

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 29, 1890.

Government House.

THE recent visit of the Governor-General demonstrated the importance of Government House. If Government House had been uninhabited, it would have been impossible to offer adequate hospitality to the representative of the Queen, and everyone would have felt that the Province stood disgraced in the eyes of the world.

It is evident that as soon as we cannot afford to keep up Government House, we ought to prepare to give up our Provincial autonomy. We cannot expect to hold the position of a Province when we cease to maintain the dignity of a Province.

We believe that the accounts which have gone abroad respecting the state of Government House are greatly overdrawn. The house is substantially almost as good as ever it was. What it really needs is connection with the city system of water works and apparatus for heating by means of hot water.

If private citizens do this in respect to private residences, surely the public may do so in respect to an official residence which is essential to the maintenance of the dignity of the Province.

The Government would not, of course, be justified in spending so much money in opposition to what they knew to be the will of a majority in the Legislature. But the visit of the Governor-General and the Lady Stanley of Preston has supplied a new light upon the question. We have little doubt that the Legislature will, at the next session, authorize the Government to make the improvements which are needed for Government House and supply them with the money that is required for the purpose.

The "Patriot's" Mistake.

THE Patriot cannot deny that the wealth of the people of Canada deposited in the banks has increased wonderfully since the Confederation, and particularly since the adoption of the National Policy. But it sets down the amount of the public debt, and contends that the net increase of wealth is only a trifle—only about \$16,000,000 or so.

Seeing that the country is in its infancy, that thousands upon thousands of tax-payers are coming into it year by year, that the direct cash returns comprise only a small proportion of the advantage which accrues to the country by reason of the great development which is going on, we think that it will be admitted that there is something to show for the amount which has been borrowed;—we think it will be admitted that the Patriot was strangely forgetful when it overlooked the assets that result from the application of the monies which make up the public debt, about which it is so doleful.

The Boston Advertiser contains the following telegram relative to distress in the United States: "St Paul, Minn., Oct. 16.—Mayor Smith has received an appeal signed by A. E. Bartlett and other prominent citizens of Brown County, South Dakota, saying: 'We solicit aid for the needy and destitute of this locality, caused by drought and crop failure during the past two years. Wheat, oats, barley and vegetables we have none. Our fuel is gathered from the pastures; our clothing is thin and worn; our farms and stock are mortgaged to such an extent that no further loans can be secured on them. We must have help, or many will suffer and some will perish.'

Notes and Comments.

—The Horseman sums up the fractional time of the miles trotted, fastest on record, as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Name, First Qtr, Second Qtr, Third Qtr, Fourth Qtr, Mile. Includes names like Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Sunol, Guy, Nelson, St. Julien, Stamboul, Astell.

There is no doubt, says the Horseman, that every horse in the above list is capable of trotting a quarter in 31 seconds, and it is not an unfair estimate to say that when the record of Maud S. is broken it will be done by an animal that can speed a quarter in 30 seconds. To lower 2.08, will require a mighty reserve of speed.

—The Moncton Transcript publishes an interview with Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P., in which it reports that Mr. Davies said:

"The present Dominion Government largely contributed by its irritating tariff policy of last session and the blustering defiance of the United States by speakers on the ministerial benches towards the strength on the other side of the line which the supporters of the McKinley Bill developed. The Canadian tariff was increased and readjusted on over six hundred articles last session, and mainly for the purpose of dealing with imports from the United States."

This report must, of course, be untrue; for did not Mr. Davies himself vote for the imposition of all the added duties which in his opinion inure to the advantage of the farmers of this Province and bring him votes? If the Government is guilty of having "contributed by its irritating policy," etc., Mr. Davies is participes criminis. Mr. Davies is, however—according to the Transcript—more convinced than ever that the policy of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States is the true policy for Canada. What! After the passage of the McKinley Bill!

—One of the effects of the McKinley tariff has been to raise the price of ale, a result which seems to show that the brewers of the United States intend to continue to use Canadian hops. A New York despatch says:

"Representatives of all the big ale breweries in New York and vicinity met at No. 2 Irving Place yesterday afternoon and raised the price of every grade of ale a dollar a hog-head. The new prices will go into effect November 1st. All the brewers agree to sell no ale for less than eleven dollars a hog-head net, an advance of one dollar on the cheapest ale made. The brewers say that they are driven to make the advance by the McKinley Bill, which raises the duty on Canadian malt from twenty cents to forty-five cents a bushel, the duty on Canadian barley from ten cents to thirty cents, and the duty on foreign hops from eight cents to fifteen cents a pound. American barley and American hops are only used in making the cheaper grades of ale, the finer quality of ale which are exported from New York breweries to foreign countries, being made from Canadian barley and from hops imported from Bohemia and Bavaria. The retail dealers will not be able to advance the price of ale per glass, but they may get even by using smaller glasses."

