

Ottawa Letter.

CARTWRIGHT'S CRITICISM AND COLBY'S REPLY—GENERAL MIDDLETON ADMITS THE WHOLE BUSINESS—RIDEAU HALL STATISTICS.

Most of this week has been devoted to the discussion of the Budget Speech, and of the tariff alterations announced by the Minister of Finance. The Opposition have indulged in their annual blue-ruin rignaroles, comparing the miserable condition of Canada with the prosperity of the adjoining Republic, and insisting that our only hope of salvation lies in closer commercial relations with the United States, and the United States only. After Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Charlton was the principal Opposition speaker. He made a very long speech, lamented the deplorable state to which the N. P. had reduced Canada, and contrasted it with the progress and prosperity of the United States. It may not be out of place to remark that Mr. Charlton is more than suspected of annexation proclivities. At any rate, during the MacKenzie administration, recognizing the depression then existing, he strongly urged upon Mr. McKenzie the adoption of a protective policy. There seems to be an inconsistency between Mr. Charlton in 1871 and 1890. But the same inconsistency pervades the whole party to which he belongs. They denounce protection as the cause of all the ills which they declare Canada is suffering from, and in the same breath they point to the prosperity of the United States, a country with a protective tariff double that of the Dominion. The speakers on the Government side have taken their parts well. Though not denying that things might be better in some quarters, yet they maintain that, on the whole, Canada is prospering and the position of her farmers, in many respects, superior to that of their American brethren. The President of the Council, Mr. Colby, replied to Sir Richard Cartwright in a telling speech, and completely demolished that gentleman's assertion that Ontario farms were mortgaged for more than what they are worth. Mr. Colby met Sir Richard with Sir Richard's friend, Mr. Mowatt's own statistics. He read from these statistics to prove that during the last seven years there has been a steady increase in farm values, farm buildings, farming implements, live stock, &c. Mr. Colby challenged any man in the House or out of it to point to a single State of the Union which could show such a uniform, steady and gradual increase of farm values as shown by Ontario. He had himself prepared from official statistics of Ontario and the United States, a statement showing the average values of cereals per acre during the past seven years. In the United States it was \$9.44 per acre; in the distressed Province of Ontario, \$15.78 per acre. In corn the value per acre in the United States was \$9.32; in Ontario \$18.90. In barley, United States value \$12.67, against Ontario \$14.98. Oats was \$8.08 United States, as against \$12.88 in Ontario. Rye \$7.15 United States, against \$9.97 Ontario. He then referred, in corroboration of his figures, to an article from the Canadian Journal of Commerce, of which the following is an extract: "The average value of farm products in Ontario has been compared with those of the chief agricultural States of the Union by an Ottawa official statistician, greatly to the advantage of Ontario. The returns for the six years, 1882-87, published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, are compared with those issued by the Bureau of Industries at Toronto, and the question to be solved was, what have ten acres in each of the eight chief crops of wheat, barley, oats, corn, rye, buckwheat, potatoes and hay yielded in money value? The answer is, in Ontario \$8,640; in New York \$7,474; in Ohio \$6,457, and so on till we get to Iowa, with a return of \$4,958. The average production of wheat in Ontario was two bushels an acre more than in Michigan, three bushels more than in New York and Kansas, five bushels more than in Illinois and Wisconsin, and six bushels more than in Missouri. The Ontario farmer with 80 acres in the above crops would, at the end of the six years, have received more than the New York farmer by \$1,166; the Ohio farmer by \$2,183; Michigan by \$2,200; Illinois by \$2,798; Indiana by \$2,861; Kansas by \$3,215; Missouri by \$3,341; Iowa by \$3,682." Mr. Colby then proceeded to show that all the older States of the Union—the Northern and Eastern States—are in a much inferior condition to Ontario. No later than 1st January, 1890, the Commissioner of Agricultural and Manufacturing interests in the State of Vermont, under instructions from the State, published a circular in which it was stated that "good farms with