

THE DAILY EXAMINER. FEBRUARY 13, 1888.

Protecting the Farmers.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for the further protection of the farmers of the United States. The propositions of the movers are set forth in the following petition:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

The undersigned respectfully pray that agriculture may be more effectually protected by preventing fraudulent importations of cattle on the pretence that they are for breeding purposes only; by a duty of 20 cents per bushel on barley, with a proportionate increase of duty on malt; by duties of 25 cents per bushel on potatoes and onions, \$2 per 100 on cabbages, \$1 per ton on hay, 10 cents per pound on hops, 20 per cent on beans and peas, 5 cents per dozen on eggs, 30 per cent on fowls and poultry and on "vegetables in their natural state or in salt or brine, not otherwise provided for," with no removal or reduction of duties on market garden products now dutiable; by unremitted duties on flax and on linen goods as well as effectually encourage the preparation of these and manufacture of goods; by abolishing all duties on sugar, with a bounty to some producers; by preventing imports of leaf tobacco suitable for wrappers and the duty imposed on other leaf tobacco by repealing all internal taxes on tobacco; by restoring to wool growing the substantial protection enjoyed under the tariff of 1867 so modified as to meet the later forms of foreign competition and of evasion.

Effects of Retaliation.

It is not at all likely that the United States ever intended to enforce the Retaliation Act; and it is not at all likely that they will ever do so. Collectively as well as individually, the people of the States are adepts at "tactics" of a certain kind; and, now that it has been discovered that it doesn't "scare worth a cent," the Retaliation Act will probably be consigned to limbo. The Empire has, however, taken the trouble to speculate upon the effects which would follow its enforcement. It says:

"Fair trade between the two countries is mutually advantageous. The shipping, the railways, the ports, the banks, the merchants, the people, find it profitable. But there is a difference in the character of the purchases which the two countries make from each other that cannot be overlooked. The United States does not buy anything in Canada that it can buy elsewhere; that is to say, it only buys what it cannot help buying in Canada. It buys our lumber, our fish, our ores, our minerals, our eggs, our barley, our hay, potatoes, etc. Because there is nowhere else outside the United States in which it can buy them. This rule does not apply to Canada's purchases in the United States. Canada bought in the United States last year over 12,000,000 pounds of wool. This was not United States wool. It came from Africa, Australia and South America. In the event of non-intercourse we can buy this wool in Amsterdam or from the countries of production, which is preferable. Canada bought in the States nearly \$2,000,000 worth of raw hides last year. These came largely from South America. We have only to subsidize steamers or re-arrange the tariff to work up a good direct exchange trade with the South American countries. We bought nearly \$3,000,000 worth of raw cotton of United States growth last year. Of course, we can get along without American cotton if we are pressed. Not many years ago it was thought the world could not do without West Indian sugar, but sugar is now produced in such quantities in every quarter of the globe as to be a drug in the market; and Indian and Egyptian cottons are rendering the world practically independent of the product of the Southern States. The millions of pounds of dyestuffs and gums, the hardware and machinery, which we buy in the States we can buy in England about as cheaply, the principal inconvenience being the time taken to fill an order. In fact, there is nothing in the line of manufactures for which we need go to the United States. If by the enforcement of the Retaliation Act non-intercourse were brought about, the stream of commerce with England and distant countries would be so enlarged that our steamship lines would be augmented, and full transatlantic cargoes each way, with competition, would cheapen freights and reduce the cost of such articles of Canadian commerce as the United States would thus have thrown away. And with the loss of this valuable trade the United States would have lost the use of Canadian railway competition in the transportation of freight from the Western to the New England States, and between the Atlantic and Pacific, the loss of the use of Canadian canals and the many advantages which they enjoy by the use of Canadian ocean steamers going and coming at their Atlantic ports. Even the few changes we have indicated show that the United States would be an enormous loser by the enforcement of the Retaliation Act, a greater loser by far than Canada can possibly be.

A Good Record.

