

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 11, 1893.

Agriculture in England.

A prominent feature of the English press at the present time is the numerous reports of agricultural meetings. Agriculture is in a bad way in the home of Free Trade. As only a small proportion of the revenue of the United Kingdom is collected by means of customs duties upon importations, it follows that a large proportion of it is taken directly out of the pockets of the farmers. High direct taxation, together with the free competition of foreign products in British markets, forms one of the chief causes for the calamitous depression of British agriculture. Landlords, tenants and laborers seem, at last, to be awake to the fact that "something must be done," or their interests will be completely ruined. It is stated that the acreage of land under cultivation has gone down 42 per cent within the past twenty-five years; and it is feared, that unless some remedy be speedily applied, thousands upon thousands of additional acres will go out of cultivation.

There is, of course, a great deal of diversity of opinion, concerning the kind of remedy to apply. Some persons strongly advocate protection; others contend for the payment of a bonus upon British products placed upon the British market; some clamor for the repeal of the poor laws, and others cry disestablish the National Church. Lord Winchester has set out the formation of a great agricultural union, and Mr. Rider Haggard suggests that his Lordship's idea is, by means of the union, to force upon Parliament the present very serious condition of agriculture, and leave it to Parliament to find a way of alleviating that condition and to restore property.

"The Examiner" and the Public Accounts.

The Patriot expresses great surprise that THE EXAMINER has, in comparison with other journals, "notwithstanding its faithful work for the party," obtained so small a sum from the Dominion Government. It may be explained that THE EXAMINER's prices for job work as well as for advertising are moderate and reasonable in respect to the Dominion Government as in respect to every individual of the public at large. We are not of those who make extortionate charges against the Government. For every dollar ever obtained by THE EXAMINER from the Government full value has been given the Government and the country. Nor have we ever made THE EXAMINER's support of the Government conditional upon the amount of job work and advertising received from the Government. It is surprising that after so many years' acquaintance with THE EXAMINER, the Patriot could suggest the idea that THE EXAMINER might be tempted to depart from the support of that which we believe to be best for the country by reason of an unfair allotment of the Government printing. The Patriot says that THE EXAMINER "is now given a back seat." We beg to say that, when work is to be done for the country, THE EXAMINER is always to the front; and when such work is to be done the Liberal-Conservative Party, including the Government, seems to be fully aware of that fact.

Analyses.

An official return, for which we are indebted to the officers of the Internal Revenue Department here, gives a summary of 829 samples analyzed by the public analysts of the Dominion in the year ending 31st Jan., 1892, as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Genuine, Adul., Doubtful. Rows include Coffee, Drugs, Fertilizers, Milk, Whiskey, White lead.

The report of Dr. Kenrick, of Winnipeg, upon the analysis of some 32 samples of milk will be interesting to those watching the growth of that new country. The average of the series shows as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Total solids, Butter fat, Other solids.

No better proof could be offered of the nutritious qualities of the prairie grasses. These compare with an average, in Western Ontario, of 64 samples analyzed by Mr. Harrison as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Total solids, Butter fat, Other solids.

The examination of offees continues to show shameful sophistication. With reference to fertilizers a great improvement is reported by the chief analyst in the physical condition of the samples, while the number submitted for analysis has largely increased, indicating a growing interest among Canadian farmers as regards the use of fertilizers and an increasing competition among manufacturers to supply the demand.

Gentlemen, secure a good waterproof coat for spring. We keep in stock the Meliss, English tweeds, Scotch tweeds in all the different makes, also black, brown and drab cashmires, with deep eapes. See our stock before purchasing.—Jas Paton & Co. 1841

J M McLeod & Co are now selling their boots and shoes damaged at the late fire at immense reductions. See their advt.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

(Special correspondence of The Examiner.)

A SMALL GREAT MAN.

To give an instance how small some great men may be, I shall give your readers a very short extract from a debate in supply, the vote being the salary of the Assistant Receiver-General at St. John, N. B. First, let me say that the gentleman who for many years held that office, Mr. Crookshank, was last year superannuated, and Mr. H. D. McLeod, who had been Assistant for a short time, was promoted to the vacancy. Now, the name of Howard McLeod is familiar to very many Islanders, and they will all say of him, I am sure, that he is a clever, energetic business man, and during his connection with railway matters in the neighboring Province, he was in the habit of doing many polite attentions to Islanders. Mr. McLeod was promoted on the recommendation of Mr. Foster, who, when closely questioned the other day by Sir Richard Cartwright, said plainly that, without detracting from the character of other clerks in that department who had longer in office than Mr. McLeod, he would have recommended any of them for the vacancy. Whereupon Sir Richard Cartwright asked: "Does pedigree count for anything in these matters?"

