

THE WORLD'S FAIR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Arrival of Another Lot of Part I of the Magic City.

On Saturday we received another lot of part I of "The Magic City" World's Fair Photographs, and expect to be able to satisfy the demand for these splendid pictures.

Orders should be sent in at once, as we will offer part II of the series in a few days time.

Remember each part of "The Magic City" contains 16 large photographs and has only to be seen in order to have its superiority to other portfolios recognized at once.

The coupon appears in today's issue.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 29, 1894.

DEATH OF DR. BEARISTO.

The sudden death of Dr. Bearisto is the sorrowful news of the day. We learn that he took tea-spoonsful of his own medicine in mistake for another medicine which he needed, and did not discover the mistake until he began to feel the effect of the poison in his system. He then sent for Dr. Gilles, who, with Mr. Alfred Gourlay, after being in attendance upon him for some hours, succeeded in relieving him of the poison. But after the danger seemed to be past he suddenly expired of heart paralysis. It is stated that Dr. Bearisto was fully conscious up to the moment of his death. He was one of the most skillful physicians in the Province and an able administrator of St. Ann's Hospital. His bereaved wife and large young family have the sympathy of the community which includes a large circle of relatives and friends.

DR. JOHNSON'S REPORT.

In view of the sewerage discussion, Dr. Johnson's annual report as Health Officer has been looked forward to with interest. But, as the doctor points out, the discontinuance of the collection of mortality statistics has prevented him making a satisfactory statement concerning the public health of the city. This is to be regretted—the more so as it is impossible, without such statistics, to institute any comparison between the health of Charlottetown and that of other cities which are possessed of sewerage. Dr. Johnson stoutly maintains the position he has taken in respect to a sewerage farm. He intimates that his views have been confirmed by a further study of the subject, and after consideration of Col. Waring's letter of August last. He says: "Accepting at their full value the facts and arguments advanced by Col. Waring, I demonstrate, from his standpoint, the advisability of his plan of emptying the sewage into the harbor, they do not all to my mind fully meet the case as it is presented for your consideration in my report. The following statement, however, as contained in his letter is directly to the point.—If the financial consideration could be set aside, that is, if it made no material difference how much it would cost to construct the works, and to operate them in the future, I should have advocated sewerage farming, which I believe to be the best and most rational in all cases where its application is practicable. Now it is this appears that in regard to the system of the sewerage farm, the whole question of its practicality and advisability as regards this city, has resolved itself in the mind of Col. Waring, into one of cost. And I submit that, at the threshold of the enquiry, and while the difference of the cost as between the one plan and the other is as yet an unknown quantity, it is not to be permitted to assume that this difference would present an insurmountable difficulty in the way of our obtaining for this city that which, by common consent, is the best and most rational system. These qualifications certainly do not characterize the plan of emptying the sewage into the harbor, and thus float the disease germs upon what is, at least, an uncertain mission, and I cannot withhold the assertion that, even irrespective of this important consideration, it would be, to my mind, very questionable, if not unquestionably false, economy to accept it.

"Given the advisability of the expenditure of a sum sufficient to provide for the sewerage of the city upon a plan which involves the absolute and perpetual loss of the productive value of the sewerage farm, would it not be more advisable to increase the outlay by a sum sufficient to provide for the utilization of it upon a plan which might yield a surplus over and above the interest upon the increased outlay? This, it seems to me, is precisely where the question now stands. I, therefore, strongly urge upon your Council the expediency of instituting further enquiries for the obtaining of a supplementary scientific report, to include plans, specifications and estimates of a sewerage farm. With such further information before them it will then, and not till then, be competent for the citizens to intelligently decide as to their ability to provide themselves with the best or only an inferior system of sewerage disposal.

"I further submit that the question of seeking the co-operation of the Government should command the fullest consideration of your council. I think it would not be difficult to show that by such co-operation the interests of the Province at large, and of the city itself would be mutually subserved.

"What the Government farm needs to make it a model of fertility is just what the city has to dispose of, and no adequate conception of the possible productiveness of the Model Farm, and such as its conversion into a sewerage farm would multiply, can be formed otherwise than by so converting it. Under the educative influence of such systematic and scientific management as the Government might then adopt, the true object of the farm might be realized, and the agricultural interests of the Province largely advanced. On the other hand, the city would, upon the basis of a fair co-operative scheme, annually draw from the Government a sum sufficient at least to meet the interest upon the increased cost of construction, and be recouped for the increased annual expense of maintenance of the work.