The imported Guernsey heifer "Adele III," owned by Mr. E. R. Brown, of this city, dropped a calf on the 17th January. The following is a record of the milk she gave during the past week:—

Table with 2 columns: Day and Pounds. Sunday, February 5, 36 pounds; Monday, 37; Tuesday, 37; Wednesday, 41; Thursday, 40; Friday, 41; Saturday, 39.

The Carnival To-Night.

The managers of the Citizens' Rink have been hard at work the past few days decorating and making the Rink attractive as well as comfortable for all who attend the Carnival to-night. The Rink will be brilliantly lighted and well heated, and the Artillery Band will render the following programme:—

Table with 2 columns: Song/Instrument and Performer. Quickstep—D. C. Wells, Southwell; Waltz—Maud M., Southwell; Waltz—Blonde and Brunette, Southwell; Schottische—Cresso, Southwell; Waltz—Sounds from Home, Neilbig; Mazurka—Lillian, Herman; Waltz—Ladies' Favorite, McCoch; Galop—Skating, Biggs; Waltz—Highflyer, Ripley; Waltz—Princess, Ripley; Galop—La Faux Pas, Southwell; Waltz—Rosedale, Southwell; Polka—Cecilia, Keller; Polka—Inez, Ripley; Galop—Artistic, Southwell; God Save the Queen.

Supreme Court.

MONDAY, Feb. 13. Before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Peters and Mr. Justice Hensley.

The certiorari case of Margaret Woods to remove a conviction under the Scott Act is being argued to-day. The certiorari was granted by the Chief Justice at Chambers, and the papers are now accordingly before the Court; Mr. Holston argued to quash them this morning. Mr. Davies is now opposing the motion.

It Is Said

That the City Surveyor did good work with the snow plough yesterday. That valentines are selling like hot cakes. That some of the young ladies who took part in the leap year skates had their partners engaged a week before. That some of the others who preferred making their selection on the spot got left as a result. That in consequence of this sharp practice there is just a little coldness in certain quarters. That such conduct should not occur again. That those who do not know what a moccasin dance is can find out by calling at the Excelsior Rink on Friday evening next. That when the young man with the dash turnout called after the young lady, she was "not at home."

That the aforesaid young lady had yielded to the persuasions of "the other fellow" a short time before. That the young man whom she threw over is looking up a new girl. That the attention of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is directed to the matter.

It is stated that a French, Belgian and Dutch syndicate has agreed to negotiate a Russian loan of 200,000,000 roubles.

Obituary.

THE sad announcement of the death of Mrs. Charles Coles will be found in another column. Mrs. Coles leaves two infant children in the desolate home, far away. Mr. Coles will have the sincere sympathy of many friends in Charlottetown at this time of heavy bereavement and sorrow.

We announce to-day the death of Mr. Joseph Young, an old and respected citizen of Charlottetown. Mr. Young has for several years past been afflicted with blindness. He survived his partner in life only a few weeks. To him death gave a happy release.

Referring to the death of Mr. Wm. R. Dingwell, a notice of which appears in another column, the *Guardian* says: "The parents of this young man having both died, left him, their eldest son, to provide for his orphan sisters. With this object in view, and believing that he could better accomplish that end in the United States than in his native land, set out for Boston some three years ago, where he found employment in the Boston and Maine Railway. While employed in the freight yard of the above named Railway, in Boston, he met with an accident by which he sustained a compound fracture of the skull, which resulted in death on the 12th January last. From the account which we have received from a private source, we are pleased to know that the subject of this notice, by his steady and industrious habits, and by his kind and gentle disposition, made himself many true friends and admirers, who, with those who were acquainted with him before he left home, sincerely mourn his early death."

The St. John Subway.

And now St. John wants a subway to connect this city with Carleton on the opposite side. It is to be hoped that no opposition of a factious nature, such as blighted the Hillsborough scheme will be given. The extreme length will be three-quarters of a mile, 1500 feet of which will be under the harbor. The same argument as indulged by the proposed Charlottetown-Southport subway is given, viz: that the extreme annual outlay would be less than now sunk in the maintenance of the ferry.

