

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 10, 1891.

Mr. Blake's Letter.

MR. BLAKE'S letter—not the one to which Mr. Mowat referred in his telegram to Mr. Davies—is a lengthy document. The telegram referred to is, indeed, worthy a leader of the "organized hypocrisy."

In the letter, which has at last been published, Mr. Blake deals extensively with the great issue before the country previous to the recent election. More than that, it is corroborative of every proposition laid down by the Liberal-Conservative party in respect to unrestricted reciprocity.

In the first place Mr. Blake says: "Assuming consent on the part of the States, our financial difficulty is to be considered. Obviously any practicable plan involves differential duties against the United Kingdom and the rest of the world. But even with such duties the gaps in our revenue due to the loss of present taxes on imports from the States and from imports from Britain, to be replaced by home and United States manufactures, would be very great, incapable of being filled by a tea and coffee tax, a bill tax and other available taxes of a like nature and by practicable economies. Direct taxation, even in its most promising form, a succession tax, is, I regret to say, at present out of the question, and of the financial problem presented by unrestricted reciprocity, I have no solution which would leave us without a great deficit. I have said that any feasible plan involves differential duties; but it does more. It involves, as to the bulk of agreement, and as to much from the necessity of the case, the substantial assimilation, in their leading features, of the tariffs of the two countries. The absence of agreement would give to each country power to disturb at will the industrial system of the other; and unrestricted reciprocity without an agreed assimilation of duties is an unsubstantial dream."

Continuing, Mr. Blake says: "The tendency in Canada of unrestricted free trade with the States, high duties being maintained against the United Kingdom, would be towards political union and the more successful plan the stronger the tendency, both by reason of the community of interests, the intermingling of populations, the more intimate business and social connections and the trade and fiscal retaliations, amounting to dependency, which it would create with the States, and of the greater isolation and divergence from Britain which it would produce; and also, especially through inconveniences experienced in the maintenance and apprehensions entertained as to the termination of the treaty. Our hopes and our fears alike would draw one way. We would then, indeed, be "looking to Washington."

Again: "Assuming that absolute free trade with the States, best described as commercial union, may and ought to come, I believe that it can only come as an incident, or at any rate as a well-understood precursor of political union, for which, indeed, we should be able to get better terms before than after the surrender of our commercial independence. Then, so believing—believing that the decision of the trade question involves that of the constitutional issue, for which you are unprepared and with which you do not even conceive yourselves to be dealing, how can I properly recommend you now to decide on commercial union?"

How, indeed? Apart from some strictures in respect to the policy and conduct of the Government, Mr. Blake's letter is a strong and emphatic repudiation of the recent policy of the Party of Shift, Shuffle and Annexation.

By the way, it is pleasing to note that the statement, telegraphed by some of the Opposition correspondents, that Mr. Blake had expressed himself as personally favorable to annexation is incorrect.

Indeed, there is but one serious fault which—remembering his relations with the opposition party—can be found with Mr. Blake in respect to his letter, i. e., that he consented to have it withheld from the public until after the elections. In palliation of this fault, it may, however, be urged that he foresaw, from the first, the complete triumph of Sir John Macdonald and the rejection of unrestricted reciprocity without his aid.

Free Water Service.

THE action taken by the City Council last night in the matter of procuring a free water service for the poor of the city is timely. We feel sure that the Water Commissioners will meet the committee of Councillors more than half way. There are many wells in the city at the present time from which those persons who cannot afford to have the waterworks put into their houses draw their supplies for domestic purposes. Not a few of these wells are fruitful sources of disease, owing largely to the fact that water from our not over clean streets is allowed to run into them after every rain or thaw. The sooner they are closed up the better for the health of the community.

In this connection, however, it may not be out of place to ask what is to be done to meet the case of those persons who can well afford to have the water put into their houses, but have not yet done so? They, certainly, should not be allowed to use the free hydrants.

Notes and Comments.

An Ottawa despatch reports that the publication of Blake's letter has added bitterness to the Grip cup of disappointment, and his name is now a red rag to the Weminite bull.

