species which used to make up a Canadian winter of "ye olden times" since last inst., the thermometer marking 20° below zero on several occasions, with numerous snowfalls. Now it is very mild and with scarcely any frost.

The winter horse races, the bye-elections and the Quebec Provincial campaign have tided well over the dull spell that generally precedes the opening of parliament. A few days ago Ex. Premier Mercier attended a very large meeting lately in the city of Hull, where things appear to be greatly changed. The Ottawa county and city of Hull formed in the past one of the strongest Mercier constituencies in Quebec. It is not so now.

Hon. Senator Howland is again here and at work. He, like many others (the writer included) had a formal visit from his gripshin.

J. W. HUGHES.

Domination Illustrated Monthly for March at Hazard & Moore's.

Local Notices.

New hats at D. A. Bruce's. 126 3  
Call and have a look at Prowse Bros. new hats. 126 31

See Goff Bros. clearing out sale of boots and shoes. 122 11

We are showing the finest stock of hats in the city.—D. A. Bruce. 126 31

See our spring coatings, suitings and trousers. Great value.—D. A. Bruce. 126 31

New hats—English, American and Canadian—hard and soft hats, in all the newest styles. Cheap at Prowse Bros. 126 31

SPLENDID OFFER.—We will offer till the first of March, twenty nifty blue serge suits at \$4.75. New goods, suitable for youths, also men's sizes at \$5.25.—James Paton & Co. 124 31

Remember if you want nice fitting clothing for your children we lead, keeping the style up and the price down.—Prowse Bros. 126 31

For the newest style in hats go to John McLeod & Co. 124 and 126

LOBSTERS

BELONG ALL OTHER PRICES.—Pig, Tin, Tin Plates, Bar Copper, Soldering Irons, Twines, Trap Hoops, Mash Hoops, Lacquer, &c., &c.

BUYERS OF LOBSTERS.

E. H. NORTON & CO.  
feb27—4y 2w 2aw wky 21

JUST ARRIVED,

20 TONS ONTARIO BRAN AND CHOPPED FEED. ALSO—FLOUR, CORNMEAL AND ROLLED OATS for sale here.

A. H. HORNE & CO.  
feb27—1w 001

BIG BARGAINS

—IN ALL KINDS OF—

FOOTWEAR

—AT—

J. M. McLEOD & CO'S,  
QUEEN STREET.

Don't Buy Until You  
Get Our Prices!

Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1892.

Notice of Sale of Land at Cape Traverse under License from the Judge of Probate.

IN THE PROBATE COURT.

In re Estate of Daniel Deagan, late of Cape Traverse, Prince County, P. E. I., deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of the said Daniel Deagan will, under and by virtue of a License granted them by the Judge of Probate for said Island, bearing date the twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1891, sell by Public Auction at the Court House in Summerside, on WEDNESDAY, the Sixth day of April next, A. D. 1892, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon: all that tract of one hundred and six (16) acres of land or thereabouts, situate at Cape Traverse aforesaid, bounded as follows, namely: On the north by the division line of Lots Twenty-seven and Twenty-eight, on the south by Josiah Howatt's land, on the west by land of Charles N. Wright, and the east by a road dividing this land from land of Alexander Deagan, having a width of ten chains and extending the distance of one hundred and seventy or thereabouts, with all and singular the premises and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1892.

WILLIAM DEAGAN,  
JOHN A. DRISCOLL,  
Executors.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the Thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1892, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Summerside, Prince County, under a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1888, and made between Patrick Deagan of the one part, and Michael H. McCabe of the other part:—

ALL that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Lot Twenty-eight, aforesaid, bounded as follows:—Commencing on the north-west angle of land now or formerly in possession of John Irving, in the division line between Lots 27 and 28; thence southerly along the western boundary of said land to the northern boundary of Josiah Howatt's, and thence westerly along the same to a road leading to the Big Clear Road; thence along the same to said Big Clear Road; and thence westerly along the north side thereof to the eastern boundary of land of Daniel Deagan; thence northerly along the same to said division line between Lots 27 and 28, and along the same easterly to the place of commencement, containing one hundred and six acres of land, more or less.

Dated this 25th day of February, A. D. 1892.

For further particulars apply to

MICHAEL McCABE,  
Or to J. E. WYATT,  
Barrister-at-Law, Summerside.

