

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1889.

Let Us Make Ready.

OUR artillerymen, as will be seen on reference to the telegraphic news published elsewhere in THE EXAMINER, have done unusually well in the competition at Quebec.

They have won both the "A" and the "B" shift in excellent form and time, and have also carried off a large number of individual prizes.

For this they are deserving of public recognition from citizens in general, as well as from their companions in arms.

They will arrive home on Tuesday evening next. Let them be given a rousing reception.

More Disloyal Utterances.

THE Toronto Globe is not the only Grit journal in the Dominion that is crying out for a severance of the ties that bind Canada to the Mother Country. The Halifax Recorder is engaged in the same contemptible work. The only difference between the two is that the latter has been at it for a longer time, and is a little more pronounced in its utterances. The Globe, however, as THE EXAMINER pointed out yesterday, is now very anti-British and anti-Canadian in tone. Figuratively speaking it is just now as deep in the mud as the Recorder is in the mire.

Some of the extracts from the Globe were given yesterday: Here is something from the Recorder:—"It may be no disgrace for a colony to be a colony. But people will regard it as kind of disgraceful nevertheless. In Canada this stigma—this being tied up in swaddling clothes and fastened to the apron-strings of England—has rested for a long while. Too long, some people are inclined to believe. The rage of colonialism should be forever cast off. In the eyes of the world we count for nothing as we now stand. We are a mere cipher amongst the nations, with no voice or power, no influence or prestige."

This deliverance of the Recorder prompts the St. John Telegraph to give expression to its views on the subject matter of the Recorder's wail. Here is how it castigates its disloyal contemporary:—"We know of nothing more calculated to injure the political party with which the Recorder stands identified than the expression of sentiments like those above quoted. The Liberal party claims for Canada the right to make her own trade and extradition treaties, but they see no 'disgrace' in our present position, nor do they think Canada a mere cipher among the nations. We cannot believe that the Nova Scotia Liberals share in the Recorder's regrettable methods and sentiments."

Trade Relations.

The United States Senate Committee on trade relations between that country and Canada, met in Boston on Wednesday last. Several prominent business men gave testimony. The consensus of opinion was largely favorable to a reciprocity treaty. Some of the witnesses examined were in favor of commercial union and annexation, if either of the schemes were practicable. But the general impression was that both were impracticable just now. A good deal of importance must be attached to the testimony taken by the committee, because of the fact that it may become the basis of future congressional action in the direction of improved commercial relations between the two countries. And there is ample scope afforded the Harrison administration to signalize their accession to power by promulgating a measure of this sort that will be mutually advantageous and agreeable. In the formation of such a measure, however, the rapid strides made by the Dominion in the acquiring of territory and wealth must not be overlooked. It must not be forgotten that the Canada of to-day is not the Canada of 1854, the year in which the old reciprocity treaty went into effect. In the thirty-five years that have rolled by since that time, its population has more than doubled, and its area has been extended to the east and to the west, its resources have been developed and its railway communication has been made more general. In short, a great deal has been done to make the country prosperous and to increase its national strength. The conditions of trade have also been revolutionized, as a result of the improvements that have been made in transportation facilities, and the consequent reduction of the rates of freight. These and other advantages that we might enumerate put Canada in a much more independent position now than when the old treaty was negotiated. This fact should not be lost sight of in the drawing up of new commercial arrangements. As Canadians are neither ready nor willing to cast in their political fortunes with the United States, and become in name as well as in fact a part of that country, the inevitable position in which that overworked fad, known as commercial union would place them, it is safe to assume that no fiscal system involving a surrender of tariff control will be effected. But there is in reciprocity treaties as well as in other matters, a happy medium, and that, we trust, the powers that be, will be able to strike. A treaty that will remove the vexed questions that have been engaging the attention of the legislators and people of both countries for years past and which will not mean the surrender of both our fiscal independence and our political integrity, is what Canadians want, and with nothing else will she be content.

Varia.

