

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1890.

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ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 6th day, 2h., 35.1m., p. m., N. E. below horizon.
Last Quarter, 14th day, 0h., 52.1m., a. m., E., below horizon.
New Moon, 20th day, 4h., 48.5m., p. m., W.
First Quarter, 28th day, 5h., 20.0m., a. m., S.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	ris	sets	ris	water	len
1 Saturday	6 41	5 44	0 40	7 0	11 3
2 Sunday	49	45	1 37	7 57	6
3 Monday	38	46	2 37	8 45	8
4 Tuesday	37	47	3 41	9 28	10
5 Wednesday	36	48	4 46	10 6	12
6 Thursday	34	49	5 52	10 39	15
7 Friday	32	50	6 58	11 12	18
8 Saturday	30	51	8 5	11 45	21
9 Sunday	29	52	9 15	12 16	24
10 Monday	27	54	10 24	0 51	27
11 Tuesday	25	55	11 35	1 30	30
12 Wednesday	23	56	12 44	2 14	33
13 Thursday	22	58	0 47	3 9	36
14 Friday	20	59	1 57	4 18	39
15 Saturday	18	6	3 2	5 2	42
16 Sunday	16	2	3 57	7 28	45
17 Monday	13	3	4 43	8 34	50
18 Tuesday	11	5	5 29	9 26	54
19 Wednesday	9	6	5 52	10 11	57
20 Thursday	8	8	6 18	10 49	62
21 Friday	6	9	6 43	11 26	3
22 Saturday	3	10	7 6	12 6	7
23 Sunday	2	11	7 31	0 1	9
24 Monday	0	13	7 56	0 37	12
25 Tuesday	5	14	8 24	1 14	15
26 Wednesday	5	15	9 2	1 56	18
27 Thursday	5	16	9 42	2 42	21
28 Friday	5	18	10 30	3 41	25
29 Saturday	5	19	11 12	4 53	28
30 Sunday	4	20	11 24	6 10	31
31 Monday	5	21	1 27	7 20	12 34

JOHN T. MELLISH,
Barrister, Attorney, Notary
Public, &c.,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

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MONEY TO LOAN.
feb1—dy 3w 3aw wky tf

BRAN.

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE—Ontario
Roller Mills Bran, excellent quality,
selling low.

AULD BROS.,
feb1—3m 2aw dy wky

SEND YOUR ORDERS

FOR

RUBBER GOODS

TO THE

Amherst Boot & Shoe Mfg. Co.,

AMHERST, N. S.,

who are prepared to fill the same at once,
giving best discounts. Address as above.

mch5—3w 2aw

WHOLESALE!

To The Trade Only.

We Offer for Immediate Delivery:

- 250 Pieces Striped Hessians and Hooking
Canvases.
- 100 Pieces Assorted Ticking.
- 200 " White and Colored Canton
Flannels.
- 60 Pieces Heavy, Plain and Cheek Duck.
- 200 Pieces White Cottons.
- 1600 " Assorted Print Cottons.
- 30 Bales Grey Cottons.
- 30 " White and Colored Warps.
- 100 Bundles of Patches.

Quilting Prints,
Turkey Red Cottons.

USUAL TERMS.

WEEKS & BEER.

b 12.

Read this Column

(x)
J. B. MACDONALD,
QUEEN STREET,
HAS RECEIVED THE GREATER PORTION OF HIS

NEW SPRING STOCK

Men's Clothing,

Specially made for his order, and guaranteed to fit and wear as well as any
Custom-Made Clothing, and 25 per cent. cheaper.

Dress Goods.

A fine stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS at any price you can name. We
are selling Dress Goods very cheap this Month, and would ask you in your own
interest to look at the goods before you buy. REMNANTS selling off at your
own price.

EMBROIDERY.

About Fifty Pieces of Embroidery selling off at half price. You cannot resist
buying these goods when you see them.

Carpets! Carpets!

NEW CARPETS ex S. S. "Stanley," direct from England, in BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY and HEMPS, newest patterns.

Lace Curtains, in Cream and White, very cheap.

CORSETS! CORSETS!—Large Stock, new last fall, price from 25 cents a pair
up. New PRINTS, GINGHAMS and ZEPHYRS just opened.

JUST OPENED—12 Cases MEN'S NEW SPRING FELT HATS, Christy and
other makers.

J. B. MACDONALD,
QUEEN STREET.
Ch'town, March 3, 1890—eod&wky

LONDON HOUSE!

(x)
NEW SPRING GOODS
JUST OPENED.

New Embroiderys

New Embroiderys,

New Prints, New Prints.

New Shirtings, New Shirtings,

New Gingham, New Gingham,

New Sheetings, New Sheetings,

New Pillow Cottons,

New Pillow Cottons,

New Tweeds, New Tweeds.

New Worsteds, New Worsteds.

