

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 30, 1890.

Notes and Comments.

The London Economist, in an article on "Canada and the McKinley Bill," says that "the probability is that Canadian intercourse with the mother country will be substantially increased by the new bill, and that the main action of the United States' tariff will be to draw the United States nearer to us in future."

Burdette, the humorist, has been interviewed by the Cincinnati Inquirer since his return from a lecturing tour in Canada. He found the Canadians quite as appreciative of his lectures as the citizens of the republic. Asked how Canadians feel toward the United States, Mr. Burdette said: "I find the Liberal party very friendly indeed, but I do not think there is a tendency towards annexation, as is here popularly supposed. The Canadians have a good deal of local pride in their government, and I do not think they could be induced to exchange for that of the United States."

One of the recent novelties in photography is a process invented by a Hungarian scientist, whereby the colors of nature are reproduced in the photographic print. The contours of the photographs are sharp and the colors distinctly separated from each other. While the invention is not yet entirely perfect, and the process of correctly printing them requires much time and patience, the discovery of a system of color photographs is of great importance, and settles many questions of photochemistry.

The Minister of Finance is according to an Ottawa despatch—following up his enquiries in regard to cold storage accommodations on board the Atlantic liners for the shipment of eggs and poultry to Great Britain. There is no lack of shipments of eggs; but exporters hesitate about embarking in the poultry business until they are assured of the requisite refrigerator accommodation. It is stated that the Beaver Line, with commendable enterprise, has already put into its vessels revolving air circulators by which, in that portion of their steamships in which perishable goods are stored, a supply of pure air is constantly secured, and it is expected that the Allan and Dominion lines will immediately follow suit.

Mr. Douglas Sladen writes to the press urging a commutation of Birchall's sentence on the ground that he was convicted with unusual celerity in a land far from his home and where he was practically friendless, and suggests that if a Canadian were sentenced to death after so brief a trial in England there would be a strong feeling out here. The Montreal Gazette remarks that Mr. Sladen writes like one who is more anxious to write than to write wisely. Birchall's trial was not a hasty one. There was nothing in it to create a strong feeling in England. As a matter of fact, we know that it did not create such a feeling. English papers which have spoken on the matter have spoken in high praise of the manner in which the trial was conducted. And in considering their duty in Birchall's case, the Governor-General's advisers have nothing to do with the feeling in England. It was Canadian law that was outraged in the Blenheim swamp.

The exports of Canada in September last were largely in excess of those of the same month last year. This was due in part, at least, to the efforts put forth to send produce across the line before the McKinley Bill went into operation. The value of the exports last September was \$12,649,528, against \$10,005,648, an increase of \$2,643,880. The exports for the three months ended 30th September, in comparison with those of last year, are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Value. 1890: \$5,200,528; 1889: 32,782,190.

Increase.....\$ 2,418,338. The imports for September amounted to \$10,700,006, and the duty collected \$2,140,532. The imports for the three months were valued at \$31,036,995, as against \$31,558,049, a decrease of half a million dollars. The duty collected in the three months was \$4,561,933, as against \$3,388,459, an increase of \$1,173,474.

General Dumont, the Chief Supervising Inspector of United States steam vessels has sent his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the officers of the service inspected 7,063 steam vessels of an aggregate net tonnage of 1,390,380. The total number of officers licensed was 32,236. The number of lives lost through accidents to steam vessels during the year was 245, a decrease of 56 from the number lost in 1889. General Dumont estimates that 500,000,000 passengers were carried on steam vessels during the fiscal year. Charges have recently been made in newspapers affecting the competency of the service, and General Dumont devotes space in his report to statistical figures to show that his administration compares favorably with previous administrations. In conclusion he states: "I unhesitatingly reiterate what was said in my report of 1889, namely, that 'no mode of travel at the present day, whether by railroad, horse car, carriage, or even the common farm wagon, presents so low a percentage of accidents as travel by steam vessels.'"

The Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild has taken a step in the direction of shortening credit and giving inducements for cash buying. The houses composing it, namely, every wholesale dealer in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, with two or three exceptions, are, we are told, unanimous in the conviction of which notice is now given to their customers. Hitherto four months' time has been given on general groceries, and sixty days on sugars, molasses, canned goods, fish and produce. It has, however, been decided that from the 1st of November next, the terms of credit for general groceries shall be three months, and for sugars, produce, fish, &c., thirty days, an allowance at the rate of 12 per cent per annum for the unexpired term being made in either case for cash payments. The Monetary Times remarks that the effect of this desirable step taken by the grocers must be felt throughout the whole of the Dominion. It will probably occur to the dry goods importer or to the boot and shoe manufacturer to ask: "If my customers can pay for their teas in ninety days and their sugars in thirty days, why do they need six or eight months' credit from me?" Then it can hardly fail to stimulate the country retailer to collect more sharply from his customers, many of whom at present are getting too long, and very likely too much, credit. The terms proposed are not yet so short as those of the United States wholesale grocers.

