

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 6, 1883.

Editorial Notes.

The Island delegation has been successful. Advice received by the Patriot yesterday are confirmed by those of THE EXAMINER to-day. The Island, it seems, will get an indemnity of \$125,000 for sums expended by the Local Government on piers and wharves since 1st July, 1873; and in the future the maintenance of these works, will be, as throughout the Dominion, a charge upon the General Government. This successful result will be an evidence to the Patriot of the wisdom of sending three delegates, and show that there is still "luck in odd numbers." According to the Patriot's telegram our delegates were successful in gaining the advantage they sought, not only for this Province, but for the other Provinces as well! Probably the Patriot's shrewd correspondent gives them too much credit. But we shall see. In the meantime, bearing in mind the command to "rejoice with those who do rejoice, and weep with those who weep," we condole with the editor of the Patriot, and exult with the people of this Province on the more assured prospect of relief from direct taxation. If the people will but stand by the Economical Government now in power, and keep out of office those who yearn to see the tax-gatherer again on his rounds, many years may yet elapse before resort will be needed to "the tax curse." We congratulate the delegates on the success they have achieved, and the Province on being relieved from a heavy bill of expense.

The resolutions passed at a large and influential meeting of the electors of Crapaud and neighboring settlements are published in THE EXAMINER to-day. In brief, the people of this important section of this Province want efficient steam communication between Victoria and Charlottetown, and between Victoria and Shediac, Pugwash and Pictou; and they want the Cape Traverse Branch Railway to connect with the main line at or near North Wiltshire. We have no doubt that the progressive Governments of the Island and the Dominion will meet the wishes of the people if they can do so without acting unfairly towards the country at large. A better steamer—to ply later in the fall than the "Heather Belle"—could—will certainly be provided. If the branch line of railway were laid down between Cape Traverse and North Wiltshire, it would pass through one of the finest parts of the Province, and obtain a large local traffic. On the other hand, for all who live at the Westward, the North Wiltshire route would be a very long way round. The Government will, no doubt, take the various interests into consideration and do, impartially, that which will be best for the whole Province.

A few days ago THE EXAMINER announced that some recent experiments indicated that the Island need not much longer labor under the disability of a telegraph monopoly. It appears that during the years 1856-59 Mr. Gibborne, associated with the Hon. F. O. J. Smith, State of Maine, made some very successful experiments relating to the transmission of Morse electric signals through bare or uninsulated copper wires placed under water, and also through water without any wire or other conducting material whatsoever; and that at the last meeting of the British Association held at Southampton, the well-known electrician of the General Post Office, London, W. H. Preece, made the following statement:—"I have recently tried an extremely interesting experiment between this place (Southampton) and the Isle of Wight, namely, to communicate electrically across seas and channels without the aid of wires. Large metal plates were immersed in the sea at opposite ends of the Solent, namely, at Portsmouth and Ryde, six miles apart, and at Hurst Castle and Scone Point, one mile apart. The Portsmouth and Hurst Castle plates (on the main land) were connected by an ordinary telegraph wire passing through Southampton, and the Ryde and Scone plates (on the Island) by a wire passing through Newport; the circuit was completed by the sea, and signals were passed easily, so as to read by the Morse system, but speech (by telephone) was not practicable."

A Minister of the Interior in Germany, who was fond of boasting of his numerous olive branches, arrived while travelling at a small town in a mountainous district, where he came across a forester, whom he invited to dinner. "Are you aware," he said joyfully, "that you are dining with the most abundantly blessed father of a family in all Prussia?" "Am I indeed?" exclaimed the man. "May I ask how many children your Excellency has?" "Four and twenty," was the proud reply. "In that case," said the forester, "may I request you to stay over to-morrow and stand god-father to my twenty-fifth?" His Excellency's face fell, but he complied with the request of his rival, who had beaten him by one.