fair buildings and maple sugar orchards can be purchased from \$3 to \$5 per acre; others with better buildings, and near railway or village, can be bought from \$5 to \$10 an acre. None of these lands are far from a ready market, and all are adapted to dairy purposes." These lands are in the Connecticut valley, in the best counties in Vermont. Our farmers do not want to go into partnership with the farmers of Vermont. The effect of an intimate relation with the United States, of being upon even terms with them, would be to bring down the prices of our own coarse grains to the corn standard, and not only the coarse grains, but even the products of animals that are fed upon coarse grains. Our prices would be brought down to the corn standard of the United States, as against the barley standard of Canada. There is the greatest agricultural country in the world to-day; there is hardly any limit to their production, and their prices would control our prices and we could not help ourselves. Our prices are better than their prices and will continue to be better, provided we continue those methods we have adopted in recent years to keep those prices up. Mr. Colby continued, Free Trade between Canada and the United States in all agricultural products would be the worst possible thing that could happen Canadian farmers. The farmers of New Hampshire are no better off than those of Vermont and the Commissioner of the State of New Hampshire has also issued an invitation to farmers to come into the State and buy farms which are for sale. Farming land in New York State has decreased 20 per cent. in value in 15 years, and prices of New York farm produce are quoted as lower than ever before known, and many agricultural localities are decreasing in population. The New York Times states that the farms in the State are mortgaged

for over \$700,000,000 and further shows that the greater portion of the money obtained on mortgages has not been expended on farm improvements, but to enable the farmers to live. In the most prosperous of the States the amounts of farm mortgages are enormous. In Illinois \$381,322,339; Michigan, \$129,229,553; Indiana, \$106,855,884. Mr. Peter White (Renfrew), Dr. Ferguson of Walland, Mr. Adam Brown, Mr. Hesson, Mr. McKeen, Gen. Laurie, Col. O'Brien, Mr. Smith (Ontario), Mr. Kenny (Halifax), and Mr. Porter have been the other speakers on the Government side thus far. Thursday night, the House adjourned until Tuesday, when the debate will be resumed, and, if possible, brought to a conclusion. A notable remark was that made by Mr. Watson, an Opposition member from Manitoba, who said he would not follow the line of conduct pursued by his colleagues from Ontario in decrying their province and depreciating their farm lands. He wished it to be understood that Manitoba to-day was in a most flourishing condition—the best country in the world, possessing the greatest natural advantages for the attraction of immigrants. The parliamentary committee to enquire into the connection of General Middleton with the disappearance of a valuable lot of furs belonging to one Bremner, a half-breed, during the Northwest rebellion of 1885, held another session a few days ago. The General, whose memory seems to have wonderfully improved in the last fortnight, made a statement in which he practically acknowledged the whole business. He had ordered the furs to be confiscated, and directed that some of them should be distributed among the officers as mementoes of the rebellion, as, if he had not done this, the men would have got the furs anyway. If the furs were put on the steamer, directed to him, it was without his knowledge; but he had received some furs which he supposed had been put up by his brother-officers and sent to him out of compliment. He had disposed of these furs, or such as he did not want to devolve, the Ottawa furrier, Hayter Reed, the Assistant Indian Commissioner, had a better memory than the General. He said the furs were confiscated by order of Gen. Middleton, who had ordered a quantity packed up for himself. Reed had selected some for himself, and taken them, but afterwards, doubting the propriety of the transaction, sent them back. The original order for the distribution of the furs he had got back from the Battleford Quartermaster and destroyed, substituting another therefor. The reason for this was that the original order contained an expression of General Middleton's that the appropriation of the furs should be kept a secret. The General denied that he had ever enjoined secrecy. The Committee, after hearing this evidence, went into secret session. Thus, it will be seen that the charges