

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 27, 1895.

THE DEMOCRATS IN OFFICE

After a quarter of a century of almost uninterrupted prosperity under the Republicans, popular discontent arising from the operation of the prohibitive McKinley tariff gave the Democrats their opportunity. The Democrats came in upon a cry of free trade. They had not reached office when the timidity of capital and the fears of manufacturers caused by the proposed changes in the fiscal laws, combined with a vicious monetary system, resulted in the disasters, deficit and ruin which overwhelmed the States in 1893 and 1894. A widespread liquidation was followed by winter times in 1895. The deficits were not so large as they had been. Manufacturers began to get upon their feet again. Capital from England and elsewhere was flowing into the country in the confident hope that the day for tariff tinkering in a large way had passed, that the Republicans would soon be in again, and that there was a "good time coming." At this juncture, in the prospect of a Presidential election next November, the jingoes of both parties began to look about for an excuse to twist the British lion's tail. They found it in a line of difficulty between Great Britain and Venezuela, three thousand miles away. The Monroe doctrine was then asserted and misinterpreted to mean that the United States is in duty bound to take charge of all boundary disputes between other nations occupying American soil. The Democratic Government, of course, had the "initiative." Mr. Secretary Olney began not only to twist the tail, but actually to "lead the lion in his den." "The list of the United States," he had the impudence to tell Lord Salisbury, "is law" all over America; and Great Britain, which claims and owns, by right of discovery and conquest, more than one-half of all the territory in North America, was informed that "the inexplicit and unnatural character of the union between a European and an American state is so obvious that it will hardly be denied." Such a monstrous contention as this could not, of course, be admitted. Lord Salisbury sent to the Democrats in office the only answer which could have been given by a powerful, self-respecting nation, confident in its rights under international law. Then followed Presidential Cleveland's war message and his frantic endorsement by politicians of all parties, the unanimous vote of \$100,000 to pay a commission to decide upon the Venezuelan boundary, and the proposition that \$100,000 should be appropriated for the purchase of war material. Of all the blunders and crimes committed since the Democratic Party obtained office, that was the biggest, and the worst of it is that the Republican politicians are implicated in it. The whole civilized world stood aghast at the unprecedented pretensions of the States and the threats by which they were accompanied. A belief that war was imminent had an immediate effect upon United States credit and the consequence is that United States values have depreciated and that recuperating trade has received a stunning blow. Chalmers Dewey admits the loss of property consequent upon the president's war message and its accompanying measures to the value of \$1,000,000,000. Foreign investors flight shy of America. The prices of wheat, tobacco, cotton, of every raw product of the United States, has fallen. A generation must pass away before the cordial commercial relations subsisting between Great Britain and her colonies and the United States can be re-established. The best customers of the United States, alarmed and suspicious, are even now looking about them for other sources of supply. With a depleted treasury, an enormous debt, and a perturbed credit the United States has now either to go on preparing for war or to back down. The justice of their cause is denied by every nation in Europe. They cannot get any money in Great Britain and they cannot hope to obtain it from European capitalists except upon ruinous terms. The interests of commerce at home and abroad is against them. The moral sense of the world and their own most distinguished citizens protests that a fratricidal war between Great Britain and the United States about a piece of land in South America would be a horrible international crime. The common sense of the people of the United States, when brought to bear on the question, will tell them that, whatever the issue may be, they stand to lose enormously in men and property and to be involved in grinding taxation for many years to come. In view of all these circumstances, conditions and prospects it is easy to see that President Cleveland must in some way back down from the position he has taken, and that, whether or not, his war message had a criminal blunder. Upon the hypothesis that Canada, and not Venezuela, is the objective point of the proposed war, he has but given Great Britain and Canada warning to prepare for that which is to come. Before the publication of the war message, only such shrewd and well-informed men as Sir Oliver Mowat felt quite sure that in the United States we had an essentially hostile nation. We are all sure of it now. We know what to expect at the first opportunity when the conditions have been changed; and we know that our duty is to prepare for the defence of our hearts and homes. For this highly important knowledge we have to thank the famous party represented by the vigorous Dundee, President Cleveland. More than that, we have in the Democratic party of the United States a warning to beware the ambition of inexperienced and unscrupulous politicians here.

INKERMAN DAY.

An Interesting Record. The following interesting letter has been published in the London Globe. It was addressed to General Sir John Macdonald, K. C. B., by Gen. Sir John Lynght Pennefather, who bore such a prominent part at the battle of Inkerman, just 41 years ago. This historical record is particularly appropriate just now, showing as it does the courage and devotion of the army in those days—qualities which have been so recently eulogized by both His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Viscount Walsley:—

"Before Sepastopol, 21st Decem-ber, 1854.

