

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 28, 1888.

English View of the Case.

A RECENT issue of the London, Eng., Telegraph contained the following article on one of the great public questions of the day:

"John Stuart Mill held that our colonies were quite justified in imposing duties on foreign goods, so as to encourage the growth of local industries, which otherwise would be crushed in their infancy by English competition. Canadians, however, have much more reason to dread their American rivals. They are, so to speak, on the spot, connected by the lines of rail with every Canadian city and town. They have on their side maturity and immense capital. Were Canada once opened free to the United States, it would be so deluged with Yankee goods that no Canadian factory could stand the competition for twelve months. This would simply mean that the Dominion would cease to be a manufacturing state. It would sink back into a mere farm for the United States—an agricultural annex to the great republic. Its population would consist almost exclusively of tillers of the soil, poorly paid, hewers of wood and drawers of water to Americans flourishing in all the varieties of commerce, manufacturing and trade. This is not what true Canadian patriots desire. Ever since 1879 they have fostered factories of all kinds on their soil, and the result has been so successful that hundreds of Americans have transferred their machinery and their capital across the border, so as to secure the new market by residence in Canada itself. They have thus afforded employment to thousands of Canadians, who are fast becoming skilled laborers at handsome wages instead of farm hands poorly rewarded. All these nascent industries would be swamped in a year if the present tariff on American goods were removed and if reciprocity were adopted. Then Canada would lose the great advantage of a mixed population. Everybody knows that agriculture thrives best in the neighborhood of factories and towns, and the national ideal is one that would diversify the occupations of the people and intermix them locally—scattering manufactures over the face of the land, and feeding the factory hands from the produce of the adjacent fields. The opposite of this standard is the devotion of whole provinces or nations to purely rural avocations—a system which has been the curse of Ireland and was the drawback to the southern states of America before the civil war. Peasants who never come into contact with manufacturers, machinery or commerce are apt to degenerate into bores, while we see in Lancashire the painful results of the landscape and to the physique of the people of a population divorced from the soil. Canada can never become a purely manufacturing state—there is no danger of that with its millions of acres unoccupied—but it might become a purely agricultural, and therefore a very poor state, if its tariffs did not protect it to some extent from English, but above all from American, competition. Therefore we applaud the patriot efforts of the Dominion statesmen to build up varied industries in their native land, to resist the tendency of unrestricted competition towards making all their people tillers of the soil, and to teach a section of their population how to compete with Englishmen and Yankees in the profitable production of manufactured goods. The decision of the Canadian House of Commons is a verdict in favor of the national as opposed to the continental system. It strives after a Canada that shall be self-reliant, self-dependent and complete within itself—not a 'one-horse' Canada growing food for American stomachs."

Mistook His Man.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT evidently mistook his man when he attacked Dr. Montague, the member for Haldimand. The following extracts from the Doctor's reply to Sir Richard will show how the latter was disposed of:—

"What did they do in regard to that charge? Did they attempt to prove it? No; after they had scoured the neighborhood they failed to find one jot or tittle of evidence to sustain the charge, and having brought it into court and having failed to establish one iota of the charge, the hon. gentleman, the scavenger of his party, is employed to come here and bring it, before Parliament, where no legal investigation can take place, where no evidence can be offered, and where no judicial decision can be obtained.

Sir Richard here in a towering rage jumped to his feet and objected to being called a scavenger. "Quick as thought itself the answer came—'If the hon. gentleman from South Oxford does not desire to be placed in the position of scavenger, in which he might be a success, I leave him where he has always been a failure.' (Tremendous cheers.) The hon. gentleman himself is a shifting candidate. (Cheers.) The place that knows him once rarely knows him again for ever. (Cheers and laughter.) But so far as Mr. Jones is concerned, he is trusted and honored by the people who know him. He is elected by his own neighbors, wherein he differs from the hon. gentleman from South Oxford, who is most frequently seen soliciting the confidence of people who know him not. (Cheers.)"

Our Book Table.

