

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 27, 1889.

Notes and Clippings.

An Ottawa despatch is going round of the newspapers to the effect that Premier Sullivan, of P. E. Island, is to be raised to the bench of the Supreme Court of that Province, in place of Judge Hensley, who is likely to be made Lieutenant-Governor. The despatch is from Opposition sources, and may be taken for what it is worth.

Charles Dudley Warner: "Nothing is to be more dreaded for its effect upon the morals of the people of the United States than any war with any taint of conquest in it. As to unrestricted trade, Sir John Thompson, the very able Minister of Justice in Ottawa, said in a recent speech that Canada could not permit her financial centre to be shifted to Washington, and her tariff to be made there; and in this he not only touched the heart of the difficulty of an arrangement, but spoke, I believe, the prevailing sentiment of Canada."

The Empire: "With their usual playful treatment of truth and fairness, the Grit journals are accusing the 'Tories' of attempting to unseat Dr. Robertson for curing a sailor of diphtheria. Of course Tories are very heartless in the eyes of Grits, who are suffering agonies through being kept out of office, but we imagine they would hardly object to Dr. Robertson curing sailors of any disease or performing any other act of charity. The question was not whether Dr. Robertson was a benefactor to others, but whether he benefited himself, not only in one case, but in several, by taking money from the Government, which is prohibited to members of Parliament. We know the Grits hold that such laws should not be considered to apply to men of their party, but only to Tories. They need not, however, falsely accuse those who think differently of taking pleasure in human suffering."

The Agriculturist reports that "quite a boom in building is reported from Alberton. The rate-payers of the town in meeting convened the other day, decided to build a \$2,500 school house on the site of the old one. Messrs. Myrick & Co. have lately purchased the land near Rogers' store, whereon to construct a large store and warehouse. Mr. B. Rogers is also getting out the lumber for a large building to occupy the site of the store burnt down a few years ago. Rev. Father Burke and Mr. Harris, architect, were up last week seeing to the work going on in his church, and preparing plans for the construction of a large vestry and the interior finish of the Catholic church at St. Mark's, Lot 7. If building is a sign of the times, they are doing well up west. Then the work on the harbor, for which the Dominion Government have appropriated \$2,000, will give a good deal of employment."

St. James' Hall.

Of the many pleasing entertainments in St. James' Hall, one of the most pleasing was given last evening. The readings by Rev. James Carruthers, the talented and versatile pastor of St. James' Church, were capital; and the music, both instrumental and vocal, was on the whole very good. We intended making no distinction, but cannot refrain from congratulating Mrs. Rooms upon her felicitous selection of the song "Oh! Why left I my Home," and her rendition of it. The audience was large and varied, and there was something on the programme to please particularly everyone present.

Personal.

Cardinal Newman celebrated his 88th birthday on the 21st inst.

Oscar Wilde has published an essay entitled, "The Decay of Living."

Belva Ann Lockwood has signified her intention of attending the inaugural ball.

Mr. R. C. Goff returned from a business trip to the Upper Provinces yesterday.

Gabriel Dumont is at Niche, Dakota, and it is said intends visiting Winnipeg shortly.

Prince Rupert, eldest son of Prince Ludwig, of Bavaria, and heir to the throne, is insane.

The New Brunswick papers report that Rev. W. J. Kirby has declined the call to P. E. Island.

Marshal Passmore, one Constable McKinnon who escorted the prisoners Hill and Callaghan to Dorchester Penitentiary, returned home yesterday afternoon.

Ten Thousand Dollars a Year.

Robert Burdette the humorist who has recently so we learn become a parson, once said to a young boy, "There's nothing like knowing your own business clean through my boy whether you know anything else or not."

Vanderbilt pays his cook \$10,000 a year. He might have known how to cook fairly well and known a little of a thousand and one other useful employments, but he could not have gotten ten thousand a year salary for all of them.

He gets that because he knows thoroughly how to cook, and it would not make a cent's difference in his salary if he thought the world was flat and went around its orbit on wheels. The cream always rises to the top and stays.

As with individual vocations so it is with every branch of business, or every class of goods or article of use or necessity, they live the life of the butterfly and are forgotten as soon as something else appears that is new, or else they become so firmly fixed in the minds of thousands that they become a part of life itself.

