

THE DAILY EXAMINER. AUGUST 3, 1886.

Results of the Land Purchase.

The Popular Science Monthly for August contains a "Canadian Chapter in Agrarian Agitation," by Mr. George Iles, of Montreal. The chapter is a well written historic sketch of the land question of P. E. Island, in which the facts are very correctly stated. As to the results of the purchase of the Proprietary Estates by the government of the province, the writer is, we think, slightly astray, or has not conveyed precisely the right impression. It is not strictly true, and it is a slur upon the good name of the Province to say, as the writer does, that—

"It is generally thought in the Island that something more than the mere sentiment of ownership as distinguished from tenancy was sought to be gratified by the land agitation."

We have never heard nor obtained any evidence whatever that such a thought was prevalent among the tenants of this Island, and the fact that they have, with few exceptions, purchased the fee simple of their farms at prices in excess of the sums represented by the amounts of rent they paid, proves that the agitation of our farmers was not carried on for the purpose of benefiting themselves at the expense of the proprietors; that it was, on the contrary, nothing but the outcome of a strong sentiment prompting them to become freeholders rather than pay rents, however small, to absentee landlords whose titles they doubted. Nor is it right to say that "arrears due the Government go on accumulating." In point of fact, the arrears due at the Land Office have decreased from \$516,422.46, in 1880, to \$460,264.43, in 1885. No doubt there are a good many farmers who are putting off from year to year the payment of the instalments they owe the Province; but a very large majority have made, or are making, their payments like honest men; and those who have paid, being in the majority as well as in the right, are not likely to permit the less thrifty or less honest to obtain the fee simple of their lands before they also have paid the full amount of their indebtedness to the Government. Some short-sighted politicians, of lax principles, have suggested the idea of compounding with the defaulters and closing the Land Office at once; but any Government which would attempt to do so for the minority at the expense of the majority, with the idea that it would be a popular act, would find itself grievously mistaken.

Again, the writer says,— "Rhetoric, in so far as it prophesied a wonderful impetus to the Island when leaseholds gave place to freeholds, has somewhat missed its fulfilment. The money-lender has taken the place of the landlord with a good many of them."

Both these statements are, strictly speaking, correct; and yet they convey a very wrong impression. There are few, if any farmers in the hands of money lenders as a result simply of the change from leaseholders to freeholders. In most cases—in nearly every case—something else induced them to go to the money lenders. Some had purchased fine wagons and machinery which they could not afford to pay for out of their yearly profits, and so got themselves involved in debt; some had entered into disastrous speculations apart from the business of farming, and so were forced to mortgage their farms; others again desired to add to their holdings in order that they might farm to better advantage or enable their sons to start in life under favorable conditions,—and so they went to the money lenders. In every case the money lender made it a condition precedent to the obtaining of the loan that the borrower should pay to the government the purchase money of his farm in full, and get a free deed; and in nearly every case this purchase money formed but a small proportion of the amount obtained on the mortgage. The money lender has not therefore merely taken the place of the landlord—he has taken the place of other creditors as well, and has enabled the farmers to remove incumbrances or obtain advantages in addition to that of the fee simple of their farms.

But, it may be asked, how are the farmers of the Province meeting their engagements with the money lenders? We have the testimony of several of those who hold mortgages, that a very large percentage of the mortgagors are paying the interest promptly as it becomes due, while many are paying off the principal in part or in full. One—probably the largest mortgagor in the Province—informs us that he has not on his list a single defaulter. So that in a few years the most of those who were, since the Land Purchase Act went into operation, constrained by one cause and another, to mortgage their farms, will be perfectly free and independent of money lenders as well as landlords; and will have obtained substantial advantages into the bargain.

If a "wonderful impetus" is not apparent as a result of the exchange from leaseholds to freeholds, it must be remembered that heavy payments have annually been made by a large proportion of our farmers to meet instalments of purchase money as they fell due at the Land Office, or to meet interest and principal due the money lenders. While making these payments, they could not, of course, expend their profits in the develop-

ment of their farms and in giving "a wonderful impetus to the Island." But when these payments cease—then we shall see! It is now too soon to look for a "wonderful impetus," though we think there are, nevertheless, abundant signs of prosperity as a result of the abatement of agrarian agitation and the energetic efforts of honest farmers to raise the amounts required for the purchase of the fee simple of their holdings.

—A London despatch says that the Colonial Office announces that the following telegram was sent to the Earl of Clanwilliam, the British Admiral at Charlottetown, P. E. I. :—

"Report whether you can suggest any means of sending succor to the distressed inhabitants of Labrador, drawing supplies from Halifax or elsewhere, first by a ship of war, secondly, by other means."