Mr. Foster replied: It does sometimes. Sir R. C.—I am inclined to think if Mr. McLeod's pedigree could be traced, that it might be found not among the least important of his qualifications.

Mr. Foster—I think Mr. McLeod would not be at all ashamed if his pedigree was traced. He does happen to be related to me. That is not detrimental to him, perhaps, nor to me.

Sir R. C.—What is the connection. Mr. Foster—As my hon. friend is so anxious to know—his mother and my mother were sisters.

Sir R. C.—Under these circumstances, no doubt, the promotion is to a large extent explained. Have you any more first cousins?

Mr. Foster—I have a few more. If my hon. friend will have proper patience, he remaining there and I here, he may become acquainted with some more.

Sir Richard Cartwright is accounted by his party a very able man—possibly he monopolizes the brains of the family. I have not heard of any other of the name who has distinguished himself in any way, except a son of his who had the temerity during the elections of 1891, to blackguard Edward Blake!

HINDER TWINE.

On Wednesday Mr. Mulock moved that it is expedient to place binder twine on the free list. The debate on this motion was about word for word what it has been each session for the last three years. The Government, through the Finance Minister, objected to amend the National Policy piece-meal, but promised at the proper time to announce any changes they might consider it advisable to make on Dec. 1st. Col. O'Brien, who is kicking, accepted the Government's promise, and while in favour of Mr. Mulock's motion, moved the adjournment of the debate. Sir Richard Cartwright was answered by Sir John Thompson in a speech of much asperity, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the House. I feel safe in predicting that the new Premier will this session give the knight of blue ruin a castigation which he badly needs, and which he will be slow to forget. Sir John Thompson is showing plainly that he is not disposed to put up with Sir Richard Cartwright. Mr. O'Brien's amendment was later carried by a vote of 99 to 58—every supporter of the Government sticking to his guns.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

When the vote for the expenses of the High Commissioner's office in London came up, Mr. McMullen led the attack, which was on the same lines as in previous years. Mr. Foster entered at some length into a defence of the maintenance of the office, and saw that from personal inspection he had made last autumn it was very economical. The whole staff, from the High Commissioner to the messengers, are hard workers, and all the messengers are typewriters and are employed as such in addition to their regular duties. The work, Mr. Foster explained, is divided into four divisions. The accountant's division last year handled over half a million dollars, and this necessitated a complete and thorough system of checking accounts and book-keeping. There is also the immigration and library branch. Last year 9,000 letters were received on immigration alone. These all contained inquiries and required to be answered—in itself a vast amount of work. One and a half millions of pamphlets on immigration were distributed from the High Commissioner's office last year, and not hater skelter either. The advertising on behalf of immigration is a very extensive work. The tenant farmers' report on the Northwest, made two years ago, has been made a text book in the schools of Great Britain, and 50,000 copies of it are now being used for reading in the schools, furnishing not only information to the children but also giving the teachers a manual to teach the children the advantages of Canada, our lands, our climate and our institutions. The High Commissioner also, last year, undertook the distribution of a large map of the Dominion, and there are now over 600 of these maps hanging on the walls of schools in Great Britain, from which instruction is being given. Not only are letters answered, but personal enquiries also have to be attended to, and every day the library at the High Commissioner's office is thronged with visitors. There are also the official correspondence and the general correspondence of the office upon every conceivable subject. Mr. Foster was satisfied that the officers in London worked harder than any of the civil servants in Canada, and that for the money expended good value was received.

P. E. ISLAND FISHERIES.

The report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for 1892 has laid before Parliament. Reporting on the general results of the fisheries, Deputy Smith says of Prince Edward Island:

"No reliable data have been supplied, but from what the officers collecting fishing bounty claims report, it is presumed that the general yield will be well up to the average, and in some parts of the Island even exceed that of last year."

USE SKODAN'S DISCOVERY, the great blood and nerve remedy.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Civil Service Superannuation.

Finance Minister's Bill.

The Illness of Judges.

Important Changes in the Militia Department.

Six Brigade-Majors Will Be Retired.

ONLY ONE PERMANENTLY RETAINED.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Hon. Mr. Foster said that the budget speech would be delivered on Tuesday next.