We were forcibly impressed with the above idea from a remark made by a gentleman in our office a few days since. He said, "Any article of merchandise that has been on the market since 1810, and still sells like the old Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, must have extraordinary merit." The manufacturers, I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., have in their office and will send to any one, testimonials from old people who have used it in their family, when young, and whose children's children have used it many years. This is not at all remarkably when we think of the amount of good this remedy will do; thousands of cases of pneumonia and consumption have been prevented by using this remedy for internal inflammations, such as colds, coughs, croup, bronchitis, as well as cramps and pains innumerable. It is totally unlike any other remedy used, and called liniment. It was a great mistake ever calling it anything but Johnson's Anodyne. The information on the large four page wrapper around each bottle is worth much to every family. Johnson & Co. send a pamphlet free to any one, containing much valuable information upon diseases and their cure.

[Phosphates and Nitrates.

PROFESSOR FREEM contributes to Bell's Weekly Messenger and Farmer's Journal an article which will be read with interest by all farmers who have turned their attention to the important subject of fertilizers. He says that phosphate of lime and nitrate of soda can never be rivals, for while they are both indispensable in the practice of progressive farming, the action of each is complementary to that of the other. But there is a very important commercial standpoint from which these two familiar fertilizers may be regarded; and it concerns the highly significant question as to what proportion of his outlay the farmer may reasonably expect to get returned to him in each case. Suppose, for example \$30 to be spent on phosphate, and the same amount on nitrate, and these purchased manures are applied to the soil, will the full value of the expenditure be in each case secured? In general terms, this question may, in the case of phosphate be answered in the affirmative, whereas in the case of nitrate it will, as farmers are well aware, depend entirely on circumstances. Nitrate of soda applied to the soil is speedily dissolved, and unless a growing crop is present to take it up in solution, it is washed out in the drainage waters and irrevocably lost. Even in the presence of a growing crop, a heavy fall of rain will wash some of this expensive fertilizer out of the soil. The Rothamsted experiments have demonstrated nothing more clearly than that the nitrates in the soil are subject to serious loss by drainage. On the other hand, they have proved, equally indubitably, that the phosphates in the soil experience little and frequently no loss in this way. These facts, so completely established by Sir John Lawes and Dr. Gilbert at Rothamsted, have received confirmation in the investigations of Herman von Liebig and the late Dr. Voelcker.

Any excess of nitrate applied to the soil beyond that needful for the immediate requirement of the growing crop, meets with the same fate as that which is applied in land carrying no crop at all; it is washed away in the drainage waters, directly these pass through the soil in sufficient volume. Phosphates behave quite differently, and though they may be in a soluble condition, they appear to enter in fixed combinations in the soil, whereby they are placed beyond the risk of depletion by the drainage waters. Phosphorus, in fact, is taken out of the soil by the growing plants only, whilst nitrogen in the form of dissolved nitrates, if not at once assimilated by the plants, becomes the victim of the drainage waters and is carried away by them. It has been experimentally proved that phosphates can still influence the wheat crop more than thirty years after their application has been discontinued, whereas nitrates could not thus influence the crop even in the next season after that of their application. Hence there is always a risk lest some of the money sunk in nitrates, which are themselves sunk in the soil, should be lost; with phosphates this is impossible. The application of phosphates to the soil adds to its fertility, and they are stored up till the plant requires them. The application of nitrates will stimulate the growing crop to make greater demands upon the phosphates and other minerals of the soil, but this action can only take place within certain limits, beyond which any application of nitrate is injudicious and wasteful. In the soil, nitrates are evanescent, whilst phosphates "come to stay," and though the latter may be inadvertently applied in excess—that is, in greater quantity than is required for current needs—they nevertheless remain in readiness to migrate into the plant at any future time.

In most soils phosphorus is naturally present in exceedingly small proportions, and as no crop can grow in the absence of phosphorus, the application of phosphatic manures is absolutely necessary. The exports from the farm in the shape of wheat, barley, oats, and even hay and straw, and in the form of meat and milk and cheese, constitute an incessant drain upon the feeble phosphatic reserves of the soil, and as phosphates are returned to the soil in farmyard manure to only a very slight extent, a supply of what may be termed artificial phosphates has become absolutely indispensable. Not only is this the case in the highly-farmed acres of Britain, but it is equally true of the exhausted wheat lands which years ago were the virgin soils along the Atlantic sea-board of North America. The same is equally true of Australia and South America, and consequently the demand for phosphates is one that is bound to undergo a steady increase.