The question now is—Who will be the next leader of the Opposition? After the defeat of 1878 Mr. Mackenzie was dismissed. After the defeat of 1887 Mr. Blake was found to be wanting in the qualities of a leader. After the defeat of 1891 Laurier must stand condemned. Who will succeed him? If Mr. Mowat were available, he would be just the man for the position. But he is not available. The gentleman whose motto is "haul down the flag," is politically dead; and the Knight of the Silver Shield will never do. Perhaps the Opposition will now elect our "Rupert of Debate"—Mr. L. H. Davies.

Annexation or Nothing.

THE Press, of New York, known as Mr. Blaine's official organ, declared on the day previous to the election in Canada that

"Whichever side wins, the friendly but uncompromising attitude of the United States toward Canada is not likely to alter. When the Dominion gets ready to enter the union we shall not close the door against her. But until she does this of her own free will we must decline to admit of the 'unrestrained reciprocity'—beneficial to Canada alone—that is the dream of the Canadian liberals. When Canada enters into partnership with the United States it must be a political as well as a business partnership. Our northern neighbors are welcome to share the benefits of union with us, but it is only fair to insist that they must also share the responsibilities of American citizenship."

In view of the fact, that Mr. Laurier has declared his intention to continue the struggle after unrestricted reciprocity, it is hoped that all liberals who desire to continue loyal to Great Britain will reflect upon these words.

City Council.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING—THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

THE regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held last evening. The absentees were Councillors Byrne, Crabbe and Horne. The attendance of spectators was small.

After the transaction of the usual routine business, Mayor Haviland informed the Board that he had received a telegram from the Mayor of Springhill, asking assistance for the sufferers by the recent terrible mining accident at that place, and related the action taken in the matter.

A letter from Messrs. Duchemin & Co., George E. Foul, M. P. Hogan and R. McMillan, complaining of a nuisance which exists near their premises in the shape of a drain or sewer, was referred to the Marshal to report upon.

Councillor Beer drew attention to the fact that filthy water from the streets was finding its way into the well near Quirk's, from which a number of poor people took their supply of water. He thought it was time all these wells were closed up, and a free service furnished for those poor persons who were unable to have the water brought into their houses in the regular way.

Councillor Morris said that the matter of a free water service had engaged the attention of the Board last year, and a committee had been appointed to procure the necessary hydrants from the Commissioners, but all they got was the one now on Lower Queen Street. He thought, however, that others would be put in this spring.

Mayor Haviland suggested that a committee be appointed to consult with the Commissioners, with a view to procuring the necessary service for poor persons.

Councillor Beer moved that a committee of three be appointed to consult with the Water Commissioners, with reference to providing a free water service for the benefit of the poor.

Councillor Morris seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Councillors Beer, Morris and Eden were appointed members of said committee.

A letter was read from the School Board, asking for the payment of \$1500 on account of the estimates for the current year.

On motion of Councillor Morris, seconded by Councillor Eden, the amount asked for was ordered to be paid.

Councillor Eden submitted the tenders for repairing pumps. One tender was from Michael Egan and the other from James Peebles, the first being at the rate of \$5 per pump and the other \$10. He moved that Mr. Egan's tender be accepted, which was carried.

An application from the policemen, asking for new caps, was referred to the Police Committee, with power to procure the caps if they considered them necessary.

The application of James Lewis for the position of Market Clerk, made vacant by the death of Duncan McRae, was laid on the table.

A memorial from the Water Commissioners contained the estimates of expenses for repairs, etc., to the works for 1891. The Commissioners say they would probably be able to deposit to the credit of the Council the sum of \$8,230 towards payment of the interest which has accrued or will accrue on waterworks account; and to cover the balance of said interest the sum of \$1000 is the estimated amount necessary to be assessed for by the Council.

Councillor Morris gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce a by-law levying and specifying a rate of assessment on real and personal property for civic and water purposes for the current year; also a by-law allowing a discount on same if paid within a certain period.

On motion of Councillor Douse, seconded by Councillor Taylor, Joseph Warren was appointed a policeman for the city.

Councillor Beer gave notice that at the next regular meeting he would introduce a resolution, asking that the Incorporation Act be so amended that all taxes due the city must be paid within thirty days of the election, otherwise the ratepayer shall have no right to vote at the annual civic election.