On motion to go into committee on Mr. Foster's resolutions to amend the Civil Service, Mr. Laurier said that he would not discuss the question of superannuation now, but considered that the burden it cast upon the country is excessive and that when the Government bill, founded on the resolution, was introduced, he would move an amendment on more pronounced lines. Mr. Foster's resolution was as follows:

"That it is expedient to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act and to provide that the deduction or contribution to the superannuation fund from the salary of every person who enters the Civil Service after the date of the coming into force of such amendment should be at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on such salary if it be \$600 or upwards, or of 3 per cent. per annum if it is less than \$600."

Mr. Foster explained the resolution in its financial aspect and stated that the present system would continue as regards those now holding office. Under the new order of things, contributors were limited to persons under 45 years. The resolution was carried and Mr. Foster introduced a bill founded thereon.

Col. O'Brien called attention to the terrible floods in Queensland and suggested that the Government should communicate with Sir Charles Tupper as to the desirability of extending substantial assistance to our fellow colonists.

The Premier said that he expected details of the disaster in a few days, and would give the matter his serious consideration.

In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright the Premier said they would fill up the vacancy in the Supreme Court before the meeting of the Court.

Mr. Davies pointed out that there were three judges in Ontario and two from Quebec, and expressed the hope that the Maritime Provinces would not be ignored in filling the vacancy. Referring to Nova Scotia, he said that Judge McDonald had drawn his full salary for years without even attending to any duty whatever, by reason of illhealth.

Sir John Thompson, in reply, said that no complaint had been made to the Department of Justice about the matter, and he had no knowledge of Judge Macdonald's continued illness, save what he had seen in the papers. He was opposed to continuing on the bench a judge who was unable to discharge his duties.

As the House went into committee of supply on the militia items, the warlike leaders of the Opposition and mighty men at arms, on both sides, began to bombard the new Minister of Militia with questions, most of which Hon. Mr. Patterson answered on the spot to the best of his ability, promising, in other cases, to procure the information from the Department as soon as possible. Mr. Patterson said that he proposed conducting the Department on business principles. The question of supplying the service with improved arms was under consideration, but the House would readily see that such a change involved a heavy expenditure. Proceeding, the Minister said that he had great confidence in Major-General Herbert, and would give careful attention to his comments. The fact that he had embodied the General's report in the annual report of the Militia Department, instead of treating it as a confidential communication, as he might have done, was an earnest of his desire to promote the efficiency of the service.

Mr. Davies demanded full explanations relating to the grant for headquarters and district staffs before he would vote any money for the service, which, General Herbert had declared, was in a state of military impotency.

Hon. Mr. Patterson assured the House that he had no desire to keep back any details whatever; but as the personal element entered largely into the situation, he did not like to make public at the present moment the changes proposed in the staff. His estimates were based upon these changes, which had been made in accordance with the general's recommendation. But the changes themselves had not yet been ordered by the Cabinet. On being further pressed, and having obtained the consent of the Premier to do so, Hon. Mr. Patterson said that the changes would be made in the headquarters and district staffs, as follows: At the headquarters, an assistant Adjutant General would be appointed at a cost of \$2,200. The district staff at present consisted of eight Brigade-Majors and five D. A. G.'s, four of whom were commandants of schools. Three other school commandants and six Brigade Majors would be retired, while two would be temporarily retained at Montreal and P. E. Island, and one permanently retained. The D. A. Gs. in charge of the Military Schools would be paid \$1,825, and the other D. A. Gs. \$1,700. The net result of the retirement of these six Brigade Majors and the appointment of an Assistant Adjutant-General, would be to decrease the estimate for the headquarters and district staff by \$4,850. By cutting down the staff of storemen, caretakers,

laborers, etc., a reduction of \$5,500 would also be effected.

Mr. Lister made a ferocious attack on Sir Adolphe for his administration of this Department, to which the ex-Minister of Militia replied in a manner that called forth great applause from the Conservative benches. He showed by the records that the House, by the largest vote it had ever cast, expressed its approval of his management, and that, too, after the accounts and books had been examined by expert accountants.

After recess Sir Adolphe Caron resumed his reply to the opposition attacks. The debate was continued by Messrs. Lister, Davies, McMullen and others, on the side lines, and when the committee rose all but one of the militia items had been passed.

An Awful Scene.

Forty-four Persons Burned Alive.

Fearful Sights in the Burning Building.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 11.