It may be calculated from certain figures given by Sir John Lawes and Dr. Gilbert, that a bushel of wheat with its proportion of straw contains about three-quarters of a pound of phosphoric acid, which is the form in which phosphorus exists in phosphates. In England alone was grown last year about 63,000,000 bushels of wheat, which therefore must have abstracted from the soils as much as 51,000,000 lbs. of phosphoric acid. Nearly 23,000 tons of this precious ingredient taken up in one year by the English wheat crop alone! If a similar calculation were made for all the crops, the annual drain upon the very restricted phosphatic supplies within the soils would be found to be very great.

English Church History.

Sir,—I beg to disclaim any intention of forcing Rev. Mr. Lloyd into a discussion on English Church history. I merely expressed my doubts in regard to the accuracy of his assertions contained in your report of his lecture; and I still believe—in short, I know—it is impossible for any one to maintain the ground taken by him. He has a right to refrain from replying to any criticism; but his lecture when published became public property, and any one who pleased was at liberty to review it. With regard to my signature, I may state that while I do not deem it advisable to come out over my own signature, the facts I might furnish would be none the less true.

Receipt Wanted.

Sir,—As I am aware that among your numerous readers there must be many who are versed in chemistry, etc., would some gentleman or lady kindly oblige me with a receipt for softening hard water for cleansing purposes. I have tried borax and also ammonia, to no avail. All the water in the wells in this part of the Island is of such a nature as to render cleanliness, which truly comes next to Godliness, a most difficult matter. KING'S COUNTRY.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

Frauds on Farmers.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.

The debate on prohibition was resumed last night after recess, and some stirring speeches were made for and against the adoption of Mr. Jamieson's motion. Mr. Taylor's motion to give compensation to those engaged in the liquor traffic, called forth indignant speeches from the temperance advocates, who claimed that it would be highly improper to do so. It would, they said, be more righteous to compensate those who were injured by the effects of the traffic. Mr. Freeman, of Liverpool, N. B., made a strong appeal in favor of prohibition, and asserted that the Maritime Provinces were in favor of that measure. When Mr. Taylor's amendment was voted down, Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, moved that the question be submitted to a plebiscite, to be taken at some convenient time when it would not interfere with the ordinary business of the people. This amendment received no show, only thirty-five voting in favor of it. Mr. Wood's amendment, setting forth that prohibition should be adopted when the country was ripe for it, was carried by a good majority.

Before the committee appointed to consider frauds on farmers, evidence was given showing how these are perpetrated. One Mr. Brown, of Wellington County, Ont., was examined to-day. He said that an elderly man had driven up to his house in a buggy one day and asked him to act as agent for the Iron King Pump, offering to make him a present of one of them, if he sold eleven others to his neighbors at \$15 each. The farmer signed what purported to be an agreement to show the company that he had consented to act as agent. A short time afterwards the poor farmer was surprised to see a dozen of these pumps delivered at his farm, and a demand was made on him for \$165. This he refused to pay. Being threatened with law proceedings the poor farmer was induced to sign a note for the amount. This so preyed on his wife's mind that she has been sick ever since and has had to pay large amounts to doctors.

On the vote on Prohibition last night Messrs. Davies, Welsh and McIntyre were not to the front. Messrs. Perry, Yeo and Robertson voted against the amendment of Mr. Wood.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.

Twenty-seven petitions were laid on the table of the House of Commons yesterday, among them one from the fruit growers and gardeners of Ontario, praying the House to consider the advisability of re-imposing the duty on fruits and nursery stock, removed last session, and of increasing the duty on all vegetables, including melons, to 30 per cent, ad valorem.

Reports from committees were received and thirteen private bills were received and read the first time. Some changes were made in the select Committees, after which the House went into Committee of Supply, to consider the items for legislation.

After recess, on motion of Mr. Shanley for the third reading of the bill to incorporate the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, a discussion arose, and the hour allowed for private bills having elapsed, the matter dropped.

