

The Liberal-Conservative Party have taken the room in the Market House, formerly used as the City Council Chamber. This room will be open throughout the campaign.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 11, 1890.

The Outlook.

Advices from all parts of the country indicate another great triumph for the Liberal Conservative Party.

There is a good feeling everywhere towards the new Leader.

It is admitted, even by strong Liberals, that he ought to have a fair trial.

The canvass of the Premier and his popular colleague for the representation of this city has begun most auspiciously.

Then and Now.

The following is a statement of the amounts expended in the Province, and inuring directly to the benefit of the country, during the years set opposite. The items under the heading "Public Works" include roads, bridges, wharves, ferries and exhibitions:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Public Works, Education, Total. Rows for years 1876-1888.

The following is a statement of the amounts obtained from the people of the Province, including the collections at the Land Office, in the years set opposite:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Ass'm'ts, L'nd Office, Total. Rows for years 1877-1888.

These statements are worthy of careful study by the elector who wants to come to a right decision as to which party he ought to support in the election.

The table of expenditures shows that the Oppositionists, when they were in office, expended on the average, for roads, bridges, wharves, ferries, exhibitions, and education, \$162,894.18; and that the Liberal-Conservatives expended for the same services an average of \$171,594.14 a year; or \$8,700.06 more per year than their opponents;—making, in ten years, the handsome sum of \$87,000!

On the other hand, the assessments upon the taxpayers amounted to an average of \$48,641.76 while the Oppositionists held rule; and to only \$6,927.13 under the Liberal-Conservatives—a difference in favor of the Liberal-Conservatives of no less than \$41,714.24 per year!

In respect to the Land Office collections, the Oppositionists obtained from the people and used as revenue, an average of \$66,442.85 per year, while the Liberal-Conservative Government obtained from this source an average of \$47,704.89 per year, or less than their opponents by \$18,737.96 per year. Thus the Liberal-Conservative Government expended in the country, in ten years, \$87,000 more than their opponents would have expended had they remained in power and adhered to their scale of expenditure, while they have taken from the country \$604,522.60 less than their opponents would have taken.

"We will endeavor to make room for the Commissioners' report on the Land Office defalcations to-morrow, or as soon possible." Patriot, Jan. 10th.

The issue of the Patriot in which this moral is found contained two columns about "What a Boy Did," "Her Good Bye" and a child's story entitled "In Peril; or, Lost on the Deep," and several columns of old advertisements which its readers had glanced at fifty times or more. Besides these it had nearly three columns of editorial matter, published in the hope of making the people believe that right is wrong. In view of these facts the paragraph which we here quote is decidedly rich. The Patriot's plan is to plead the Opposition cause first and supply its readers with the facts afterwards. This is the plan usually followed by those who seek to "darken counsel" and confuse men's minds.

A Liberal Conservative Convention was held in the Alberton Court House, on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 3 p. m., for the purpose of nominating two candidates to contest the first district in the interest of the Liberal Conservative party. There were present a good representation from each polling division, and A. F. Larkin, of Bleedfield, were unanimously chosen the standard bearers. Both men are very popular, and we have no doubt they will carry the Conservative flag on to victory this time.

Notes and Comments.

It is to be noted that the Patriot does not now contend that the Province is in a state of financial ruin. It only maintains that the Liberal Conservative party deserve no credit for the improvement exhibited.

If we mistake not, the Commissioners mean by a "Permanent Executive Head," an official to occupy somewhat the same position in our Lands Department that a Deputy Minister, or "Deputy Head" does in the Department at Ottawa. In this view the Patriot's statement that THE EXAMINER was uncomplimentary to Mr. Ferguson is beside the mark.

The Patriot avers that there were no defalcations while the Davies Government were in power. Is the Patriot sure about that? The Patriot should not count too much upon the preliminary report of the Commissioners; for that report refers only to what occurred after the Hon. Donald Ferguson took charge of the Land Office. It is possible that there were some defalcations on which the Commissioners have not yet reported. The Government and Hon. Mr. Ferguson seem not to have been so anxious to show that there were defalcations while their opponents were in office as to make clear the truth about those which occurred while they were in office; for they restricted the preliminary enquiry of the Commissioners to the term in which Mr. Ferguson was head of the Land Office, and to the defalcations within that term. But when the Commissioners go further afield, it is not unlikely that additional discoveries may be made. It is reasonable to argue that he who steals will steal again; and quite as reasonable to conclude that he who has been found out in a theft has stolen before. The Patriot should not be too confident that there were no defalcations under the Davies Government. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Beginning of the Campaign.

