

THE DAILY EXAMINER. MARCH 5, 1884.

The Russians at Merv.

Another illustration of Russian aggression is witnessed in the occupation of Merv. Russia has long had a covetous eye fixed upon India, she has long had a capacity for violating solemn treaties, and she now possesses an excellent mode of taking advantage of others while in difficulties.

"The complete submission of the Tekke-Turcomans to the Russians marks a new era in the history of Central Asia—and of the world. The importance of Merv to Russia, from a strategic and political point of view, in its forward march on India, may be gathered from this idea of a map: Imagine a capital L mounted on top of a capital V. Merv will be at the top of the L, Herat at the angle and Cabul at the horizontal extremity of the letter while Candahar will be down at the angle of V.

Referring to the changes made in the new sugar duties, Sir Leonard said: During the last six months the Government have had their attention called to this question by a number of individuals throughout the Dominion. I may mention that during last year, in October or November, a new tariff came into effect in the United States with reference to sugar. That tariff is based upon the saccharine value of sugar tested by the polariscope.

—Professor Arnold, of Rochester, New York, was examined before the Dominion Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture a few days ago, on the subject of butter and cheese making. His testimony was exceedingly interesting. He gave as his opinion that the manufacture of butterine and margarine did not interfere with the market for good butter.

—The Dominion Government, after considering Manitoba's claims, have arrived at the following conclusions: To despatch a vessel at once to explore the Hudson Straits; to give a free grant to any railway company undertaking to build a road from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay of the lands before offered to the two chartered companies at fifty cents an acre; to give the province full control of all the odd numbered sections of the public lands; to make cash advances on the security of the school lands, of which the Dominion Government is and remains trustee, and to increase the subsidy every five years according to a quinquennial census, taken instead of every ten years.

We clip the following from the Moose Jaw News of February 18th. The young men referred to are sons of Mr. John McKay, who for some years kept the Commercial House, and are well known in Summerside: "Mr. John McKay's two sons, Chalmers and John, who left Moose Jaw about the last of November for British Columbia, via the Kicking Horse Pass, have been heard from. They made the passage successfully, with six ponies, each carrying 200 pounds. Chalmers has returned to Silver City on business and leaves again for British Columbia. It is suggested that the C. P. R. put them on its exploring staff as they seem to have solved the problem of a pass for ponies at any rate.

Sugar and Molasses Duties.

THE CHANGES EXPLAINED BY SIR LEONARD TILLEY.

In conversation with Sir Leonard Tilley on the sugar and molasses duties, the minister explained that much difficulty has been found with regard to packages hitherto admitted duty free when sugar was imported direct from the country of production. When the ad valorem tax was levied on the invoice value of goods deduction was made for the value of packages, some invoices valued the packages at twelve per cent, while the total cost shows low as five per cent. Foreign merchants shipping sugar here and paying duty sometimes made ridiculously large claims for discounts on package. It being found impossible to prevent fraud, a reduction of two and a half per cent, about equal the remission of duty on packages was made. In reply to enquiry Sir Leonard Tilley said the reason for the reduction of the duty on molasses for refinery purposes was that the duty had hitherto been too high relatively to that on sugar. Our duty on raw sugar had been lower than that in the United States, while on molasses for refining it was higher. As the reduced tariff on molasses was about the same as the American, while sugar was still lower, molasses boilers under the new arrangements have no more protection than sugar refiners. The change will enable sugar refiners to also boil molasses, as Drummond of Montreal does. The product is sugar for refining, and syrup which latter would be cheaper. Jones and Drummond were now the only molasses boilers, but others would take it up. The new sugar tariff makes a difference of only two and a half per cent, in favor of sugar imported direct. Scotch refined over 14 will pay one cent per pound and 35 per cent; below 14, three-fourths of one cent and 30 per cent., the same as before.