The Temperance Meeting.

The public meeting last evening under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. was a decided success. Rev. J. A. Gordon occupied the chair. Rev. Mr. Hamlyn (St. Paul's Church) was the first speaker. He is a staunch teetotaler, having taken the pledge in the Band of Hope when 14 years of age. The rev. gentleman gave a most practical address, going very fully and very clearly into the question of alcohol and its effects on the human body. Alcohol is never helpful, but always injurious. He quoted largely from Dr. Richardson, an excellent authority. His denunciation of the action of those citizens responsible for placing intoxicating liquors on the table at the luncheon recently given in honor of the Governor-General found a responsive chord in the audience.

The Rev. Mr. Carruthers (St. James Church) was the next speaker. His address was short but timely. The Scott Act had made the liquor traffic disreputable. The license men want to make it respectable. What is the will of the people on this matter. Are we going back again to the days prior to the Scott Act when between 600 and 700 poor creatures were every year brought before His Honor the Police Magistrate and convicted of drunkenness? In the event of an election, which is somewhat doubtful just now, he could assure the audience that every phase of the question will be brought before the public and fully discussed. He hoped the reasonable petition of the W. C. T. U. now before the City Council would be complied with. But if not he would advise the Union to press their claim in the courts of law and felt sure it would be granted.

The Rev. Mr. Hamlyn favored the meeting with a vocal solo "Rocked in the cradle of the deep." A very small and precocious little girl, Miss Sadie Matheson, gave an interesting recitation "The old and the new." Miss Hamlyn sang with fine effect a beautiful solo, "Light after the Darkness." A cordial vote of thanks was moved by the Rev. Mr. Sutherland (Zion Church) and heartily tendered to Miss Lewis and the choir for their assistance. Thus closed a very pleasant, public temperance meeting. All honor to the W. C. T. U.

DENTAL NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the good will and interest of Dr. Findley's business, I am now better prepared than ever to practice Dentistry in all its branches. Those favoring me with their patronage will be carefully and promptly attended to. Work done at the very lowest rates, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN P. MURRAY, Late of the Boston Dental College, Office over the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store, Queen Street.

Having sold my Dental Rooms and business to Dr. Murray, Dentist, I take this opportunity of thanking all those who favored me with their Dental work, and would bespeak for Dr. Murray a continuance of their patronage, as I am confidently recommend him as a competent Dentist.

H. BRUCE FINDLEY, Surgeon Dentist. Charlottetown, Oct. 21, 1890.

Trade Under the British Flag.

To the Editor of the Empire:

SIR,—Referring to the dilemma in which Canada is placed by the enforcement of the McKinley bill, the matter should, in my opinion, be referred to the home government, after circulating petitions throughout the Dominion of Canada—and the same action should be taken by every British colony at the same time—praying the government to favor the colonies in some measure by the imposition of a duty on the products of every nation not covered by the British flag. There can be no question as to the ability of the colonies to abundantly supply the food necessary for the population of the United Kingdom, without appreciably advancing prices, but who supposes for an instant that a duty, say, of one balling per barrel on flour, four pence per cental on wheat and corn, and a proportionate tax on provisions, the product of other nations, would prove in the smallest degree prohibitory? The destination of the surplus food products would be unchanged; shipments from the Pacific slope within the United States boundary would find a European market, because the cost of transportation to the eastern American coast would, as now, be as high as to Europe, and the corn and grazing states, with their excessive productions of meats, must find the same outlet. The American farmer would simply have to pay the duty. The advantage then would be with the Canadian producer, because the imposition of a duty by the home government on other than colonial products would encourage the development of the resources of the colonies, and they would become permanent homes for immigrants. The million of Canadians now in the United States would then return, and population from every source would increase rapidly. It is impossible to estimate the millions of money, or the value of the brain and muscle, which have gone directly from the United Kingdom to the United States during the last 25 years or say since the close of the American civil war, which should have gone, and which would have gone under wise government, to develop the resources of the colonies, instead of to enrich a country which has not grown more friendly, but, on the other hand, has been thus encouraged in its selfish and aggressive policy towards its best customer.

The belief in the mind of the American has become second nature, that the present free trade policy of England is unalterable, and while this belief is common the United States will never enter into any treaty with Canada which the latter as a British colony can honorably accept.

