

The Daily Examiner

OCTOBER 19, 1885.

Editorial Notes.

The report of the engineer in chief of the Short Line Railway to the Department of Railways, has been received by the Hon. Mr. Pope. The survey is nearly completed. Easy gradients and good alignments have been found, and the explorations give the balance yet to be located equally easy and good. The road will probably be under contract next month. The C. P. R. is operating in the work.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce reports to the royal commission on trade depression that there has been a gradual decline in trade during the past ten years, and that the number of vessels is largely in excess of the demand for them. The chamber approves of free trade, and urges foreign countries to abandon the bounty system, adding, that if they refuse the British Government must impose counter duties upon goods from such countries.

It is announced that the dissolution of the Imperial Parliament will take place on the 17th of December. For some time past the work of the general election campaign has been in progress throughout the United Kingdom. The fight promises to be the most hotly contested of the present reign. It is being conducted with great vigor on both sides; and the fact that nearly two millions of additional voters will have the privilege of voting for the first time adds interest to the struggle.

The Hon. Thomas White is at Regina. The Leader of that city says the farmers have invited him to the dinner of the Agricultural Society. No doubt beneficial results will follow Mr. White's visit to Manitoba and the Northwest. His personal observation and inquiries will make his position as Minister of the Interior stronger in the House of Commons, and will justify him in making such suggestions and recommendations to his colleagues in the Cabinet as he may believe to be advisable.

Six weeks have been consumed by the arbitrators appointed by Germany and Spain to settle the recent dispute between those countries about the Caroline Islands. Cablegrams have informed us from day to day that a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at, and that peace will be preserved between the two powers. The report that seemed to gain the most favor, and which was repeated two or three times in each of the six weeks, was that Spain was to retain Yap and Germany was to have a coaling station and free commercial rights in those waters. And now after a month and a half of negotiation the Madrid papers declare that the conference of arbitrators has been a complete failure.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing of the prevailing dullness of trade in France, adduces the recent railway returns as affording striking proof of it. Up to the 2nd of last month, it appears, the receipts of the Northern railway show a decrease of 4,139,000F., or about 25 per cent., on last year's return, which itself showed a decrease as compared with the figures for previous years. The Lyons railway has to meet a decrease of 9,493,000F., or nearly 5 per cent.; the Western one of 2,340,000F., or 2 1/2 per cent.; the Eastern one of 6,613,000F., or 6 per cent.; the Orleans one of 3,540,000F., or 2 1/2 per cent.; and the Southern one of 618,000F., or 1 1/2 per cent. A considerable sum, it is likely, will have to be paid by the state at the end of the year to make up the guaranteed dividends.

Lord Salisbury, in his speech at Brighton on the 16th inst., said that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals would be a flat blow to capital and the interests of industry. Mr. Chamberlain's statement that the church and state question would not be moved in the next parliament was without foundation. If the question was not settled in the next, it would be settled in the following parliament. It would be the greatest conflict in English history. A wave of infidelity was passing over the land. Gladstone bowed to it. He was unable to consider it. The great issue of modern civilization was higher than any issue of national destiny. After reference to the religious question, and to our relations with France, Lord Salisbury urged his countrymen to show themselves worthy of the coming struggle. Referring to Great Britain's foreign relations, Lord Salisbury said it was England's policy to shun quarrels where she was not concerned.

In his account of a visit which he paid to Greece last year, Prof. Mahaffy writes: "Greece is a growing country, both in its youth and in its age. The rapid development of the nation is altering the face of the country, establishing new roads and better communications, improving knowledge among the people, and making many places accessible where before beyond the reach of brief holiday visits. The insecurity which haunted the Turkish frontier has been pushed back to the north; new Alps and new monasteries are brought within the range of Greece. And this is nothing to what has been done in recovering the past. Every year there are new excavations made, new treasures found, new problems in archaeology raised, old ones solved; and so at every

visit there is a whole mass of new matter for the student who feels he had not yet grasped what was already there. Athens is rapidly becoming a great and rich city."

The Soil of P. E. Island.

