

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 1, 1884.

What the Grits Would Do.

The Patriot in an article on the Belfast election makes the following statement:

"There is not a particle of evidence to show that the present Opposition, had they been in power for the last five years, would have required the rate of taxation levied in 1878. The asylum building once finished and other extra met, it would have been unnecessary to keep up the Assessment so high as was deemed requisite at the inception of the measure."

This extract contains assertions too stupidly false for even the editor of the Patriot to make. "No evidence" indeed that the Davies' Government would have required, had they remained in power, as high taxation for the last five years as they did in 1878. In 1878 they only paid \$65,550.13 for education, and yet they had an admitted deficit at the close of the year of over \$22,000. If they had remained in power they would have been required to pay \$31,000 each year for education more than they did in 1878. Is not this "evidence" that if the Grits remained in power they would have had to raise in addition to the heavy assessment of 1878, the further sum of \$31,000.00 a year for education. The "Asylum building once finished," says the Patriot, "it would be unnecessary to keep up an assessment so high" as in 1878. How much was paid in 1878 towards the construction of the Asylum out of the proceeds of the Assessment Act? In 1878 \$40,193.56 was paid for Asylum construction, but no less than \$37,384.73 was withdrawn from Capital in that year, so that only \$2,808.83 of current revenue was applied in 1878 to the construction of the Asylum. There is every evidence that if the Grits remained in power for the last few years they would be forced to at least double the assessment of 1878, unless indeed they adopted a policy of retrenchment and reform. But "can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the Leopard his spots." The incurable vices of Gritism continues to crop out when in opposition as well as in the government. They cry out for a larger expenditure on public works. How could that be done except by increased taxation? They have denounced every reduction of salary made by the present Government as "starvation." They will, of course, if they get in, raise the salaries to the old amounts. But where are they to get the money except by taxation? They abuse the Government for throwing the maintenance of our piers on the Dominion Government, although they well know that the British North America Act declares that these structures belong to the Dominion. They would, therefore, it returned to power, relieve the Dominion of the expense of building and repairing the piers. But this would require from \$8,000 to \$12,000 a year; and the only way to get the money would be by direct taxation. They say that the steps taken by the Government for obtaining a refund of the pier money are very degrading to Prince Edward Island. High-toned people, such as Messrs. Perry, Laird, Farquharson, and J. F. Robertson, would not stoop to ask for a refund of a paltry sum of \$125,000! Not they! They would make a present of that sum to the "poor people" at Ottawa. They would send no "begging" delegation on such trifling matters. They would raise the money in a more dignified and gentlemanly manner, by increasing local taxation. Taxation, and plenty of it, is the panacea of the Grits for every ill that the body politic is heir to. Those who vote for Duncan McMillan in Belfast are simply voting for heavy direct taxation. Out of their own mouths we ask the people to judge the Grit party. When they were in power they practised extravagance, and when in opposition they denounce economy.

The Pay of Conductors.

In connection with the discrepancy in the salaries of our Customs and other officials compared with those of the other Provinces, which we lately pointed out, we may here mention the remuneration allowed to the Conductors on our Railroad. These officials receive at the rate of \$1.92 per diem, and no allowance for extra time except a little in the summer. Upon the Intercolonial Railway, the conductors receive \$2.50 per diem, and an allowance at the same rate for every extra hour they are employed. Now we cannot imagine that it will be claimed that our Island Road, although a smaller one, does not require the same degree of competency that the sister road does on the mainland, or that living is so much cheaper here as to warrant a difference of over fifty cents a day. On the contrary, our officials have a harder road to work, and more difficulties to overcome, particularly in the winter season.

We can safely say without fear of contradiction, and with no desire to flatter these gentlemen, that the Railway Conductors of this Province for competency, attention and courtesy, are not to be excelled by any in the Dominion. They all have been employed on the road since it first went into operation, over nine years ago, yet their salaries to-day are the same as they were then. The pay of the Intercolonial Conductors was increased a year or two ago, and we think it but right that the same measure

of justice should be meted out to our Island men.

We call the attention of our representatives in the Dominion Parliament to these and former remarks upon the equalization of salaries, and we trust that they will urge the question in the proper quarter.

