

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 3, 1893.

Organization.

A GENERAL ELECTION by means of which the people will be enabled to throw off the yoke of the Mortgage Government and its Gerry-mander Majority of one, must take place within a few months. It may be upon us within a few weeks! Consequently, there should be organization and preparation for the struggle. A word to the wise is sufficient.

We are pleased to learn that some, at least, of those who are opposed to the little oligarchy are already preparing for action. A meeting of men opposed to the Land Office Spoilation, the Debiture Debt and the Gerry-mander-Franchise-Deprivation Mortgage Vote Bill was held at Georgetown a few days ago. All parts of King's County were well represented. It was then and there determined that King's County should at once be fully organized, and that public meetings should forthwith be held at High Bank, De Gros March, Red House and other points.

The Debiture Debt.

THE EXAMINER stated, a few days ago, that "at the time at which Mr. Peters cajoled his obedient followers into saddling the Province with a debiture debt of \$185,000, the balance due, the banks was only \$53,000."

The Patriot ridiculed this statement and charged THE EXAMINER with "knavery or stupidity."

THE EXAMINER, thereupon, produced a return, over the signature of the Deputy Provincial Treasurer, showing that its statement was substantially correct.

The courtesy of others than a grit politician in a tight place would then have suggested an apology on the part of the Patriot. But the Patriot brags it out and declares that THE EXAMINER has not "a leg to stand upon."

We shall not indulge in the strong denunciation which the Patriot's conduct would justify. It is only necessary—perhaps not necessary—to point out that the cause must be weak, indeed, which necessitates resort to the tactics of the fish-wife.

THE EXAMINER has this strong leg to stand upon, that its statement was true. The Patriot has been driven to the content that which has never been denied or even concealed by THE EXAMINER, viz., that the half-yearly subsidy from Ottawa had previously been paid.

We start now from the admitted fact that at the very time Mr. Peters was asking for leave to saddle upon the Province a debiture debt of \$185,000, the amount due the Banks was \$53,442.21. True, the teachers had to be paid \$10,000, and the other ordinary expenditures of the Government had to be met. Making allowance for those payments, it follows that if Mr. Peters had floated his loan immediately after it was authorized by the Legislature, he would have had lying idle in the Banks about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars the Provincial debitures for which would be bearing interest. Mr. Peters saw that such a condition of the finances would be denounced; that it would be seen by everyone that he had borrowed money which he did not want, and that his management would be condemned. So he allowed months to elapse before he attempted to sell his debitures. At the end of 1891 he had sold only \$5,500 worth, thus showing by his own conduct that he had no immediate need for \$185,000. The financial management of Mr. Peters may be compared to that of a farmer who owing \$300 mortgaged his farm for a \$1000—while he had horses in his stable "eating their heads off" and was paying two servants for work that could be better done by one. In the farmer such conduct would be condemned as foolish and ruinous; but in the Hon. Frederick Peters, Premier of Prince Edward Island, acting on behalf of the taxpayers of the Province, "it is all right"—according to the Patriot!

Now, Mr. Peters had, admittedly, full control of the Legislature. Both branches bowed to him. Any course that he desired to take would have been adopted. Suppose that instead of saddling on the Province a Debiture Debt and the yearly interest accruing—a mere makeshift at best—he had called his obedient followers together and laid before them a statesman-like plan to meet and overcome the financial difficulty into which the Province was drifting. Suppose that he had concluded that the representations of his predecessors were vain, that the debts due the Province by the Dominion Government could not be collected, and that there was nothing for it but to make up the amount of the deficits and sufficient revenue to meet the expenditures; he could have said, "I propose that the expenses of legislation shall be cut down a half; we will all agree to take half-pay for this year and to go at once to the country with a fair and honest measure reducing the Legislature a half; by this means we shall cut down the expenditures about \$7,000 a year; having in this way, and by other expedients, reduced the expenditures, there will remain about \$40,000 a year to add to the revenue in order that it may meet all the payments; I propose that this amount be raised by a tax

levied in the most equitable and the most economical manner; let us all go to the country and discuss the matter and receive from the people authority to make the constitutional and other changes which are necessary to these ends; I rely absolutely upon the good sense of the people, who must recognize the fact that we are voting patriotically and in their interests." Had Mr. Peters taken this course in 1891, before the rascalities of the Land Office had been perpetrated, he would undoubtedly, have come back to power with a large majority at his back, and been placed in a position to remedy the financial condition of the Province for all time, and to win the gratitude and respect of all generations of the people of this Province.

