

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 28, 1884.

Estimates and Expenditures.

The organ of the Opposition devotes over a column to pointing out discrepancies between the estimates and expenditures of last year. Our contemporary professes great surprise and dissatisfaction, because in every particular the expenditure does not exactly correspond with the estimates. One would conclude from the Organ's statements that any difference of this kind is a thing unknown when the Grits undertake to run Governments. Let us see. Take the year 1878 when Mr. L. H. Davies was finance minister, and see how his expenditures compared with his estimates. Education in that year he estimated to cost \$76,300. The amount paid for that service was \$65,550.13, but this only included three quarters salary to teachers. A further sum of \$20,000 must be added which shows the estimates were \$9,250 under the actual sum required. Then take roads, small bridges, and culverts. This service was estimated in 1878 to cost \$35,000. The amount paid was \$54,475.98. There was here an underestimate of over \$19,000, to say nothing of the large amounts carried forward in consequence of the Commissioner of Public Works' circular in October of that year, that no more road orders should be paid. Then take wharves. The estimate for these was \$10,000 and the expenditure was \$14,331.58, an under-estimate of \$4,331.58. Next comes the Lunatic Asylum, for construction, the estimate for which was \$40,000.00. The expenditure in this case appears to be \$40,654.10, but a further sum of over \$8,000.00, which was due the contractors, was carried to 1879, interest being paid upon it. Here then is the way the "great" financier, Mr. L. H. Davies, made his expenditure square with his estimates:—

	Estimated.	Actual Expenditure.
Expenditure.....	\$ 76,300	\$ 85,550.00
Roads, Bridges, &c.....	35,000	54,475.98
Wharves.....	10,000	14,331.58
Lunatic Asylum.....	40,000	48,654.10
	\$161,300	\$203,011.66

Expenditure in excess of estimates, \$41,811 66, in four items. The discrepancy would, in all probability, be \$10,000 greater had it not been for the "draw but draw slowly" policy pursued by the Davies Government at the close of 1878.

Let us now turn to the amounts estimated by Mr. Davies to be received in 1878, and enquire how far they were realized:

	Estimated	Actual Receipts.
Land Office.....	\$ 65,000	\$ 54,379.42
Assessment and Poll Tax.....	43,000	30,262.00
	\$108,000	\$84,641.42

Receipts less than estimates, \$24,641.42, in two items.

This is Mr. Davies' record as a financier. The ex-Governor has not even as good a record. Apart from certain nasty transactions in pen-knives, rubber bands, and things of that sort when he was in the House of Assembly of this Province, and pocketing a large amount of travelling expenses which he did not earn when Governor of the Northwest, he has not had many opportunities of displaying his great financial abilities, nor the peculiar kind of "honor" which he most highly appreciates.

Steam Communication with Great Britain.

MANY of our readers have reason to remember how general was the regret felt in mercantile circles when the steamship "Prince Edward" made her last trip between Liverpool and Charlottetown, and they will, no doubt, read the following extract, from the *Morning Herald*, of Halifax, with interest and satisfaction:—

"W. H. Shanks, of Charlottetown, has secured direct steam communication between London, Liverpool and the Island, provided the Dominion Government grant a subsidy equal to that allowed the "Prince Edward" before she was sold."

We very sincerely wish our old friend, Mr. Shanks, every success in his project, and hope that our representatives at Ottawa will do their utmost to obtain from the Dominion Government the subsidy Mr. Shanks asks. It is not our intention now to point out the advantages of direct steam communication with the English markets, nor to show how such communication may be maintained without doing away with our very efficient service of sailing vessels. It principally affects importers and shipping merchants, and they best know the several advantages of either system; but that a regularly maintained system of steam communication with Britain would be of very great benefit to the Island generally, is too apparent to need further expression. We think, too, that the members of our Provincial Parliament have now an opportunity of benefiting their common constituencies by using their influence with higher powers towards securing for the Island the quick market a subsidized line of British steamers would open for us. It may be true that the "Prince Edward" had to be withdrawn and sold because her traffic was not remunerative, but the benefits accruing while the market was maintained are undeniable, and more than enough to encourage us to give Mr. Shanks' venture our countenance and support—especially as any possible

failure must be sustained by him or the company he represents, and cannot be visited upon us. On the other hand, the benefits of the scheme must be mainly ours, and yet, while anticipating such profit, we trust the venture may not be unremunerative to its promoters, should the Federal Government grant the subsidy they require.