Earnest zeal and perfect unanimity characterized the Liberal-Conservative meeting last evening. George Peake, Esq., was called to the chair, and the undersigned was appointed Secretary. A unanimous nomination was tendered the city's present representatives, Messrs. McLeod and Blake, who accepted in a hearty manner the nomination.

Mr. McLeod reviewed the past policy of the party, contending that although our friends of the Opposition were striving to show "the ruin of the country," that we were now in a much more prosperous condition than when the Liberal-Conservative party came into power, and our capital at Ottawa larger than ever. The people should not be misled by the questionable statements of the Opposition, but read the Public Accounts for themselves, and thereby be convinced that the business of the Province was faithfully and economically carried on. He had visited various sections of the Province recently, and all along the line the prospects were that the Government would be sustained by a larger majority than at present enjoyed. On resuming his seat Mr. McLeod was loudly cheered.

Mr. Blake was received with an applause which must have been gratifying to himself, as it showed the esteem in which he is held by the electorate. He spoke forcibly and to the point, rousing great enthusiasm. Although he had dissented from the financial policy of the Government at the last session he was happy to say he is in perfect accord with the present policy of the new Leader—whose card would soon be published—as it commended itself to city and country alike. The interests of the city and country are identical. What is of advantage to the one benefits the other. He wished to work, as he has, as much for the good of the farmer as the merchant or mechanic. He had represented Charlottetown for two terms, at the last election his majority was greater than at the preceding one, and he had every reason to believe that at the ensuing contest the electors would give both himself and colleague the largest majority ever polled. Mr. Blake wished every well-wisher of the country to begin the work at once, enter the fight and not relax his efforts until victory perched on our banners on the evening of the 30th inst. It can be done, and it only remains with the people to do it.

He announced that the Committee Room in the Market House would be open day and evening until the election and also that the Market Hall had been engaged for the evening of Nomination Day and also the evenings before and on the day of election. Canvassing committees for the different wards were then appointed.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE, Secretary.

Letter From Dr. Leeming.

SIR,—I have just seen in the Island Farmer of January 4, notice taken of some errors in Chappelle's Almanac for the present year. It is to be regretted that such have crept in. The instances given, however, are each of a single digit, and are self-evident from the context. Thus where 94 comes between two 49's (Dec. 30 and Jan. 1) it speaks for itself. So also the 27th "for the 28th" of May is evidently an error from what precedes, that the tide sought "is the mean of the two adjacent tides." With regard to the error of 11.45 for 10.45, the Mean Tides Establishment for Charlottetown, the tide tables have been the same from year to year and were taken from the Admiralty Lists (except in some few instances where correction or additions were made in the course of the survey), the same errors I find in last year's Almanac, but in the preceding year it is given correctly. Occurring where it does, however, it is not so very material, as the tides for each day of the year are given corrected from the mean meridian passage. If I had been able to see the proofs before the sheets were struck off such errors would hardly have escaped notice, but the correction of columns of some thousands of figures by persons not actually engaged in their calculation is extremely difficult.

Dr. J. T. LEEMING.

Week of Prayer.

Saturday—Upper Prince Street Methodist Church; subject, "Thanksgiving;" Rev. W. W. Brewer, speaker. Collections in aid of the P. E. Island Hospital at each meeting. Services begin at 7.30 o'clock.

Varia.

MANY generations have come and gone since England began fighting Portugal's battles for her. Much of the burden of the national debt was incurred by England for the sake of her weaker sister. But now the great race between European nations to acquire territory in Africa has brought about a rupture between the two countries. The action of Major Serpa Pinto, a Portuguese officer, who insulted the British flag and killed a number of natives who relied on its protection, is one which cannot be passed lightly over by the English Government. In Serpa Pinto's case there seems to be very little excuse for his conduct. The boundaries between the possessions of the two countries have been clearly defined. Serpa Pinto desired to make a survey for a railway through the territory of the Makololo, a territory which was discovered by Livingstone, opened up by British pluck and perseverance and consecrated by British toil and suffering; for it contains the grave of McKenzie, the first martyr bishop of the Universities Mission. This mission is firmly established in the country and many other flourishing missions are dotted over the land. In the face of all this it seems ridiculous to suppose Serpa Pinto to be in the right. He was travelling through British territory with an army of 2,000 men, armed with rifles and a galling gun, and because the natives refused to allow him to take possession in the name of Portugal he forthwith attacks them and tears down the flag under whose protection they had placed themselves. The situation is regarded as a very grave one in England.