But he chose, instead, to give away twelve per cent of the debts due the Land Office, and to allow enormous special discounts to particular persons; he chose, instead, to saddle the Province with a big Debiture Debt to meet a debt which was not due,—all as mere makeshifts until he should have time to gerry-mander King's County, and re-impose the Mortgage Vote, and disfranchise free and independent electors, and make other provisions to the end that political power should, in spite of the people, remain with him.

Farmers and Dairymen.

HON. ALEXANDER LAIRD writes to the Patriot to state that a meeting of the delegates of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association is to be held in McLeod's Hall, Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 28th March, next, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and to acquaint farmers and others interested that if they wish to take part in the first meeting of delegates from Branch Associations to organize as successors to the Provisional Committee, it will be necessary to have branches formed before the date of that meeting, and delegates appointed and accredited.

Dr. Weldon's Bill.

It is pleasing to learn that Dr. Weldon's bill has again been placed upon the order papers and that there is a good prospect that it will pass in spite of the efforts of Mr. Davies and some of the French members. Taken together with the statutes referring to improper practices at elections which already exist, it will greatly abate, if not wholly abolish, the evil of bribery at elections. Mr. Davies' opposition seems to be merely factious. While there are persons to take bribes there will be persons to give them, however severe the law against the law may be. But provide that the receiver of a bribe shall be punished as well as the giver, let it be known that a man cannot take a five dollar bill or a barrel of flour in return for his vote without running the risk of fine and imprisonment, and bribery at elections will cease to be a public evil.

Notes and Comments.

In a petition to Congress the iron and steel manufacturers of the Pacific Coast States ask for free coal, and their reason for the demand is thus expressed: "Owing to the cost of coal we are obliged to import the fuel used in melting and blast furnaces, which imposes on us a special tax of 75 cents." It is to be noted that the coal mines of British Columbia (which are the best on the Pacific coast) have not yet been given away to a foreign syndicate.

The Edinburgh Scotsman is impressed with the position taken by Canada in the negotiation of British commercial treaties. The recent commercial treaty with France, signed by Sir Charles Tupper, is made the occasion of these remarks:

"The colonies now play as important a part in international affairs, not only in connection with trade, but in postal and telegraphic affairs, copyrights, and patents, and, indeed, in all matters of an international character, that they are in the future sure to be invited to a greater extent than formerly to take part in the conference which periodically meets to discuss questions of the kind. At several such conferences in the last few years, colonial representatives have been present, and have signed the protocols on behalf of their respective countries. Not much has been taken of cognitions of this kind, but they are deserving of attention as showing the progress of the outlying portions of the empire, and their increasing interest in international affairs."

Thousands in Misery

AMONG THE STRIKING COTTON SPINNERS AT OLDHAM.

Great suffering exists in Oldham, Eng., owing to the prolonged struggle between the master cotton spinners and the operatives.

The number out of employment in Oldham alone is 34,000. Thousands of these are destitute of food or fuel, only those who belong to the operatives' union receiving aid.

The prolonged cold weather has caused bitter hardship to multitudes out of work on account of the strike, and the frost and snow linger with a persistence that points to a long suffering unless relief speedily comes.

The local authorities are overburdened with demands upon them, and private charity has been exhausted by the continual and increasing drain since last November.

Oldham has not seen such misery since the time of the American war, when the scarcity of cotton caused thousands of Lancashire operatives to be thrown out of employment.

It is considered in Washington that the Hawaiian question has been practically laid on the shelf for this session.

An unofficial referendum to learn the will of the people with reference to manhood suffrage took place in Belgium a few weeks ago. An immense majority was cast in favor of suffrage.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Shipping Restriction Discussed

THE WHITNEY COAL DEAL

OTTAWA, March 3.

