

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 22, 1890.

A Little Game.

The burden of the mournful plaint of our representatives in the House of Commons has, heretofore, been that the country was being overwhelmed with debt, and that the "brakes must be put on or National ruin is inevitable."

This year, however, the game has been changed. Our members are now exceedingly loquacious in their demands for pensions, post offices, etc., in all sorts of places,—and we hear not a word from them now about the increase of the debt of the country.

From the party point of view, there is a certain amount of small cleverness—we might almost say, cunning—about these tactics of our representatives in the House of Commons. First, they have induced the Federal Government to do as little as possible for this Province; then, each one declines about the neglected state of "my county," and the enormity of withholding grants for public works and buildings simply because he does not support the administration; then, when the Government shall have supplied these works and buildings, they will be ready to claim all the credit.

The people see through this little game.

Notes and Comments.

—There was a rather interesting discussion in the Senate, a few days ago, on the question of Imperial Federation. Among the honorable gentlemen who took part in it were the Senators Howland and Prowse. We publish Senator Prowse's speech to-day, because it was the shortest, and shall endeavor to give space to that of Senator Howland on Monday. It will, we think, be admitted, that both are statesmanlike utterances respecting a grand proposition, which, is, however, still in the sphere of speculation and beyond the limits of practical politics.

—At the last Convention of the Quebec Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

Whereas, This Convention believes that any text book of Canadian History ought to give every province such recognition as shall unite the interests of all Canadians and conduce towards the creation of oneness of patriotic sentiment; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this Convention the text books of history in use are unsuited for this purpose.

Be it resolved, That the teachers of the Provincial Association in convention assembled, do hereby record their desire to see such a work authorized for use in our schools, and that a committee be appointed to correspond with other Provincial Associations and with other parties regarding this matter, said committee to report at the next Annual Convention.

The fact that there are many excellent works giving the history of the several provinces separately is recognized by the Convention. A text book is sought which shall give the history of the different sections of the Dominion as nearly as possible concurrently, there being many points of historical contact between the provinces from their earliest periods. It is believed that a suitable text can be written by one man, assisted by a committee of authors, provided it is submitted before publication to the various ministers of education in order to have their eliminate, amend, or add such passages as they think desirable, and that the book thus prepared might be authorized for use in all Canadian schools, irrespective of creed or nationality.

Winter Navigation.

A correspondent who made a return trip on the Stanley yesterday writes: "A trip on the S. S. Stanley at this season of the year is something you will remember as long as you live. It is so thoroughly delightful and exhilarating that I would strongly advise the foundation of excursion parties of ladies and gentlemen from the capital to enjoy this rare treat before the season, which cannot last many days longer, is passed away. The Stanley is built of steel throughout. Her appointments are complete, and everything kept scrupulously clean and in first-class order. She cost \$150,000 in Glasgow. Her crew at present number 32. In the summer, when she goes on the fishery protection service, this number is augmented by 13 others, who are sufficiently provided with rifles, cutlasses, revolvers and cannon. A written description of the vessel, her engines and machinery is to me an impossible task; you must go and see for yourself. The officers and crew are kind and attentive. This morning as the whistle blew for a quarter to six (local time) I jumped from my hammock and was soon on deck, where the men were making ready to cast off the lines, which they did at six o'clock. When the steamer came across ice, no matter how heavy, she simply ground it to powder and went on her way. We reached Picton at 9 o'clock, leaving again at 1:30, and arrived in Georgetown at 4:30 and Charlottetown at 6:45. The officers and crew are as follows: Allan Finlayson, master; Arch. Finlayson, pilot; John Murchison, 1st mate; John Smith, 2nd do.; D. D. Ryan, purser; James Smith, steward; Nicholas Peasley, cook; John McMillan, 1st engineer; Wm. Auld, 2nd do.; Thomas Ferguson; 3rd do.; Norman Currie, 2nd do.; Stephen McDonald, oiler; together with a number of able-bodied firemen and ordinary seamen. It is expected shortly to run the steamer to Charlottetown direct."

