

THE DAILY EXAMINER

AUGUST 29, 1893.

THE PATRIOT'S CUTTLE FISH TACTICS.

A GREAT furor has lately been raised by the Patriot over the shortcomings of former Liberal Conservative Administrations. Suppose it were true (and it is not true) that the Patriot is absolutely right in respect to all its charges, what has that to do with the issue now to be submitted to the electorate of the Province? The Sullivan Administration and the McLeod Administration have passed away. But two or three of the members of these administrations can return to the political arena of this Province. Hon. Mr. Sullivan is our respected Chief Justice. Hon. Mr. McLeod is a Judge of the County Court. Hon. Mr. LeFevre has gone to his reward. Hon. Mr. Power will acceptably to all a seat in the Senate of Canada. Hon. Mr. Ferguson is not in the contest for either the Legislature or Government of the Province. Neither is Hon. Mr. Nicholson. It is not probable that any of these gentlemen will try again to take a leading part in the conduct of the public affairs of the Province. Why, then, is so much valuable space in discussing the acts of the Sullivan and McLeod Administrations?

Even if the old administration could be restored, the old conditions have passed away forever. A Grit government having been in power in this Province for two or three years, the land office having been despoiled, a heavy debt due having been fastened upon the Province, and another debt running up fast at the banks, the idea of attempting to manage Provincial affairs without taxation of any kind must, perforce, be abandoned. There was a time when a thorough economical reform might have enabled the late Government to equalize revenue and expenditure without resort to direct taxation. But the Opposition in the Upper House stood in the way of such a reform. A Grit Government is now in office; and their methods have resulted in a condition of affairs which renders taxation essential to the maintenance of the credit and independence of the Province. It is with the present Government that the people have now to deal. It is the present patent combination that is on trial before the electorate. Let the Patriot defend the public acts of Peters and McLeod if it can. The men who, in other countries, under other circumstances, conducted Provincial affairs, and went out of office, are not now on trial. An intelligent electorate will not be misled by the Patriot's cuttle fish tactics.

The sooner politicians of this country quit nonsense, settle down to business and begin to deal with things as they are, the better it will be for themselves and the Province. The interests of the present and the future ought not to be imperilled by wranglings about the doings of governments which have passed away. The flux of time has brought new issues. Let these issues be decided upon their merits; and let those most intimately acquainted with the Province, let the most honest and capable men, let the true friends of the people, be placed in charge of our provincial affairs.

GENERAL NEWS

Count Von Rosen and Baron Fagel of Holland, had an interview with the officers of the department of the interior at Ottawa a few days ago, in reference to locating settlers from Holland in the Northwest. Extensive forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Mont de Marsan, capital of the department of Landes, in France. Fires have been burning for several days and have devastated timber lands in ten counties. The fires are caused by the loss of the Solferezo estate, formerly the property of ex-Empress Eugenie. Up to this time the loss is about a million francs.

A Washington dispatch says Messrs. Thomas J. Watson and Samuel A. Masters, members of the cabinet of President Benjamin Harrison, had a conference with Secretary Carlisle at the Treasury department with a view of securing his co-operation towards certain modifications in the McKinley tariff which will admit the natural products of Bermuda into the markets of the United States under more favorable terms than are possible under the existing order.

A special despatch to the London Times from Bangkok says that M. Leyre de Villers, French special envoy has demanded that the Siamese government dismiss all Danish officers from the Siamese service. The effect of such dismissal would be the disorganization of the Siamese army and navy. The despatch adds that there is every reason to believe that France is seeking a pretext to satisfy the demands of Chauvinism in Saigon, who desires the acquisition of more Siamese territory on the right bank of Mekong River. M. de Villers has announced in Bangkok that four more French warships are on the way to that city. Further meetings between M. de Villers and the Siamese foreign minister have been adjourned without date.

HOMESTEADS ON THE STRIP.

The President Proclaims his Opening for September 16th. President Cleveland has issued his proclamation, opening the Cherokee Strip for settlement on September 16th. There are altogether 6,000,000 acres of land to be opened. Of this one-third is arid land, unfit for settlement, leaving 4,000,000 available for homestead purposes. There will be seven county towns in the strip, covering 320 acres each. Four sections are reserved in each township for school and other purposes.