Amid the never-ending comments on the high price of provisions it is difficult for us to realize the fact that a time existed in England's history when wheat, as food for one hundred for a whole day, was worth a shilling, and the average price of a sheep was fourpence. In the reign of Henry I. the price of wine was raised to sixpence a quart for red, eightpence for white, in order that the sellers might be enabled to live by it. When wheat was one shilling and sixpence per quarter, as it sometimes was, the farthing white loaf was to weigh sixty-four ounces, and the whole grain was ninety-six. Think of purchasing a six pound loaf of good wheat bread for a farthing! In the nineteenth year of the reign of Edward I. the price of provisions in the city of London was fixed by the Common Council at a tariff by which two pullets were sold for three halfpence, a partridge or two woodcocks for the same, while a fat lamb was to be sixpence from Christmas to Shrovetide, and the rest of the year fourpence. In the fourteenth century Parliament fixed the price of a fat ox at forty-eight shillings, a shorn sheep at five shillings, two dozen of eggs at threepence, and the best wine at twenty shillings a tun. An Act of Parliament passed in 1533 settled the value of beef and pork at a halfpenny per pound, and veal at three farthings.

I lately came across the curious history of Andrew Schaleh, to whom we owe the foundation of Woolwich Arsenal. He was a Swiss, who, when a student, in 1716, was present at the casting of some heavy ordnance at the Government gun foundry, Moorfields. Noticing the dampness of the mould, he foretold an explosion. In consequence of his warning the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance and other officials who were present withdrew to a distance, and an explosion did occur, which killed and injured a number of people, and did great damage. After the accident advertisements were inserted in the newspapers requesting the attendance at the ordnance office of the person who had given the warning. Schaleh, informed by a friend, accordingly called, and after some negotiation was appointed superintendent of gun manufacture, and desired to choose the most convenient site for a factory within twelve miles of London. He visited several places and at length fixed upon the Warren at Woolwich, where the present brass foundry was erected, from which workshops and storehouses have since spread themselves until they have covered 300 acres. Mr. Schaleh died in 1774, at the advanced age of ninety years, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Mary, at Woolwich.

There is so much trouble and misery in Ireland and things generally seem to get on so badly there that the report of the Irish Receiver General on the state of the Savings Banks is pleasant reading. It says: "In 1873 the total amount of the deposits in these banks was £845,550. In 1877 it had grown to £1,256,724, or £243 per 1,000 of population. In 1882 there is a further increase shown to £1,925,460, or to £272 per 1,000 of population. In 1887 the total had risen to £2,933,032, or to £567 per 1,000 of population; and by June 30, 1889, to £3,372,000."

Whatever objections French statesmen and English Radical politicians may make to the occupation of Egypt, there can be no doubt that that country is better governed, that life and prosperity are safer, and that financially it occupies a position higher than it ever did before; and that but for the presence of our army and the judicious counsels of the English financial adviser to the Khedive, it would now be hopelessly insolvent. The London Times, reviewing the changes in the financial situation since Sir Edgar Vincent arrived in Egypt in 1883 (he has now been appointed Director General to the Ottoman Bank at Constantinople), observes:—"The credit of Egypt was, then, that of an Oriental country which had been twice bankrupt. Measured by the price of stocks its credit was then equal to what Turkish credit is now. But now Egypt enjoys better credit than Russia, Austria or Italy. This position would have been still further improved but for French opposition to the conversion of the privileged debt. Already, owing to the improved financial condition, it has been possible to apply £250,000 yearly to the abolition of the corvee. Among the principal measures by which this result has been achieved is the establishment of a financial committee, without whose consent no expenditure can be incurred. The monetary system of Egypt has been reformed, and is now one of the most simple and economical in the world. The instalments of the land-tax have been arranged so as to coincide with the harvest. The octroi, which bears heavily on the lower classes, has been abolished in the smaller towns. It is anticipated that there will be a surplus next year of more than a quarter of a million, and this surplus should steadily increase."

