

THE DAILY EXAMINER. FEBRUARY 15, 1888.

Editorial Notes.

Fifty quarterly boards, representing the Methodist people of fifty circuits, have voted for the Union. Most of them voted unanimously; none of them by a small majority.

Employees of the Intercolonial Railway enjoy an increase of pay all round—now that the railway is more than self sustaining—to the amount of about \$30,000 a year. Economy and efficiency are both promoted by the reward of officials in some proportion to the results obtained.

The announcement made by the Governor-General at the opening of Parliament that the public debt was reduced in the past year, though \$9,000,000 were expended upon public works, will be received with satisfaction all over Canada. Only in one other year, (1870-71) since we entered Confederation, was the debt reduced. While the late Government were in, the debt increased at an ominous rate, and by reason of the deficits piled one upon the other, under the management of Sir Richard, the burden of taxation was largely increased. Now, under Sir Leonard, the balance inclines the other way.

Truth furnishes some interesting statistics of the British House of Commons. The amount of salaries, pay, and pension received by members of the House is £162,040, and the acreage owned by members of the House is 2,121,531, producing an annual revenue of £1,843,246. In the House of Commons the aristocratic interests are represented by 272 members, the fighting interests by 168, the landed interests by 267, the law interests by 122, the liquor interests by 18, the moneyed interests by 25, the literary, professional, and scientific interests by 84, the official interests by 113, the railway interests by 113, the trading, commercial, and manufacturing interests by 155, and the labor interests by 2 members.

Too much hard earned money is thrown away for the sake of parade at funerals. Goldwin Smith in the following letter, puts a case strongly:—

The case came under my notice the other day, of a widow who was barely maintaining herself and her children, by the most precarious means, and who, having buried a child, had incurred an undertaker's bill of thirty-one dollars. She might, I understand, have escaped the expense, or the greater part of it, by application to the Mayor or to one of the national societies. But her feelings probably prevented her from thinking or enquiring what she ought to do. It is surely desirable that those who have influence with the poor should warn them against the propensity of funeral expenditure, which lays so fearful a tax on their affliction. If the rich would indulge less in these vanities of death, which, after all, only wrong the departed spirit by identifying it with its abandoned tombstone of clay, the poor would not be incited to a ruinous emulation.

Yours faithfully, GOLDWIN SMITH.

The confusion of the Opposition prophets is complete. Even their predictions about the result of the sugar duties are not borne out. There is no monopoly of the sugar business, for there are five factories now competing in Canada; the prices have not gone up to the ruin of the poor consumer, for owing to inside as well as outside competition, sugar is now, if any thing, rather cheaper than it used to be; and the manufacturers are not making enormous profits, for the dividend lately declared by the Canadian Sugar Refinery in Montreal, was but 6 per cent. Moreover, good judges say that the Canadian refined sugar is the purest now in the market; and so far from the duties increasing the price, the best authorities state that in the past year it has been sold lower than the price at which the foreign article could be laid down under the old duties. Besides this some two thousand hands have been given employment, a large traffic has been created for the Intercolonial Railway, and direct trade with Brazil and the West Indies has been enormously increased.

Creameries.

Among the industries closely affecting the farming community are creameries. There should be one established in each large farming settlement. The cost of management is not great while the benefit derived by those supporting them is almost beyond credence.

The strongest objection now urged by farmers against creameries is that they will be under the necessity of keeping a large number of cows to properly support them, and will have to look for markets abroad in which to dispose of the surplus butter produced. They cannot deny that the more cows they keep the more will their farms be benefited by the increase of manure, and that they will be in a condition to place more beef in the market. Again, there can be no difficulty in finding a market for good butter. Such butter as is made in properly managed creameries, is fine grained, golden tinted, sweet tasting, is always in demand. Much of it will find a market in Nova Scotia. When well packed it will stand long shipments, and will never be refused good prices in New York or Boston. If we can manufacture so much butter that we have to increase our shipments to foreign markets, it is a pleasing evidence of agricultural prosperity.