—The enterprise of THE EXAMINER in furnishing its readers with the earliest information on important political and social events, was yesterday evening the subject of a short but heated discussion in the House of Assembly. When the Pier Correspondence had been read and laid on the table, THE EXAMINER was shortly afterwards placed in the hands of members of the Assembly. Its leading article contained the salient points of the correspondence, as well as a list of the piers taken over by the Dominion Government, the amount of refund, the sum set down for the repairs this year, a list of the works which the Engineers reported as of Federal importance, etc., etc. Mr. Perry, after reading the article, acknowledged by his action that it contained more information than he had extracted from the original documents, though they were read in a very distinct voice by the Clerk. Instead therefore of being grateful to THE EXAMINER for putting the matter so clearly before the public, he was ungracious enough to accuse some member of betraying the secrets of the Executive. Mr. Farquharson followed in the same line of complaint. No one wondered. These men are imperfectly acquainted with the art of printing and they have but faint ideas of the power and rapidity of the pen. Little attention was, therefore, given to their frivolous complaints, and Hon. Messrs. Sullivan, Ferguson and Prowse acted wisely in merely twitting them on their childlike conduct in this respect.

REPRESENTATIVE FISHES. AT THE CAPITAL!

A Visit to the New Museum.

THE EXHIBIT BY PROVINCES.

ONE of the most interesting and attractive resorts for the citizens of Ottawa, the members of the Commons and Senators, and the hundreds of sessional visitors, is the "New Museum," as it is called, that contains a large portion of the Canadian specimens which were brought from the great International Fisheries Exhibition. Ottawa, in the shape of a museum, has never had anything so attractive, and the scores who visit the rooms daily, invariably admit that they have been pleased and instructed. The new museum has been open barely sixteen days. Yet 2,000 people have availed themselves of the opportunity it has afforded of inspecting the endless variety of fishes from all parts of Canada, and the other rare and valuable productions of our seas that before were unknown to them. A geological museum can never be so attractive to the masses as large collections of natural history, and especially when the specimens include that branch of natural history which may be included in the great family—Fishes.

The eagerness with which all classes, learned and unlearned, rich and poor, visit this new museum, and the curiosity displayed by all to learn everything possible about the nature, growth, size, mode of capture and value of these finny specimens, to some extent explain how it was that

THE LATE EXHIBITION IN LONDON drew nearly four millions of people to its doors in the six months during which it was open to the public. Many thought the experiment in London would prove a failure, but the result was one of the most successful exhibitions that has ever been held.

In this great competition Canada stood pre-eminently among the first and best of the exhibitors. This is largely owing to the vigor with which the officials of the Marine and Fisheries Department, entered upon the work of getting specimens, and also to the wise supervision or foresight displayed by the Hon. A. W. McLellan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in the executive management of the whole work. The position taken by Canada before the world in this really great International competition, redounds with credit to the Minister, to his Commissioners, and all officials engaged in the work. We believe that the splendid results achieved will greatly enhance the interests of our Dominion, when in two years' time we shall again have to face our friends on the border, in friendly arbitration, as to the annual value to them of the Canadian fisheries.