"It is remarked by the Moncton Times that the Canadian free list has since 1871 been as large as it is now. One of every \$100 worth of goods brought into the country for consumption in 1892, \$60 worth were dutiable and \$40 worth free. In the last full year for which the Macdonald Government was responsible, the dutiable goods amounted to \$65 of \$100, and 65 per cent. was the lowest figure representing dutiable goods during any year from the time Sir Richard Cartwright brought in his first budget until 1892. When Mr. Foster became Minister of Finance, 69 per cent. of the imports for consumption were dutiable and 31 per cent. free. In 1892, after the abolition of the sugar duties, 69 per cent. were dutiable and 40 per cent. free.

"The number and tonnage of foreign vessels arriving in Montreal last year were the largest on record, and the value of merchandise exported and imported also shows an increase beyond all precedent. This, in face of the McKinley tariff and a worldwide depression, goes to prove that the trade policy and methods of Canadians are alike sound and good.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

In the death of Mr. Bernard McQuillan, Charlottetown has lost a faithful officer and a good citizen.

The Empire: "The Opposition are always in error on the trade question. Give them time and you are certain to see their policy utterly routed by the stern logic of facts."

A despatch to the London Times from Hong Kong comments strongly on the fact that "although British trade here is far ahead of that of all the other powers combined, yet the British warships here only number nineteen, against a combined French and Russian fleet of twenty-one vessels." The despatch concludes with the remark that Great Britain is exposing her immense eastern interests to great danger.

It is seventy years since Byron aroused the sympathy of Europe for the Greek. The Rev. Dr. Henry Hayman, late headmaster of Rugby, contributes to the Edinburgh Herald's some newly-found information regarding the last months of the poet's life, in an article called "Lord Byron and the Greek Patriots." It includes the last letter Byron wrote, on April 9, 1824, ten days before his death. This letter has not before been published.

After negotiation with the civic authorities, the Toronto Railway Company have offered to provide cars for the systematic removal of the garbage of that city to a point outside the city limits. Might it not be possible to make an arrangement for the systematic removal of the garbage and contents of ash closets, etc., in this city, and payment of the cost of removal largely out of sales of manure to farmers in the country, many of whom are far from means of restoring the fertility of their soil, and would be glad to obtain it at a fair price?

Scotchmen have that staid equality in them which never becomes under a sense of wrong. They are, as the Empire's special correspondent in London cables, not only keeping up the fight against the embargo on Canadian cutlery, but are pressing it with a notice to the Board of Trade and demanding fair play there. And they give a pretty clear intimation that they will resign their offices if they should be put off again.

BRITISH ARMY RETURNS.

Total Strength of Officers and Men Upon the Regimental Rolls.

A return in regard to the British army and men borne upon the regimental rolls (exclusive of the Indian army) is about 220,000. Of these nearly 20,000 are cavalry, 57,000 are artillery, 112,000 are infantry, 2,500 colonial troops, 3,500 army service corps, and 5,200 medical staff corps—the remainder being made up of the small departmental corps. Great Britain and Ireland render nearly half the regular army for home service, there being little short of 107,000 troops in the three kingdoms—74,000 in England and Wales, 28,000 in Ireland, 5,200 in Scotland, and the residue in the Channel Islands. Away from home, India always absorbs the greatest number of regular troops, and the men of the imperial army there now amount to about 77,000, or about 600 more than at this time last year, the Bengal presidency and dependencies containing 46,500, Madras and Burma 15,500, Bombay 13,500, and the remainder being troops on passage to the Indian establishment. The British strength in Egypt has been somewhat increased lately, and the 5,000 men there are nearly 2,000 more than a year ago, the principal increase being in infantry of the line. The regular forces scattered over the colonies in all parts of the world are 31,000, in number, and the Mediterranean stations occupy a considerable portion of these. Gibraltar has its garrison 2,000 men, and Malta 8,000, while Cyprus has only about 600, mostly infantry, and no artillery. After these stations had been reckoned, the remainder of the 31,000 being 3,000 to the Cape and Natal, 1,000 to the West African settlements (where the regular troops are practically the colored soldiers of the West India regiment), 2,900 to Hong Kong, 1,500 to the Straits settlement, 1,600 to Ceylon, 1,400 to Nova Scotia (the only portion of the dominion of Canada garrisoned by imperial troops), 1,600 to Jamaica, 1,400 to Bermuda, 1,300 to Barbados, 800 to Mauritius, and only 200 to St. Helena. Beside the home land, India and Egypt, Natal is the only part of the world where British cavalry are stationed; Egypt has field artillery as well as a cavalry regiment, the former being an addition since last year; and the mountain artillery are confined to home, India and South Africa; while the garrison artillery, numbering in all 18,000, are in the colonies in all the colonies (as well as at home and in India), with the exception of Cyprus, Natal, Paenang and the Gambia. The Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, and the Medical Staff Corps, are similarly distributed, except in India, where the duties are performed by native troops.