Business is very dull here at present, and numerous selling-off sales are advertised.

In writing from Boston I neglected to mention that potatoes are quoted at \$1.20 per bushel—in some cases going up to \$1.50. What a boon to our Island province would be a subway? It would so revolutionize trade that the "Garden of the Gulf" would be the most prosperous province of the Dominion. Let us hope that the laudable efforts of Senator Howland will, at the ensuing session of Parliament, be crowned with success, and that at least our "independent" member for Queen's will give it his hearty support.

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Pictou as She Is.

A BRIEF GLANCE AT PICTOU, HER INSTITUTIONS AND PEOPLE.

PICTOU was founded early in the 17th century. There is no authority for this statement; but one can judge by the antiquated style of the majority of the buildings that they are of primeval construction. There are, however, some very fine buildings of a modern style of architecture. They are the Custom House, Marine Hospital, Academy, Masonic Hall, Court House, Y. M. C. A. building, the R. C. Cathedral and Convent, St. James Church (Episcopal), and St. Andrew's Church (Presbyterian.) Besides the above named churches, there are also two other Presbyterian churches, and one Methodist; but these are of primitive design and have a stern and gloomy external and internal appearance.

The Salvation Army has not raised its banner here as yet. Whether they consider the people here "nicely saved," or whether it is the prospects of starvation which has deterred them from making an attack, department knowledge not.

There are no Baptists here. It is said that the minutest search has failed to discover one; and there is no doubt that if one were found, he would immediately be seized upon and exhibited as a curiosity.

Business is mostly confined to Water Street—a long, serpentine street extending east and west. Most of the stores have small, picturesque windows. All light being secretly excluded, and the sombre appearance of the stores, is calculated to give a stranger an attack of the blues.

Those Pictouians seem to "love darkness rather than light;" not, however, that "their deeds are evil." On the contrary, they are an exceedingly kind and hospitable people, and are ever ready and willing to take strangers in; not, however, in the American sense of that phrase, but in a genuine scriptural sense.

About three-fourths of the people are Scotch, or of Scotch descent, and the remainder—well, the remainder are just Scotch.

A number of hands are at present employed by the Railway, filling in the dock between the public wharf and Primrose's, to be used for a Railway yard.

The public wharf is also to be extended out one hundred and fifty feet, and a large warehouse erected thereon. It is here the Island boats will lay, and it is intended to have the work completed upon opening of navigation. Large quantities of lumber and stone are now coming in for the purpose.

There is a market-house here—a circular building which grew up with the town, and is one of the prominent landmarks of the place. It is open semi-occasionally, and stands as a living monument to the sparing mercy of an enlightened and progressive age.

The Scott Act is in force here. So, also, are the bar-rooms. The latter are apparently away ahead in the game, and dispose of their "goods" unmolested. Very little drunkenness is noticeable, however.

Pictou has the largest Rink in the Maritime Provinces, but it is not so well arranged for spectators as the Excelsior. The promenade has no railing around it, and only extends across one end of the Rink and a short distance down each side, where it is abruptly tapered off to a fine point. It is well patronized by the youth and beauty of the town, especially on Tuesday nights, when the Band is in attendance. A Leap Year Skate took place last week, when the young ladies took full charge and led the bachelors around in very graceful style.

As a summer resort, Pictou possesses many advantages and attractions. It has a magnificent harbor, good bathing facilities in summer, a first-class hotel, and, since the advent of the railway into the town last November, it enjoys the privilege of four incoming and four outgoing trains daily; and when the Short Line to Pugwash and Oxford is completed, there should be some considerable shaking among the dry bones, if there is a shake left in them. On the hill overlooking the town are many very handsome residences, with well laid out grounds, and surrounded by beautiful hedges and ornamental shade trees. From here also a fine view of East, Middle and West Rivers and the long Railway Bridge which spans the latter river is obtained; and the blue line which is seen to the north beyond the barrier of ice (which at present the Northern Light is unable to overcome) is P. E. Island, lying serenely in the grip of the ice king. The present needs of Pictou are a new Market House, a new Post Office, the Electric Light and Water-works. These, it is to be hoped, the citizens will agitate for, and agitate until obtained.