The soil of our Island, though said to be a red sandy loam, really consists of several distinct varieties:—

First, We have the clay soils resting on a subsoil of red arenaceous clay. These are well exemplified in the wet, scrub-covered barrens of the West. All the patches of wet clay soil on the drier parts of the country had a similar origin, and have a somewhat similar structure. It is an intricate circumstance that in hilly parts of the country swamps are often on the tops of the hills. All these soils are too wet for profitable cultivation without draining. In their natural state they are often covered with a thick vegetable deposit in the state of peat. This supports a luxuriant growth of swamp plants, but is too retentive of moisture for the support of cultivated crops. The soil immediately under the peat is of a grey color. This is caused by the acidulated water from the peat deoxidizing the iron in the soil. Such soil is always unproductive. Barren soils are also apt to contain large accumulations of iron oxide. I observed this to be the case in the western barrens. This is exceedingly prejudicial to cultivation.

Secondly, We have sandy soils which are too dry for the most efficient productiveness. They are not very common, but may be seen on the low tract between Tracadie and the Hillsborough River, in some parts of the extreme west of the Island, and in other low but exposed places. They are the sand banks and reefs left by the last wash of the retreating boulder sea.

The main fault of these soils is that they are too open and porous, so that everything in the shape of humus leaches out of them at once. Drawings of humus from the swamps will always be valuable on them.

3rd. Our best soils, and the most common, are formed by the ice-wrought mass of the boulder clay, which spreads, like a close-fitting garment, all over our swelling hills and gently undulating plains. It is composed of the disintegrated materials of the clay shales and sandstones, kneaded together by ice agency in such a manner as to make an open, friable, easily-cultivated soil, and yet one well adapted to retain all the elements of plant fertility.

The richest soils are found in dry, open valleys, where they originally supported magnificent growths of giant birches (B. excelsa) and maples (A. saccharinum). The surface was yearly strewn with the rich harvest of autumn-tinted foliage, which, decaying slowly in the damp and silent shadows, formed the richest humus. Deciduous leaves contain ten times as much alkali as those of the fir. This humus, wrought into the subjacent earth by the silent worm and other burrowing tribes, formed a rich, dark soil, a foot and sometimes two feet in thickness. This was the original inheritance which Nature bequeathed to the cultivators of our soil; and though it has been sometimes abused and destroyed, the foundation of the original fertility still remains in the unrivalled physical structure of the soil, the broad foundation of sure material progress and industrial wealth.

P. E. I. Railway.

The Moncton Times correspondent, who visited the city last week, has, among other notes of the Island, the following reference to our railway:—

"The Prince Edward Island Railway is about 200 miles long, and with the Cape Traverse branch somewhat more than 230 miles. It is said, however, that the road, especially that part of it between Summerside and Charlottetown, was built for length, and might be considerably shorter, and the many curves which appear for the most part to be quite unnecessary, seem to bear out this idea. But apart from this defect the Island road is a good institution, and has been greatly improved in recent years. The roadbed is level, heavy steel rails have been put down, and the station buildings, etc., are in excellent repair. Best of all, the officials are courteous and attentive to the wants of the patrons of the road, and Superintendent Coleman, who appears on every visit of the railway yard and shops, Mr. Unsworth, the Mechanical Superintendent, is evidently the right man in the right place. The arrangement of the shops and yard, and the connections with the harbor appear to be perfect. About one hundred and twenty men are employed in the shops, in which engines are rebuilt, and all the cars, designed by Mr. Unsworth himself, are constructed. The first-class cars which usually run on the express trains are certainly superior to anything that could be expected, and compare perhaps more than favorably with I. C. R. cars. These cars are slightly over the appearance. The cloth and window blinds are also an improvement, being neat, home-like, and more easily worked than the window sash blinds generally in use. Mr. Unsworth is constantly introducing improvements in all classes of the rolling stock; and the engines lately built, comprising all the good features of various makes, are capable of hauling very heavy trains. Some 300 cars have been added to the equipment of the road within a few years, and instead of the light 8-ton cars, 10, 15 and 20-ton cars are now in use. The system of fire protection, lately introduced by Mr. Unsworth, is very complete, extending to all parts of the shops and yard, and capable of being extended to the market square."

Obituary.