preferred against the gallant general, and which he so indignantly denied at first, have been substantiated, and the most disgraceful actions proved against him. It is understood that the Government will be called upon to pony up some \$4,500 compensation to Bremner, and this is only the first of a long string of claims that will be preferred. I am very well acquainted with MacDonald the Battleford man, who preferred these charges and gave evidence. He has much more in reserve, and tells lots of stories which are far from creditable to some of the blue bloods who figured in the North West campaign. The Rykert matter is still sub judice, and Charley, as he is familiarly known, takes his seat every day with the most complete indifference to the accusations against him. The Rideau Hall expenses have again been considered, but nothing definite arrived at. The following statement of the Governor General's Secretary may be interesting: "During the winter of 1888-9, 850 invitations to dinner were extended, whilst 1,700 standing invitations to Saturday afternoon skating and tobogganing parties were issued. "For the present season the numbers were not yet complete, but up to March 12th the following invitations had been sent out: For skating and tobogganing, 1,750; first concert, 380; second concert, 380; first small dinner, 400; second small dinner, 400; first parliamentary dinner, 80; second parliamentary dinner, 80; other invitations to dinner 488. "An ordinary entertainment, Capt. Colville continued, requires 180 tumblers, 300 sherry glasses, 500 claret, 600 champagne, 300 ice plates, 30 decanters for each sherry, port and claret, and 1,200 cups and saucers. Owing to the climate, and the fact that glasses and china were frequently carried from the house through the frosty air to a hot room, breakages were comparatively numerous. "Opposition is commencing to materialize against Mr. Charlton's Sabbath Observance Bill and a number of petitions have been presented against it. The revenue of the Dominion for the nine months ended 31st March was \$29,117,997; expenditure, same period, \$22,764,212; excess of revenue, \$6,353,785. The revenue, so far this year, is some \$1,200,000 in excess of the same period last year, while the expenditure is about \$1,000,000 less. The total net debt of the Dominion at the end of March was \$234,637,261, showing a decrease of \$1,599,693 as compared with the net debt at the end of February. The death of Mr. Forley was a great surprise to the majority of people. He was one of Ottawa's most enterprising citizens, yet extraordinarily quiet and unobtrusive. It is stated that in the four sessions he sat in Parliament he spoke but four times. His funeral was a very large one, and evidenced the high respect in which he was held. There are a number of aspirants for the vacant seat, and they are all among the Conservatives. The Grits and Equal Righters seem to recognize that they have no chance. To Mr. Davies, Sir Hector Langevin replied that a survey and report were made upon Belle Creek Harbor and Breakwater in 1888. The report states that, to obtain eight feet of water, would require an expenditure of \$7,500. Mr. Perry wishes to know whether the Minister of Public Works has given instructions to repair the Miminigash Breakwater, and if so, is the work now going on. The weather this week has been wretched. To-day it is freezing stiffly, and altogether the season is fully a fortnight behind last year. Great preparations are being made for extensive building operations this summer. A very handsome business block is to be erected on Sparks Street. Ottawa is growing rapidly. There is still a great deal of work to be

done and, although they talk of getting through by first of May, I don't see how they are going to do it. The Finance Minister has been besieged by deputations ever since the Budget Speech, finding fault with the proposed changes or asking others, and his hands are full. Every item of the changes will be fought by the Opposition, and when it comes to talking they have the material to do it. W. C. D. Ottawa, April 5 1890. House of Assembly. April 10. AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. Peters presented a bill to incorporate Mark Wright & Company (Limited). The House then went into Committee (Mr. McLellan in the chair) for the purpose of further considering the Bill to amend the Domestic Animals Act. After some time the bill was reported agreed to without amendment. The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Underlay in the chair) to further consider the Medical Bill. After progress was reported. Mr. J. R. McLean asked the Commissioner