The abolition of forced labor which has at last become possible, will be a great relief to the peasantry of Egypt. The fertility of that country, and therefore the life of the inhabitants, depends upon the system of irrigation which can only be maintained with great labor. In former times this labor was made doubly hard by the ruling powers. Instances are related of thousands of wretchedly poor people, men, women and their children who were torn away from their homes and often sent far away to dig out the soil with their nails and carry it away with their hands. Happily—as the country is now under British occupation—this grievance has almost disappeared. The fellahs were allowed to purchase exemption from the work, and this yielded \$560,000 a year, with which paid labor was substituted for forced labor. But there remained many families unable to pay for this exemption, and there seemed to be no way of relief for them. Now freedom, however, is to be achieved by the imposition of a tax of 3 piastres, or 15 cents per acre, which would yield altogether \$750,000—more than the exemption money lost by the measure. If the European Powers will allow the conversion of the debt of 5 per cent. into one of 4 per cent. this tax might be entirely dispensed with. All the powers except France and Russia have consented to this. If France still refuses, it will be known that French spite and French selfishness alone compel the poor Egyptian peasant to bear this tax upon his land.

"Cadmus," writing from King's, under date of Dec. 16, 1889, has the following to say with regard to the invention of paper money, which, it seems, the Count of Tendilla was not the first to circulate:—

"In the 'Varia' column of a late issue of THE EXAMINER an incident is told concerning what is said to be the first issue of paper currency. This circumstance, which is related by Washington Irving in his Conquest of Granada, is credited by that author as being the first instance of paper money on record. So far from this being the fact, the first two hundred years previous to this event, and was instituted by the conveyance of trade by Kublae Khan, the first Mogul Emperor of China. This sovereign, having completed the conquest of China, begun by Zinghis Khan, ascended the throne of the Celestial Empire about the middle of the thirteenth century, and under his wise and beneficent sway the commerce of the country increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to adopt a more convenient kind of money than the copper coinage then in use; and the invention by Kublae Khan of a paper currency similar to our bank notes was the result. The notes were made of the inner skin of the mulberry tree, stamped with the imperial mark, and to counterfeit them was a crime punishable with death. As the trade between Europe and the East at this early period was carried on chiefly by the Arabs, to them no doubt was due the introduction of paper money into Spain, and in this way the Count of Tendilla may have obtained his idea. At any rate the notes with which he furnished his garrison had rather the form of due bills than that of a regular paper currency."

Much of the poetry which appears in newspapers is inferior stuff; but occasionally one comes across verses which are very striking. In many cases the authors are unknown, though their lines some times become very popular. The following, entitled "The dying girl and her lover," appeared many years ago in a newspaper, but who the writer is is not known:

"Even as a flower?"  
"No, fairest, be not to me as a flower,  
The uncertain sun calls forth its odorous breath:  
The sweetest perfume gives the speediest death—  
The sport and victim of a summer hour.  
Fairest, be not a flower!"  
"Even as a star?"  
"No, brightest, be not to me as a star;  
'Tis one of millions, and the hurrying cloud  
Oft wraps the glittering splendor in its shroud;  
Moon pales its lustre, and it shines afar.  
Brightest, be not a star!"

"Even as a dove?"  
"No, purest, be not to me as a dove;  
The spoiler of breaks in upon its nest,  
Robbing the downy joys of its soft nest,  
And plunging silence through its native grove.  
Purest, be not a dove!"  
"Even as a rock?"  
"No, my most faithful, be not as a rock;  
It mocks the embracing wave, or stands alone  
In loveless gloom, in dreary wastes unknown,  
Senseless alike to fortune's smile or shock.  
Changeless, be not a rock?"  
"Even as myself?"  
"My soul's best idol, be but as thyself;  
Brighter than star, fairer than flower;  
Purer than dove, and in thy spirit's power,  
Steadier than rock.  
Yes! be thyself, thyself—only thyself!"

The life of a farmer!—a pair of Felt Leggings and Rubbers at Goff Bros.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

PROFESSOR CAVEN will lecture for the benefit of the poor, under the auspices of ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

IN THE LYCEUM.

Wednesday Evening, 15th inst.

SUBJECT:—"Two Scenes from Canadian History."

Tickets, 10, 15 and 25 cents, can be had at Reddin's Drug Store, and from members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 8.

A. E. McEACHEN, Secretary.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

THE LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES for the Fourth Electoral District of Queen's County will hold Public Meetings as follows:—

MONDAY, 13th, at 7 p. m.—Eldon.

TUESDAY, 14th, at 7 p. m.—Belle Creek.

WEDNESDAY, 15th, at 7 p. m.—Wood Islands.

THURSDAY, 16th, at 2 p. m.—Pleasant Valley.