On the 9th inst., while on a visit to her son, Mr. B. Cox, of Souris, Mrs. J. B. Cox, of Morell, departed this life, after a few days' illness. Most of the members of her family were with her, and all that human skill could do was done to relieve her sufferings. The deceased was much respected, especially in the neighborhood where she resided. She was a loving mother, a willing helper to all in affliction, and a liberal giver to the poor. A member of the Episcopal Church, but a regular attendant at the Methodist Church at Morell, her home was always open to all ministers of the gospel, where many have had a very cordial welcome. Her funeral, which took place on the 11th inst., was largely attended by all classes. Seldom has there been such a procession, the church being filled. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Bell, from the text: "For David, after he had served his own generation, by the will of God fell asleep, and was laid unto his fathers and saw corruption."—Acts 13, 36.

FAIRBANKS SCALES repaired, and warranted to stand the test, or no pay, at Brown's, at the Atholmeon [sep 5]

The Fitzpatrick Murder.

THE BOY DIES OF HIS WOUNDS

The Arrest of Two Boys on Suspicion.

The boy Fitzpatrick, who was shot at the Hermitage on Friday evening, died of his wounds on Saturday night, at 12 o'clock. He suffered like a martyr up to noon on Saturday, but was quite rational, and could describe the men or boys who shot him and the team in which they drove. The evening previous to his death he often became delirious, and from six o'clock sank fast. An hour before he died he was questioned as to how the shooting occurred. He said: "I was going after the cow, between four and five o'clock. Two men came up in a cart with a big brown horse. They (meaning the men) were pretty big. I was not firing stones at them. They had no whiskers. They said they would shoot me. They then fired a shot at me. It was a long gun they had, like my father's. I came home after they shot me. When I was at the gate a woman who was in a wagon with a man asked me if the bullet went through me, and I said it did. I don't think the men who fired were drunk. It was a truck wagon the men had who shot me. I know Beales boys. It was not them that shot me, that I know."

The unfortunate boy while making this statement fell several times into a stupor, but always recovered, looking bright and sometimes smiling at his interrogators. No legal deposition was taken, as there was no Justice of the Peace present.

Last night two boys named Francis Beales, aged 16, son of James Beales, Esq., and Arthur Smith, aged 14, son of William Smith, Esq., both of this city, were arrested on suspicion of being the ones who fired the fatal shot. They were arraigned before the Stipendiary Magistrate this forenoon. Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Attorney General, appeared for the Crown, and L. H. Davies, Esq., for the prisoners. Their examination was adjourned until to-morrow, pending the coroner's inquest.

An inquest was commenced by Dr. McLeod, Coroner for Queen's County, at 11.30 this forenoon. The jury is composed of the following gentlemen:—

- Capt. H. W. Match, Foreman, Henry B. Smith, William P. Colwell, Angus Murphy, Richard K. Braze, Michael Hennessey, and James McQuaid.

The evidence of William Fitzpatrick, father of the murdered boy, Maria Fitzpatrick, his mother, and Mrs. Smith, from North River, were heard. The other witnesses will be examined in the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court Room this evening at 7.30. Following is the evidence of the murdered boy's father:—

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, (sworn)—I am father of the deceased, Joseph Fitzpatrick. I was in town Friday evening. I came home about half past six or seven p. m. I went into my house and found Joseph in bed. He told me he had been shot. He said he was going for the cow, that there were two men going along in a cart; that one of them stooped down, picked up a gun, put his hand in his pocket, picked out something and put it on the gun; that he said, "I will shoot you, you bugger;" that he then fired and that they both went on; that a man and woman drove along, going outwards, that the woman asked him "Are you shot, sonny?" He said "Yes, mam." I asked him if the man spoke. He said no. I asked him if he knew who fired at him. He said he did not know. The boy told me that the men in the cart, one of whom shot him, had a big brown horse. He said he thought they wore grey clothes, both of them. He did not say what kind of hats they wore. He said they were young fellows with no beards. I did not ask the boy whether they thought they were drunk or not. I think the boy had his senses at that time. Some of my questions to the boy were put to him on Friday night, and some on Saturday morning. He said he did not know who the parties were who fired at him. On Saturday morning he appeared to be able to answer me as well as on Friday night. He was shot at the bush (back of the house), and the man and woman met him at the gate, about two telegraph posts from where he was shot. I swear that I was perfectly sober on Friday night. The boy did not say whether or not the man and woman were driving fast. The next morning I heard about young Beales and some other young men. Mr. John Mallett told me that he heard the report of the gun, and that young Beales and the other young man passed by his (Mallett's) way. I therefore laid information before the Stipendiary Magistrate at his own home last night. John Conley, who was working across the creek, heard the gun fired and the boy cry.