Not counting those who take town lots, there will be land enough for about 22,000 persons to make selections, and with the town lots squatters, altogether not exceeding 25,000. There will be about three claimants to every quarter section of available land.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

The Court of Chancery meets tomorrow, the Master of the Rolls presiding. Some very interesting cases will be argued. In the Young estate the question is whether a bequest of money and devise of lands to the British and Foreign Bible Society is good, or whether he land and money go to the heirs at law. In the case of Gillis v. Gillis a novel and interesting question will be before the Court. A man named Gillis devised a valuable farm to his executor to sell it and pay one-third to the parish priest to say masses for the repose of his soul. The validity of this devise is challenged, and the question is now for the first time up for decision whether such a bequest is good. In England it would be illegal and void, and the Master of the Rolls will be called upon to decide how far the decisions regarding what are called "superstitious uses" are binding here and to what extent. The point has never been before the courts of the Maritime Provinces, although we understand that in Ontario there are decisions adverse to such devices of land.

MSMISSAL OF MAJOR DOGHERTY.

We learn that an officer arrived this morning from New Brunswick to "take over" the stores hitherto kept by Major Dogherty, whose dismissal was announced yesterday. A little money may, perhaps, be saved as a result of this change, but it will not tend to the improvement of the militia force in this Province. A running blow was given to the enthusiasm of our militiamen by the removal of their local headquarters to New Brunswick. The treatment accorded to Major Dogherty is, also, as accurately calculated to lessen their zeal. Major Dogherty has been prominent among volunteers and militia since 1860. He has zealously given time and ability and money to the cause. We have good authority for the statement that he was one of the most useful and efficient officers in charge of the stores department in Canada. At any rate, he has the hearty sympathy of militiamen, and their ardor for the service will be promoted by reason of his discharge.

FOR OVER Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once, produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all kinds of colic, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best-known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the great Blood and Nerve Remedy.

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NEWS FROM THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

GRINDSTONE ISLANDS, Magdalen Islands, Aug. 21st, 1893.

DEAR EXAMINER,—I drop you a few lines to give you the news. We have experienced a rather severe gale of southeast and northeast winds since last Monday night, i. e., a week today. It resembled somewhat the great August gale of 18 years ago, only the wind was not quite so fierce, though the sea around the Islands was nearly equal to it. On the night of Thursday, the 17th, the wind was north-easterly, and blowing very heavy, and the weather very thick. Two square-rigged vessels drove ashore on the north beach, one a bark called the Beatrice, Capt. Fortin, bound from Quebec for Buenos Ayres, South America, lumber laden. She lies about one mile to the eastward of Wolf Island. The other is a tall-rigged ship—Norwegian—called the Otto Antonio, Capt. Hansen, bound from Quebec to London, G. B., also lumber laden. Crews of both vessels were all saved. Vessels both a total wreck. The ship I last named lies about five miles easterly of where the bark is.

Unfortunately, our submarine cable is interrupted, and has been so since last May, which leaves the masters of both these vessels under a great disadvantage, in not being able to communicate to the owners and underwriters.

Mackerel fishery has been above the average catch of past years. It is estimated that up to the present the catch is about 11,000 barrels, i. e., the more catch all over the Islands. Some boats have now as high as 35 barrels, three men to the boat.

In reference to crops, the grain looks very promising, and potatoes, if weather does not continue too wet, will be good. But hay is very scarce. There will not be one-half of the quantity that was housed last year. Yours truly, P. J.

BEHRING SEA DECISION.

Sir John Thompson at Ottawa—He Replies to an Address.

