

The Daily Examiner
JANUARY 27, 1885.

Editorial Notes.

The Civic election takes place to-morrow. Let electors go early to the Polls and vote the straight ticket for the candidates in favor of "Waterworks."

An article in the London Miller gives a number of reasons for believing that Canada has nothing serious to fear from the competition of Indian wheat.

Mr. S. H. Blake has been elected President of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance, which has adopted resolutions against the introduction of the license system into the Northwest.

The Cologne Gazette appears to be a prophet of evil. In a leading article on the relations of England and Europe it says: "The chief question is whether England or Europe shall give way, or whether they shall compromise their opposing claims. We are convinced that England will yield if the verdict of Europe is given with necessary emphasis. The decadence of England's power is predicted. 'Only let us show our teeth,' the article continues, 'and England will surprise the world with her cowardice.'

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes what purports to be the text of an agreement between England and Turkey regarding the government of Egypt. The agreement provides that Turkish troops shall occupy Egypt with the exception of the ports of Alexandria, Damietta, Port Said and Suez, which England will continue to occupy; that Turkey undertake to maintain order in the interior after the capture of Khartoum; that England shall retain garrisons on the Red Sea littoral and abandon Sudan to Turkey; Tewfik Pasha shall be deposed and the Sultan to appoint a pasha as Khedive who does not belong to the family of Mehemet Ali.

At a meeting of the French Academics of Montreal, and a series of resolutions setting forth the claims of the Academics of the Maritime Provinces to the seat in the Senate vacated by the death of the Hon. William Muirhead, were passed and ordered to be forwarded to several members of the Government. The resolutions state that the French Academics of the Lower Provinces, numbering over 100,000 souls, are not represented in the Canadian Senate, that in the Province of New Brunswick alone their proportion of the population entitles them to two senators, and they claim as a matter of right and justice that the seat should be filled by a French Acadician.

Sir Stafford Northcote addressed a large meeting at Barnstable, England, on the 21st, inst. He declared himself unreservedly in favor of the federation of all the colonies of Great Britain and an establishment of a central colonial council. He declared England's colonies in the various parts of the world furnished the best field for the employment of the surplus labor of England. He advised emigration to British colonies as a remedy for all the evils complained of at home. He warned the country to beware of the captivating demagogic language of men like Henry George, whose doctrines were fallacious and certain to bring misery on those adopting them.

Mr. Blake at Toronto stated the direct burden of taxation which workmen have to bear under the present tariff is \$54 per head. According to the census of 1881 there were 812,136 families in Canada; in the three years which have since elapsed, estimating the annual increase at two per cent. 50,000 families have been added to the population, making it now 862,136 families. Now the total customs revenue in the last fiscal year was only \$20,225,890, or at the rate of \$25.22 per family instead of \$50. Even if Mr. Blake had treated the total revenue of the government as representing taxation, the amount annually collected would be only \$26 per family. This is another evidence that when Mr. Blake is dealing with figures a deduction of more than fifty per cent. is required to keep him straight.

Our Grit Members.

OUR Grit members are now either on the way, or preparing to go to Ottawa. And the question naturally arises: What are they going to do this winter in return for their handsome sessional allowance?

Mr. Davies, we know, declared in his election card, on the stump, and through the press, that Island representatives had been derelict in their duty in not pressing this Island's claim to a separate share of the Fishery Award to a vote of the House. The first session after he was elected, he sat without ever once opening his mouth on the subject. The next year, after a great deal of maneuvering, he did make a move, in a sort of half-hearted way, towards the close of the session. For fear of embarrassing his Grit leaders, he left it so late that a vote could not be reached, and so his loud mouthed, anti-election promises still remain unfulfilled. We shall watch with some curiosity Mr. Davies' actions on this and similar questions this session. If he again fails to carry out his promises to his constituents, we will be only more firmly convinced than ever of his insincerity and shameless disregard of all consistency, political and otherwise. Mr. Davies will, no doubt, also con-

sider it his duty to air himself again on the subject of Reciprocity. He will probably do as he did last year—introduce his motion as a vote of want of confidence in the Government. Brought in in this way, if it should carry, the Government would be defeated, of course, and therefore could not possibly bring about a renewal of the Treaty, as their usefulness would be gone. No one knows this better than the Grit member for Queen's, but what does he care for Reciprocity, so long as he thinks party ends can be served.