of Public Works to bring down all correspondence in connection with the opening of a new road at Naufrage, also when it was the intention of the Government to complete said road. Hon. Mr. Bentley said the correspondence asked for would be brought down. He could not say exactly when the road would be opened, but the work would be pushed forward with all possible despatch. Whatever delay there was in the opening was occasioned by the people of the neighborhood amongst whom there was a difference of opinion as to the location of the road. House adjourned. APRIL 11. The Domestic Animals Act and the Full Electric Light both passed a third reading and were sent up to the Legislative Council. House in committee then resumed the discussion of the Medical Bill. Big Robbery. LAST night the store of Thorne Bros., on Lower Spring Road, was entered by burglars, and a cash box, containing about \$1,000, was stolen therefrom. The store was closed about 10.10, and the cash box containing the above sum, which was made up chiefly of notes and receipts, besides \$600 in cash, was placed away safely in the desk in the shop. This morning, Mr. S. G. Thorne, when about opening the shop, discovered it unlocked and opened. Proceeding to where the money was placed, he discovered that the cash-box was gone, and also that the front hall door was open. It will be remembered that last May the same house was entered by thieves, and about \$500 stolen from the safe. As there is a strong suspicion as to who the guilty party is, it would be very convenient for him if he would make restitution, otherwise he may abide with the consequence. LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. The Stanley. SIR,—The Stanley only got in yesterday at three o'clock p. m., and is unable to make more than one round trip in two days. Many people say that the present arrangement is not so convenient as when the mails came by Georgetown. Of course it will be said that the bulk of the freight and passenger traffic is destined for the City; but when the steamer cannot make the passage in less than nine hours, why not allow her to run to Georgetown, where the trip only takes three hours, and where a round trip can be made each day? And besides the difference in time, the amount of ice at present between Cariboo and Charlottetown is very great, and experienced passengers say that it is a crying shame to ill-use a valuable vessel like the Stanley by forcing her on a hard route when an easy and more expeditious one can be found elsewhere. I do not believe the Minister of Marine can be aware of the ill-usage the Stanley is getting. She should not be made to pound through miles of ice for the purpose of saving a few people a few dollars of freight. If it is absolutely necessary to do what these traders and business men want, the Department had better arrange to pay the railway for the increased freight, and send the steamer to Georgetown until the ice clears away, and thereby save injuries that may cost thousands of dollars to repair. OBSERVER. April 11. An Immense Business. The immense volume of business done by Manchester, Robertson & Allison, will be suggested by the extent of their spring importations, an account of which is fully set forth in THE EXAMINER'S advertising columns this evening. The list includes 3,598 packages of European, American and Canadian goods divided as follows: Canadian manufacture, 2,460 packages; British and continental, 794; United States 341. The great proportion of Canadian goods indicates the immense strides this country is making in manufacturing industry. Eleven or twelve thousand packages are Maritime Province manufacture. All buyers of dry goods will be interested in this firm's advertisement, for the list includes every requisite in that line for city or country customers. —We have always contended that the route for the mails should be that on which daily return trips could be made with the greatest certainty. This should, in our opinion, be the route, irrespective of all sectional, or corporation or personal interests. Therefore, we shall agree with our correspondent "Observer," that a mistake was made in the too early transfer of the Stanley from Georgetown to Charlottetown, so soon as it shall have been proved that the Stanley could, in the foggy and stormy weather of the past few days, have made daily return trips if she had been left on the Georgetown route. We may assume, in the meantime, that Capt. Finlayson has not allowed the vessel to be injured on account of the change. The captain is, we believe, a better judge as to what will injure the vessel than even the most experienced passenger.