We have two of the entertaining stories that issue from the publishing house in Toronto, of William Bryce. One is entitled "Cradled in a Storm," and as can well be imagined, is a stormy narrative of love and disaster, but as "all's well that ends well," this story must have the credit of being well told. The other is called "A Woman's Face," and perhaps that of Florence Warden, the writer of it, for it reads very much as she looks, brimful and running over. There are so many sides to a woman's face in a generic sense that the best advice we can give to the curious in word pictures of womanhood, is to buy a copy for the sake of the new impressions this one conveys. Wm. Bryce, of Toronto, is the publisher. In section II, 1887, of the Trans. Roy. Soc., Canada, will be found an interesting account of Jacques Cartier's first voyage by W. F. Ganong, with an accompanying map of the Gulf of St. Lawrence illustrating the above. Four versions of the explorer's narrative have been already published, but this last, compiled from two of the most trustworthy sources, is now laid before the public, the perusal of which will be found very instructive to P. E. Islanders.

SIX TONS Barbed Wire just received and selling cheap at W. E. Dawson's.

GENTS' new Hats, new White and Colored Shirts and summer Underclothing, good value, at James Paton & Co's.

The Cabinet Changes.

The retirement of Sir Charles Tupper and the promotion of Mr. Foster to the head of the finance department were announced in our columns yesterday. Sir Charles has a good deal of work cut out for him in his new sphere, notably the treaty with Spain, which has been dragging so long. During the period since he resigned the high commissionership he has taken a position second only to that of the premier. He reached Canada on the eve of the elections and threw himself into the campaign with his old vigor. The repealers claimed to have his province solid against the government, and Mr. Jones had made his boast that he would go to Ottawa with nineteen members at his back. He brought there a miserable half dozen, and blamed Tupper for the loss of the rest. The repealers would have been beaten without Sir Charles, but they would have been less thoroughly destroyed out of the land. In the period between the election and the next session, Sir Charles devoted himself to the work of revising the tariff, particularly in respect to the iron and coal duties. During the last recess he was engaged in the fishery negotiations. In parliament this session he had the double duty of attending to the business of his department, and of explaining and defending the fishery treaty. The appointment of Mr. Foster to the position vacated by Sir Charles is a very high compliment. Mr. Foster's predecessors have been, next to the premier, the most eminent statesmen of their day. Sir Alexander Galt, Sir John Rose, Sir Francis Hincks, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Leonard Tilley, Mr. A. W. McLellan and Sir Charles Tupper were all older men and had seen long service before they were called to the portfolio of Finance. Mr. Foster, at the age of forty, and in the seventh year of his public life, has attained almost the top of the political ladder. The career of Mr. Foster teaches that in this country a man of brain and industry can make his way even though he is not born rich and has no powerful family influence to help him along. The Minister of Finance has not obtrusively pushed himself forward, nor has he weakly held back. Such work as lay before him he has done thoroughly. He had thus made himself the best available man when a minister was wanted two years ago, and now again when a successor to Sir Charles Tupper is required. Considered in the light of pure departmental business there is really no promotion in this last change, for during the past two years there has really been no more responsible department, or one requiring greater attention and better judgment, than that from which Mr. Foster has been taken. By tradition and common consent, however, it is a higher position, carrying with it more prestige and greater influence.—St. John Sun.

Fire at Summerside.

A fire broke out this morning at half-past six o'clock in the bake-house of Mr. C. L. Woodside, in Summerside. The fire was first observed by a Mrs. Macleod, who lives in a house opposite. The alarm was at once given, and there was a prompt turnout of the firemen and engines. The new fire engine threw two large streams of water from a tank in the neighborhood of the fire, but it was impossible to save the bakery which was totally destroyed.

From the bakery the fire spread to Mr. J. McLeod's warehouse adjoining. This building was partially destroyed, and a large quantity of goods owned by Messrs. Wright Bros. stored thereon was damaged. Mr. Woodside estimates his loss at \$250 over and above insurance, which is \$250 in the Queen, for which Mr. James DesBrisay is the agent.

Wright Bros. loss is \$1,000; Mr. Macleod's loss \$100—no insurance. Fortunately for the town there was no wind blowing at the time. Had there been, we would, no doubt, have had a very serious conflagration to chronicle. The fire engine did splendid work.

The Church and Temperance.

