

THE DAILY EXAMINER

JULY 12, 1893.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A large number of delegates from all parts of the Cardigan District attended the Liberal-Conservative Convention held at Cardigan Bridge last evening. James E. Macdonald and Cyrus Shaw, Esqs., were unopposedly chosen as the candidates. The delegates were confident from the feeling of the district that both of them would be elected at the ensuing Local election.

—Montreal Gazette: "There is considerable discussion in a small way going on among Liberal papers as to whether or not the Winnipeg Free Press is a Liberal organ, with a strong inclination to decide that it is not. The Free Press is rather to be congratulated on this. Being a Liberal organ just now, and shouting with Greenway and McCarthy against Roman Catholic schools where the people are Catholic, is not an ideal position.

—Tobacco was noted by Columbus on his very first voyage. It was first cultivated by John Rolfe in 1612, and as early as 1619 a lot of 20,000 pounds was shipped to England. In 1732 a tobacco factory was started on the Rappahannock River, and about 1769 the first factory south of the James River was built in Mecklenburg County. In 1745 the exports from Virginia amounted to 42,841 hogsheads, of about 1,000 pounds each, and increased to 17,000, after which there was a decline until after the revolution. It is now grown in most of the southern states, with Kentucky in the lead.

—Designs for the proposed monument to Sir John A. Macdonald in Montreal are being submitted. That of Mr. W. McLen Wainwright, architect, consists of a Canadian column with the figure of Sir John, the shaft twisted with a band of maple leaves, between which are the famous words used by the late Premier: "A British subject I was born and a British subject I will die." On the upper pedestal is a sculptured group representing Canadian Industries, and the lower pedestal is square, surmounted at the corners by a British lion, and bearing on its sides in relief scenes of the principal national achievements in the deceased statesman's life.

—The estimate of the annual war expenditure in Europe is put at \$813,000,000, divided among the countries as follows: Russia, \$198,000,000; France, \$138,000,000; England, \$135,000,000; Germany, \$112,500,000; Austria, \$63,000,000; Italy, \$58,000,000; Spain, \$28,000,000.

People pay a great price for the sake of doing in their own land what best pleases themselves. Two-thirds of this enormous outlay is due simply to the fact that if one nation reduces its armament the others will tend to do the same.

—In view of the silver difficulties in the United States and India, a statement of the amounts of gold and silver in several of the leading countries may be of interest. The following figures are given by the Director of the United States Mint: Countries. Gold. Silver. Great Britain, \$500,000,000 \$100,000,000; France, 800,000,000 700,000,000; Germany, 600,000,000 210,000,000; United States, 654,000,000 575,000,000; Russia, 190,000,000 60,000,000; India, 900,000,000 900,000,000; China, 16,000,000 700,000,000; Canada, 16,000,000 2,000,000.

Some of the nations have a large amount of uncoined notes: Russia having \$500,000,000 worth, and the United States \$405,790,000. Canada is debited with \$40,000,000 of these, while Britain has only \$50,000,000. France has the highest average of money per head of her population, the sum per individual being \$40.56. Britain has \$18.42; the United States \$25.15; and Canada \$13.56.

—In the course of his argument before the Behring Sea Commission, Mr. Phelps, counsel for the United States, claimed that the right of protecting seals and making seizures of sealing vessels extended to the open sea. He went farther and contended that the right of protection, limited under certain circumstances, extended to the territory of a friendly power, and he cited the instance, presumably of the Caroline, which he describes as having been captured by the British in 1840, and sent to Halifax, and was lying between the island and the American shore. She was captured at the Schlosser, on the American side. The American government never admitted the right of capture exercised on this occasion, and the British Government finally declared, through the mouth of Lord Ashburton, in 1842, that an apology for the act ought to have been given to the American government. The following is the "sine qua non" at the time, and for years afterwards as one that would justify a declaration of war. As a precedent, the capture of the Caroline cannot be made to serve the case of the United States in the seal fishery. And if the argument is not intended to show that a sealer which has been in Behring Sea could be captured on our coast, after her return, it has no meaning.

