

The Daily Examiner

FEBRUARY 19, 1885.

Progress in the Northwest.

LAST YEAR the new land taken up in our Northwest Territory amounted to 1,110,512 acres against 1,831,982 in the previous year.

The following table collated from the report of the Deputy Minister of the Interior shows how much land has been taken up there in each year since 1872, and the amount received for it:—

Year.	Total Area.	Total Receipts
Up to 1872	56,800	28,586 00
1873	155,660	25,987 00
1874	334,694	25,161 99
1875	156,702	8,724 31
1876	132,928	143,645 06
1877	423,984	138,211 78
1878	709,290	253,119 28
1879	1,096,817	153,812 33
1880	682,227	164,451 89
1881	1,057,520	1,727,280 28
1882	2,699,145	925,962 62
1883	1,831,982	788,136 43
1884	1,110,512	
	10,450,231	\$2,387,078 88

The very large area of 27,000,000 acres, surveyed during the season of 1884, being fully equal to the immediate requirements of settlement, it was considered by the Minister advisable to curtail operations in the field for the present.

During the past year 3,724,800 acres were granted as bounties to companies building 582 miles of railway to open up two sections of the North-west. These railways will traverse choice agricultural districts.

Lands to the extent of 3840 per mile, for 110 miles, have also, we are told, been granted to the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, to aid the building of a line from the coal banks of the Belly River to some point on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway near Medicine Hat, the completion of which will not only render the coal deposits of that region immediately available, but will place the people of the Fort Macleod country in much closer communication with the markets of the East.

The success of the cattle industry in the Fort Macleod district, and generally along the base of the Rocky Mountains to Calgary, may now, says the Deputy Minister, be considered settled. There are forty-one companies and individuals engaged in that business, holding, under lease from the Department, an area of 2,782,690 acres, on which they have placed large numbers of cattle, horses and sheep. The natural increase of these flocks and herds must, in the near future, be a source of great wealth to the Territories.

Mr. Burgess also reports that three hundred and seventy applications for coal mining locations were received during the year. The Saskatchewan Coal Company, operating near Medicine Hat, and the North-West Coal and Navigation Company, on the Belly River, are the only companies that have engaged extensively in this business. The former company mined and sold 6,000 tons of coal during the four months ending 15th December last, and have been delivering in Winnipeg at \$7.50 per ton. The latter produced, during the season, about 9,000 tons, 3,000 of which were purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the remainder distributed between the company's steamers, the Government offices at Calgary and Fort Macleod, and the settlers along the railway. The price of cordwood in Winnipeg has, meantime, been reduced about 50 per cent.

—Worshippers of blood and iron in Germany are gathering in the thalers for the purchase of a grand birthday present to be given to Prince Bismarck on the first of April next, when (if he live so long) he will reach his seventieth year. In view of his advanced years, many persons are now asking the question: "what would become of Germany without its Bismarck?"

—It is strange—passing strange—that the *Patriot* has no reference to Sir John Macdonald's suggestions for the improvement of our Indians. Than the Hon. David Laird, there is no man in Canada who ought to know more about Indians.

—The *Presbyterian* has no fault to find with the position laid down by THE EXAMINER in respect to the Capes disaster and improved winter communication. This is noteworthy.

The First Bank.

It is one of the most remarkable of phenomena that the first bank ever established won a success unequalled in later times. The Bank of Venice had its origin in 1171 from a forced public loan, raised to fit out a fleet, and is the first appearance of a public funded debt. Every citizen was obliged to contribute the one-hundredth part of his possessions. The persons assessed were then organized as a Chamber of loans for their common protection and for the receipt of the yearly interest of 4 per centum. Subsequently their creditors were permitted to transfer their claims in whole or in part. The government, finding that these transfers were in demand, reduced the rates of interest until no interest was paid. Afterward it sold cash inscriptions of credit on its books. These inscriptions cost gold, but were not convertible into gold. As a matter of fact, although termed a bank, its issue was Government paper, and its business was carried on solely for the benefit of the public treasury. This bank is still one of the foremost financial institutions in the world. For two hundred years the Bank of Venice stood alone.

Meeting at Malpeque.

RAILWAY FACILITIES WANTED.

Pursuant to notice a public meeting was held in Mechanics Institute, Malpeque, on Monday, 16th February. Benj. Bearis, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and the undersigned Secretary.

The object of the meeting was to take into consideration and press the claims of Malpeque and vicinity to a branch Railway extending from the breakwater and tapping the main line at Kensington. The spirit of the meeting was embodied in the following resolutions.