The Markets.

The fine days of the past week have been fully occupied by farmers throughout this Province in securing the potato crop; nothing could be done on the stormy days,—so there has been little movement toward market. Recent heavy rains will necessarily result in very bad roads; and good farmers who are not pressed by creditors will be occupied by their fall ploughing. We do not, therefore, anticipate great activity in the markets for some weeks to come, though those who have considerable payments to make will, of course, be anxious to get rid of what they have to sell as soon as possible.

The price of oats has stiffened a little, ruling now at 41 cents, or about the same as is given in Montreal.

Pork is nearly all alive so far, and very little is coming in. The price offered by packers here is 6 cents to 6½ cents. St. John quotations (Oct. 29) are:—

Provisions.—Morgan's S C Pork, per bbl., 16.25 to 16.75. Clear Pork, 16.75 to 17.00. Am. Mess Pork, per bbl. (new), 15.50 to 16.00. P. E. L. Mess Pork, per bbl., 16.50 to 17.00.

Montreal quotations (Oct. 28) are:—Canadian short cut per bbl., \$17.50 to \$18.00. Mess pork, western, per bbl., 16.50 to 17.00. Short cut, western, per bbl., 17.00 to 17.50. Hams, canvassed, per lb., 0.12½ to 0.13. Lard, western, per lb., 0.09 to 0.09½. Lard, Canadian, in pails, 0.08½ to 0.09. Bacon, per lb., 0.09 to 0.10. Lard, com. refined, per lb., 0.08 to 0.08½.

Eggs are in light supply. In the Charlottetown market last Tuesday they were sold at 17 to 18 cents for home consumption; but dealers are offering only 14 to 15 cents. Potatoes are in light supply at 16 to 18 cents. A number of schooners are loading at the outports.

Imperial Federation.

(Canadian Trade Review.)

The passage of the McKinley Bill, and the ill feeling engendered in some quarters by it, have offered the Imperial Federationists an opportunity of which they are not slow to take advantage for the promotion of their scheme. The idea is certainly a great one, from a colonial point of view, and Canada, in particular, would derive much advantage from a union that would protect her raw products from the great competition that now obtains in the English market; for it is to Great Britain that we naturally look as the centre and focus of all trade. But an immediate realization of the hopes of the Federationists does not appear at all probable. It is against the fundamental principles of English commerce—to 'buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market,' irrespective of country, race or other consideration—and this practice has proved so profitable that only great inducements and a very apparent gain would incline Great Britain to alter its present system. The markets of the world would, of course, still be opened to the manufactured articles, so are they to those of any other nation, but the means by which these countries are under-sold, the purchase of the raw products from indiscriminate sources, would be gone, and with it the commercial supremacy of England, unless the colonies are capable of supplying them at as low a rate as other nations. This, apparently, can hardly yet be done. The great bulk of England's food supply is drawn from country other than those under the domination of the Crown, as this as well as anything, affects the cost of manufacturing. The raw material itself can be produced in great measure by the colonies, but until the first requisite can be complied with, Imperial Federation is not likely to become an accomplished fact. Another ten years however, are likely to work a great change in this respect, and at the end of that time, Great Britain will in all probability, be supported principally by the Dependencies. So much for the disadvantages. On the other side of the question, there is the advantage of protected markets in its favor, markets in which the demand is constant and of the nature ever attending on new and growing countries, such as the colonies, for machinery, mechanical appliances, silks, and in fact fine goods of every description. To the colonies, they are obvious, and hardly need enumeration, and may be summed up in 'protection against outside competition.' Thus, theoretically, there is much in favor of Imperial Federation, and the main objections to it require only time for their removal, but it is one thing to conceive and another to execute, and, as far as can be seen, the tenor of public opinion does not tend very strongly in this direction as yet, whatever it may do in the future.

That Self-Contradictory Clause.

CAN HENS' EGGS BE SENT TO THE UNITED STATES FREE OF DUTY.