The Shelburne Sheep Raising Company seems to be making very substantial progress, having already, besides reclaiming a considerable portion of meadow land, erected a building sufficiently large to accommodate 500 ewes, and a dwelling house for their shepherd. The flock of ewes put on in November are doing well. The company will commence shortly to clear off a large tract of land for spring cultivation, and as soon as practicable to reclaim and improve their very extensive meadow lands on the Shelburne and Sable rivers, so that by next fall they may fairly expect to have, with a favorable season, sufficient hay to winter 1,000 ewes, and probably 50 to 100 head of young cattle.—Ez

The Scottish Episcopal Church has 70,847 members. The increase last year was 2,284. Most of the members tend towards High Churchism.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Its Effect Upon P. E. Island.

The Question Discussed by Messrs. Davies and Hackett.

MR. DAVIES' ATTACK.

This is not the occasion, or the time, to discuss the effects of the National Policy upon the Province of Prince Edward Island but lamentable as the effects of that Policy have been on that unfortunate Province, it is still more lamentable to find a hon. gentleman standing up in this House and endeavoring to mislead Parliament and the country as to those effects. It is a matter of notoriety that, whatever may have been the effects of the National Policy in other parts of the Dominion, it has produced nothing but ruin there. It is well known to the hon. gentleman that ever since the National Policy was introduced, a result directly traceable to its operations, is that the value of real estate has fallen in the towns of the Island over 50 per cent., and in the rural districts over 25 per cent. It is a matter of public notoriety that the young men of the Island have been leaving it in swarms—not in scores, but in hundreds—that the country is being depopulated of its bone and sinew because they cannot find a livelihood there. But we have in this House, in the presence of the hon. members of Prince County, a living example of the exodus that is taking place from the Island. Even that hon. gentleman has left his Province, where he has lived so long, in the hope of bettering himself elsewhere. I do not blame him for going abroad to improve his position, but I do blame him, after turning his back on his country, for endeavoring to mislead the House by saying that prosperity reigns in Prince Edward Island, when he must know that the very opposite is the case. As to our export trade, to which he has referred, I shall be very glad if our exports to the neighboring Provinces have increased; but I wish to point out that the reasons we have exported more to New Brunswick last year than formerly, were two or three in number. In the first place, we were formerly the owners of a large amount of shipping, and that shipping used to be profitably employed in the carrying trade between Great Britain and the Island. The amount of goods we imported offered a fair freight to the Island, and the oats and barley which we exported gave profitable return freights. I would like to ask the hon. gentleman what has become of that shipping. We had an iron steamer which traded from the Island, but although it enjoyed a subsidy of some \$10,000 from this Government—and I have the misfortune to be one of the company myself—this policy, by compelling us to purchase our goods where we could not purchase them so cheaply or so profitably, has obliged us to sell the steamer at half its cost, because it had nothing to do. If the hon. gentleman will turn to the statistics which were laid on the Table of this House the other day, he will find that, in 1878, we built nearly 17,000 tons of shipping. How many tons have we now? Three thousand. In 1878, the tonnage registered on the Island was over 18,000 tons; to-day it is only 4,300; in 1878, our exports from the \$1,700,000; in 1877, they were \$1,931,000; while, in 1883, they were \$1,887,000. The hon. gentleman speaks of our prices having been enhanced by the manufactures which have sprung up in the country; but if he looks into the facts he will find that those prices have been enhanced by the increase in the lumbering business—a statement which I am sure will be borne out by hon. members from the Province of New Brunswick. The hon. gentleman will find that while, in 1874, the per centage of duties which the poor people of the Island had to pay was 11.47, they were now paying twenty-five per cent. The National Policy may have had, and doubtless has had, beneficial effects on certain towns or certain parts of the Dominion, but it is well known that upon a purely agricultural community it can work, it has worked, and is working, nothing but ruin. Let the hon. gentleman go to the chief city of the Island and offer any property in it for sale and see if he will get a purchase. He will find that the places formerly owned and occupied by workingmen are vacant and are offered to let everywhere. In the country parts whole settlements have left the place, and though I am glad that some of them have gone to our own territories in Manitoba and the Northwest, the larger portion have gone to build up and increase the neighboring Republic. This, however, is apart from the question before the House.

