

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 7, 1884.

Editorial Notes.

The King of Ashantee is again receiving attention from the newspapers. He has lately been teaching his people to be loyal by slaughtering the family and adherents of ex-king Coffee.

At the convention of the National Cotton Planter's Association of America, in October, 1882, a resolution was passed that the centennial anniversary of the first exportation of cotton from this continent should be duly observed; and as a result there will be held at New Orleans an International Cotton Exposition.

Fredericton advises report the chances of the Liberal-Conservative candidate in the York election "splendid." It is pleasing to hear that the Party are working together unitedly and with a will. That is the right way to work in order to gain a victory. Liberal-Conservatives in this Province are watching the contest with great interest.

The building of the Woodside Sugar Refinery at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, is completed; and so we have still another practical guarantee that the prices of sugar will not, as in the past, be unduly forced up. Thanks to the enterprising men who have put their money into these establishments, and to the National Policy! It will never again be necessary to go to the expense of carrying the raw sugar across the ocean to have it refined, and of bringing it back again to lay it before consumers in Canada.

An idea of the vastness and richness of the proposed Australian Confederation is given by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which says:—

"To Australia with its 3,000,000 square miles and its 3,000,000 of population rapidly increasing every year, will be added an immense outreach of islands like New Zealand, with its half million of people, and New Guinea, with its 1,500 miles of length and millions of population, to those which look like specks on the map. It is probable if this new policy should include, as it some day may, the great Islands of Java and Sumatra, the entire population may reach over 30,000,000, and the vast Island of Australia, now near four-fifths the size of Europe, and not inaptly termed a continent, will be the nucleus of an Empire whose area will be larger than that of Europe. Commercially considered, it is one of the richest areas on the globe. These equatorial islands are famed for their rich products and grow coffee, cotton, sugarcane, spices, sago, rice, gutta-percha, fruits, and precious woods in profusion, besides containing rich deposits of coal, gold, copper, iron and tin, waiting to be worked."

The Marquis of Lorne has been calling the attention of the people of Great Britain to the value of the Maritime Provinces. At a crowded meeting of the Society of Arts, he is reported as having said that,—

"Nothing could exceed the beauty and fertility of such valleys as those of Sussex and St. John, in New Brunswick, while in the same province the regions about Miramichi and Bathurst were excellent. No fairer land could be found than that which had been made so widely known by Longfellow, in his touching story of "Evangeline," where the old French dykes still showed the Acadian settlements of an earlier day. A more extended system of reclamation has won from the sea many tracts of rich, red loam on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, and it was quite worth the while of anybody who wished to change his abode to recollect that it was not necessary to go as far as the northwest of Canada to find new land, and that within ten days' journey by sea of where they now assembled farms could be secured, and all the comforts of civilization enjoyed in the maritime provinces of the Dominion of Canada."

It gives us pleasure to quote this recommendation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and we only regret that the noble Marquis forgot to make special mention of the capabilities of P. E. Island.

The Liberal-Conservatives of York should distinguish themselves just now by the exercise of sound judgment and combined energy. The course of their leaders should be marked by unselfish regard for the common cause, and by the most cordial co-operation for its success. They seem to us to have fine chances of success. They should prove equal to the occasion. The conditions required are two-fold. The best possible choice of a candidate and the greatest possible vigor in supporting him. Victory for them is most desirable.—*News*.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in a recent speech, read out of a list of the harsh epithets launched at him by his critics in late contests. The list was a rather formidable one. But per contra, the Toronto *Mail* furnishes a list of the uncomplimentary terms applied by Sir Richard to his opponents in his various speeches. From all this it appears that "honors are easy" between the respective combatants, so far as hard words are concerned.—*News*.

The effect of the recent change in Nova Scotia Railway matters is to make the Eastern Extension a branch of the Inter-colonial Railway. It is about eighty miles long. The Local Government wanted the Pictou branch, but would not meet the Dominion Government's reasonable views. As a solution of the difficulty the Eastern Extension was sold to the Dominion Government.

CARDINAL MANNING has issued an order that a branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross be found in every Catholic school, and that the manager of each school must be president and an abstinence. He has worked an extraordinary change among the Irish of Westminster, who, from being generally poor and thriftless, are now prosperous.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Master Mariner Speaks Again.