I have received from a valued correspondent an enquiry as to "a plague of rats" with which Prince Edward Island was visited about 100 years ago. I do not know if Prince Edward Island was ever visited by a plague of rats, but, in the year 1699, one Dierville, a provincial chronicler, wrote that "Prince Edward Island is visited every seven years by a plague of mice." It was not Prince Edward Island alone that suffered from the plague. Pictou and the adjoining counties suffered far more severely than this island. The last of these mice plagues occurred in 1816. In the spring of that year, when the earth opened to the sun's warmth, behold! mice came forth in numbers. Day by day, as the spring advanced, the mice became bolder and more numerous. They invaded the farmyard and outbuildings, and even entered the farmer's house (where, I presume, they were chased by the farmer's wife). They devoured everything that came in their way. As fast as the farmer sowed his grain it was eaten up by the hungry little animals. The husbandmen despaired, and that year there was almost a famine in the land. But, at length, having eaten all that was to be had in the fields and about the farms, the starving pests went in a body to the seashore in search of food. But here could they get there, and ultimately they died of starvation, and their bodies were taken out to sea by the tide. It is related in the records of that day how fish were caught, having in their stomachs the bodies of the mice. An account of this

plague was given in THE DAILY EXAMINER of August 11th, 1887, but I have been unable to find out by whom the article was contributed. Should I succeed in finding the author, I may perhaps, be able, at another time, to give my correspondent fuller information on this curious and interesting subject.

The Provincial Exhibition.

At the general meeting of the board of exhibition commissioners for the whole province, held on the 13th inst., at Charlottetown, the three counties were well represented by a number of leading farmers, stockraisers and others interested in the agricultural and industrial prosperity of the Island. The chairman of the board, Hon. T. Heath Haviland, Mayor of Charlottetown, presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary and adopted. Some three thousand copies of prize lists and programmes, giving full information, have been published for general distribution; and judging from the number of entry forms already applied for by intending exhibitors, it may be fairly assumed that the success of the approaching provincial show is assured.

The Secretary submitted a list of judges in the different classes of the Exhibition, nominated by the County Boards of Commissioners for Prince and Kings Counties, at their meetings recently held at Georgetown and Summerside for that purpose, which was adopted. The appointment of judges for Queen's County then followed, and elicited considerable discussion as to the necessity of securing the services of competent and unbiased judges, especially in the important classes of horses and cattle.

After the judges were appointed, several members of the Board referred to the necessity of commencing to judge the exhibit at the hour specified in the programme, in order to get through with that most important part of the exhibition before the time arrived at which the general public are admitted to the grounds and buildings.

The Secretary was instructed to inform the judges on horses that it was considered desirable that they should judge by points, a system of judging horses now generally adopted.

Some routine business was then attended to, and the meeting closed.

A. McNEILL, Secy. Charlottetown, Sept. 14, 1889.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

An Explanation.

SIR,—Grant me the privilege of a space in your columns to justify myself and exonerate others for charges unfounded. On perusal of the Daily Patriot of the 11th inst., I observe a communication from Souris, over the initials of "C." purporting to say that I was offered the sub-collectorship for this port by Dr. Muttart, personally or through the medium of others, presumably to find and rope in new found friends of a certain class. What class? Aristocratic, mediocrity, commonality, national, political or otherwise I cannot say. Such statement is untrue. I did not solicit—apply for the sub-collectorship—but others have, so it is correctly reported, and no doubt will willingly accept it offered.

Dr. Muttart has not offered nor mentioned to me about Collector Foley's office, nor through others as stated; nor would I correspond now only that my name has been mentioned, and the answer to the query is as I state. I held several offices and sub-collectorship also, and I do not wish to egotize, but during my stewardship I competently, and faithfully fulfilled the obligations and duties of office with credit, and the Inspector of Customs, on his tour of inspection, complimented me on the manner in which the Customs was conducted under me. Through a slight infraction of customs law, wherein the revenue sustained no loss, I was removed and creditably recommended by all business men and others to be sustained. The other portion of this correspondence is not any of my business. I remain, JAMES MOYNAH, JR. Souris, Sept 14, 1889.

Personal.

The Stellarton Trades Journal has the following regarding Mr. E. N. Harper, formerly of this city: Stellarton is to have, well let us say—a long felt want supplied. A competent watchmaker from P. E. Island has settled down to work in Ross' old stand. Mr. Harper is the name of the new comer, and he comes as a practical workman, who needeth not to be ashamed. His shop is neatly arranged, and will repay a visit.