Some hon. Members. Hear, hear, Mr. DAVIES.—Hon. gentlemen say "hear, hear," but I should not have referred to the question at all had not the hon. member for Prince County introduce the subject by making a statement with reference to the prosperity of Prince Edward Island, which it would not have been fair to have let pass in silence.

MR. HACKETT'S REPLY.

MR. HACKETT.—I do not think it right that the hon. members from Prince Edward Island should monopolize the whole time of the House; but as there is not much business now before us, I trust it will not be considered out of place for me to offer a few remarks. When I first heard of the motion for the appointment of a Committee I had some slight objections to it, thinking perhaps it might retard the progress of this work of opening communication with this Island. The people of the Island desire the Government to carry out the work they have initiated. The Government have begun that work, for the money was voted for the branch railway from Cape Traverse to the mainland and I was glad to have the assurance of the hon. Minister that it would be built this year; and that point being settled I could see no objection to the motion. Information is required on the question. Every man living on the Island has an opinion of his own on the subject, and what we should get is the best evidence possible to be obtained, so that when the money comes to be expended it will be expended intelligently, and in the way best adapted to secure the opening up of this communication. Now, I want to say a word or two in reply to the hon. member from Queen's County (Mr. Davies). That hon. gentleman has thought proper to make a long speech on the subject of the National

Policy—and I may say he comes from Prince Edward Island for the purpose of repealing that policy. That is his object in coming here. He is not content with the policy of the people of Canada; he must have a policy for Prince Edward Island. But I am prepared to show, from figures, that the hon. gentleman is quite incorrect with regard to the effects of that policy on Prince Edward Island. The hon. gentleman says the people of the Island are leaving it in swarms. The truth is that in the fall of the year a great many young men who are engaged in the fishing industry during the summer, are thrown out of employment, and it becomes necessary for them to seek employment in the lumber districts of the neighboring Provinces; and they return in the spring. There has not been that exodus from the Island which the hon. gentleman represents. Not very long ago the *Summerside Journal*, the organ of the hon. gentleman and his party in Prince County, had the honesty to admit that the young men who had gone abroad were returning, having found that the little Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence provided them with a better home than they could get abroad; and I believe they will continue to return, notwithstanding the efforts of the hon. gentleman and his party to drive them from the Province. There is at present 40,000 or 50,000 acres of wilderness land in P. E. Island as good as can be found in any other part of the Dominion. Instead of publishing to the world that the Province is in ruin or misery, we should stand up here and say that it is prosperous; we should endeavor to secure for the Island a portion of the large immigration which has come into the country in consequence of the National Policy. What are the facts? We can have no better indication of the prosperity of a country than the amount of the people's deposit in the savings banks. Last year we find that the farmers of Prince Edward Island deposited in the savings banks some \$300,000 more than they did the year previous. Is that an indication of ruin and want? On the contrary, I take it as being indicative of the progress and prosperity of the country. Now, I just want to cite to the hon. gentleman a few statistics with regard to shipping. He has endeavored to make it appear that our ships are being swept off the water, and that no shipping of any account is now registered at the port of Charlottetown. Such is not the case. If we have not the shipping in Prince Edward Island, it is because our ships get better freights in the lumber trade of New Brunswick. But if the hon. gentleman will look at the figures, he will find that there has been no such decrease in the tonnage of Prince Edward Island as he represents; but that our ship owners stand in a better position than they did in 1873, when we entered the Confederation. In 1873 the number of tons of shipping registered at the port of Charlottetown was 38,913, while, in 1882, the year when the hon. gentleman says there was no shipping in Prince Edward Island, the tonnage amounted to 41,684 tons, an increase of nearly 3,000 tons. There are facts, and it would be better for the hon. gentleman, before he rises in this House to proclaim that every industry on the Island is being ruined, to consult the figures and gain some information on the subject. Then, with regard to prices, which the hon. gentleman says are so low as to produce great want and misery among the farmers, I will show you that they are getting better prices than they did in 1878, in the days of darkness and disaster, when the hon. gentleman's friends ruled this country. In 1878, the price at Charlottetown, of oats—one of the staple products of the Island—was 32 cents a bushel; while, in 1882, it had increased to 36 cents, or an addition of four cents a bushel. That does not look much like ruin for the farmers. Then, with regard to pork—in 1878, the price was 4½ cents a pound in Charlottetown, while, last year, it was nine cents a pound, or an increase of 100 per cent.

