

THE DAILY EXAMINER. FEBRUARY 14, 1893.

Mr. Palmer's Report.

The report of A. Palmer, C. E., which appeared in last Friday's EXAMINER, is just what those acquainted with Mr. Palmer's conduct during the summer would anticipate. Mr. Palmer accepted a contract for \$12,000 to complete a series of test-borings, five hundred yards apart, across the Northumberland Strait. He made six borings under the bed of the Strait, extending from the New Brunswick side, a distance of 3,000 yards, or much less than one-quarter of the entire extent across; and he now blandly tells Sir Douglas Fox and the Finance Minister that this is a conclusive test of the whole formation!

He then undertakes to deal with the general geological features of the formation. This is a matter with which he is utterly incompetent, and was not required to deal. His department of geology was to execute the stipulated borings, and no amount of spread about "permo-carboniferous formation," and flimsy contradictory statements about anticlinals, and inaccurate descriptions of formations, will free him from the responsibility of having failed to accomplish the important work intrusted to his charge.

The Corn Duty.

CONTRARY to the Patriot, Dr. Sproule, M. P., maintains that the interests of the farmers of Canada would be injured by the abolition of the duty upon corn. He thinks that the proposed abrogation would tend to lower the prices of coarse grains, such as oats, peas and barley. He also says that "the free admission of corn may lead to the use of corn for fattening cattle, and Canada may thereby lose the position which her bacon and hams now hold in the British market over American hog products, on account of the latter being from corn-fed hogs." It may be added that there is no better authority in the House of Commons, in respect to agricultural matters, than Dr. Sproule.

The Patriot says: "It is all a mistake to suppose that the oats sold by this Island in the adjoining Provinces fix the price our farmers receive for them." If the editor of the Patriot will but make inquiry of the dealers, he will find that higher prices are frequently, almost constantly, paid for oats for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—our Home Market—than can be paid for the British or Foreign market. This fact upsets the Patriot's theory, nice as it is, as completely as the fact itself would be upset if United States corn were admitted free of duty into the United States.

The Patriot is forced to admit that under existing conditions a much larger quantity of oats is sent from this Province to the neighboring Provinces, than from this Province to all foreign countries combined, and the Patriot takes no account of all the coastwise cargoes of which the Customs department and the Customs broker received no report! Can it, then, be doubted that the displacement or partial displacement of P. E. Island oats by United States corn—admitted to our own, our nearest and our best market free of duty—would very injuriously affect the interests of P. E. Island farmers?

But we need not argue the point. Practical men know that this Province and farmers in all the other Provinces stand to lose heavily if the corn duty is repealed, and that, unless they are given a quid pro quo, they will have cause to resent the action of Parliament in that regard.

Remember the auction sale at Horace H. Beer's, St. Peter's Road, on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, sharp. Superior stock, crop and farming implements.—R. Beahisto, auctioneer.

Postmaster-General's Report.

AMONG the Departmental reports which have been brought down this session, that of the Postmaster-General is particularly interesting. The gross revenue of the Post Office Department was \$3,542,611.02, and the net revenue \$2,652,745.79. The expenditure was \$4,206,985.26. There are 1120 money-order offices in the Dominion of which P. E. I. has only 11. Ontario has 576—over one half of the whole number. The total balance, including accrued interest, at the credit of depositors' accounts, was \$22,298,401.65, being an average to each depositor of \$201.24, or an increase of \$5.80 over that at the close of the previous fiscal year.

The number of money orders issued in Canada was 225,666 of the value of \$2,615,602.12. Registered letters were sent by mail in the year ended June 30th, 1892, to the number of 3,286,700 as compared with 2,659,000 in 1883. One hundred and forty-seven cases of abstraction of contents, or portion of contents, or loss of registered letters, sent through the Canadian Post Office, occurred during the year. This is eight less than last year, and in the opinion of the Deputy Postmaster-General, furnishes satisfactory evidence that the measures taken by the department to secure the safety of registered correspondence, are efficacious. In thirty-seven of these cases the contents, wholly or in part, were recovered from the officers responsible or were otherwise made good, the losses having occurred whilst the letters were in charge of the post office. There were fifty-six cases of alleged loss in which no evidence was forthcoming to account for the discrepancies. The officers responsible made good the contents in twenty-one cases. The contents of letters which were stolen from post offices or from mails en route, were in five cases recovered or were made good. In twenty of such cases, however, the department failed to recover the contents. It is remarked that "Persons who have occasion to write to the department complaining of losses by mail, or of delay in the transmission of their correspondence, should always send with their complaints the envelopes or covers of the letters or packages with respect to which enquiry is made." The report of cases occurring within the year ended 30th June, 1892, of abstraction, or loss of letters containing money sent through the postoffice in Canada, are the following entries:

"No. 16, from Emma Dixon, of Sag Harbor, mailed 14th July, 1891, alleged contents \$1.00, address of letter James Dixon, Hastings or Amherst, stated not to have been received by the person addressed. Result of proceedings instituted by the Department: These and other ordinary letters containing money are believed to have been stolen from the Amherst postoffice by a dishonest lad in the employ of the Postmaster, against whom warrant prosecution. Losses made good by the Postmaster. See cases 65 and 63, Class II. Case 65 was a loss of \$20, sent by Harding, of Amherst, to Slipp and Harding, of St. John; Case 69 was a loss of \$10, sent by C. E. Nicholson, of Amherst, N. S., to S. E. LeFebvre, of Montreal."

None of these letters were registered, but the persons who proved their loss were paid by the Postmaster. The only difference between them and the letters stolen from the Charlottetown Post Office is that the former were taken by a boy in the employ of the postmaster, and the latter by a boy in the employ of the Government. Individuals have to make good the stealings of their servants; but the Government is, by the law of the land, exempted from this liability. Private persons or companies are held responsible for goods entrusted to their care; but the Government is not, it appears, liable for the loss of a letter placed in the Post Office. If the law were the same in respect to individuals and the Government, it would certainly be more equitable. Moreover, there would, it is reasonable to conclude, be fewer thefts of letters, and a larger proportion of the thieves would be arrested and punished.

The Deputy Postmaster-General announces that letter-cards, similar to those in use in Great Britain, Austria, and other European countries, are being prepared, and will be issued to the public in a short time. It is also intended to introduce a postal card of a larger size than that now in use, which will be found convenient for price-lists, and notices of like character. Postage stamps of the value of twenty cents and fifty cents are about to be issued. These will be useful in pre-payment of parcel postage.

—One of the latest industries started in Canada is the Auer Incandescent Light Manufacturing Co. This company has its headquarters at Montreal. It claims that the application of its burner to gas fixtures will save 50 per cent. in the quantity used. The principal part of the burner consists of what is called a mantle. This mantle is about 4 1/2 inches long, and tapers from about 1/4 of an inch to 1 1/2 inch at its base. It is placed over the gas jet, and produces a beautiful white light with no flickering. The mantle is made of cotton net steeped in a solution of chemicals. The fibre in the mantle is consumed by the heat, and a metallic substance is formed that will last twelve months. The mantle is protected by a glass shade, and the whole combined can be obtained for 75 cents. A company with \$1,000,000 capital has been formed in Montreal, and all the shares have been taken up.

The stock of boots and shoes, rubbers and overhoes must be converted into cash. Everyone should see the stock prices before they buy elsewhere.—J. B. Macdonald, 114 St.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

Proposed Tariff Changes.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14. In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Adolphe Caron, in reply to a question, said that the Government had no intention of reducing the present rate of letter postage. Davin moved that in the opinion of this House the duty on barbed wire, agricultural implements, coal oil and cotton should be reduced so as to give us more than reasonable terms should be abolished. In doing so, he put in a strong plea for the farmers of the great West to be relieved of what he, as a practical protectionist, felt was unnecessary and vexatious taxation. He quoted figures to show that binder twine, barbed wire and coal oil were cheaper in the United States than in Canada.

Mr. Moncrieff, champion of the coal oil industry, followed Mr. Davin in defence of the present measure of protection to the Canadian producer and refiner. He predicted that the day would come, ere long, when petroleum would be found in the east and west, as it had already been in the centre of the Dominion, and that while to reduce to slowly bleed the oil industry to death, to abolish protection altogether would be to proclaim its instant death. He charged that this agitation in the House was largely due to the efforts of paid lobbyists of the Standard Oil Company, and that in voting to admit the American oil free, the House would be acting in the interest of that giant monopoly, and not in the interest of the people of Canada, who, once Canadian oil wells were closed down, would have to pay more than they do now for illumination oil. Mr. Moncrieff was heartily applauded when he stated that the oil producers were in earnest in this matter and would take the field themselves against extortionists in the retail trade. The oil producers had not been aware of injustice practiced until very recently, but they were now fully aroused, and he asked the House to postpone all interference with the oil tariff for a year, and in the meantime to mark the result. Mr. Moncrieff resumed after recess, speaking till 9.30 o'clock. In proof that the refiners were not imposing on the people, he gave the prices at which good burning oil was delivered in carload lots, freight paid, and no leakage, per imperial gallon, at the business centres in the various parts of the Dominion. The price at Toronto is 11 1/2 cents; at New Westminster 20 cents, and at St. John, Halifax and Moncton, 12 1/2 cents. Canadian No. 1 fine water-white, equal to the best oil in the world, is worth three cents a gallon more.