There is one subject, however, on which, we venture to predict, he will be as silent as a mummy—the defeat of his friend Mr. Welsh at the partial election last summer. He told his hearers at Ottawa that "the unfortunate Province" from which he came was in a most deplorable condition financially; that the people were in a state of discontent bordering upon open rebellion; that the exodus was alarming; that whole settlements had become depopulated; and that his constituents were only waiting for an opportunity to resent the injuries inflicted on them by the Sir John Government. An opportunity to substantiate his statements was given before he expected it, when, lo! and behold! Welsh, who was the most popular man in the County on the Grit side of politics, was defeated. About all this Mr. Davies will, doubtless, have nothing whatever to say, for in the victory gained by the Conservatives he must surely see his own defeat not far away—the handwriting is on the wall, and his political overthrow is certain, when the general election for the Dominion next comes round.

But we had almost forgotten to mention the names of the other two Grit members. It is said that the Lion and Jackal roam the woods together in search of prey. So, too, with our Grit M. P.'s—figuratively. And as long as Messrs. Yeo and McIntyre continue to follow the local leader they will surely come in for a share of the fragments. The former will, in all probability, only stay a part of the time at Ottawa as usual, but he will, certainly stay long enough there this session to ask for another return showing the quantity and quality of liquor sold to his friends in Prince County, by the vendors under the Scott Act. These returns must be very interesting reading indeed to many of the electors of Prince County. Mr. Yeo, in calling for them annually, doubtless imagines himself a philanthropist of the first water, and expects to have his praises sung, some day or other, in strains that would charm the heart of a calliope.

As for Dr. McIntyre, it is of little or no consequence what he says or does in Parliament, so far at least as his ability to benefit his constituents is concerned. At public meetings he declares that he can do nothing for the people, as he represents the minority. This assertion of his is not however strictly correct, for he can do something. If he cannot do any good, he can do harm, as our fishermen know by past experience. He can talk Bounty. He can misrepresent those who sent him to Parliament, by stating, as he did last season, that there are scarcely any regular fishermen on this coast; that some of them are in the habit of presenting fraudulent claims for the bounty money; and that a great many fishermen—farmers are receiving it who are not entitled to it. He is not, it is true, like his leader, much given to speaking. He does speak some nevertheless, but never without putting his foot in it, and always for the purpose of gratifying some petty party or personal spite of his own.

To our three Grit members, one and all, we may say good bye for the present, and in doing so we promise to give them more or less attention during the next three months to come.

A Grit Critic.

A WRITER in the Patriot tries hard to be funny over a speech delivered by Mr. Farrow in the House of Commons in 1883, two years ago only. Now, Mr. Farrow is a practical farmer—a man who is not ashamed to earn his living by honest labor, and is known to be, besides, an industrious and highly intelligent man, which is more than can be said of every one whose name figures on the pages of Hansard.

For no other apparent reason than that Mr. Farrow happens to be a plain, honest-going farmer, the Patriot scribbler tries to hold him up to ridicule—"for the amusement," as he says, of the readers of that paper. Mr. Farrow's abilities as a public speaker in y not, perhaps, come up to the standard of some of the high-toned Grit critics, but his speeches in Parliament are distinguished by good, sound, common sense, and are far higher, intellectually, than those of certain college-bred dunces on the Grit side of the House whom it is not necessary for us to name.

The writer in question has also seen fit to sandwich his garbled extracts from Mr. Farrow's speech by a few remarks of his own about "the present gloomy outlook." Grits are fond of talking about hard times. They are not, however, very well informed on the word "business." If they would only use the word "political" for "business" one might better understand them. If they should say, for instance, that the political outlook (to them) is, instead of being promising, very gloomy indeed, then they would be stating a simple fact known by every one, and by none better than the Grits themselves.

Two live Kings and a real Queen at St. Peter's Schoolrooms to-night.

Models of Civic Taxation.

We have been furnished by a correspondent with the following instances of how Civic Taxation is improperly levied, and how it should be levied:—

Present mode of levying taxes:— A. (householder) owns \$10,000 in real estate at 1 1/2 p. c. per \$100, is taxed \$125.00. He also owns \$10,000 in merchandize, or average per annum of business, for which he pays nothing. He also owns 1,000 in office and household goods, horses, carriages, etc., pays nothing.

B. owns \$1,000 in real estate, at 1 1/2 p. c. per \$100, tax \$12.50. He also owns \$500 in household goods, cows, etc., pays nothing. C. (tenant) owns \$10,000 in merchandize, or average per annum of business. He also owns \$1,000 in household goods, office fixtures and library, and is taxed nothing. D. is an adult (single), and pays poll tax, \$2.00.

INCOME.

A has \$1,000 salary, is a Dominion official, and is taxed nothing. B has \$1,000 income from abroad, and is taxed nothing. C has \$600 salary, and paying no other tax, is taxed \$6.00. D has \$399 salary, and paying no other tax, is taxed nothing.