CANNED LOBSTERS.

I will be open to receive offers from preservers of lobsters—both the pack or partly thereof—for the coming season, particularly those of good quality, for which I would pay full market prices. Lobsters under legal size are scarcely saleable at any price, and inferior or No. 2 qualities are undesirable in any kind of tin. All tins should be lined with parchment paper. Best Tinplates for cans only should be used. (See advertisement in this paper.) Dealers are not willing to pay as much for lobsters packed in ordinary B. V. grade tinplates, as for those in those of best quality; so many contents of former become unmarketable, because of snuff, and lobsters turning black, and unfit for food. By using best quality plate, Packers will avoid snuff, lobsters turning black, souring, leaks, and loss in manufacturing tins where common tin plates are used. Correspondents' letters will receive prompt attention.

JAMES FRASER.

58 Bedford Row, Halifax.

PERSONAL.

Captain W. H. Barnard, of Summersville, has gone to the West Indies on a business trip.

Mr. T. C. James, Superintendent of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company here, has just recovered from a severe attack of the grip.

His Lordship Bishop Macdonald is among the sufferers from the grippe. He has been ill since Saturday.

Mr. E. M. Young, of the P. E. Island Railway, has been dangerously ill for the past ten days. He is reported better to-day and is considered out of danger.

Mr. John Coombe, Queen's Printer, is out to-day after being confined to his house for about three weeks with the prevailing epidemic.

Mr. Geo. E. Auld who has been ill with the grip for several days past, is out attending to business again to-day.

Mr. Crilly W. Bourke, clerk at the Hotel Davies, is off duty to-day on account of the grip. Mrs. Davies, who has been suffering with the grip for several days past is able to be about again.

THE STANLEY DID NOT LEAVE PICTON to-day.

SEWERAGE IS THE ISSUE.—Meeting to nominate candidates to oppose it in the Tanton building to-night at 7.30 o'clock.

THE GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING in Philharmonicon Hall on Saturday night was fairly well attended. The addresses were good.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MERCHANTS' BANK STATEMENT.

Sir,—In THE EXAMINER of the 22nd inst., "Another Shareholder" undertakes to reply to my letter of the 20th. But I am sorry to say that his statements are not any more "creditible or gratifying" than the statement itself. He explains the entry in the assets, "mortgages on real estate sold by the bank," as meaning that the real estate that was sold and not the mortgages. So far, the explanation is satisfactory, and if any "most egregious blunder" was made in this item it was the blunder of the Board, as the plain meaning of the sentence is that it was the mortgages that were sold and not the real estate.

I am reminded by "Another Shareholder," that previous to March, 1892, the bank had exercised the privilege of issuing \$1 and \$2 notes. When the new charter was taken out in 1892, this privilege was withdrawn, and as a consequence about \$50,000 of an average circulation, which the bank previously borrowed from the public, was withdrawn from circulation, but it is equally true that for every dollar so withdrawn, the bank could issue notes of a larger denomination in \$5, \$10 and \$20, up to \$200,000. But the fact that it did not need to issue such a large amount is proved by the fact that they only had \$120,000 of notes in circulation up to the end of the year, which was all they required although their loans were larger than ever before.

If the above statement had been written by a member of the Board of Directors, I would regard it as a most damaging one to the Bank, as it is wholly false. To say that the issue of new stock, thereby increasing the working capital of the bank, has caused a reduction in the net earnings of the bank is worse than childish. It is quite true the \$1 and \$2 notes were withdrawn from circulation, but it is equally true that for every dollar so withdrawn, the bank could issue notes of a larger denomination in \$5, \$10 and \$20, up to \$200,000. But the fact that it did not need to issue such a large amount is proved by the fact that they only had \$120,000 of notes in circulation up to the end of the year, which was all they required although their loans were larger than ever before.

I am very much pleased to hear that the upstairs offices over the bank are rented at very remunerative rents, which after all is a very indefinite statement, as it may apply more to the office holders than to the shareholders of the bank. I would prefer having the figures. If fair and remunerative rents are being paid for these offices, of which I have no reason to doubt, then the actual banking business of the institution has been even less profitable during the past year than my last letter pointed out, inasmuch as part of the net proceeds consists of rents for these offices.

