

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 30, 1894.

AN UNBRITISH CHANGE.

How gingerly the Patriot touches upon the fact that the Legislative Assembly was opened and organized without the official authority of the Lieutenant-Governor.

could follow, and one which many of the greatest men of ancient and modern times were not ashamed to follow.

The Guardian says: "For sixteenth century 'chests' commend us to a speech from the Throne and the reply thereto which the Guardian publishes both the 'speech' and the 'stereotyped boiler plate reply' at full length in its issue."

NEWS NOTES.

The United States' appropriation for pensions this year is expected to be \$160,000,000. Last year it was only \$150,740,467.

The Hawaiian usurpers are now, they announce, taking steps to establish a republican government on the islands.

A triumph in engineering is reported from the mountains of Peru, where a twin-screw steamer of 30 tons, 170 feet long, has been successfully launched on Lake Titicaca.

10 MILES ABOVE EARTH.

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING BALLOON EXPERIMENTS.

What Scientists Suppose Caused the Results Noted in This Article.—The Record of the Instruments for Men Themselves Could Not Exist at That Altitude.

One of the most interesting experiments with balloons that has ever been undertaken was that of M. Hermite and Desnoes, at Paris, in 1875.

The balloon was visible with a telescope during the entire time. It showed a temperature of about 60 degrees Fahrenheit below zero.

But as the balloon continued to rise, the ink thawed again, and at the ten-mile level the automatic records were renewed.

The temperature registered there was only six degrees below zero. The increase of temperature is ascribed to the effect of the unbounded sun heating the air in the basket.

At this point, the instruments would have been destroyed had it not been for the fact that the instruments were placed on the moon as they did when he sent them only ten miles above the earth.

For Over Fifty Years. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy. Mrs. Winkler's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething.

Our trade with the neighboring Republics has also made satisfactory progress during the same period. Although there was a slight falling off in 1892, the increase has been marked in 1893.

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SENATOR FERGUSON'S SPEECH

On Moving the Senate Address.

Facts and Arguments Worth Noting.

Hon. Senator Ferguson, on rising to move the address in reply to the Governor-General's Speech from the Throne, said:

I fully appreciate the honor conferred on me by the extension to me on this occasion of that courtesy by which the duty I am about to discharge is assigned to a new member. I am sure that in the performance of this duty I will receive, on the ground of my inexperience, the generous consideration of hon. gentlemen.

It is true that I have had some experience in another place, yet the greater magnitude of the questions requiring consideration here, the contact on this floor with gentlemen (such as I see around me) of great training and experience in public life, together with my entire unfamiliarity with the rules and usages of this honorable body, render my task one of considerable difficulty.

The sound of a new voice on this floor reminds me, gentlemen, of the removal of one of their number, a landmark in the political history of Prince Edward Island. The Hon. Donald Montgomery was probably the oldest legislator in the Dominion. He entered the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island in 1838, and continued a member of either branch of the Legislature until 1873, when he was called to a seat in this honorable House.

Although Mr. Montgomery was not a prominent debater, yet his strength of character was amply proved by the duration and continuity of his legislative career, while his sterling honesty and charming personality endeared him to the people of his native Province, as I am sure they are to the members of this honorable House.

Amongst the many changes which have occurred since the prorogation of Parliament, the departure of the Governor-General and the arrival of his successor are the most important. It is not too much to say that in relinquishing the Government of Canada, and returning to the office of Governor-General, the Earl of Derby carries with him the highest esteem and best wishes of the people of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

During his administration of the Government he fully maintained the high standard which had been set up by his illustrious predecessor, and has left no record for ability, impartiality and devotion to the interests of the people over whom he was called to preside. Not soon will the people of Canada forget the earnest efforts of Lord Derby and his amiable coadjutors to promote the moral, educational and material interests of our Dominion.

All the appointments of Governor-Generals since Confederation have been made from the front rank of British statesmen. The influence of these appointments has been very great in the past, not only in elevating and directing the tone of public life amongst us, but in securing for Canada, in the persons of our Governors, most distinguished and influential friends in the councils of the Empire. The present Governor-General and the noble lady who shares his joys and responsibilities are not strangers to us, indeed, we may claim them as belonging to ourselves, and, as a farmer, I rejoice in the elevation to the Vice-Royalty of Canada of a practical and enthusiastic Canadian farmer. It was my good fortune, in the summer of 1892, when the Earl of Aberdeen was to visit the coast, to pay a visit to one of the farms of our Governor-General in the beautiful valley of the Okanagan, and I was impressed with the greatness of the work that Lord Aberdeen was there doing. I had not at that time seen the Governor-General, nor was I very well acquainted with his political career, but I was struck with the educational character of his visit, in the introduction of the highest quality of husbandry in that part of our Dominion, and it is a matter of congratulation to the farmers of Canada that the gentleman who has been called to the very high and responsible position of Governor-General is one who takes such an active interest in agriculture.