AN ANCIENT RELIC.—An old book, two hundred and seventy-five years old, being printed at London in 1615, may be seen at the Diamond Bookstore. It is in first class condition and quite valuable.

Go to Beer & Goff's for choice eating and cooking apples. mar22 21

Ladies new spring Hats and Bonnets, just opened at J. B. Macdonald's. mar22 31

Special prices this evening at the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store. mar22 31

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Speech by Hon. Senator Prowse.

"What Obstacle has ever Daunted British Statesmen."

A Sensible Comment upon the Proposal.

[From the Senate Hansard.]

Hon. Mr. Prowse—I have not been in the House very long, but I should like to make one or two observations on this subject. I am sorry the hon. gentleman who introduced this resolution has done so in this way, because, like a former speaker, I feel in principle somewhat in favor of Imperial Federation; but whether I should be in favor of Imperial Federation in future as it may be laid down then I cannot say, because I want to find out and see on what terms the union is to be effected before I can give an intelligent opinion on the subject. It is said that there is nothing definite about this question, that nothing is laid down by which we can form an opinion of the scheme. I think it is a very wise policy to look at the question in that light. It would be unwise for our ablest statesmen to propound a system of federation cut and dried. I am reminded of the way the confederation of these Provinces was brought about in 1867. A proposal came from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island for a maritime union. These Provinces approached the subject very cautiously and carefully. The Government of Prince Edward Island appointed delegates to meet delegates from New Brunswick on this subject, but they were not allowed to commit the Province to any scheme. They met and considered the question, and in doing so they were requested by the leading statesmen of old Canada to allow them to appear before the conference and discuss the broader question of federation. You know what took place. They held meeting after meeting and discussed the question of Confederation with closed doors. There was no cut and dried scheme prepared for them, but they sat down as intelligent gentlemen, knowing the importance of the question they were considering, and considered it carefully, and what has been the result? The result is this great Confederation, and I am glad to see here a gentleman who was one of the first delegates that came to Prince Edward Island to bring about the union. I think if my hon. friend from Shell River had proposed a resolution suggesting that the Government institute a conference of delegates from all the colonies of the Empire throughout the world, to be held somewhere, perhaps in London, to discuss this matter, so as to devise a plan, and after having thoroughly matured it the scheme could be submitted to the various colonies, and then we would be in a position to decide whether it would be something that would be acceptable to the Canadian people or not, had the hon. gentleman proposed something of that kind I should have given it my support. It is said we have nothing to gain by Imperial Federation—that Great Britain admits our products duty free, and that we have every facility of intercourse and trade with the mother country now; but we know what our relations with the United States are, and I quite agree with my colleague from Prince Edward Island, when he tells us that the friction between the United States and Canada is not caused by hostile acts on the part of the Dominion, but by hostility on the part of the United States. I am not prepared to accuse any gentleman on this floor or in this Dominion of being anxious for annexation, but we know there is a desire in the United States to absorb the Dominion. I know that that is the way they advocate commercial union in the United States to-day. They advocate it in the hope of bringing about a political union. They declare publicly that their scheme eventually means the annexation of Canada to the United States. That must be well known to gentlemen in this house who are continually advocating, and have advocated for years past, a policy of giving away to all the demands made by the United States upon this Dominion. I think the policy pursued by Canada in imposing a high protective tariff upon United States manufactures is a just and proper one for us to adopt. We have a large country, very sparsely populated, and we want to bring people into the Dominion. I do not believe in going to the extreme length advocated the other day, of spending millions of dollars for the purpose of bringing hundreds of thousands of people into this country. We should progress slowly, and be careful to select a good class of emigrants, and I think this country would be better off to day if those who are residents of the Dominion now, and who are not in sympathy with our population, and have no faith in the future of our country, would take their departure for the good of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. Scott—Name! name!