Proposed improved method.— The Bill before the House in 1884, followed up the course pursued above; but added a levy on all householders in order to realize the sum of \$10,000 for school purposes. The result, had the Bill been passed, would have been that the principal amount of this \$10,000 would fall back on the owners of houses, and the majority of those are the poor classes and least able to bear this tax. As a glance at the above will prove, to realize \$10,000 the city would have to tax 2,000 householders \$5 per head.

A owns real estate, \$10,000, present tax, \$125. Should the rate be equal to each householder, as proposed by the Bill, his school tax would be \$5. B owns \$10,000 in real estate, present tax—\$12.50. He also owns \$500 in household goods. Under the Bill proposed, his school tax would be \$5. C owns \$10,000 in merchandize, may be a boarder, and pays nothing. D is a professional, may be also a boarder, and pays nothing.

Under the income A B C and D may or may not be householders. Under the real estate and personal property system it is to be found a more equitable mode of levying, in the event of the income not giving the satisfaction that was expected. First, let each citizen be his own valuator in personal property (real estate to be valued once in five years). If personal property, exempt in value one hundred dollars, and deduct from total value or average all liabilities and losses, and return the bona fide value owned. Then reduce the rate on real estate, and levy such reduction on personal property up to the value of \$50,000. When the value exceeds this amount levy one-half the amount. In placing the figures we find this result as in reference to scale above.

D. owns \$500 in office fixtures, library, &c., &c., less exemption \$100—400—levy \$1; \$5,000 in average of business, &c.—levy \$12.50; \$5,500 value, the tax would be \$13.50. E. is an adult—poll tax \$2. F. owns \$80,000 personal liabilities—\$20,000—\$60,000, which at 1/4 of 1 per cent. per \$100, the levy would be \$75.00. A owns \$10,000 in real estate at 1 per cent. per \$100—levy \$100—\$1,000 in household goods, office fixtures, horses and carriages—less amount, exemption, \$100—\$900—1/4—levy \$22.50. \$9,000 in merchandize at 1/4 of 1 per cent. per \$100—levy \$22.75. For \$20,000 he pays in taxes \$125.

B owns \$1,000 in real estate at 1 per cent. per \$100—levy \$10. \$500 in personal effects—less exempt \$100—1/4 levy on \$4.00—\$1.00. C owns \$10,000 in merchandize or average business at 1/4 of 1 per cent. per \$100—less deduction for liabilities \$22—\$75—levy \$18.75; \$1,000 in household effects, &c., &c.—less exemption \$100—\$900 at 1/4 of 1 per cent. per \$100—2.25.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

An Appeal from Mr. Waller.

FELLOW ELECTORS.—I hope you will bear in mind, that the following gentlemen are asking your support at the city polls on Wednesday next, viz: Messrs. Hooper, Douce, Ladner and Tanton, are some of the men who have given away at least one hundred dollars of your earnings per year, for the next three years; and if reports be true, I believe some three hundred more have been lost in a similar manner through their negligence in renewing or extending leases or contracts. I am led to believe that the public generally, are not so well satisfied after all, notwithstanding Mayor Hooper's assertions to me that they were. I therefore say, don't allow them to cripple your interests as they have done in the past. (as they promise to do) but elect men in their places, who will look as keenly after your affairs as they do after their own.

E. WALLER.

Charlottetown, Jan. 27th, 1885.

From Orator to Cogitator.

(Private and Confidential)

Jan. 26, 1885—9.30 p. m. DEAR WILLIAM.—I sit down to-night to pen you a few lines by way of acknowledgment of your letter of Saturday's date. I have just returned from a personal canvass of my Ward, a canvass which, I may remark, was far from satisfactory. The electors have changed their minds greatly since my election two years ago. The prevailing opinion is that a supply of water for fire and sanitary purposes is both necessary and practicable. Their banter cries of "waterworks," "new City Council," and more "equitable distribution of taxes," are still ringing in my ears. For once my anti-advertisers fail to take effect upon the people. No matter how forcible my arguments, how fine my deductions, how logical my conclusions, or how direct my insinuations, the answer is always "No

water, no vote." The people say they want men at the Council Board whose ideas are in keeping with the age in which we live, and not like ours, fifty or one hundred years behind the times. What in the name of the glorious and immortal King William have we done that we should be thus sneeringly spoken of? Is it because of our untiring opposition to the introduction of water? No, it cannot be on that account. Men of great intellects and large powers of comprehension like C—, M—, and H—, (and by the way what a terrible mess the latter individual made of the tanks a year or two ago) were with us in that glorious fight? This of itself is a sufficient guarantee that we were right and our opponents wrong and that our ideas were in keeping with the age in which we live. Just what can be the matter with the electors I cannot for the life of me discover, but as this evening's canvass is indicative of my having plenty of spare time after Wednesday next, I will not at present puzzle my brains (should I die before you I want you to see that my brain is weighed; it is large and heavy and will knock spots off Napoleon's or Daniel Webster's) trying to solve the problem. At present I feel as though I were sitting on a volcano which is wound up to erupt about 5 p. m., on Wednesday.

