

THE DAILY EXAMINER,

JANUARY 30, 1889.

Inland Revenue.

THE returns and statistics of Inland Revenues for the year 1888 are to hand. We clip from the Commissioner's report the following statement, which exhibits the details of Excise Revenue accrued during 1887 and 1888:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1887, 1888. Includes Spirits, Malt Liquor, Cigars, Tobacco, Petroleum, Manufactures in Bond, Seizures, Other Receipts, and Totals.

It is to be noted that there has been an increased revenue as compared with 1887, in respect of nearly every article subject to Excise, excepting those of spirits and malt liquors.

The quantity of spirits produced during the fiscal year was 5,514,589 gallons, for the manufacture of which 90,243,866 lbs. of grain and 90,490 lbs. of molasses were destroyed.

The quantity of liquor entered for consumption throughout Canada was less than for some years past, and nearly one-fourth less than the average consumption of the five years preceding. The Commissioner says that "the increase in the excise duty from \$1 to \$1.30 per gallon, made in 1886, curtailed consumption very noticeably; and as the years 1884 and 1885 are factors in arriving at the average consumption for the four years preceding the present, the main falling off may be attributed partially to that cause"; and remarks that "after reducing all spirituous and malt liquors, and wines—domestic and foreign—to the basis of alcohol, the allowance per head of the population for the past decade does not exceed three-quarters of a gallon per annum; barely one-third the quantity per head consumed throughout Europe."

Electric Fire Alarm.

TWO or three years ago THE EXAMINER gave a short description of an electric fire alarm suited to the requirements of the Fire Department of Charlottetown. The system—as proposed by Mr. A. E. Morrison, of the Anglo-American telegraph office—will consist of an annunciator and electric bell, placed at the City Building, to receive the alarm; boxes placed at the street corners, numbered to give the alarm, and electric bells placed at the firemen's houses. Under this system,—when an alarm is given from any box in the city, a shutter in the annunciator at the City Building falls and rings the electric bell, which draws the attention of the man in charge, who sees the number of the box from which the alarm proceeds. The bell continues to ring till stopped by him. By means of a handle he rings all the firemen up, and gives them, at the same time, the number of the box alarming. All this will occupy about two minutes, at most. He then rings the big fire bell for the benefit of the citizens, and gives the number of the box on it in the same way as the wards are given at present.

The advantages which this system has over the automatic signal are these: The firemen are all alarmed at their houses at the same moment, and the number of the box given while they are dressing; also, the cheapness and simplicity of the system.

In the automatic system the bells are rung by an automatic striker, which sounds the number of the boxes by strokes on the bell a few times, after which all is silent. The strikers are usually put on church bells and the city fire bell, and the cost of it is very great. The boxes used give the alarm in the same way as in the system proposed by Mr. Morrison, only they have clockwork to make the strokes on the bell, and this enhances their cost. More than that, the system has to be properly tested every little while, and requires a competent man to look after the electrical condition of the lines, strikers, boxes, &c.

In the other system suggested by Mr. Morrison this is all done away with. Any man of ordinary intelligence can manage it. If our City Fathers should decide to provide the electric fire alarm, they could not do better than consult Mr. Morrison.

"Poems of Ten Years, 1877-1886. By Matthew Richey Knight, Halifax, N. S. McGregor & Knight, 1887."

The author of the little book of poems referred to above is the Rev. M. R. Knight, Methodist minister at Little York, and we have much pleasure in reproducing a notice of the work from the London Quarterly Review of January, 1889, and take this opportunity of congratulating the rev. gentleman on taking his place amongst our Canadian Poets, and hope that his interesting book may be a financial success. The Review says: "Mr. Knight has a true poetic gift. His touching dedicatory verses to his lost wife seem to put a critic into a happy vein, and the singer does not let him get out of it. The 'St. Christopher,' which opens the volume, reveals both force and skill, and each division of the poems has some really happy poems. The verses on Carlyle are, perhaps, the most vigorous; but the lament over Gordon is almost equal to it in its own line. The whole volume makes us hope to see more of Mr. Knight's poems. Even a busy Methodist preacher may find an hour to cultivate the muse for the pleasure of his friends."

"A Nicht Wi' Burns."

THE Scottish entertainment last night at the Caledonian Club Rooms was a grand success. The chair was occupied by Lieut.-Colonel Irving, President of the Club, who opened the proceedings with a short address, and then called upon ex-President McNeill to read an address from His Honor Judge Young, (who is an honorary member of the Club,) which address that veteran Scotchman had kindly prepared for the occasion.