The following reply was received :— "The reported distress is denied here. I have received no communication on the subject from the Governor or the senior officer in Newfoundland or from any other source. I have telegraphed to the Governor for information."

(Signed) CLANWILLIAM.

The Governor of Newfoundland subsequently replied as follows :—

To the Earl of Clanwilliam,—

"I have reason to believe that the report of starvation in Labrador is absolutely unfounded."

The Rifle Match.

The shooting match between teams drawn from the Charlottetown Rifle Club and H. M. S. Bellerophon came off at Kensington Range yesterday afternoon, and resulted in a victory for the local team by 196 points. Following is the score :—

Table with columns for Rifle Club Team, Yards, and Total. Lists names like J. A. Longworth, G. L. Dogherty, etc., and their scores at various distances.

The weather throughout was unfavorable which accounts for the comparatively small scores made by some of our sharpshooters.

Lawn Tennis Match.

THE match between the officers of H. M. S. Bellerophon and the team drawn from the Micmac and Fitzroy Tennis Clubs, played on Saturday at Victoria Park, resulted in a victory for the Charlottetown players, the latter winning 17 sets to their opponents' 12.

Some of the sets, notably those in which Capt. FitzGerald, Rev. Charles Todd, Commander Primrose and Lieut. Williams played, were closely contested, the Chaplain displaying remarkable skill in volleying back-hand balls from the base line. The following are the scores :—

Table of tennis match results between Charlottetown and Bellerophon teams, listing players like Brecken Palmer, FitzGerald, etc., and their scores.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites

FOR WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN. Where the digestive powers are feeble and the ordinary food does not seem to nourish the child, this acts both as food and medicine, giving flesh and strength at once, and is almost as palatable as milk. Take no other.

Canadian Notes.

(From the Canadian Gazette, London, July 22) Among recent inquirers in the Canadian Agricultural Court have been some representatives from the Colony of Jamaica. It appears that information regarding the resources of the Dominion is in considerable demand among the sons of Jamaican planters, many of whom have a desire to settle in some part of the Dominion. The attention of these young men is specially directed to British Columbia, probably on account of the fact that its climate more nearly resembles that of their present home.

The Wimbledon meeting has also added considerably to the practical inquiries with emigration in view. It is easy to understand that at such a meeting as takes place on the Wimbledon Common, each year a large number of the volunteers from the provinces must be from the agricultural districts of Great Britain, and take a keen interest in farming matters. Many of these agriculturists have visited the Exhibition, and shown great interest in the Canadian display especially, particularly that collected in the Agricultural Court.

Sir Harry Lumsden is about to try an interesting experiment in the naturalisation of the canvas-back duck of Manitoba upon his Aberdeen estate. He is now, through Mr. Hubbard, obtaining some of the birds in the pen-feather from the marshes of the prairie province, and arrangements have been made to send the first shipment from Winnipeg in the second week in August. The bird is well known as a food in Great Britain, but has never yet been bred here. Its value as a food may be gathered from the fact that the price of a pair in New York is \$1, and in London £2, whereas in Winnipeg the current value is only 25 cents, equal to one shilling of English money. There are some who believe that the bird may be bred with success in British parks, and Sir Harry's efforts will therefore be watched with interest.

There is undoubtedly an important movement in progress—perhaps of more importance than most people imagine—in reference to the proposed permanent Colonial museum in London. It has, indeed, been publicly stated to be the intention of the Royal Commission to extend considerably the existence of the present Exhibition more or less in its present completeness. In view of such reports, it may be well to remind Canadian exhibitors that it is unwise to place reliance or act upon such a statement, at all events before it receives some confirmation, either official or otherwise.

The movement which is on foot to present the Prince of Wales with a testimonial is one that must command very general approval and co-operation. In no part of the Exhibition is it more generally recognized than in the Canadian section that the success of the whole display is very largely due to the unwearied interest which His Royal Highness has manifested in the movement from the very beginning. The resolution adopted at the meeting of the Royal Commission at the residence of Earl Granville on Wednesday, last week, on the proposition of Lord Iddesleigh, seconded by Sir Charles Tupper, reads as follows :— "That the eminent services of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the promotion of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, ought to be marked in some fitting manner; that the members of the Royal and of the Colonial Commissions believe that the gentlemen who have been connected with the work, both in the Colonies and in India, would desire to share in the public appreciation of His Royal Highness's services; and it is accordingly considered that a piece of plate, commemorative of the Exhibition and of the great interest which His Royal Highness has practically evinced in its success, should be obtained for presentation to him."