When the House of Commons opened yesterday Mr. Weldon moved to replace on the orders for Monday his bill to punish electors accepting bribes.

Mr. Davies objected, unless Dr. Weldon would consent to enlarge the measure so as to punish the briber as well as the receiver of the bribe.

Dr. Weldon pointed out that his bill covered new ground, and in no way interfered with the existing legislation, which was severe enough in its treatment of men who sought to corrupt constituencies. He pledged himself, however, to support any measure Mr. Davies might introduce to perfect the law that now treats bribe-givers as criminals.

After Mr. Jeannette had vociferously opposed the motion, it was agreed to withdraw the bill.

Dr. Weldon says that he has a majority of the House at his back and will push his measure through this session.

When Hon. Mr. Cusston introduced his bill to amend the act respecting certificates to matter and males.

Mr. Baird took the floor and asked for the careful consideration of the House with respect to the subject matter of the measure. He argued that the provisions of the bill were not broad enough. Restrictions upon the shipping business tended to discourage it.

The once great marine interest in wooden shipping had greatly declined. St. John, at its best, had its 280,000 tons of shipping, but he had to acknowledge a loss of nearly one half. Mr. Baird said that while Canadian tonnage was decreasing, the same class of vessels were increasing on the United States coast, and he argued that one reason of this was the severe technical examination required of masters and mates in Canada, before giving their certificates.

In the United States the regulations were not so strict, and the result was that Canadian seamen shipped on American vessels. He wanted compulsory pilotage abolished, and explained that the regulations permit vessels sailing for South America to carry heavier deckloads than vessels clearing for Europe. The adoption of the load line in Canada would damage large ships and exterminate the smaller class of tonnage. He argued that the Government should appoint a commission to enquire into the causes of the decline of our shipping, and not look on calmly at the destruction of an important industry. Something should be done for the shipping business at once.

Mr. Davies said that he was pleased to have his statement in respect to the effects of the National Policy endorsed by supporters of the Government.

Mr. Hazen supported the statements of Mr. Baird with respect to the question of certificates, but was non-committal on the question of compulsory pilotage.

Mr. Kenny agreed with Mr. Baird, but did not think the present tariff was to blame for the decline in shipping.

Mr. Gilmour argued that all the Canadian vessels should be placed in a position that they should compete to advantage with the vessels of other nations.

The bill was read a first time.

After recess, on the motion to go into supply, Dr. Weldon, M. P., brought the recent Nova Scotia Coal Mining Legislation to the notice of the House. He made a lengthy speech fully exposing the Whitney's Coal Deal and making an earnest appeal for protection of the interests of the people.

Mr. Kenny, of Halifax, Sir Donald Smith and D. C. Fraser, defended the deal.

Sir John Thompson said that the matter was within the legitimate authority of the Nova Scotia legislature and that the other Provinces had no right to interfere.

The debate closed at midnight.

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A Monster Anti-Home Rule Meeting.

Gladstone and Morley Burned in Effigy.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Letter from Mr. Vinnicombe.

Sir,—An article appeared in yesterday's issue referring to my orchestra, which I cannot allow to pass without correction. You assume that a division of the members is about to take place, which is certainly news to me. I have not the remotest idea of any such intention. In all the years I have devoted to orchestration I have never found the members more in harmony with each other, a spirit of good will one towards the other appearing to pervade all, energetic in their studies, doing their utmost to make the Orchestra a success, which in some respects was never in better form. The music is certainly of a higher class, which fact the public may judge at the coming Concert for the Y. M. C. A. Regarding the financial support of the Orchestra, it has been anything but encouraging. It involves considerable work and money, which is devoted solely by myself and is purely a labour of love. The small earnings do not defray the expenses. Notwithstanding all the disadvantages, it affords me much pleasure in bringing together my musical friends to study the beauties of orchestration and pass a pleasant evening. Gracious knows, it is hard enough to keep any organization together, without such reports going around. Some time ago I heard that the orchestra was broken up. I am under the impression that there must be some creature doing his utmost to make things lively. If so he will find it a little harder than he imagines. The orchestra will go on as long as I remain in Charlottetown.