Hon. Mr. Prowse—As I have said, this country is very sparsely populated. How shall we populate it? By giving a home market for the cultivator of the soil, and to do so we must build up manufacturing towns, we must develop our fisheries, mines and forests, and thus add to our consuming population. In doing that we give employment to our people at home in the manufacture of goods that we require, and we can export the surplus to foreign countries; but if we have to throw down the barriers we have raised, and allow the manufacturers of neighboring countries to come into our markets free, what would be the result? Our people would go to where the goods were manufactured. Those who remained would become hewers of wood and drawers of water for our friends across the border. If Imperial Federation means closer trade relations with Great Britain and her colonies, it will be a grand and beneficial scheme for the whole of the British people and for the world at large. Although the Leader of the Opposition in this House has told us that there are barriers in the way I am not so hopeless as to think they cannot be removed in the course of time. It will take time and consideration; but what obstacle has ever daunted British

statesmen. They have overcome almost every difficulty in the way, and they will overcome this. If we can only induce Great Britain and her colonies to make a uniform tariff throughout the world, I am satisfied that great good will result to Canada from Imperial Federation.

Rich Haligonian's Will.

GENEROUS BEQUESTS TO CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS—ESTATE WORTH AT LEAST \$150,000.

The will of the late Henry Peters has been proved in the Halifax probate court by his widow, Hon. H. H. Fuller and Simon Peters, his executrix and executors. To testator's wife he bequeaths: 1st, a life interest in the house in which he resided; 2nd, all his household furniture and effects, horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, &c., absolutely; 3rd, the income from \$36,000 during her life.

To his coachman, Michael Kennedy, Mr. Peters leaves \$500, and to his servant, Ellen Mulcahy, \$200.

The charitable bequests are as follows: \$1,000 to be invested and the income paid to the society of St. Vincent de Paul half yearly, to be applied in relieving the poor.

\$1,000 to be invested and the income paid half yearly to the Society of the Children of Mary, in connection with the Sacred Heart Convent at Halifax.

\$2,000 to be invested and the income paid half yearly to St. Joseph's Roman Catholic orphanage in Halifax.

\$1,000 to be invested and the income paid half yearly to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in the city of Quebec.

\$1,000 to be applied towards the purchase, erection or equipment of a Magdalen asylum or female protectory in Halifax.

\$500 to be applied for the benefit of the house of the Angel Guardian (Catholic infants home) in Halifax.

\$1,000 to the Archbishop to be applied towards the erection or purchase of a Roman Catholic glebe house in Halifax.

Suffering Kansas.

ONE FIRM HOLDS EIGHTEEN HUNDRED MORTGAGES.

A despatch from Topeka, Kansas, says that the Farmers Alliance, which has become the most powerful farmer's organization that Kansas has ever known, has addressed an open letter to the Kansas delegation in Congress, calling their attention to the alarming condition of the agricultural interests of that state and demanding legislation for their relief. The letter says:

"We call attention to the fact that a single law firm in one city in Southern Kansas now has the contract for the foreclosure of 1,800 mortgages. This means 1,800 homesteads transferred from the hands of so many industrious families to the hands of capitalists, either domestic or foreign. The foreclosure of these mortgages is in accordance with a preconceived purpose to gain possession of these farms and people them with more servile tenantry imported from foreign lands for this especial purpose. All over the State the homes of our people are impilled. They are struggling against adverse circumstances and almost against hope to sustain themselves until relief shall come. The people believe these conditions are due largely to vicious legislation."

The Star of Bethlehem.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs: Astronomical calculations show that we shall witness a most interesting phenomenon in the course of 1890. A sixth will be added to the five fixed stars forming the constellation of Cassiopeia. If this star appears in 1890, it will have been seen seven times since the beginning of the Christian era. It was discovered last time by Tycho de Brahe, in 1572, who described it as a star of extraordinary brightness, which outshone the stars of the first magnitude, and could be seen in the light of day. But after three weeks, the brightness faded, and, after having been visible for seventeen months, it disappeared as suddenly as it had come. The star is on record in the annals of 1264, A. D., and of 945 A. D., during the Emperor Otto's reign. It has been supposed that this heavenly body is the identical Star of Bethlehem, and it seems to appear once in about 315 years. Now, if it be calculated backwards from 945, that would make its appearance coincident with the date of the birth of Christ, and, when the calculation is made from 945 forwards, the Star was due in 1250, 1575 and 1890. Dr. Palisa, of the Vienna observatory, who has been questioned on the subject, says that there are no proofs that the Tychoonian star and the star of 942 are identical. There are many stars that return after a lapse of several years, but there is no authority for the certain return of the star not seen since 1572.