I have a good deal more to tell you, but as writing under the present circumstances is a torture, I will close this very imperfect letter by informing you that I will see you to-morrow, when I shall be more composed and better able to talk over the situation. We will then arrange a programme which, if faithfully carried out, cannot fail to have the effect desired. Till then, I remain as heretofore, Yours in the good cause, J— P— T—.

Supreme Court.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27. The case of D. C. Martin and others executors, vs. Joseph McDonald, with which the Court has been occupied since Saturday last, was to-day concluded, the jury finding a verdict for the plaintiffs in \$36.30. McLean and Davies for Plaintiffs, and Hodgson and Palmer for Defendants. The case of Joseph Lantz vs. Wilfred F. Dugay, action for supply to a lobster factory, is now before the Court.

This mercury at Mount Washington on the morning of the 22nd inst., was 50° below zero, which is one degree colder than ever experienced there before. A northwest hurricane was blowing which averaged a hundred miles an hour for twelve hours. Sleep was impossible during the night.

Horses, Wagons, Sleighs, &c.

BY Auction, Friday, January 30th, at 2 o'clock, on Market Square— 1 Black Mare, 2 Jaunting Sleighs, 1 Box Sleigh, 2 Wood Sleighs, 1 Driving Wagon, 1 Express Wagon 3 Peddling Wagons, 1 Sloven. 1 Truck, 1 Buffalo Robe, 3 Wolf Robes, 1 Set Harness, 1 Single Horse Power. Terms:—All sums over \$35, three months' approved notes; under that amount, cash on delivery. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer, Ch'town, Jan. 27, 1885—31

CHILDREN'S THEATRICALS.

BY the leading Stars in the Social and Theatrical World—members of St. Peter's Band of Hope.

Tuesday, January 27th.

The touching drama,

Jack and the Princess who Never Laughed

CHARACTERS:

Princess Melancholica... Miss Adeline Patti Jack... Mr. Wilkes Booth The King... Capt. Bates the Kentucky Giant Prince Grimaldi... Mr. Early Jobed The Prime Minister... Mr. W. E. Gladstone The Burgomaster... Mr. Toby Fauch The Policeman... Mr. Robert Peeler The Clown... Mr. David Garrick The Chamber sweep... Mr. Honorary Irving The Swan (of Avon)...

Also, the beautiful Spectacular Drama,

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY

CHARACTERS:

Rosebud (the Sleeping Beauty)... Miss Sarah Bernhardt The Queen... Miss Helo Perry The King... Mr. George Guelph The Prince... H. H. H. the Prince of Wales The Lord Chancellor... Lord Cairns The Cook... The renowned French Chef The Page... Mr. Bastien LePage The Postmaster... Sir J. H. Ballstaff The Nurse... Mrs. Siddons Spitzire... Miss Steeple Claydon Judges, Fairies, Ladies, &c.

The evening will be diversified by music, both vocal and instrumental, from some of the professional members of the company. St. Peter's Boys' School Jan. 27th, 7.30 p. m. Admission, 10 Cents. Ch'town, Jan. 24, 1884

To the Electors of Ward No. 5:

GENTLEMEN.—Having been nominated by a large and intelligent meeting of voters in your Ward, I have decided to accept the nomination, and would kindly request all who desire the advancement of the city's interest to give me their support at the coming election. If you do me the honor to elect me, I will endeavor to represent your views and carry out your wishes as far as lies in my power. My personal views on the water and other questions of reform are well known to you. Hoping you will judge these questions on their merits with candor, and cast aside all local prejudices and the sectional views advanced by my opponents, and stand up for the interests of the city as a whole. By so doing the good results will be felt by every man who has to eat his bread honestly, for prosperity follows industry and enterprise in all countries. Yours truly, T. A. McLEAN. Ch'town, Jan. 10, 1884—pat

AT THE FISH MARKET, GRAFTON STREET.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:

400 Quintals Large Bank CODFISH (choice), 150 Barrels HERRING, 300 Boxes Scaled HERRING, 10 Half Barrels Mess SHAD, SALMON, TONGUES and SOUNDS; also PORK, HAMS, LARD, &c. Very Low.