Moved by John McDonald, M. P. P., and seconded by A. McGowan, Esq.:

Resolved, That a branch line of Railway from Kensington to Malpeque harbor would be a great benefit to the agricultural and fishing interests of the community and the surrounding country, and would secure a large amount of traffic for the main line.

Moved by Peter MacNutt, M. L. C., seconded by John Macdonald, M. P. P., that a committee be now appointed to prepare and forward petitions to the Dominion Government, praying that the said line be constructed at a date as early as possible.

The Committee, Geo. Sinclair, D. S. MacNutt, John Macdonald, Peter MacNutt, and John Montgomery, submitted a draft which was approved of by the meeting.

Further Resolved, That a report of the proceedings of the meeting be published, and a copy of the resolutions forwarded to our representatives at Ottawa.

The petitions are being widely circulated and largely signed.

JOHN A. MACPHAIL.

Golden Scale Pepsin in Diphtheria.

As there is no medical paper in the province, and considering the importance of other medication in the treatment of this disease, I publish for the information of physicians who have not used Golden Scale Pepsin the following letter:

MR. EAGAR:

Dear Sir,—I have during the past eight months thoroughly tested the Golden Scale Pepsin in the treatment of diphtheria, and am happy to report that it proved a most efficient adjunct to our remedies.

I have used it in twenty cases, many of which were of a most malignant form, notably those at the South East Passage, near the mouth of Halifax Harbor, during the spring months of '84.

Up to the time of using golden scale pepsin there had been eighteen deaths at that place. After commencing the use of golden scale pepsin I have not lost a single case.

In the house of Robt. Fraser, of that place there were 11 cases—various ages, from 2 years old up to 35—the majority of which were of the malignant form and accompanied with the scarlet fever rash. One girl in particular was very bad, the fauces and throat being completely covered by an ashen and blackened pellicle, she was so extremely weak that two persons had to hold her up in order to have her throat examined. Her case was looked upon as hopeless at first, but she began to recover almost immediately with the commencement of the golden scale pepsin. In addition to the ordinary treatment, such as brandy purgatives, mur ferri, ac; murdil &c. I used the golden scale pepsin as follows:

R. Sol. Scale Pepsin 1 oz
Glycerine..... 1 oz.
Aqua..... 8 oz

To a child of two years I gave one teaspoonful every two hours and increased the dose according to age, so that the girl of sixteen years took four teaspoonfuls every two hours, and those older the same. Of course the most nourishing and stimulating diet was employed. All of these cases recovered.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. WEEKS, M. D.

Sun Spots.

A brief sketch of the present period of sun spots has been given by Prof. Sporer before the Meteorological Society, Berlin: Counting the periods from minimum to minimum, the commencement of the present spot period was to be referred to 1878-9. The present sun spot period was distinguished from the last two sun spot periods by two peculiarities: first, that the maximum of the present period appeared to have occurred 0.4 of a year later than the maxima of the preceding periods, and, second, that during the maximum the distribution of the solar eruptions showed an essentially different character from that which prevailed usually. In the former periods it was observed during the maximum that the greatest concourse of spots surrounded with faculae occurred in the median latitudes of the sun that they were completely absent toward the poles, that they became less numerous also toward the equator, and that only at the equator itself did they again become somewhat more crowded. In the rotation of the sun those eruptions showed a heliographic displacement toward the equator, in contrast to the spots free from faculae which, in the course of rotation, wandered toward the poles. During the minima of the spot periods the maximum of the operations was generally found in the neighborhood of the equator. In the present period, again, the greatest concourse of eruptions surrounded with faculae was found toward the equator during the maximum as well, a phenomenon usually occurring at the time of the minimum. The present period, on the other hand, resembled former periods in the circumstances that it was only on rare occasions that the concourses of spots was alike on both hemispheres of the sun. In the majority of cases either the northern hemisphere presented a more copious display than the southern or vice versa.

A seer who will be believed by the credulous has prophesied that the Queen of England will die a violent death, either during a fire or in consequences of a fire, on the 10th of September, 1889; while the Prince of Wales will lose his life through some revolutionary movement on the 20th of January, 1891. The Emperor of Germany will survive till the 10th of July, 1890; Prince Bismarck will probably be assassinated May 30, 1890. The Czar of Russia will not die before the year 1900.

Those who can command themselves command others, but those who cannot have others for their commanders.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Capes' Disaster.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. GLIDDEN.

To the Editor of the *Summerside Journal*:

Sir,—I observe in the last *Presbyterian* a veral statements of passengers and crews in the late ice-boat disaster—among others, those of Messrs. Fraser, Morrison, Glidden and Millet—the latter giving great praise to the crews, and creating the impression that Mr. Glidden and the others had made untruthful statements.