Marshfield Steam Saw and Shingle Mill

THE subscriber having completed the erection of a Steam Saw and Shingle Mill on his Farm at East River, Lot 24, is now fully equipped for manufacturing that magnificent product of timber formerly known as "Russes," and now owned by the subscriber, into Building Material, Fencing, etc. If you intend building, you can be supplied with your Frames, Boards, Shingles, etc. of good quality and at low prices at this Mill. Longers and Sawed Flooring of all kinds, Kindling wood and 100 loads Sawdust for sale. Custom Sawing promptly done.

F. TURNER,  
Suffolk Station P. O.  
Jan30—law (sat) & wky 2m

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR FULL RANGE OF PRINT COTTONS, Suitable for Spring and Summer Wear.

12 000 yards NEW PRINT COTTONS, imported specially early so that the ladies may get this part of their sewing done before the spring rush begins.

Our WHITE GOODS sale has been such a success that we are disposed to continue giving the same Bargains a few days longer.

We have never had a nicer or more complete stock of TABLE and BEDROOM LINEN than at present, and our prices in every department were never more attractive.

We invite everyone! We have plenty for all!

Do not forget that our stock of BLACK DRESS GOODS is the largest, best assorted and decidedly the cheapest ever shown here.

BEER BROS.

DO YOU WANT? FIRE, LIFE or ACCIDENT INSURANCE?

If so, call on the undersigned, who represent English, Scotch and Canadian Insurance Companies.

URQUHART & BROW,  
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS.

Office—Brown's Block, Charlottetown. feb20

NEW HATS FOR SPRING!

JUST RECEIVED, 35 DOZEN OF STIFF HATS, FROM CELEBRATED LONDON MAKERS.

The Latest Styles for the Coming Season.

CHRISTY & CO., London Makers.

J. BENSON & SON,

When in need of a NOBBY AND STYLISH HAT, call and see our assortment. Prices to suit the multitude.

JOHN McLEOD & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS,  
UPPER QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.  
February 16, 1892—ood & wky

TEA!

OUR TEA TRADE IS BOOMING!

DURING the Months of November and December our Tea trade increased so much that we had to send an order to London for another supply, in order to keep us going till we receive our Spring stock. We attribute this large increase to the fact that we offered the public the best value in Teas on P. E. Island, and they gave them a fair trial and were convinced that what we stated was true.

We won't sell you any Tea that we cannot warrant!

CALL EARLY AND TRY A SAMPLE LOT.  
BEER & GOFF,  
Queen and King Square Stores.

Ch'town, Feb. 1, 1892—ood & wky

THE LEADING Carpet Warehouse

CARPETS!

James Paton & Co.

will offer the following range of Carpets at the prices named below, to make it still clear that their Store is Headquarters for Carpets on the Island.

CARPETS!

Best 5 Frame BRUSSELS CARPETS, now for \$1.15

SECOND QUALITY we offer for \$1.00 and \$1.10.

BEST TAPESTRY, \$1.20, now 85 cents.

SECOND QUALITY, 95 cents, now 70 cents.

And all others at low prices.

We have several pieces of GENUINE BRUSSELS CARPET which we offer at 82 cents per yard.

CARPETS!

James Paton & Co.

Our Carpet Department is the largest, best and most complete on the Island, and the work we turn out of this department is first-class in every respect.

OILCLOTHS

James Paton & Co.

We received lately a portion of the largest stock of Oilcloths we have ever ordered, and expect the balance daily. The designs of these goods are the best we have yet had.

WINDOW SHADES!

James Paton & Co.

In Plis, Dadoed or Fringed Window Shades we have a big stock; also, a full line of Window Poles, Stair Plates, Brass Window Rods, etc.

We have the "Grand Rapids" and "Gold Medal"—the best Carpet Sweepers that are offered.

CARPETS!

James Paton & Co.

NOTE PARTICULARLY!—If you are in need of anything in the above lines give us a trial.

We've got the Goods!  
We've got the Quantity!  
We've got the Quality!  
We've got the Variety!

and will not be undersold by any Firm on the Island.

JAS. PATON & CO.,  
BROWN'S BLOCK,  
168 Market Square.

Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1892—ood & wky