

Canadian Development.

Mr. JOHN G. BOURINOT, of Ottawa, recently contributed a paper to the Colonial Institute at London on the "National Development of Canada." The Duke of Manchester presided at the meeting of the Institute at which it was read, and in the *London Times* of the 21st ult., we find a resume of its contents. The paper, which was a lengthy and able one, dealt with the history of our development as a Nation, and the facts brought out are of sufficient importance to warrant us in reproducing a summary of them:

"When the new constitution came into operation in 1792, the total population of British North America did not exceed 175,000 souls, who were mostly French-Canadians, living on the banks of the St. Lawrence and its tributary rivers. The total population of what is now the premier province of Ontario was then only some 20,000 souls, and the increase was very slow during the next half century. In the years of political excitement and uncertainty previous to 1840 the population and trade of the country languished, and in all British North America there were only 1,250,000 inhabitants, of whom at least one-third lived in Lower Canada. With the constitution of 1841 commenced a new era of enterprise and progress. No community in the world ever exceeded the progress made in all the elements of wealth and prosperity by the Province of Upper Canada during the decade from 1841 to 1851. The population of the provinces now comprising the Dominion rose to nearly 2,500,000 during that period, of whom Ontario could claim 1,000,000, or an excess of 100,000 souls over the population of the Province of Quebec. This population found profitable employment in the fertile lands of the West, and thriving towns and villages soon dotted the broad expanse of the province where so many Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen had raised themselves from a condition of poverty and misery to one of affluence and wealth. By 1871 the population of all Canada had risen to 3,500,000, and might be estimated at over 4,000,000 at the present time, the immigration having for years been comparatively insignificant, owing to the depressed condition of trade and manufactures throughout the Dominion. In 1851 there were only some 8,000,000 acres of land under cultivation, whereas the census of 1871 showed that the total acreage occupied in Canada was some 36,000,000, of which the greater portion was improved. The yield of wheat per acre in Ontario was in excess of nearly all the States of the American Union, and it is said that in the Northwest 49 bushels is the usual yield from the rich alluvial lands, whose power of production is perfectly unlimited. The revenue, which did not exceed \$1,000,000 in 1849, rose to \$13,000,000 in 1864, and was now some \$22,000,000 while each of the provinces has revenues of its own for local purposes, and the municipalities provide largely for education and certain classes of public works. The debt of the country had largely increased, but this debt, instead of representing war and famine, illustrated the energy and enterprise of the people, in providing canals, railways and other public works, absolutely necessary to the development of the country, and assuming in many cases a national importance. In 1851 the total value of the trade of Canada was not in excess of \$50,000,000, but with the building of canals and railways, and the stimulus that was given by the steady influx of population and capital, the trade in the course of the next 23 years assumed magnificent proportions. In 1863-9 the total trade reached over \$130,000,000, and during the six years following the Union, \$200,000,000 was the total annual value of the imports and exports; but from 1874 Canadian commerce began to recede before the wave of commercial depression which steadily gained ground, until the total value of the trade during the past year did not exceed \$175,000,000."

Mr. Bourinot concludes his paper by pointing out that our future is inevitably to become an integral portion of the Empire, and strongly urging the wisdom of the statesmen, both of Great Britain and Canada, working to that end.

A leading article published in *La Republique Francaise*, M. Gambetta's organ, states that it is the purpose and the interest of France to maintain peaceful relations with all the other Powers, and to devote her energies to self-concentration, the stimulation of home industries, and the development of home resources. She will not accept any propositions looking to the formation of alliances with any other Government or Governments, but preserve an attitude of the strictest neutrality should war arise between other Powers. This is regarded as an intimation that France is by no means excited about the war clouds hovering over other portions of the continent, but views with perfect calmness the increase of military and naval armaments now in progress in Germany, Austria, and Russia. Meanwhile France, according to M. Gambetta's organ, will not further enlarge her army, nor so conduct herself as to allow the world to assume that she can be drawn into any impending struggle, either for the sake of territory or for the sake of retaliation for the past. "France," says *La Republique Francaise*, "desires peace, and to labor in silence for self-concentration."

