

*Freeman's Journal.* The cards read: "Executed by order of the Irish Invincibles." The witness detailed his conversation with Brady, who said he stabbed Mr. Burke in the left shoulder. The other gentleman came up and called him a ruffian. He ran after him into the road and "settled" him. He then looked around and saw Kelly coming away from Burke's body and he and Brady went and cut Burke's throat. Carey denied that he became an informer because he has received money. Being arrested, he desired to save his life and the lives of those who were innocent. Amid the scornful reproaches of the prisoners, he preserved a calm demeanor, and joked once or twice. When he passed the prisoners' dock, they hissed. He looked up, saying: "Several of you thought to be before me." No evidence implicating the Land League was given. At the request of the prisoners' counsel, the examination was adjourned to Monday, when the case will close. Fresh surprises are expected, and a feverish excitement prevails in the city. The evening papers were eagerly watched for, and it took many extra thousands to supply the demand. The question heard on every hand to-night is, "Who is No. 1?"

**THE DAILY EXAMINER**  
FEBRUARY 24, 1883.

Notes of the Week.

The interest of the week in British affairs centres in the bloodcurdling developments of the Kilmainham trial. Details of the Phoenix Park murder as given by the monster Carey are without a parallel for well calculated and cold-blooded atrocity. Slowly but surely the toils are tightening around the prisoners. But the prisoners are not the only ones who are implicated in the bloody work of the Assassination Society. Men who, from their positions, were not before suspected of complicity in the dreadful crimes which have lately been perpetrated on Irish soil, are now sought after by the police; and it is suspected that the Irish National Land League itself has been something more than an indirect agent in connection with them. Wonderful to relate—in the light of Carey's testimony—Mr. Forster lives to make the charge openly in Parliament. Parnell's denial we are, of course, bound to accept, so far as his own knowledge extends. But the League could supply the means for many dark deeds without the knowledge of its Leader; and, as the *London Times* says, there must, in order to allay suspicion, be a thorough investigation of its books.

Punch, of last week, represented France chained to faction and threatened by anarchy. Let us hope that Jules Ferry, who has been called by President Grey to the Leadership of the Republic, will succeed in calming, to some extent, the dangerous elements by which the Republic is beset. Ferry is a stronger man than either Duclerc or Fallieres, and perhaps he will be able to control the Assembly which was unmanageable by them. The danger with which the Republic is threatened is within itself. From the Orleanists, or the Bourbons, or the Bonapartists, or from all combined, it has now nothing to fear. What it wants is strong and judicious leadership actuated by moderate counsels.

His Majesty of Russia still walks abroad untouched and apparently unmenaced by Nihilism; and public attention throughout Europe has lately been absorbed in contemplation of the dire results of the winter's floods.

The floods, too, have destroyed much property in the United States and caused a great deal of destitution, especially in Ohio; while frightful avalanches have made life terribly uncertain in the mountains of Colorado.

In Congress the Tariff Bill is still under consideration; and Civil Service Reform is still discussed. Politics are quiet; and business, we are told, is "looking up."

Two or three scandals have given zest to the gossip of Canadian cities; and prominent temperance advocates are estimating the cost of establishing an organ of the Dominion Alliance at Ottawa. It is significant that the politicians favor the scheme. Sir John McDonald, Sir Leonard Tilley, Mr. McKenzie Bowell, Mr. Blake, Senator Vidal, Senator Scott and others, have given in their adhesion to it. In addition to the proposed organ, the Alliance will have a publishing house and supply depot of temperance literature in Toronto.

The Ontario election contest is waxing warm, and both parties are, as usual, confident of success. The Grits say that it is the policy of Sir John McDonald to centralize all the political power in Ottawa; but this cry is ridiculous and ought not to be successful. We shall see.

Some years ago, when the citizens of Charlottetown elected incompetent Councilors and the finances were in disorder, the Legislature deemed it necessary to curb the extravagance of the corporation and protect the interest of those who loaned them money, by passing an Act limiting the borrowing powers of the Council, at any particular time, to five times the amount of the sum actually collected the year previous. In late years the Council have grown more careful, and the taxes collected by them do not amount to so large a sum as in former years. Consequently they cannot borrow so large a sum; and the Union Bank, early in the week declined to make further advances to them. We were in error when we stated that the reason given by the Union Bank for doing so was that the city had exceeded

its limit. The Bank declined to give further accommodation on the ground that the city had reached the limit. As last year's assessment fell below that of the previous year to the extent of \$6,733, the borrowing power of the corporation in the current year was reduced by five times that amount; and the solicitor of the Bank says, that to make further additions to the loan would now be illegal. From the view the Union Bank takes of the matter it stands thus:—

FIRST METHOD.

