

THE DAILY EXAMINER  
OCTOBER 24, 1882.

The Imperial Parliament.

The British Parliament opens to-day. It meets for the special purpose of reforming its methods of procedure, and thus averting, if possible, the renewal of the tactics which wasted the time of the last Parliament. The coming session will probably be a very exciting one. The troubles of the Home Rulers will be thrust upon the Ministry, and a few weeks of hard fighting and acrimonious talk will be spent on Dwyer Gray's imprisonment. The Egyptian Question will be the text for a prolonged discussion on England's present and future policy in Egypt, and the ministry will find their actions bitterly attacked by the Tories. One remarkable feature of the session will be the influence exerted on the legislature by outside organizations. These channels of public opinion are becoming more and more important every year. The Chamber of Commerce meets, and by a majority of two to one, calls for a correction of the modes of procedure in parliament. The resolution calls attention to "the growing inability of the House of Commons to give adequate attention to questions of importance to the commercial interests of the country," and urging, "the desirability of dealing practically with manifest evils affecting the mercantile community." Then the Amalgamated Trades Union has its resolution. The Birmingham Caucus has its programme; and dozens of similar organizations press themselves upon the attention of parliament. As the closure resolution has now become a necessary preliminary to all other changes, and as there is likely to be stern opposition to it from both Conservatives and Home Rulers, the question will probably keep the attention of Parliament till the Christmas Holidays.

Agricultural Association.

THE suggestion of the Lieutenant Governor respecting the establishment of an Agricultural and Industrial Association should not be forgotten. Our farmers must now rise to a higher plane. Instead of producing and selling raw grains and roots, they must turn their attention more particularly to the rearing of improved stock and the production of the finer kinds of food—eggs, butter, cheese, poultry, sheep, cattle, pigs, etc. No matter what the price, it doesn't pay to grow oats for market; for although they may bring in a little money they impoverish the land. Much the larger part of the oats ground upon the farm should be fed to the animals on the farm; and the farm should get the benefit of the manure and so be kept "in heart." Our farmers are beginning to see this.

In moving to the higher plane, much will be gained by co-operation and association. A permanent institution such as his Honor proposes, is in fact required; and we have, throughout the Province, plenty of intelligent and progressive farmers to form a good one.

What we want is a means of obtaining and disseminating information regarding the best known methods of advancing the agriculture interests of the Province and of awakening a keen, lively, enthusiastic interest in farm work and farm productions.

The collection of facts and statistics of dairying, breeding, the rotation of crops, the best methods of feeding, and manuring; and planting, the publication of such information, the holding of exhibitions—all these ought to be done and might be done by an Association such as that proposed by Governor Haviland.

It seems to us, too, that to have, in connection with our Local Government, a Commissioner of Agriculture, would be eminently proper in this Agricultural country; and we are very sure that in our college and higher schools, instructions in the science of Agriculture should have a more prominent place than it has.

The Pamphlet Season.

The season is approaching when noted writers of fiction find agreeable employment in writing up the blueberry swamps of the United States, and in graphically describing stone-filled soil as the richest and most productive in America. That our cousins across the border should do this, is not to be wondered at. But the fact that these scribbles should be quoted by Canadian journals, and accepted as genuine, shews a remarkable lack of honesty and patriotism on the part of the quoters. Every well informed person knows that these pamphlets are prepared by paid scribes—men who have never seen the places they scribble about, but are paid well for clothing in gay verbal attire the skeleton statistics that are handed to them by real estate speculators, railway magnates, and a host of frauds. Florida is annually extolled as a glorious country for fruit-growing, the very paradise of small capitalists owning an orchard. For several years this fraud was perpetrated on the Canadians. The sons of farmers left their fertile farms and settled in Florida. The rich harvests were long in coming, and the golden returns proved to be mythical. Solid Canadian money, won from Canadian soil, was lost to these rovers, who gained nothing but experience from the change. Even the New York Sun has been compelled to expose the trickery of the land agents of the South. Of Florida the Sun says

there is nothing in the State which will justify a workingman or small capitalist in giving up his home in the North to go there. Florida is not healthy. No part of it is free from malaria. Two-thirds of the State is under water, by actual survey. Yet we are told that the air is dry. The State is covered with swamps. The land is flat and difficult to drain. The highest point of the peninsula, eighty miles from the coast, is not more than 160 feet above sea level.