Mr. McDonald, of Huron, took up the gauntlet for the Standard Oil Company and free oil. He attacked Mr. Moncrieff's figures, and charged him with not comparing equal grades of American and Canadian oils. He said that only 795,000 barrels crude oil were annually produced in the oil region, against two and a half times that amount, as stated by Mr. Moncrieff.

Mr. Edgar moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House adjourned at 9.40 p. m. Mr. Laurier has given it as his opinion that the Nova Scotia Legislature did not exceed its power in passing the coal mines of that Province over to an alien syndicate.

Sir John Thompson's bill to amend the representation act makes no changes therein, its sole object being to more clearly define some boundary not set out with sufficient exactness in the act. The black-balling of Hon. Clarke Wallace's name when it came up in the Rideau Club last week caused some of the Controller's friends to talk pretty plainly about duces and bigots and all that sort of thing. Owing to the serious illness of Lord Stanley's son, Arthur Stanley, the annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association has been postponed until the 21st inst.

SKATING MATCH.

A Lively Event in St. John.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 14. Over 3,000 persons witnessed the race between Hagen and Breen last night. The ice was poor and against fast skating. Nevertheless the time was very good, Hagen breaking his two mile record 6 min. and 7 seconds, and Breen coming in five seconds behind. The St. John boy held Hagen for just one lap, quarter mile, after which the Norwegian gradually got in his work, and on the last lap gave the spectators a burst of speed such as never was seen before in this part of the country.

Arthur Stanley's Case.

LONDON, Feb. 14. Hon. Arthur Stanley's severe relapse of Saturday night left him delirious all through Sunday. Dr. Harper states that young Stanley passed a somewhat better night, but that the patient was still seriously ill. There are two nurses, a doctor and Edward Stanley, member of the Imperial Parliament, in constant attendance upon the sick man, and all sleep on the premises within easy call.

Perjury Case Dismissed.

HALIFAX, Feb. 14. Stipendiary Motton gave judgment in the case against Henry G. Woods, merchant, who was charged with perjury by Susie Williams, dismissing the charge preferred against the accused.

Mayorality of Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 14. Judge Loranger has quashed the injunction granted before the Civic Election by Judge Doherty, and Senator Desjardins has been declared Mayor of Montreal.

Weather Bulletin.

TERMINO, Feb. 14.—10 a. m. Fresh to strong winds, cloudy with snow and rains during the day.

Removed to Stamper Block. DR. J. P. MURRAY, DENTIST.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons who have not paid their accounts rendered 21st December, 1892, must settle in full before the 28th of March next. All accounts remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in the court for collection.

J. R. MACDONALD, Queen Street.

\$1,000 Reward.

A REWARD of One Thousand Dollars will be paid by the subscriber to anyone who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the premises of T. L. Chappelle on the morning of Sunday, 5th February, inst.

E. RIGG BROW, Agent. Ch'town, Feb. 13, 1893—dy tf

J. M. McLEOD & CO'S. SPACE. Charlottetown, Feb. 13, 1893.

STOCK, CROP, AND Farming Implements FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

HORACE REEP, ESQ., having sold his Farm, has instructed me to sell by Auction on the premises, "Woods," St. Peter's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February next, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m., the whole of his Stock, Crop and Farming Implements.

HORSES—1 Prosector—All Right Calf, 2 years old June next; 1 Barrister Horse, 4 years old; 1 do, 3 years old; 1 Horse, 10 years old. CATTLE—1 Holstein Heifer (just calved), 1 pure-bred Jersey Cow (pedigreed), 1 Shorthorn Ayrshire Cow, 1 Heifer, 1 year old (Jersey grade), 1 Heifer, 1 year old (Holstein grade), 1 Heifer from pure-bred Jersey Cow and Heifer Holstein Bull.

IMPLEMENTS—1 Combined Thresher and Horse Power imported from United States, two years in use, cost \$400; 1 Binder in good condition, Milwaukee, Jr.; 3 Seed Sowers, 1 Hay Cutter, 1 Hay Fork and Gear, 1 set Fanmills, Rakes, Plows, Cultivators, Scufflers, Carriage, Trucks, Wagons, Harness, CROPS—Hay, Straw, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Turnips and a number of other articles. TERMS—For Crops, all sums over \$10, three months; and all other articles, credit till November next, secured by approved joint notes. Sale positive. No reserve.

R. BEAHISTO, Auctioneer. Feb 3—wky

The Telephone Company P. E. ISLAND.