MARRIED. At the residence of the bride's parents, Darnley, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. George McMillan, Daniel Ryley, of High River, N. W. T., formerly of Baltic, Lot 18, to Edith Kate, eldest daughter of Geo. F. Thompson. At Montague Bridge, on the 24th ult., by Rev. O. B. Emery, Robert J. Stewart, to Miss Sarah Campbell, all of Montague. At St. Stephen's Church, Irishtown, on the 2nd inst., by Rev. T. B. Routh, Russel Adams, of New London, to Miss Mary J. Casey, of Spring Valley. At the residence of the bride's father, on the 19th ult., by Rev. J. M. McLeod, M. A., David Cole, of Clifton, New London, to Miss Annie Orr, of French River. DIED. At Forest Hill, March 12th, George A., the beloved son of Peter McDonald, aged 11 years. At DeSable, on the 11th ult., Sarah Carrie, in the 83rd year of her age, relict of the late Donald McNevin. At Dundas, on the 18th ult., Roderick Wallace, eldest son of Ronald and Ellen M. Ross, in the 20th year of his age. At Granite, Montana, on the 11th ult., Donald McLeod, in the 29th year of his age. At Malpeque, on the 6th inst., Harry Nelson, beloved son of Benjamin and Isabella Champion, aged 5 years and 10 months. At Summerisle, on the 3rd inst., Mary Alice Gould, beloved daughter of John Gould, aged 23 years. At Cascumpey Village, on the 24th March, Mrs. Thomas Hoggood, in the 56th year of her age. At Long River, on the 2nd ult., Daniel Dunn, aged 60 years. At French River, New London, on the 19th February, Jane Pillman, aged 77 years. At Somerville, Mass., on the 21st ult., of diphtheria, Mary, aged 8 years and 3 months, daughter of Edward Fleming, formerly of Charlottetown. At Lot 7, on the 17th ult., Annie Cappers, in the 23rd year of her age, wife of G. W. Cappers, of Boston. At South West, Lot 16, on the 21st ult., of inflammation of the lungs, Mary Ellen Almira, aged 2 years and 3 months, second daughter of James Birch. At Little Pond, Lot 56, on the 21st ult., Peter J. Steele, in the 41st year of his age, leaving a widow and one son to mourn their loss. At Lower Grand River, on Feb. 16th, of inflammation of the lungs, Walter Taylor, in the 75th year of his age. TO LET, FOR a term of one or more years, a Blacksmith Shop situate at Suffolk, near Thompson's Mills. Also, for sale, a complete set Blacksmith's Tools, nearly new. Apply on the premises to G. A. Seaman, or to J. D. SEAMAN, Charlottetown. ap11—dy law wky tf Tenders Requested. TENDERS will be received till 25th instant, at the office of Mr. Angus D. Martin, Chestnut Street, for putting new floor in and making other repairs to the part of the Duncan Brick Building, on Queen Street, now occupied by Mr. W. B. Robertson. For specifications and particulars apply to Mr. Martin. PALMER & McLEOD. Ch'town, April 11, 1890—4i "NEW QUEEN," The Earliest Known POTATO, Is an Immense Yielder, and will stand the Richest Garden Soil. For Sale by E. R. BROW, ap9—2w eod wy Charlottetown. Horses, Cattle, IMPLEMENTS. WE ARE INSTRUCTED to sell at the residence of William Carey, on the "BINSTEAD FARM," near Falconwood, BY AUCTION, —ON— Monday, April 14th, AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M., All the STOCK and IMPLEMENTS, consisting of 1 Barrister Cart Mare (rising 7 years), dam by Champion; 1 Cart Mare (rising 8 years), Challenger and Champion; 1 Barrister Cart Filly (rising 3 years), dam by Champion; 1 Driving Mare (rising 9 years), same stock; 1 Driving Mare (rising 9 years), by Prince Regent; 1 Percheron Filly, rising 2 years; 1 Abdallah Colt, dam by Prince Regent; 14 Milch Cows, 5 Calves, 38 Sheep. Also, the FARM IMPLEMENTS:—1 Threshing Machine and Fanners, 1 Raper, 1 Mower, 2 Carts, 1 Truck, 1 Driving Wagon, 1 Express Wagon, 2 Sets Cart Harness, Driving Harness, Randall Harrow, sets Harrows, Ploughs, Hay Rake and other implements, lot of Hay. Sale positive. Terms—Under \$10, cash; over that, credit till December 1st on approved notes. E. H. NORTON & CO., ap8—d w t l s Auctioneers. SCHOONERS FOR SALE. SCHR. "CRYLON," 96 tons, and Schr. "ANNIE E. PAINT," 81 tons. The former will be six years old on March 21st, and the latter five years old in June next. Both these vessels have up to the present time been engaged in the fishing business, and are well found in Sails, etc. For further particulars and price please apply to PETER PAINT & SONS, Port Hawkesbury, C. B. feb17