Creameries are most profitable when managed upon the co-operation system. Supply a certain district contains one hundred farmers. Each contributes an equal share towards building a creamery. An account is opened for him. He keeps eight or ten cows, and is daily credited with the milk supplied, at a certain price per gallon. Every morning he takes away a share of the butter made for selling

pigs and calves. When the establishment is closed in autumn, and expenses all paid, he receives in proportion to the quantity of tested milk his cows have furnished, his quota of the profits. In this way the producer not only receives the market price for his butter and cheese, but also that part of the profits, which, under any system clear of direct shipment, are swallowed up by the middle men. At the same time, the too often overburdened wife and daughter are relieved of a great deal of work.

It is more than probably that were one or two creameries worked on such a plan during the coming summer, we would soon see a number of them established.

Cardigan Bridge, Feb. 13, 1888.

City Council.

An adjourned meeting of the City Council was held last evening, the Mayor, Recorder and all the members being present.

The tenders for pumps and wells were received, but as they were not according to specification they were, on motion of Councillor Crabbe, seconded by Councillor Lea referred back to the Committee on Tenders.

An account was received from Dr. Jenkins of \$72 for services rendered to the Board of Health. It was ordered to lie on the table.

A letter was read from Messrs. Warburton & Conroy, on behalf of M. McLean, claiming damages for injuries received on the streets last summer.

Councillor Morris, seconded by Councillor Tanton, moved that

Whereas, The city's overdrawn account at the Union Bank, now amounts to \$15,038.18, and whereas a further advance of about \$10,000 will be required for city purposes;

Resolved, That an application be made by the Finance Committee to the Union Bank for such further overdraft, to be repaid to the bank with interest at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent per annum, from the amount received for assessment as soon as the same is collected.

Councillor Morris moved, and Councillor Tanton, seconded,—

Resolved, That two Auditors be appointed to audit the accounts of the Board of School Trustees of Charlottetown—expenses of audit not to exceed \$100.

Councillor Horne moved, and Councillor Morris, seconded,—

Resolved, That the City Auditors, F. W. Hyndman, and George Coombs, Esq., be appointed to audit the School Board Accounts from 1st July, 1877, to date.

Read a report from Dr. Conroy of the delegation at Ottawa regarding vital statistics as follows:—

CHARLOTTETOWN, February, 14th, 1888.

To His Worship the Mayor and Gentlemen of the City Council:

GENTLEMEN.—Having accepted the invitation of the City Council to represent the City of Charlottetown on a delegation to Ottawa in connection with the question of vital statistics and public health, I have the honor to submit a brief statement of the proceedings of that delegation.

I arrived at Ottawa on the 7th of December in company with delegates from the principal cities of the provinces. The different cities of the Dominion, considering the object of the Conference of great importance, sent at the public expense several delegates, including medical men, sanitary engineers, and members of the City Councils. The resolutions which were passed by the delegation after much discussion, were favorably entertained by the Government, and a scheme at once organized for putting them into effect. It was found that the sum voted last Session by Parliament would not be sufficient to allow the scheme to be made general. It was accordingly decided that the capital cities of each Province, and other cities whose population was more than 25,000, should be only included in the grant. A lump sum was then voted to each city in proportion to its size.

Charlottetown was voted \$400.00, twenty-five per cent of which will be paid to the Statistical Officer, and the balance will be utilized in the payment of fees to those who furnish the required information.

The question of public health was found to be beyond the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government. A change in the constitution would necessarily have to be brought about before the General Government could take any action in the matter.