Rev. Mr. Herridge, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, the largest and wealthiest congregation in that city, is attracting attention by his sermons on the temperance question. In his sermon a week ago he declared that there was no warrant in the Bible for the enforcement of total abstinence on those who did not believe it necessary. Last Sunday night, dealing with the duty of Church and State, he denied the right of the State to prohibit liquor unless the sale or use of it could be considered a crime. He defined the duty of the State to be to educate in the schools and otherwise a public sentiment against alcohol. The duty of the Church, he thought, did not include the declaration of ways and means of enforcing temperance. He deprecated church advocacy of the Scott Act or anything of that kind. When the church did such things, whether through a Pope, General Conference, or General Assembly, it decended from the region of eternal truth to the doubtful ground of transient expediency. The Gospel of Christ was the best means of repressing intemperance. There is considerable stir over Mr. Herridge's stand, and it is hinted that the matter may come up in the Church session.

Personal.

Mr. J. Hunter-Duvar, Inspector of Fisheries, is at the Davies.

Hon. Senator and Mrs. Howland arrived home from Ottawa on Saturday evening.

Hon. W. W. Sullivan and wife, left on Saturday morning on a two months' trip to the Old Country.

Mr. John C. Montgomery, of Queensland, is here on a visit to his brother, Mr. J. F. Montgomery, who is seriously ill.

Mr. L. P. McLennan, of the Acadia Nursery, Pictou, will arrive this evening with a beautiful collection of flowers for his annual sale, by A. McNeill, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock.

George Macleod, Esq., of the Bank of Nova Scotia, recently promoted to a position in the Head Office at Halifax, left for his new field of labor this morning. His successor here, Mr. Chalmers, entered upon his duties last week.

GENTLEMEN who usually get their boots made to order would do well to call at Goff Bros. and see their beautiful lines of French calf and Cordovan boots. A great variety of styles. You are sure to be suited.

The Liquor Traffic in Portland.

(St. John Gazette.)

If the people of any city in the world preserve their souls in patience in times of tribulation, it appears to the Gazette that those people have their domicile in the city of Portland. Something more than one year ago those people, by their ballots decided to abolish the dram shop within their borders, and good men and true, throughout the Province, applauded their vigorous action; it appeared that the stigma that had long rested on the fair name of the city was about to be removed—that the drunken brawls that church goers had so often been compelled to witness (for many of the Portland bars seldom closed their doors on the Sabbath) would become infrequent, and that minors would no longer be tempted, within a stone's throw of their parents' residences, to form an appetite for strong drink.

The Scott Act was carried and the good people of Portland breathed freely. After the first day of May, they said to themselves and to one another, there will be no more open bars within the limits of the city. What was the result? The first of May arrived, the bar rooms remained open the license fees were unpaid; the city lost \$4,000 of its revenue; taxes were swollen to make up the deficiency; the bar rooms continued open, and continue open to this day—open day and night, open Sundays as well as other days, and no one molests or makes their keepers afraid. Who is responsible for this condition of affairs? The mayor, the aldermen, the chief of police, the police magistrate and all their subordinates, not one of whom is qualified for the position he occupies. And the temperance people of Portland are hardly less responsible. They submit quietly to misrule, and appear indifferent to the fact that drinking dens are being opened almost daily in all the alleys and disreputable corners of the city.

The Gazette has never had faith in the utility of the Scott Act, but it believes that an effort should be made to carry out its provisions in all districts where it has been adopted. All laws should be obeyed as long as they are laws; if they are impracticable or unjust, it is for the people to secure their repeal. There is but one sensible way to deal with the liquor question to-day. A license law, such as is now in force in St. John, is the best law we have ever known here. Such a law, strictly carried out, presages further limitations to the traffic, and ultimately prohibition. The abolition of slavery was agitated in the United States nearly a hundred years before it was accomplished. It was finally hedged about, and in desperation died by its own hand. The liquor traffic will die by its own hand when it finds itself hedged in as slavery was hedged in by the patient but persistent North.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Rose Leaf Jar!

"You may batter and shatter the vase as you will, The scent of the rose will cling to it still." —Free Translation.