A post mortem examination was held by Dr. Conroy and Dr. S. R. Jenkins. They discovered one of the shots, but could not find the other. The one taken from the body was a large buckshot.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate, DRANK WITH SODA WATER is delicious. All druggists have it. It is refreshing and cooling. Try it often.

CHARLOTTETOWN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

HOURS—9.30 to 12 a. m. 2 1/2 to 4 p. m. 7.30 to 9.30 Evenings. SPECIAL SUBJECTS. Book-keeping, in all its branches. Business Management. Type Writing. Short-hand. Telegraphy. Navigation, &c. Call or write for full information. L. B. MILLER, Principal.

Oct. 19—d & w

TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THIS COMPANY is now ready to transmit written and verbal messages, by Telephone, between Charlottetown, Hunter River, County Line, Freetown, Kensington, Summerside and St. Eleanors, at the following Rates:—

Table with 3 columns: From Station to Station, when the distance is 5 miles or under, for each five minutes' conversation, or part thereof. Rates: 10 Cents, 20 " (5 to 10 miles), 25 " (over 10 miles). Written messages, subject to Company's conditions, will be sent from Station to Station at following Rates:— When distance does not exceed 10 miles, for twenty words or under, 15 Cents. When distance is greater than 10 miles, 25 " For each additional word one cent extra.

A discount of 20 per cent from the above rates will be made to lessees of instruments. Written messages will be delivered in Charlottetown within city limits; from all other receiving offices within a quarter of a mile from said offices. Special rates will be made for delivering at greater distances. All communications and messages must be prepaid. The Company is prepared to lease Telephone Instruments in Charlottetown and Summerside at established rates, and to treat with persons requiring private or toll lines. For further information apply to the Subscriber, at Charlottetown.

ROB ANGUS, MANAGER.

Ch'town, Oct. 19, 1885—1 year eod

LONDON HOUSE MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE STOCK now showing of New, Choice, Fashionable Goods:—

- Short Jersey Cloth Jackets. Short Curl Cloth Jackets. Short Nap Cloth Jackets. (German Manufacture, Beautifully Braided.) Long Ottoman Cloth Paletots. Long Nap Cloth Paletots. Long Silk Ottoman Paletots. (Perfect Fitting.)

Dolmans, Children's Jackets and Ulsters, in light beaver cloths. Curl Cloths, &c.; largest assortment we have ever shown.

Fur-Lined Cloaks, in Gray Squirrel, White Squirrel, Fitch, &c., &c.

Geo. DAVIES & Co.

Ch'town, Oct. 15, 1885.

WESTERN Fire Assurance Co. INCORPORATED, 1851.

Head Office - Toronto, Ont.

Risks taken on all descriptions of property at REASONABLE RATES.

Office: In Cameron's Block, South Side Queen Square.

HORACE HASZARD,

General Agent, P. E. Island.

Ch'town, Oct. 3, '85—1 mo eod

No. 83 Queen Street.

FIRST INSTALMENT OF AUTUMN & WINTER GOODS.

JUST opened a large assortment of the Latest Novelties, in

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, MANTLES, TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS, FEATHERS, AND FLOWERS, MANTLE AND ULSTER CLOTHS, TWEED, &c

The balance of my stock expected daily.

A. L. BROWN, Next Door to Messrs. Beer & Goff.

Ch'town, Sept. 21—wklly

MAGNET SOAP, (WARRANTED PURE.)

THIS SOAP is made from the BEST MATERIALS, and is Superior to any similar article manufactured. For general household and family use it SURPASSES all others.

It will be to Your Interest to Try it. FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY FENTON T. NEWBERRY.

July 22nd, 1885—6 mos

MARKET HALL.

Friday Night, Oct. 23

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

"PECK'S BAD BOY AND HIS PA."

