

THE DAILY EXAMINER
OCTOBER 28, 1881.

Winter Communication.

ALREADY we feel the need of a good strong screw boat, such as, under the new scheme for Winter Communication, is proposed for the Eastern section of the Province.

It is, of course, folly to expect the St. Lawrence and Princess of Wales, though good boats of their kind, and manned by experienced and able officers—to give satisfaction in November and the early part of December, or to make their way through broken field ice in the early spring months. Yet, these are the very months during which we most need to have our communications kept open.

The scheme for this purpose, to which we have several times directed attention has been pronounced practicable. The screw steamer is wanted now. She would be warmly welcomed by the people of the Eastern section of the Island; it is right that they should have her; and she could, we believe, be managed with profit.

On the other hand we have, heretofore, been most successful in keeping up our mid-winter communication at the Capes. Should we not, as reasonable men, follow up this success, and not allow selfish, sectional interests to dissipate our efforts, and so defeat our main purpose, which is to benefit the whole Province? We can have the steam launches required by the carriers and the branch railways necessary for travel to the Capes, if we unite in asking for them!

Shall we not unite? What are our representatives doing about it?

The Carrying Trade.

The most important trade in the world after agriculture is the carrying trade. No other industry has made such great progress during the last generation as this trade. The statistics concerning its increase are positively amazing. We are indebted to an article by Mr. M. N. Mulhall in the Contemporary for the facts we now place before our readers.

Since 1850 railways have increased 398 per cent and the carrying power of the ocean marine 304 per cent. Of the shipping of the whole world, that of Great Britain constitutes 49 per cent, and in 1879 did 52 per cent. of the business. In 1850, 14 per cent. of the business was done under steam; in 1880, 61 per cent. In a British vessel there is a seaman for every 76 tons of work; in a French vessel, for 63 tons; in a German, for 54 tons; in an Italian, for 25 tons; and in the average of all nations, for 61 tons. This does not prove that British vessels go to sea short-handed, for another table proves that the ratio of wrecks in British vessels, 2.94 in steam, and 3.93 in sail, is less than that of any other nation's vessels except Italy and Norway; it merely shows that Britain has the largest vessels. A very instructive table is that showing the growth of British mercantile power at the expense of the United States and France:

Table with 3 columns: Year (1850, 1870, 1880) and 3 rows of data for Great Britain, United States, and France.

The average tonnage of the world's vessels is 177 tons, which is less than one-fourth of the average British tonnage, which latter has increased from 549 tons per vessel in 1850 to 748 tons in 1880. In this connection we may mention that our own Maritime Provinces are well in front as to increase of tonnage. Where 800-ton vessels were built ten years ago, 1,500-ton vessels are now constructed.

Every year four per cent. of the world's marine is destroyed, and every year five per cent is added to it. On an average 2,322,000 tons are constructed every year, of which Britain builds 1,639,000, the States 193,000, and Italy, Canada, etc., 499,000. The steamers of the world consume 36,000,000 tons of coal yearly—three-quarters British. Every day 1,930 vessels enter and as many depart from ports in the United Kingdom. The number of persons at sea is about 1,000,000. Lloyd's returns give 1,775 per annum as the average number lost since 1866. Doubling that number, in order to provide for omissions, the annual death rate from sea risks is about 3 1/2 per 1,000, that is, granted that the death rate of Toronto were 18 per 1,000, the sea rate is 2 1/2 per 1,000. So a person going from Toronto to New York, where the death rate is about 30, undertakes about three times as dangerous a journey as a sea-voyage.

The industry of the 200,000 British seamen is equivalent to £300 per annum each against £190 for each of the factory operatives. The freight earned by all nations at sea is £100,000,000, or eight per cent. of the value of the merchandise carried. The toll accruing to Britain for her share is equal to four per cent. of the value of all the world's exports and imports.

It summing up his article Mr. Mulhall directs attention to the fact that British preponderance at sea increases, together with the nation's share of the shipping trade; that British sailors carry most merchandise per man; that the cost under the British flag is less, and the danger less, than under the flag of any other nation.—Toronto Globe.

The Canada Temperance Act.

To-day, the case of W. R. Watson, Esq., charged with a breach of the "Canada Temperance Act," was opened before the Stipendiary Magistrate. Mr. Peters appeared for the prosecution and Mr. A. A. McLean for the defence. Mr. Watson, his clerk—Peter W. Hunter—William Flynn, Francis Welsh and Daniel Hogan were examined and the case was afterwards adjourned until Monday next.