An Ottawa despatch reports that the officers of the customs department have thoroughly examined the McKinley Bill, and they observe two features about it worthy of being recorded. In the first place, according to their reading of the Act, hens' eggs must be admitted to the United States free. The grounds of this belief are these: In the list of dutiable goods appears the item: "Eggs 5 cents per dozen." In the list of free goods is this item: "Eggs of birds, fishes and insects." "Now," said G. W. Jessup, Dominion Appraiser, and one of the best authorities on tariff matters in the Dominion, "if an American importer enters a consignment of hens' eggs as birds, who can say that they are not birds' eggs. No one will have the hardihood to say that a hen is not a bird. Even if the collector decided against this interpretation the importer would be entitled to get a ruling of the courts on the question. In Canada the courts interpret our tariff strictly according to its wording, and I suppose the same would be the case in the United States. The intentions of the Legislatures would have no weight whatever. It has no weight on standing with the courts here. They simply take the tariff act, read the disputed paragraphs and decide according to the wording. The question in this case I suppose, would be: 'Is a hen a bird?' and it is not difficult to see what the ruling would be."

The New York World says: "Many New York importers, believing the McKinley tariff bill to be a nullity, are ordering heavy shipments of goods from Europe. During the past week it is said many million dollars worth of goods have been ordered forward and the cables are flashing additional orders across the ocean daily. Many of the consignments were ordered some time ago, but held when it was learned that they could not reach here in time to avoid the increase in duties. As a rule these are being ordered forward and new orders for goods are also being sent, as it is believed ample time for their arrival here will elapse before the advance in rates can be made effective."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Government House.

SIR,—I was very much pleased to read your sensible editorial in yesterday's EXAMINER referring to the present state of Government House. There is not the slightest doubt as to the necessity of a Government residence. Situated as we are, being a separate province of Canada, having our own government with the several departments thereof located at Charlottetown, the capital, it is absolutely necessary in order to maintain the dignity and importance of a state, to have the governor resident in a house befitting his rank and office. As you very truthfully remark, there is not a great deal amiss with Government House. It is as strong and substantial I imagine as ever is was, and requires but a very trifling outlay on the part of the Government to put it in efficient repair. The present Governor, Mr. Carvell, has already been accustomed to all the modern conveniences about his residences, such as hot water, waterworks, gas, etc., and surely he should not be elevated to his present rank to find out that these things are unnecessary. The humblest residence in Charlottetown has waterworks, and yet the abode of our Chief Magistrate lacks this commonplace luxury. I, together with countless others, do sincerely hope that the Local Government will give this matter their early attention, and take immediate steps to renovate and repair this old pile. It has been an ornament and a credit to our Island Province in the days that are gone, and should not cease to be so in our day.

There is another matter, Sir, which I desire to touch briefly, with your permission. The Local Government behaved in a very generous manner upon the occasion of the late vice-regal visit, and deserve every credit for this munificence. Yet the luncheon in the Provincial Building, or rather the conduct at it, was verging on the disgraceful. A little more discretion should have been exercised by the managing committee in the selection of guests invited to meet His Excellency. If, exclusive of the distinguished visitors, none but citizens were asked, a part at least of the disgraceful scene enacted last Friday might have been spared us. Did my eyes, and the eyes of others, deceive me on that occasion, or did I really see a gentleman present, who, about a year ago, was placed in durance vile by one of our uniformed guardians of the law, while parading the streets one evening in a negligé costume, and next morning figured under an assumed name before His Honor, who duly admonished him? I would ask, by what right did this gentleman, together with others of the same "kidney," receive an invitation? Hoping my remarks may awaken a little interest, at least upon the first matter touched on, I am, yours, &c., S.

Charlottetown, Oct. 30, 1890.

W. J. BOSWALL, Commission Merchant,

McNeill's Old Stand, Lower Queen St.

IN STOCK:—Barrels of KENT MILLS FLOUR. Other brands to arrive.

Barrels Cornmeal, Beans and Split Peas, Boxes Cheese (Canadian), Barrels Biscuit, Soda, etc., 20 barrels Onions, 20 half chests Tea, Boxes Murray Harbor Codfish, Barrels Oatmeal, 50 bags Beans—car to arrive, Casks Kerosene Oil, 30 baskets Green Grapes, to arrive Friday. TO ARRIVE:—Bags Rice, boxes Valencia and Layer Raisins, boxes Large Figs, half chests Tea, 20 boxes Soap, boxes Pipes, kegs Baking Soda, Buckets and Brooms, at lowest cash prices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

6,000 Bushels OATS, 500 " BARLEY. W. J. BOSWALL.

Oct 30—dy 31 wky li

CHARLOTTETOWN DRIVING PARK

—AND—

Provincial Exhibition Association.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held in the PHILHARMONIC HALL, Charlottetown, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 13th November next, 1890, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of general business. A full attendance is requested. By order of the Directors.

A. B. WARBURTON, Secretary.

Ch'town, Oct. 30, 1890—dy & wky

WHITE OATS.