If the farmer must make a move let him go to the Northwest. But why should the farmer go? There are thousands of acres of rich land in these Provinces, requiring only willing hands and patient work to make them smile with the waving grain. Nearly every farm can be improved so as to yield twice its present production. The outlay coincident with shifting from one place to another, could be profitably employed in improving present holdings. Men are chary of spending a thousand dollars on their own farms, but will willingly spend that amount in settling in some new place of which they know very little, and which often brings them to ruin. This unsettled feeling is aroused, to a great extent, by the reading of pamphlets written by land speculators. Farmers must take the writings with a great deal of caution. They glitter with tempting baits, but there is very little gold in the composition. Stick to your farms. Make the old homestead resound with the noise of your industry. Spend liberally in its improvement; and in the end you will be much better off than your friends, the rolling stones, travelling onwards in a vain attempt to gather moss.

A Criminal Return.

The criminal returns just issued by the Metropolitan Police of London are important to reformers in all parts of the globe.

One-half of the burglaries committed in 1881 were in houses where no person had been left in charge, and 842 robberies were committed through doors or windows left open or insecure. From this it is evident that the careless and negligent are attacked in preference by the robber.

The tables in the report showing the age, sex, occupation, and instruction of persons tried and convicted are especially interesting. As we should expect, the greatest number of offences are committed by young men between the ages of twenty and twenty-five; but women do not attain their maximum criminality till after thirty. As regards education, the worst results are with those who read without writing, or read and write imperfectly. Next comes the absolutely ignorant, while those who read and write well stand much better in the scale. As a crowning triumph for the educationists we find only eleven persons described as having superior instruction out of a total of 2,868 convicted of crime, and it may be remarked that not one of these is a woman. There can be no doubt as to the truth of the old proverb that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, but a sound education, enabling a boy or girl to find employment suitable to his or her taste and capability, is the cheapest and surest way to keep prisons empty and criminal expenses low.

Concerning trades, we learn that criminals professing no trades head the list. After these come the ordinary day labourer. Drivers and bricklayers stand exceptionally high on the list, followed by clerks, servants, carpenters, painters, and coach drivers. In many such cases the masters were to blame, having left valuable goods unnecessarily exposed and their employees were paid low wages. The largest number of criminals is, of course, under the head of drunk and disorderly characters, and we are glad to see that, although the total number annually increases, the percentage on the population of the metropolis is rapidly lessening. For every thousand persons there were 204 convictions in 1831, which sank gradually to 12 in 1839, and in 1843 and 1867 the number was slightly below 5. From 1872 to 1879 rather more than 7 persons in every 1,000 were convicted annually of drunkenness. In 1880 this was decreased to 6.3 per 1,000, and in 1881 to 5.6 per 1,000. This will encourage the temperance reformers to go on in their work of social reform. They are evidently approaching the root of the matter.

Egypt's Tribute to Turkey.

England has taken upon herself the Herculean task of endeavouring to sweep away the abuses which have grown up in Egypt, or rather which have been planted there by Turkish and English speculators. One thing now seems pretty certain, and that is the Sultan's authority must be overthrown, and Egypt must be freed from the tyranny of paying its annual tribute to Turkey.

The amount paid, annually, by the Egyptian Government to Turkey is about \$3,500,000, being about 8 per cent. of the whole revenue of the country, which in 1880 was about \$42,000,000. Considering the enormous amount Egypt has to pay foreign bondholders, the Turkish tribute becomes an altogether unbearable burden imposed on the nation, and its remission would save the tax-payer about two cents in every twenty-five now extorted from him. The wonder is that the Egyptians did not rise in rebellion long ago.

Mr. J. B. PLUMS will, it is generally believed, succeed Hon. Adam Hope in the Senate.

Somewhat Terse and Flippant.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is always doing something of a lively character. Recently he withdrew from the New York and Brooklyn Congregational Association, on account of holding advanced views. He expresses his belief in the soundness of the doctrine of evolution, and he has very lax ideas about the punishment awaiting the transgressor. He does not hide his doubts, but often puts them forth in a decidedly terse way. He has a happy—or unhappy—knack of being very candid in expressing the foibles of his friends. A few days ago he referred to the Republican State ticket in terms the reverse of complimentary. This proved too much for one of the leading members of his church—Mr. Amos E. Learned. Amos warmed to the occasion and sent the following complimentary letter to his pastor:—

"DEAR MR. BEECHER,—You made an ass of yourself yesterday."

AMOS E. LEARNED.

But the undrugged Beecher was a match for the sturdy Republican, even on the ground of epistolary warfare. Beecher answers:—

"DEAR SIR,—The Lord saved you the trouble of making an ass of yourself by making you an ass at the beginning—and His work stands sure."

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Thus ends the correspondence. Elevating, isn't it?

Bravo Winnipeg!

