

THE DAILY EXAMINER. APRIL 4, 1887.

Editorial Notes.

A despatch from Rome announces that the Holy Father, desiring to show special honor to the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, has named his prelate assistant to the Pontifical throne.

The total values of the exports from the United States during the twelve months ended February 28, were \$729,807,000, as compared with \$663,699,000 for the preceding year. The value of imports were \$670,257,000 and \$607,721,000 respectively.

It will be interesting to notice what comparative progress the art of tunnelling has made during recent years. The first tunnel under the river Thames occupied eighteen years in completion, while one lately made under the same river occupied just sixteen weeks, and the borings were pushed at the rate of ten feet each working day. As for speed so with cost, there is no comparison; and the tendency of invention is in the direction of cheapening the cost as well as quickening the speed.

Reports from the Upper Provinces says that the immigration season has now fairly opened. About one hundred immigrants reach Canada weekly, and are gradually absorbed. They embrace carpenters, mechanics, small farmers and laborers, from England, Ireland and Scotland. The Irish immigrants, when spoken to, state that everything is at a standstill in their unhappy country; that industries are paralyzed owing to the withdrawal of capital, consequent upon the disturbed condition of things which prevails; that the farmers are neglecting their land, and there is no demand for even the commonest forms of labor.

Sir Alexander Campbell thinks it probable that exaggerated and otherwise erroneous statements of the course pursued by Canada in the matter of the fisheries have reached many of the United States papers. A studious effort has been made, he says, by the Canadian Government to avoid anything approaching arbitrary measures towards any who are willing to obey the municipal laws of provinces more immediately concerned. Errors may have been made, but, if so, accidentally. Sir Alexander is confident that a *modus vivendi* might easily be arrived at by a small commission that would settle the rights of both parties, and recommend a satisfactory arrangement about the pursuits of the fisheries.

There are prospects of lively times on the great lakes this season. A correspondent reports that "the revival of the lake carrying trade and the sharp advance in freights have made vesselmen almost crazy. Two years ago every man who had a dollar in property would have been glad to sell out at a great sacrifice. This year vessels command a big premium, but the increased valuations of old vessels sink into comparative insignificance beside the ship building boom that was inaugurated last fall. The outlook for the season was never more flattering. A reporter who has visited all the ship yards within the last two weeks found 46 vessels in various stages of construction representing an aggregate carrying capacity of 98,000 tons and a cost of \$6,500,000. Of these vessels all but three are steamers."

The Montreal Gazette, speaking of the state of trade, says: "Broadly speaking there has been very little modification in the condition of business, which has continued to exhibit a quiet and regular tone, which appears to be setting steadily towards improvement. Bad weather and the approaching break up of the season has restricted the distribution of merchandise, and for the same reason collections have fallen behind, which deficit, however, will be made up as soon as the cause is removed. In some lines an improvement may be reported compared with a week ago, but it is of longer volume and in better shape than a year ago, besides which the outlook is more promising. The railway traffic receipts for the eleven weeks of the year that have elapsed are eminently satisfactory, the Grand Trunk showing an increase of \$260,000 and the Canada Pacific of \$130,000 over the corresponding period of 1886."

Halifax has decided to carry out the following programme in celebration of the Queen's Jubilee:—

- 1. Laying the corner stone of the new city hall.
2. Gathering of children of Halifax, Dartmouth and suburban public schools.
3. Procession of public bodies, national societies, masonic, temperance and other organizations.

- 4. Review of the army and militia, and if possible to include all or representations of the several Nova Scotia battalions of militia.
5. Yacht and scull races and a general regatta; invitations to be extended to yacht clubs from abroad to participate.
6. Sports and games on the commons.
7. Release of a number of the best behaved prisoners from jail and prison.
8. Torchlight procession of the fire department.
9. Concert and fireworks in the public gardens.

St. John, also, is moving in the matter. What is Charlottetown going to do about it?

The Patriot knows very well that an attack upon Mr. Bain is not necessary to its defence of Mr. Wise. Mr. Wise, as a public man, is a fair subject for public criticism. But Mr. Bain is in private life. The statement that, as a farmer, Mr. Bain is a failure, is a gross and inexcusable impertinence. Moreover, the statement is false. There is, at all events, no evidence of his failure in the public records. No mortgage or judgment has been entered up against Mr. Bain, who has the appearance of a well-to-do farmer; and though Mr. Bain may not farm five hundred acres, he is possessed of wealth which the editor of the Patriot and his correspondent wots not: viz., wealth of knowledge and of good ideas. This wealth is much better than houses or lands or cheek. It is of a kind which cannot be lost or stolen, be tiered away or mortgaged. It is a perennial source of delight to its possessor, and of profit to those within his ken who have brains enough to appreciate his worth.