HARRIS & STEWART,

Charlottetown, Feb 12, 1890—

A BONANZA

FOR

Bargain Hunters

AT THE

STAR TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

(x)

We offer for the balance of February, a SPECIAL LOT OF STAPLE
TWEEDS at Cost, over the counter or made up as you wish. Genuine Bargains
Genuine Goods! Call and be convinced, as we mean what we say.

McLEOD & MCKENZIE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 17, 1890.

MORTGAGE SALE. THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 17, 1890.
United States Corn, Beef, Pork, Etc.

The local elections have been held and the country has decided—very wisely, we think—that the party which has held the reins of government for the last twelve years is the one in whose hands shall be left the management of affairs for the next four years. It would have been under the circumstances very unwise, we think, had the country pronounced otherwise.

We have seen during the last twelve years the expenditure of this Province reduced from \$334,000 in 1878 to \$280,000 in 1888. If our expenditure had increased at the same ratio that the expenditure has increased in the other Provinces, we would now have an annual expenditure of nearly \$450,000 per year. It cannot be said that the Island is poorer, comparatively, than the other Provinces, and less able to stand increased expenditure. It is a well known and generally conceded fact that the Island is at the present time one of the most prosperous agricultural communities in America. I may in some future communication bring out statistics which will bear me out in this statement, which, however, I do not think will be denied. We will endeavor to show what has contributed to this very happy state of affairs, and what line of public policy has to a certain extent brought it about, and is likely in a greater or less degree to be the cause of its continuance. In the first place, it is a well known fact that Prince Edward Islanders are a very industrious and thrifty people as a general thing; and this fact, perhaps to a greater extent than any other, is the cause of the general prosperity. Of course there is on the Island, as there is elsewhere, a certain amount of poverty and some distress; but not to nearly so great an extent as elsewhere, and the evidences of prosperity and progress are so evident in even the poorest settlements that the most chronic Grit grumbler has to admit that the country is prospering. Now, apart from the industry and economy of the people, there are causes for this, and it shall be part of our object in this communication to point them out. Now, in the first place, the Island farmer has had to pay no taxes during the last decade to speak of, and this means that the money which otherwise would have been taken from here in the way of taxes, has been used in improving his farm and home, or added to his savings. Ontario is supposed to be the freest from taxation of any Province in the Dominion, yet every man, woman and child there had to pay a direct tax of 5.03 cents in 1887, according to the Provincial Treasurer's budget speech. This meant that every household in Ontario paid a tax on an average of over \$25. In some of the States, such as Michigan and Wisconsin, where all the revenue is raised by direct taxation, every farmer has to pay from \$80 to \$100 of taxation yearly. So much for taxation. We will now look at our markets. We hear a great deal of talk of low prices here, and that if we had reciprocity with the United States the prices of farm products would go up with a bound. Now, what are the facts? The farmers of Prince Edward Island are receiving more for the staple products of the farm than any section of the United States, or any section of Canada either for that matter, except in the immediate vicinity of the cities. Oats, the staple crop of the Island, sold from 31 to 35 cts. on the Island this fall. The average price the American farmer received, according to the Government returns, was 22 cts. for his oat crop; and the price to the Kansas and Illinois farmer was 14 and 18 cts. respectively. If we had reciprocity with the States, oats from Chicago could be landed in Halifax, St. John and the Maritime Province cities for 30 cts. per bushel—and this would simply mean that the Island farmer would have to go out of raising oats. What has the American market to offer us to compensate for the loss of a market for our staples. The price the Kansas farmer realized last year for his corn was 19 cts., and yet we find our whole Grit delegation at Ottawa voting that the duty be taken off corn, the immediate effect of which would be to lower the price of Island oats at least five cents. Even now American corn is entering into competition with our Island oats in the St. John and Halifax markets, and the price is certainly two or three cents lower on that account; but with the duty off entirely, and the Provinces filled with American corn at about from 40 to 45 cents per bushel, not only would the price be lowered, but the demand, which is small enough now, would be so small that the Island farmer would have to go out of the business almost altogether. So small is the price of corn in Kansas this winter that the farmers there are using it for fuel, finding it cheaper to do so than sell it and buy coal. And yet we hear that the United States is our natural market. Now we will take pork, another of the staples on the Island. There is now a duty on pork equivalent to one cent per pound, yet there is, it is said, more American pork sold in the Maritime Province cities, than of the home product. Pork is now in Chicago \$9.75 per bbl. in Toronto about \$13.75, and in Montreal about the same price. If we had reciprocity with the States we would have to sell our pork at from 31 to 41 cents, or not sell it at all. This would simply mean that the Island farmer would have to go out of raising hogs. Then there is beef. There is scarcely a farmer on the Island who does not try to feed some steers for market in the spring. If there are any who do not do so, they are certainly not good farmers, unless they are engaged in dairying. There are thousands of farmers on the Island today who are trying to arrange their farming so as that they will be able to feed some cattle for market, which is one of the surest sources of profit that they can have. Reciprocity would stop all this. As it is, Chicago dressed beef is coming into the St. John and Halifax markets by the car load,