Last year's Assessment collected	\$ 25,164.46
was	9,000.00
Deduct School Assessment	\$ 16,164.46
	\$0,822.30
Which multiplied by five is	\$40,811.70
Whereas, exclusive of School Debentures, the liabilities of the City now are	\$110,033.81

SECOND METHOD.

Last year's Assessment collected	\$ 25,164.46
Multiplied by five	125,822.30
Liabilities of the City including School Debentures	\$147,533.81

The Merchants Bank of Halifax, however, takes a different view of the law; and, with the city officials, we rejoice that the Corporation are, for the present at least, out of their dilemma.

The insufficient means of communication between the Mainland and this Province, have been the subject of Parliamentary discussion. Mr. Davies was, we think, rather injudicious in his remarks, though the reports of his speech, received last evening, show that he was not so injudicious as at first supposed. The chief cause of the delay in affording improvement has been the differences and jealousies of the several sections and parties of this Province. By uniting last year, our representatives succeeded in securing the Cape Traverse Railway; and the interest of the Province, with respect to this question, lies in the direction of continued united action.

What Constitutes Taxation?

"THE EXAMINER" respectfully begs to be excused while he explains the difficulty with which the *Patriot* is struggling. The *Patriot* says:—

"Our Water Street contemporary appears to have very limited views of what constitutes taxation. He maintains that it is evidently wrong to say that the money which is paid to the Government for railway fares, or freight, or tolls of any kind, is a tax upon the country." Let him ask the people on the south side of the Hillsborough how they regard the fares on the Southport Ferry. Does not every man who resides on the opposite side of the river look upon the sum which he pays each year for ferriage as an annual tax upon his income?

So they do—and rightly. But, on the same principle, to walk across the street is a tax upon a man's strength, to write one of the *Patriot's* articles is a tax upon the writer's intellect, and to eat a meal or read a book is a tax upon a person's time.

The word "tax" has a broad general meaning and it has a specific meaning. The *Patriot* has applied to the specific thing we call a tax, the meaning of the word in its broadest sense.

In paying the Government for carrying him across the Hillsborough, or for taking him to Halifax, or for bringing his ship through the canal, a man does not pay a tax—i. e. in the ordinary sense of the term. He pays for a service which the Government have performed on his behalf.

The greater the number of such services performed by the Government, the greater the revenue the Government obtains, and the better for the taxpayers by whom the Government is sustained. But the *Patriot* has lumped the whole revenue of the Dominion Government and called it "taxation."

The *Patriot* should remember that the revenue may in several ways be increased without adding anything to the taxation of the country. 1. With the increase of population and of trade the receipts of the Government will expand, though the burden of taxation may bear even less heavily upon the people, as is shown by the result of the abolition of the tea duties! 2. Then, take for instance, the case of an English gentleman, travelling in Canada, who pays to the Intercolonial Railway, say a hundred dollars,—that money certainly did not come out of the pockets of the taxpayers of the country! 3. Even when the tariff is raised on certain articles it does not follow that the taxpayers of the country which raises it will suffer. Take for instance the heavy potato duty imposed by the United States. Who pays it? Every merchant in this Island who sends to the United States market a cargo of potatoes, knows that he pays the duty levied which goes into the United States Treasury, and that because he has to do so, he is compelled to buy the potatoes from our farmers at so much less than he could afford to pay if potatoes were admitted to the United States market duty free.

Here then, are three simple cases in which the revenue of a country may be increased without adding to the burdens of the taxpayers of the country; and more might be cited. But let us view the subject from "the other aspect" chosen by the *Patriot*. That additional public works involve additional taxation is undoubted. The interest of the money employed in constructing and maintaining them must be met by the taxpayer. But every dollar paid the Government for rates, or fares, or tolls of any kind, is so much towards lightening the burden of taxation. Thus the Intercolonial Railway was for years a burden to the country. But last year, under the National Policy of the Government and the improved management of Sir

Charles Tupper, it was so much more than self-sustaining that it made a profit of \$90,000 which went towards the reduction of the debt, and by so much relieved the taxpayers.

From this latter instance the reader will see how particularly unjust it is to take, as the *Patriot* has done, the whole revenue of 1882, call the whole amount taxation, and then compare it with the whole revenue of 1878. The Intercolonial railway and other public works were then heavy burdens upon the taxpayers; now they are quite the reverse.