—A terrific hailstorm swept over certain sections of Pennsylvania on Wednesday last. The storm originated about three miles west of Reading and covered a width of about four miles. Grains, oats, corn, flower gardens, grapes and other fruits were stripped of like leaves and the vineyards of Mount Penn are completely ruined. South of Reading, especially along the Schuylkill Valley, the destruction of crops was very great. The wheat, rye and cut crops not yet cut have been levelled to the ground, and many of the fields were flooded. At Birdsboro hail fell to the depth of three inches, and in some places was piled up to the depth of nearly a foot. The stones were the size of hickory nuts and fell so rapidly that pedestrians were driven from the sidewalks. Street cars became unmanageable under the pelting rain, and the drivers were compelled to stop the cars and seek shelter because of the hail striking them on the heads. In the southern and northeastern part of the many city cellars were flooded, and in some instances the water rushed through buildings, ruining carpets, etc. The down-pour was terrible, and nothing of the kind has ever before been experienced. It is believed that the damage in the Schuylkill Valley will reach many thousands of dollars. The glass of hot houses in the city and in the track of the storm were shattered and thousands of young plants were ruined.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN.—Frank Newell, Alex. Gross, Everett Gross, Theodore McNeil, John Bridges, Oland Gray, George Briggs, Harry Winter and Fred Mansfield, shipwrecked American seamen, arrived here from P. E. Island on Saturday in the steamer this afternoon. They are the crew of the fishing schooner, Wereloh, which drove ashore on Friday, June 30th, at Frolong, a small coast water a few miles from Tignish. The schooner bilged and the men abandoned her after securing their personal effects. There were 250 quintals of fresh fish in the hold. Four of the men above named strayed from the Wereloh off Cape Arisa in May. They had a terrible struggle against tempest, hunger and thirst. Six advicees say the Wereloh has been total wreck, although she was given up as a float wreck.—Halifax Herald.

HOW OUR TRADE GROWS.

The Journal of Commerce is probably correct when it states that the foreign trade of Canada for the year which ended with last month will be found to have reached \$263,000,000, that is to say \$125,000,000 of exports and \$138,000,000 of imports. This is larger by \$22,000,000 than the trade of the previous year, and \$33,000,000 in excess of the trade of any previous year. It is \$21,000,000 above the average from confederation down to the end of 1892, and \$110,000,000 more than the trade of the year in which the national policy was inaugurated.

The exports of \$125,000,000 are \$11,000,000 more than those of 1892, and \$23,000,000 in excess of the exports of any other year. The average from confederation to 1892 was only \$85,000,000, and the average during the present period only \$80,000,000, while the value for the national policy was adopted was \$71,000,000.

The value of imports is \$11,000,000 more than that of last year, \$6,000,000 more than any other year, and \$22,000,000 more than the average.

The Journal of Commerce furnishes an analysis of the progress of the foreign trade, which is instructive. The following table exhibits the progress made in this business since 1872:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Total Exports. Data points: 1872 to 1879 Total exports: \$647,329,000; 1880 to 1887 Total exports: \$758,306,000; 1888 to 1892 Total exports: \$477,829,000; 1893 Total exports: \$559,899,000.

The average yearly excess of imports over exports since 1872 was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Excess of Imports. Data points: 1872 to 1879 Excess: \$26,373,000; 1880 to 1887 Excess: \$16,412,000; 1888 to 1892 Excess: \$22,336,000; 1893 Excess: \$18,220,000.

That is under a revenue tariff the imports exceeded exports by \$26,373,000, while under the present policy, which is said to have killed the export trade, the exports have increased 50 per cent, and the excess of imports has been cut down 50 per cent.

It was shown by the Sun the other day in the discussion of Chancellor Burwash's rather careless statements about that whatever might be the reason the fact was that Canadian foreign trade decreased during the five years preceding the adoption of the national policy, while it has since expanded enormously. On this point the Journal of Commerce now says:

It is also worthy of notice that, while the total foreign trade in 1879 was \$40,641,000 less than that of 1892, having dropped from \$194,069,000 to \$153,455,000 under a revenue tariff, that trade began in 1880, immediately after the new tariff was established to spring upon us, and has gone on enlarging up to its present volume, which is about 100 millions of dollars in excess of the last year under the old tariff, an increase of over 65 per cent.

—The meeting opened with prayer and scripture reading. The report on denominational literature, after considerable discussion was adopted.

The circular letter of the Association was then read by Bro. Warren, and on motion received. A vote of thanks was tendered our Bro. for his carefully prepared and well-written letter.

The report on Mission, prepared and read by Rev. A. Allard, was laid on the table for future consideration. As a number of our ministers have left, and are now about leaving the Island, resolutions of regret were passed by the Association warmly recommending them to the various fields in which they are called to labor.

A report on temperance was read by Deacon McCabe. A very spirited discussion followed the reading of this report. It was pleasing to see the stand Bro. Ross and laymen take on this important question. All seen determined to do their best in the next election in favor of prohibition, or to show the trend of the public mind on that important question.

This session closed with prayer by Bro. McLaughlin. The Young People's meeting held in the basement of the Church from 7 to 8 was a most enjoyable feast of good things, and it was refreshing to see so many willing to give and speak for the Master. When Bro. Ross asked those present to show, by standing up, how many were willing to go forth the coming year and work with renewed energy for Christ, a number present pledged themselves to use their influence in order to have Young People's Societies started in connection with their several Churches.