OTTAWA, Aug. 27.—Sir John Thompson returned from Paris yesterday and met with a very cordial reception from the citizens. Mayor Durocher and the city council were at the station with a band of music. An address was presented, in which the Premier's services to Canada and the Empire were highly eulogized. Sir John, in reply, expressed his grateful thanks for the warmth of the reception accorded him. Continuing, he said: "You have been good enough to say in your address, with perfect propriety, that you do not express any opinion on the award which has been the result of my mission. I admit that there may be cause of dissatisfaction in that award—dissatisfaction even in high countries. It is very seldom happens that in the settlement of an important dispute, involving complicated details, the settlement is satisfactory to all parties, and perhaps it is an indication of the justice of the decision that it is not entirely satisfactory to anybody. (Cheers and laughter.) However, this may be, fellow citizens, I agree with you that there are great causes for satisfaction in contemplating the end of this dispute. The claim made on the part of the United States to the sovereignty of the wide Pacific Ocean, were so extensive that they could only be settled by a withdrawal which would be humiliating to the United States and which has less reason to desire that than the Canadians have, or that they should be withdrawn under force of war. That has been happily avoided, by a mode of settlement which completely removes the subject of dispute, and removes it in a way calculated to preserve peace between the two countries and in a way which I am sure will be recognized eventually as absolutely fair to this country. (Cheers.) It is satisfactory to know that by arbitration a cause of dispute between ourselves and our neighbors has gone the way of all disputes, and which I trust will be followed in regard to other disputes—that recourse be had to justice rather than to arbitration of war. There is another great cause for congratulation to Canada in what has taken place. If Canada had stood alone in this matter, she would not have had a voice or share in the settlement of this great question. (Cheers.) The dispute did not relate to the territory of Canada, it did not relate to the territorial waters of Canada; it related to distant waters on which our fishermen operated, on which they followed a national pursuit. But Her Majesty's Ex. Co., exercising the interest of our fishermen were involved; that the interests of all Canada were concerned to some extent in this dispute, and although Canada is not a nation, she shall have the choice of an arbitrator, although Canada is not entitled of herself to conduct my case, I shall take a Canadian and put him in the tribunal of arbitration, and give him rank with the representatives of the great powers in the settlement of this important question. (Cheers.) She did more than that. She said when my government appears at the bar of that tribunal, representing me as a subject, I will place the conduct of the whole case in the hands of the minister of marine and fisheries of Canada as my agent. (Cheers.) It is satisfactory for us in Canada to know that not only have the rights and claims of Canada been recognized to the fullest extent by the imperial government, but that they have been vindicated among the nations of the earth by the voice which we have had in the settlement of that dispute. (Cheers.) I was able with pride and perhaps to the surprise of some of my colleagues on the arbitration board to point to the position which Canada occupies and to the progress she has made, which justified her confidence in this proceeding if justification were necessary at all, and I was able to show with pride that the settlement of this dispute concerned the interests of the fourth or fifth maritime country in the world, and one of the greatest fishing countries on the face of the earth. (Cheers.) A country which produces very nearly the same amount from its fisheries as is produced by the population of France, which numbers perhaps nine times more than that of Canada. I think, therefore, you are justified in saying what ever your opinion may be, or that of the country generally in regard to the award, there is great cause for satisfaction in contemplating the conclusion of this great international dispute. In closing I speak of the pleasure which it gave him to reside in Ottawa, and amid laughter expressed the hope that he might long continue to be a citizen of the capital. Sir John was driven up town in a four-wheeled land, Mayor Durocher and the city clerk accompanying him.

MARRIED

At the Mans, Cavendish, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. W. P. Archibald, Norman A. Stewart, of Hunter River, to Annabell Campbell, of Springfield.

At Murray Hill, by Rev. A. Freeman, August 17th, Thomas I. Cook to Jane Munn, all of Murray River.

MUST IMITATE CANADA.

An American Judge Points Out the Way to Restore Confidence in the Courts. Judge Mickler, Richmond, Va., is a guest at the Queen's Hotel. Speaking to an Empire reporter last evening, he said that social order in the United States was in a dreadful condition at present, in which cases out of ten in the southern and western states where murders were committed the murderers were lynched. The courts were ignored, and the people especially during the past three years seemed to have taken the law into their own hands. One of the greatest blots upon the history of the United States was the New Orleans lynching affair, where the Italians lost their lives. The men had been tried and acquitted under the process of law in the courts of the land. They were then shot down like rats in a trap without any chance of defending their lives. The people seem to have lost all confidence, not only in the jury system, and consequently, themselves, but in the judiciary. It would simply come to this, that the judges would have to be appointed as in Canada before public confidence would be restored. Many of the judges elected were at one time the lawyers for large commercial corporations and when these men appeared on the bench to try cases in which their former clients appeared the people laughed at their decisions. Take the case of the railway men on strike. A judge who had at one time been attorney for the railway company delivered a judgment holding that the men committed a criminal act in striking. The people paid no attention to the decision, but went right on striking. The police system of the United States was, too. Every officer was a politician first, and this had a bad effect.—Toronto Empire.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies or Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

It is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa made with starch, Arrowroot or any other material. It is far more economical, containing less than one-fourth the quantity of sugar and milk. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ST. DUNSTON'S COLLEGE.

(Annexed to Laval University.)

ST. DUNSTON'S COLLEGE will re-open on MONDAY, September 14th. It has been a complete course can be made in the classical, scientific and commercial departments. Classes are so arranged as to suit those who desire to study special branches.

Terms Per Annum: Board and Tuition, Bed, Washing and Doctor's Fee, (use of instruments, 25¢) 812 00. Prospectus sent free on application. 25¢ Typewriting. 25¢ Library. 25¢

REV. JAS. MORRISON, Ph. D., D. D., August 21st, 1893. Rector.

SUMMERSIDE EXPORTS.