SIR,—In answer to "J. C." I have to say that I quite agree with his last proposal, and that my proofs are all signed, as quoted by him, "Rev. J. M. McLeod, Clerk of Presbytery." "J. C." must try again. And, moreover, every pulpit, save Mr. Campbell's, has been preached and declared "vacant" by reports signed by the same authority he has given and published here. Mr. A. McKenzie's also will follow in due time, as yesterday was his last Sabbath. (See report in Patriot, May 18.) That these pulpits have been temporarily supplied on Sabbath days, I am quite willing to acknowledge, but the gist of my statement is simply true, if my authorities are true. I rest here. CITIZEN.

The Football Matches.

SIR,—Allow me to make a few corrections in the report of the football matches, as it appeared in Friday's EXAMINER. The reason that the Pictou men were not on hand as agreed on is this: The Beaver had been chartered to convey them over the evening before; she failed to put in an appearance, and at the eleventh hour the Pictou boys, rather than disappoint the Islanders, hired a tug, on which they came over, being on deck all the way and having no seating accommodation. They had wired Mr. Davies to have lunch ready, but he did not receive the despatch, as the connection was broken somewhere, so that they had to wait until after eleven before they had anything to eat. The St. Dunstan's College football team did not gain a decisive victory or one of any other kind over the New Glasgow team last spring. The successful College team at the time was that of the Prince of Wales College, which defeated Pictou Academy team. The only superiority that the Abegweits showed over the Pictou boys was in the kicking of the half-backs, with one exception. To those who saw the try secured by Pictou, there was no doubt about their being entitled to it. I saw it. The Pictou team was not gathered from all quarters; everyone in it resides in Pictou, and all are bona fide members of the Pictou Football Club, and have paid their dues. The Islander and three Halifax boys in the team belong to Pictou Academy. One-third, at least, of the Abegweits were not Abegweits at all, but noted athletes, etc., picked up from all over the Island. NOVA SCOTIAN.

Boston Markets.

BOSTON May 24. Eggs.—Receipts for the week 83 boxes, 371 bbls., 10,086 cases; last week 31 boxes 437 bbls., 13,511 cases. The market has been gradually growing stronger this week and closes with a firm tone on all choice fresh stock. P. E. Island stock is in very good demand at 14c. Very few Canadian coming forward. POTATOES.—Receipts for past six days 80,000 bu., previous six days, 70,000 bu. A large share of the arrivals this week have been Chenangoes from P. E. Island. There has been a very fair demand for this stock, but prices have been working in buyers favor, and sales for the past day or two have been at 6c mainly, with a few very choice in bags a little higher. Rose are selling slowly. FISH.—No material changes to note in the fish market this week.

Charlottetown's Garden Square.

See! the grass is springing up, And carpeting the Square, Challenging the Buttercup To visit and bloom there. Green, in every tender hue, Is spreading far and near, Searching where the blossoms grew And flowered out last year. Soon, the flowers of the lawns Will flick each verdant slope, And untutored bloom will don The golden-pointed cope. But, when art and nature blend, (As oftentimes before), And bloom-delegates attend That treaded winter more, Crowning glories will be bent Above the mantling green, Answering the firmament, And giving sheen for sheen. Telling men, by every gleam, One truth, which nature gives To every spirit dream, That, HE WHO DIES STILL LIVES. RETSGAR.

Just Arrived.

1 CAR of White Russian, White Fife and Red Fife SEED WHEAT, for sale at A. HORNE & CO'S., Upper Queen Street. Ch'town, May 28, 1888—21

SIX TONS BARBED WIRE

JUST RECEIVED AND Selling Cheap

—AT— W. E. DAWSON'S.

may 28—1f ANNUAL SALE —OF— Flowers and Plants.

BY AUCTION, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at Rooms, Queen Street.

A Large and General Collection of FLOWERS and PLANTS, comprising new and rare varieties, from the "Acacia" Nursery, Pictou, N. S. ALSO—Flower Stands and Hanging Pots. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. may 28

VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, BY AUCTION.

I am instructed by JOHN HOLMAN, ESQ., to sell by Auction, on the Premises,

On Thursday Next, 31st Inst., AT 12 O'CLOCK,

That Valuable BUILDING LOT, situated on Great George Street, adjoining the Property of Mr. William Pearson. Plan may be seen at my office. Terms easy and made known at sale. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. may 26—11 slo

A MISTAKE.