It is quite true that the interest charges on account of public works have increased since 1878. But, why? Chiefly because of the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In making its calculation, the *Patriot* conveniently forgets that the Government have expended millions upon that great National Highway, which cannot, of course, be repaid by fares and rates, but which will, we believe, be more than repaid by the proceeds of the sales of land, rendered valuable by the railway and other facilities afforded and attracting millions of emigrants to assist for all time in making up the revenues of the country.

But the point we desire now, if possible, to drive home to the editor of the *Patriot* is that, as a man's revenue is not taxation, neither is the whole of a Government's revenue taxation. The Dominion Government does business like a private man or corporation, and the more business it does the more its revenue, and the less the burden upon the taxpayers.

An elopement has been made public at Ottawa. The contracting parties are a Miss Carswell, a student of a Collegiate Institute and a young man named Rowe. The lady is aged sixteen years. Her father is a wealthy contractor, residing at Grand Rapids, Michigan. The recent swain was to have been married to another young lady of high social position in this city, and the ceremony should have taken place on the very night of the elopement.

Two hundred and fifty pieces of Dress Goods selling at less than half-price at J. B. MACDONALD'S. [Feb 24 li wklly]

IMPORTANT SUIT.—The Halifax Banking Company (by their attorney, Wallace Graham) has had an execution issued against the city of Halifax for \$6,694.26 being amount due with interest on an agreement by the city before the Equity Court to pay in instalments some \$27,000 due by the city to the Bank overdrawn by water account.—Recorder.

MCGRAW'S Abdominal Corsets with elastic hip, are to be had at YOUNG'S.

SCHOOL OF COOKERY.—Ladies desirous of opening and promoting the proposed Cookery classes, can subscribe their names in a list now opened for signatures at Chappell's Diamond Bookstore, Queen Street.

BONELESS CODFISH, canned salmon, mackerel and lobsters, good and cheap at the Family Grocery.—R. K. BRACE. [Feb 24]

The couriers, with twenty-two bags of mail matter, left Cape Tormentine this morning at 8.40. They will arrive early this evening. Mails have also crossed from Cape Tormentine.

CLEARING-OUT SALE

MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS.

BREMNER BROS.

BEING desirous of clearing out their present stock of Music, before the end of March, offer the following unprecedented bargains:—

SHEET MUSIC at a discount of 80 per cent of the published price.  
BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET for 20 cents a number. (Original price 30 and 35 cents.)  
Other Music Books at a discount of from 30 to 50 per cent. No music exchanged.

—ALSO—

The following FANCY GOODS will be disposed of at a discount of 25 per cent:

Photograph Frames, Writing Desks, Ladies' Companions, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Easels, etc.

The above discounts are for CASH ONLY, and on purchases made within six weeks from date.

Feb. 24, '83.—6i. her 2i

"The Geology of P. E. Island."

A LECTURE,

ON the above subject, will be delivered

by

MR. FRANCIS BAIN,

under the auspices of the Charlottetown, Educational Institute, in the

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

—ON—

TUESDAY, 27th INSTANT.

Doors open at 7.30 o'clock, p. m.; Lecture to commence at eight.  
Tickets, 10 cents to be had at the door.

J. M. DUNCAN,  
Sec'y of Committee.

Ch'town, Feb. 24, 1883.—3i

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before them.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier at least one day previous to meeting.

GEORGE MACLEOD,  
Cashier.

Ch'town, Feb. 24, 1883.—till meeting

**\$40,000!**  
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH  
—OF—  
**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING,**  
TO BE SOLD AT  
**J. B. MACDONALD'S, Queen Street.**

Having completed Stock Taking, I find I have an unusually large Stock on hand; and in order to make a speedy reduction, will sell all Winter Goods at Cost, viz: Knit Wool Goods, Heavy Cloths, Blankets, Quilts, Woolen Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Squares, Overcoats, Reeling Jackets, Buffalo Robes, Goat Robes, Fur Caps, Cloth Caps.  
Other Goods at a small advance, viz: Dress Goods, in Cashmires, Black and Colored Cords and Lustras, in all shades. Brocaded Dress Goods, Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings, Pillow Cloths, Stripe Hessians and Osanburgs, Cretonnes, Prints, Carpets, in Brussels, Scotch Tapestry, Felts and Hempt. As I am determined to clear out the greater portion of this Stock before the arrival of Spring Goods, real bargains will be given, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**J. B. MACDONALD,**

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1883—wklly pat, pres de

QUEEN STREET.

**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 Hearth Rugs,

AT A LARGE DISCOUNT.

GREAT BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED.

Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1883.