Councillor McCarron intimated that it was his intention to apply for legislation with a view to the abolition of the office of Water Commissioners for the city. Council adjourned.

The Springhill Fund.

A correspondent writes: "It is to be regretted that some of the clergy of the city have apparently misunderstood the action of the committee for the sufferers at Springhill. It was occasioned in this way: 'A clergyman' present at the Citizens' Meeting suggested that the subscriptions be taken up in the various churches instead of as formerly by personal solicitation. His idea, and the one adopted by the committee was that this was a much more fitting manner of collecting the voluntary offerings of a people towards a public charity than by begging itinerant's. Every Sunday our people subscribe in their various places of worship towards God's service. At no more fitting time could every charitably-disposed person add his or her contribution towards this special charity; and the only burden thrown on the clergyman was to urge forward a noble charity and remit the amount collected to one common treasurer."

The shipcarpenters and blacksmiths of Gloucester, Mass., have mostly been granted their demands for higher wages and lesser hours.

Hypnotism.

Mr. George E. Foul's paper on this subject before the Epworth League last night was certainly a revelation to most of his audience. The extent to which the science has lately been developed, and the almost infinite possibilities for good and evil which are involved in it, lead one to ask, "Where will these things end?" And yet it is not a new thing, only an old one brought to light and given a name. It is the same art as was practised by the Pagan priests who used it to throw their subjects into deep sleep in the shades of the temples and in various ways to maintain the awe and reverence of their people; the same which was used by the magicians in their conjuring, and for proficiency in which, no doubt, some of our ancestors went to the stake as wizards. Perhaps we should not be so ready to blame those witch-hanging Puritans of two hundred years ago. For now we know the evil way in which an influence of this kind can be used, and no doubt was used by the ill-disposed in those days. Our forefathers were not fools; and though in many cases they were deceived and made victims of the innocent, there must have been something of truth in the charges of witchcraft and the evil eye or they would not have been so generally believed. In the early years of this century, Mesmer threw the world into convulsions of wonder by his exhibitions in Paris. Since then, numberless quacks and charlatans have brought discredit on the art they pretended to practice. But there have been some who have followed it up in a truly scientific way, and they are just beginning to find out how little about it we really know. The French were the first to use it on a large scale. They have an established hypnotic hospital at Nancy. But hypnotism is still on its trial as a therapeutic, for it is claimed by many that the cures are not permanent. It has done good, at any rate, in showing how much influence the patient's state of mind has on his recovery, and what a large place the imagination, faith, or whatever it may be called, of the sufferer has, for better or worse, on his malady.

Personal.

Cardinal Simor, the primate of Hungary, enjoys a revenue of \$100,000 a year. The revenue of the archbishop of Prague amounts each year to the sum of \$350,000. The Archbishop of Kolau, in Hungary, has a yearly revenue which amounts to about \$275,000. The price bishop of Cracow, in Austrian Galicia, receives in revenues each year the sum of \$260,000. The archbishop of Olmutz, a Moravian city, receives revenues which amount to nearly \$300,000 a year. The price bishop of Salzburg, capital of the duchy of the same name in Austria, has a revenue of \$175,000 per annum.

Mr. J. K. White, of the Willis Piano & Organ Co., left on Monday for Montreal, where he has gone to secure some of the higher grades of pianos for the Island trade.

The bishop of Lintz, which is the capital of Upper Austria, draws from his revenues each year a sum equal to about \$125,000.

King Humbert of Italy has often said, "I should wish to be a journalist were I not a king."

Mme. Pauline Lucea is now 48 years old, and has decided to retire from the operatic stage.

It is stated that Prince Napoleon has made a will disinheriting his son Prince Victor and indicating Prince Louis as the next emperor. Mrs. James Redpath has decided to bring suit for damages against the Fourth Avenue Railroad Company of New York, holding it directly responsible for her husband's death.

Patti has accepted an engagement for twenty operatic performances in Rio Janeiro, Brazil for \$30,000. She will sail about the middle of June and remain in Brazil about two months.

