

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1884.

VOL. 14.—NO. 129.

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ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 2nd day, 5h. 4.5m., p. m.
Full Moon, 10th day, 7h. 31.6m., a. m.
Last quarter 18th day, 11h. 42.2m., a. m.
New moon 25th day, 10h. 45.1m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH	DAYS
M	ris	sets	ris	water	len. h.
1 Tuesday	5 45	6 22	9 36	2 4	12 39
2 Wednesday	42	24 10	37 3	2	43
3 Thursday	40	23 11	41 4	15	46
4 Friday	38	27 aft	46 5	39	49
5 Saturday	37	29 1	11 6	57	52
6 Sunday	35	30 2	56 7	59	55
7 Monday	32	31 3	59 8	46	59
8 Tuesday	34	33 5	0 9	27	13 2
9 Wednesday	29	34 6	2 10	2	5
10 Thursday	27	35 7	3 10	36	8
11 Friday	24	36 8	1 11	8	12
12 Saturday	23	38 9	0 11	41	15
13 Sunday	22	39 9	56 aft	15	18
14 Monday	20	40 10	50 0	15	21
15 Tuesday	18	42 11	38 1	27	24
16 Wednesday	16	43	morn 2	10	27
17 Thursday	14	44 0	22 2	57	30
18 Friday	12	45 1	4 4	0	33
19 Saturday	11	47 1	40 5	10	36
20 Sunday	9	48 2	13 6	28	39
21 Monday	8	50 2	46 7	36	42
22 Tuesday	5	51 3	17 8	31	46
23 Wednesday	3	53 3	48 9	19	49
24 Thursday	2	54 4	22 10	5	52
25 Friday	0	55 4	59 10	47	55
26 Saturday	4	59 5	47 11	33	58
27 Sunday	58	58 6	29 morn	14	1
28 Monday	56	59 7	23 0	16	4
29 Tuesday	54	7 0	8 25	1	6
30 Wednesday	53	7 2	9 32	1	9

N. J. CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Campbell & Rayden)
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
SHIP BROKER,
AND INSURANCE AGENT,
COR. OF QUEEN AND WATER STS.,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Importer and Jobber of Choice
Groceries and Spices.
General Agent for P. E. Island of the
British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Com-
pany, of London, England.
Special attention given to Auction Sales of
Lumber, Coal, Fish, Apples and other Fruit,
Real Estate, Household Furniture, Bankrupt
and other Stocks, and all kinds of Merchan-
dise.
Correspondence and Consignments solicited.
Returns promptly made.
March 25, 1884.

DRESS MAKING.

MISS TAYLOR and MISS FARROW
are now prepared to attend to DRESS
MAKING, in every department, at Lord's
Hotel, Souris East. Ladies giving orders will
meet with prompt attention.
Souris, April 4, 1884.—1m

JAS. H. GRANT,

Sole Agent for P. E. Island for
THOS. CONNOR & SONS,
Rope Manufacturers,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Orders from the trade respectfully
solicited.
Ch'town, Feb. 29, 1884.—1m

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,

BARRISTERS
—AND—
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank,
(UP STAIRS).
Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL
Jan. 16, '83.
Where they are prepared to do business.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

AT SIGN OF THE LION.

WE OFFER

CHOICE TEAS AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
April 4, 1884—wkly
QUEEN STREET.

FIRE INSURANCE.

HORACE HASZARD,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

—REPRESENTING—

Western Fire Assurance Company, Toronto, Ontario,
CAPITAL, \$800,000.00.

Commercial Union Assurance Company, London, Eng.,
CAPITAL, \$12,166,666.00.

British American Marine Insurance Company, Toronto,
CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

Risks taken on all descriptions of insurable property.
OFFICES—Corner of Queen and Lower Water Streets.
Ch'town, March 17, 1884.—1m eod

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. B. MACDONALD
[S] now showing an extensive range of NEW PRINTS, bought
before the advance in duty, consisting of,—

650 pieces, in all the Newest Designs,
20 bales (800 pieces) Grey Cottons,
White Cottons, in the Different Makes,
Sheetings and Pillow Cottons,
Towelings and Stair Linens.

