

The Daily Examiner

NOVEMBER 11, 1884.

The Revenue.

The revenue from customs for October of the present fiscal year was \$189,555 less than for October, 1883. The customs revenues for the last four months was \$350,900 less than that for the corresponding four months of 1883.

This is the short telegraphic statement from Ottawa. The fact that the revenue derived from taxation is falling off, and the fact that the revenue earned by our public works is increasing, are both very encouraging.

There has been no great reduction of the tariff, nor any decrease of population; and therefore it is fair to infer that we are using more of the goods manufactured in the country.

On the other hand, the increase of the earnings of our public works indicates an increase of internal trade.

The following is the official statement of revenue and expenditure in October:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Customs, Excise, Post Office, Public Works, and Miscellaneous.

Total revenue for month, \$2,828,562. Expenditure for month, \$2,603,037.

For the four months from 1st July last the figures are: Revenue, \$11,488,090. Expenditure, 9,327,482.

Jamaica and Canada.

The proposal that Jamaica should be admitted into the Canadian Confederation has been met by cold criticism here and in Jamaica by a point blank refusal to entertain it.

The proposal of the United States Government was submitted to a Select Committee, who brought in a report as follows:

The select committee to whom was referred the message of His Excellency the Governor, relative to the telegraphic despatch of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of negotiations with the United States Government for the free admission of British West Indian sugar, has respectively to report as follows:

The committee fully recognizes the desirability, and indeed the urgent need for early and special arrangements with the United States Government for the free entry of the British West Indian sugar into that country, and they recommend that in return for the abolition of the existing heavy United States duties on sugar, the Legislative Council should agree to admit the following products of the United States into Jamaica duty free:

Bread and biscuit, butter, cheese, corn, flour, lard, kerosine oil.

The committee are also of opinion that the revenue lost on these articles can be replaced by a judicious readjustment of the present taxation. The committee therefore recommend that if this report be adopted by the Council, the Council should agree to make good the revenue sacrificed by means of such readjustment.

The report was duly discussed. Here are a few quotations from the report of the discussion which show how the matter is regarded by the doughty Legislative Councillors:

Mr. C. S. Farquharson moved that "the report be adopted."

Mr. J. M. Farquharson seconded the motion.

Mr. Henderson opposed the report, on the ground that the introduction of the West Indian sugar into the United States would benefit only a section of the community, and before the Council pledged itself to additional taxes on the people, the views of the constitution should first be obtained.

It was impossible to readjust an amount of \$70,000 without imposing additional taxes somewhere, and he therefore hoped the majority of the elect members would reject the report until at least the committee had before them what they proposed to do in the way of readjustment.

Mr. Barrett said if they were now to accept the committee's report as it was placed before the Council, he thought they would run the risk of being charged with acting with undue haste or rashness.

If they accepted the report, they would also be pledged to the repeal of these import duties, amounting to \$70,000 per year, which they would have to make good by readjustment of taxation.

The report of the committee was looked for with great interest, because they wished to know whether any class, and if any, what unhappy class might be picked out for the purpose of being shorn or plucked to gratify the insatiable cravings of

these sugar planters. He proposed that the report be returned to the committee to be amended in the sense that the directions should be printed out in which they expect to derive revenues to make up the necessary loss of import duty. Mr. Palache seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. M. Farquharson was surprised at the hon. member for St. James and Trelawny's speech. The planters were quite prepared to pay their share to help to make up the loss of the revenues, but it would be hardly fair to saddle them with the whole amount.

The hon. J. T. Palache seconded the motion made by the hon. member for St. James and Trelawny, and he was now prepared to support it. He did not think that anyone who had read the report of the special committee could regard it in any other light than that it was very defective. This it had necessarily to be, because the "other articles" included in this treaty were as much to be taken into account as flour, lard, or anything else that had been specially mentioned.

After further discussion it was resolved that the report should be referred back to the select committee, but as several of the members wished to retire from it, as they said they could arrive at no other conclusion, the committee was discharged, and a new one, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, Messrs. J. M. Farquharson and E. G. Barrett, appointed to reconsider the matter.

His Excellency, in reply to a question, said that he would at once telegraph to England to find out what the words "and other articles" referred to.