With a view to the accomplishment of this desired change, the following resolution was adopted at the suggestion of Sir Charles Tupper:— "That, inasmuch as it appears by the British North America Act, that matters of public health are relegated by the Local Government, this delegation has not included it with the subject of vital statistics, nevertheless less they are of opinion that it would have been better had it been under the direction of the Federal Government; and beg to suggest that an effort be made to obtain an amendment to the constitution in that direction. It was decided that the plan for collecting vital statistics would be immediately put in force, and the necessary legislation to place the question of public health within the control of the General Government should be brought about without delay. The grant will be increased from year to year, according as the resources of the Government will permit, so that the scheme may be made general over the whole Dominion."

It was agreed that the Government would appoint a Statistical Officer for any district the medical man who would be recommended by the Board of Health.

Having discussed the different points which the delegates thought material in the interests of the different Provinces, the Conference was brought to a close.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, PETER CONROY, M. D.

Councillor Koughan moved, and Councillor Lea seconded:—

Resolved, That Dr. Conroy's report be accepted, and that the thanks of the Council be tendered to him for his courtesy in representing the City Council at the Medical Conference held at Ottawa in December last, and for his successful efforts in securing for the city a portion of the amount granted for collecting mortality and vital statistics—carried.

Councillor Koughan moved, and Councillor Lea seconded,—

Resolved, That Peter Conroy, M. D., be appointed the Medical Officer for collecting and furnishing mortality and vital statistics for the city, in compliance with the letter from the Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

The resolution on motion of Councillor Tanton was ordered to lie on the table.

The couriers having one hundred and ten bags mails and a number of passengers, left Cape Tormentine at 10.30 this forenoon. The mails are also crossing from Cape Tormentine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents.

Literary Institute at Pownal.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Pownal, Lot 49, was held in Pownal Hall, on the 12th inst. The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. James J. Gay, chairman, and the undersigned Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting, it being to form a Literary Institute, or to re-organize the old Literary Institute which had a good Library in connection with it, and submitted a list of some 120 standard works, some of which were in the Library, others were in the hands of the members of the old society, who, he thought, would at once return them to the Librarian.

Mr. Richard Smith then reviewed the history of the late Pownal Literary Institute at some length and concluded by urging those present to unite in re-organizing the old Pownal Literary Institute, after which it was moved by F. H. Campbell and seconded by Richard Carver, Esq., and

Resolved, That we now proceed to re-organize the Pownal Literary Institute.—carried.

The following officers were then duly elected for the current year, viz:—

- James J. Gay—President. F. H. Campbell—Vice-President. John N. Robertson—Secretary. William Acorn—Treasurer. P. M. Jenkins Librarian. Committee on Bye Laws—P. M. Jenkins, Albert Praught, N. Gay.

Committee of Management—Messrs. R. Smith, C. M. McLeod, and John N. Robertson.

It was then decided that we meet every Monday night at 7 p. m. for business and discussion. Subject for debate next Monday night: "Would a Starch Factory be beneficial to this community." To be opened in the negative by Mr. William Acorn, in the affirmative by Mr. R. Smith. It was then moved and seconded that the thanks of this meeting be due and hereby tendered to Mr. Richard Carver, Esq., for the use of the Hall for this meeting.—Carried unanimously.

The Pownal Literary Institute stand with a fair staff of officers and a membership of twenty-three, which we expect to increase to forty next Monday night.

I am Sir, Yours truly, F. H. CAMPBELL Sec'y pro. tem.

Pownal, Feb. 15.

Confederation at the Mill View Institute.

A PLEASANT EVENING IN A FULL HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Has Confederation been a benefit to P. E. Island? was the subject discussed in our Society on Wednesday night Jan. 31st, 1888. John McQuiray, Esq., the opener, argued in the affirmative. He based his chief arguments on "Landlordism," "The administration of justice," and "The Railroad." He explained in fitting language the evils of Landlordism, (of serfdom, as he expressed it) and showed how it had been wiped away by Confederation. Under the second heading, he proved that the law was better administered since the Union than before; and lastly he expatiated for considerable length of time on the benefits of the Railroad. Mr. Robert McRae replied in the negative, endeavoring by good arguments to annihilate those of his opponent. Messrs. Walter Grant, Edward Gay, W. G. McDonald, and P. F. Doyle spoke in favor of Confederation, and the other side was losing ground fast, until the timely arrival on the scene of Mr. James McGee, from Village Green, turned the scales the other way. Mr. Angus McKenzie agreed with Mr. McGee, and made some very appropriate remarks. The decision was given "That Confederation has been a benefit to P. E. Island."