My Dear General,—I have just the pleasure of receiving your kind letter of the 26th November. There is no man in the army, I say with truth, whose good name I would sooner enjoy than yours; wherefore you will believe my assurance of my great gratification and my sincere thanks for the kind manner in which you speak of the execution of the 2nd Division under my command in the battle of the 5th November, when we had to contend for a whole day with immeasurable odds of the enemy. We only did our duty, but that we have got credit for that is to me a source of great pride, and I trust, so will you. We were never taken by surprise; we always knew the Russians would come up where they did—they might do so tomorrow. Our pickets were on the alert, and behaved as they should. We were under arms and in order of battle in an incredibly short space of time, but our division was under 2,000 strong (3), including the pickets engaged, and the enemy came in multitudes. We, however, held our ground, not only under the other divisions and the French came up, but all day. My fellows were ten and a half hours constantly engaged with the enemy, without a morsel to eat—the only thing they cried out for was fresh ammunition! The officers, oh! my best officers, went down one after the other, and my best men, until I thought my heart would have broken! Your son is a fine, brave fellow, general, and you have reason to be proud of him. I hope he may see many a fight, but I pray God he may never again be under such terrific fires as he was at the Alma and at Inkerman. As the battle of the 5th took place near my camp, it fell to my lot, after the retreat of the Russians, and the recall of our army, to arrange for our security for the night. I saw 40,000 Russians close in on our front, who, although beaten, were still formidable from their numbers. We were, therefore, many hours after nightfall before I was out of my saddle, so that, though poor as I was, I was hit close to my side, and in the very thick of the fight, I could be of no personal use to him. I humbly beg his dear mother to forgive me for this neglect, but I sent to the staff-surgeon to request that he might be placed in the same hospital tent with my friend Gen. Adams, also wounded, where I knew he would be cared for. I have never seen him since. I heard from him yesterday at Scutari. I think he will have to go home. He is recovering favorably from his wound, but his constitution has received a shock, and I think he will require rest. Go where he will he has my approval and good wishes, and I shall always be glad to have him at my side.

"Although by God's mercy I escaped many a severe day with the enemy, still I have had my time, my dear General, in consequence of the constant rain and wet and exposure in camp. I was seized about the end of November with a sharp bowel attack, which brought me very low; however, I am thankful to say I have recovered it. I am now in Lord Raglan's hono-rary recovery. Lord Raglan has behaved like the very most affectionate brother to me. He has given me his house to recover in, while I have every possible comfort. He sent his own carriages and horses to carry me down here from my camp; he sends me champagne, and every day, even yet, though, thank God, I am getting all right, he sends every day to ask how I am getting on. I can never forget his affection.

"My wife is in Dublin. My heart was gladdened by a dear, affectionate letter from her to-day. She is proud of the manner in which my division is spoken of, but the poor soul lives in a continual state of alarm and anxiety, thinking of her as my only drawback, and for her sake I hope you may have an early triumph. Things are looking well for us, and the weather, the only enemy we dreaded, is improving. Give my kind regards to all—and all with you. I need hardly say how proud I shall be of an occasional letter from you. "Ever, dear general, believe me most sincerely yours,

VENEZUELA PREPARING FOR WAR.

Leading Men in Great Britain Hope and Pray for Peace.

NEW YORK, December 24.—A special despatch to the New York Herald from Caracas, Venezuela, says: Venezuela is making active preparations for war as the possible outcome of the boundary dispute with Great Britain. Four places between Caracas and La Guayra have been fortified. Mr. Russell, secretary of the American delegation, arrived in LaGuayra to-day. He was given a rousing reception and an examination of the fortifications. After the great mass meeting of citizens in the Simon Bolivar plaza called to thank the president of the United States for his message on the Monroe doctrine, and its application to the boundary dispute with Great Britain, the students of the university visited Santa Cruz to ask President Crespo to arm the militia. The president replied to the delegation that he was glad to see their display of patriotism. President Crespo said he had received a message from the governors of Lara and Miranda, saying that popular meetings had been held to send thanks to President Cleveland. Venezuela had 150,000 rifles on hand for the use of her soldiers.

St. James, Dec. 24.—The New York World on Sunday sent to the leaders of the church and state in Great Britain, whose words as to the actual state of British sentiment would carry here the most weight, brief telegrams asking for expressions of their feeling as to the existing difficulty between the two countries. Followings are some of the replies: Lord Rosebery telegraphs from Edinburgh: "I can only reply that I absolutely disbelieve the possibility of war between the United States and Great Britain on such an issue as this, for it would be the greatest crime on record. History would have to relate that the two mighty nations of the Anglo-Saxo race, at a time when they appeared to be about to overshadow the world in the best interests of Christianity and civilization, preferred to cut each other's throats about a frontier squabble in a small South American republic. The proposition only requires to be stated to demonstrate its absurdity. All that is wanted is a level head and cool common sense on our governments."