H. VINNICOMBE.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH ORGAN RECITAL.

Sir,—I was unfortunate enough to be out of town on the night of the grand organ recital in St. James' Church, and missed, so I learn, a rare musical treat. Cannot some arrangement be made with Prof. Earle and the committee, so that the performance could be repeated. I am quite sure, and I speak for many, that they would be greeted with an overflowing house.

A LOVER OF MUSIC.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

TELETYPE, MAR. 3.—10 a. m.

West to north winds, fair weather, not much change in temperature.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Then use Every body's Cough Syrup, a pleasant and efficacious remedy. Price 25 cents a bottle. A full line of the popular Cold Liver Oil Emulsion, Cough Syrup, Balsams, &c., guaranteed good and fresh, always in stock.—Johnson's Drug Store, Cor. Kent and Prince Streets.

THE LOVAL Circle of "The King's Daughters" intend to have an entertainment of music and reading in St. Paul's School-rooms on 6th April. ml 2w ttdt

LECTURE

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Helping Hand Society,

WILL BE GIVEN BY

REV. T. F. FULLERTON,

—ON—

Tuesday Evening, 7th instant,

ST. JAMES' HALL.

Subject, "The Auld Scotch Minister."

Doors open at 7.30 Lecture begins at 8 o'clock. Admission 15c. 4:—mch3

Damaged Flour.

65 BARRELS.

CARVELL BROS.

mch3—1w eod

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Advertisement for JAS. PATON & CO. featuring New Carpets, Hats, Caps and Clothing. Includes illustrations of a person with a rug and various items. Text: JAS. PATON & CO. Charlotte town, February 27, 1893.

Advertisement for J. M. McLEOD & CO. SHOE MANUFACTURER. This picture represents the manufacture of horse's shoes, but we represent the manufacturers of BOOTS and SHOES for Men, Women and Children, and successful ones. Includes illustration of a shoe maker. Text: J. M. McLEOD & CO. Charlotte town, March 3, 1893.

Advertisement for E. R. BROW. FIRE. LIFE. ACCIDENT. See E. R. BROW ABOUT THAT INSURANCE. OFFICE—Brown's Block, Charlotte town. mch1

Advertisement for SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1893. AMONG other valuable features of our Seed Catalogue for 1893 is one which renders it especially valuable to Stock Raisers and Cheese Factory patrons. Includes list of seed varieties and prices. Text: GEO. CARTER & CO., Seedsmen, 136 Queen Street. Charlotte town, March 3, 1893.

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Advertisement for GREAT SALE OF BOOTS. THE STOCK OF BOOTS NOW IN MY SHOP, NORTH SIDE OF QUEEN SQUARE, must be closed out this Month, as the Shop has to be vacated 1st of April. DISCOUNTS 25, 33, and 50 per cent, FOR CASH ONLY. R. K. JOST. Charlotte town, March 3, 1893.

Advertisement for A Clergyman's Confession. THE Rev. Conrad Henry, Chicago, Ill., has written the following confession: "I eat better, sleep better, preach better and (I guess) pray better, because I ride a bicycle." Includes list of bicycle models and prices. Text: R. M. YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

Advertisement for NEW GROCERY. THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a new Grocery On Great George Street, Opposite J. Stumbles & Co., where he has a large and well selected stock of General Groceries, cleaned goods, Flour, Meal, Fish, &c.,—everything usually found in a first-class Grocery. Text: J. A. SHEEHAN. Dec. 9, 1892.—wky 3m

Advertisement for FLOUR, BRAN &c. WE HAVE IN STORE the following grades of FLOUR, for sale at very low prices:— 1 Our Own Country Flour, 70 p. e. Patent, 1 " Stockwell " 80 " " 1 " P. O. " 90 " " 1 " Bride " straight, grade 1 " Ontario BRAN, 1 " SHORTS and CHOPPED FEED. Text: A. HORNE & CO., Charlotte town.

Advertisement for Business Property AT CARDIGAN. I HAVE decided to close up my business, and now offer for sale my property, consisting of a well-located house and lot, with good stable and well. Lot contains half an acre of ground with southern front, and backs on the shore. Text: J. F. NORTON, Cardigan. Or to E. H. NORTON & CO., Charlotte town.

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