Winnipeg is bound to make a move in the world and to brighten things up. The EXAMINER's special despatches show that Winnipeg has been enjoying the calm steady illumination of the electric light. She is jubilant over her harvest, her press, her musical ability, and her electric light. Winnipeg sounds a note of warning for the Winter. The Winnipeg Times, after reviewing the harvest, concludes with a piece of advice to those who intend to go to Manitoba next year. The advice consists of six words as follows:—"Don't come before May or June."

A NUMBER of Scott Act cases will be tried to-morrow, at the office of James Curtis, Esq., Prosecutor under the Canada Temperance Act.

FOUR cases of drunkenness and one case of assault were disposed of by the Stipendiary Magistrate, this forenoon. The assault cases were between Eliza Bell and Joseph Graves, truckman. Graves was fined one dollar and costs. The case of the seaman Fossett and others against Capt. Gould was adjourned.

THE Silby engine, which has been thoroughly repaired by Mr. Engineer Batt, was tested at the pump on Cumberland street to-day. She threw three streams of water during the test, and proved herself to be as good as strong as an engine as she was the day she arrived in Charlottetown.

BARRETTINE "Erema," Rendle, master, to Peake Bros. & Co., with full cargo of general merchandise, from London, arrived here the 24th inst.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, Oct. 24—10 a. m.

Light to moderate winds, fair to cloudy weather, with local rains, not much change in temperature.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

RANKIN HOUSE.

Oct 23—M Giblin, Montreal; Fred S White, St John; S S Forrest, Halifax; J A Nicholas, Montreal; F L Coor, St John. 24—John Cook, Pictou; H G McLeod, Georgetown; Anthony McNair, Baçouche; F A Jones, Pansiac.

SHIP NEWS.

HALIFAX, Oct. 21st.—Arrived: Quick Step, Murray, Charlottetown; S. O. Omer, Georgetown; Emperor, Veinor, Montague; Lydia Robertson, Griffin, P. E. I. 22nd.—M. A. Starr, Hood, Charlottetown; Surprise, Route, Rustico.

ON EXHIBITION.

The finest assortment of  
Factory Cloth,  
Blanketing,  
Flannels,  
Yarns, etc.,  
—AT THE—  
FACTORY CLOTH AND WOOL DEPOT,  
C. H. SCHURMAN,  
GREAT GEORGE STREET.  
Ch'town, Oct. 24, '82.—2m eod wky

WANTED TO CHARTER,  
FOR NEWFOUNDLAND, one or two  
vessels about 60 or 80 tons.  
WM. BOYLE.  
Ch'town, Oct. 24, '82.—pd

WANTED,  
AT the Spring Park Tannery, two good  
men to work at the trade.  
WM. BOYLE.  
Ch'town, Oct. 24, '82.—pd wky

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET,  
THE FARM, with buildings thereon,  
lately in the occupation of William  
Irwin, situate on the east side of the Mount  
Edward Road, containing about 38 acres, and  
only two miles from the city. Terms easy.  
Apply to  
H. J. CUNDALL.  
Ch'town, Oct. 24, '82.—oaw if

INSURANCE!

The Undersigned represents the following First class Marine, Fire, and Life Insurance Companies, and is prepared to effect insurance at the lowest rate:—

The Great Western Marine Insurance Com'y of New York,  
ASSETS 1st JANUARY, 1882, \$939,523.92.

The Neva Scotia Marine Insurance Company of Halifax.

The Pictou Mutual Marine Insurance Company of Pictou.

The Fire Insurance Association of London, England,  
CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.

The Northern Insurance Company of London and Aberdeen,  
CAPITAL, \$15,000,000.

The North American Life Insurance Company.

The London and Lancashire Life Insurance Company.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,  
AGENT.

DRY GOODS!

MILLINERY AND CLOTHING.

J. B. MACDONALD

Is opening an immense Stock of Goods this Fall. The Public will find his store one of the best stocked in the City. Ladies when buying Dress Materials, Shawls, Mantles, Cloths, and all kinds of woollens, should go straight to

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

When wanting Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, go to

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Over 1,000 Overcoats, Jackets and Ulsters to choose from. The biggest bargains ever given in this City.

J. B. MACDONALD,  
QUEEN STREET.

LONDON HOUSE.

Now Opening ex S. S. Victoria, Waldensian and Cedar Grove

Ladies' Beaver and Plush Hats,  
Ladies' Silk Scarfs,  
Ladies' Jersey Gloves,  
Ladies' Alexandra Jackets,  
Children's Woollen Pelisses,  
Promenade Scarfs and Squares,  
Belive Wools, Cocoon Wools,  
Ice Wools, Berlin Wools,  
Moire and Broche Sash Ribbons.