MR. DAVIES.—Did the National Policy do that? MR. HACKETT.—Certainly it did. The National Policy did it by bringing prosperity to the miners of Nova Scotia, by building up industries in the Province of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and by bringing prosperity to the whole Dominion, by means of which the farmers of Prince Edward Island have been enabled to sell their products in the home market, instead of being obliged to seek a market abroad. The hon. gentleman is not satisfied, but I will try to satisfy him. With regard to the prices of butter, we have the means in Prince Edward Island of raising large quantities of butter, and the farmers—I speak it from a knowledge of the facts—were unable, in 1878, to sell their butter. It was lying in the dairies. They were unable to get cash for it at any price they would ask, and were obliged to take it to the markets and trade it away. The price that year was 16 cents per pound, by the tub, in the Charlottetown market. In 1882, the price was 22 cents, an advance of six cents. Are the farmers being ruined when they can get those prices for their products? I have a number of figures more, but I will reserve them until the hon. gentleman produces his motion. The hon. gentleman made a personal allusion with regard to myself, to the effect that I am a living example that the National Policy has not redeemed its promises. He need not have gone as far as that. If I think by coming to Ottawa with my family, during the Session, I can live as cheaply as on the Island, I have a right to do so, and if the hon. gentleman thinks it proper to bring his wife with him, no person can object to it. It is beneath any hon. gentleman to make a personal allusion of that kind. The hon. gentleman thinks he has got rid of me out of the Island. The hon. gentleman is not rid of me. He will find me at the next general campaign, working in the interests of the Conservative Party, and I hope to prevent him from coming to this Parliament to run down the Province that did him the honor of electing him.

A FAIR attendance at the market to-day. Prices as follows:—Beef, small, 6 to 12 cents; do, gr, 4½ to 9 cents; Mutton, 5 to 10 cents; Lamb, 6 to 9 cents; Pork, carcass, 5 to 8 cents; do, small, 8 to 11 cents; Turkeys, \$1 to \$1.25; Geese, 50 to 70 cents; Ducks, \$1 to \$1.50; Fowls, 20 to 30 cents; Chickens, per pair, 40 to 50 cents; Butter, fresh, 24 to 28 cents; do, tub 23 to 25; Eggs, 20 to 25 cents; Flour, per 100 lbs., \$2.90 to \$2.90; Oatmeal, per 100 lbs., \$2.50 to \$3.25; Hay, 45 to 55 cents; Oats, 38 to 40 cents; potatoes, 20 to 30 cents; sheepskins, 80 to \$1.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has adopted resolutions favoring woman suffrage.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.]

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The C. P. R. Freight Rates. OTTAWA, March 6. Mr. Blake spoke yesterday concerning the Canadian Pacific Railway contract. He alluded to the freight traffic of the road, and said the Government should control the freight rates. Sir Charles Tupper promised that he would reply to Mr. Blake's remarks after Sir Leonard Tilley has delivered the budget speech.

Steam Communication. Dr. Jenkins gave evidence before the committee on steam communication between Prince Edward Island and the Mainland, yesterday. He favored the Capes route. In his evidence he said daily communication and increased accommodation, winter and summer, were very much required.

Wharves and Piers. It is understood that Hon. Messrs. Sullivan, Ferguson and Prowse have received for P. E. Island \$125,000, as an indemnity for maintaining the wharves, piers and breakwaters since Confederation.