Instructions were issued to the officials in London, at the close of the exhibition, to bring home all specimens possible to form the

NUCLEUS OF A MUSEUM. in Natural History, to be located in the capital, which it is hoped will grow to huge dimensions, and become, as intended, a great public educator. Lord Lorne was particularly careful to impress upon the authorities the necessity of returning the great body of the specimens. This has been done; and the greater portion of the exhibit is now arranged in the Victoria Hall, Ottawa. Still a large number of the specimens were left in the Canadian emigration offices in Great Britain, many were given to the museums attached to charitable institutions in and around London, and many also had to be sold, as they can be easily duplicated, and their freight across the ocean would have been really more than their marketable value here. Yet, with this, a fine show has been returned, and the specimens now so neatly arranged

in a prominent hall here, will be an attraction for some time to come.

A SHORT VISIT to the rooms, in company with W. D. Dimock, Esq., B. A., the Canadian Secretary of the late London Exhibition, has given us a better idea than we ever had before of the variety, extent and value of our deep sea, river and lake fisheries. The Canadian exhibit in England must have been exceedingly fine, and as practical as it possibly could be made. Commercial fish, in every variety, were shown, either pickled, dried, smoked, turned, or in whatever way they are placed upon the market. The same fish were also represented in

MAGNIFICENT TAXIDERMAL SPECIMENS, also by paintings and drawings, and for the benefit and study of the scientific man, splendidly preserved in alcohol, with the family and genuine names of all such attached. Besides the specimens of fish here,

ALL KINDS OF NETS and fishing gear for the capture of the inhabitants of the sea, vessels and boats full sized and models used in the prosecution of the fisheries, fish hatches in full working operation; and the act of hatching some fifteen or twenty thousand of the *Salmo Salar* was successfully accomplished, and the keeping perfectly fresh and sweet during the whole exhibition some twelve hundred pounds of fish of different kinds in refrigerators of Canadian patent. All these things successfully carried out, rendered the Canadian Court of the late Fisheries Exhibition one of the most popular and attractive in the whole great show. No distinction of Province or localities was made, but all were blended, as effectively together as possible, to make the best show for our common home—Canada. Our visit to the specimens that have been returned to Ottawa showed us pretty well the compliment furnished by each Province to the general exhibit.

NOVA SCOTIA is strong in her great variety of carnivorous fish. Codfish, shad, salmon, hake, haddock, pollock, herring, mackerel, halibut, and many other varieties show that the banner Province of Canada in the wealth of deep sea fisheries is yet away ahead of almost our whole Dominion taken together. Her boats are perfect gems and are admired by all. The models of the fishing yachts from Lunenburg, Shelburne, Yarmouth and Richmond counties can hardly be surpassed. The handsomest, full size fishing boat in the whole London Fisheries Exhibition was acknowledged to be in the Canadian Court, and was presented by the Government to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who had expressed a desire to buy the boat. It was built by Messrs. Empree & Son, of Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton. The Province of

NEW BRUNSWICK also made a good display in London, and is well represented in the specimens that have been brought back to Ottawa. The taxidermal specimens, though fair, do not show the hand of the finished artist. The most magnificent sturgeons that were on exhibition were from the St. John River. The samples of Noble's and Baur's canned lobsters sent to London, we understand, had no rivals, as they were immensely superior to any produced there from any other country. The frozen fish, in Refrigerators, that were sent from the Restigouche and other rivers could not be surpassed. In Ottawa we find the most magnificent taxidermal specimens of the same fish that have been admired by hundreds of thousands in London, and now in a more private way grace the rooms, where, for the time being, the Department have seen fit to place them. The old, quaint and historic Province of

QUEBEC, bore away the lion's share of valuable awards, and certificates of merit and honor. The huge white whale, 2,000 lbs. in weight; the mackerel porbeagle, 600 lbs.; the great thresher sharks, and the tunny, of some 400 lbs. weight, are greatly to be admired, and certainly are the most attractive specimens in the whole exhibition. The salmon from that Province are not as fine taxidermal specimens as those from Ontario, but in size and variety they greatly outnumber them. Oils from all kinds of fish that yield oil, are to be seen; harpoons, bomb lances for whales, too, and models of boats, fishing apparatus, nets, seines, &c., are in great profusion. The commercial value of these different monsters were also represented. For instance, oils from the whale, porpoise and shark are shown; leather from the porpoise, whale-bone from the whale, etc. The Quebec exhibit, we understood from Mr. Dimock, was greatly enlarged and improved by the collection kindly loaned by the faculty of Laval University.