De Lesseps is now 85 years old. At 80 he was a rugged, enthusiastic and vigorous octogenarian, but since the collapse of his great Panama Canal scheme he has aged and broken very perceptibly.

Parnell will shortly send a delegation to America to collect funds for the national movement. The delegation will consist of Messrs. O'Kelly, William Redmond, John O'Connor and Harrison.

Although the German Emperor has failed in his attempt to make the natives of Berlin wear evening dresses to the opera, his edict is being strictly carried out in the case of foreigners, and those who present themselves in street costume are not permitted to enter.

Rev. V. E. Harris, of Amherst, will spend a few holidays in England for the benefit of his health. Mr. Harris' parishioners gave him a farewell, and besides extending their best wishes for a safe voyage and improved health, presented him with a purse.

Capt. Alexander Cameron, of the Princess of Wales, will leave to night to bring out the new fast steamer being built for the Steam Navigation Company at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Captain expects to be back by the latter part of May. Mrs. Cameron will accompany him. THE EXAMINER wishes both a pleasant trip and a safe and early return.

Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, a well-known banker of New York, died on Wednesday last in London. He was prominent in racing matters for many years, and much of the prosperity of the American turf was due to his efforts. It was in 1886 that he opened Jerome Park, when the leaders of racing had retired in disgust at the invasion of blacklegs.

Charles Francis de Thierry, a Brooklyn mechanic, claims to be the heir of a \$5,000,000 estate in France. The fortune, so the story goes, was accumulated in the Brazilian diamond fields a century ago by Jean de Thierry, who during the French Revolution, deposited it in gold in vaults in Venice. When Napoleon captured the city in 1797 the fortune was captured too, and de Thierry died before he recovered it.

A correspondent of THE EXAMINER reports that the 51st anniversary of the marriage of Daniel Collins and wife was fittingly celebrated at their home in Clyman, California, on Monday, March 2nd, 1891. Mr. Collins was presented with a gold-headed cane, and Mrs. Collins received a gold-lined silver service. Many relatives and friends from abroad were present. We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Collins, former residents of Charlotte-town, upon the happy event.

Under the will of the late Mr. Bradlaugh, his only daughter, Mrs. Bradlaugh Bonner is sole executrix, and inherits whatever property may have been left. Perhaps the most valuable part of Mr. Bradlaugh's estate is his library, which extends to 7,000 volumes. The late member for Southampton was an indefatigable collector of books, and, it is said, often paid high prices for them, while his collection of law books would be a credit to a Queen's counsel of 10 years' standing. Mr. Bradlaugh's will is extremely brief, and he drew up himself.

Election.—Now the election is over, drop in and keep your head cool with one of Prowse Bros. new hats. They are nobby, good and cheap. mar 7 3/4

Foolish Quarrels.

People quarrel over straws, Wasting words in fierce debate; Each a picture falsely draws, That he turns and learns to hate.

False distinctions oft are made;— We pervert a sentence plain; Words with guile are overlaid, That a victory we may gain.

What's the use, since time is brief? This a better plan would be,— Give each other best belief, In the other goodness see,

Have true patience truth to teach, Set your reasons in the light; Preach the truth you wish to preach, Give your brother equal right.

Truth has need of all our minds To perceive its fullness fair, And to service always binds Man to man in friendship rare! —William Brantton.

Blake's Letter.

THE OLD LIBERAL LEADER REMOVES THE VEIL OF SECRECY.

Hon Edward Blake believing the time past when his famous letter to the West Durham Liberal Convention, could damage his friends, publishes the document in question in The Empire of the 6th inst. This copy of The Empire is not yet to hand; but the concluding paragraph was telegraphed to the Sun as follows:

"Had the election been deferred to the usual and expected time, I should probably have felt it right within a short space to address them, but I do not find myself free to-day to speak my mind. Without being so presumptuous to imagine that my judgment is entitled to weight when unconfirmed by that of my political friends, I yet recognize the extensive and effective use too commonly made by the adversary of the slightest divergent expression of opinion from the humblest member of an opposing organization. My late relation to the party emphasises the present application of this remark, and I have come to the conclusion, confirmed by the judgment of the leading men, that publication of these opinions would inflict much more damage on my friends than the slight injury which may result from my silent withdrawal.