Referring to the changes made in the new sugar duties, Sir Leonard said: During the last six months the Government have had their attention called to this question by a number of individuals throughout the Dominion. I may mention that during last year, in October or November, a new tariff came into effect in the United States with reference to sugar. That tariff is based upon the saccharine value of sugar tested by the polariscope. It puts a specific duty on sugar under 13. The duty is fixed on all sugar below 13 whose saccharine value is tested by the polariscope. It has by its operations changed very considerably the trade in that country and it has effected to a certain extent the trade with the United States, because a description of sugar formerly manufactured for the American market suited our tariff. The matter is now changed to a certain extent, and the result has been that imports of sugar from the East Indies and Brazil have increased considerably during the last six months, therefore it became a serious question with the government as to how they were to deal with this matter. I may say here that the difficulties under the existing tariff have arisen, as the minister of customs knows, very well under the following provisions: All sugars imported from the countries of produce paid no duty on packages or charges; therefore sugar imported from the country of growth suffered various deductions, according to the value of these charges. These varied from seven to seven and one-half up to, in many cases, twenty-seven, and great difficulty has been experienced by the department in getting an exact statement of these charges. Then, difficulties have been experienced by the department in ascertaining the exact value of the sugar. In some cases it was discovered that sugars were imported below their value and unreasonable and illegal deductions were made for packages and for charges. After having given this matter a good deal of consideration, the Government have decided for the present not to adopt the polariscope, but to make an investigation ourselves. We can enter into negotiations which will, no doubt, be not only desirable but necessary—owing to the present state of arrangements between the United States and Spain. It will be one of the early efforts of our High Commissioner when he returns to Europe, to endeavor to make some arrangements with Spain on the subject. In the meantime, we have thought proper that the matter should stand, at all events as far as the adoption of the polariscope was concerned, until the next session of parliament. To obviate existing difficulties we make this proposition. The duty now collected upon sugars imported from the country of growth is 30 per cent., after deducting charges. It is proposed now to make the invoice for the payment of the duty free on board, including packages and all charges, and to reduce the duty to 27 1/2 per cent. It has been decided also to establish such a system as will prevent what has occurred in the past—an entry of goods at any port at a lower price than at another port.

Another change is proposed: at present the rate of duty collected on molasses when used for conversion into sugar or syrups is 25 per cent., and for domestic purposes 15 per cent. It is proposed to reduce the duty on all molasses to 15 per cent. When it comes direct, the duty is to be collected free on board.

General Graham's Great Victory. LONDON, March 1.—Late despatches from Trinitat give the following particulars in regard to Gen. Graham's movements:—On Thursday night the expedition encamped near Fort Baker. The infantry bivouacked in front, the cavalry in the rear. The troops were all assembled before sunset except the 65th Regiment, which arrived at eight o'clock. On Friday morning, fires were quickly kindled and coffee made. Breakfast over, the forces were formed in an oblong square, the front and rear of which were longer than the sides, owing to the different strength of the regiments. The Gordon Highlanders, in line, formed the advance with two gating guns and one gading in the right corner, and two gading and one gating in the left corner. The 9th Regiment was in line around the right hand side of the square, the Black Watch Regiment in the rear. The whole of the strength of the British forces was something less than 4,000 men. The length of the front was 350 yards. The Hussars advanced in a semi-circle, 1,000 yards ahead, covering the front and flanks of the main force. The troops advanced

over the sand knolls and scrub for a mile from Fort Baker on the Teb road, when the rebels opened fire with their Remington rifles, but the range was too long. The rebels in swarms occupied the high ground in the front and on the flank of the British army. They retired slowly as the English advanced, keeping within about 1,200 yards of the main body of the English forces. The British cavalry followed, covering the rear upon some 900 yards from the main army.

MARRIED.

By Rev. D. H. Lodge, at the Methodist Parsonage, Mount Stewart, February 25th, Lachlan McCallum, of Brackley Point, and Mary Jane Court, daughter of Henry Court, Black River.

DIED.

At his residence, Souris East, on 27th Feb., of congestion of the lungs, Mr. Charles Cheverie, in the 47th year of his age. Deceased was the oldest native resident of Souris. He was a good, kind neighbor, always ready and willing to help those in distress. He had always been a strong advocate for the protection and extension of our fisheries, and went largely into the business in all kinds of fish with an indomitable perseverance and pluck, characteristic of the man. But unfortunately many of his ventures were not successful, which left him like many more a poor man in his old days, after rearing a large family, who, along with his many friends and acquaintances, will miss him sadly from his cheerful home, where he was always the best of company, and where— His bonum beat with generous ardor high, And new born glories kindled in his eye. At Murray Harbor, on the 15th ult., John Cowen, in his 54th year. At Campbellton, Lot 4, on the 14th ult., Mrs. Jane Sturgeon, relict of the late Robert Sturgeon, in the 73rd year of her age. At Mill River, Stanley, on the 12th ult. of asthma, Rachel, beloved wife of Hugh McKay, in the 72nd year of her age, leaving a husband and five children to mourn the loss of an affectionate and loving mother. Of her it might be truly said, "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