The Dominion steam dredge was last fall hauled up on the slip at the foot of Great George street for the repairs which her hull and machinery require. But, as yet, no repairs have been made, and we learn the engineer has received instructions not to make any until he receives further orders. We feel confident such instructions could not have come from the Public Works Department, had the authorities been made aware of the condition of the dredge.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Telegraph Company was held at Toronto on Feb. 11th. The report submitted shows that the Company's earnings for the year was \$30,000 in excess of 1878. The pole mileage has increased 27 1/2 miles and wire mileage, 1,169 miles, while no less than 58 new offices have been opened. The proceedings were of the most satisfactory character in every essential.

Trade with the West Indies.

Mr. J. B. Morrow has returned to Halifax from Kingston, having enjoyed a very fine trip to Jamaica, on the occasion of the opening up of direct steam service between Halifax and that Island. Mr. Morrow succeeded in securing as agents the well known house of George Solomon & Co., of whose integrity and popularity the local press speaks highly. The Kingston *Gleaner*, referring to the "Beta's" voyage, says:—"The steamer 'Beta' is the pioneer of a line of steamers that will open up and develop a trade between Canada and this country. Canada offers many inducements over her powerful rivals and neighbors for a very liberal share of our trade, and the paramount advantage is that we are both of the same nationality. Canada requires our produce, requiring over one hundred million pounds of sugar annually, besides coffee, cocoa, piment, rum, fruit and other exports. Another important fact of the 'Beta's' arrival is that Bermuda is brought into direct communication with Kingston. Mr. Morrow entertained about forty of the leading merchants and citizens of Kingston to dinner on the 'Beta' before leaving. Among others present were His Honor the Collector, Hon. George Solomon, the Collector of Customs, Captain Mainwaring, R. N., James Thomson, of Halifax, A. Morrison, of the *Colonial Standard*, Jos. Gall, of the *News Letter*, and G. J. DeCordova, of the *Gleaner*. Speeches were made by several present, and every speaker expressed delight and spoke of the delight of the people generally at the opening of direct steam service with Canada, and the new facilities offered, not only for trade with Halifax and Nova Scotia, but also with every section of the great Dominion. It is understood that a number of orders were forwarded for samples of Canadian goods, and it is hoped that the opening now offered will be fully taken advantage of by our merchants and manufacturers."

The Czar of all the Russias gives promise of abating his severity by granting several reform measures on the anniversary of his accession to the throne, March 2nd. The civil disabilities of the Jews are to be removed, although when we remember how comparatively recently this was done in England, it is not surprising that the ban is still placed upon the race in Russia, and the laws applicable to Poland will be assimilated to those in operation in Russia proper. The most important reform is, however, only under consideration, that of establishing the freedom of the press, without which the social and political progress of the people can be but tardy. Alexander, doubtless, realizes that to grant liberty of speech to the press would be opening wide the door to further and more radical concessions to the people, which he is not yet prepared to make, for with a free press no country can long be cursed with the political laws which oppress the Russians.

The following statement of the forces of Germany appears in the *London Daily Telegraph*:—"The available fighting strength of the German national forces at the close of last year, without counting Imperial blue-jackets, marines, or landstrum, were estimated at 2,000,000 men—about a million fewer than those of Russia, nearly as many more numerous than those of Austria-Hungary, and some 720,000 men fewer than the armies of the French Republic." The last sentence is the important one; the fighting strength of France and Germany goes on increasing towards disaster. Over-training is bad for health. Over-soldiering is bad for peace.

It is worth while reading the historic fact that it was Napoleon I. that gave the first impetus to the Prussian strength. After the struggle at Jena had crushed the Prussian power in the dust, the conqueror made it one of the conditions of the conditions of peace that the troops of that country should not exceed a certain number. The compact was kept; but it was so managed that the whole Prussian population was pushed through the military mill and turned out in the material of armies. In that way was Prussia compelled, by the victor of Jena, to educate herself for the victory of Sedan.