—ALSO—
A Large Variety of Carpets, in Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch
and Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets, Hearth Rugs,
and Door Mats.

SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
J. B. MACDONALD.
Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1884.—2aw wkly.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

FIRE.
CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Montreal.
HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.

Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms.
AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

F. H. ARNAUD,
Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.
Merchants Bank of Halifax.

DESBRISAY & ANGUS,

AGENTS OF THE
QUEEN AND AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANIES,

WHILE thanking the Citizens of Charlottetown for their
past patronage, and assistance during the late fire, have to
announce that they have taken the office in

Stevenson's Building,
CORNER QUEEN AND SYDNEY STREETS,
Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1884.

IN BERMUDA.

Another Interesting Letter from Rev.
W. R. Frame.

THE Government of Bermuda is always a
Military officer of high rank, and is for the
time being Commander-in-Chief of the
Forces in the colony. The present Govern-
or Thomas Lionel Galloway, is Lieutenant-
General in the Royal Engineers. He holds
his appointment from the Imperial Govern-
ment for a term of six years, and receives
a salary of \$15,000 per annum, of which
the colony contributes \$3,500, and also
supplies a partially furnished residence.
His salary may seem large, but it must be
remembered that the cost of living is much
dearer here than in the Dominion, and
besides His Excellency dispenses the
hospitality of Government House with no
unsparing hand. It would seem strange to
most of your readers to hear that the
Judges of the Supreme Court of Bermuda,
are also members of the Legislative and Ex-
ecutive Councils. They will no doubt think
that such an arrangement would hardly
suit in the region of P. E. Island.

It appears to me, however, that their
presence—at least in the Legislative
Council is of great practical value to the
colony. There is a peculiarity about
Bermuda Legislation, viz: that the local
laws are enacted only for a definite time,
some of them are constantly expiring—and
have to be renewed every session—generally
with some modifications.

Now the Judges who assist—who in fact
do a large part in making the laws—will,
when on the Bench, certainly have the
advantage of knowing, without any doubt,
what the laws really mean. I may add
that the Bermuda laws are for the most
part couched in plain, sensible English, and
without the ambiguity and circumlocution
which characterizes certain of the Dominion
Statutes.

I am not surprised that it should be a
subject of complaint with Bermudians that
young English gentlemen are sent out to
fill some of the best offices of emolument,
and have to be paid by the colony, and
besides hold a seat both in the Legislative
and Executive Council. It is moreover
said that some of these gentlemen from
abroad are as much distinguished for their
need of the salary as fitness for office. This
is likely enough, but I suppose the same
may sometimes be said of persons at home
who have got into office.

There is no doubt that officials from the
old country, as a general rule, feel but little
interest in the welfare of the colony to
which they are sent. They are apt to be put
on airs, despise everything colonial, and
look down on the "natives." It seems
enough that such persons make money out
of a colony without having a seat in her
Councils. Though agriculture is the
great source of the country's wealth,
yet nothing is done by those in
authority to promote or encourage it.
There is no importation of improved
farm stock, no model farm or plantation,
no lectures on agriculture, and no indus-
trial exhibitions. The colored planter plods
on in the same fashion as he did years ago.
He pays no attention to the rotation of
crops—perhaps does not know what it
means. He plants his onions and potatoes
in the same plot year after year, and is
quite surprised if they do not prove a suc-
cess. Now, if the Government were to
spend a few hundred pounds annually in
importing and testing new seeds and plants,
and also in encouraging new methods of
farming, and holding industrial exhibitions,
it would prove of great value to the
colony.

A few years ago, when the House of
Assembly introduced a moderate bill, look-
ing in this direction, it was thrown out by
the Council as unnecessary.