His Honor's address was then read by Mr. McNeill, and highly appreciated, reviewing, as it did, the life and times of the immortal bard, born in a small cottage near Ayr, on the 25th January, 1759. His father, like all Scotchmen, made every effort to educate his talented son, and the young poet, considering his straitened circumstances and early toil, embraced, in a remarkable degree, a fair knowledge of miscellaneous reading. About the 16th year of his age he composed verses which attracted some notice and displayed marks of genius in one so young. In 1786 he published a selection of his poems in Kilmarnock, by the sale of which he hoped to raise funds to pay his passage to Jamaica, he having felt embittered at the failure of his daily toil at the plough, resolved to leave his native land. Those poems were so favorably received and so fully recognized that as he was about to embark for the West Indies, he received a letter from a nobleman inviting him to Edinburgh and urging upon him the issue of a new edition. This was the turning point in the life of the rustic bard, and Scotland retained one of her most gifted sons. During his stay in Edinburgh he associated with the most eminent men in literature and rank. His future success and reverses, his marriage to Jean Armour, and his death at the early age of 37 years were pointed out in the address, as was also the truthfulness, manliness, tenderness and passion of his poetic effusions which became so popular that they have been translated into almost every European tongue. The popularity of their world-renowned author was also shown by the unparalleled enthusiasm manifested at his centennial in the year 1859, which was celebrated throughout the whole civilized world.

The following programme was then successfully carried out: Song—"A Man's a Man for a' That,"—Prof. D. J. McLeod. Violin Solo—Mr. Pattergon, Railway Mechanical Department. "Tam o' Shanter,"—Hon. D. Ferguson. Song—"The Lee Rig,"—Mr. Wm. McKay, from B. S. Davies & Co's. Tailoring Establishment. Address on Burns.—Mr. James McIsaac, of the Herald. Song—"Scots wha' hae'"—Mr. Alexander McKinnon, of the firm of McKinnon & McLean.

Song—"Ye Banks and Braes"—Mr. Jas. Calder, from the Gents' Furnishing Department of G. E. Robertson. Address.—Mr. A. McNeill. Reading—"Burns' Address to a Young Friend"—Mr. Walker, Customs Department. Reading from the Scottish American—Mr. Thos. A. McLean, of the firm of McKinnon & McLean. Song—"The wee, wee, German Lairdie,"—Mr. C. Webster, from the firm of McKinnon & McLean.

An original Dialogue, in good old Doric, entitled, "Tam Bennet's Ambition,"—Mr. John A. McLaren, from the firm of James Paton & Co. Song—"Rantin' Robin,"—Dr. Leckie, Veterinary Surgeon. Address and Recitation, "Man was made to Mourn,"—Mr. John McPherson, P. E. I. Railway.

His Honor Lieut.-Governor McDonald, Chief of the Caledonian Club, and the Hon. D. Ferguson recited in grand style "Lochiel's Warning." Song—"The Wine Cup,"—Mr. William McKay. Song—"The Standard of the Braes o' Mar,"—James Calder. Pipe Music by the Club's Piper, Peter Ferguson. The President then gave a closing address. The entertainment was indeed heartily enjoyed by all present, whose appreciation of Scottish song and sentiment was evinced by the loud applause which greeted all those who took part in the proceedings.

The New Laundry.

WE are always pleased to welcome any new enterprise, especially when one of our own citizens is at the helm. To-day THE EXAMINER's reporter called upon Mr. E. D. STERNS, who has just opened a steam laundry in Welsh & Owen's brick building, Queen Street, and from what he saw and what he was told we think it will be a first-class institution.

Mr. STERNS has spent considerable time in the Troy and St. James Laundry, Boston, and has visited all the laundries in the Provinces and many of the New England States, which enabled him to select the very best and latest improved machinery. The first machine we will refer to is the rotary reverse washer, having a capacity of 100 shirts. This machine not only washes the goods in large quantities and in good shape, but, we are told, there is less wear to the goods by 50 per cent. than with the old family wash-board.

Next comes the centrifugal wringer or extractor, which makes about 1200 revolutions per minute. This high speed creates a pressure which extracts the water from the goods without any friction whatever. The reporter was next shown the shirt collar and cuff polisher, which is the latest improved combination machine on the market, has a large capacity and is easily operated. The 64-inch steam mangle is the machine that Mr. STERNS says does good work.