ANYONE who has by mistake, during the present month, passed a Bank Note of large denomination for a small one, can have the same by applying to the undersigned, stating the day on which it was passed, the amount of the note, and any circumstances in connection with the same. Address "A. B." care of EXAMINER office. may 26—21

LOBSTERS.

THE Subscriber is open to purchase for Cash 1 good reliable brand of CANNED LOBSTERS, tails and flats. HORACE HASZARD. may 26—2w eod

Lyceum Theatre.

LAST WEEK.

THE FAMOUS WIZARD OIL COMPANY give another Grand Concert TO-NIGHT, and Every Night this week only. The Curtains and Hangings used by the Company are furnished by STANLEY BROS., and the Furniture from the Warehouse of MARK WRIGHT & CO. An elegant Silver Ice Picher, Cake Basket and Butter Cooler will be given away to-night to some one who buys Wizard Oil. may 28

MEATS.

WE have always on hand at our Meat Market, KENT STREET, a full stock of FRESH and SALT MEATS, in

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Hams and Bacon, Barreled Beef and Corned Tongues,

all of the best quality, which we are selling at moderate prices. All orders promptly attended to. Hours from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. Telephone connection. SAUNDERS & NEWSON. may 23—41 law

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

I am prepared to supply the Best Quality of STONE at reasonable rates. WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Twenty good Quarrymen. The highest wages paid. Apply to THOMAS CAMPBELL. Ch'town, May 22, 1888—dy 21 (tu & sat) wky 31

CITY WATER WORKS.

MEN WANTED,

—TO BUY— Readymade Clothing Cheap for Cash,

—AT— JAMES PATON & CO'S.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS IN CHARLOTTETOWN, and our Prices are so very Low that you can save money by giving us a call.

50 Dozen MEN'S WHITE and COLORED SHIRTS, 15 Cases HATS, 2 Cases SUMMER UNDERCLOTHING, 1 Case GENTS' SCARFS and BRACES, 150 Pieces SCOTCH and CANADIAN TWEEDS, 50 Pieces WORSTED CLOTHS, 80 Ends BLACK WORSTED CLOTHS, selling at Half Price, 200 TRUNKS and TRAVELLING BAGS.

Enthusiastic crowds throng our Store, and all are pleased with the Bargains we are giving. Don't forget the place,—

JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE. May 28, 1888—eod & wky

NEW STOCK BANKRUPT STOCK —OF— CLOTHING. Now Open.

JUST OPENED: NEW DRESS GOODS, \$3,000 WORTH, NEW MILLINERY, —FOR— NEW HATS, Men, Boys & Children, NEW FLOWERS, Bought at Bankrupt Sale in Montreal at a great Sacrifice, and will be

NEW RIBBONS, SOLD OFF VERY CHEAP. NEW FEATHERS, NEW GLOVES, EVERYTHING NEW AND CHEAP, at

Don't Buy until You see this Stock at

J. B. MACDONALD'S, J. B. MACDONALD'S.

ALL NEW! ALL CHEAP!

PERKINS & STERNS'

Spring and Summer Dry Goods.

In advertising our New Goods, we cannot enumerate the variety and many Novelties we have in every Department, but we feel assured that an examination of our stock will repay any intending purchaser. We have great confidence in offering this season's purchases, containing, as it does, the Best Goods to be found in the leading markets of the world. We are going to sell so cheap, you will find our Store

The Shopping Centre of the City —FOR— NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW MILLINERY, NEW JACKETS, NEW JERSEYS, NEW MUSLINS, NEW PRINTS, NEW SATEENS, NEW HOSIERY, NEW CLOTHS, HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FRILLINGS, RIBBONS, &c.

Carpets and Oil Cloths, Room Paper.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, May 8, 1888.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

DO NOT be Deceived, but call at 140 Queen Street, if YOU

Would like to see THE LATEST in Suitings and Trouserings from the leading manufacturers of Europe and America. If you should

WANT TO MAKE

Suit All. In GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS we quote the lowest prices in the City for the Finest Grades of Goods, and you can't

NO mistake in examining our Stock before placing your order for your Best Suit. As heretofore, our CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT is second to none. Being conducted by skilled workmen, we guarantee a Fit every time. You can buy a good Suit at from

\$10 TO \$36.

D. A. BRUCE, CUSTOM TAILOR, Charlottetown, May 10, 1888.