**WINTER GOODS**

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES.

**JOHN MACPHEE & CO.**

Are offering the following GOODS at greatly Reduced Prices.

Dress Goods, Knit Wool Goods and Winceys; a lot Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Men's all wool Pants, \$1.90, \$2.25, \$2.45; Boys' Ulsters and Overcoats, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50; a lot of Ladies' Shawls and Sacques at cost; Winceys, 7 cents; Grey Cotton, 6 cents; Prints, 6 cents; Pre-ident, Beaver and Nap Cloths at cost; Men's Ulsters and Overcoats, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50; Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, at 10 p. c. discount; Fur Caps, Kid Mitts and Gloves, Linters and Drawers, Scarfs, faced and knit Shirts, white Shirts, &c.; a lot of Men's colored Shirts at 60 cents.

Our customers and the public generally can depend on getting REAL BARGAINS in every department. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

**JOHN MACPHEE & CO.**

Jan. 25, 1883—2aw, wklly

**Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.**

BE SURE AND ASK YOUR STOREKEEPER FOR

**DORSEY, GOFF & CO'S OWN MAKE**

—OF—

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

**DORSEY, GOFF & CO.**

Ch'town, Jan. 26, 1883.—2aw wklly

**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.**

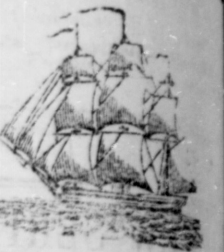
Everyone should call and see those Goods, as Great Bargains will be given.

**L. E. PROWSE,**

Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1882.

74 Queen Street.

**SPRING, 1883**



For Charlottetown and Summerside  
Prince Edward Island.

THE CLIPPER BRIGANTINE  
**'ISABELLA'**  
Kennedy, 9 years.

W. KENNEDY, Master  
WILL SAIL

From Liverpool for Above  
ON OR ABOUT 25TH MARCH

Taking goods at through rates for all ports  
on the P. E. Island Railway.

For rates of Freight, apply in Liverpool  
to R. M. C. STUMBLER, Esq., 4 Islington  
ings, Water Street, or here to the owner.

**R. F. QUIRRELL**  
Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1883.—2w

**SPRING GOODS**

Look in and See our Stock

—OF—

At New Wall Papers  
Very New Floor Oilcloths  
Low New Linoleums,  
Prices. (Heavy and Fine)  
to White Cottons,  
to Sheetings,  
to Cotton Flannels,  
to Pillow Cottons,  
to Towels,  
to Bed Tickings,  
to Table Linens,  
to Corsets,  
to Dress Goods,  
to Winceys.

**W. A. WEEKS & CO.**

Sign of the Lion

Ch'town, Feb. 1883.—cod wklly

**NOTICE.**

I HEREBY notify all parties to take their Umbrellas left with me the years 1881 and 1882. I give notice, after which I will sell to the highest bidder.

SOPHIA TAYLOR

Charlottetown, Feb. 22, 1883.—2w

**Wicklow and Killarney**

A LECTURE will be delivered by  
REV. D. McDONALD, D. D.,  
the Catholic Literary Union, in

ST. PATRICK'S HALL

**Wednesday Even'g, 28th**

SUBJECT:

"Among the Mountains of Wicklow and Killarney."

Admission, 10 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents.

Tickets for sale at Fraser & Balfour's Store, Apothecaries' Hall, and Druggists' Store.

Doors open at 7.30, to commence at 8 o'clock.

JOHN A. MCKENNA, Secy.

Feb. 21, 1883.—we frsat tu

**Bank of P. E. Island**

I WILL pay cash for any number of P. E. Island Bills. Address,

E. H. NORTH,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Feb. 12, 1883.—3i end wly

**WANTS, LOST, FOUND**

WANTED—A good plain Cook immediately to Mrs. P. C. North Side Queen Square.

WANTED—\$10 DAILY—Charlottetown. Our Last Explorers; Arctic Expedition. 500 pages of illustrations. Sales unprecedented. Copies with 10. Exclusive territories 50 cents.—BURNER PUB. CO., Publishers.

WANTED—A Clerk in a General Office of about sixteen years of experience required. Apply at TOWN OFFICE.

TO LET—A Dwelling House situated on P. E. Island. Apply to Peake Bros. & Co.

TO LET—Immediate possession of a desirable residence, situated in Hillsborough Street. Rent low. Apply at the Merchants' Office, E. I. to Mr. F. S. Moore.

TO LET—The Brick House on T. Street, at present occupied by Irving, Esquire. Possession, Apply to THOMAS W. DOBBS.