"One of the Yarns."

Mr. JOHN McEACHERN, of Lot 49, is a faithful retailer of Grit "yarns." In his peregrinations through the Belfast District he has reported that the Government are reduced to such financial straits that they are obliged to purchase potatoes and fannel for the Lunatic Asylum on credit. We do not accuse Mr. McEachern of inventing this "yarn." There is not that much originality about him. He was, no doubt, told of it, and was instructed to circulate it, which he faithfully did. The story is one of these oily and cunning ones which we fully expected to find in circulation in Belfast just now. It appears two men residing on St. Peter's Road, Lot 34, one of whom is a brother of Mr. John F. Robertson and brother-in-law of Mr. Roderick Munn, offered, during last autumn, to supply the Asylum with potatoes. The Supervisor, Mr. McPhail, was instructed by the Trustees to buy potatoes from any responsible party who was prepared to supply them at a reasonable price, and of good quality, and in quantities as they might be wanted. Mr. Peter Robertson and his partner represented that their potatoes were pitted in a field owned by them, not far from the Asylum; that they would be obliged to haul them home to their own cellars, and afterwards carry them back to the Asylum. They asked Mr. McPhail to allow them to deliver the potatoes direct from the field, and offered to accept payment as they might be used. In order to accommodate Mr. Peter Robertson and his partner, Mr. McPhail permitted them to put the potatoes into the root house at the Asylum. Regarding the "fannel" story we will just say that all accounts, except for coal and potatoes, are paid monthly, and we do not believe a case has occurred for years where a bill, presented in time, has been carried from one month to another.

It is not hard to guess from the circumstances who the parties are who have stuffed poor John McEachern with this story and commissioned him to relate it to the electors of Belfast. The "yarn" bears upon it the likeness of its authors. It is small, mean, and stupidly false.

Professor Sheldon on Canada.

Professor J. P. Sheldon thus replies to a correspondent of the *Live Stock Journal*:—"I beg to say that the Canadian Northwest is a good country for a man who will work, is steady, and can stand the extremes of climate. But he would also do well in Ontario or Quebec, or in one of the Maritime Provinces, and would be nearer to old England—if that would be a consideration. In order that he may get along tolerably well from the first, he should have a couple of hundred pounds in his pocket when he reaches Manitoba. His best plan then will be to put out his money on mortgage at ten or twelve per cent., and hire out himself to a farmer for a year or two in order to learn the country and its ways at somebody else's cost. Then he would do wisely in going out west of Manitoba, taking a good section of country, not too far from the Canadian Pacific line, and setting to work in earnest. The climate, though very cold in winter, is, as I was assured by old residents, healthy and bracing, and the cost of living is not excessive, and is gradually sinking to a very reasonable rate. It is not for me to say whether or not Canada is a better country to go to than the States or Australia. They are all good enough if a man will mind what he is doing."

Immigration and Colonization.

The report of the Select Standing Committee of the Canadian Parliament on immigration and colonization for the session of 1883 has recently been published in the form of a Blue-Book, and contains the evidence of Mr. John Lowe, the secretary of the Department of Agriculture, together with that of several prominent professional gentlemen. The number of immigrant settlers in Canada in 1882 is stated as 112,458, while in 1881, considered a very satisfactory year, the total only reached 47,991. Property and effects valued at no less than \$10,000,000 were taken to the country by settlers and investors. The emigration from the United States to Canada, as proved by the registration of arrivals with entries of settlers' goods at the Custom-house last year, numbered 30,554, as against 15,404 in 1881; thus showing a satisfactory increase. With reference to the alleged exodus from Canada to the United States, the investigation made by Mr. Lowe most effectually disposes of the statements put forward by the Washington Bureau of Statistics. Dr. Dawson, is his evidence, remarked that the coal of British Columbia is superior to that found elsewhere on the Pacific coast. This has been sustained by the tests made by the United States War Department. He also pointed out his existence of valuable iron ore in close proximity to the coal measures. Dr. Bell, who has spent six seasons in examining the shores of Hudson Bay and the adjacent country, is of opinion that there is a large tract to the southward and westward of James's Bay, which will be available for agricultural purposes; and stated that Albany, Hayes, and Nelson rivers, all flowing into Hudson Bay, were open each year for six months. This is based upon fifty years' record. Dr. Bell says that iron ore has been found on the east coast of the bay and on the islands northward from Cape Jones, and that coal is said to exist on Long Island. He still adheres to the possibility of navigating Hudson Bay, and points out the important part it would play in the development of the Northwest Territory.