The County Poor Asylum was burned here last night. Of the forty-eight inmates only four were got out. When the fire was discovered the hose pipes connected with a tank of 30,000 gallons capacity in the attic of the main building were carried across the yard to the asylum. The building, however, was by this time a roasting furnace and the streams of water were utterly ineffectual. The screams of agony and horrid laughter of the raving creatures inside the building added terror to the scene. The fire became a holocaust. Many of the poor wretches could be plainly seen inside the burning building running to and fro and every little while falling into the seething abyss of flames behind them. The doors on the ground floor were battered down by long beams by those on the outside. But no answering rush met their efforts. The lunatics were either crazed by fear and had no presence of mind enough to escape or they had become overpowered by smoke and flames. Thirty-four charred bodies have been taken from the ruins.

Weather Bulletin.

THE 170, Feb. 11.—10 a. m. Westerly to northwesterly winds; fair, stationary or a little lower temperature.

For the World's Fair.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE MODEL ICE BOAT MADE IN THIS CITY.

A representative of THE EXAMINER was shown yesterday by Mr. Lord, agent of the Department of Marine, a model ice-boat made at the agency in this city, and which we understand is to be shown at the World's Fair, Chicago. The model will be forwarded to the Department at Ottawa in a few days, whence it will be sent to Chicago with the other exhibits from the Department. In the construction of the model, due regard to dimensions, shape and equipment has been exercised. The boat and equipment is on the scale of one inch to the foot. The keel board is cherry, stem and stern knees black birch, the planking (excepting the gunwale strake) pine, the gunwale strake, timbers and thwart, black birch, and the stern and bow pieces are pine. The knees (where not of wood) are brass. The runners are cherry, and shod with russia iron in imitation of steel, the ironing forward and aft which protects the tin bottom being polished brass. The thwart kneeling is closely fitted to timbers and under gunwale, all being thoroughly through-fastened and clenched. The planking is all properly sheared and fitted to timbers, so that as each plank was put in place there was no strain upon the fastening, which throughout is clenched, holding the planking firmly in place. Inside the model we find attached under the first thwart, from the stern the compass box, in which is a brass toy compass. Forward of this thwart, and resting against it, is a chair upon which is seated a toy doll representing a lady passenger being hauled across the straits. The doll is wearing a blanket cloth and cap hood. Under her feet is spread a white fur robe, and covering her all over, excepting the head and shoulders, is a similar robe. On each side, arranged so as to support the chair upon which the passenger is sitting, is a mail bag stamped "Canada Mail." At the passenger's feet and upon the fur robe to keep it in place is another mail bag. The passenger, the robes and the three mail bags fill this space between the after and midship thwarts. In the space between the midship and next forward thwart is a large bag in imitation of the water-proof sacks in which the smaller bags of mails are carried to keep them dry while crossing. In this bag are four smaller mail bags to keep up the details. Under the thwart next forward is fastened a tin box, in which in real life is carried the hard biscuit given passengers and crew alike if hunger presses during the crossing. Here also is to be found the keg for water, as intoxicating liquors are prohibited. In the next space forward is placed the boat's painter, leaving room for two or three men to work the boat through the lolly and broken ice. The boat is strapped for seven men, the Captain's strap being on the star-board quarter in order that he may be able to see the compass and properly direct the boat's course. In the gunwales on both sides are rowlocks. Arranged along and upon the thwarts are four oars, two ice hooks and one steering paddle. The gear mentioned forms the equipment for one boat in regular service. It may be in order, just here, to explain that the model was made and built by Mr. Lord, assisted by Mr. Milton Walsh, lighthouse-repairer. The imitation tin bottoming and all the ironing is the work solely of Mr. Walsh, who also made the oars, ice hooks and paddle. The work has been well done, and all who have been shown the model are highly pleased with it.

Forty dozen new Tooth Brushes, 30 per cent. discount; Fifty Cent Bottle of Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, only 40 cents, at Dodd's Medical Hall. w-1-jan25

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NOW OPEN at the foot of Weymouth Street, opposite Railway Station. Meats, Oysters, Hot Coffee, Baked Beans, etc. MRS. JOHN JOY, Proprietress. feb3

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SCOTCH vs. ENGLISH,

—IN THE—

HILLSBOROUGH RINK,

—ON—

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 14th,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

CITIZENS' BAND in attendance. A roarin' game expected. Admission, 10c. feb8

TO HIRE.—At C. I. Smallwood's Grocery, corner of Prince and Richmond Streets, a horse and sleigh at reasonable rates. This is first-class turnout in every way. Parties should call and see. feb3

FOUND.—A bunch of keys on Queen Street Apply a PATON Bros. feb3

WANTED.—A girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. A. CAMERON, Pownall St. feb4

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

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