The telegram to Lord Salisbury was replied to as follows: "While fully recognizing your friendly feelings, it is impossible for the foreign secretary to take the course you suggest. Signed, E. Barrington, foreign office." The Bishop of Manchester telegraphs: "The possibility of war with America fills me with a feeling of horror. It would be all to intents and purposes a civil war, and could not fail to rouse passions and create enmities which many years would fail to allay. This would be all the more unfortunate because, for years the feeling in England for America and Americans has been one of continually increasing and even fraternal interest and admiration. We cannot see what there is in the present dispute to create such deep irritation as we hear of, and we are sure that if for such a cause war is allowed to break between brethren before every legitimate means of civilization is exhausted, those who precipitate the contest on either side will have committed a crime against civilization. May God avert so great a crime and calamity." (Sgd.) J. MACCHESTER.

Cardinal Vaughan.—Our common humanity and our Christian duty would sternly condemn a fratricidal war. Every Christian patriot on both sides of the Atlantic must employ every effort to avert a course that would strike us all alike. We are too closely bound to America by blood, respect and affection for her people to tolerate the idea of bloodshed. Let us all remember the words, "Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God." (Sgd.) HENRY CARNEGIE, VACANIAN, Archbishop of Westminster.

From Archbishop Walsh: "Wholly unaware of the merits of the case, and only in express abhorrence of war in general. It will be deplorable, if the wise precedent of 1851 cannot be followed." (Sgd.) ACCUSATION OF DUBLIN. From the Bishop of Chester: "Every generous and Christian heart in England, and not least in kindly Chester, is wholly with you in your high appeal to the more deliberate judgment of your great and our understanding people. God speed you in your patriotic endeavor." (Sgd.) BISHOP OF CHESTER. From the Archbishop of Dublin: "I am fully assured that every member of the church of Ireland most earnestly deprecates anything that could imperil peace or cause division between us and our American brethren." (Sgd.) LORD PENNEFATHER, Archbishop of Dublin. CHICAGO, December 24.—At a meeting last night of the Froquois club, principal democratic organization of its kind in Chicago, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "Resolved, that this club most heartily supports the president and congress of the United States in determining to enforce recognition of the Monroe doctrine in the controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela." The second part of the original resolution was rejected. It read as follows: "And we believe, with our Secretary of State, that on this continent the United States of America is supreme and its fiat is law." This declaration was considered much too radical and was voted down by nearly a two-thirds vote. There were several speakers, and all, with one exception, counselled war in the event of Great Britain refusing to back down from its position.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, Dec. 27. The Daily News publishes a despatch from Vienna stating that Lord Salisbury is negotiating with France and Holland with a view to adopting common action against the policy of President Cleveland. Spain, the despatch adds, has already assured Great Britain of her agreement with the latter on the question. It is believed that Great Britain, France, Holland and Spain will form a quadruple alliance to protect their American possessions against the United States. Nervous women will find relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it enriches the blood and thus strengthens the nerves.

High Tide Sale

UNTIL NEW YEAR'S DAY ONLY. In order to show our appreciation in a practical way of the very generous patronage of the Christmas season—especially Christmas Eve—we now offer until New Year's Day the following large discounts, viz:— ON FANCY GOODS, including Albums, Work Boxes, Manicure Sets, Pictures, Easels, etc., a discount of 30 per cent. ON TOYS of all descriptions, a discount of 25 per cent. ON CALENDARS, XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, BOOKLETS, PAPER DOELS, a discount of 33 1/2 per cent. ON ALL SHELF BOOKS (School Books, Annals and Peloubat's Notes excepted), a discount of 20 per cent. ON CHINAWARE, JAPANESE NOV. ELITES, etc., a discount of 25 per cent. These discounts are genuine, and apply to the present list only. A greatly enhanced chance to replenish libraries and purchase New Year's Gifts at wholesale prices. Call early and avoid the rush of New Year's Eve.

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Santa Claus' Headquarters. Charlotte, Dec. 27, 1895. Face to Face With You. We can't be at all times, and so we advertise. Xmas has not reduced our stock of Drugs, and when you want Drugs you'll find we have a complete stock, and will give you proper attention.

A. W. REDDIN, Phm. B.,

Central Drug Store, NORTH SIDE OF QUEEN SQUARE. dec27. Now Is the Time

VESSEL LOST AT SEA.

Crew Supposed to be Drowned. Mr. White's Statement.