More Steamboat Communication.

On Thursday, 24th of January, a large meeting of the inhabitants of Crapaud, Tryon and DeSable took place at the Victoria Hall, for the purpose of petitioning the Dominion Government to subsidize a steamboat to run from Crapaud to Pugwash or Point du Chene, to connect at Pugwash with a branch of the Short Line Railway now under construction, or at Point du Chene with the I. C. Railway. Mr. S. J. B. Leard was appointed chairman.

D. W. Palmer, in a few short words, showed the necessity of direct communication with the mainland.

Mr. D. Matheson followed with a few brief remarks.

Mr. Geo. Palmer said we must have our rights, as now we have to pay two freights when shipping our produce to Provincial markets.

Rev. T. W. Johnstone thought the people were too negligent in applying for their rights.

The following resolutions were proposed by Mr. Geo. Palmer, seconded by Mr. D. Matheson:—

Whereas, The trade and commerce of this large and flourishing district of Crapaud and vicinity is much separated for want of steam communication with the other ports; and

Whereas, A large number of cattle, horses and sheep, purchased here for the Provincial and American markets, have to be driven to Summerside, a distance of twenty-four miles, incurring considerable expense and delay to all concerned; and

Whereas, All butter, pork, eggs, and hides that are shipped to the Provincial and American markets are sent by steamer "Heather Belle" to Charlottetown, thence transferred by steamer to their ports of destination which also incurs considerable expense; and

Whereas, Charlottetown and Summerside are daily in communication with the ports of Pictou and Point du Chene during navigation, and have also railroads running to their harbors, while Crapaud is distant eleven miles from the nearest railroad station and is deprived from any communication by steamer to the above named ports; and

Whereas, Crapaud and Tryon, and DeSable, yearly import large quantities of merchandise of all kinds, and ship quantities of oats, potatoes, starch, butter, beef, pork, mutton, hides, eggs, and many products which have to be shipped to Charlottetown and from thence to their several ports of destination, thereby incurring considerable expense and delay;

Therefore Resolved, That we, the inhabitants of this large and flourishing district, do immediately petition the Dominion Government to subsidize a good and sufficient steamer to call each and every week during navigation to carry the surplus produce of this port to the Provincial markets.

PERCY H. PALMER, Secretary.

Mining in Lake Superior Region.

Mr. A. P. Swinford, State Commissioner of Mineral Statistics, has issued his report for 1882, giving the names of 75 iron mines in the Lake Superior region. The amount of ore shipped from these during the year was 2,948,307 tons, valued at \$24,263,742. The aggregate produce of the mines since 1853 has been 20,585,957 tons. The Lake Superior charcoal furnaces produced in 1882 72,262 tons, with a value of \$2,006,005. The aggregate product of all the furnaces in the upper peninsula since they have been in operation up to the end of the year 1882 is 916,213 tons. The total aggregate production of the upper peninsula iron mines and furnaces from 1850 to 1882 inclusive was—of ore, 20,590,840 tons, and of pig iron, 916,213 tons; total value, \$164,832,180. The blast furnaces in operation in the district number twenty-six. About 200,000 tons of ore were shipped to the North Chicago Rolling Mills Company during the last two years from the Barnum, Salisbury, Cimbria, and Michigan mines. The city of Marquette, situate seventeen miles from Neganee, on the shores of Lake Superior, is connected by two railroads with the iron region. It is prospering rapidly, and already contains nearly 10,000 inhabitants. All the ore from the district is shipped to this place for the eastern market. Ore going to Lake Michigan ports is shipped by way of Escanaba. Greater prosperity still is predicted for this important mining field in the region of Lake Superior.