The Association was then called to order by the Moderator. This evening was held in the basement of the Church from 7 to 8 was a most enjoyable feast of good things, and it was refreshing to see so many willing to give and speak for the Master.

—To PRESERVE LOBSTERS.—Wm. N. LePage, of Gloucester, Mass., formerly of Charlottetown is in Halifax, organizing a local company to preserve and export fresh lobsters in the shell. A barrel of lobsters can be seen at the Albion that have been preserved for a fortnight. They are as fresh as when first caught, and the system may revolutionize the fish trade. Many tests of the value of Mr. LePage's solution have clearly demonstrated the great value of the invention for fish handling. A company is now operating in New York with a capital of \$200,000. Well known men of the American metropolis are interested in the scheme.—Halifax Herald.

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The meetings of the Farmers and Dairymen's Association in McLeod's Hall, yesterday afternoon and evening, were well attended. A resolution expressing disapproval of the manner the agricultural exhibition is conducted in connection with races, was laid over for consideration at the next annual meeting. At the evening session a letter was read from the Finance Minister, inviting representative farmers to meet him and talk over the tariff. It was decided to have the matter in the hands of the President and Vice-President of the Association.

TRIAL OF WM. LARTER

Charged With Administering Noxious Drugs

To Damaris Watt McEachern.

Cross-Examination of Mr. East.

Mr. Hughes Identifies the Pill B. J.

P. S. Brown on the Witness S. M.

WEDNESDAY, July 12.

POPULAR INTEREST in the case is maintained. A number of medical men were in court this forenoon, and were interested listeners to the cross-examination of Mr. Best and the evidence of Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Best (re-called) cross-examined by Mr. Brown. He never had a judge express dissatisfaction with his evidence. Judge Macpherson was not dissatisfied with his evidence in the McDonald case at Picton, so far as I know. I was not influenced in this case. I read the report of the case, but I was not at all influenced by the evidence of the doctors. My tests were both qualitative and quantitative. As to the weight of the poison, I am satisfied within certain limits. I have some of the antimony here in the form of metal. That which I weighed was driven out by heat. The metal escaped. The method of weighing was this: I weighed the pieces of porcelain in which the deposits were made; then I heated the porcelain and drove off the deposits, weighed the porcelain again and then the weight of the metals. On the 12th May I found .002 of metallic mercury. I don't find a record of the weighing of the metallic antimony. I have the weight of the sulphide of antimony. I am quite confident that I weighed the metal antimony more than once, but just where the record is I can't see. As I weighed the different quantities I made calculations on separate sheets of paper, and copied the result into my book. The total result equals (decimal) .476 grammes of sulphide of antimony. Sulphide of antimony is antimony mixed with sulphur. I did not test the relative weights of the sulphur and the antimony in the sulphide. The deposits on the porcelain would be record of the weight of the mirrors. The number of mirrors were counted. The weight of the mirror that I actually weighed was 2.10ths of a grain. The sulphide is made up of three parts antimony and two parts sulphur. In making this test I adopted the method of the best authorities. The metal antimony that I obtained is in the form of mirrors—which are at my hotel. The stains on the mirrors are metallic antimony. The emetic is made of cream of tartar and oxide of antimony. Corrosive sublimate is a compound of mercury and chlorine. Calomel and common salt taken into the stomach, would not be so corrosive as the emetic. I know this because calomel is not soluble in water and is not soluble in diluted hydrochloric acid. Calomel is a soluble in the very strongest hydrochloric acid. Dilute hydrochloric acid is contained in the stomach. Strong hydrochloric acid would burn a hole in the stomach. I can't say how calomel dissolves in the stomach, that is a medical question.

To the Attorney-General—I weighed the sulphate of antimony obtained as the result of my tests. This would make five grains of tartar emetic. I look upon copper foil as a more delicate and better test than tin foil. No man could tell by looking at the copper or tin foil on which the deposits were made whether the material was mercury or arsenic or antimony. The Provincial Rifle Association of P. E. Island, 1893.

ANNUAL PRIZE COMPETITION, Wednesday and Thursday, AUGUST 2nd and 3rd.

The 2nd Annual Prize Competition of the Provincial Rifle Association of P. E. Island will be held in the St. Lawrence Hotel, Charlottetown, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 2nd and 3rd.

The Nursery Competition will commence on Wednesday Morning at 8 o'clock, Martin Rites only will be used.

By order of Council, GEO. D. DAVIDSON, CAPT., Secretary.

Masonic Temple Company. The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Masonic Temple Company will be held in the St. Lawrence Hotel, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, at 8 o'clock, p. m., for the election of Directors and general business. By order, D. McLEAN, Secretary.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies or Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Baking Powders. BULLETIN NO. 10. Cream of Tartar Powders: WOODLIE'S GERMAN, Victoria. Cream of Tartar Powders containing AMMONIA: ROYAL, Princess.