Sir,—Upon reading over my letter published in your issue of Thursday last about city taxes, I thought to myself: it reads well, and will stir up the "dry bones" of Sleepy Hollow. And so, after breakfast, I stumped down town to hear the news. I am afraid that I overrated my performance, as I did not hear a word about it, but I heard some of my acquaintance laughing over what they called "doggerel verses" written by a learned contributor of yours upon his return to the Island, and speculating as to when another exogenous contributor who writes "love ditties" would come out again! Not a word about my letter. I came home disgusted! But all the same I must have my growl out—and then I have done. I come now to the second part of my grievance, namely, school taxes. I will be as brief as possible, as, tho' an old sailor, I am a man of business. I own two blocks of land in the Royalty, twenty-four acres each—nice little farms, with dwelling house, barns, etc., on them; I lived on one of these farms myself at one time, but as my family is now very small I moved into town. I used to have to contribute to the Royalty School in my section, which I did cheerfully, although my children were educated in town and I got no benefit from the Royalty School. Some of my friends on the Malpeque Road, just outside the city limits—and where there is quite a little village—although they are within three-fourths of a mile of the city schools, thought that they must have a school, and so they got up a meeting, and having a majority, they applied to the Board of Education and got up School District No. 29, under the provisions of the Education Act. School District No. 29 would be considered about the size of a good farm in large agricultural countries. Unfortunately for me my two little farms, of twenty-four acres, came within the new school district; and as nearly all the land in this district is farming land, school taxes are quite heavy. I have had to pay—I quote from memory—about \$70.00 a year, for four years, on the two little farms referred to, for school taxes. The land in School District No. 29, was valued by appraisers under the "Davies Tax Act," some years since, at a very high rate. Since then the value of property has declined from twenty-five to fifty per cent, according to locality.

Now, the School Act provides that the assessors can either appoint valuers, or take the valuation under the "Davies Tax Act." They chose the latter, no doubt because it would do away with the necessity of a re-valuation, and would yield a larger revenue, as property had largely declined in value. I appealed from the assessment put upon me in 1882, to the County Court; fully expecting, that as there was a learned Judge presiding, I would get justice, and I also appealed on behalf of my sister who had occupied one of my farms as a tenant. There were quite a number of appeals. When the Court opened, Judge Alley said that as he owned a small piece of land in the school district, he considered himself disqualified from acting, and would have to adjourn the hearing of the case, and would ask Judge Reddin to act for him. I said that as far as I was concerned, and I was sure that I expressed the wishes of the appellants present, that we would be content to accept his decision, and that we did not want to be dragged back there again; but Judge Alley declined to sit upon the cases, and the Court was adjourned.

I think that I am correct in saying that Judge Reddin declined to act. Judge Young was then asked to act as senior magistrate, and he also declined. Mr. H. J. Calbeck was then applied to as a magistrate, and consented. Now, I have a great respect for Mr. Calbeck, as a merchant; but when he agreed to accept a judicial position, in questions that required legal knowledge and training, he made a great mistake. In my opinion, he merely registered the opinions of others.

When my case came up for a hearing before Mr. Calbeck, I said that my property was valued for assessment at \$10,500; that I had offered to sell it for \$9,000, but could not get it; and was prepared to take less; and, therefore, claimed that a reduction should be made, as property had gone down at least twenty-five per cent since the valuation under the Davies Tax Act was made. Counsel for the school trustees objected, and said that the school trustees were authorized under the School Act to take the Davies tax as a valuation. I was aware of that, and contented myself by appealing to the "learned Judge" on the plea that it was not the spirit of the Act that property should be over-valued for the purposes of taxation, and that the trustees of the school should have had the property in the school district valued by their own appraisers. My sister's case then came on. She was unwell and unable to attend. I spoke for her. I said that she was a tenant of mine and had given up the small farm in respect of which she was taxed in November, 1882, and came to town to reside; that the trustees of the school did not levy the school tax until December, (owing, I believe to the school having been shut) and that therefore she was not "legally" liable, not being a resident of School District at the time the school tax was levied. The opposing Council urged that my sister had merely moved to town for the winter, and must be considered as the occupant and had since returned to the farm I was able on oath to say positively that when she removed to town the place was handed over to me as the owner, and that at that time she did not intend returning to the farm, and had removed most of her effects. Now, on this point, the law is clearly laid down. It says that the school trustees at a duly constituted meeting may or can levy a rate upon all the residents of the School District. When my sister was taxed at the "duly constituted meeting" she was not a resident of the district, and was not therefore legally liable, and the trustees might just as well have taxed a person living at the "East Point" as my sister—but the learned Magistrate decided otherwise.