Personal.

J. G. Schurman who was professor of English literature and metaphysics at Dalhousie college, 1882-86, but who now occupies the chair of ethics and metaphysics at Cornell university, sailed for Europe on Saturday from New York. He will be absent several months.

Canada's wealthy men are very generous towards the public, and none are more so than the merchant princes of Montreal. Sir Donald Smith is probably the largest giver to the Toronto University, toward the reconstruction of which he has subscribed ten thousand dollars. This is a particularly noble gift, coming as it does from one who is completely identified with the interests of another university. The duty of giving becomes one of the most irresistible pleasures when once fairly practised.

Religious Notes.

Remember the Bible Class in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A. this evening from 8 to 9 o'clock.

Services in Zion Church to-morrow will be conducted by the pastor, at 11 o'clock a. m. and in the evening at 7. Morning Prayer meeting at 10:15; Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 2:30 p. m.

The regular Gospel Meeting will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Subject—"Christ Forgiving Sin," Luke 5, 17 to 26. A cordial invitation is given to all. Strangers always receive hearty welcome to this, and all the other meetings of the Association.

Remember the Railway Gospel meeting on Sunday afternoon in McLeod's Hall, at four o'clock. You will always find a welcome. Lesson,—Genesis 28:16: "And Jesus awoke out of His sleep, and He said, 'Surely the Lord is in this place.'"

Will Europe Disarm?

THE POPE WILLING TO ACT AS MEDIATOR TO BRING ABOUT THAT END.

The New York Herald's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent at Rome: "I have the authority of the Vatican to announce that the Pope would consent to act as mediator through which a simultaneous disarmament of the European nation might be brought about. The question was put directly by your correspondent and the answer was equally direct. Leo XIII. has taken a bold stand. He holds that the existence of the immense armies, which are draining the health of Europe and inflicting great suffering upon the toiling masses, is anti-Christian."

"The German Emperor wrote an autograph letter, inviting the Pope to send an ambassador to the Berlin labor conference. In reply the Pope sent an autograph letter, saying he could not take part unless his representative was given precedence over all delegates. Then the Emperor wrote another letter, urging the Pope, in the interests of mankind, to take part in the conference, so far as he could, and at least give it his moral support. To this the Pontiff has warmly responded. I am authorized to announce that the Pope has written a document dealing with the entire problem raised at Berlin. This has been diplomatically communicated to the papal nuncio in Germany, and will be laid before the international conference. There is no doubt that a movement is on foot to give the Pope a leading part in the effort to deal with universal labor troubles. His Holiness recognizes this as a great opportunity for the church to put itself at the head of the world-wide reform demanded by organized labor. The German Emperor has frankly admitted that the governments cannot accomplish much, unless organized Christianity comes to their aid. Up to the present time the Vatican has managed to keep its negotiations with the German ambassador 'secret.'"

Boys Should Be Seen, Not Heard

LITTLE BOY—When are you going to the carpenter shop to be fixed?

POET—Carpenter shop!

LITTLE BOY—Yes; I heard pa tell ma there was a screw loose about you somewhere.

—Texas Sayings

PAINTING, &c.

TRAINER & COYLE, PAINTERS.

Whitewashing, Tinting, Paper Hanging, etc.

All orders promptly attended to. mch22—1m eod

Sale of City Property.

I AM instructed by the City Council to sell BY AUCTION,

On Wednesday, 2nd of April next,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

The HOUSE and WOODEN TANK at Spring Park, as follows:—House, 20x24 feet; Large Tank, 16 feet.