The facts of the suit, as elicited in the evidence taken, are as follows: On Tuesday last, three young men, tobaccoists, named William Flynn, Francis Welsh and Daniel Hogan, each with pain in the head, met Dr. McRae at the corner of Queen and Dorchester street. Flynn, on accosting the M. D., asked him for "a note" to get some gin. "He was sick; his head ached, for want of the 'Scott Act,'" the Dr. drew the prescription with a pencil, as follows:—

"Spirits fermenti, 1 qt., for medicinal use only." D. McRAE, M. D.

Flynn, after promising a half dollar to the doctor, departed for the Drug Store of Mr. Watson, who is a licensed vendor under the Act, and presented the prescription to the clerk—Mr. Hunter—who, it is alleged, on reading it said to Flynn: "You must get a prescription of your own." Flynn responded to the effect "that the prescription presented to Mr. Hunter was his." His name was then added to it in the presence, it is said, of Dr. McRae, and then three half pints of liquor was given him, with the understanding that he should get the balance the following day. Flynn left the shop, and rejoining Welsh and Hogan drank the liquor. He afterwards returned to the store and asked for the balance, but the clerk thinking he had enough for "medicinal purposes" for one day, refused to give him more. Next morning he called again and got the balance. That was promptly demolished and a certificate which Welsh purchased for fifty cents from the Doctor was made use of and the quantity named on it obtained from Mr. Hunter by Flynn. It was also drunk and we believe Welsh became intoxicated and was arrested. A few hours later Hogan and Flynn met the Doctor on Long Street, and Hogan obtained from him a prescription in his (Hogan's) own name, as follows:—

W. R. WATSON.— 1 qt. whiskey to Daniel Hogan; to be repeated for one week. D. McRAE, M. D.

They, after promising to pay the Doctor on the Friday following, departed to get the liquor. Hogan was detained on the street and he gave Flynn the prescription. It was duly presented, the liquor was obtained, and Flynn, after eluding Hogan, returned to his domicile, drank the pint himself, and left his friend without his medicine.

Welsh, on being arraigned before the Stipendiary Magistrate for drunkenness, made a clean breast of the matter. Flynn was then induced to become the prosecutor in the case, and Mr. Watson was, therefore, summoned. At court to-day, he admitted selling the liquor to Flynn, and produced Dr. McRae's prescription as his authority for so doing.

The Magistrate, after hearing a argument from both counsel, adjourned the case until Monday, when further evidence in the matter will be taken.

Mr. P. G. Fraser was also summoned on a similar charge. The same counsel appeared for prosecution and defence. The facts gathered from the evidence are: On Tuesday last Donald McDonald, St. Peter's Road, entered Mr. Fraser's store, and asked him for some liquor. Mr. Fraser sold him a pint bottle of "liquor," mixed with barks. McDonald, on leaving the store, met James McNeill, to whom he gave part of "the stuff." McNeill got drunk and was arrested by the police. On being arraigned he informed the court that he got the liquor from McDonald, who informed the court that he bought it from Mr. Fraser. Mr. Fraser was summoned, and at court to-day stated that he sold "the stuff" as medicine. McDonald denied it, and said he asked Mr. Fraser for liquor and got "the stuff." On Wednesday last the Court sent John Burke for a bottle of the same medicine. He obtained it from Mr. Fraser, and paid therefor forty cents. This was analyzed by Dr. Leeming, who testified it contained thirty per cent. of alcohol. Mr. Fraser's counsel stated that he would bring evidence to prove that "the medicine" sold by Mr. Fraser was not spirituous liquor; and in order that he might be enabled to do so, the case was adjourned until Monday.

Irish Agriculture Improving.

Statistics recently published show that, in the principal Irish crops, there is an increase in the area under cultivation. The land under wheat has increased from 148,708 acres to 154,000; in oats, from 1,381,928 acres to 1,392,305; in potatoes, from 820,651 to 854,294. The area in root crops is 345,697 acres, against 344,210 last year. The area in flax has fallen off from 157,540 to 147,085 acres. This is the only crop which shows any considerable falling off, and the decrease is due to the fact that linen is going out of use all the world over. In all, the area under tilled crops in Ireland has increased from 3,171,269 acres to 3,192,959—which is a vastly better showing than England or Scotland could make. Even the meadow land in Ireland has increased in area from 1,909,825 to 1,993,402 acres. Consequently the acreage of land under crops has increased from 5,081,084 to 5,191,361 acres. Each of the four provinces participate in the increase, Leinster to the extent of 36,004 acres; Munster, 27,304 acres; Ulster, 35,210 acres; and Connaught, 11,659 acres. In cattle and pigs also, the possessions of Irish farmers have greatly increased. The cattle number 3,954,479, and increase of 32,962; the pigs 1,088,041, an increase of 237,772; the poultry 13,906,760, an increase of 535,578. Only in sheep is there any considerable decrease, namely, from 3,562,483 to 3,258,683, but even this is nothing compared with the losses which British sheep owners have lately undergone.