SAME DAY, at 7 p. m.—Caledonia.

FRIDAY, 17th, at 7 p. m.—Grandview.

Jan 11—21

Y. M. C. A.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 13th of January, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of general business, the reception of reports for the past year, and the appointment of officers for the current year. A full attendance of members is very specially requested.

J. T. MELLISH, President.

R. M. BARRATT, Secretary.

Jan 11

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of THE EXAMINER Publishing Company will be held at the office of THE EXAMINER newspaper, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, inst., at the hour of Eight o'clock in the evening.

W. A. F. SCOTT, Secretary.

Jan 11—dy & wky

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

THE CANDIDATES of both Parties agree to hold Meetings as below for the Third District of Queen's County, at 6.30 p. m. of each day:—

THURSDAY, 16th January—Winsloe Road North Schoolhouse.

FRIDAY, 17th January—Mount Stewart Hall.

MONDAY, 20th January—York Hall.

TUESDAY, 21st January—Stanhope Schoolhouse.

SATURDAY, 25th January—Tracadie Cross Schoolhouse.

MONDAY, 27th January—Monaghan Road Schoolhouse.

TUESDAY, 28th January—Fullerton's Marsh Hall, Lot 48.

Ch'town, Jan. 10, 1890—dy li wky li her

PROVINCIAL ELECTION.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Liberal-Conservative Delegates of the Fourth Electoral District of Queen's County will be held at Eldon Hall on MONDAY, the Thirteenth day of January, instant, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates to contest the District at the forthcoming Election.

ALEX. MARTIN, President Fourth Electoral District.

Valleyfield, Jan. 7, 1890—dy wky

POLITICAL MEETING.

A MEETING of the Electors of the Fourth Electoral District of Queen's County will be held at Eldon Hall on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, instant, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE, SACKVILLE, N. B.

James R. Inch, LL.D., President.

THE University of Mount Allison College, with its associate Institutions, the Ladies' College and the Mount Allison Academy, constitutes one of the most extensive, complete and thorough educational establishments in the Dominion of Canada. Students may enter either as regular Matriculants or as Specials who wish to follow chosen lines of study. Women are admitted to College Courses and Degrees on the same conditions as students of the other sex. The domestic and social arrangements are pleasant, and the expenses moderate.

The first term of the Collegiate Year, 1889-90, begins on the 29th of August next, and the 2nd term on the 2nd of January, 1890. For further particulars address the President for a Calendar. Sackville, Aug. 1, 1889. [aug 10 w 6m]

NOTICE.—Parties in need of a person to post their books or make out their yearly accounts, can have them carefully and cheaply done by applying to A. G. BRUMMER, at the Law Library Court House, room opposite Frothington's office. 1w 6od pd—Jan 2

BEER BROS.

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—AT A—

GREAT SACRIFICE.

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Blankets, Flannels, Counterpanes,

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FINE FURS at a Big Bargain

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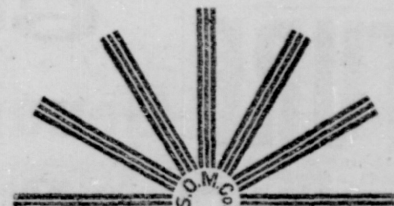
Are now Doing a GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE Business on the Island.

Risks taken at Lowest Rates. Liberal Policies issued. Prompt Settlements made. Apply to

R. R. FITZGERALD,

Charlottetown, Jan. 7, 1890—3m 2w pd

AGENT.



IF THE ABOVE LINES, when looked at from a distance of about twelve feet appear irregular or of unequal distinctness, your eyes need glasses for astigmatism. Such lenses we have made to order from optical measurement of each eye with finely adjusted instruments.

Persons who cannot read easily by artificial light ought to correct their sight by a properly fitting Spectacle. It is just as much of a mistake to go too long without glasses as it is to use them too strong. To avoid either error, call and have your eyes tested. We keep the largest assortment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses in the Province.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician.

Charlottetown, Jan. 9, 1890—2aw wky

CAMERON BLOCK.

Advertisement for Goff Bros' Fall Boots, featuring an illustration of a boot and text: "Goff Bros' Fall Boots Beat Them All! NOTICE TO SHOEMAKERS.—We are Headquarters for French Calf Tops, Sole Leather, Upper, Calf, Goat, Kid, Awls, Pegs, Pincers, Nails, Shoe Thread, Wax, Webb, Eyelets, Brass Nails, Bristles, Hammers, &c., sold cheaper than can be imported. Orders by letter carefully and promptly attended to."

Charlottetown, Oct. 21, 1889.