At 9 30 o'clock the gunboat "Sphinx" fired four rounds from Trinitat harbor, but the range was too great. The shells burst a mile short of the enemy's position. The firing was stopped as the shells were dangerous to the English. The cavalry and mounted infantry advanced on the left to touch the rebels, who moved obstinately, though they were not disposed to fight. The infantry continued to advance steadily, the square was well maintained. The road toward Teb was studded with the corpses of Baker Pasha's ill-starred fugitives. After an advance of three miles had been accomplished the earthworks of the rebels came in sight. The guns were mounted and standards were flying. The rebel fire had now almost ceased, except on the extreme right and left, where it still continued to be directed at scouts. The British stepped forth as on a holiday parade—bagpipes playing and the Highlanders tooting cheerily, and advanced till they were within 800 yards of the rebel position, where stood a fort of two guns. Here a halt was ordered and the scouts rejoined the cavalry.

Neither force seemed disposed to open fire. At last "attention" was called, whereupon the rebels seeing the British move began the battle with shell from the Krupp gun captured from the Egyptians. The shell passed wide over the square. The next two shots were aimed with great accuracy and the shells burst close to the British, wounding several. The rebels maintained a rattling fusillade with small arms, sending hundreds of bullets, which whizzed around the ears of the British. A man of the Gordon Highlanders was first to fall badly wounded. As the shots increased the ambulance surgeons were fully occupied. The English advanced steadily in a square without answering the rebel fire till they passed the north face of the rebel work. At this point a piece of shell wounded Baker Pasha in the face and twenty men were hit. After an echelon of a thousand yards a halt was ordered and the men directed to lie down. It was now noon. The day was clear and the wind dispersed the smoke of the rebel fire, disclosing their movements.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE VICTORY.

A despatch from Gen. Graham says nineteen officers received wounds, including Baker Pasha and Col. Barnaby, both of whom were severely wounded. Nine hundred of the enemy's dead were counted in the captured position. The British opened fire with guns and rifles, and when the rebel fire rapidly slackened an advance was at once ordered. The troops rose and approached the rebels work. The rebels were in no military order, but held their position desperately. There were 2,000 of them in front and hundreds of them on all sides of the square. As the British advanced, firing, the rebels rose within two hundred yards of them and rushed headlong, with their spears, upon the British line. They fell dead right and left. None of them bolted, but fell back sullenly. Having clear ground in front, the British attacked Fort Barnaby and carried it after a desperate fight. They turned two Krupp guns against the enemy, but the Arabs contested every inch. The British then entered a brick building and at one o'clock the rebels bolted, the gating guns and martini rifles creating great havoc among them. The English forces advanced to the fresh water well at Teb where the rebels made the last stand. After four hours of arduous fighting, the British gained possession of the rebel camp. The cavalry charged retreating rebels who did not bolt but gave the troopers blow for blow. The enemy retreated slowly and the British kept up their fire. Gen. Graham decided to pass the night at Teb wells. The War Office is in receipt of a telegram stating the losses of the British in the fight yesterday were 24 killed and 142 wounded. British forces captured four Krupp guns, two howitzers and one machine gun.

CAIRO, March 2.—The Government feeling convinced that Gen. Gordon's mission will fail and his life be put in imminent peril, offered Abd El Mader the Pasha, Minister of War, under the sanction of Sir Evelyn Baring, British Minister, the governorship of Khartoum. Abd El Mader refuses to accept office however unless Gen. Gordon assents.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. B. MACDONALD

Is now showing an extensive range of NEW PRINTS, bought before the advance in duty, consisting of,—

- 650 pieces, in all the Newest Designs, 20 bales (800 pieces) Grey Cottons, White Cottons, in the Different Makes, Sheetings and Pillow Cottons, Towellings and Stair Linens.

—ALSO—

A Large Variety of Carpets, in Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch and Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets, Hearth Rugs, and Door Mats.

SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1884.—2aw wkiy.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

FIRE.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Montreal. HALIFAX BRANCH J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.

Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms.

AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

F. H. ARNAUD, Merchants Bank of Halifax

Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.

DESBRISAY & ANGUS,

AGENTS OF THE

QUEEN AND AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANIES,

While thanking the Citizens of Charlottetown for their past patronage, and assistance during the late fire, have to announce that they have taken the office in

Stevenson's Building,

CORNER QUEEN AND SYDNEY STREETS,

Where they are prepared to do business.