Immigration Prospects.

The London correspondent of the Toronto Globe says:—"Under the direction of Sir Alexander Galt the London agency of the Dominion Government now presents an organization for dispersing information regarding Canada, and generally advancing the interests of the Dominion in the Old Country, second to no similar establishment representative of any of the Colonies. At the London office a large number of enquiries are received daily in regard to emigration; and many men of means have started this year from England and Scotland for the North-West, and the emigration generally has been composed of a very good class of settlers. The interest that is being awakened in the country by the accounts of the journey of the Governor-General and others, and the extensive distribution of pamphlets descriptive of the lands of the Dominion suitable for settlement, will in all probability lead to a still larger emigration of the same class of

The Temperance Meeting.

The Public Meeting under the auspices of the Grand Division, S. of T., held in Market Hall last evening, was a grand success, the hall was well filled, and the best of order prevailed from the beginning to the end. The new G. W. Patriarch, G. W. Bentley, Esq., M. P. P., occupied the chair. The band of the 82nd Battalion opened the meeting with a beautiful selection, and at intervals enlivened the proceedings with inspiring airs. The chairman in a few remarks, apologized for the absence of Dr. Fitzgerald, who was unavoidably detained at Picton, and also for the Rev. G. W. Hodgson, who was prevented from being present. He then called respectively on R. M. Barrat, David Rogers R. W. Brecken, Rev. Father McGivray, F. W. Hals, President of Dominion Alliance, Rev. Dr. Murray, and G. W. Millner, each of whom spoke effectively and well. The address of Father McGivray, particularly, was one of the best we have heard for many a day. His comparisons of the drunkard with the lower animals was most striking and truthful. The theory that the present Scott Act injures trade he completely exploded to the satisfaction of his many hearers.

Charlottetown Hospital.

The Charlottetown Hospital is quietly doing a good work. It has been about two years in operation, with the following results:— Total number of admissions since its foundation ... 138 Patients from Charlottetown ... 36 " " Country ... 102 Surgical cases ... 76 Medical cases ... 62 Cured ... 54 Improved ... 48 Unimproved ... 12 Incurable ... 10 Died ... 3 Remaining ... 11 Prescriptions, including medicine to out-door patients of the city ... 620

Away up in the World.

James Ferguson, of 55 Alexander street, Albany, N. Y., is the man who climbs steeples to paint and repair them, and has frequently been watched by hundreds of people as he pursued his hazardous calling. Many persons, therefore, will read with interest the following statement which he made recently to a Troy Times reporter:—"I've spent the greater part of my life up among those rolling clouds. For eighteen years I sailed the sea between the East Indies and China before the mast, and afterwards occupied every station excepting that of captain. When I was sixteen years of age I climbed a steeple in Glasgow 300 feet high in half an hour. The same feat it took the noted Scotchman, 'Steeple Jack,' three days to perform. I've been mounting steeples for the past seven years as a business. The last one I went up previous to this was the Chapel street Presbyterian, in Albany, which is 300 feet in height. I took down the weather vane in the shape of a fish, which weighs 327 pounds, being of copper and loaded with lead. It was the first time any one had been up the steeple in thirty years. The highest steeple I ever climbed went up 379 feet; this was in Ayreshire, Scotland. The general impression is that when one's steeple it is easier to look up than down. This is all a mistake. When looking up, an almost irresistible feeling comes over you to jump from your seat. I had experience of this kind while on the steeple of Dr. Darling's church in Albany. I gazed steadily up for a moment into space, when, without feeling any dizziness or anything of that sort, I became almost beside myself and a kind of delirium came over me. I had to quit right then and there, for a moment later I would have sprung from my seat. I can look steadily down and it does not affect me. I seldom climb steeples in cold weather. It's too confounded dangerous, the sides being icy and slippery. I was up on a Hudson steeple last January, and then vowed I'd leave off climbing in winter, as I nearly fell. They tell me this here steeple shakes when the wind blows. Do you know it's all the better for that? It gives the iron rods in the inside play. Look out for those taut and apparently solid steeples. They go sometimes with a sudden crash. And besides, I enjoy the ride on a swaying steeple. The people appear like mites, while the sky bears the same aspect as from the street. I never remember having felt dizzy when on a steeple; I feel as much at home up there where God's handiwork can be viewed in all its beauty as on the ground. I've got to, in fact, for if I did not, you'd never catch me hundreds of feet from good walking. That arrow on the spire of the church I took down, gilded and replaced. It is ten feet in length and weighs all of two hundred pounds. When putting it back, I held it in position with one hand and tightened the bolt with the other—no easy task I tell you. A man at this business can earn from \$7 to \$10 a day. As to the manner in which I ascend, that must remain a secret. I never allow an outsider to handle or examine my ropes. I attend strictly to business when up on high, and if I saw even my wife on the sidewalk, I would refuse to recognize her. I just glory in being up as high as ever I can get. It's my home up there, and I think if I go below when I die, it will be a terrible piece of bad judgment on somebody's part—probably my own."