CORSETS, Wholesale —AND— Retail. YATES'S CORSET. SPECIAL LINES —AT— 85c., 85c., \$1, \$1.35. BEER BROS. All sizes at BEER BROS. Melb31—d&wky. 3598 PACKAGES DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE. MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON'S Spring Importations. GOODS MANUFACTURED IN CANADA. 107 Cases Canadian Tweeds and Homespuns, 48 Cases Shirts, Collars and Braces, 455 Bales Grey Cottons, 29 " Men's Underwear, 157 Cases White Cottons and Sheetings, 8 " Boys' (Lining), 195 " Checked Shirtings and Gingham, 57 Bales Blankets and Blanketing, 79 Bales Tickings and Drillings, 123 Bales Cotton Twine, 59 Cases Flannellets, etc., 9 Cases Knitting Cotton, 55 " Printed Cottons, 50 Bales Cotton Warps, 54 " Cottonades and Denims, 234 " Cotton Bating and Wadding, 49 Pkgs. White and Colored Ducks, 126 " Wool and Union Carpets, 27 Cases Silesias, Pocketings, etc., 23 " Floor Matting and Door Mats, 42 " Sateen Jeans, 52 Cases Floor and Table Oil Cloths, 29 " Foulards and Linings, 15 " Men's Overalls, 16 " Turkey Red and Patch Cottons, 28 " Corsets, 11 " Sewing Silks and Twists, 11 " Cheese Cloth and Scrim, 85 " Assorted Smallwares, 10 " Cotton Towels and Rollerings, 265 " Straw Hats. BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURES, Received by the Undermentioned Steamships: Name of Steamer. Where from. Pkgs. Name of Steamer. Where from. Pkgs. Uluanda, London, 115 Bulgarian, Liverpool, 23 Gothenburg City, " 98 Peruvian, " 21 Damara, " 89 Borderer, London, 17 Virginian, Liverpool, 69 Prussian, &c., Glasgow, 23 Venetian, " 55 Cremon, Hamburg, 6 Bavarian, " 53 Scythian, Liverpool, 11 Montreal, London, 47 Polynesian, &c., " 4 Bostonian, Liverpool, 38 Grassbrook, &c., Hamburg, 10 Fona, London, 33 Alcides, " 6 Isthian, Liverpool, 25 Kehrwieler, " 13 British Empire, London, 31 FROM UNITED STATES. 154 Cases STRAW HATS, 64 Cases UPHOLSTERY GOODS, 123 Cases SMALLWARES and NOTIONS. TOTAL SPRING IMPORTATIONS. CANADIAN MANUFACTURES..... 2460 PACKAGES. BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL..... 797 " UNITED STATES..... 341 " GRAND TOTAL..... 3598 " The above large stock comprises every requisite in our line for the Country Merchant, Milliner or Merchant Tailor. Prices Low and Terms Liberal. MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON, ST. JOHN N. B. April 11, 1890. B. S. DAVIES & CO. Merchant Tailors. WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF WOOLENS, in Suits, Overcoatings and Trouserings, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at the lowest possible prices for Cash. MR. McDONALD, for the past six years (previous to coming with us) of Boston, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of his business, has charge of our Tailoring Department. As a Cutter of correct styles of Garments, Mr. McDonald has superior in the Lower Provinces. He has given our customers the very best satisfaction. Men who care to dress well can make no mistake in giving us a call. Three Cases CHRISTY'S BEST LONDON HATS just opened MEN'S FINE NECKWEAR, DRESS SHIRTS and UNDERWEAR; Lot of BOYS' SUITS low to clear. B. S. DAVIES & CO., Ch'town, March 25, 1890. CAMERON BLOCK. LAND FOR SALE. ESTATE R. ROBBLEE & CO. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the above Estate up to THURSDAY, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1890, at noon (excepting for the Lobster Factory, which will be received up to noon on Saturday, April 12th), as follows:— 1. Book Debts, Notes of Hands and Judgments. 2. Stock of Dry Goods and Shop Furniture. 3. Lobster Factory and Outfit. 4. Farm and Farm Stock, etc. 5. House and Lot. Tenders cash or approved security. Tenders will be received for the above separately. No tender necessarily accepted. Inventory can be seen and other information secured on application at office formerly used by R. Robblee & Co. JAMES BARCLAY, Assignee, P. O. Box 600, Summerside. S'ville, April 8, 1890—46d

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