The speech from the throne expresses satisfaction at the increased trade and continued progress of our Dominion. It is a cause for congratulation at the present time, when the nations of the earth have suffered from a wave of depression, which has been felt with painful effect in the great republic to the south of us, that in this country we have experienced so little of its effects. It is a matter of great pride and satisfaction to Canada that such is the fact. The speech refers to the great increase in the trade of Canada within the last two years, and expresses satisfaction that a large proportion of that increase is due to an extension of our commerce with Great Britain. While I am proud of any extension of our commerce with the nations of the world, I think I speak with more confidence when I speak of our own allegiance to our Sovereign the Queen. In this connection I shall quote the following figures:

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. In 1890-91.....\$ 91,328,384 " 1891-92.....106,254,984 " 1892-93.....107,228,906 Increase in 1891-2 over 1890-91.....\$ 14,926,600 Increase in 1892-3 over 1891-92.....973,922 Increase in 1892-3 over 1890-91.....15,900,522

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ederation, and I attribute it to the fact that Great Britain is not so large an exporter of raw material as the United States. It has been more or less a feature of the different tariffs that we have had since Confederation to allow raw material for manufacturing purposes to come into the country, if not entirely free, at a much lower duty than manufactured articles. I find the following figures in the Trade and Navigation returns:

Imports for home consumption from Great Britain for 5 years from 1875 to 1879, inclusive.

1875.....\$ 60,347,067 1876.....49,934,260 1877.....39,572,239 1878.....37,431,180 1879.....36,295,718

Duty collected as above: 1875.....\$ 8,881,997.81 1876.....6,075,739.82 1877.....6,377,536.23 1878.....6,445,985.33 1879.....5,561,933.02

Rate of taxation on duties and free, 15.55 per cent. Imports for home consumption from United States for five years from 1875 to 1879 inclusive.

1874-75.....\$ 50,805,820 1875-76.....48,070,033 1876-77.....51,312,669 1877-78.....48,631,739 1878-79.....43,739,219

Duty collected on the above: 1874-75.....\$ 3,850,087.10 1875-76.....4,117,223.40 1876-77.....4,426,394.79 1877-78.....4,794,599.63 1878-79.....5,529,130.61

Rate of duty on dutiable and free goods for this period 9.44 per cent. Excess of rate on British over U.S. goods, 6.11 per cent.

Imports from Great Britain for fourteen years from 1880 to 1893 inclusive.

1880.....\$ 34,461,224 1881.....43,583,808 1882.....50,597,341 1883.....52,052,465 1884.....43,415,015 1885.....41,098,777 1886.....40,601,199 1887.....44,962,233 1888.....39,299,721 1889.....42,317,859 1890.....40,992,704 1891.....42,047,526 1892.....41,348,435 1893.....43,148,413

Duty collected on above: 1880.....\$ 6,237,907.05 1881.....8,772,949.97 1882.....10,011,811.00 1883.....9,897,785.16 1884.....8,092,370.74 1885.....7,617,249.45 1886.....7,817,057.45 1887.....9,319,920.08 1888.....8,972,739.29 1889.....9,459,242.70 1890.....9,576,955.75 1891.....9,114,271.75 1892.....9,074,200.00 1893.....9,498,779.18

Rate of taxation on British goods dutiable and free from 1880 to 1893, inclusive 20.55 per cent.

Imports from the United States from 1880 to 1893, inclusive.

1880.....\$ 29,346,948 1881.....36,704,112 1882.....48,289,824 1883.....56,022,333 1884.....30,492,826 1885.....47,151,201 1886.....44,858,039 1887.....45,107,066 1888.....48,481,548 1889.....50,537,440 1890.....52,291,973 1891.....53,685,667 1892.....53,137,572 1893.....58,221,976

Rate of taxation on United States goods, dutiable and free, from 1880 to 1893, inclusive 14.76 per cent.