settlers next season. Especially may we predict this when we have regard to the way in which farmers and others have been hit in that most vulnerable point—their pocket—this year."

Ottawa News.

(From the Halifax Herald, Oct. 27.) A cable to the "Globe" says Amor De Cosmos has concluded his mission to the Privy Council on behalf of British Columbia and that his mission will be productive of material benefit to the Province.

Mr. Pew, Vice President of the South Western Railway, who is at present in the city, states that nearly 57 miles of the road are now graded, and the work is being proceeded with at the rate of about three miles a day, some 400 men being employed at it. It is expected that by Christmas the rails will have been laid from Winnipeg to Carman city, about 22 miles from Nelsonville, and that before the first of the year trains will be running regularly between these two points. Teamsters in the employ of the company are being paid \$40 a month and found, and laborers are paid \$2.60 a day and found.

A prominent merchant says the Ontario Bank difficulties arose years ago by charging too many lumbermen's accounts, which have turned out unprofitable. Sir W. P. Howland took the Presidency to try to save his own and other heavy interests. The report of the year's business is said to be correct, though not applicable to the past business of the bank. The defence of the directors will likely be based on this ground, the dividends having been paid out of last year's profits.

Personal.

THE Queen has just been buying several large farms in Wiltshire.

BISHOP WILEY tells the Methodist clergy of Cincinnati that they must not kiss women promiscuously, "for it is a dangerous business."

MR. JOHN WALTER, proprietor of the London Times, is described by the Chicago paper of the same name as a gentleman 63 years of age, of remarkable physical activity, so much so that he appears at least 10 years younger, and is possessed of ripe mental vigour. The front of his face is shaved clean, but a white side beard extends down under the chin after the Peter Cooper style. He is below the medium height, is rather slimly built, dresses plainly, wears a light felt hat, is very unpretentious and unassuming in his manner, and would be taken by almost everyone for an English farmer. He speaks in a quiet tone of voice, is extremely urbane in his address, and delivers his sentences with a conciseness which shows much previous reflection.

PRECAUTIONS are now taken at the English Court that there shall be no mistake when a man is to be knighted; as on one occasion, during the reign of William IV., two individuals "received the honour" without authority. They attended a levee, and handed in the usual cards on entering the presence chamber, with "to receive the honour of knighthood" below the names. It was taken for granted that all was correct, so they were down on their knees and up again in a trice, and it was not until the evening that it occurred to the Lord Chamberlain to send inquiries to the Home Office respecting the two new knights. Whereupon it turned out that the whole thing was a hoax, but one of serious importance, inasmuch as the jokers having once been knighted could not be unknighthood. Since this episode a new knight has to be vouched for, both from St. James' and from Whitehall.

Men often have their hands full, are over-crowded with business and drive hurriedly along at it, but they may not be overworked. We cannot tell when we are overworked. A man does not know himself, no more than he knows the strain on the main spring of his watch that will break it. But there comes a time when it breaks—a click, a snap, and the watch stops. Men break down in this way. They go on, day after day, the pressure bearing harder each successive day, until the vital forces give out and the machine stops. It is a great pity that the indications of this state of things cannot be seen beforehand, and if seen regarded. It is one of the last things that men will admit to themselves, much less to others. They flatter themselves that it is only a little weariness of the flesh, which will pass off with a few hours' rest, when, in fact, every nerve, power and resource are exhausted, and the system is driven to work by sheer force of will. When the oil on the shaft or in the oil box is exhausted, every revolution of the wheel wears on the revolving part, and soon will ruin it. The same is true of the human body.

READINGS!

Rev. Mr. Carruther's Readings, postponed on account of the storm, will be delivered in

ST. JAMES' HALL,

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENG, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

D. M. KENNEDY.

MILCH COWS.

BY AUCTION, NEXT TUESDAY, 1st of November, at 2 o'clock, on the Market Square,— 6 Milch Cows, from 3 to 7 years old. Sale positive.

A. McNEILL, Aucr.

Venor's Predictions!

Big Storms Anticipated! Stovepipe. Stovepipe.