The United States and Canada are rivals in the English market, also for the trans-continental carrying trade of the world, and the question is, which shall be successful? It is momentous, and the home Government, in conjunction with her colonies, should settle it. In return for the favor asked of the British Government, something, of course, must be granted by the colonies. The duties on English merchandise should be so framed that the English manufacturer would find a profitable market in the colonies. Under such an arrangement, with British ships for transportation, there is no power on earth which could compete, and who can predict the era of prosperity which would follow? It has been said that England would not listen to any proposition made by the colonies that would necessitate the imposition of a tax on food. England is not governed as she was during the latter half of the seventeenth century, nor are the colonies in the undeveloped condition they were in when free trade was adopted in England, and it is not likely that England would refuse to do anything which is for the general good of the Empire. The receipts from duties levied on foreign products would yield a handsome revenue, which might be wisely applied to assist emigration from the United Kingdom to the colonies, and who that has seen the worthy but half-fed and unemployed people that crowd the cities of the United Kingdom would not say that this would be an inestimable boon? The period is critical, and with nations as with individuals there are times when a wrong move may cost a nation its supremacy. It is to be hoped that wise counsels will prevail and that the glory of Britain may never depart from her.

ENGLISH CANADIAN.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

Tenders for Sleepers, Fence Material, Timber, &c.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender," will be received until THURSDAY, November 13th, 1890, for the supply of

- 45,000 Hemlock Sleepers, as per specification, 30,000 Cedar Sleepers, 35 sets Saw Hemlock Switch Sleepers, price per 1,000 superficial feet, loaded on cars, 327 pieces Saw Hemlock, from 9 feet to 15 feet long, and from 6x8 inches to 12x14 inches, price per 1,000 superficial feet, loaded on cars, 3,500 Cedar Fence Posts, 7 feet 6 inches long, 6 inches at small end, 20,000 Cedar Fence Posts, 5 feet long, 6 inches at small end, 250 Cedar Snow Fence Posts, 12 feet long, 8 inches at small end, 12,500 Cedar Braces, 3 feet long, 4 inches at small end, 40,000 superficial feet Spruce Sawn Lumber, 20 feet long, 3x6 inches, price per 1,000 feet, loaded on cars, 210 tons Hewn Hemlock Timber, price per ton, loaded on cars.

Forms of Tender for Sleepers, with specification endorsed thereon, may be had at all Booking Stations. No forms of tender for other material.

No tender for Sleepers will be considered unless made in accordance with and upon the printed form supplied; nor will a tender for a less number of Sleepers than 500 be entertained.

No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit equal to five per cent, of the value of the material tendered for, which deposit may be either cash or a certified bank cheque. Uncertified cheques will not be accepted. Should a tender be accepted, the deposit will be retained until the satisfactory completion of the contract. Should a tender not be accepted, the deposit will be returned by registered letter, at tenderer's risk. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. UNSWORTH, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, Oct. 29, 1890. oct29—6i eod pat 6i eod jour her li

Astracan Jackets

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

In all lines of FUR GOODS our Stock is very complete. Expected Daily:—A further supply of BEAVER CAPES, STORM COLLARS, BOAS, etc., etc.

Fur Goods—All Kinds—A Specialty.

For Elegance, Fine Finish and Wear-Resisting Qualities, our Black Dress Silks are unsurpassed.

BEER BROS.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS

ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE BAZAAR STORE.

New Goods! New Goods!

FROM THIS UNTIL XMAS we will receive a shipment of Goods every day, and will always have something new to show you. Our Fall Stock of Window Blinds arrived to-day, and you should see them and hear the prices—lower than the lowest. Large and beautiful Pictures (Framed and otherwise) always on hand. Framing done to order at lowest prices. Twenty-five samples of Moulding to choose from. About our China and Glassware we need say nothing; you have only to see it and hear our prices to be convinced that this is the best place in town to buy.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!—We want to make the heart of every Child in Charlottetown glad with some new Toys never before placed in this market. For want of room we are going to show our Toys, Dolls, etc., on the second floor, which is now being handsomely fitted up. Get your Xmas Toys, etc., before the big rush comes on.

BOOKS! BOOKS!—All the Standard and late popular issues of the day always on hand. SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES—We keep on hand all the prescribed works for School and College AT THE LOWEST PRICES. This accounts for our daily increasing trade. Orders from all parts of the country promptly filled. Special Discount to Teachers. Books of all kinds (if not on hand) ordered at once. We call your attention to our new stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Violins from 60 cents to \$25; Accordions from \$1.00 to \$12.00. Call and examine our new stock, and don't go without hearing prices, be the rush ever so great.

BAZAAR CO., Queen Street.

Charlottetown, Oct. 29, 1890.