A CENTRAL ASIAN LEAGUE.—A Vienna despatch says intelligence received through an unimpeachable channel shows that at the time General Roberts so unexpectedly found himself in a critical position before Cabul, the Russian General, Abramow, Governor of Samarcand, had secretly arrived at Derwaz, east of Cabul, the centre of agitation. There is no longer the slightest doubt but that a league has been formed in Central Asia under the auspices of Russia against English domination, and that the most prominent, influential member is the Ameer of Bokhara, whose daughter married Abdurrahman Khan, the Afghan pretender.

There are now 153 daily newspapers published in Great Britain, viz., 18 in London, 94 in the provinces, 3 in Wales, 21 in Scotland, 16 in Ireland, and 1 in Jersey; 78 are issued in the morning and 75 in the evening; 70 are published at 1d., 69 at 2d., and the remainder (14) at prices varying from 1 1/2 to 3s. In politics, 65 are returned as Liberal, 42 as Conservative, and 46 as independent or neutral.

A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German Physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds, and all lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Beware of medicines of similar names, lately introduced. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cents. Sample bottle, 10 cents.

Sleighs, Wagon, Horse.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of the Store of JOHN KELLY & Co., To-Morrow, the 18th inst., AT 1 O'CLOCK, (sharp), 3 Sleighs (Jaunting, Box & Wood), 1 Wagon, 1 Horse—stylish and gentle in harness, 1 set Harness. Remember the great clearing-out Sale of Dry Goods, etc., to commence at 11 o'clock. W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer. Feb. 17, 1880.

Fire. Marine. Life.

HORACE HASZARD, General Insurance Agent, REPRESENTING Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company, of London, England; Capital £2,500,000 stg. British-America Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.; Capital (paid up in full), \$500,000.00. Sun Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Montreal. MARINE INSURANCE ALSO EFFECTED. Office, South Side Queen Square. Ch'town, Feb. 17, 1880—1m eod



Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:— 20 Locomotive Engines. 15 First-class Cars (a proportion being sleepers) 20 Second-class Cars, do. 3 Express and Baggage Cars. 3 Postal and Smoking Cars. 241 Box Freight Cars. 100 Flat Cars. 2 Snow Ploughs. 2 Snow Ploughs. 2 Flangers. 40 Hand Cars. THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba. Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MARCH next. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of THURSDAY, the 1st day of JULY next. By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, } [fe 16, oaw Ottawa, 7th February, 1880. } till June 30



Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of MONDAY, the 23rd FEBRUARY instant, for the immediate supply of the following Rolling Stock:— 4 First-class Cars. 2 Postal and Baggage Cars. 60 Box Cars. 60 Platform Cars. Drawings and specifications may be seen, and other information obtained on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Pacific Railway, Ottawa, and at the Engineer's Office Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, N. B. The Rolling Stock to be delivered on the Pembina Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway, on or before 15th of MAY next. By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, } [fe 16 4i2aw Ottawa, 7th February, 1880. }

Herring. Codfish.

CHEAP FOR CASH.— 50 lbs. Herring, 100 qts. Codfish, 200 bags Salt. D. SMALL, Head Queen's Wharf, opposite I. C. Hall's.

To Fisheries and Factories.

ONE TON AMERICAN MANILLA MARLIN (Tanned and White), Cotton Lines, Twines, Leads, Hooks, Bait Mills, Fishing Anchors, Cotton Ducks (light and heavy), 100 coils Manilla Rope, Hemp Rope, Wire Rope, Paints, Oils, Tar, Oakum, Ships Chandlery, Sail Making, Light Ducks for Boats' Sails. D. SMALL, Jan. 21, 1880—tf

For Sale.

THE Land and Dwelling House owned and occupied by William B. Heartz, situated on Euston street, opposite Admiral Bayfield's dwelling. For further particulars apply to CHARLES HEARTZ, Queen Street. Jan. 5, 1880.

BUY the DAILY EXAMINER for the latest news—local and telegraphic.

FEBRUARY!

1880.

STOCK-TAKING.