It seems quite clear (1) that the Jamaicans would like Reciprocity with the United States better than union with Canada; (2) that the United States are fully alive to the importance of securing the trade of the West Indies; and (3) if they do so, Canada will lose heavily, for so soon as the products of the United States are admitted to the West Indies duty free, the products of Canada will be practically shut out of the West India markets.

As it stands, the matter is, therefore, one of very great importance to Canada; and we hope our Government will not let the United States get ahead of them if they can help it.

City Council.

The City Council held its regular meeting last evening. A number of accounts passed by the Finance Committee were ordered to be paid. Tenders for lighting the city—three in number—were opened. One was from the Gas Company for \$23.00 per lamp, another from Edward Palmer, jr. (vapor light) \$22.00 per lamp, another from Henry Combs, (kerosine lamps with reflectors) \$17.50 per lamp.

The Council looked upon the lamps to be used by Messrs. Palmer and Combs, as experiments which might not be successful. It therefore accepted the Gas Co's. tender, for one year—the provisions of the contract to be the same as the former one.

An amount of \$79.00 lying in the City Treasury to the credit of the City Hospitals, was on motion divided equally between the Charlotetown hospital and P. E. Island hospital.

Sale of Horses.

MR. J. B. SNOWBALL'S man of Chatham, N. B., left here by Princess of Wales yesterday morning with three Clyde Fillys, sired by Barrister. He purchased the filly foal from Mr. Anthony Essory, of Milton, for which he gave \$100. It took first prize at the Provincial Exhibition here in October last, and weighed, just before being shipped, at the exact age of six months, 715 lbs. Mr. William Bryenton sold his mare, two and a half years old, for \$275. She took second prize at the Provincial Exhibition held here last October, and weighed at two years and five months old, 1,432 lbs. The third prize mare at the Provincial Exhibition was also sold by Mr. David Shaw, Brudenell, for a good round sum. Mr. Snowball wants these mares to breed to his imported Clydesdale horse.

Our Advertisers.

N. J. Campbell holds an auction sale of Apples to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

A. McNeill sells a car-load of apples on Thursday, at half-past 10 o'clock.

W. W. Beer advertises Haco Yarn, which he recommends as the best article of the kind in the market.

Norton Bros. announce that the "City Hardware Store," is well stocked with all articles in their line of business.

It is related that Lord Coleridge sprang into eminence as a lawyer by adroitly seizing a simple incident while he was pleading the cause of a man on trial for murder.

In the course of his long argument a candle in the jury-box flickered and went out, leaving the court room in darkness. He stopped speaking, and the silence in court was oppressive. The scene, with its dark shadows, its grim faces, the scarlet robes of the judge, and the haggard face of the murderer, was worthy of Rembrandt.

The usher replaced the light, and Coleridge resumed his address. "Gentlemen of the jury, you have a solemn duty, a very solemn duty, to discharge. The life of the prisoner at the bar is in your hands. You can take it by a word. You can extinguish that life as the candle by your side was extinguished a moment ago. But it is not in your power, it is not in the power of any of us—of any one in this court or out of it—to restore that life, when once taken, as that light has been restored." The tone in which the words were spoken, the cadence of the voice, and the action of the orator, with the inspiring of the scene and the hour, produced a thrilling effect. The jury acquitted the prisoner, and Mr. Coleridge's fortune was made. He was never without a brief after that.

The correspondent of the Spotsman, who accompanied the members of the British Association to the Northwest, commenting on the absence of wood in that region as its main drawback, says very properly that the planting of trees should go hand in hand with agriculture.

A Quaker's advice to his son on his wedding day: "When thee went a courting, I told thee to keep thine eyes wide open, now that thee is married, I tell thee to keep them half shut."

The Plenary Council.

THE GREAT CATHOLIC GATHERING AT BALTIMORE—A MAGNIFICENT RELIGIOUS PROCESSION—OPENING THE COUNCIL.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8.—With all the pomp and circumstance, form and ceremony which have been associated with the Catholic church for centuries, its third plenary council in the United States opened this morning at the cathedral in this city. The minor clergy and laity who were to take part in the procession, assembled at St. Alphonso's hall, about two squares distant, and then marched to the archbishop's residence to join in the ceremonies. The streets through which the pilgrims were to pass to the cathedral were filled with spectators. As the cross-bearer carrying the processional cross was seen leading the procession, the faithful uncovered or made pious genuflection. In order there followed secular and regular clergy, seminarians, theologians, bishops, archbishops and mitred abbots, all in full panoply of their sacred offices.