The Grocery Store, in connection with the Fish Market, is also well supplied with GROCERIES of the Best Quality. Families can be supplied with all that they require, and at Low Prices.

J. H. MYRICK.

Ch'town, Jan. 23, 1885—41 eod her 31

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Assets, 1st Jan., 1884 - - - - - \$34,794,746.80 Assets in Canada - - - - - 759,201.72

Risks taken in the city and country. Rates Moderate.

LEONARD MORRIS, R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent, Summerside.

Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1885—1mo

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. FIRE.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$2,000,000 HEAD OFFICE—Montreal. HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.

Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms.

AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

F. H. ARNAUD, Merchants Bank of Halifax

Ch'town, Jan. 1885.

CHARLOTTETOWN BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY!

The rush for BOOTS and SHOES is to Dorsey, Goff & Co. People say they sell cheap. Their own make of Solid Leather Boots takes the lead.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1885.

MORTGAGE SALE

Valuable Property.

I AM instructed by Ambrose L. Brown, Esq., to sell by Auction, on Wednesday, January 28th, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, that valuable property known as Spring Park Brewery, situated in Charlottetown (Common, West side Malpeque Road, containing one acre of land, a little more or less.

Resides the Brewery Building there are four other large buildings and tenements on the premises, in good order. This property, a few years ago, was valued at \$15,000, but will now be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Terms at Sale. A. McNEILL, AUCTIONEER. Ch'town, Jan. 22, 1885—22, 24, 26, 27

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

A SPECIAL Passenger Train will, until further notice, leave Ch'town for Cape Traverse, calling at all regular stations between Ch'town and County Line, and at Flag Stations on the Branch, at 8 p. m., daily (Sundays excepted), returning to Ch'town next day on arrival of mail boats from Cape Tormentine.

Freight for Stations on Cape Traverse Branch will be forwarded from all Stations on main line to County Line daily, thence to Cape Traverse every Wednesday evening. Freight for stations on the branch, will be forwarded to County Line every Thursday, and thence to destination by first train thereafter. JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, Jan. 26, 1885— till mar 15 all wily prs till mar 15

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Dining Room Girl and Cook for Hotel Apply at EXAMINER office. Jan 26

LOST

LOST—On Thursday night, about 8 o'clock, between the Bankin House and the Railway Station, a Buffalo Robe and Wrapper. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at THE EXAMINER office. Jan 24

TO LET

TO LET—The "Duncan House," corner of Prince and Water streets, containing 16 rooms, lately occupied by Dr. Hobkirk R. McMillan. Jan 22 and 24

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE DAILY EXA I NER, if you want the latest news

Ch'town, Jan. 23, 1885—41 pat 3

MRS. JARLEY'S WAXWORKS

WILL BE EXHIBITED IN

ATHENAEUM,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5th.

Further particulars later. Ch'town, Jan. 26, 1885—31

TO THE ELECTORS OF WARD 4:

GENTLEMEN.—At a meeting of the electors of Ward 4, held on Friday evening last, I declined the nomination offered me, as I then understood other candidates were in the field, holding views the same as my own; but having since been waited upon by a large and influential committee, composed of electors of Ward 4, and feeling as I do that it is a mistake to allow any ward to elect its representatives by acclamation, especially when questions of great importance are claiming the attention of our electors, I have decided to contest the Ward, not in my own interest, but I trust in the interest of our city generally.

Believing, as I do, that a system of Waterworks, suitable to the requirements of our city, is a positive necessity, I shall, if elected as your representative, do all in my power to have water introduced under the best possible arrangements for the city.

I do not approve of the present mode of taxation, therefore would favor a readjustment of the taxes which would do justice to all, favor to none.

I consider that the interests of our city have, for some years past, suffered very materially from the fact that people do not take that interest in civic affairs that, as citizens, we all should feel it our duty to do. I would therefore support any good measure that may be suggested at the Council Board, making it compulsory for Mayor and Councilors to retire either annually or at some stated time, or that all representatives should be elected by the whole city.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly, HORACE HAZARD. Jan 20—cod tl elects.

To the Electors of Ward 1:

GENTLEMEN.—Having been requested by a number of the electors to contest Ward 1, and having nominated, I would respectfully solicit your support at the coming election. I am in favor of Waterworks by a Company; but on more favorable terms than those now offered. If elected, I will do my best for the advancement of the city's interests. I remain yours truly, JOHN HUGHES. Ch'town, Jan. 23, 1885—41 pat 3