Pict.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Horace Greeley on Spiritualism.

SIR.—On behalf of the Spiritualists of Charlottetown, who appear to be somewhat roughly handled by the Rev. Mr. Lawson and other champions of common sense, I am tempted to relate the following story, which I do not think is very much of a chestnut:

It happened that the late Horace Greeley was once engaged in a conversation upon Spiritualism, and in the course of the discussion he expressed himself in rather strong language with reference to some of the vagaries, or delusions, or impostures, of that noble science. "But, Mr. Greeley," interposed a bystander, "are you not a Spiritualist?" "Yes," replied Horace, "I am a Spiritualist; but I am not a d—d fool."

Yours truly, J. P.

Ottawa, Feb. 7, 1888.

P. S.—If any Spiritualist doubts the truth of this story, he can easily summon Mr. Greeley from the shades,—who, no doubt, will be happy to verify it.

John Chinaman.

SIR.—The European world has for ages past been impressed with the idea that the Chinese were a degraded race, and that we Christians have been endeavoring by mission, effort and other instrumentality to convert them and impress upon them the absolute necessity of accepting and believing in the Holy Scriptures. Now, Mr. Editor, I think you will agree with me that John Chinaman, so far as morals are concerned, compares very favorably with the people of all other nations, and especially with this little Province of ours, when you read the following: Petty larceny is most

seriously punished; highway robbery means decapitation; petty larceny, fifty lashes on bare back. Second offence for same, one hundred lashes and a wooden collar weighing one hundred pounds put around his neck, and which he must wear for 90 days and 90 nights, the wearer being obliged to see friends and walk in the public streets. For assault and battery cases, plaintiff must prove injury by showing blood, otherwise he will be "spanked" for making trivial complaints; "spanked" means imprisonment; for mischief for maiming, of whom women are the principal offenders, "spanking" (whatever the nature of that punishment is) is resorted to,—rather more severe, I take it, Mr. Editor, than you and I were accustomed to in our infancy.

Just imagine if you can, a country with such a population as China, without a breach of promise case. What an example for more civilized countries. If a single man assaults an unbetrothed girl, he can compromise by marrying and supporting her. If a married man be guilty of the same offence he is beheaded, and if a single man assaulted a married woman he would lose his life. Further comment is unnecessary. Morally we are the heathens, and our Chinese brother our superior.

AN OLD MAGISTRATE.

Feb. 10th, 1888.

THRIVING INSTITUTIONS.—The Bank of British Columbia pays a dividend of eight per cent. Last year the net profit of the Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery was \$175,000. A dividend of 13 per cent. has been paid, \$100,000 paid the Merchants' Bank of Halifax on account of the mortgage, and \$39,000 carried to profit and loss.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Ragged social philosopher (laying a dime on the bar)—"The rich are getting richer and the poor poorer." Wealthy saloon-keeper (dropping the dime into the drawer)—"Yes, that's so."

WHEN soft water is scarce Latherine is just the thing for the face or for the wash-tub—only 6 cts per pkt at R. K. Brace's; also a fine lot bonelass fish, 6 cts per lb; onions 5 cts per lb; prunes, 8 cts per lb, and Island flour, 2 cts per lb. Feb. 11, 31, eod

Cheerfulness is the daughter of employment, and I have known a man to come home in high spirits from a funeral, merely because he had the management of it.—Bishop Horne.

Orders have been issued for the transformation of all Italian rifles into repeaters for both the active army and the reserves. The change is to be made with all possible despatch.

PROGRAMME

ENTERTAINMENT

—TO BE HELD IN—

ST. JAMES' HALL,

—ON—

Tuesday Evening, 14th Inst.