I observe among the items of public ex-
penditure for last year the sum of £4 17s
8d. is down for "agricultural purposes,"
but how it was expended no farmer seems
to know. I see also that the increased sum
of £5 is down in the estimates for the pres-
ent year, for the same purpose.

Though no admirer of the sort of govern-
ment which obtains here, yet I am
bound to say that, in some respects, its
action might be followed with advantage
in other quarters. For instance, in the
appointing of magistrates, care seems to
be taken that only persons of good mental
and moral qualification, and of known re-
spectability, are called to this high and
important office. Then, with regard to the
petty offices, there is clearly an eye to
fitness in the filling of them, and not as
may be witnessed elsewhere—persons thrust
in merely because they belong to the rul-
ing party; or it may be on account of ren-
dering some political service, real or
imaginary; or, as too often happens, because
they are in need of the office.

The Bermuda tariff is slightly lower than
that of Canada. With the exception of
liquors and tobacco, the duty on all other
articles imported into the colony is only
five per cent., and besides there is quite a
number of articles—apples being among
the number—admitted duty free. Tobacco
and cigars pay a duty of two pence per
pound; wine pays a duty of twenty per-
cent., and all other liquors, whether malt
or spirituous, four shilling stg. per gallon.

There are no excise or export duties. I
find that the public expenditure for the
year ending March 31st, 1883, was £28,-
866 12s. 10d. stg., and receipts for the same
year, £28,998 5s., leaving on the right side
a balance of £131 12s. 10d.

In aid of this revenue the Customs
yielded £24,779 15s. 5d., and of the above
amount rather more than one half—or
£12,851 17s. 4s.—arose, I regret to say,
from duties paid on liquors. This tells a
tale to which I shall have to refer again.

The annual revenue amounts to rather
more than £2 stg., or about \$10 per head
of the population.

The direct taxation is very low, being
only six pence on the £100.

The public debt of the colony is at pre-

sent £7,000. It was incurred in 1867 by
the construction of the causeway between
St. George's and the Main Island, referred
to in my first letter.

This debt, which at first amounted
to £32,000, has been steadily re-
duced, and the House of Assembly
with laudable zeal makes provision for its
gradual reduction every year.

About one-third of the whole revenue
goes to pay the salaries of government offi-
cials. The total exports of Bermuda are
a little over a million of dollars, while the
annual imports are fully double this amount.
Those who hold that in order to the healthy
financial condition of a country it must
have the "balance of trade" in its favor,
are greatly puzzled over the peculiar con-
dition of trade in this colony.

A writer of some ability from the
Dominion, and a strong believer in the
above balance of trade theory—who visited
here last autumn—wrote a few months
ago, that with trade going on at the
present rate, Bermuda must soon be in
hopeless bankruptcy. Not believing his
premises I have no difficulty in rejecting
his conclusion.

It does not necessarily follow that be-
cause a country imports more than it ex-
ports, or has the balance of trade against it,
that financial ruin is inevitable, as it
may have other sources of wealth within
itself. Now Bermuda is a case in point.
From ten to fifteen hundred of the military
are stationed here, all expending money
and buying the colony's productions and
importations. Then the war ships are also
here for about a third of the year, doing
the same thing, and besides there are
several hundred men constantly at work
in the dockyard, all buying and spending.

It is, however, from the winter visitors
who flock hither from all parts of the
Dominion and the United States, many to
improve their health, others to escape the
cold, that this little Colony reaps its great
harvest. At this moment every hotel and
private boarding house is full to the over-
flowing. Those who have furnished
lodgings to dispose of have also let them
out, and even private houses have had to
open their doors in order to shelter stran-
gers. Many of these visitors are possessed
of great wealth and lavish it freely.