Mr. Bayfield, one of the appellants at the same court, moved for what is called a Writ of Certiorari, to take the case to the Supreme Court for a re-hearing. The Supreme Court refused the application. The case was considered "so important" that the Chief Justice has given a

lengthy and, as far as I am competent to judge, very able and exhaustive decision on the matter. The main ground for such decision, as I construe it, is that Section 23 of the Public Schools Act enacts that "no appeal shall lie from the judgment of the County Court in any suit brought to recover any such rate or assessment, nor shall the same be removed by certiorari or otherwise." Judge Alley is considered the ablest of our County Court Judges, and it is not likely above cases would have appealed from his decision. But, supposing that they had appealed to the Supreme Court on the ground that Judge Alley was interested, and that the Supreme Court had granted a rehearing, the defendant would have had the benefit of the judicial knowledge of the highest tribunal in the Province. By refusing to act, Judge Alley handed the appellants over to be dealt with by Mr. Calbeck, who cannot be supposed to be a competent Judge, but whose decision has been decided by the Supreme Court to be final. I think that I have made it plain that the School Act ought to be amended, and that defendants should in all cases have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court, and not in any case to be handed over to be dealt with by a Magistrate who may be profoundly ignorant of the law.

Your obedt. servant,
MASTER MARINER.
Charlottetown, Jan. 5, 1884.

Dominion Exhibition.

Sir,—Application has been made to the City Council for a grant for the above, and a public meeting is called to consider the question. Kindly permit a word on the subject.

It is quite obvious that the City Treasury is not pleroric enough to furnish a grant without extra taxation; that as a very few of the taxpayers would benefit by the Exhibition, it would be manifestly unfair to tax the many for the benefit of the few, and if the city is to contribute to a public subscription from those most likely to be benefitted thereby.

But, allowing that a grant is had from the City and from the Island Treasury, and from the Dominion, that sheds and all proper accommodation are provided for horses, cattle, sheep, etc., how are the visitors to be accommodated? Five or six thousand is the number anticipated. When the Prince of Wales visited us in 1860 we had a few visitors from the neighboring Provinces. To accommodate them, private houses were laid under contribution, and they were neither pleased nor satisfied. Six years later the great fire took place; at a guess 150 persons were houseless, and it must be in the memory of many persons what a hardship it was to provide shelter of any kind for them. Again, at a still later period, on a certain Friday, in the month of November, a gale came on, the steamer could not cross, and those persons from the other side of the river, who had to remain in town, were put to the greatest straits to get shelter for the night. Again, a few years ago two companies of soldiers, about 100 men and four or five officers, were brought here; they were in camp until barracks were built for them, and we all know the accommodation provided for them. Now if those four or five buildings were necessary for 105 men, what will be necessary for the accommodation of 5,000? I allude to not quality but space.

I am, Sir, yours,
CITIZEN.

Georgetown Notes.

Georgetown harbor is still clear of ice up to the Ferry Wharf. Above that point the crossing is good for horses. The "Northern Light" made a round trip on Saturday.

The Skating Rink having been fitted up in good style by Messrs. E. Stewart and W. S. Easton, will be opened three nights—Monday, Wednesday and Friday—for adults; and two afternoons—Tuesday and Saturday—for children, in each week.