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1884.

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.

Fleecy Cottons, Sheetting Cottons, Pillow Cottons,

TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS,

Towels and Towelling,

TAPESTRY, SCOTCH AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,

And other House Furnishing Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 11, 1884.

NEW FRUIT,

Wholesale and Retail, Cheap.

ON HAND:

- 230 boxes very choice Valencia and Layer RAISINS, 30 half-boxes choice LAYERS, 3,000 pounds CURRANTS, 200 boxes prime FIGS, 5 cases choice PRUNES, 200 barrels hard WINTER APPLES, No. 1, 20 kegs GRAPES.

AND MORE TO ARRIVE.

BEER & GOLF.

Nov. 14, 1883.—2aw wkiy

A LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE HELD IN

St. James' Hall,

—ON—

THURSDAY, the 6th MARCH,

COMMENCING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

- Instrumental Duet, Miss Bayne and Miss McLeod, Vocal Solo, Miss McLeod, Reading, Mr. T. A. LePage, Instrumental Solo, Mr. Vincent, Vocal Solo, Miss Palmer, Instrumental Duet, Miss Carey and Miss LeBriary, Vocal Solo, Miss Henley, Reading, Mr. A. McKinnon, Instrumental Solo, Mr. Vincent, Vocal Solo, Mrs. M. McLeod, Piano Solo, Mr. L. W. Watson, Vocal Solo, Mr. Reid, Reading, Miss Bory, Trio (vocal), Messrs. Fraser, etc.

Doors open at 7.30 p.m. Admission, 15 cents. Ch'town, March 4, 1884.

Brick Yard To Let.

THE Montrose Brick Yard, (1/4 miles from Southport), together with Dwelling House, Stable, Kilns, Pugs, &c. For particulars apply on the premises to

JOHN B. STEWART,

Southport, Lot 43, March 4, 1884.—2w wkiy 21 pd

FOR SALE,

A SPLENDID SUIT Drawing Room Furniture, little used, will be sold for half-price. Rare chance. Apply at this office. Ch'town, March 3, 1884.—4i eod

FOR SALE,

THE Old Baptist Church Property, on Great George Street, next to premises lately occupied by the Bank of P. E. Island. For terms of sale and other particulars apply to F. H. ARNAUD, Agent, Merchants Bank of Halifax. March 1, 1884.

Lobster Canning Factory FOR SALE.

COMPLETE end in excellent order—1,000 Traps, Boats, Gun Makers Tools, Banding House. STOCK—comprising Tin Plates, Cans, Tin Lead, Solder, Paint, Labels, etc., ready for immediate use. Inquire of MESSRS. FOOLE & LEWIS, Charlottetown Feb. 26.—2w

OFFICE AND WEIGH SCALES TO LET.

THE office occupied by Mr. William Kouchan as the women's Shipping Office Head of Queen's Wharf Apply to A. KENNEDY & CO. Ch'town, Feb. 25, 1884.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,

THE Shop and Premises immediately opposite the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Great George Street. Apply to A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Charlottetown Feb. 23, 1884.

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

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED—At the Hospital for the Insane, a Female Attendant, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Apply at once. [mar 5]

HOUSE TO LET—The large Dwelling House on corner of Pownall and Kent Streets, occupied by Rev. John M. McLeod. Apply to Thos. W. Dodd. [m 5 w 3w]

SAVED from the fire, but afterwards lost, a small Tub, containing several wrenches and other small articles used in a Billiard Hall. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by Joseph Wakefield, Welsh & Owen's Brick Building, Queen Street. [mar 4 li pd]

WANTED—Two Furnished Rooms, with use of Kitchen, for a small family, in a private house. Apply, by letter, to "A. E. C." this office. [mar 4]

FOR SALE—A Writing Table, and two Hanging Lamps. Apply at this office. [mar 4]

FOUND—On Queen Street, a Gold Sleeve Button, with moss-agate stone. The owner can have the same by applying to this office, and paying for this advertisement. [mar 4]

SERVANT WANTED—One willing to nurse. No washing or ironing. Apply before two or after seven p.m.—MISS O'MEARA, Pleasant Street. [mar 5]

LOST—On Sunday evening, a Gold Bracelet. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at THE EXAMINER OFFICE. [mar 3 6i pd]

TO LET—The Union House Barber Shop, on Queen Street, including Furniture, etc. Immediate possession will be given. Terms moderate. Apply at this office. [m 11]