PARTIES using the Telephone would find talking much more satisfactory if they would observe the following rules:— 1st. Speak with the mouth about four inches from the transmitter. 2nd. Speak in a moderate tone of voice, not too loud, and distinctly. 3rd. Place the telephone so as to cover the ear, just as if you wished to shut out all other sounds. Do not press too hard on the ear. It is possible to talk and be heard when standing back two or three feet from the transmitter, if you shout loud enough, but it is not a pleasant mode of conversation, is entirely unnecessary, and is a serious waste of wind and lungs, besides being very annoying to all within range of your voice.

ROB ANGUS, Manager.

JAMES PATON & CO.

Carpets, House Furnishings and General Dry Goods.

Dressmakers. Mantlemakers, Furriers, Milliners, Hosiers, Glovers, Readymade Clothing, etc.

COMPLETE MARRIAGE OUTFITS.—In addition to our large stock of regular Dress Goods, we have several lots on our Bargain Counter that must be cleared out, and in order to do so offer them at very tempting prices.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Superior makes and designs in Brussels, Tapestry, Velvet and Scotch Carpets. Tapestry Carpets from 24c. per yard; Brussels Carpets from 35c. per yard. Parties furnishing should, before buying, see the stock shown by JAS. PATON & CO. in the Carpet, Curtain, Table Cover, Bed Tick, Table Linen and Quilt departments. All goods bought for cash and sold at lowest possible price. Rooms measured and Carpets made and laid by experienced workmen.

FAMILY MOURNING—Inspection freely invited. JAMES PATON & CO.,

Charlottetown, February 3, 1893. SCOTCH STORE, BROWN'S BLOCK.

A New Departure in Melissa. According to the persistent demands of our many patrons, and recognizing the soundness of their arguments, viz.—that in all but the large cities, it is almost impossible to get wraps properly made, we have made arrangements during the past few weeks to supply to the trade of Canada MELISSA RAINPROOF GARMENTS for Ladies, Misses and Children, in all the novelties of the New York market. We have secured at great trouble and large expense one of the best designers and pattern cutters in New York city, who will preside over this special department of our business, and aided by his imported and trained staff of assistants, will at once, without any costly or annoying experiments, be able to turn out TAILOR MADE GARMENTS equal in finish, fit and design to any obtainable in New York, and superior to any of European manufacture. Our entire output will be manufactured on the premises, under the personal supervision of our foreman. All our operators are men and are practical Clock makers. None of our work is given out to women nor is outside labor of any kind employed thus only can we secure our uniform finish. In connection with our Ladies' Melissa Wrap Department, we are also inaugurating a Mantle Department, but owing to the late date at which we entertained this latter idea, we will for this season show only a comparatively small range, but sufficient to enable the discerning public to form an idea of what they may expect for next season. One of the many advantages which merchants will secure by patronizing us will be that they can assort their sizes from time to time, thus doing away with the necessity of having broken lines before the season is half over. They can also at all times, on short notice, get garments to fit outside figures and figures of irregular proportions, by filling in measuring forms which we will furnish on application. Our travellers will shortly be upon the road with a large range of patterns of Melissa, in many new and common sense styles of Wraps, both for Spring sorting and for Fall delivery, and at the same time will offer for the inspection of the trade a representative exhibit from our Mantle Department. THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO., MONREAL. J. W. MACKEDIE & CO. Montreal. Sole Agents for the Dominion. Feb 10—4(10, 14, 17, 21)

Variety! Quality! Low Price! LINENS! Best Irish and Scotch TABLES, NAPKINS, etc., at special prices during February. Housekeepers will save many dollars by buying now and buying from us. COTTONS! English and Canadian SHEETINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, etc. A large and very choice stock. NEW SPRING PRINTS in attractive Dress patterns. Lace Curtains and Embroideries. This sale of ours means more than a few goods hastily bought and cheaply marked to attract trade. It means constant search—buying—making ready. It means every trade, foreign and domestic, has been exposed. It means what the power of cash can do. It means that only goods of standard and reliable makes and qualities were bought and will be sold at the lowest possible prices. BEER BROS. FOUND—This morning, an upper set of false teeth. Owner may have same by paying for this advertisement. LOST—On the street, on the night of February 13th, a black realskin driving glove. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. Feb 11—2d



THE TRAMP who was so hard up that if Salt were selling for a cent a piece he Couldn't buy the Armhole of a Vest, induced our friend Jones to give him a Suit. Jones came right over to our Closing Out Sale of Winter Wear, and said he really made money by his generosity. He bought a new Suit for less than his old one cost. We're here for Business, and sell Clothing at exceedingly low prices. Come and inspect. McKAY WOODEN CO. Charlottetown, Jan. 28, 1893.