- Instrumental Duet—Galop de Concert.....
The Misses McLean and McLeod
Violin Solo.....Mr. D. Gordon
Reading.....Rev. Jas. Carruthers
Vocal Solo—Darling.....Mrs. Malcolm McLeod
Violin Solo.....Master James Hyndman
Reading.....Rev. Jas. Carruthers
Solo and Quartette—Bring Me a Letter.....
(Solo) Mr. Wilson
Instrumental Duet—Overture Post and Peasant.....Miss Bayne and Mr. Earle
Reading.....Rev. Jas. Carruthers
Vocal Duet—From Maritima.....
Mrs. Malcolm McLeod and Mr. Earle
Reading.....Rev. Jas. Carruthers
Chorus—Vogel's Waltz.....Choir

Tickets, 15 cents. Entertainment at 8 o'clock, sharp.

LECTURE ON PALESTINE.

B. E. P. CREIGHTON, ESQ.,

WILL DELIVER A LECTURE ON

"PALESTINE,"

—IN—

J. D. McLeod's Hall,

—ON—

THURSDAY EVENING, 16th INST.,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Six years' acquaintance with the customs, dialects and religions of the peculiar peoples who now inhabit that wonderful country, guarantees a Lecture of more than ordinary interest. Tickets can be obtained at Beer & Goff's, Geo. D. Davison & Co.'s, and from Committee.

SIMON W. FRARRE,
JULY W. McDONALD,
S. F. HODGSON,
Committee.

Feb. 13, 1888.

BANK STOCK.

BY AUCTION, at STEVENSON'S BUILDING, on FRIDAY, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock:—

50 Shares Merchants' Bank Stock.

feb15—m w f t s l e GEO. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Notice of Meeting.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the MERCHANTS' BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, for the election of Directors and receiving a statement of the Affairs of the Bank, will be held at the Banking Office, on THURSDAY, March 1st, at the hour of ELEVEN o'clock, a. m.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier on or before WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29th, inst. By order, F. MITCHELL, Cashier.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

Assets 1st January, 1887. \$38,046,884.56
Assets in Canada. 673,375.05

This Company offers every advantage of the most undoubted security, liberal contracts, low rates, and prompt payment of losses to the insured.

Policies issued for three years on Dwellings, Churches, etc., at reduced rates.

LEONARD MORRIS, Agent, Summerside.
R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent, Charlottetown.

February 11, 1888.—m 2aw pd

BEST VALUE IN

D-R-Y G-O-O-D-S

AT

Perkins & Sterns.

Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1887.

HOME MANUFACTURES,

VERSUS IMPORTED.

OUR New Factory is furnished with the most Modern Labor Saving Machines. We are now able to offer good, reliable home-made Furniture as cheap in price as any imported and guarantee the buyer.

25 Per Cent Better Value for his Money

We invite careful comparison of Goods and Prices, and feel confident that our patrons are money by trading with us.

Large Stock! New Designs! Cut Prices!

MARK WRIGHT & CO,

UNDERTAKING.

Jan. 6, 1888.

FISH MARKET,

CRAFTON STREET.

500 Quintals Choice Family Codfish,
100 " Hake,
150 Barrels Labrador and Bank Herring,
100 " " in bulk,
Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, &c.

MEATS, PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Housekeepers can get on the Premises all they require, and at the Lowest Prices, without the trouble of travelling from store to store. Orders by Mail or Telephone promptly attended to, and all Goods delivered in the City free of charge.

J. H. MYRICK & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan. 28, 1888.

Big Reduction---From \$5 to \$3.50.

LIGHT YOUR HOMES!

The reputation of the WANZER LAMP is established. Those using them speak in their praise. We cannot give due attention to the sale of them, consequently we offer the balance (about two dozen) of the Lamps at the above reduced price.

Do not let this last opportunity pass without securing one

GOFF BROS.

Charlottetown, January 19, 1888—cod wky