INCANDESCENT LIGHTS,

For Houses and Shops.

THE P. E. ISLAND ELECTRIC CO. have imported and are now setting up the plant necessary to supply the Citizens of Charlottetown with the INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHT in their Houses, Shops and Buildings. The system used will be the THOMPSON-HOUSTON, now in operation all over Canada and the United States. The advantages of the Incandescent Light over other lights consist chiefly in perfect immunity from smell, in the absence of danger from fire or otherwise, and in the steadiness and brilliancy of its light. Wherever it has once been introduced it has been retained and given general satisfaction.

The expert Engineer engaged in setting up the plant, and who is prepared to put in the lights in any buildings, will be glad to give all information necessary as to prices, etc., to those who desire to introduce the light. He can be found at the Office of the P. E. Island Electric Co. on and after this date.

JAS. WADDELL, Superintendent.

Charlottetown, Oct. 29, 1890.

NEW AND LARGE STOCK

Watches, Clocks, JEWELRY & SILVERWARE,

G. H. TAYLOR'S

NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

Oct 7—dy 2aw w

GET STRONG, KEEP STRONG,

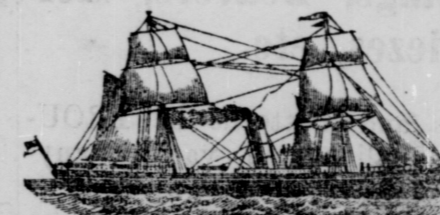
BY TAKING Johnston's Fluid Beef. Taking it Regularly.

The Great Strength-Giver!

Because it contains all the NUTRITIOUS CONSTITUENTS OF PRIME BEEF, in the most digestible form.

sept29—dy&wky

For St. John's, Newfoundland. DANCING.



THE S. S. "BONAVISTA," for St. John's, Newfoundland, will be due at Charlottetown on FRIDAY MORNING, the 1st inst., and will carry Cattle and Sheep on deck. For Freight or Passage apply to PEAKE BROS. & CO., Agents. oct27—4i

TO LET.—One half of a Double Tenement House on Sidney Street, adjoining the residence of H. J. Galbreath, Esq. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to FRANCIS P. McCARRON. oct4

"When the body is in motion the mind reposes itself."—Essay on Melancholy. MRS. BURRIS again respectfully notifies the public, and particularly her former patrons and friends, that she will form Dancing Classes for their instruction and amusement the coming season, commencing on TUESDAY, October 28, at 8 p. m. During this term the following new Dances will be introduced, viz., Berlin Polka, York, Running Militaire, Rye Waltz and Little Tycoon. dy 4i wky—oct25

TO LET.—The Shop and Basement in the Cameron Block, lately occupied by Mrs. E. Young. This is one of the best stands in Charlottetown, and the Basement is large and admirably adapted for a restaurant or other business. For particulars apply to WARBURTON & SMALLWOOD, Solicitors, Cameron Block. tf—sept8

THIS MONTH.

GREAT BARGAINS

WILL BE GIVEN AT

James Paton & Co's.

WE CAN ONLY MENTION a few of the EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,—to advertise all would require an eight-page newspaper.

A Wonderful Lot of Ladies' Winter Jackets, only \$1.

We have made Enormous Purchases of LADIES' JACKETS, ULSTERS and WATERPROOFS.

OUR SALES INCREASE, and with the huge collection of Bargains that we offer this month we expect to make the sales larger than ever.

We Offer Very Exceptional Value

DRESS GOODS

See Our Wonderful 16 Cent Cheviots!

WEDDING DRESSES

A Good Match

NEW TRIMMINGS.

An Extraordinary Lot of DRESS GOODS, one yard and a half wide, only 26 cents per yard.

Stylish Millinery.

HATS and BONNETS of the most becoming description made up by experts of long experience.

Paton & Co's. Fur Goods Cheapest in the City.

ASTRAKAN JACKETS, MUFFS, BOAS and CAPES; GOAT and other ROBES, the Cheapest in the City; extra value in FUR CAPS.

We have made an Enormous Purchase of FUR GOODS, and in order to make speedy sales have marked them very low.

With a Fresh, New Stock of RICH GOODS, replete with the Latest Novelties for the Season, and with some

Marvellous Bargains,

we are in a position to give our Customers FIRST-RATE VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, Oct. 17, 1890.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

Thanksgiving Day.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS will be issued at one first-class fare to and from all Stations by Afternoon Trains on November 5th, and by all Trains on Thanksgiving Day, November 6th, good to return up to and on November 10th, 1890.

J. UNSWORTH, Superintendent. Railway Office, Charlottetown, Oct. 27, 1890. all pas