All buy more or less, and pay well for
what they purchase, as the art of charging is
not one of the "lost arts" in Bermuda.
The past winter has been one of unusual
mildness. There was not a week that the
thermometer did not rise to seventy
degrees and upwards, and only once did it
fall below sixty degrees. The spring has
now fairly set in, and the flowers abound
on every side. The shipping season for
onions and tomatoes has already com-
menced, and an extra boat is at once to be
put on the route between here and New
York. The next two months will be the
"busy season" of the Bermudian planters.

W. R. F.
East Warwick, March 28, 1884.

IN MANITOBA.

Another Interesting Letter from Rev.
W. Wesley Colpitts.

SIR.—Winter has come and gone, and
myself and family are yet alive. The bliz-
zards have not blown us away, and the
frost has not marked any of us; and if all
the winters out here are as the one that
has gone, then I prefer this climate to that
of P. E. Island.

Several of the farmers have sowed their
wheat; others, whose ground is not so dry,
are about to do so. The land dries very
quickly here in the spring. The snow just
seems to sink into the ground; and, with
the exception of a little freshet in the
ravines, not much is seen of water as soon
as the frost is out enough to let it sink out
of sight. There is a peculiarity about the
ground freezing that I have never noticed
elsewhere. Large and deep rents are made,
in some instances four or five feet deep
and five or six inches wide at the surface.
These cracks open in the spring to drain
and pulverize the land. The ground does
not heave as it does east, and, consequently,
fence posts are not thrown out. Fences
when made here are usually constructed of
oak posts and barb wire, and are easily and
cheaply made. A large auger is used for
boring the hole in the ground, and, as in
most soils there is no stone, fence can be
made quickly; but very little of the land
that is cultivated is fenced at all. The
cattle are turned out on the prairie, and a
herdsman for the neighborhood, or a
trained dog for each individual, keeps the
land under crop protected. Pasture lands
are usually the only ones fenced, and as
excellent pasture is so abundant, few take
the trouble. One great advantage the im-
migrant finds here is such abundant pastur-
age, and hay lands to be had for nothing.
My horse has had for hay only the wild
hay of the prairies, and a horse in
better condition I have never owned,
and better hay I never fed. It
can be purchased here now for
\$5 per ton. Some of your readers will
remember the years of patient toil that
elapsed from the time that they began clear-
ing their farms until they had hay sufficient
even for a small stock. Here a man finds
his hay fields all ready the day he arrives.
The agitation to which I referred in my
last is fast diminishing. The C. P. R. have
given reduced rates, and increased facilities
for shipping grain east, and are making
provision this spring for bringing families
intending to settle here, and their effects
more rapidly and cheaply than ever, and
as a result immigrants are already pouring
into the country, most of them going west
of this Province. This, however, is not to
be wondered at, most of the lands here are
now owned, though not occupied; eastern
speculators got their hands upon
them at the time of the "Boom"
and now expect exorbitant prices—
prices they will not get while so
many hundreds of miles of most excellent
country lie beyond. There is another
thing against this Province. Its liquor
laws at present are a "delusion, a trap and
a snare," and many that have come to this
Province have gone quickly to a terrible
doom. Away from home influence, and
in many cases obliged to board in
houses reeking with the fumes of whiskey,
without let or hindrance, many an ener-
getic man has been lured from everything
good and right, and started on the double
quick in his march to black perdition. The
traveller going west is met upon the bound-
ary line and very plainly informed that no
intoxicant can be taken across. No
licensed rum shop exists in the Northwest,
and that to a P. E. Islander, I deem, is,
in the majority of cases, no small recom-
mendation. Many know well the trials they
went through to secure this freedom from
licensed rum, and will be glad to know that
this is in the Northwest as well. For these
and other reasons the tide of immigration
is flowing out beyond Manitoba this spring.