Slowly swinging his censor and spreading around an odor of frankincense came the censor bearer, and then, bringing up the rear, the apostolic delegate, Archbishop Gibbons; preceding him, walked with feeble steps the venerable Vicar General of the Diocese, Father McColgan; and then came the Archbishop, supported by his deacons of honor, Rev. Fathers Lee and DeVine, respectively his secretary and chancellor, with thousands of devotees bowing their heads. The church was reached, and up the long aisles they came with stately movement.

The altars were ablaze with light. The diapason of the organ swelled up to the dome in peals of thunder, and the voices of the choir added to the melody when the services began. On reaching the sanctuary the archbishops occupied seats to the right of the altar, and abbots and provincials to the left; the bishops occupied the recess of the altar of the Blessed Virgin, while the seminarians occupied the recess of the altar of St. Joseph. Archbishop Gibbons occupied the throne, and near him was the Very Rev. Edward McColgan, Vicar General of the Archdiocese. The main altar was adorned with evergreens and white blooms.

Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrich, of St. Louis, celebrated grand high mass, assisted by Rev. Dwight Lyman as deacon, and Rev. J. A. McCallen, S. S., was master of ceremonies. The choir consisted of upwards of fifty vocalists, under the direction of Rev. Father Graf. The music was of high order. After Mass the Most Rev. Archbishop Regan, of Philadelphia, Pa., preached on "The Church and Her Councils." He selected for his text 18th, 19th and 20th verses, chapter 23rd of the Gospel of St. Matthew.

At the close of the service the Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons descended from the throne and proceeded to the centre of the sanctuary in front of the main altar, where he offered inaugural prayers for the plenary council.

The following are the officers:—Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons, Apostolic Delegate. Presiding Chancellors—Rev. John Foley and George Devine.

Promoter—Rt. Rev. Bishop Kain, of Wheeling. Secretaries—Mar Corcoran, of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Gabriel, of Troy; Rev. Mr. Mosser, of Newark; and Rev. Dr. O'Connell, of Richmond.

Notaries—Rev. Messrs. Wayric, Albiencik, Chapele, Grannan and Deauguina. Masters of Ceremony—Rev. J. A. McCallen, Thomas Brodyerick and M. F. Kelly.

Canadian vs. Australian Credit.

The Toronto Globe having assailed Sir Leonard Tilley for his recent loan, on the alleged ground that New South Wales had recently floated a 3 1/2 per cent. loan at a better rate, the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Mail gives the following explanation of the points of difference between the two loans:—

While agreeing in the rate of interest offered, the two loans do not agree in two most important particulars, and it is in its ignorance or ignoring of these two particulars that the Globe goes astray and attempts to lead the public astray. The first is that the New South Wales loan has forty years to run, while our loan has fifty years to run. The second difference is the different mode of payment by investors decided on by the two colonies in offering their bonds to the public. Let us take the last point. First, our loan was offered on the following terms of payment:—The purchaser of our bonds bought them paying \$21 ls. 8d., on the 20th of June then 20 per cent. on the 16th July, 20 per cent. on the 14th of August, 20 per cent. on the 14th September, and the remaining ten per cent. on the 16th of October, interest to run from the first of June. The purchasers of the New South Wales bonds paid five per cent. on the 7th of October, 13 1/2 per cent. on the 21st of October, ten per cent. on the 20th November, 25 per cent. on the 14th of January, 20 per cent. on the 18th of February, and 20 per cent. on the 23rd of March, interest to run from the 1st of October.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN, first, that practically six months are allowed the purchasers of New South Wales bonds to pay for their purchases, while but four months were allowed to the purchasers of the Canadian bonds; second, that the amount to be paid by the purchasers in the case of the New South Wales loan in its earliest instalment is much less than in the case of the Canadian loan. At the end of four months, in the case of the Canadian loan, the purchasers had paid the whole amount of the purchase money. In the case of the New South Wales loan, at the end of four months, purchasers will have actually paid only fifty-three and one-half per cent. of the purchase money. The bearing of this upon the question of the relative success of the two loans will be seen at a glance. B investing in a £100 bond of New South Wales has at the end of four months paid \$55 10s. 6d., and has still two months in which to pay the 20 per cent. due on the 18th of February and the 20 per cent. due on the 23rd of March. He is, however, receiving interest from New South Wales on the one hundred pound bond all the time at three and a-half per cent. He has forty per cent of the purchase money out at interest in another quarter and he is receiving interest for the

same from New South Wales. He is in fact getting TWO INTERESTS FOR THE SAME MONEY. D invests in Canadian bonds, and at the end of four months he has paid in all the purchase money. A simple calculation will show that the investor in the New South Wales bond gains one half per cent in the mode prescribed for paying for his purchase. He gets a longer time, and the later instalments to be paid form a proportionately larger account.