The Pall Mall Gazette of a recent date contains the following hints to temperance workers:—

"As is the habit with good men who have their eyes fixed on a glowing ideal, our tem-

perance friends are missing their way. The great national Convention which was brought to a close recently at Exeter Hall commands our respect, but not our adhesion. We admire the tenacity with which the temperance host marches straight forward like the Norwegian lemmings, or the ants of whom Mr. Jefferies tells us to-day, "which proceed in an unvarying line irrespective of obstacles," but although it is magnificent it is not business. In politics, as in road-making, the practical man seeks easy gradients. The more convinced he is of the imminency of the evil which he is attacking, and of the gigantic nature of the obstacles which he has to overcome, the more anxious he must be to minimize the inevitable friction, and take, not the shortest cut, but the smoothest road to his goal. The Idealist generates force, the Opportunist uses it. The mistake of the extreme Temperance party is that every now and then it insists, not merely upon determining the general direction of its policy, which is obviously within its right, but of dictating the details of the Plan of Campaign, which is entirely beyond its province. Recently they were at it again, and under cover of zeal for an excellent cause contrived to do a good stroke of work for Boniface and his friends."

The Bay Fortune Breastwork.

The people of Bay Fortune and surrounding settlements are bound to have better harbor accommodation. They have already constructed one hundred yards of breastwork by voluntary labor, aided to some extent by the generous donations of the public-spirited men of Souris. At a public meeting, a report of which appeared in THE EXAMINER not long since, it was resolved to construct an additional fifty yards. This work is now going on under the foremanship of Capt. D. A. McInnis. After completing the present undertaking of fifty yards, the people in that vicinity expect the Dominion Government to finish the work by granting the necessary funds. A petition, of which the following is a copy, is now being forwarded to the Department of Public Works:—

"The humble petition of the undersigned residents of Bay Fortune, Mansfield, Rollo Bay, Dundas and Little River respectfully sheweth.

"That the improvement of the harbor of Bay Fortune is a matter of great importance to your petitioners.

"That the said harbor being a bar harbor with about seven and a half feet of water at ordinary high tide, and about four to five feet of sand on a hard bottom, is at present too shallow for the ordinary craft trading between this Province and the ports in the Dominion and the United States.

"That the erection of a breastwork from the harbor seaward about 550 yards, would have the effect of so confining the water, as to remove the sand to such a depth as to make the harbor available for such trade.

"That this fact has been demonstrated by the construction of one hundred yards of the proposed breastwork during the past year, which has had the effect of deepening the water on the bar to the depth of one foot or more.

"That the importance of this work to your petitioners, and the confidence they have in its results, is proven by the fact that they have voluntarily built one hundred yards of the work, and having agreed to proceed with it for another fifty yards.

Wherefore your petitioners earnestly and confidently pray &c., &c.

The Revolving Kiln.

Mr. WILLIAM LESLIE has succeeded in getting a patent for his revolving kiln in England, having first ascertained that there was little or no improvement there on our own old plan. This speaks well for his invention; and as progression is the order of the day, this kiln must succeed finally, though it may take years to introduce it. We venture to predict that before another decade has passed the old smoke houses will be extinct, and grain, malt, etc., will be dried as this new kiln dries it, without smoke, and with very little fuel, as the shells are as good for firing in this case as anything else.

This kiln is as suitable for large as for small operations, as with two cylinders and an elevator carrying from one to the other, between two and three hundred bushels can be dried in a day; while anything smaller, one bushel, for instance, can be done and the fire allowed to go out. Mr. Leslie's invention will prove a boon to the rice, as it will give sweet oatmeal, made all the more digestible through not being dried in smoke.

The closing of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which it was thought would be made a permanent institution, prevented Mr. Leslie from placing the advantages of his invention before the British public in a cheap, efficient and practical manner, viz., by having a miniature kiln running along with the other Canadian machinery on exhibition, all of which was driven by steam power arranged for that purpose.

Roads Wanted.