If you want your STOVES attended to, I leave your orders with C. F. HARRIS. I guarantee Promptness and a Boss Job.

C. F. HARRIS,

Upper Queen Street.

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER

the Cheapest and most News; Price unaltered to the Province.

London House.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OUR Fall and Winter

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

JUST RECEIVED

BY S. S. PRINCE EDWARD

FROM LIVERPOOL,

and Anchor and Allan Line Steamers,

NOW OPEN!

—COMPRISING—

A Large Assortment of

PLAIN and FANCY DRESS

GOODS, Black Cashmeres, Lustrous, Meltons, Serges, best value.

WINCEYS—Plain and Twilled, all Colors and Qualities.

COTTONS—White, Grey and Printed, in English, Canadian and American makes.

MANTLE CLOTHS, Beavers, Pilots, Worsted Coatings, Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, a fine assortment.

MILLINERY—Ladies' Plush, Beaver and Straw Hats, Feathers, Flowers and Ornaments.

SKIRTS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, Hosiery, Thompson's Glove-fitting Corsets.

MEN'S and BOYS' HATS and CAPS, Fur and Cloth.

FLANNELS, Sheetings, Towels, Napkins, Table Linens.

CANVAS, Silesias, Casbains, Linings.

CANADIAN AND SCOTCH Wool Shirts and Drawers, Wool Scarfs, Blankets and Quilts, Small Wares, Braces, Braids, Buttons, Threads, Needles.

CASH BUYERS

will find this Stock complete, and very best value.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

September 30, 1881.

STOVES.

I HAVE a lot of second-hand STOVES, which I will sell cheap. A number of Bedroom Stoves, in Scots, Sheet Iron and Franklin, several old style open Franklin, rank next to a Register for comfort.

1 Box Wood Stove (large size), 1 very large Stove, for Tallor (or would suit a store), a lot second hand Pipe, 1 Chimney Top, a good kind, at half order price. 3 Large Winesher, 1 small do.

H. COOMBS.

FRUIT.

I AM in receipt of fresh FRUIT by steamer every week,—

Barrels Prime Apples, Barrels Prime Peas, Barrels Cranberries, Cases and Baskets Grapes, wholesale and retail, at my store.

H. COOMBS.

Land League Meeting.

A MEETING of "The Charlottetown Branch of the Irish National Land League" will be held in

Welsh & Owen's Building, FRIDAY, 28th inst., AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.

By order, RICHARD WALSH, Secretary.

Postponement.

OWING to the detention of the steamer at Picton on account of the storm, which prevented the arrival of the Robes, Blankets, &c., advertised for sale at auction to-day, this sale is postponed until Saturday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock.

W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer.

ROBES, BLANKETS, CLOTHS, TEA, &c.

AT AUCTION.

TO ARRIVE, and will be sold by Auction, at the

Queen Street Auction Rooms, Thursday, 27th inst., AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

1 bale Wolf Robes, 1 bale Grey Blankets, 2 cases Cloths, 1 case Heavy Clothing, 1 case Underclothing, 1 case Sheets, Cottons, Prints, Italian Cloths, Tailors' Findings.

—ALSO—

100 half-chests superior Tea, 200 dozen assorted Brooms.

Sale positive. No reserve. Terms—All sums over \$50, three months; from \$100 to \$50, four months—approved paper.

W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer.

GRAND BAZAAR,

MARKET HALL,

22nd and 23rd of November.

THE Members of St. Joseph's Society intend holding, in the Market Hall,

A FAIR OF Fancy & Useful Articles,

—ON— Wednesday & Thursday, Nov. 23 and 24,

the proceeds to be devoted to the aid of St. Joseph's Convent.

As the Ladies who have undertaken the management of this Fair will spare no pains to make it a success, they sincerely trust the many friends of that institution will favor them with their liberal patronage.

Oct. 25, '81—2aw

NOTICE!

THE party who took an old writing desk out of A. Hermans & Son's Shop would do well by returning the same, and thus saving further trouble. No questions asked.

A. HERMANS & SON, Ch'town, Oct. 25, '81—3i

TO LET.

THE commodious HOUSE owned and occupied by the subscriber, in Water Street. Possession given middle of November.

B. LONGWORTH.

TO BE LET.

THAT BRICK WAREHOUSE on Water Street, nearly opposite the residence of Charles Leigh, Esq., now occupied by Messrs. J. & T. Morris. Enquire at the office of Messrs. HOBSON & McLEOD.

Oct. 15, 1881—3aw ft

Hides. Hides. Hides WANTED by C. F. STACKPOEL, at Spring Park Wool Shop. June 27, '81.