THE funniest of all funny plays, by Chas. Guinness' Union Square Comedy Co., of New York. Popular Prices: General Admission, 25cts; Reserved Seats, 35cts. Reserved Seats now on sale at Dodd's Medical Hall. Ch'town, Oct. 19 3i eod

Valuable Premises.

BY Auction, MONDAY, October 26th, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, that beautifully-situated property, known as "The Free Church Property," Upper Prince Street, The Church building is moveable and will be sold separately. Good Title, clear of incumbrances will be given. Terms:—25 per cent cash; balance in three years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Oct. 19, 1885—1i sale

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of Owen Connolly and Patrick Kelly, against Alexander McDonald and Charles McDonald, I have taken and seized as the property of the said Alexander McDonald and Charles McDonald, all the right, title and interest of the said Alexander McDonald and Charles McDonald, in and to—

All that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on Township number Fifty-seven, bounded as follows:—Commencing at the east side of the Murray Harbor Road, at the southwest angle of land sold to Ronald McDonald, thence east to the rear line road, thence along the road seven (7) chains, or to the north boundary line of Charles McDonald's land, thence west to the east side of the Murray Harbor Road to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres, a little more or less.

Also, all that other parcel of land on Township number Fifty-seven, aforesaid, bounded as follows:—Commencing at the south-west angle of land sold to Alexander McDonald, on the east side of the Murray Harbor Road, thence east to the rear line road, thence southwardly along the road to the north boundary line of Donald Mac's freehold land, thence west to the road, thence along the road to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres, a little more or less, in Queen's County, and I do hereby give Public Notice, that I will on the Twenty-first day of APRIL, 1886, at Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in the said County, set up and sell at Public Auction, the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on the said writ, being one hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$192.67), with interest on one hundred and twenty-five dollars, part thereof from the tenth day of May, 1885, at the rate of ten dollars per centum per annum, till paid, besides Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

HENRY LONGWORTH, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, October 15th, 1885. W. A. O. MORSON, Plaintiff's Attorney. Oct 19 3i oaw mon

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of Edward Kelly, against Catherine McDonald and John McDonald, I have taken and seized as the property of the said Catherine McDonald and John McDonald, all the right, title and interest of the said Catherine McDonald and John McDonald, in and to—

All that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on Township number Forty-eight, in Queen's County, bounded and described as follows:—Commencing at a point on the south side of the Bailie Road aforesaid, at the east line of a farm in possession of James Stewart, thence south along said east line of James Stewart's farm to the rear of the farm fronting on Mount Albion Road, thence east along said rear line to the west line of another plot of land now or lately in possession of the heirs of the late James Trainor, thence west along said last mentioned line and along the southern boundary of Patrick Braze's farm to the said farm of said James Stewart, thence south along said James Stewart's eastern boundary line to the Bailie Road aforesaid, to the place of commencement, and containing fifty-five acres of land, a little more or less, in Queen's County, and I do hereby give Public Notice that I will on the Twenty-first day of APRIL, 1886, at Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in the said County, set up and sell at Public Auction, the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on the said writ, being seventy-six dollars and ninety-four cents (\$76.94), besides interest on fifty dollars from the fifth day of September, 1882, till paid, at the rate of ten per centum per annum, besides Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

HENRY LONGWORTH, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, October 15th, 1885. A. A. McLEAN, Plaintiff's Attorney. Oct 19 3i oaw mon

To Plasterers.

TENDERS are requested for Plastering the new addition to St. Joseph's Convent. Tenders must be sent in by WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 6 o'clock, p. m. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans to be seen at the office of MESSRS. STIRLING & HARRIS, Architects. Oct. 17th—3i

FOR SALE.

BRIGHTON TANNERY, with its Steam Engine, Boiler, Splitting Machine, Stuf, fng Machine and other Plant is offered for sale at private contract.

The above Tannery was formerly operated by the late Donald McKinnon, of this city. It is fitted up on the most modern principle, and has hitherto paid a large percentage on the capital invested. To capitalists no better investment for their money, either by Bank or Manufacture, can be offered. Possession given immediately. MARY J. MACKINNON, Executrix. Ch'town, Oct. 17, 1885.

COAL! COAL!

360 TONS Anthracite, Egg and Chestnut, and all other kinds always on hand and Cheap for Cash at R. McMILLAN'S COAL DEPOT. Oct. 19, 1885—4f