Now, while unable to fight under false colors, neither can I endure at the very height and crisis of the battle into which a wrongful dissolution has unexpectedly plunged the Liberal party, to take a different tack or to turn one hostile gun against well-beloved friends in whose company, whether as comrade or commander, I have sailed so many stormy seas, and fought so many hot engagements; whose general course I approve and whose ships I wish not wrecked, but safe in port.

What then is left for me to do? This only. Since I cannot help, to hurt as little as I may, and therefore to go down with my own little ship in silence, bearing for the moment all consequent misconstruction and leaving till later of March be past the explanation of my action.

May I beg you then to treat my statement made now to you alone, as given for the time in sacred confidence, to accept my heartfelt thanks and undying gratitude for your past kindness and to let me bid you with emotion deeper than I can express, an affectionate farewell."

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island, for the election of Directors and receiving a statement of the affairs of the Bank, will be held at the Banking Office on THURSDAY, March 5th, at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier on or before WEDNESDAY, March 4th. By order, WM. McLEAN, Cashier.

The above meeting has been adjourned until THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at the same hour and place. WM. McLEAN, Cashier.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Steam Coal," will be received until SATURDAY, 28th inst., inclusive, for the supply of

Seven Thousand Two Hundred (7,200) Tons of the Best Fresh Mined Round Steam Coal, for Locomotive use.

Tenders to state the price per ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered as follows:— Charlottetown.....3,550 Tons, Summerside.....2,800 " Georgetown.....400 " Souris.....300 " Cape Traverse.....150 "

At least one-quarter of the whole quantity, required at each of the above mentioned Stations to be delivered on or before the 30th day of June next, and delivery of the whole to be completed on or before the first day of October, 1891.

The first payment will be made in July, and monthly thereafter. Ten (10) per cent will be retained from each payment until the final and satisfactory completion of the contract.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. J. UNSWORTH, Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown,) March 10, 1891.) Island papers 21

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY in a good locality, 50 feet by 75 feet, with a Double Tenement House, Stables, Carpenter's Shop, etc., thereon, almost new, is now offered for sale respectively.

Reasons for disposing of this property— Leaving the Island to secure employment in the States. Apply to

CHARLES I. MORRISON, Auctioneer, 106 Queen Street. mch10—4y 21 (t f)

Sale Extraordinary OF LACE CURTAINS.

Every year finds us with increased attractions in this Department. Our designs are the newest, our stock the largest, our variety the best assorted, and our prices the lowest yet offered by us. In addition to our usual lines we have FIVE SPECIALTIES.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

Nottingham, Scotch and Calais Makes.

300 PAIRS.

Job Lots in Lace Todies, at 5c., 10c., 20c., etc.

The Prices we are offering should cause a RUSH for these goods.

BEER BROS.

HAMBURG

EMBROIDERIES.

Our Spring Stock Just Received.

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 4, 1891.

Look Here

BEFORE ORDERING YOUR FALL SUIT, OVERCOAT or ULSTER, call and examine our immense stock of NEW CLOTHS, in

Tweed and Worsted Suitings, Beavers, Meltons, Naps, Friezes, etc.

A full line of Latest Designs and Patterns of TROUSERS. Our stock excels in quality and variety anything we have heretofore shown.

We offer you the Largest Assortment of Cloths in the City to select from. Call and see them.

JOHN McLEOD & CO., ROGERS' BUILDING, UPPER QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, Sept. 26, 1890.

DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE? ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. NO BETTER REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, &c.

OUR \$2.75 WATCH, made by the Waterbury Watch Company, will not last as long as the more expensive Watch, saving the risk and yet doing the work of the better Watches.

OUR \$4.50 WATCH, made by the same Company, only better quality, is short wind and jeweled.

OUR \$7, \$10, \$15 AND \$20 WATCHES are correspondingly better goods. You will be safer in trading with us than by sending to irresponsible parties at a distance, and who, if a mainspring breaks or anything goes wrong, are too far away to send to. We are here to guarantee and stand by every Watch we sell.

E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK. Charlottetown, Feb. 23, 1891.