A public meeting of the people of Rona, Pleasant Valley and adjacent settlements was held in the Rona school house on Wednesday, the 30th ult., for the purpose of urging the Government to open the roads, viz.: one leading from Culloden school house to the Rona Road, and the other from Pleasant Valley to Grey's Road.

The meeting was convened by appointing Mr. Jonathan S. Morrison, Chairman and the undersigned Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting earnestly request Hon. Messrs. Martin and Nicholson to press on the attention of the Government the urgent necessity of opening a road from this place to Culloden school house, and a road from Pleasant Valley to Grey's Road. Both these roads having been surveyed and part of the work performed. That these roads are a public necessity, as soon as the lines of these roads have no public access to any public road, and that those roads have been promised to be opened some time ago.

Further Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Messrs. Martin and Nicholson, and the report of this meeting be published in THE EXAMINER, Island Guardian and Herald.

NORMAN MCKENZIE, Secretary.

The salmon pack on the Pacific Coast for 1886, according to Messrs. Field and Stone, of San Francisco, amounted to 933,354 cases, was as follows:—Alaska, 120,700 cases; British Columbia, 163,004; California, 39,300; Columbia River, 479,250; other Oregon and Puget Sound waters, 131,100, pack of 1885, carried over, 33,050—total pack and carry over 965,404 cases. This supply was disposed of as follows:—To Great Britain, 346,600 cases; United States and Canada, 403,071; Australia and New Zealand, 70,874; other foreign markets, 13,970; local consumption, 20,500; stock December 31, 1886, 41,389—total, 966,404 cases. The shipments to Eastern States and Canada are 83,000 cases greater than in 1885.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Scott Act.

Sir,—The all absorbing question at present is, "shall the Canada Temperance Act be sustained?" When in 1881 it was first submitted, I worked loyally in its interest, willing that a fair trial be given, and believing the promises of its most enthusiastic advocates. From that time until the present spasmodic efforts have been put forward to make it successful, but the people are far from satisfied. In the true interests of temperance, I feel it to be my duty to approve of the High License Bill, which will be submitted at the present session of the Legislature. If the evil of intemperance cannot be killed we should at least restrict it. There are many (honest though mistaken) who say that the Scott Act is a move towards prohibition. I strongly differ from such, and believe it to be a retrograde movement. Unless the country is ripe for prohibition, it is madness to experiment.

This question should be considered calmly and dispassionately. Fanaticism never yet made good. Some extreme temperance men would grow that no pure liquor can be obtained and others would not drink the juice taken from an apple! Such advocates injure the cause they espouse. I maintain that since the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act, the most poisonous liquors have been sold in our city, while under a properly guarded license system, with a competent analyst, such a state of affairs could not exist. An eminent scientist lately made some curiously significant experiments upon animals with pure and impure alcohol. It is recorded of these experiments that in cases where the pure alcohol of the grape was administered, the subjects merely manifested unusual exhilaration; while the animals that were dosed with common alcohol were speedily reduced to a comatose condition, and long lay as if dead. Other effects of administering the impure stuff were terrible—"convulsions, fury, foaming and frantic attempts to bite and tear." This is the kind of poison sold under a non-protected no-license system! The poisonous article creates a thirst which is not found in pure liquor.

A false impression prevails. All the liquor dealers are not arrayed against the Scott Act. A large number of the illicit sellers favor the continuance of the Act, as they could not obtain a license under the new system. Our rabid temperance friends should make a note of this.

It is fanciful to suppose that liquor can be lawfully imported and yet remain unadulterated. The Scott Act is dictatorial. You cannot compel a man to be an abstainer; you may educate him. I was much benefited a few years ago in reading the forcible arguments of Revs. Messrs. Davenport, Troop and Macrae, of St. John. They are worthy of careful perusal, and must convince the reader.

Let this question be discussed in a fair, unprejudiced and gentlemanly manner, and I do not fear the result of the coming election.

Yours, TRUE TEMPERANCE.

Military Horses.