The Committee of Supply then resumed, and items for arts, agriculture and statistics were passed. On the item for expenses in connection with experimental farms, an interesting debate arose on the samples of wheat furnished to farmers by the Central Experimental Farm, last spring. The samples of wheat sent out by the Farm were attacked by Mr. Mulock, of North York, and were defended by Mr. Davin, Mr. Daly and others of the Northwest members. Mr. Davin spoke of a wheat called "Jouquet," that had given great satisfaction in the Northwest last year, ripening nineteen days earlier than Red Fife. The general opinion was expressed that experimental farms were calculated to afford great benefits to the agriculture of the Dominion. The Ladoga wheat has been favorably reported on by those who grew it; but fuller information will be given in a few days, when Professor Saunders' report will be submitted. The Minister of Agriculture defended his administration of the Experimental Farm, and appeared most desirous of giving every information on all subjects brought up by the Opposition.

The committee on frauds on farmers had two sessions yesterday, and, I understand, have secured valuable evidence showing that the wheat sold to farmers at \$15 per bushel had been bought for \$1. This committee is doing good work in exposing the manner by which farmers are swindled. Stringent legislation against all such frauds will likely be passed this session. True pedlars are also to receive attention, and these gentlemen in future will practice fraud on farmers at the risk of serving in the penitentiary. In the Senate, five bills for divorce have been submitted and read the first time. Some interesting revelations are contained in the evidence, which is now being taken before a select committee.

I paid a visit to the Library this morning, and was greatly interested in the many interesting objects to be seen. The octagon room, in which the Library is placed, is one of the handsomest in America. A marble statue of the Queen occupies the centre of the room. Hand-some paintings adorn the walls, and thousands of books fill the shelves. The floor is of polished wood, laid in narrow strips of different colors, and all the fittings are most elegant. Here a book worm could live and die in peace.

Next week is expected to be an exciting one. Mr. Cook's motion on Irish affairs will likely come up, and Sir Richard Cartwright has given notice that he will explicate another bombshell in the Government's ranks on Tuesday next.

Senator Howland has returned from Kingston, and is actively engaged in his duties in the Senate. He has the original model of the steamer from which the Stanley was constructed, and should get credit for putting the Government on the track of obtaining her.

It is reported that Judge Hensley will be the next Governor of P. E. Island, although

others are said to be fishing for the position.

Mr. Perry has given notice of an enquiry of the Ministry: Has the Department of Public Works received a petition praying for a Breakwater at Summerside, Prince Edward Island? If so, is it the intention of the Minister of Public Works to order a survey of the contemplated work immediately?

Nothing further has been done in Dr. Robertson's case. It appears that the matter would not have come up, only the Dr. made a second demand for his bill of \$3, claiming that he had not been paid; and then the fact was discovered that the medical gentleman, who received payments for attending sick mariners at Montague, was also a member of Parliament.

The weather is very cold to-day, the thermometer registering 17 below zero. W. C. DesBrisay is attending diligently to his duties as a Sessional Clerk, and causes a favorable impression of the food supply in P. E. Island. Some manufacturers are enquiring about the advantages for manufacturing in that Province.

G. F. O.

LOBSTER FACTORY FOR SALE.

Codroy, Newfoundland.

BUILDINGS (two years old), Baths, Boiler and all necessary appliances.

1200 LOBSTER TRAPS, 400 CASES CANS, &c., &c.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to JOHN P. CHETWYND, Halifax, Or McDOUGALL TEMPLETON, St. John's, Newfoundland.

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Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-third day of March next, A. D. 1889, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Court House at Souris East:

ALL that tract, piece and parcel of land, hereditaments and premises, situate, lying and being on Township Number Forty-five, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, being bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—

Commencing on the eastern side of Souris Lane Road, at the southern boundary of Hector McDonald's farm, being the northern boundary of forty acres of land held by Patrick McDonald and running thence east along said line for the distance of one hundred chains to the eastern boundary of the said Hector McDonald's land; thence north for the distance of four chains; thence west by a parallel line to the aforesaid main road, and thence along the said road southerly to the place of commencement, containing an area of forty acres of land, a little more or less, together with the Buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The above Lands and Premises are sold under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage dated the Twentieth day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, and made between John C. Campbell, Annie Campbell, his wife, of the one part, and Alexander Gillis, of the other part.

Dated this 27th day of February, A. D. 1889.