MONTECAL, Dec. 27. R. S. White, ex-M. P. for Cardwell speaking of the result of the recent election, says that the election of Stubbs was caused by votes renitted from the Liberal party and not from any defection to Mr. Cartwright from the Con-ervative ranks. DIED. In this city, on the 26th inst., John O'borne, a native of Buckinghamshire, England, in the 78th year of his age. (Funeral to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock from his late residence to the People's C. M.tery.)

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GREENWAY'S REPLY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

It is a Point Blank Refusal. The Policy of the Opposition. WINNIPEG, Dec. 27. The reply of the Manitoba Government to the remedial rejoinder of the Dominion Government was given out here yesterday. Mr. Greenway refuses point blank to restore separate schools. We clip the following from the despatches to the St. John Telegraph: WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 24.—Mr. Robert Rogers is the practical leader of the opposition to the Greenway government in the present election fight. Though he has had scant time for preparation, he is making the most of his forces, and is confident of making a good showing. Intervened by your correspondent to-day, he said of the election announcement: "It's a pretty quick order. There is a little sharp practice on the part of the government, but we would scarcely expect anything else from them, still we are ready for them, and are not at all surprised." "What will be the stand of the opposition on the school question?" "We take the stand that it is in the interests of this country to avoid interference in our school legislation by the Parliament of Canada, and this, we believe, can be easily done."

"No doubt, the feeling of the people favors national schools, but at the same time, the feeling of the people favors living within the constitution, and my idea is to follow out the constitution, and do what would be just and right." "How would you do this?" "That remains to be seen." "Something like the Ontario schools?" "I don't think it would be necessary to go back to separate schools, but I think Dominion interference could be avoided by handling the question right. You know there is nothing more easily fanned than the flames of bigotry, and for this reason I think that those preachers who have been holding forth on this question should have employed their time at something else. They have plenty to do in their own work in preaching the gospel which went going into the school question."

FALL OF ZEITOUN.

Defending Forces Flee to the Hills. LONDON, Dec. 27. The correspondent in Constantinople of the United Press telegraphs that it is reported there that Zeitoun has fallen before the attacks of the Turkish troops, and that many who were holding the place against the forces of the Sultan have fled to the hills.

WHEN YOU READ

of Clothing sold for less than what it really costs, such news ought to be taken with a grain of salt. You ought not to believe it. Clothiers are not giving money away any more than you want to. When we say we are selling at a small margin of profit you can rely on that as an absolute truth, and when we refund your money to you, if your purchase is not satisfactory, the truth is made plainer. We want to secure your trade by dealing with you on the square. Honest values at the lowest living prices. JOHN T. MCKENZIE, Star Merchant Tailor. Our Coffees are noted for their fine flavor and strength. The reasons for this are that we roast the Green Coffee Beans on the premises every two or three weeks, and grind them every day, thus giving our customers pure, fresh-ground Coffee every time they ask or send for it. Try our Coffee once and you will use no other.

DECEPTION PAYS A CONJUROR,

But it does not pay a Merchant who respects himself.

Holiday Handkerchiefs. It hardly seems credible, but nevertheless 'tis true, men have just as many peculiarities about their handkerchiefs, as women. The plainer the better for some. Other like them a little bit finer, while silks are just as popular as ever. It's because we know just the kind men like that so many buy their handkerchiefs here. Suspenders. Good literal ones with plenty of room in them—a thousand nights of perfect sleep in every one. If he had a dozen at home he would appreciate one like ours. Night Shirts. We will give you the best value for your money. For \$3.85 we will give you a part wool Blanket (which has), an expert can tell from all wool, full sized, that color, handsome border, red, blue, pink or yellow. This Blanket represents a real solid comfort, warmth and repose than any other in town for the price. It is finer, more glossy, better made, better finished than any we ever showed for the same money. When the winter wind comes hungry to the door, and the wind whistles in the window and chimney, then is the time the Blanket is your best friend and lasting comforter.

JAMES PATON & CO.

The One Price Men. CARTER'S Prince Edward Island Almanac For 1896, Now Ready. Containing besides the usual information: The Vote declared for each District on the Island at the last Dominion General Election. The Vote declared for each District at the last Local Election. Leading Events Transpiring Throughout the World from October, 1894, to December 31st, 1895. PRICE 15 CENTS. dec17-14w

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Watson's Drug Store.

WHEN YOU READ

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COFFEE FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY.

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NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, Beautiful and Useful. 20 Per Cent. off some of the Fancy Goods to clear. E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK. dec27

Our Store is full of Suggestions For Holiday Shoppers!

We have gifts suitable for father, mother, little sister or big brother, big sister or small boy, somebody else's sister or all, both great and small, "A Very Merry Christmas."

Our Store is full of Suggestions For Holiday Shoppers!