An article in the St. James Gazette shows why the English officers were not very successful last summer in purchasing horses for the British army in Canada. They say in the report that "the great proportion of horses to be met with in Canada are unsound, or blemished, from having been overworked or unpared for when young; that the great bulk of horses for sale in the ranches are only three years old and under; and that a very large number of the Canadian horses are too small for our cavalry, while many are too heavy for our artillery. At present Canada contains but few horses fit for our cavalry and artillery, and few draught animals suitable for military service, but the ranches boast of some promising three-year-olds and young stock which very possibly may be available in future years." Col. Ravenhill, one of the commissioners, in an address to British horse breeders which he delivered in the beginning of the present month, says that the military horse most important and most difficult to procure in any quantity is that required for riding purposes, "with lengthy rein, good shoulders and forehead, good back and loins, as well bred as we can get them; they must walk freely and well, and at 5 years old should not stand less than 15 hands, 2 inches high; of these we should have at least three quarters of the whole supply, 1100 to 2000 required in peace time annually for the army, or about 1500 horses." The second kind wanted for military purposes is the draught horse. This Col. Ravenhill says should be "a compact, short-legged, quick-walking, good-going van horse, between 15 hands 2 inches to 16 hands high."

The Montreal Star remarks that when Canadian horse breeders know exactly the kind of horses that are required for the British army—and, after all, what is wanted is only a good general purpose horse, well bred and perfectly sound—they will be at some pains to raise animals that shall be in every respect up to the requirements of the service. Such horses, we are satisfied, can easily be raised in every one of the provinces, but after a time the ranches of the North-West will, no doubt, be the chief source of the Canadian horse supply to meet the foreign demand. The St. James Gazette says that Great Britain "draws from all sources abroad annually 16,000 horses, and we should unquestionably buy many more if we could only get them." Such an extensive market as that is well worth looking after by Canadian breeders.

Dominion Officials.

(Fredericton Reporter.)

His Worship the Mayor has been conducting correspondence with the Chief Magistrates of several Provincial cities with the view of securing concerted action in order to remove the exemption of Dominion Officials from civic taxation, and now his scheme will be considered in the House of Assembly, as Mr. Wilson has introduced the following resolution on this vexed question:—

Whereas, Under the interpretations put upon the law by the Supreme Court of this Province, the salaries of the officials of the Dominion Government are not subject to taxation in civic or municipal purposes; and

Whereas, It is unjust that their officials should enjoy all the privileges of free education for their children, the benefit of police protection, and the other advantages arising from civic and municipal government without paying their proportionate share towards the cost; and

Whereas, The exemption of these officials from taxation increases the burden borne by all other classes of the citizens; therefore

Resolved, That the House do view with satisfaction any steps taken by the provincial government for consultation with the governments of the other Provinces of the Dominion with a view to concerted action being taken to place officials of the Dominion Government upon the same basis as other citizens in regard to civic and municipal taxation.

"Lately in Calgary," says the Winnipeg Star, "as high as \$40 was paid for a gallon of whisky, and \$60 was offered for two gallons. One party who had two gallons of dark Hudson's Bay brandy was offered \$120 for the lot, but refused to take it, holding out for \$150."

THE LAW SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Law Society will be held at the Law Library, on SATURDAY, the 9th of April inst., at 11 o'clock, to take into consideration the necessity of amending the Act of Incorporation and for the transaction of other business.

By Order, F. L. HASZARD, Secretary.

Ch'town, April 4, 1887.

CHALLENGE.

I AM willing to match my horse "Scott Act" to trot on Orwell ice, best three in five, mile heats, to harness, for any sum from \$10 to \$50, against any of the following Charlottetown horses:—R. J. Steel's "Frank James," James Stewart's "Josie," W. S. McKie's "Robbie Burns," W. F. Hobbs' "Tawn," or Wm. Murphy's "Nellie Murphy." Race to take place on THURSDAY, April 7th, 1887.

ALBERT DUNPHY, Millview, Lot 50.

April 4, 1887.

TO LET.

THAT desirable residence on Orlebar Street, now occupied by Hon. Thos. W. Dodd. The premises comprise about three acres of land, with commodious Dwelling House, Stable, Coach House and Ice House erected thereon. There is also a well, affording a never-failing supply of pure water.

Possession given on or about May 1st, next. Apply to either of the undersigned.

THOS. W. DODD, RICHARD JOHNSON.

April 4, 1887—2aw 1/2

Provincial Rifle Association of Prince Edward Island.

THE Annual General Meeting of this Association, for the election of officers and the council, and the transaction of other business, will be held in the City Court Room, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April next, at 8 p. m.

G. L. DOGHERTY, Secy. P. R. A.

March 30—1d date wky 1/2

Customs' Sale.