The Agency of the Merchants Bank of Halifax in this town was closed on the 31st ult., for what reason we are not informed. Business men of Georgetown and vicinity regret this, as its suspension will cause considerable inconvenience. The Agent, Mr. Tupper, who takes a position in the Branch at Charlottetown as Accountant, is spoken of in the highest terms for his kind and genial disposition, as well as his courtesy and efficiency in his business capacity. Previous to his departure invitations were issued to about forty ladies and gentlemen from Georgetown, Cardigan and Montague to spend a gala night as a "send off" at the residence of George Moar, Esq., Georgetown Royalty. A more pleasant time could not be desired. Mr. and Mrs. Moar's names have become proverbial here in connection with agreeable "sociables."

During the gale on Thursday night the Montague ferry boat, which was lying at McDonald & Westaway's wharf, sustained considerable injuries.

In your issue (Daily) of the 31st ult., you refer in kind terms to the pluck of No. 3 Battery, about to enter into the shifting ordnance competition. Let me inform you that they acquitted themselves creditably, making the shift in two minutes and forty-five seconds, beating the Kingston Cadets and not very far behind Charlottetown Batteries. If they did it in this time having only one week's drill, what would they have done had they a little longer time to practice? After the competition was over the detachment, repaired to the Public Hall, where they partook of an excellent lunch, furnished by the officers of the battery and William Sanderson, Esq. We give below the names of the detachment:—Lieut. E. Stewart, Acting as No. 1; Lieut. W. S. Easton, Sergt. Vatcher, Sergt. Weatherbie, Corpl. Henry, Gunners Hession, W. Stevens, Hendrigan, Morrison, Jenkins, Currie, McKinnon, McPhee, McLeod, Rogers, McEachern, Baker, Poulton.

ME.
Jan. 7, 1884.

Our Advertisers.

A. McNeill advertises the sale by auction, on Thursday next, of certain valuable properties in this city.

Our Store Closes Every Evening at Six o'clock (Saturday Excepted).

1884. For the Winter Months. 1884.

W. & A. BROWN & CO. are selling the following lines of W. Dry Goods, at very low prices, to clear before stock-taking 1st April:

Jackets, Dolmans and Ulsters, Promenade Scarfs, Wool Jackets and Ulsters, Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Overcoatings, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Colored and White Shirts.

Also a special line of Dress Goods, of excellent value, and suitable for the season, reduced to twenty-two cents.

A large stock of Carpets, Oilcloths, Hearth Rugs, Mats, White and Grey Cottons, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons and Linens, Fancy Shirtings, etc., bought very low, and now opened, ready for the early Spring Trade.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.
Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1884.—dy wkly

THE CHARLOTTETOWN

FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISION,
STORE,

South Side Queen Square, near Queen Street,

HAVE to announce that they have on hand the following goods, which they are prepared to sell at reasonable prices and in quantities to suit purchasers:

Flour (Superior Extra, Strong Bakers' and Patent)

OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BRAN, SHORTS, OATS,

CRUSHED FEED, either Oats and Barley or Oats, Barley and Corn, APPLES, which will be sold by the barrel or by the pound, at rates very little over barrel prices.

Ch'town, Dec. 18, 1883.

WINTER
GOODS

SELLING VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, AT THE

LONDON HOUSE.

- Men's Gloves, Mitts & Scarfs.
- Men's Top Coats,
- Men's Ulsters,
- Men's Fur Overcoats,
- Men's Reefing Jackets,
- Men's Wool Underclothing,
- Men's Flannel Shirts,
- Men's Cardigan Jackets,
- Men's Fur Caps,
- Ladies' Cloth Sacques,
- Ladies' Cloth Ulsters,
- Ladies' Fur-lined Circulars,
- Ladies' Astracan Jackets,
- Ladies' Fur Caps and Muffs.
- Buffalo Robes,
- Japanese Wolf Robes,
- Blankets,
- Horse Rugs,
- Railway Wrappers, etc

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 13, 1883.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GREAT SALE OF
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING,

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

- Men's Warm Reefers, \$3.00
- Men's Heavy Warm Reefers, 4.00
- Men's Heavy Warm Reefers, 5.00
- Men's Extra Heavy Reefers, 6.00

OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS.