As an outcome of this resolution a subscription list has been opened both here and in the Colonies and India for the purpose of the presentation. It is properly desired that the participation in this public tribute to His Royal Highness should be as widespread as possible, and in order that every opportunity may be given to all to share in it, the highest amount that any one person may subscribe is limited to two guineas, though any smaller sums will be gladly received, the matter is one that needs no commendation to all those directly or indirectly interested in the Canadian section of the Exhibition. It will be strange indeed if Canada, who is deriving and will derive so much permanent benefit from the Exhibition, does not figure to her credit in the subscription list.

Sir John Macdonald.

RECEPTION AT VICTORIA.

Sir John Macdonald received the civic address, on the 27th ult., in the theatre, which was crowded by ladies and gentlemen. The address extends a welcome to the Premier and Lady Macdonald; refers to the opening of the Canadian Pacific and the Premier's journey, and hopes the Dominion will last as long as the British Empire. Sir John was received with immense enthusiasm on rising to respond. He said it was the fruition of all his hopes to be in Victoria, reaching it by the Canadian Pacific. He spoke on the future prospects of the Dominion and referred to the arrival of the first tea-ship as the beginning of a great trade, bringing the riches of Asia to the mother country. The advantages of the Canadian Pacific could not be exaggerated. He was glad to be able to say that except among some professional politicians, all doubt had vanished. He referred to Lord Salisbury's determination to aid in the establishment of a first-class line of steamships for the Pacific ocean in connection with the Canadian Pacific and said the Dominion government were determined to have a swift line of steamers on the Atlantic. He also referred to the Australian trade. Referring to reciprocity and the fisheries question, he said Canada would be glad to have enlarged arrangements with the United States, and he was sanguine enough to believe that we shall have some arrangement for extended trade relations. Amid great applause he said Canada would not be down on her knees, because we are large enough, rich enough, energetic enough to generate home trade, but his government had always been willing for a reciprocal treaty. We propose to press for as large reciprocal relations as contained in the treaty of 1854. He concluded by thanking them for their kindly mention of Lady Macdonald. The audience rose en masse and cheered Lady Macdonald, waving their handkerchiefs and hats. Three rousing cheers were given for Sir John, and three for the Queen, and the greatest meeting ever held in Victoria then broke up.

Clan Albyn to H. M. S. Bellerophon.

Hail to the good Bellerophon! Whose pendant, streaming high, Doth shadow forth a nation's might Athwart our placid sky. Thou comest not in pomp of power Or din of battle's roar; Thy cannon wake no trembling hearts Upon our peaceful shore. Those meteors flashing through the gloom Speak not of contest keen; Bright genius lit the torch which glids The wave with lightning sheen. Hail, great Britannia's sailor sons! Where loyal clansmen meet We tender ye a welcome true To fair Abegweet. Our happy homes, our blooming fields, We owe to such as you; For Nelson, Howard, Frobisher, Were of "the boys in blue." Long live our noble Admiral! May his noble deeds afford That crown which lustres poorth's brow And graceeth prince or lord. May bonds of sympathy unite Great Neptune's greatest sons With lowliest tar within whose veins The blood of fealty runs. And ne'er forget, on whiche'er sea The tide of life sweeps past; Clan Albyn prays you yond the storm Safe anchorage at last. S. M. Scottish Gathering, Aug. 3rd, 1886.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Roller Skating.

SIR,—In your issue of Friday last, "Judy" completely loses her head about Newson's performances as a roller skater. Whatever his merits, he has no claim to the championship as Jenkins holds the gold medal in the only races ever run for the championship of the Island. It is not true that Newson has repeatedly beaten all competitors since last October, Trainor having beaten him in a three-mile race last winter; and further, Newson's time in the last race was not 1m. 15sec. better than any other Island skater. More than that, I am authorized to say that Trainor is willing to skate Newson a mile race any day for the short distance championship. Yours, PUNCH. Aug. 2, 1886.

DEAD AS JULIUS CÆSAR!

THIS is what they generally say about trade during the month of August, and in order to make a change in the natural order of things, we have inaugurated a bona fide

REDUCTION SALE.

to continue ONLY during the inevitable dull season in buying and harvesting. Our New Fall Stock of Tweeds and Clothing is daily arriving and when added to that on hand, will allow purchasers the privilege of selecting from one of the largest on the Island at prices so fine that they cannot be duplicated. We can only mention a few of the Bargains :— Black Worsted Men's Suits, former price \$7, now \$5.88. Men's Fine Black Worsted Suits, former price \$12, now \$9.50. Men's Navy Blue Suits, former price \$5, now \$4. Men's All-wool Tweed Coats, former price \$3.50, now \$3. Men's Very Heavy All-wool Tweed Paats, formerly \$2.50, now \$1.75. Children's Tweed Suits at about half prices to CLEAR. Youth's Tweed Coats, former price \$3.75, now \$3. Youth's Black Worsted Coats, formerly \$5.50, now \$4. Men's White Shirts, formerly 60cts, now 50cts. Men's Regatta Shirts, now 75cts, formerly \$1. Men's Cotton Underwear, formerly 50cts, now 35cts.