Teachers' meeting for study of Sunday School lesson in the Second Methodist Church this evening at 8 o'clock. All interested in Bible study are cordially invited. Sunday at 7:30 a. m., Prayer meeting; at 11 a. m., preaching by the Rev. A. J. Gordon; at 2:15 p. m., Sabbath School; at 4 p. m., open air service to be held at King Square; 7 p. m., preaching and evangelistic service by the pastor, the Rev. W. W. Brewer. Ushers in attendance. All seats free.

Damsons selling very cheap at Beer & Goff's.

SUFFERERS from indigestion, loss of appetite liver or kidney complaints, rheumatism or neuralgia, would do well to give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a trial. For all such disorders, no medicine is so effective as this, when faithfully and perseveringly used.

CHEAP.—Readers of THE EXAMINER should call down and see McEachen, the cheap shoe man, if they want anything in the boot and shoe line.

TIMELY.—It's to your advantage to buy your shoes from McEachen, the cheap man, because he gives you the best goods for the least money.

Common Expression.—Well, I have never in this town bought boots to wear like those I now buy at the Dominion Boot & Shoe Store. s13 2w

Already open, eighty-three cases of boots and shoes for fall—special value at the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store. s12 2w

Voluntary evidence given every day as to the superior quality of boots sold at the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store. s13 2w

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

OSBORNE HOUSE.

Sept 13—A E Douglass, Head of Hillsboro, G A Thomson, Montague Bridge; A E Cummins, Souris; G A Gordin, Boston; N P Wright, Victoria; Miss Montgomery, Halifax; 14—Hedley Smith, O B Wadman, Miss Smith, Crapaud.

HOTEL DAVIES.

Sept 13—Jas E McDonald, Cardigan; Wm Campbell, Park Corner; D Mrrphy, Souris; T P Murray, Pictou; Mr and Mrs J B Thomas, jr, Boston; Mrs E G Hubbard, New York; Mr and Mrs G B Reid, Brown's Creek; Miss Batehall, W H Bustin, jr, Boston; G McLean, Toronto; M J McCordock, St John, NB; J A Morrow, Halifax.

DIED.

At Quincy, Mass., Sept. 7th, 1889, at the residence of his brother, Hugh McPhail, James McPhail, in the 49th year of his age. He leaves one son to mourn his loss. (City papers please copy.)

SOME years ago Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of asthma after the best medical skill had failed to give me relief. A few weeks since, being much troubled with the disease, I was promptly relieved by the same remedy.—F. L. Hassler, Editor Argus, Table Rock, Neb.

NOT ON TIME.—Has Wiggins taken charge of the meteorological service at Toronto? The predicted storm has not yet breathed upon us.

& RUBBERS

Neatly Repaired

—AT MY—

SHOE STORE,

North Side,

Queen Square.

R. K. JOST.

sep 14—dy 2ins, wky tl f

FURNITURE, &c.

BY AUCTION,

AT MY SALESROOM,

Friday, 20th September inst.,

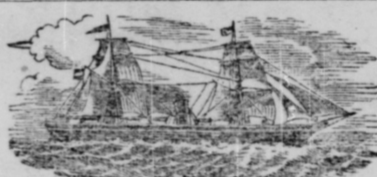
AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.,

Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Pictures, Crockery, etc., etc.

Also—Cook and Parlor Stoves.

GEO. M. HARRIS,

sep 24, tl sale Auctioneer.



EXCURSION TO PICTOU

—ON—

TUESDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER

(RETURN 15TH)

Regatta and Athletic Tournament.

STEAMER "PRINCESS OF WALES" will leave Company's Wharf TUESDAY MORNING, at 7.15 for Pictou. Excursion return tickets good to return next day—one fare—Two Dollars.

By Order,

F. W. HALES,

sep 14 Secretary.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the Steamer M. A. STARR will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th inst., for the purchase of the above Steamer, now plying on the route from Charlottetown, P. E. I., to ports on the north shore of Nova Scotia and eastern ports in P. E. Island.

This Steamer is fully equipped for passengers, has steam hoisting winch, boiler (new tubes this season), passed under Government inspection. Can be inspected at any port en route.