E. NEEDHAM, Auctioneer. mch22—eod pat eod her li

Molasses and Sugar,

NEW CROP,

Direct Cargo due here first opening of Navigation.

350 Puncheons } MOLASSES, Choice Quality, 50 Tierces } 40 Barrels } 300 Barrels SUGAR,

At lowest current rates while landing. CARVELL BROS. mch21—2w 2aw pat

FOR SALE.

THE Sloop-rigged Yacht "CLARIBEL," suitable for a river packet or fishing smack, about 10 tons. Has good accommodation, a crack sailer and good sea boat. To be seen at Montague. Will be sold low for cash. Apply to

MACDONALD BROS. & CO. Montague, March 13, 1890—dy li wky 31

SHERWOOD FARM FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFULLY situated on the Royalty Road, fronting on the Malpeque Road and running back to Sherwood Cemetery. The farm, containing about 50 acres, is in a high state of cultivation. Commodious and comfortable buildings, with a first-class Orchard, make this a very desirable property. For particulars apply on the premises to

SARAH STEWART, Administratrix. March 7, wky 3m

WHITE WOOD.

10,000 Feet White Wood received, Splendid Quality.

Will be sold Cheap to Carpenters and Carriage Builders.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

jan17

Apples.

100 Barrels APPLES, in splendid condition. E. H. NURTON & CO. fe19—di 44d

BEER BROS.

We are now Preparing for Arrival of New Goods.

A FEW SPECIALTIES:

Dress Goods Department.

KNICKERBOCKER SUITINGS, CHEVIOTS, VIGOREUX BEIGE, ESTABLI, MENES, GREY SATINETTE, FANCY TWEEDS, FRENCH CASHMEREES and Special Lines of Costumes—made and unmade.

Mantle Department.

DOLMANS, in Regency Silk, Gros Grain Silk, Peau de Sois Silk, and Hair and Fancy Cloths; SHOULDER WRAPS, in Jet and Silk, Jet and Lace, Jet and Velvet, Silk and Lace, and all Lace Novelties from Paris, London and Berlin.

Millinery Department.

Five Hundred Dozens of the Choicest LONDON and NEW YORK STYLES, SPECIALS:—"Edith" and "Nellie Bly" Hats, "Langtry," "Toque" and "Empress" Bonnet.

Mourning Goods—Our Specialty.

Very Large Importations of FRENCH CASHMEREES and MERINOS, SERGES, HIMALAYA CLOTH, etc., etc.

Handkerchief Department.

FIVE WONDERFUL BARGAINS.

Hosiery Department.

Guaranteed "Stainless" Black.

BEER BROS.

SPECIAL SALE!

WE ARE OFFERING A SPECIAL LOT OF

75 Suit Lengths of Tweeds,

—AT FROM—

20 TO 30 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON REGULAR PRICES.

—(x)—

Call and examine Stock and get prices The Best Bargains ever offered.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

Charlottetown, March 22, 1890.

Clearance Sale of Boots and Shoes for 20 Days

FOR THE NEXT TWENTY DAYS I will sell for the BEST PRICES OBTAINABLE, all the Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., in the Store of MR. JAMES B. HALL, Fraser's Corner, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

The Stock comprises Men's, Boys', Women's, Misses' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c., and other Stock generally kept in a first-class Boot and Shoe Store.

SAMUEL HALL,

Ch'town, March 22, 1890—dy 1w pd MORTGAGEE.

Blank Books.

I BEG TO INFORM my Patrons and the Citizens generally that I have secured the services of MR. W. G. GILLESPIE (late of Mr. John Combs'), until the end of the present month. As Mr. Gillespie's artistic merits in his line are well known in Charlottetown, I would advise those wanting anything in the line of BLANK BOOKS of any description to leave their orders early.

Also—The Binding of Law Books, Magazines, Works of Art, etc., etc.

JAS. D. TAYLOR, BOOKBINDER,

Ch'town, March 11, 1890. North Side Queen Square