As the word mangle may, perhaps, convey a wrong impression we will just explain: The mangle is the easiest going machine in the laundry. It has a large roll and a circular steam bed which fits the roll, and has 21 by 64 inches finished surface by which the goods pass in process of ironing. It makes only 60 revolutions per minute. With the aid of this machine plain goods can be done at a low figure.

Mr. STERNS has also a neck-band ironer by which the neck-bands of shirts are set up, making the shirt fit nicely about the neck; collar and cuff shaper, fluter, etc. The collar and cuff starcher, he says, is a fine little machine, doing its part in good shape. It will starch from 250 to 300 collars and cuffs in about three minutes. Mr. STERNS has a 13-draw dry-room, and in fact the establishment appears to be first-class in every respect. He has also a 30-horse power boiler which supplies steam for his dry room and mangle,

and drives his engine, which is one of McKinnon & McLean's make and is a nice piece of work.

The building is heated by steam. There is also a delivery carriage, which will call for and deliver goods to any part of the city.

Mr. STERNS has secured the services of a first-class laundress, who has the advantage of being Island-born with American experience, so that by personal attention, efficient help and the best machinery, he expects to be able to suit the most fastidious with snow-white linen.

It is sometimes said that goods sent to laundries come away much the worse; but we are convinced that this is a wrong impression, as we were shown the process of washing and fail to see where goods will be injured in any way.

Mr. STERNS invites persons who entertain such opinions to visit his laundry, and he will take pleasure in showing them where they are in error.

This enterprise supplies a want our citizens have long felt. We wish our young friend every success, and ask for him what he greatly deserves—the public patronage.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. Bartlett's Lecture.

SIR,—The Revd. James Carruthers is to be heartily congratulated upon his success in organizing the course of lectures, which, for some time past have helped so effectively to instruct and amuse the members of his congregation and the public of Charlottetown.

Last night's lecture was a great treat, and Mr. Bartlett is entitled to the highest degree of credit for the manner in which he handled a deeply interesting, but difficult subject.

The Conquest of Mexico forms one of the most extraordinary events of history, and is, as the lecturer showed, so full of stirring incident, wonderful personal achievement and romantic adventure, that it could scarcely fail to engage the attention of an audience; yet, I venture to think that no one on his way to St. James' Hall, last evening, had any idea of the sort of entertainment that was in store for him. It is impossible, within the compass of a letter like this, to enter into any of the details of Mr. Bartlett's address, which gave abundant evidence of long and careful study nor even to select any particular specimen of the style employed throughout the glowing narrative. It must suffice to say—and perhaps it would be impossible to say more—that the language and manner of delivery were fully on a level with the subject of the lecture. From first to last the address was listened to with marked attention, and at its close was deservedly applauded. Mr. Bartlett must not stop here. Having given us a sample of his powers, he must be prevailed upon to employ those powers again for the sake of the numbers of his own church, as well as for that of the public.

Shire vs. Clydesdale.

SIR,—The following letter was sent, on the 16th of January, to the editor of the Prince Edward Island Agriculturist for publication in that journal, which was refused:—

Editor P. E. I. Agriculturist: SIR,—I am not interested in Shire horses, nor have I a prejudice against the Clydesdale; but for the pure love of fair play to the public I would like to say a few words. In an article published in your issue of the 14th inst., the following appears:—

"Mr. Alexander Galbraith, one of the leading Clydesdale breeders, contends that the most unqualified success has attended the breeding of Clydesdales in the United States, where the demand for this class of draft horses is steadily increasing," etc.

I do not for a moment insinuate that you have misquoted Mr. Galbraith, but will you please give your readers the paper or pamphlet from which the above extract is made, and also the date of its publication.

This is very important, as from what I have read of Mr. Galbraith's recent writings anent the draft horse, he is strongly in favor of the Shire breed, as, perhaps, your readers may be able to judge after reading some of Mr. Galbraith's recent utterances, from which the following are a few extracts. In the introduction to his catalogue for 1889, just issued, he says:—

"While the various breeds of British draft horses have more than held their own during the last year, the English Shire has certainly made most headway, advancing by leaps and bounds in the estimation of the American people, until now it is without doubt the most popular draft breed in the United States."

He also, in his article intitled "Draft Horses for the American Public," published in the Live Stock Journal Almanac for 1889, and copied into the Live Stock Journal, of London, in its issue of 28th December, 1888, after describing the ideal draft horse for the American market, and stating that the supply of such horses had not for several years been equal to the demand, says:—

"This brings us to consider the most important question: How long is the present demand for draft stallions—French, English and Scotch—likely to continue, and which of these breeds is making the most headway at present? I will venture to put the latter question in favor of the English Shire Horse and can do so without fear of contradiction, however heretical such a statement may appear to my Clydesdale friends."