ONTARIO. Ontario may have required Edgar's stirring song to rouse her to victory in a political campaign, but in the position she took at the late Fisheries Exhibition and the display now made in connection therewith, this Province, was one of the most representative of the whole Dominion. Her fish supply is good, but commercially in no way can compare with the great fisheries of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island; and the good show exhibited was only obtained by hard work and by most efficient officers in that Province doing their best to see that Ontario was not left behind. The taxidermal specimens from this Province are the best in the whole exhibit that have been returned from London, while the models of steam fishing tugs, fish hatches, seines, fish traps, etc., are not surpassed by any Province. From

BRITISH COLUMBIA a well arranged and most representative exhibit is shown. Huge salmon—two weighing 79 and 73 lbs. respectively—are presented in large numbers. Many fish peculiar to waters of the Pacific slope are shown, and are objects of interest and study to those who have not visited our distant west. The scientific collection from that Province is very complete and exceedingly rare. A large collection of apparatus for taking fish, as used by the Indians, attracts great attention, and plainly proves the wonderful ingenuity of these untutored tribes. At the Fisheries Exhibition, British Columbia took the lead in the quantity and display of tinned salmon. The whole collection reflects much credit on the Inspector, Mr. A. C. Anderson, and considering the specimens were four months on the water from Victoria to London, exposed for six months on exhibition, and thence over the

ocean again to Ottawa, they are in a wonderful state of preservation. Last, but not least, we have the quota of exhibits contributed by

OUR GEM OF THE NORTHERN SEA. Col. J. Hunter Duvar, our Fisheries Inspector, did all in his power to have represented every branch of our Island Fisheries, and he has succeeded most admirably. The only drawback in the appearance and value of his really fine representative exhibit was the long delay last year of the "Northern Light" when caught in the ice off Georgetown. This most materially affected the specimens, especially the stuffed birds, and the samples of rope, nets and lines. Still we find quite an interesting collection, now placed before the public here. The armorial shields of the Province are quite conspicuously exposed, and it seems like home again to read on a large gilt shield, one well known, *parva sub ingenti*. Models of boats of most every kind used in Prince Edward Island waters are shown. We noticed birch bark canoes, dug out punt, dory, seine boats, pinkey, fishing schooner, ice-boats, scoops, etc. The models are well made and are true specimens of our marine architecture, as applied to the purpose of our sea-faring and fishing population. Nets are shown in abundance and variety. The model of a Fish Poinard, after an improvement by J. H. Myrick, Esq., of Tignish, is much admired. Cod hand lines, mackerel lines, cordage of all kinds, hooks for cod, ling bars and mackerel fishermen's knives, floats, sinkers, lobster cage traps, oyster tongs, etc., give a good idea of the outfit and equipment of our fishermen. Marketable food fishes, mackerel, cod, herring and bass were shown in London and were considered good specimens. The models of our mussel mud diggers are objects of curious interest to all visitors. The stuffed specimens are unfortunately almost ruined by the mishap of their long confinement in the "Northern Light." The history of P. E. Island fisheries is also presented in a well digested and readable form, and taken all in all we have every reason to be proud of the stand we had at the late London Exhibition, and of the prominent position that we now have in the new Museum at the Capital.