Now then, turn to the question of the length of time the bond has to run as bearing upon the relative value of the bond to the purchasers. The New South Wales bond is a fifty year bond. In the case of the purchaser of the Canadian bond, he has to wait fifty years before he can claim £100 for what he has paid £91 ls. 8d. In the case of the New South Wales bond, the purchaser has to wait forty years before he can claim £100 for what he has paid £93 13s. 6d. The latter at the end of forty years can get his £6 6s. 6d., and in ten years of compound interest make it £12, so that at the end of ten years he has twelve pounds in his pocket over and above what he paid for the bond, while the investor in the Canadian bond has only £8 18s. 4d. It will be seen at once that the effect of having the bond to run forty years is that

IT BECOMES MORE VALUABLE to the investor. What the investor gains the government loses. Putting the two things together, namely, the mode of payment by the purchaser ad-apt-d, and the time for payment by the government stipulated, it will be seen that the higher rate at which the New South Wales loan is taken is nominal instead of real, excepting so far as there has been an advantage gained by New South Wales from Canada having broken the ice and from the general advance in colonial securities which took place in the London market between June and October.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Marquis of Londonderry is dead. The cholera has reappeared in Naples. The Skye crofters are said to be in rebellion.

The French Senate has abolished the life Senatorship. China is said to contemplate the cession of Formosa to France.

Erminia Fercini Frezzolini, once a celebrated prima donna, is dead. General Wolsley has had full control over the Sudan conferred on him.

Prince Bismark has a scheme for partitioning the Congo country with France. Four hundred men of the Royal Socco have embarked at Woolwich for the Cape of Good Hope.

Home Rulers are greatly excited at Gladstone's Government's decision to sustain Earl Spencer. The Great Eastern has been chartered to carry exhibits from England to the New Orleans Exhibition.

Monster demonstrations are mooted by the Paris workmen to force the bakery to reduce the price of bread.

It has been pointed out in evidence of the decline of the royalist cause in France that the chaplain of the expiatory chapel (where the remains of Louis XVI lay till their transfer to St. Denis in 1816) having died last year, no successor has been appointed. While he lived the Comte de Chamberlain undertook to pay the chaplain his salary, but now both prince and priest are dead and for neither has a recognized successor been found. This year the King's anniversary was celebrated at the Madeleine. When the Queen's anniversary approached, the royalist newspapers announced that the mass would be solemnized in the same church, and many persons, especially ladies, of whom several were in mourning, went thither to attend the services. To their surprise and disappointment, however, no mass had been ordered, and all the ceremony that took place was the insertion of "a special recommendation of the martyr queen" in the day's office, at the request of one of the editors of the Univers. The scandal is made more salient by the report, published in a republican journal, that the beads of the Madeleine complained, when spoken to on the subject, that the previous mass had not been paid for, which the Times correspondent considers incredible. The neglect to make provision for a ceremony which was held in such high esteem among legitimists during the life of the late Comte de Chambord is, in any case, taken as a sign of the disorganization of the royalist party.

APPLES.

BY Auction, on Market Square, WEDNESDAY next, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock, 150 bbls. CHOICE APPLES,

In all the best varieties. N. J. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Nov. 11—ii

Another Car-Load Winter-Keeping Apples.

BY Auction, Thursday, November 13th, at 10.30 o'clock—

100 barrels No. 1 APPLES, in Baldwin, Russetts, Pippins, Tomkins, &c. 50 Barrels Choice Gravensteins, direct from the owner's orchard, Corwallis, N. S.

A. McNEILL, AUCTIONEER. Ch'town, Nov. 11, 1884.—2

HACO YARN.—The most durable, most economical and best knitting yarn in the market. Every person who has used it recommends it. Each skein bears this brand—HACO, the pirate king.