- Men's Warm Overcoats, \$4.00
- Men's Heavy Warm Overcoats, 5.25
- Men's Extra Warm Overcoats, 6.75
- Men's Extra Warm Overcoats, 8.00
- Men's Superior Custom Made Overcoats, 10.00

- Men's Heavy Warm Ulster Coats, \$5.00
- Men's Extra Heavy Ulster Coats, 6.50
- Men's Very Heavy, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00

Boys' Clothing, in great variety and at reduced prices, during the Holidays. Men's and Boys' Warm Underclothing, very cheap. Fur and Cloth Caps, the cheapest to be had. Come one and all to the popular cheap store.

J. B. MACDONALD'S,
Ch'town, Dec. 10, 1883.—2aw wkly her pres Queen Street.

HOUSES AND LANDS!

THE AUCTION SALE of Mr. James Peake's Lands, will take place at the Law Courts Building, Charlottetown, on

Thursday Next, January 10th,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NO N.

1. The Dwelling House and Premises next the Spinning Rink, at present occupied by Mr. Arthur Newbery.
2. Farms on Peake's Road, Lot 3.
3. Town Lot in Georgetown.
4. That Valuable Business Site (with Warehouse), on Water Street, adjoining the store occupied by F. T. Newbery, Esquire.
5. Building Lots near McKinnon & McLean's Foundry.
6. House and Premises opposite Prince of Wales College, at present occupied by Prof. Caven. Also Mr. Peake's interest in the property known as "Beaconsfield," the Brick Building on Water Street occupied as Appraiser's Office; about four acres of land in the rear of Smallwood's Steam Factory, and sundry other Lots.

TERMS—One-third at Sale; balance in three years, with interest at six per cent.
A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.

Charlottetown Jan. 7, 1884.

—A! SO—

Immediately after the above, at the same place, Mrs. Coombs' House and premises, on Great George Street, opposite the R. C. Cathedral.

Terms at sale.
A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Jan. 7, 1884.—3i

City of Charlottetown.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the City Clerk's Office, until noon of Saturday, the 12th January, instant, for the building of a BRUSH BREADSTWORK on the east corner of Cumberland and Dorchester Streets, according to a specification to be seen at this office.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
JOSEPH TAYLOR,
City Surveyor.

Jan. 4, 1884.—3i

SHIP AND HOUSE BUILDERS,

Will find every requisite for the trade at

DUCHEMIN'S
STEAM FACTORY,

Bear's Wharf.

Always on hand, a complete stock of
Ship's Blocks,
Deadeyes,
Steering Wheels.

—A! SO—

Mouldings, in great variety, Cornice, Base, Panel, Door and Window Finish, Spouting, Conductor and Handrail, Navel Posts, Balusters and every description of Turning.
Fret, Circular and Zig Sawing, Planing and Moulding turned out neatly and with despatch.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Don't forget the place, Bear's Wharf near McMillan's Coal Depot.

Albert Duchemin.
Ch'town, Jan. 2, 1884.—wkly 6i.

CHOICE TEAS,

VERY CHEAP.

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE,

—BY THE—
Chest, Half-Chest and Quarter-Chest,

ALSO IN PACKAGES OF

5, 10, 5 AND 26 POUNDS.

Ch'town, Dec. 24, 1883.—1m eod wkly

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

FINE ARTS.—Miss Annie Alley will resume her classes on Wednesday, 9th instant. Lessons given in charcoal, water colors, oils, model and still life and satin painting. [Jan 7 3i pd]

TO BE LET—A HOUSE containing eight rooms, suitable for a boarding house. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to FRANCIS P. McCLARON. [Jan 5]

LOST—On Thursday, the 3rd instant, between the old Protestant Burying Ground and Spring Park, Malpeque Road, a GIRL'S BLUE SERGE CLOAK, lined with red. The finder will please leave it at THE EXAMINER OFFICE. [Jan 4]

WANTED TO RENT about 1st April, a House containing seven or eight rooms within 5 minutes walk of the post office. Enquire at this office. [dec 29 4m]

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A pair of medium sized Snowshoes (second hand) Apply at this office. [dec 27]

WANTED—To Lease for a term of years, a Cottage, centrally located. Enquire at this office. [dec 14]

TO LET—Warehouses to let on Lord's Wharf. Apply to W. W. CLARKE. [dec 9]