An audience of over a hundred persons (male and female) greeted the members on the following night of meeting, which was to be devoted to readings, recitations, etc. It would take too much space to describe minutely the long programme. Messrs Wm. Jenkins of Seal River, Swabey Storey, James W. Grant, and Joseph Storey gave two recitations each, while the following gave one or more readings. P. F. Doyle, J. W. Young, J. A. Smith, W. G. McDonald, and Joseph Storey. These were interspersed with an occasional song. The several performers acquitted themselves very creditably; but we feel it our duty to make honorable mention of the following:—Wm. Jenkins, Swabey Storey, and James W. Grant. The first named gentleman's recitation was par excellence, and elicited loud and prolonged applause from an appreciative audience. Swabey Storey's recitation "Sam S'ick again," was beautifully rendered, and when he had finished the old house rung with cheers. James W. Grant (William's son) won high honors, by his recitation, and we hope that, this his first attempt, will only pave the way for something still better the next time.

Yours etc, J. W. Young, Secretary.

Mrs. David Clark, the wife of a farmer living in Bath township, Clinton county, Mich., is a believer in women's rights. She believed that she was being trampled under the iron heel of a tyrannical husband, and took good means to free herself. A few months ago while Mr. Clark was nursing his sick child, who was in a dying condition, his wife instantly killed him by shooting him in the back with a revolver. This believer in women's rights deserves to get them, and to go on getting them till she has the privilege of standing on nothing with a hempen necktie, as a reward for her cold-blooded and cowardly murder.

The commerce of Venice, which was in a semi-comatose state for a long time, appears to be reviving, showing an increase in volume of about \$13,000,000 from 1872 to 1881. A company has been formed to erect a large cotton mill, with a capacity of 100,000 spindles, on unoccupied land at the western extremity of the city. Water power will be lacking, but cheap labor and superior transportation facilities are expected to compensate for this drawback.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Will close out (during the month of January and February) the balance of their large Stock of

WOOLLEN GOODS,

Including Shawls, Squares, Clouds, Scarfs, Children's Hoods, Ulsters and Underwear, Ladies' Vests, Mitts, Cuffs, Hosiery, Gents' Cardigan Jackets, Gloves, etc.

Fur Goods, Dolmans, Mantles, Ulsters, and Millinery Goods.

Also, the remainder of their Choice Stock of Scotch, Brussels, and Tapestry Carpets and Nearth Rugs,

AT A LARGE DISCOUNT.

GREAT BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED.

Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1888.

JANUARY.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, BEFORE STOCK TAKING.

J. B. MACDONALD will, during this month, clear out lots of Goods in every Department:

- A Lot of Ladies' Dress Goods, A Lot of Clouds and Scarfs, A Lot of Men's Scarfs, A Lot of Tweeds and Heavy Cloths, A Lot of Mantle and Ulster cloths, A Lot of Fur Caps Mitts and Gloves, A Lot of Men's and Boys' Ulsters, A Lot of Winceys and Flannels.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Also, 100 Chests of Fine Congou Tea, very cheap, by the Chest or Package.

J. B. MACDONALD,

Ch'town, Jan. 10, 1888—wky pat, dress ne

QUEEN STREET

L. E. PROWSE

Will, for the next Two Weeks, give

SPECIAL BARGAINS,

—IN—

Men's Overcoats, Reefers & Ulsters, MEN'S FUR CAPS, Tweeds, Winceys, Wool Squares, Scarfs, Sacques, &c.

Everyone should call and see those Goods, as Great Bargains will be given.