Carey Expelled. DUBLIN, March 6. The Municipal Council, of this city, at a meeting held last evening, unanimously expelled James Carey, the informer. It is believed that "Number One" was an invention of Carey's to screen himself.

El Medhi Defeated—Loss, 2,000. CAIRO, March 6. The False Prophet, El Medhi, is reported to have been defeated while storming an Egyptian stronghold in the Soudan. His loss is estimated at two thousand.

Weather Bulletin. Probabilities for the next 24 hours in the Maritime Provinces. TORONTO, March 6—10 a. m. Winds shifting to the south and east; fine weather to-day; snow or rain areas to-morrow; rising temperature.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate A REFRESHING DRINK. DR. A. L. HALL, Fairhaven, N. Y., says:—"It forms an excellent substitute for lemon juice, and will furnish a refreshing drink for the sick."

Special Notices. SOME LINES of very cheap dress stuffs at L. E. PROWSE'S. [mar 5] A FRESH SUPPLY of Pownal Bay oysters just received at Queen Square Dining Rooms. [mar 3]

BONELESS Codfish, Canned Salmon, Lobster and Mackerel, at the Family Grocery.—R. K. BRACE. BONELESS FISH (best quality) at BEER & GOFFS. [feb 21] THE cheapest place on P. E. Island for Trunks and Valises, is at L. E. PROWSE'S. [mar 5]

A SEWING MACHINE that Brown cannot make work, you may just as well throw it away. Shop of corner of Prince and Grafton Streets. [feb 22 3m, wky] A LOT of Silk Velvets and Velvetens at half-price at J. B. McDONALD'S. [feb 24 1w, wky]

BEAUTIFUL fresh Cabbage, fresh Eggs, Boneless Fish, and everything good to eat, at Diamond Grocery, 85 North side Queen Square, D. MACFACHERN & Co. GREAT clearance sale at J. B. Macdonald's. [feb 21 3i] A LARGE stock of Fur Caps, at cost, at D. A. BRUCE'S. [de 21 wky] THIS week we will offer at very tempting prices, a large lot of Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, in remnant pieces, lengths from three to fifteen yards. Call and see them.—W. A. WEEKS & Co. [m 5 1w ed w 2i]

SPLENDID value in Black Cashmeres and Merinoes at L. E. PROWSE'S. [mar 5] THE only steam, sewing machine, and gun repairing shop on P. E. Island, and the only place where you can get every part of a sewing machine or a gun made, is at Brown's shop, corner of Prince and Grafton Streets. WOOL GOODS selling at great sacrifice at J. B. McDONALD'S. [feb 24 1w, wky] THE right place to get a pair of boots for crossing the Capes, is at Dorsey, Goff & Co's.

TWO hundred and fifty pieces of Dress Goods selling at less than half-price at J. B. McDONALD'S. [feb 24 1w, wky] PEARLINE for sale at BEER & GOFFS. [dec 6] EVERY farmer should have a Bath Sheep Dip. R. K. BRACE is agent. Call and get a Bath. [feb 23 2y wky] GOLD and silver plating of every description done at BROWN'S. Shop on corner of Prince and Grafton Streets. [feb 22 3m, wky] WINTER GOODS selling at cost at J. B. Macdonald's. [feb 21 3i]

DIED. At his residence, Hazel Grove, P. E. I., on January 28th, after an illness of a few days, John Nicholson, Esq., aged 68. He leaves a sorrowing widow, six children, and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn the loss of a kind husband, an affectionate father, a good neighbor, and an upright man. Deceased was a native of the Isle of Skye, Scotland, and emigrated to the Island in the year 1849. (Halifax, St. John and Boston papers please copy).

DR. MACLEOD HAS—Removed his Office TO HIS RESIDENCE, NEXT DOOR TO Zion Church South Side Queen Square. Ch'town, March 6, 1883.—In 104 wky

MARCH SALE!

I am bound to make room for SPRING GOODS, therefore I will sell very cheap. L. E. PROWSE.