British Agricultural Returns.

One prominent fact in the British Agricultural Returns for the past year, says the *London Canada Gazette*, is not likely to escape the notice of Canadian farmers. The statistics show a further and significant decline in the area under wheat cultivation. The total is returned as 390,000 acres less than last year, and 192,000 less than in 1881, when the aggregate was the smallest that had been up to the time recorded. This year the reduction is in part attributed to the unfavorable weather in the previous autumn and spring. But it is apparent that the farmers generally are recognizing more clearly the influence of keen competition with foreign-grown grain in bringing about this change, and the probability of this competition increasing rather than diminishing. No other prospect than this seems possible when we remember the vast area of fertile wheat land under settlement in the Northwest, and the vast production, far in excess of Canadian requirements, which must in a very few years result from this movement Westward.

CULTURED BOSTON was started the other day, when a fearless and outspoken physician boldly announced that the death of a bright little miss of fourteen was caused by too much brain work, imposed by the public school system of that asthetic city. This little girl had got into the Grammar School, and under the head of "Language" had to go through oral and written exercises, study of compound and complex sentences, reading from text-book and original compositions, recitations, writing. In the mathematical department she studied powers of numbers, square-root and its common applications, mensuration of the triangle, pyramid, cylinder, cone, and sphere, book-keeping. Then she had to study history, form of government, geometric problems, model and object drawing, music, and several other subjects. A thorough knowledge of which is deemed requisite for the proper education of young ladies in the vicinity of Banker Hill.

MIDDLE aged men often lack vigor, this can be restored by that great brain and nerve food known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine. Sold in Charlottetown at Apothecaries' Hall. Read the advertisement in another column of to-day's paper. [Jan 23rd wky]

Local and Other Items.

No business at the Stipendiary Magistrate's court this forenoon.

Mr. W. C. DISBURY, editor of the *Summerside Journal*, is in the city.

An exposition of the theories regarding the "Freedom of the Will," will be the subject of a paper to be read before the Literary and Scientific Society next Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., by H. C. Macdonald.

We are pleased to learn that the next lecture of the winter course before the Y. M. C. A. will be delivered by the Rev. W. B. King, on Monday evening, February 18th. Subject—"Three Memorable Women."

On the authority of the *Merchants' Review*, we learn that a placard hangs up in a Tennessee store window bearing the following inscription:

PEPPERMINI FILE FOR
HED AKE
BELLIE "
TOTH "

The market to-day was fairly well stocked. Prices as follows:—Beef, small, 5 to 12 cents; do., qr., 5 to 8 cents; mutton, 6 to 10 cents; pork, carcass, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 cents; do., small, 8 to 10 cents; veal, 3 to 8 cents; turkeys, \$1.00 to \$1.25; geese, 50 to 70 cents; ducks, 30 to 35 cents; fowls, 20 to 25 cents; butter, fresh, 23 to 26 cents; do., tub, 22 to 23 cents; eggs, 24 to 25 cents; flour, per 100 lbs., \$2.80 to \$3.00; oatmeal, \$2.50 to \$3.00; oats, \$2 to 35 cents; hay, 40 to 45 cents; sheepskins, 50 to 70 cents.

The *New York Shipping List*, of January 23rd, says that the New York Banks hold \$17,927,300 more cash, and their deposits are \$37,271,400 greater than a year ago, while the loans show an expansion of only \$5,127,000. The surplus is \$17,284,225, the largest reserve held for many years and about twice as great as that held by the banks on January 20, 1882. The rates of interest are down to 5 1/2 per cent. for prime endorsed mercantile notes and acceptances, and six to seven to ten per cent. for second class and single name paper. Call loans vary from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent. The trust companies and other corporations are loaded up with funds which they cannot employ, and in some instances have refused to take additional amounts at any rate. This glut of money is due to a loss of confidence in public securities and an exceptionally light mercantile demand for money, resulting from the enormous shrinkage in commodities during the past two years.

MARRIED.

At Summerside, on Tuesday, Jan. 29th, by Rev. P. Doyle, Michael J. McKenna, of New-ton, Lot 26, to Miss Mary T. Hughes, third daughter of Owen Hughes, Esq., of Somerset, Lot 27.