CASH PAID FOR BRIGHT, DRY WHITE OATS.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

Oct 30—dy 21 wky li

STR. "MIRAMICHI"

—LEAVES HERE—

Friday, 31st October, Last Trip for this Season.

All accounts against her must be sent in before 7th November.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Oct 30—pat 21

WANTED.

A GOOD ACTIVE CLERK for a General Store in the Country. A general knowledge of Dry Goods and Bookkeeping necessary. Must be well recommended. Apply by letter, stating salary and length of experience. Address Box 703, Charlottetown. Oct 30—dy ed ff

Astracan Jackets

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

In all lines of FUR GOODS our Stock is very complete. Expected Daily:—A further supply of BEAVER CAPES, STORM COLLARS, BOAS, etc., etc.

Fur Goods—All Kinds—A Speciality.

For Elegance, Fine Finish and Wear-Resisting Qualities, our Black Dress Silks are unsurpassed.

BEER BROS.

TEA! TEA!

FOR STRENGTH AND FLAVOR Beer & Goff's Teas have a reputation all over the Island second to none. Our object is to keep the standard of our Teas up, so that any person buying from us once can depend on getting the same quality from us again.

Our 24 Cent Tea

has been giving excellent satisfaction this year, and we can confidently recommend it to anyone wanting a good cheap article. We make special reductions on quantities of Five Pounds and over, and it will pay you to call on us before buying elsewhere.

KEROSENE OIL.

We keep the best AMERICAN WATER WHITE OIL, and are selling it in five gallon tins cheaper than ever, also very low by the cask. If you have an empty can, bring it in and have it refilled at

BEER & GOFF'S,

Ch'town, Oct. 30, 1890—law & wky Queen & King Square Stores.

Campbell's Wine of Beech Tree Creosote!

THE NEW REMEDY for affections of the Throat, Larynx, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, such as obstinate Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Congestion of the Lungs and Incipient Consumption.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 603 Craig Street, Montreal. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Oct 30

INCANDESCENT LIGHTS,

For Houses and Shops.

THE P. E. ISLAND ELECTRIC CO. have imported and are now setting up the plant necessary to supply the Citizens of Charlottetown with the INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHT in their Houses, Shops and Buildings. The system used will be the THOMPSON-HOUSTON, now in operation all over Canada and the United States. The advantages of the Incandescent Light over other lights consist chiefly in perfect immunity from smell, in the absence of danger from fire or otherwise, and in the steadiness and brilliancy of its light. Wherever it has once been introduced it has been retained and given general satisfaction.

The expert Engineer engaged in setting up the plant, and who is prepared to put in the lights in any buildings, will be glad to give all information necessary as to prices, etc., to those who desire to introduce the light. He can be found at the Office of the P. E. Island Electric Co. on and after this date.

Lights will be available at all hours of the night

JAS. WADDELL, Superintendent.

Charlottetown, Oct. 29, 1890.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF BLANK BOOKS,

School Exercises, Pocket Memos, Cash Books, Time Books, Rapid Indexes, Day of the Week Books, etc.

SOMETHING NICE! Our New EUREKA MEMO. BOOK, with Adjustable Cover, just the thing for Business Men.

School Books! School Books!

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS CHEAP.

OUR AIM will be to supply the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES. Orders for PRINTING and BOOKBINDING will receive careful and prompt attention. Our work in this line speaks for itself, and is second to none in Canada.

HASZARD & MOORE.

Charlottetown, Oct. 21, 1890—dy tf

FRED. de C. DAVIES,

Late Smith & Woodman, Chemists, St. Augustine, Florida.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DISPENSING of Prescriptions a specialty at all hours of day or night.

Only the purest Drugs, Chemicals, Fluid Extracts and Tinctures used in dispensing. Patent Medicines of all kinds. Cough Cures, Rheumatism and Neuralgic Cures, Liniments, Salves, Horse Powders, Blasters, Liniments, etc.

Try "DAVIES' SALVE." Has no equal for Sores, Burns, Sore Eyes, Old Sores, Inflammatory or Bleeding Sores, and for any sore where there is inflammation or proud flesh. Dr. Eaton's Asthma Cure, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.

Perfumes, Soaps and Toilet Waters of every description. Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, etc., etc. Oct 30 & dw

STANTLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK. We have the Stock that meets the expectation and gratifies the taste. Our Fall and Winter buying done with the view of offering you the best qualities at the best figures. SUPERIOR GOODS will be found in each department of our well-assorted stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. Mantle Cloths, Jacket Cloths, Cloakings and Seal Sealettes.

Vessels for Charter.

CHARTERS WANTED for Vessels to load for Boston, Halifax or Cape Breton ports. Apply to

HORACE HASZARD, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

Oct 29—dy lw