For Sheetings, Tickings, Towelings, Shirts, Winceys, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, no better value can be had on P. E. Island. L. E. PROWSE.

Black Cashmeres and Merinoes. Excellent value. L. E. PROWSE.

LONDON HATS, in great variety. I claim to be able to suit all, both in style and price. L. E. PROWSE.

Cash buyers can spend their money to advantage at

L. E. PROWSE'S, 71 Queen Street, One Door Below Stammer's Corner. Charlottetown, March 6, 1883.—wky

\$40,000!

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

AND CLOTHING,

TO BE SOLD AT

J. B. MACDONALD'S, Queen Street.

Having completed Stock Taking, I find I have an unusually large Stock on hand, and in order to make a speedy reduction, will sell all Winter Goods at Cost, viz: Knit Wool Goods, Heavy Cloths, Blankets, Quilts, Woollen Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Squares, Overcoats, Bedding Jackets, Buffalo Robes, Goat Robes, Fur Caps, Cloth Caps. Other Goods at a small advance, viz: Dress Goods, in Cashmeres, Black and Colored Cloths and Lustres, in all shades, Brocaded Dress Goods, Grey and White Cottons, Shirts, Pillow Cloths, Stripe Hessians and Osanburgs, Cretonnes, Prints, Carpets, in Brussels, Scotch Tapestries, Felts and Hems. As I am determined to clear out the greater portion of this Stock before the arrival of Spring Goods, real bargains will be given, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. B. MACDONALD, Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1883—wky sat, pres ne. QUEEN STREET

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

WILL close out (during the month of January and February) the balance of their large Stock of

WOOLLEN GOODS,

Including Shawls, Squares, Clouds, Scarfs, Children's Hoods, Ulsters and Underwear, Ladies' Vests, Mitts, Cuffs, Hosiery, Gents' Cardigan Jackets, Gloves, etc.

Fur Goods, Dolmans, Mantles, Ulsters and Millinery Goods.

Also, the remainder of their Choice Stock of Scotch, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets and Hearth Rugs,

AT A LARGE DISCOUNT.

GREAT BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED

Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1883.

SPRING, 1883. Union Bank of P. E. Island.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be laid before them.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier at least one day previous to meeting.

GEORGE MACLEOD, Cashier. Charlottetown, Feb. 24, 1883.—till meeting

CLEARING-OUT SALE

BEING desirous of clearing out their present Stock of Music, before the end of March, offer the following unprecedented bargains:—SHEET MUSIC at a discount of 50 per cent. BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET at 50 per cent. Other Music Books at a discount of 50 per cent. No music exchanged.

—ALSO—The following FANCY GOODS will be disposed of at a discount of 25 per cent:—Photograph Frames, Writing Desks, Ladies' Companions, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Esels, etc.

The above discounts are for CASH ONLY, and on purchases made within six weeks of date. Feb. 24, '83.—G. L. HERZ

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on by the undersigned and the late A. B. Stewart, under the style and firm of RICKY & STUART, Tobacco Manufacturers, will be continued by the subscriber under the same style.

MICHAEL HICKEY. Ch'town, July 4, 1882.—pat tf



For Charlottetown and Summerside, Prince Edward Island. THE 'CLIPPER ERIGANTINE' 'ISABELLA,' Classed A1, 9 years, W. KENNEDY, Master, WILL SAIL From Liverpool for Above Ports ON OR ABOUT 25TH MARCH, Taking goods at through rates for all Stations on the P. E. Island Railway.

For rates of Freight, apply in Liverpool to R. M. C. STUMBLE, Esq., 4 India Buildings, Water Street, or here to the owner.

R. F. QUIRK. Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1883.—2w

MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS

BREMNER BROS. BEING desirous of clearing out their present Stock of Music, before the end of March, offer the following unprecedented bargains:—SHEET MUSIC at a discount of 50 per cent. BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET at 50 per cent. Other Music Books at a discount of 50 per cent. No music exchanged.

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