This is a valuable concession, coming from a Scotchman who has imported more Clydesdales during the past years than any other one firm in the United States. In the same article he further says:—

"For some reason or other the latter breed (Clydesdales) has lost ground during recent years. In like proportion as the Clydesdale has lost, the Shire horse has gained in popularity—no doubt chiefly on his own merits."

Mr. Galbraith may have said that the Clydesdale is steadily increasing, but what does he say the Shire is doing, "advancing by leaps and bounds and is without doubt the most popular draft breed in the United States."

To further show that the Shire Horse is appreciated in the United States allow me to quote the opinion of one of the greatest breeders of horses in the United States. As a proof his ability to judge a good draft horse it is but necessary to state that this man imported and still owns "Holland Major," one of the grandest draft horses ever imported into the United States,

and who was never beaten in the show ring but once, and then by a Shire horse named "Agricola," owned by Mr. Alexander Galbraith. Read what Mr. Geo. E. Brown says in the Breeder's Gazette of the 9th inst:—

"When visiting Europe in 1874, for the purpose of importing Cleveland bays, I intended to confine my horse business exclusively to them, but after carefully going over the ground from Scotland, through England to France, I made up my mind that the Shire was the best draft horse found in either of those countries."

And again he says:— "He has more love of a better quality than any other, and his natural energy and constitution are equalled by no other living breed of draft horses."

I might go on quoting from eminent breeders and importers to further prove that the Shire is considered the best breed of draft horses known to the American people, but I am not desirous of making your readers grow a-weary. No doubt the Clydesdale is a grand horse, but the Shire is the better.

Yours, &c.,

Jan. 15, 1889. R. B.

ALL remnants must go. You may as well have a bargain as anyone, then go to J. B. Macdonald's dec24 d w

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Diocesan Church Society will be held in St. Paul's Schoolroom on the evening of WEDNESDAY, the 6th of February, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The REV. I. DE SOYRES, Rector of St. John's Church, St. John, N. B., and late Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge, has kindly consented to visit the Island for the occasion and deliver an Address.

The public are cordially invited to attend by order. PERCY POPE, Secretary.

New Steam Laundry.

THE "CHARLOTTETOWN STEAM LAUNDRY" is now in running order, and prepared to do first-class work at low prices. Give us a trial and we guarantee satisfaction. Our team will respond to all orders sent in. Telephone connection.

E. D. STERNS, Welsh & Owen's Building, Queen Street.

Grand Fancy Dress

CARNIVAL

—WILL BE HELD IN THE—

HILLSBOROUGH RINK,

—ON—

Thursday, Feb. 7, 1889,

AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.

New & Original Costumes will appear.

Every effort will be made to make it the Best ever held in the City.

Intending skaters are requested to hand their names and description of costumes by Monday next to the Janitor or any of the Directors. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the door. Skaters in costume, free. jan29—tu wed fri tu th

W. C. T. U.

Lecture by Rev. John Read.

UNDER the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of this city, the REV. JOHN READ will deliver a Lecture in

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

Thursday Evening, January 31st.

Subject—"A Trip to Thunder Bay."

The proceeds of the Lecture will go to the poor of the Society. Admission, 15 cents. Doors open at 7.30 o'clock. Lecture at 8. jan27



Jamaica Excursion

—PER—

STEAMSHIP "ALPHA,"

S. O. Crowell, Commander.

PROVIDED a sufficient number of Passengers after, EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued by the above Steamer for the Round Voyage from HALIFAX TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND BACK, for Seventy-Five Dollars. Passengers can remain over in Jamaica one voyage if they desire.

Sailing Date, February 15th, 1889.

Saloon amidships. All information on application to

W. W. CLARKE, Charlottetown,

Or to PICKFORD & BLACK, Halifax. jan18—1w

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150 REMNANTS,

In One and a Half Yard Ends,

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PER CENT. 25 PER CENT.

Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers & all Ready-made Clothing.

Our prices, without the benefit of discount, are guaranteed to be about 33 per cent. below competitors.

This 25 per cent. is given to clear out the Goods in this department, as we intend to give our whole attention to Custom Tailoring and Men's Furnishings.

Mr. Keith is at the head of our Tailoring Department, and we guarantee perfect satisfaction.

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For Ten Days we will give the Best Bargains in UNDER CLOTHING and TOP SHIRTS (with or without Collars), ever given in Charlottetown.

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