At Valleyfield Manse, on the 16th Jan., by Rev. Alexander Munro, Mr. Allan Shaw, to Miss Sarah Gillies, both of New Zealand, King's County, P. E. I.

At the Manse, Strathalbyn, on the 17th Jan., by the Rev. John McLeod, Mr. Donald McLennan, Strathalbyn, Lot 30, to Miss Christiana, fifth daughter of Donald McDonald, Esq., County Line, Ross Valley.

DIED.

At Lot 48, on the 24th of January, Stephen McEachern, aged seventy-four years.

At Charlottetown, on the 23rd January, Daniel Egan, aged 42 years. May he rest in peace.

At Belle Creek, on the 22nd of January, 1884, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian resignation, James William Cook, late postmaster of the same place, in the 72nd year of his age. Deceased was a native of Guysborough County, Nova Scotia, and immigrated to this Island A. D. 1849. He was highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a widow and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their loss. (Nova Scotia papers please copy)

At Hillsborough head, on Wednesday, January 23rd, Mary Christina, the beloved daughter of Thomas Revel, aged 19 years and 9 months. May she rest in peace.

At Valleyfield, Lot 59, on the 7th of January, Daniel McDonald, only child of Mr. Murdoch McDonald and Catherine Ross, in his 28th year. He was suffering much affliction for the last five years, and finished his earthly pilgrimage in much peace and in entire resignation to the Will of God.

At Campbellton, Lot 4, on the 14th of January, at the residence of her son-in-law, David G. Thompson, Mary Ann, relict of the late Thomas Waters, aged 96 years.

At Dakota, U. S., on the 12th of December last, John F. Carr, formerly of P. E. Island, aged 68 years. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

At Grenville, New London, on the 22nd of December, John Andrew, eldest son of David Taylor, in the 21st year of his age.

CITIZENS' SKATING RINK.

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

THE above discount will be given to all purchasers of tickets from this date. Tickets for sale at the Apothecaries Hall. Ch'town, Feb. 1, 1884.—5i

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED.—Mechanic's Apprentice of P. E. Island. Apply at this office. [Feb 1 2i]

WANTED.—A Situation as child nurse by a respectable woman, or would do any light work or plain sewing. Please address: "MRS. T." EXAMINER OFFICE. [Jan 30 eod pd.]

LOST.—A good and green hat feather (wing L shape). The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Examiners' office. [Jan 29]

LOST.—On Saturday night, on St. Peter's Road, a Fur Mitt. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at Worth's Livery Stable, Prince Street. [Jan 28 2i.]

WANTED.—A Cook and Housemaid in a small family. References required. [Jan 28]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A good Cook. Refer not required. Apply at the Revere House. [Jan 22]

WANTED.—A Man for general work. References required. Apply at the Revere House. [Jan 22]

BOARDERS.—Mrs. Robert Rodd, has removed to the house of Mr. C. Heerts, Easton Street, where she can accommodate number of Boarders, on reasonable terms. [Jan 22]

Annual Sale

BEFORE STOCK-TAKING,

— AT THE —

LONDON HOUSE.

WE SHALL CLEAR OUT

ALL REMNANTS

— IN —

Every Department,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Jan. 21, 1884.

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 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, Whites and Grey Cottons, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons and Linens, Fancy Shirts, 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 wky

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.

GRAND SALE OF

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO. will, during the HOLIDAY SEASON, give special bargains in

Dress Goods, Knit Wool Goods, Mantles, Shawls, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, &c

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

Men's Overcoats, \$3.90, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50, up.
Men's Ulsters, \$4.95, \$6.25, \$7.00, up.
Men's Reefers, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$5, \$4.50, \$5.50 up.

Fur Caps, Kid Mitts and Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, Worsted Tweeds, Under-clothing, Buffalo Robes, Horse Rugs, Small Wares, etc.

PARKS' WARP, CHEAP.

Cash Buyers can depend on getting REAL BARGAINS in every Department.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO,

ROBERT ORR'S OLD STAND.

Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1883.—2aw wky pres pat.