The Editor of the *Presbyterian* also attempts to cast discredit on the statements of Messrs. Fraser, Glidden and Morrison.

Now, I am safe in saying that the statement of Mr. Glidden, who is well known here, will be believed just as readily as the reports of those who seek to contradict him. Every one who knows him will testify to his truthfulness. Besides, I would ask what good could Mr. Glidden derive by making a false statement, knowing that it would appear in print, and be contradicted? Mr. Glidden did not say all he shared what food he had, generously and impartially, with the rest; he did not say that he helped to break up the boats for wood. No! he has manifested a modesty that does not mark some of the statements made.

The public can judge of the kind of heart possessed by the Rev. Editor, who attempts to traduce a gentleman, knowing that he is at the time suffering keenly from injuries received through mismanagement.

The editor certainly owes an apology to Mr. Glidden. What shall we say of a religious newspaper which can find no better names for men suffering in the hospital, and some maimed for life, through no fault of their own, than "snobs," "bumptious trios," "sprightly orators," etc., etc. The remarks of the *Presbyterian* are characterized chiefly by a total lack of Christian, humane feeling, and by very bad taste.

Thanking you for your space,

Yours truly,

WALTER R. HEYWOOD.

Western Items.

(From the Journal.)

Mr. P. S. Brown has started a horse training establishment in Mr. Holman's new stable, Spring Street.

The people of Mount Pleasant, Lot 7, held a meeting recently, at which it was decided to change the name of the place to Burton, and to petition the Postmaster General for the establishment of a Post Office.

The Western Agricultural Convention will hold their quarterly meeting in the Court Room in Summerside, on Friday, 27th inst. As the establishment of a Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company will be reported upon and discussed. Every farmer should make it a point to attend.

Mr. Thomas Tuplin, Indian River, is about forwarding a numerous and influential signed petition to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, praying that he be permitted to let the sawdust from his mill go into the stream, and stating that as there are no fish in the stream the sawdust can do no harm.

In conversation with Mr. James Brown, C. E., who was in town on Friday, we learn that he will commence surveying the proposed Railway route from Stanley to Bradabane, or County Line, as soon as the weather becomes a little milder—probably in a couple of weeks. Mr. Brown has been over both routes proposed, and thinks the project a good one. He has also on hand several surveys on the Mainland.

The meeting advertised for Monday night to discuss the winter communication question, and the best means to be applied to prevail upon the Government to carry out the terms of Confederation will, we hope, be largely attended. We must call upon the Government to fulfil their bargain, but it is not our province to dictate how it shall be done. What means shall be employed to carry on the service, let the Government consider for themselves; but it is for us to see that they fulfil their bargain, and that it be done efficiently.

Richard J. Hacker, who will be remembered by many in this community, died in Kansas, on 30th ult. Mr. Hacker was born in Devonshire, England, in 1823. His parents came to this Island in 1828, where they lived for some years, when they moved to Pennsylvania. In 1845, Mr. Hacker went west to Illinois, and took up a land claim, and was very successful. Five years ago he moved to Kansas for his health, which seems to have improved until this winter, which was most severe in that region. He is spoken of in the highest terms by Western papers as an upright Christian, who was universally esteemed. He leaves a widow and two sons to mourn their loss.

It will be somewhat surprising to the public to learn that the License Commissioners here have received official authority "to proceed in the matter of receiving applications and issuing of Licenses for the incoming year." In the face of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, a decision in which the whole bench concurred, that the Liquor License Act, 1883, was *ultra vires*, we may well ask, what does this new departure mean? The Liquor Laws were sufficiently mixed and muddled before, so much so that no one appeared to know what was law and what was not, until the Supreme Court defined that the License Act was not law. But now the Government orders the Commissioners to act under the unconstitutional law. The situation is certainly a peculiar one. Is the law constitutional or not? Is the Government going to stand by the *ultra vires* Act, and appeal to the Privy Council? And what is coming next? No doubt another harvest for the lawyers.

DIED.

After a short illness, on Friday last, 13th inst., Elisha C. LePage, an old and respected resident of Rustico, aged 76 years. Mr. LePage was the last survivor of the elder members of the family of Elisha LePage, a Guernsey merchant, who for many years carried on business in Charlottetown in the early part of this century.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY EXAMINER, if you want to reach the most people for the least money.

FEBRUARY 18TH, 1885

DECIDED TO MAKE A CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS!

WILL SELL AT COST FOR 40 DAYS.

Will Sell Balance of Stock on hand on April 1, by Auction, of which due Notice will be Given!

Payment of all Accounts furnished 31st December is Requested.

C. ROBERTSON.

Ch'town, Feb. 18th, 1885.

FEBRUARY.