Well, the Fenians did not come, and who
expected they would? Verily, go from home
to hear news! With an incipient rebellion
here, and Fenians on the border, I suppose
our friends east were trembling for our
safety; but a very slight puncture let the gas
out of the rebellion balloon, and a
somewhat harmless resolution is about all
that remains. As for the Fenians, that is
too old a story to tell now. That scare-
crow has had the birds to lay eggs in its
pocket long ago. The Farmer's Convention
no doubt did good, and in the end have dis-
appointed the few fanatics that at the
beginning talked of tearing up railway
tracks, and burning down elevators. The
farmers are now refusing to be engineered
by those who have political purposes to
serve. Men of both parties have found
their heads, and I think will judiciously
combine for their mutual benefit as a class,
and will thereby merit the good wishes of
every lover of order and good Government.

With kind regards to many old friends on
P. E. Island, I remain yours truly,
W. WESLEY COLPITTS.
Nelson, Manitoba, April 10, 1884.

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Nelson, Manitoba, April 10, 1884.

Scotch Valor at Soudan.

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD ALLISON ON THE
HIGHLAND REGIMENTS.

At the anniversary dinner on the 22nd
ult. of the Highland Society of London,
Sir Charles Macgregor, who presided, pro-
posed the health of General Sir Archibald
Allison in very eulogistic terms. In reply
Sir Archibald said the greatest object of his
ambition was attained when he received
command of the Highland Brigade in
Egypt; and that he wished to propose to
them the toast of the Highland Regiments,
who, he said, could in these latter days have
no reason to complain that they had not
their full share of service. In Ashantee,
in Afghanistan, in Egypt, nearly every one
of the Highland Regiments had been
represented. But since the last
mentioned operations, by far the
hardest hand-to-hand fighting he could
recollect since he joined the army had taken
place on the eastern shores of the Soudan,
forming the severest trial which British
soldiers have gone through for a long
time; and there also the Highlanders have
taken their part. The enemy was superior
in courage, in determination, and in fear-
lessness of death to any we had almost ever
encountered. One could now see how such
Muslimans, animated by the same spirit,
and under the same religious excitement,
were in days gone by able to conquer almost
the whole western part of Europe, and
threaten even to subdue France. Under
that gallant, distinguished, and most able
soldier Sir Gerald Graham, two battles have
been won—as hard battles as could be fought.
In the first, we were entirely success-
ful. In the second, at one time
and for a certain interval, victory
trembled in the balance—in fact, it seemed
to have almost turned against us when
one of our squares was broken. The square
of all formations was one of the best to
resist attack, but it was one of the worst to
make an attack. There seemed little doubt
although the accounts were somewhat con-
flicting, that the front face of the 2nd
Brigade, composed of half battalions of the
"Black Watch" and the York and Lancas-
ter Regiments, instead of waiting the
attack, charged into the midst of the enemy
in the most gallant way. The flank of the
advance force became thus exposed, the
enemy rushed in, and many of the officers
in their rear were speared before the men in
the front ranks actually knew what had taken
place. The square, composed of three assize
regiments as were in the British
army, became entangled in a mass
of the enemy, and were driven
back 500 or 600 yards in one throng
of fighting, struggling, bleeding, dying
men. To those who knew what war was,
the rallying from that attack must appear
one of the finest things in the history of
British arms. When soldiers were once
broken in a fight like that usually a panic
seized them; they fled, and could not be
rallied. The very reverse happened at
Tamanieb. They went back struggling,
borne down, overpowered, crushed, but
there was no panic or flight. No man fled
one foot farther than the spears of the
enemy drove him. When Buller brought
up his brigade on the right in magnificent
order, and caused a cessation in the
pressure of the enemy, the men in-
stantly rallied to the call of their offi-
cers; they re-formed their ranks, they resum-
ed the offensive, they joined in the line of
the general advance, and there was no pause,
no stopping, no hesitation, until, with one
united attack the British army swept on and
drove the enemy from his position, and left
between 2,000 and 3,000 of their foes in the
dust. As Scotsmen they had reason to be
proud of the Highland regiments, just as
Englishmen had reason to be proud of the
gallant York and Lancaster. In sentiment
the two were united, and all must feel a pride
in the way in which their gallant comrades
served their country, fought for it, and died
for it.