The rate of taxation on British goods during the period from 1880 to 1893, was 29 per cent higher than on United States goods. It would not call for discrimination of the tariff, but the operation of the tariff during the first period of five years, and it was rather more against British trade than it was later during the last fourteen years. The difference is not very great, but what difference there was, was against the first period. I account, as I have already intimated, for this difference by the fact that we import raw material more largely from the United States, as shown by the following figures from the returns of last year:

From U. S. From G. B. Anthracite coal and coal dust.....\$ 6,349,919 \$ 5,466 Tobacco manufactures.....1,616,201 5,466 Cotton wool.....3,182,145 13,307 Hides.....1,731,053 93,888

Total free goods from United States.....29,659,926 Total free goods from Great Britain.....11,278,136

Excess of free goods from the United States.....18,381,790

Total dutiable goods from the United States.....33,639,389 Total dutiable goods from Great Britain.....31,869,267

Items of this character fully account for the difference which must unavoidably exist in regard to the operation of the tariff.

(To be continued.)

Malaria is one of the most insidious of health destroyers. Hood's Sarsaparilla counteracts its deadly poison and builds up the system.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the great Blood and Nerve Remedy.

LOCAL NOTICES. Advertisements under this heading charged for at the rate of ten cents per line.

New English hats opened at D. A. Bruce's.

Removal.—I will not vacate my present premises for one month and during that time you can get blank books made to order at very low prices, try us for prices.—J. D. Taylor at J. D. McLeod's old stand.

Go to Beer & Goff for English jugs of all kinds in pound crocks. Bin.

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Plate Glass Insurance

is written by the Canada Acctd. Ass. Co. at a very low premium.

AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND, E. R. BROW BROWN'S BLOCK, CH'TOWN.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

House of Commons Proceedings.

OTTAWA, March 30. In the House of Commons yesterday, in answer to Mr. Hughes, the Minister of Militia said that the Militia Department had bought 9000 stand arms of the martini rifle for the use of the Canadian militia.

The adjourned Budget Debate was resumed by Hon. Clark Wallace. Mr. Charlton followed, arguing in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity. He was followed by Hon. Mr. Wood, in a brief speech.

Mr. McMullin then took up the grantable. Mr. Hazen, of St. John, moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

The Behring Sea Trouble Again.

LONDON, March 30. The Central News is authority for the statement that a new difference has arisen in the Behring Sea negotiations between Bayard and Lord Kimberley, which, if not speedily settled, may possibly lead to diplomatic trouble. Lord Kimberley and Mr. Bayard refuse to be interviewed.

A Terrible Event.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 30. John Wiltz's residence was burned last night, and his eight children and Miss Milie Henrick, a servant, were burned to death.

Death of Baron Hatten.

LONDON, March 30. Baron Hatten, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, is dead.

The Modern Invalid.

Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely whole some in composition, truly beneficial in effect, and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician; if constituted uses the gentle laxative, Syrup of Figs.

REMOVAL!

MR. ROBERT BEARS TO AUCTIONEER. Has Removed his Office to Store occupied by Mr. W. B. Robertson, Queen Street.

About the 1st of May Mr. Bearst will move into the Store on corner of Queen and Grafton Streets, now used by Mr. J. D. Taylor as a Bookbindery. mch29-31

Shun the Precipice.

You have heard the old story of the king who wanted an expert coachman. Many applied, and each was asked how near he could drive to a certain precipice with perfect safety. One said within a foot, one within an inch, one within a hair's breadth. One said "I would keep well clear of it, your Majesty." He was employed.

There are Seedsmen who hug the precipice of cheapness in preference to the safe highway of quality, but wise people know that cheap Seed means poor Seed, and poor Seed produces poor crops and tends to poverty generally.

Be wise! Buy the best Seed at a fair price and be safe. For further particulars write for our Seed Catalogue.

Geo. Carter & Co., SEEDSMEN, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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Read James Paton & Co's. Daily Announcement.

EVERYBODY'S CORNER.

That's This Corner!

Almost everybody in Charlottetown and P. E. Island will find something to interest them in this corner. Be sure you look at this corner every day. You will find something NEW.

To-morrow we will offer NEW GLOVES, NEW HATS (Gents), NEW CARPETS.

See Our Windows!

JAS. PATON & CO.,

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS Annual Entertainment. AT A BARGAIN! of Canada (Limited), MONTREAL. CAPITAL STOCK, - \$100,000.

The Pupils of PRINCE STREET SCHOOL will give their Annual Entertainment in the OPERA HOUSE, on FRIDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS Nos. 1666 and 1668 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

One of the Highest Galleries of Paintings in Canada.

ADMISSION FREE, from 10 o'clock, a. m., to 4 p. m. All the Paintings are originals, mostly from the French school, the leading modern school.

Character Dialogue! Twenty-four Nationalities in Costume.

White Russian and Manitoba Red, grown on Rosebank Farm last year from imported seed. Extra good. Apply to FRANK MCKENNA, Queen Street, Charlottetown, or to W. M. GILLESPIE, Brackley Point Road, mch30-31 ly (fri) wy 41

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