There is NO SUCH OFFICIAL in existence as the GOVERNMENT ANALYST OF ONTARIO! THOMAS MACFARLANE, Chief Analyst, Inland Revenue Dept., Ottawa.

FOR SALE. A Dwelling House and Land on King Street, owned and occupied by the Rev. J. A. Gordon. The Dwelling House contains ten rooms, and hereon stable, coach house and other out-buildings on the premises. Possession given immediately. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to C. B. SMALLWOOD, Collector, Charlottetown, B. I.

THE FISHERIES.—Lobster fishing along the north side of the eastern part of the Island is about over for this year. Some have already taken in their traps, and are making ready for the mackerel off that section. A few mackerel have been already caught in nets, but none as yet by hook and line. Mackerel are now seen schooling, and fishermen are hopeful that there is a good time coming this season. The lobster fishery at the western part of the Province is also about over, although some few fish are still being taken.

If you think your sight is not as good as it should be, call and have your eyes examined, for which we make no charge.—E. W. Taylor.

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BUTTER TUBS

THREE THOUSAND FOR SALE BY N. R. & M. BATTENBURY. July 12—4224w

THE BEST PICNIC.

That's what everybody is reckoning on, and all that is required now is a fine day.

The Second Methodist S. S. Picnic. THURSDAY, 13th inst. (Special) leaves the city at 9.45 a. m. (Local) Returns free 35 cents, with special rates for families. A table loaded with the delicacies of the season will be provided for visitors. 31—jy10

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TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

FRENCH ADMIRAL LAMOREUX

Creates a Sensation at St. John's, Nfld.

St. John's, Nfld., July 12.

The French warship Naïad, flagship, with Admiral Lamoreux, arrived here Sunday intending to remain till after the 14th inst. She left suddenly on Monday evening to the great surprise of all as there was an arrangement made by Governor O'Brien for a state ball on Wednesday. French Consul Mr. Desrosas had also issued invitations to a garden party in honor of the Admiral's arrival. It is learned that the sudden departure of the Admiral was owing to the refusal of the Newfoundland Government to surrender goods seized at Bay St. George. These goods consisted of four hundred cases of lobster cans imported in British bottoms by French packers. The Admiral has demanded the surrender of the property, but the Newfoundland Government, claiming that the seizure is in accordance with the law, refuses this request and upholds the determined stand taken by the customs officers who made the seizure. In consequence Admiral Lamoreux has left this port without any cancellation of his engagements entered into in a social way. The French ships, it is said, have gone to Bay St. George to the scene of the seizure. There is much excitement here over the matter.

The Behring Sea Arbitration. LONDON, July 12.

Hon. C. H. Tupper is paying a flying visit to London. He says the arbitrators in the Behring Sea case are considering judgment now and that the British case looks well. A decision will probably be reached by the end of July. Sir John Thompson and Hon. C. H. Tupper expect to return to Canada by the first week in August.

Sir Charles Tupper Coming Home. LONDON, July 12.

Sir Charles Tupper will sail for Canada on the Pacific, which leaves Liverpool on Monday, July 17. Sir Charles said that his visit concerns private business only.

Killed by the Train. TORONTO, N. S., July 12.

A young unmarried man named Charles Robertson, a native of this town, was instantly killed last evening by a local express from Halifax.

SHIP NEWS. Port of Charlottetown. ESTERED.

July 10.—Sarah P. Ayer, Leard, St. Peter's; Minnie E. Moody, Leard, New-Castle.

July 11.—Welcome, Smith, Shelton; S. G. Marshall, Smith, Richmond; Etienne Du Mattin, Davis, Pictou; Primrose, Hubley, Pictou; Mary D. Reid, Wallace.

July 10.—Brother and Sister, Cain, Shediac; Minnie R. McKenzie, McNeill, Pictou.

July 11.—Welcome, Smith, Pictou; Etienne Du Mattin, Davis, Pictou; Fanny Dourlette, Rusting; Mary D. Reid, Wallace.

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JAMES PATON & CO.

FOR Black Goods.

NEW BLACK GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Carpets, Readymade Clothing.

Millinery, Hosiery and Gloves.

See our 15c. Dress Goods. See our 15c. and 20c. Black Grenadines.

JAS. PATON & CO., VICTORIA ROW.

Notice of Assignment and Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. William L. Sterns of Souris East, in King's County, Merchant, has this day assigned to me for the benefit of his creditors. All debts due to the said William L. Sterns are required to be paid to me forthwith at my office in Charlottetown. Creditors of the said William L. Sterns are requested to file their claims with me immediately. A Meeting of Creditors will be held at my office in Charlottetown on MONDAY, the seventeenth day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. A. McLEAN, Assignee. Charlottetown, July 7, 1893—4224w

House to Let