JOHN S. MACDONALD, Assignee of Mortgage.

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CH TOWN Black Goods Store

Courtald's Crapes. Balmoral Crapes. Crape Cloths. Black French Merinoes. Black French Cashmeres. Black Hindoo Cashmeres. Black Henrietta Cloths. Black Serges. Black Dress Cloths. Crape Laces. Crape Fringes. Dull Jet Trimmings.

A FULL LINE OF ABOVE GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK.

Ch'town, Jan. 4.

TENDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, February 21, 1889.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Department up to

Thursday, the 7th of March, 1889,

from any person or persons willing to contract for

Repairs to Prince Street Ferry Dock,

according to plan and specification to be seen at the Public Works Office, Charlottetown.

The names of two good and sufficient securities must accompany each Tender.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders must be marked "Tenders for Prince Street Ferry Dock."

JNO. WM. MORRISON, Secretary of Public Works.

feb23—dy wky

TENDERS

WILL be received at the office of the Connolly Estate, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., for the immediate completion of Two Stores and Warehouses in the building formerly occupied by the late Owen Connolly, on Queen Street, in Charlottetown, according to plan and specification to be seen at the office of the estate.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. A. MACDONALD, A. W. SULLIVAN, F. PETERS, Trustees.

Ch'town, Feb. 25, 1889—tl 28th



GREAT SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Most Attractive Sale of House Furnishings in Charlottetown. Great Clearance Sale of Remnants in every Department. Grand Chance to buy Cotton Goods at Special Prices. Genuine, Down-right Serious, Wonderful Low Prices on House Furnishings.

BEER BROS. BEER BROS.

Carpet Department. Curtain Department.

6,000. 300.

Over Six Thousand Yards of Choicest Carpets, newest patterns, personally selected from leading English and Scotch manufacturers. The Largest and Finest Stock on the Island. Special inducements now offered to Cash Customers. Large variety of Rugs to suit Carpets.

Over Three Hundred Pairs of Curtains—Nottingham, Calais and Scotch makes—wonderful value. Prices from 50c. to \$8.50 per pair. Equisite patterns in White Cream and Golden Brown. A few pairs of Winter Curtains remaining, will be sold at a bargain.

Eighty Rolls ENGLISH FLOOR OIL-CLOTH, superior quality.

Thirty Bales New English, American and Canadian WALL PAPERS and BORDERING'S, choice new designs, all prices.

Cotton Goods. Embroideries.

Before the recent heavy advance in Cottons we made large purchases at lowest prices; and having received some Twenty Cases and Bales per S. S. "Stanley," we are now offering these goods at wonderfully low prices.

Our new stock of EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., is now open, and customers will find many lines of unusual value. FLANNEL EMBROIDERIES at very much under usual price to clear. TORCHON LACES and LACE EDGINGS of all kinds, very cheap.

EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures.

No Long Credits or Discounts, as Prices are entirely too low for either.

BLACK SILK GOODS.

Before the recent heavy advance in Silks, we purchased a large stock from the celebrated House of ARBELOT & CO., Lyons, and are now offering this, the Largest Stock we have ever shown, at special prices.

Every Yard of Our "Golden Year Silk" Guaranteed.

- Black Cashmere silk, Black Gros Grain silk, Black French Faille, Black Satin Duchesse, Black Satin De Lyons, Black Tosea silk, Black Merveilleux, Black Surah, Black Tricotin, &c.

Special Prices Now Given to Cash Customers.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

The demand for our MOURNING GOODS is unprecedented. Many lines are now being offered at prices we cannot possibly duplicate next summer. Now is, without doubt, the time to secure

- BLACK FRENCH MERINOS, BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTHS, BLACK FRENCH SERGE, BLACK PHANTOM CHECK, BLACK FOULEE, BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES, BLACK COSTUME CLOTHS, BLACK FANCY CASHMERE, BLACK PHANTOM STRIPE, BLACK AMAZON CLOTHS.

And a Superior Stock of Courtald's and Evans's Crapes.

The Largest Stock of HIGH-CLASS MOURNING GOODS ever imported by us. Every requisite of FAMILY MOURNING at low prices.

BEER BROS., BEER BROS.,

QUEEN STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN.



Charlottetown, February 22, 1889.