Sold by W. W. BEER. THIS IS HACO. Ch'town, Nov. 11, 1884.—2

FALL, 1884.

CITY HARDWARE STORE!

Stock and to arrive, imported direct from the manufactures in the English, American and Canadian Markets:—

- 300 Sets RIMS, 200 do HUBS, 500 Pairs SHAFTS, 300 FIFTH WHEELS, BASS WOOD. 450 Sets SPOKES, 500 Pairs SPRINGS, 50 Sets WHEELS, WHITE WOOD, HICKORY PLANK.

LEATHER DASHES.

- 60 Tons Refined BAR IRON and STEEL, 10 Tons English WHITE LEAD, 5 TONS COLORS, 50 Barrels RAW BOILED and MACHINE OILS, 500 Gal. VARNISH, 2 Tons PUTTY, 200 Kegs Steel NAILS, 1000 Kegs Cut NALS, 300 Boxes Clinch NAILS, 300 Boxes Horse NAILS.

150 Dozen Axes.

14 Tons ROPE, 5 Tons LOBSTER MARLINE, 3 Tons TAR PAPER, 2 Tons DRY PAPER, 2 Tons SHEET ZINC, 3 Tons BOAT NAILS. Disston's Mill, circular, Hand and Cross-cut SAWS.

ANDERSON BROS.' PATENT SAND BLAST FILES; Tacks, Brads, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Clips, King Bolts, Forks, Shovels, Tools of every description. SELLING LOW FOR CASH.

Special Inducements to the Trade. Customers will find our stock large and well selected, and low prices.

NORTON BROS.

Ch'town, Nov. 11, 1884—2aw 3w wkly 6i.

WINTER CLOTHING!

J. B. Macdonald is now showing an immense stock of Ready-Made Clothing.

- Men's Warm Reefers, from \$2.90. Men's Warm Overcoats, from \$4.90. Men's Heavy, Warm Ulsters, from \$4.25. Men's Tweed Suits, from \$5.00. Boys' and Youths' Ulsters and Overcoats, in great variety, very cheap. Men's Warm Underclothing, from 75 Cent a suit. Boys' Underclothing, all sizes. Flannel shirts, Scarfs, Braces Ties, Handkerchiefs.

If you want the very best Value for your Money, don't fail to see goods and prices at

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Ch'town, Nov. 7, 1884.—pat her pres

HATHEWAY & CO., MILLERS' AGENTS

General Commission Merchants, 22 Central Wharf, BOSTON.

Ch'town, Nov. 10, 1884.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

J. F. RUPERT, Nurseryman and Dealer in General Nursery Stock,

Rochester, N. Y., and Annapolis, N. S.

HAVING made my delivery here this Autumn and given general satisfaction as far as known, I purpose making another delivery here in Spring of 1885.

Thinking all my customers for past patronage, I also request them to reserve future orders.

Any parties intending planting in the Spring, will please call on my Agent, J. E. CHAFMAN, "Osborne House," and have orders.

J. F. RUPERT. Ch'town, Nov. 8, 1884—3i

G. H. COOK & CO.,

The enterprising Photographers of Charlotte-town, in view of their increasing business, have added to their staff of assistants, A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR, from New York, who will be prepared, when required, to tint or full colour photographs in the highest style. They also are determined to spare no expense to please their numerous patrons. Consequently, to all those wishing first-class work, at reasonable prices, the opportunity is now offered.

Call and view specimens, &c. Ch'town, Nov. 8, 1884—wkly 1f

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED—By the Board of School Trustees of Charlottetown, about 1st December next,

A MALE TEACHER (Second Class Preferred)

For one of the Departments of the West Kent Street School. A liberal supplement will be given. Apply by letter to ISAAC OXENHAM, Secretary of Board, P. O. Box 311, Ch'town.

Ch'town, Nov. 4, 1884—6i Tues Sat

GET READY FOR WINTER!

WEEKS & CO.

OFFER LARGE SUPPLIES OF

NEW CLOTHING,

Fall and Winter,

GOOD OVERCOATS!

See Weeks & Co.'s stock of New Ulsters and storm-coats—well made, from good material.

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TO SUIT ALL,

Worst and Tweed Suits,

VERY CHEAP.

SHIRTS

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Men's Wool Scarfs and Mufflers, Fur Caps, Knitted Shirts, Collars, Braces, &c

Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 4, 1884.