Instead of regretting that no bad debts had been incurred since 1884, I shall only be delighted to find the statement true, and I will say that if that is really the case, and that none of the loans and overdrafts outstanding on the 30th December last prove to be bad debts, it will prove, not only that the bank is well and wisely managed, but that the Province is in an exceptionally prosperous condition. Now, if the bank has been so well and wisely managed during the past year as "Another Shareholder" would have us believe, and that not a dollar has been lost by bad debts, and as I have shown nothing could have been lost by the withdrawal of the small notes from circulation,—what, I ask again, has caused the great shrinkage in net profits? With a capital of \$1,450,000, this bank, after paying the usual dividend of 8 per cent, placed to rest account in 1887 the sum of \$10,000, in 1889 another \$10,000 was placed to rest account, and again in 1891 another \$10,000, 000 was added to rest account,—and this was done, too, while very considerable amounts were written off for bad debts and bank premises and furniture account. But in 1892, with one-third more capital, after paying the usual dividend of 8 per cent, we have only the small balance of \$702.82 on the year's transactions. Thus, if this bank does no better in the future than it has done during the past year, it will take fourteen years before another \$10,000 can be added to rest account, and even then there will be nothing left for bad debts or to write off of bank premises and furniture account. Would it not be in order for some other shareholder to rise and explain?

THE MAYORALTY.

Sir,—I was somewhat surprised to see an announcement in THE EXAMINER, of Saturday, that Mayor Haviland had accepted a requisition to come out again. I understood that His Worship promised not again to be a candidate if elected last time, or at least that he would not be a candidate in opposition to Mr. T. A. McLean. Am I to understand that His Worship consulted Mr. McLean previous to his acceptance of the requisition to know whether or not he would run this time, or how am I to account for His Worship's very prompt acceptance of the requisition? For my part I think it high time that the mechanical and industrial or mercantile interests of the town had a representative in the Mayor's chair. This election of Mr. Haviland year after year implies that there are no other men in the town that are fit to be Mayor, and it is not encouraging to the public spirit of Charlottetown.

VOX POPULI.

At last we hear of a dead millionaire's estate that figures out larger than had been expected. The late Orlando B. Potter, who died in New York recently, was popularly credited at the time with having left \$5,000,000. The estimate now is that the property represents more than \$20,000,000 and if it is handled by his heirs in accordance with the policy which he laid down for himself, he is likely to realize more than that sum in the course of a few years. If sold to-day it would probably fetch net not far from \$10,000,000.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY.

To Protect the Public from imposition, Poind's Extract is sold only in bottles with landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper.

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To Protect the Public from imposition, Poind's Extract is sold only in bottles with landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper.

ST. JAMES' HALL.

An Entertainment.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Y. M. C. A.

—WILL BE GIVEN IN—

ST. JAMES' HALL

—ON—

Tuesday Evening, January 30th.

PROGRAMME

Inst. Duo (La Lion Du Bal, GILL & Miss Fennell and Mr. Earle. Vocal Solo—"The Song That Reached My Heart" Master Charles Earle. Reading—"Mr. McKinnon." Piano Solo—"Fantasia on Puritan," Leyback Miss Maud Brenner. Vocal Solo—"Visions of the Old Folks at Home" Miss Hettie Collings. Reading—"Miss McNeill." Cornet Solo—"Master Reg Stewart."

Vocal Solo.—Inst. Duo—Duet—Miss Verne Hyndman and Mr. Earle. Vocal Solo—"The Return" Mrs J M McLeod. Reading.—Capt W A Weeks.

Vocal Quart etc.—Messrs Lewis, McLean, Bruce and Cook. "God Save the Queen."

Entertainment at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25c.—Jan 29

There is always a best, even among a score of good things, and every pipe smoker who has tried the Mastiff brand acknowledges it to be the sweetest, coolest smoking tobacco made. It does not bite the tongue, and is positively free from any foreign mixture.

J. B. Pace Tobacco Co., Richmond Virginia; and Montreal, Canada.

JAMES FRASER,

58 Bedford Row, Halifax.

WHY NOT BURN

SILVER STAR OIL

—AT—

16 cts. per Imperial Gallon.

J. D. MACLEOD & CO.

Jan 27-1v

THE DAIRY COMMISSIONERS' VISIT.

Sir,—I expect to visit Prince Edward Island and address meetings at the following places on the dates set opposite each, and desire to meet the patrons of the cheese factories, to make a full statement of the business of the past year, and to discuss the arrangements to be made for the work of the coming season. I expect to take with me cheques for the patrons which are due to the several patrons. These will be distributed at the meetings, or will be left in the hands of the Secretaries of each of the cheese-manufacturing companies. Mr. T. J. Dillon, our Dairy Superintendent for Prince Edward Island, will accompany me. I rely upon the directors of the several companies to make the necessary arrangements in the several localities for a place of meeting. A number of posters will be sent to you in the near future. I will be obliged, if you can see that they are distributed where they will announce this programme for the benefit of all who are interested.