W. & A. BROWN & CO. RESUMED BUSINESS

FOR THE PRESENT, IN THE Store formerly occupied by H. A. Harvie, QUEEN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE. Ch'town, March 17, 1884.—1m eod

N. J. CAMPBELL, (Successor to Campbell & Rayden) Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, SHIP BROKER, AND INSURANCE AGENT, COR. OF QUEEN AND WATER STS., Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Importer and Jobber of Choice Groceries and Spices. General Agent for P. E. Island of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, of London, England. Special attention given to Auction Sales of Lumber, Coal, Fish, Apples and other Fruit, Real Estate, Household Furniture, Bankrupt and other Stocks, and all kinds of Merchandise. Correspondence and Consignments solicited. Returns promptly made. March 28, 1884.

NOTICE. ALL persons owing Robert Young, of Charlottetown, merchant, are hereby notified to make payment forthwith to the subscriber, agent of Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, assignees of said debts, at Robert Young's store, 77 Queen Street, Charlottetown. W. J. ROBERTSON. Ch'town, March 28, 1884.—6i

Schooner For Sale. THE schooner "Enterprise," twenty tons Register. Apply to A. KENNEDY & CO., Head of Queen's Wharf. Ch'town, March 28. 11

\$500 REWARD. A REWARD of five hundred dollars will be paid by the undersigned to the person giving such information as will convict the party or parties who feloniously destroyed by fire, on the night of the 26th instant, the stable situate at the head of Knight's Wharf, in Souris East. JAMES McFARLANE, VERNON H. KNIGHT, Trustees of Estate of late John Knight. Souris, March 28, 1884.

SEED WHEAT. WE have a quantity of choice Fine and White Russian Seed Wheat, expected in a few days per "Northern Light," imported from a reliable farmer near Toronto, will be sold cheap. HORNE, PIERCE & CO. March 28—law th wkly

The Pathways to Fame. J. C. FLEMING, ESQ., Editor of the *Charlottetown Herald*, will deliver a LECTURE, on the above subject, under the auspices of the Catholic Literary Union, in ST. PATRICK'S HALL, Wednesday Evening, 2nd April. Admission, 10 cents; Reserved Seats, 15 cents. Tickets for sale at Fraser & Reddin's Drug Store and at Apothecaries' Hall. Doors open at 7:30; Lecture to commence at eight p. m. T. CURRAN, Secretary. Ch'town, March 26, 1884.

FIRE INSURANCE. HORACE HASZARD, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT, REPRESENTING— Western Fire Assurance Company, Toronto, Ontario, CAPITAL, \$800,000.00. Commercial Union Assurance Company, London, Eng., CAPITAL, \$12,166,666.00. British American Marine Insurance Company, Toronto, CAPITAL, \$500,000.00. Risks taken on all descriptions of insurable property. OFFICES—Corner of Queen and Lower Water Streets. Ch'town, March 17, 1884.—1m eod

W. & A. BROWN & CO. RESUMED BUSINESS FOR THE PRESENT, IN THE Store formerly occupied by H. A. Harvie, QUEEN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE. Ch'town, March 17, 1884.—dy wkly

GREAT SALE OF New Cottons.

We have just opened a large Stock of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, NEW SPRING STYLES, Received Before the Advance in Duty. We have an immense stock of

GREY AND WHITE COTTONS, Purchased when the Cotton market was at the lowest point of depression. Fleece Cottons, Sheeting Cottons, Pillow Cottons, TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS, Towels and Toweling, TAPESTRY, SCOTCH AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, And other House Furnishing Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHOICE TEAS, VERY CHEAP! By the Chest, Half-Chest, and Quarter-Chest. Also, in Packages of 5, 10, 15 and 20 pounds. GEO. DAVIES & CO. Ch'town, Feb. 11, 1884.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF ENGLAND. ESTABLISHED A. D. 1836. Invested Funds, \$30,632,000; of which ONE MILLION DOLLARS is invested in Canada. General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund, SEVEN MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. This Company will now do a general business in the City and Province. Risks taken daily by R. R. FITZGERALD, AGENT. Ch'town, March 10, 1884.—god