SUMMERSIDE, Aug. 26. Shipped per St. Northumberland, Cameron master, for Point du Chene: 127 cases eggs..... \$ 382 18 cases lobsters..... \$ 180 24 lbs mackerel..... 216 By same steamer on 28th:— 85 cases eggs..... \$255 14 lbs mackerel..... 140 400 lbs butter..... 120 90 lbs lard..... 14 \$ 529

Remember Membray's Kidney and Liver Cure

It is the best remedy on earth for the cure of all KIDNEY and LIVER trouble. Is a positive cure for BACK ACHES, SORE STOMACH, INDIGESTION. Certain 25¢ on receipt of price, charges 25¢.

Cure for HEAD ACHES, DIZZINESS, LANGUID FEELING, SALLOW COMPLEXION, IMPURE BLOOD. At all Drug Stores or on receipt of price, charges 25¢.

Prepared. Price One Dollar a bottle. Membray Medicine Co. of Peterborough, ILL. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA. Try Membray's Health Restorer, a Pink Iron Tonic Pill. Large Boxes 25 cts.

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CANADA AND AUSTRALASIA.

The New Steamship Line.

OTTAWA, Aug. 29. The Government has made an absolute contract for ten years with James Hudgart, managing owner of the steamships of the Canadian Australasia Steamship Company. A third visit, large steamship will be immediately added to the line. Sir Charles Tupper left yesterday for the Northwest.

A CYCLONE DOWN SOUTH.

Loss of Life and Damage to Property.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 29. Forty persons are reported killed by a cyclone at Savannah, Ga., and ten million dollars damage done.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29. At midnight the wires were all down south of Washington.

Sudden and Suspicious Death.

MONTREAL, Aug. 29. An old lady named Christie was found dead in her bed yesterday. The deceased's son declared that his mother, who is 74 years of age, was drinking and fell out of bed, but the evidence showed that she had received a heavy blow. The son has been placed under arrest.

Accidentally Drowned.

BRIDGE, Que., Aug. 29. Wm. J. Wilson, ledger-keeper of the East Township Bank, was accidentally drowned last night.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 26.—Advices by the steamer City of Peking says an epidemic of dysentery is raging fiercely in the southern provinces of Japan. There have been over 3,000 cases, nearly 600 of which have proved fatal.

ROME, Aug. 26.—Fearing that renewed disorders would be fomented by the anarchists, the police arrested twelve of them on Wednesday night and surrounded the French Embassy and other buildings with troops. These precautions sufficed, and no serious disturbances were attempted.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The galleries of the House of Commons were crowded last evening by persons eager to witness the last scenes in the report stage of the Home Rule bill. At 11 o'clock the speaker began to put the eighteen government amendments standing in the name of John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland. Only two of the eighteen were challenged by the opposition. In each division the government majority was thirty-eight. When the last amendment was pronounced carried the Liberals and Irish burst out with loud and repeated cheers. The opposition remained silent. The speaker announced that the third hearing of the Home Rule Bill for next Wednesday.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The marriage of Lord Terence John Temple Blackwood, second son of the Earl of Dufferin and Ava, is, we understand, arranged to take place in Paris early in October. The bride is Miss Davis, of New York, who is well known in Paris and English society, and was one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss French, of New York, who was married in London last season to Colonel Eaton, of the Grenadier Guards. There will be four bridesmaids. The honeymoon will be spent at Warner Castle, Lord Dufferin being Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Afterward Lord and Lady Terence Blackwood will spend some time at Chantilly, near Reims, the principal seat of the bridegroom's family.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Austro-Hungarian Government now admits that twenty-four places are infected with cholera in the district of Trieste Valley. The official record says that in this city nine persons were attacked and eleven died in Hungary on Thursday. Newspapers report twenty-one deaths in the county of Bannagore. In the district of Galacia thirteen persons were attacked and nine died. Delaty, one of the centres of the disease, is described as the filthiest town in Europe. The market place is a foot deep in dirt, and infested with bedding, etc., are burned in the busiest square of the town. The Berlin medical reputation sent to the Russian frontier reports one hundred and thirty-four cases of cholera and sixty-nine deaths in a single department of Russian Poland prior to August 20. Professor Dunbar, head of the Hygienic Institute of Hamburg, has examined the Elbe water and has detected bacteria resembling those of cholera but does not believe that they are the latter. The Antwerp Precursor declares that twenty-six cases of illness closely resembling Asiatic cholera have been admitted into the hospitals since the beginning of August, of which fourteen have died.

G. H. TAYLOR, North Side Queen Square. Charlotte town, August 4, 1893.—tu iri

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