L. E. PROWSE,

Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1882.

74 Queen Street.

Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.

BE SURE AND ASK YOUR STOREKEEPER FOR

DORSEY, GOFF & CO'S OWN MAKE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, Jan. 26, 1883.—2aw wly

LONDON HOUSE.

JANUARY, 1883.

OPENING EX "NORTHERN LIGHT."

Black and Colored Cashmeres,

Black Plush Velveteens,

Colored Velveteens,

Table Napkins,

Black Muslins,

Black Gros Grain Ribbons,

Black Moire Ribbons,

Black Kid Gloves,

Black Casbains,

Coat Canvas,

St iped Hessians,

Sheeting, Winceys, etc., etc.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan. 6, 1883.

Dominion of Canada.

Province of Prince Edward Island. IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of An Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-fifth year of Her present Majesty's reign, Chapter 23, intitled "An Act respecting Insurance Companies, Banks, Insurance Companies, Loan Companies, Building Societies and Trust Companies, and of the Princes of the Dominion of Prince Edward Island, as amended by the Banking Company."

NOTICE is hereby given that, on Monday, the nineteenth day of February, 1888, the sale by the Liquidators of the above named Company, of the vessel mentioned in the petition filed this day by the said Liquidators, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the said Judge, at the Judges' Chamber, in the Law Courts Building, in the City of Charlottetown, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of the month of February, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by any of the Creditors, Contributors, Shareholders, or Members of the above named Banking Company.

Dated this fourteenth day of February, 1888.

D. HODGSON, Prothonotary. R. R. FITZGERALD, Solicitor for Liquidators. Feb. 14, 1888.—4i

L. O. A., B. A.

THE Annual Meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge will be held in the Lodge Room, Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at two o'clock, p. m. By order.

N. J. CAMPBELL, Grand Secretary. Ch'town, Feb. 14, 1888.—2i wky li

FREEHOLD FARMS FOR SALE.

I HAVE received instructions to sell several valuable FARMS, situated in different sections of the country containing

From 100 to 300 Acres each.

For particulars apply at

My Auction Room, Queen Street.

Application by mail will receive prompt attention.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Feb. 13, 1888.—4i

'BEACONSFIELD'

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On Thursday, 22nd February

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

On the premises, that beautiful residence known as "Beaconsfield" situated on the Street, near Government House.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Feb. 13, '82.

CLEARING-OUT SALE AT AUCTION.

WE will sell, at Auction, at our Store, QUEEN STREET, commencing on

Wednesday, the 14th inst.

at 11 o'clock, our entire Stock of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING, Hats and Caps,

Shirts, Overalls, Collars, Scarfs, Trimmings, etc., etc.

—ALSO—

Shop Furniture and Fixings

Terms—All sums under \$25, cash; \$25 to \$50, three months; over \$50, six months on approved joint notes.

F. LePAGE & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 7, '83.—2aw wly

SUBSCRIBE for the WEEKLY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and Best Newspaper published on P. E. Island. Only \$1 per year.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND.

LOST—On Saturday, a Gold (Cuff) Button. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at this office. Feb 14 '88

A LADY will be glad to help young ladies who are preparing for the entrance examination in the Prince of Wales College, to their studies. For particulars apply at this office.

LOST—On Tuesday, a PURSE, containing a sum of money and some postage stamps. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the same at this office.

WANTED—A Clerk in a General Store of about sixteen years of age. Good references required. Apply at THE EXAMINER'S OFFICE.

TO LET—A Dwelling House pleasantly situated on Prince Street. Apply to Peake Bros. & Co.

TO LET—Immediate possession given of a desirable residence, situated on Hillborough Street. Rent low to a tenant. Apply at the Merchants Bank of P. E. I. to Mr. F. S. Moore.

TO LET—The Brick House on Prince Street, at present occupied by James Irving, Esquire. Possession, April 1st. Apply to Thomas W. Dodd.