DURING THIS MONTH

J. B. MACDONALD

WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF HIS WINTER STOCK AT

STILL LOWER PRICES!

Bargains in Every Department.

Remnants and Short Ends must be cleared.

Don't fail to call when shopping, as nowhere can cheaper goods be had than at

J. B. MACDONALD'S, Queen Street.

Ch'town, Feb. 10, 1885—dly wkly

LONDON HOUSE

Custom Tailoring Department!

A SPLENDID RANGE OF CLOTHS IN

Broadcloths, Worsted, Meltons, Suitings & Light Overcoatings.

Work done with Promptness and in the Best Styles, at the Lowest Prices.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 5, 1885—2 aw wkly

Clothing & Fur Caps.

FUR CAPS! FUR CAPS! OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!

ALL who want Overcoats and Fur Caps will do well to call on L. E. PROWSE, as he has the largest and best assortment in town, and his prices are very low. Ladies' Saques, Ulsters, Wool Squares, Wool Scarfs, &c., on a big discount.

Call and see our goods and prices and we will convince you that we mean what we say.

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1884.

CHARLOTTETOWN BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY!

The rush for ROOTS and SHOES is to Dorsey, Goff & Co. People say they sell cheap. Their own make of Solid Leather Boots takes the lead.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1885.

LABRADOR HERRING!

By Auction to-morrow, Friday, Feb. 20th, at 2 o'clock, 100 Barrels Labrador HERRING.

A. McNEILL,

AUCTIONEER, Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1885—

"LOVE OF COUNTRY."

HON. DONALD FRERGUSON

WILL DELIVER A LECTURE ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT, ON

MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 23rd of FEBRUARY,

UNDER THE

Auspices of the Benevolent Irish Society,

—IN THEIR—

Hall, Prince Street.

Proceeds to be devoted to Charity. Doors open at 7.30. Lecture at 8. Admission 10 cents.

JOHN HENNESSY,

Secretary, Ch'town, Feb. 17, 1885—4 not wkly

FINAL NOTICE.

MR. B. D. HIGGS, at the store of Mr. John Coombs, 18 Queen Street, is authorized to collect and grant receipts for book debts due us.

All amounts not paid at once will be sued for without further notice.

BREMNER BROS.

Ch'town, Feb. 16, 1885—31

The Merchants Bank of P. E. Island.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at its banking office in Charlottetown, on THURSDAY, MARCH 5th, at the hour of 11 a.m. for receiving a statement of the affairs of the Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for other purposes.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier before Wednesday, March 4th, at noon.

By order of the Board,

F. MITCHELL,

Cashier, Ch'town, Feb. 16, 1885.—117 to th tms

SPECIAL

BARGAINS. BARGAINS. Rates of DISCOUNT Sales over \$2.50 p.c. " \$5.00 p.c. " \$10.15 p.c. The above Liberal Discount will be given to all cash purchasers of Large, cheap & best stock in the city.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,

Diamond Book-store, 89 Queen St.

Ch'town, Feb. 16, 1885.

THE VIOLIN.

MR. VANNICOMBE is now prepared to take a limited number of pupils for Violin instruction by "D'Arctus" conservatory method, which is so complete that each pupil is enabled to form a part of one harmonized body, thereby making the tuition a pleasure instead of the old class ordinary.

Pupils preferred from 12 to 16 years of age. For terms apply at his residence, Water Street.

Ch'town, Feb. 14, 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, OTTAWA, Feb. 14. THE time for receiving tenders for the construction of a Post Office building, at Charlottetown, P. E. I., is hereby extended to Thursday, the 20th (15th) of March next. The cheques to accompany tenders must be for five (5) per cent of the amounts of the tenders, instead of for two hundred (200) dollars, as erroneously stated in a previous notice.

By order of

A. GOBEL,

Secretary, Ch'town, Feb. 11—31 her pres wkly ex li

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

FOR SALE—A Wauzer "C" Sewing Machine, nearly new, in first rate order; cost \$45, will be sold at a bargain. Enquire at this office. Feb 19 '85

FOUND—In the city, part of a silver Ring, with initials "F. G. Y." The owner can have the same on application at the EXAMINER office. Feb 18

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Nurserymaid to take charge of two children, aged 5 and 7; one with some experience preferred. Apply to Mrs. George Macleod. Feb 18

FOR LET—Shop and Cellar on Great George Street, occupied by E. H. Schuman; possession April 1st, 1885.—John Stambula. 2w co 1

FOR SALE—One very fine Berkshire Boar Pig, 12 months old. Feb 11 '85

WANTED—A young man of good reputation desires a situation as Clerk in a store, office, or otherwise; good penman. Apply at this office. Feb 7