ON the 5th APRIL next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at Customs Examining Warehouse, Water Street, the undermentioned unclaimed goods will be sold, under authority of Section 43, Customs Act, 46 Vic., Chap. 12.

Consignee Order 155 kgs Paint (marked S. W. C.) - J. E. Grant 2 barrels Flux - Geo. R. Strong 1 barrel Lubricating Oil - JAMES CURRIE, Collector.

Custom House, Charlottetown, mar 30 51

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an act to incorporate a Company, to be called "The Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company," for the purpose of carrying on the business of a Loan Company, with power to loan money on real estate, and on certain classes of debentures and stocks, and with power to borrow on debentures, to receive deposits, to issue debenture stock, and with other powers granted to other Loan Companies.

WHITMAN & SILVER, Solicitors for Applicants.

Dated at Halifax, this 11th day of March, 1887 mar 11 91 law mon

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against giving credit to my wife SARAH THOMAS, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her, whether in my name or otherwise. She has left my house, and has no authority from me to incur any debts.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

Ch'town, April 2, 1887—31 pd

Pyron Woollen Manufacturing Co. HAVE opened an Agency in the CAMBRIEN STORE, with an excellent assortment of their own Tweeds, Blankets and Flannels. When navigation opens they intend adding and some other lines in DRY GOODS. Their manufactures are 80,000 lbs. of P. R. Island wool fabric, and ought to be well patronized. A. F. GIVE them a call. April 1, 1887.

COAL.

200 TONS good House Coal (Pictou and Glace Bay), for Sale. Apply at the GAS WORKS.

April 1, 1887—1/2

SEED WHEAT

THE Subscriber offers for sale a few hundred bushels of his famous White Russian Wheat, grown on the Warren Farm (one year). Call early and secure the best seed, cheap.

JOHN NEWSON. March 9, 1887—2mos eod wky

SELLING OFF.

GRAND Clearing-out Sale for one month, at Reduced Prices for Cash, of

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, &c.

As I want to make room for a new stock, and have on hand a large assortment of the

LATEST STYLES OF GOODS,

I will sell at prices that will defy competition. Old goods sold regardless of cost.

G. G. JURY,

North Side QUEEN SQUARE, opposite New Post Office.

March 8, 1887—2a w & wky 1/2

TO LET—The Brick House on Sidney Street next to Dorsey & Goff's Factory, containing eleven rooms, shop and large porch, and warehouse if required; rent low. Enquire of Joseph A. Macdonald, Queen Street. mar 21 1/2 w 1/2

LONDON HOUSE.

House-keeping Goods, New White and Gray Cotton, New Printed Cottons, Bleached Sheetings, Unbleached Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Table Linens, Towels, Toweling.

THESE goods have just been opened for Spring Sale, and having been bought before the recent advance in Cottons, will be found extra value.

CARPETS! CARPETS! Brussels, Tapestries, Hems, Floor Cloths, Matting, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Lace Curtains.

Tailoring Department. A lot of Spring Tweeds just opened.

HARRIS & STEWART, SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & CO. Ch'town, March 7, 1887.—wky

Carpets, Oilcloths, AND

HOUSE-FURNISHINGS.

WE offer the Largest Assortment in the City in these goods, and at prices very low during March.

28 BALES ROOM PAPER NOW READY. See our Sample Books before buying elsewhere.

Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Table Linens, Towels, White Cottons, Prints, Tickings, Gray Cottons, Gingham.

SEERSUCKERS. A very large assortment of LADIES' CORSETS, at extremely low prices.

JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE. Ch'town, March 12, 1887.—dy wky

NOTICE.

Intending to move back to my own store first of April, I will sell for the next ten days the remaining stock on hand at a sacrifice.

J. B. McDONALD. Ch'town, March 21, 1887.—dy & wky

BEER BROS. BEER BROS. BEER BROS. JOHN NEWSON. We are offering very fine value in Black and Colored Cashmeres and Merinos, also in White and Gray Cottons, Prints and Gingham. In Ladies' Corsets we have exceptional value. We are also offering Carpets and General House-furnishings at very low prices. Good value will also be found in all other departments.

BEER BROS. Ch'town, March 2, 1887.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF GREAT BRITAIN. Total Assets, Thirty Million Dollars.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent for P. E. Island. Ch'town, March 11, 1887.—2 1/2 mos 2aw