Further particulars can be had from the Captain or Purser on board, or W. W. Clarke, Agent, Charlottetown.

E. FISHWICK, Owner,

sep 9—cod tl 20th Halifax, N. S.

Mirrors, Vases, Pictures, BY AUCTION.

I will sell by Auction, at my Salesroom,

On Tuesday, 17th instant,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.,

12 Mirrors, assorted sizes,

50 Oil Paintings,

40 pairs Vases.

sep 12 GEO. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Notice to Taxpayers.

I HEREBY GIVE FINAL NOTICE to all persons who have not paid their City Real Estate Tax, Personal Property Tax and Poll Tax for this year 1889, that they must pay the same on or before the 20th of September, inst., for after that date all defaulters will be advertised, executions issued and placed in the hands of the Sheriff for collection without respect to persons. Those who pay at once will save expenses.

ROBERT VANDERSTINE,

sep 14—tl 20th City Collector,

First Arrival of Autumn Goods!

—AT—

BEER BROS.

WE ARE OPENING TO-DAY:

BLACK CRAPES. BLACK CASHMERES, HOSIERY, BLACK PLUSH, COLORED PLUSH, PRINTED POUGEE SILK, &c., &c., &c.

BEER BROS.

Charlottetown, Aug. 26, 1889—cod

WANTED AT ONCE,

At the Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.

SIX MEN TO DO FACTORY & CUSTOM WORK.

—ALSO—

An Experienced Girl to run a Sewing Machine. Good Wages.

Three Smart Boys Wanted in the Boot and Shoe Factory.

GOFF BROS.

Charlottetown, Sept. 4, 1889.

NEW FALL GOODS.

PERKINS & STERNS.

24 Cases and Bales Manchester Goods,

9 Cases and Bales Glasgow Goods.

Have Bought Cheap. Shawls, Flannels, Tweeds, Linens, Carpets, Dress Goods, Prints, Hessians, Knitted Wool Goods and Small Wares, Berlin Wools and Knitting Yarns. Will Sell Cheap.

4,500 Yards Grey Flannels, 2,250 " Fleecy Cottons, 24,000 " Grey Cottons, 7,000 " White Cottons, 10,000 " Gingham and Shirtings. CANADIAN MADE Good and Cheap. PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, Aug 30, 1889—dy wky

PROF. CLARK BRADEN

WILL DELIVER A COURSE OF

NINE LECTURES,

ON THE ISSUES BETWEEN

Christianity and Scepticism,

Under the Auspices of the Y. M. C. A.,

IN THEIR HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN,

—COMMENCING—

Monday Evening, 16th Sept.,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

All are invited. Admission Free. A silver collection at the close of each Lecture.

R. M. BARRATT,

sep 11—dy t f s wky Secretary.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, or to rent for a number of years, a Two-story Double Tenement House, situate on Great George Street, between Fitzroy and Euston, opposite Large's Carriage Factory.

For terms apply on the premises to

JAMES BRADLEY.

aug 24, 1889—tl

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES indebted to us are requested to make immediate payment, or same will be handed in for collection without further notice.

McLEOD & McLENNAN.

sep 11—tl

DOMINION LINE

Royal Mail Steamships

SAILING WEEKLY FROM

Montreal and Quebec for Liverpool,

AND FORTNIGHTLY FOR

Bristol, Avonmouth Dock.

STEAMSHIPS

VANCOUVER, OREGON, SARNIA, TEXAS.

TORONTO, DOMINION, ONTARIO.

Passengers booked to and from all the principal Cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent.

For rates of passage or other information apply to

FENTON T. NEWBERRY,

Agent for P. E. Island.

sep 4

\$10 Reward.

THE above reward will be paid to anyone giving information that will lead to the conviction of the thieves who stole the apples in the subscriber's orchard, on the night of the 11th inst.

EDWARD BAYFIELD.

sep 13, dy 2ins

Pickling Vinegar.

20 CASKS EXTRA STRONG, full Government proof, 100 Demijohns same kind.

CARVELL BROS.

sep 11—wky sat sat sat sat sat