WE hereby inform the public of this city, and the Island generally, that previous to Stock-taking, we have resolved to clear out as much of our Winter Stock as possible. We are aware that at this season it is hard to get people to buy even at reduced prices; but in the face of this difficulty we have made up our mind to adopt full measures, and sell our Wool Goods and Dress Goods at a sacrifice.

Our Goods have been very cheap all winter, as the run of trade we have had fully testifies. Our store has become the resort of those Ladies who know how to make a penny go a long way, and who know a cheap article when they see it; and when we say we are going to reduce the prices of our Dress Goods and Trimmings, we know we shall be believed. We are particularly anxious to clear out our present Stock, in order to introduce as much of the newest style of Dress Material as possible, and at the very lowest prices. We shall make special prices on Black Cashmeres, Black Merinos, Black Cords and Lustres, Lustrines and Brilliantines. Our Fancy Wool Goods will be sold at less than cost. Our Stock of this class was the largest, most select, and finest in the city, and the remains of it will be sold at a great sacrifice. Blankets, Quilts, Horse Rugs, &c., will be cleared out at great Bargains.

We make no apology to the Tea-drinking public for drawing their attention to our fine flavored and rich Teas, 32, 36, and 40 cents per lb. They are receiving the highest praise, and those who use them, strongly recommend them to others. Our trade in this article is growing rapidly. Tea appeals to the most subtle of the senses, and as the proof of the pudding is in the eating, so the proof of the Tea is in the drinking. Friends, try it.

83, QUEEN STREET,

TREMAINE & METCALF.

Ch'town, Jan. 21, 1880.

LECTURE.

PROFESSOR CAVEN will deliver the second of a Course of Lectures in connection with the ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, in

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

Tuesday Ev'ng Next, 17th Feb.

Subject—Cardinal Wiseman. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Chair to be taken at 8. Admission 10 cents. RICHARD WALSH, Secretary. Feb. 12, 1880—tsm

LECTURE

BY REV. GEO. W. HODGSON, In aid of the funds of the Women's Benevolent Society,

MARKET HALL,

Tuesday, 17th inst., AT EIGHT, P. M.

Subject—MOSES, the Great Hebrew Statesman, Legislator and Poet. Admission 15 cents. ANNIE MONTGOMERY, Secretary. Feb. 11, 1880.



MAIL CONTRACTS.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, 12th MARCH NEXT, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on proposed contracts, for four years, from 1st April next, over each of the following routes, viz:— Barrett's Cross and Park Corner, Cardigan Bridge and Lot 56, Cardigan Bridge and Railway Station, French Village and Mount Stewart, Georgetown and Launching, Georgetown and Murray Harbor North, O'Leary Station and West Cape, St. Andrew's and Railway Station. Printed notices containing full information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices at which the services commence and terminate, or at the office of the subscriber. W. W. McLEOD, Asst. P. O. Inspector. P. O. Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, } [fe 13 30th January, 1880. } 3i

GOLDEN SYRUP.

Very Choice.

8 CTS. PER POUND,

BEER & GOFF'S.

Jan. 13, 1880.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THAT FARM lately owned by John and Peter Meikle, situate on Lot 23, in Queen's County. For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod, Charlottetown. Jan. 9, 1880—eod

Cheirograph or Lethogram

CAN be made for 50 cents by sending 35 cents in stamps to P. O. Box 126 Yarmouth, N. S., and by return of mail you will receive a receipt for making tablet and ink from which you can get over one hundred copies from one original writing. Ch'town, Jan. 7, 1880. 1m

COOKED CORNED BEEF

Most Economical for Family Use, being More than Twice its Weight of Uncooked Meat.

Sold by the lb. and in Tins,

BER & GOFF'S.

Jan. 13, 1880.

Green Teas.

A FEW PACKAGES GREEN TEAS, in Young Hyson and Japan, will be sold cheap. HORACE HASZARD. Ch'town, Jan. 12, 1880—1w

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, all that part of Town Lot No. 74, in the first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown; having a front of 67 feet, Dorchester Street, and running back 80 feet, together with the buildings thereon erected. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod Charlottetown. Sept. 18, 1879.