I am yours very truly,

J. W. ROBERTSON,

Dairy Commissioner, Dairy Commissioner's Office, Ottawa, Jan. 22, 1894.

P. S. I will expect the patrons who are competing for the medals to furnish me a statement of the highest number of milkings cows on the farm at any time during the cheese-making season.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS.

J. W. R.

Cornwall, Wednesday, 28th Feb., at 2 p. m.

Dunk River, Thursday, 1st March, at 2 p. m.

Kensington, Thursday, 1st March, at 7 p. m.

Can you Afford

to carry your own fire risk when a good strong stock Company will carry it for you for a merely nominal premium?

E. R. BROW

BROWN'S BLOCK, CH'TOWN.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

Great Temperance Gathering.

Toronto, Jan. 29.

At the meeting of the Executive of the Dominion Alliance it was decided to call a grand prohibition convention for the Dominion, to come off at Montreal in the first week of July next. Among those to be present are Laly Henry Somerset, Miss Francis Willard, Sr. Wilfred Lawson and General Neal Dow.

Inhuman Treatment.

CANBIA, N. H., Jan. 29.

There is much excitement here over the death of George Stouder, eight years old, who died from the effects of inhuman treatment at the hands of Mrs. Henry Handford, with whom he lived. The stories told about the woman's cruelties to the boy are perfectly horrible.

Serious Runaway Accident.

Moscow, Jan. 29.

J. R. Bruce, I. C. R. Auditor, met with a serious accident on Saturday afternoon. While driving with a young colt, the sleigh slowed and upset, throwing Bruce, and breaking one ankle and dislocating his shoulder.

Death of a Well-Known Official.

Moscow, Jan. 29.

Arthur Busby, late general passenger agent of the Intercolonial Railway, died yesterday evening.

Skating Accident.

AMHERST, Jan. 29.

Frank McDonald fell and was badly injured while skating on the ice here yesterday.

BIBLES

JUST ARRIVED AT

CARTER'S BOOKSTORE,

A Supply of Nicely Bound

Bibles, Hymn Books, Prayer Books, the Poets, etc

You can get any style of Binding, and the low prices we ask bespeak for them a rapid sale.

Please call in and see them whether you want to buy or not.

GEO. CARTER & CO.

Booksellers and Stationers.

Jan 29

Information Wanted

of the relatives of

JAMES WALLACE,

a carpenter and seaman, who came to Boston about 20 years ago. Address

GEO. WALLACE, South Abington Station, Mass. Jan 29—1y & wy

BIND YOUR MAGAZINES!

The cheapest and best place is at

J. D. TAYLOR'S

Jan 25-31 eod

Lobster Packers.

The undersigned offers for sale, from warehouse or to arrive, the following brands of

TIN PLATES,

For Lobster Packing, viz:

GLENDON BEST! The Usual Sizes

OLD CASTLE! Required

GRAFTON!

The first of these is the very best quality imported for this purpose, made of special plate and much superior to ordinary cheaply made tin. It is also the most durable and will stand up to the most severe tests.

Also—INGOT TIN, PIG LEAD, and all other articles necessary for Lobster operations at Lowest Market Prices.

Correspondence solicited.

JAMES FRASER,

58 Bedford Row, Halifax.

WHY NOT BURN

SILVER STAR OIL

—AT—

16 cts. per Imperial Gallon.

J. D. MACLEOD & CO.

Jan 27-1v

COUPON FOR PORTFOLIO NO. 1.

THE EXAMINER'S

HISTORICAL ART SERIES OF THE

World's Fair and Midway Plaisance,

—ENTITLED—

"THE MAGIC CITY."

Cut out this coupon and mail it, or bring it in person, to THE EXAMINER, with ten cents in silver, and Portfolio No. 1 of THE MAGIC CITY will be delivered to you.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and no charge will be made for postage.

Clearance Sale of Boots.

We are placing on our Bargain Counter a large lot of Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, which we intend to clear out regardless of cost. Call and you will get bargains.

GOFF BROTHERS.

Charlottetown, January 24, 1894—m & w

Lowest Prices Consistent with Standard Quality

James Paton & Co.

NEW VELVET, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY

CARPETS

For Spring, 1894.

New and greatly improved makes and designs.

Rooms measured, Carpets made up and laid any hour during the day by first-class workmen.

JAMES PATON & CO.

HOUSE FURNISHERS

BIBLES

JUST ARRIVED AT

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