Fearful Slaughter in our Tailoring Department.

Union Druggists, formerly 35cts, now 25cts. Ladies' Gossamer, formerly \$1.40, now \$1. Men's Straw Hats about half price. Men's Felt Hats at Cost. Trousers at 50cts, 45cts, and up. Scotch Tweeds 90cts, worth \$1.40.

REID BROS., CAMERON BLOCK.

Ch'town, August 2, 1886—2mos

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of NORTON BROS., has this day been dissolved by lapse of time and mutual consent, Mr. E. H. Norton retiring from the business, which will be carried on by R. B. Norton and Robert Fennell, under the style and firm of NORTON & FENNELL. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to pay their respective accounts to Norton & Fennell, who will continue the business at the City Hardware Store, and discharge all debts of the late firm. R. B. NORTON, E. H. NORTON. August 2, 1886.

Notice of Co-Partnership.

This certifies that we have this day entered into Co-Partnership, under the style and firm of NORTON & FENNELL, and will continue the business of the late firm of Norton Bros., at the City Hardware Store. R. B. NORTON, ROBERT FENNELL. August 2, 1886—41 wy 31

P. E. ISLAND POTTERY.

WE beg to inform the public generally that the P. E. Island Pottery has changed hands and will be continued under New Management, by the undersigned.

A NEW LINE OF WARE

will be at once manufactured, at prices that will defy competition. Samples can be seen and orders left at A. MURPHY'S, Cameron Block, South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown. We solicit and expect the patronage of the public. Address orders to

MORNSBY & MURPHY,

P. E. Island Pottery Works, Charlottetown. July 26—2wks 2 aw wy 21

Real Estate Sale.

THREE valuable LOTS on Douglas Street, 50x100 feet each, or thereabouts. Apply at Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island. June 28, 1886.

AUGUST.

DURING AUGUST,

J. B. MACDONALD

will sell off the balance of stock of STRAW HATS, balance of stock of SUMMER PRINTS and MUSLINS, balance of stock of SUMMER DRESS GOODS, 50 BOYS SUITS (to fit boys three to ten years), MENS' and YOUTHS' SUITS (Tweed and Worsted).

All Summer Goods must be cleared, regardless of price. You can depend upon getting BARGAINS in every department at

J. B. MACDONALD'S, QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, July 29—dy wy

Boston Steamers.

The Managers of the Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward Island Steamship Line have to-day wired that, "Owing to the accident to the Gate City, it will become necessary to withdraw the Merrimack from the Eastern line to fill her place for a short time. In consequence of this the Carroll and Worcester will sail once a week on the same schedule as formerly."

"The management regret exceedingly being compelled to make this change, at this time, as it is their intention to increase and improve the facilities of the Eastern line."

The Merrimack will, therefore, leave here at 6 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) Evening, and will not return until further notice, after this week. The Carroll or Worcester will leave Charlottetown at 6 o'clock on THURSDAY EVENINGS, and Boston at NOON on SATURDAY, as formerly.

CARVELL BROTHERS, Agents.

Ch'town, July 28, '86—2wks jour her pat

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, 83 QUEEN STREET.

Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Curtain Nets and Fancy Scrims, Cretonnes, Light Prints and Dress Muslins, Ladies' Mantles, Summer Mantle Cloths, Straw Hats and Bonnets.

Gents' Merino Underclothing. American White Shirts. Linen Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Socks. Carriage Wraps.

ALL SELLING AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLEAR.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, July 15—wky

A GREAT SUMMER RESORT.

THE SEASIDE HOTEL, RUSTICO BEACH, P. E. I.

HAS been much improved this season, and will be open for Guests and Visitors on or before JULY 10th. TERMS—Moderate. The Proprietors will spare no pains to make this the finest summer resort in the Province.

JOHN NEWSON & CO.

Ch'town, June 15, 1886.

NEW HAT & FUR STORE, Newson Block.

A. NEW DEPARTURE!

HATS, of the Latest Styles, at the very LOWEST PRICES. FURS, of all kinds. Cleaned, Dyed, altered and Repaired. HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Raw Furs.

E. STUART. Ch'town, May 4, 1886