and Armour & Co. have in contemplation the erection of a large refrigerator in St. John, and if the duty was removed they would send beef in there in such quantities, and sell it at such a price that the Island beef would not be asked for at all. In fact, they have ruined the farmers in the Eastern States who were feeding stock for beef. In several of the Eastern States the local legislatures passed acts for the inspection of all beef before the animal was killed, expecting by this means to defeat the great Chicago beef concerns, but it was found that the beef came in all the same, and sold at a price which seemed ruinous to all concerned. Armour's methods are well known in the States. He sends an agent to a certain locality, and meat is sold at a price below what the local supply has been sold for, or can be sold for. After a time the local feeder finds that he cannot make a profit on feeding, and he goes out of the business of feeding, and competition consequently dies out. Then the price of beef is raised to just as high a price as the market will stand—often twice as much as it was sold for by the same concern while the local competition existed. It is almost impossible to see how Armour & Co. can make any profit out of the meat they are now sending into the Maritime Provinces. Yet it is coming in by the carload every day, and it is more than likely that an agent of the Chicago beef concern will be in Charlottetown selling beef when navigation opens. Now, it is as certain as that night follows day, that with unrestricted reciprocity we would lose a market for our three staples—oats, beef and pork.

I would like to ask some of the advocates of reciprocity what the American market has to offer the Prince Edward Island farmer to compensate for these most important products of the farm?

J. HERBER HASLAM.

Brains on the Farm.

Education is the prime factor that will drive the shadows away from our rural life. It will take a great deal of education and a long line of careful experiments to demonstrate to farmers how they can successfully manage their farms with eight hours labor; yet the future will prove that it can be done with as good results as are attained in any other branch of business.

There is necessity for mental activity, a hundred times more so than there was twenty-five years ago. The era of sharp competition and low prices—an era which has come to stay—will serve to quicken the perceptions and stimulate the energies of the man who would be successful. The introduction of greater commercial facilities has opened new avenues of exchange, and has brought the farm into close relationship with all the world. He must use his brain more in order that the labor of his hands may be better directed.

The best discipline is gained by manual toil. Thinking men in all professions recognize this fact, yet the effect of excessive toil is productive of as much harm as the other extreme, and if not relieved by recreation and periods of relaxation, degrades rather than exalts the individual. Life upon the farm ought not to be a monotonous round of unvarying toil, but should be so diversified as to call into play all of the faculties. The farmer lives close to Nature's great heart, she

Answers all he asks:
Hand in hand with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks."
—G. H. Campbell.

FOR THE WEAK AND LANGUID.—Campbell's Beef, Iron and Wine is one of the best tonics, possessing many nutritive and strengthening qualities. Is recommended by the leading medical men. If you are weak and languid a bottle will give instant relief. See that you ask for a d'get Campbell's Beef, Iron and Wine.
nov 6lyeod

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of February, 1890, incorporating John Ings, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, Province of Prince Edward Island, Esquire; Lemuel C. Owen, of the same place, shipowner; Thomas W. Dodd, of the same place, merchant; Benjamin Rogers, of the same place, merchant; Daniel Davies, of the same place, merchant; George Davies, of the same place, Esquire; William Welsh, of the same place, shipowner; Thomas Heath Haviland, of the same place, barrister-at-law; Edward J. Hodgson, of the same place, barrister-at-law; Louis H. Davies, of the same place, barrister-at-law; William Richards, of Bideford, in Prince County, in said Island, shipowner; John Yeo, of Port Hill, in said County aforesaid, shipowner, and Israel Longworth, of Truro, in the Province of Nova Scotia, barrister-at-law, for the following purposes:—To purchase, hire, acquire, own, charter, navigate and maintain, either alone or with any other corporation or corporations, or with any person or persons, steamships, sailing vessels and all other kinds of craft for the carrying and conveyance of passengers, goods, chattels, wares and merchandize between the ports of the Dominion of Canada and to, from and between any ports out of Canada wherever situated, and to prosecute and carry on the business of common carriers of passengers and goods, forwarders and traders and of wharfers and warehousemen, and to acquire and hold shares in any such craft as their business may require, and to purchase the franchise, property, rights and privileges of any company constituted for like purposes as are hereinafore set forth or any of them, and wherever and by whatsoever authority incorporated, and to acquire and hold such real estate as may be deemed to be requisite for the purposes aforesaid or any of them, throughout the Dominion of Canada—by the name of "The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Company (Limited)," with a total capital stock of four hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of four hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 7th day of March, 1890.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary of State.

mch13—4w 2aw

THE WEATHER DOES.

BUT

NEVER VARIES.

300 BOXES TIN PLATES, 14x20.

For sale by

HORACE HASZARD.

March 3—2w eod

THE WEATHER DOES.

BUT

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