Gentlemen's Lambs' Wool Underclothing,  
Gentlemen's Merino Underclothing,  
Gentlemen's Kid Mitts and Gloves.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Charlottetown, Oct. 5, 1882.

The City of London Fire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.

DIRECTORS:

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, CHAIRMAN;  
Lightly Simpson, Esq., Vice-Chairman; W. H. Matarin, Esq., C. B.,  
Sir Henry Barclay, K. C. B., Robert Morley, Esq.,  
Lord Colin Campbell, M. P., Alderman G. H. Nottage,  
The Hon. Reginald Capel, Edward Leigh Pemberton, Esq., M. P.,  
Spencer Gore, Esq., W. J. Thompson, Junr., Esq.,  
Richard Basil Huib, Esq., Vincent Bevan Tritton, Esq.

Property of every description insured at current rates.

JOHN MACEACHERN,  
Agent for P. E. Island.

Charlottetown, Oct. 14, 1882.—2aw

CIGARS!

GREEN S Gonnin's Imported Small Queens. None genuine without the trade mark. For sale everywhere.

APOTHECARIES HALL CO.  
Sole Agents for Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Oct. 23, '82.—2m

REMOVAL

JOHN BELL,  
TAILOR AND CUTTER,

Has removed to the  
Corner Pownal and Grafton Sts

Ch'town, Oct. 23, '82.—3w eod

Fancy Sale and Tea.

In aid of the Baptist Church Building Fund, will be held in the

MARKET HALL,  
—ON—  
Wednesday, 20th December.

Donations will be thankfully received by the undersigned Committee.

Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. M. A. Cameron,  
Mrs. Jas. DesBrissay, Mrs. Louis Wood,  
Mrs. George Davies, Miss Hertz,  
Mrs. Nell McLeod, Miss Currie,  
Mrs. F. Lawson, Miss Scott,  
Mrs. S. McRae.

Ch'town, Oct. 23, '82.—2aw wky

CONCERT!

A PUBLIC CONCERT, under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Benevolent Society, will be held in the

Y. M. C. A. HALL,  
—ON—  
Thursday, the 2nd November,

At 8 o'clock, p. m.

THE PROGRAMME—an unusually good one, and which promises some of the best musical talent of the city—will be published in a few days.

THE LADIES will spare no pains to make this Concert the very best of the season; and hope that, as the object is to aid the poor, it will be generously patronized by the public.

Doors open at 7.30. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the door.

Ch'town, Oct. 21, '82.

WANTED, LOST FOUND

LOST—On Friday last, between St. Peter's and the Market House, a bunch of KEYS. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the EXAMINER Office. [Oct 24 2i]

LOST—A brown dog, answering the name "Spy," heard of with to the sub-please return to HEARD, The Cedars. [Oct 24 scriber.—Wm.]

TO LET—A house at the Head Hill-stor-ough Street, Rent very cheap. Apply to G. H. Selmer. [Oct 24 ff]

TO LET—Frick Warehouse and Store on Weymouth Street, near St. Peter's Road. For particulars apply to L. C. OWEN. [Oct 23 1w]

PIANO FOR SALE—An excellent toned 6 1/2 octave Cottage Piano, London make, Walnut case, the property of a lady leaving the Province will be sold cheap. Enquire at EXAMINER Office. [Oct 23 3i pd]

WANTED—In an office, an active boy who can write a good hand. Apply at EXAMINER Office. [Oct 23 3i]

FOUND—On Friday, on South Side of Queen Square, a parcel of merchandise. The owner can have the same by applying to Joseph Malar, Cumberland St. [Oct 21 2i]

TO LET—A French Roof Cottage, with large garden, east end Euston Street. Apply to William Fennell. [Oct 21 ff]

WANTED immediately at the "Revere House," a sober respectable young man to attend Steamers and Trains, and to wait table. Reference required. Oct 9 6i 1aw

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Nurse to go to Stellarton, N. S. Apply to Mrs. A. Lord. [Oct 20 ff]

WANTED—Four Gentlemen Boarders. Apply to Mrs. Robert Rodd, opposite Pickard's Bakery. [Oct 16 wky 2i]

A FAMILY, consisting of a young married couple, two children and a young lady, desire to obtain board, &c., in the city for the winter. They require two bed rooms and a sitting room. Persons who can accommodate them will please address N. S., this office, giving locality, terms, &c., on or before Thursday, the 20th inst. [Oct. 18, 1882 5ms.]

TO LET—On Hillsborough Street, a house containing eight rooms, in good repair. Possession given immediately, if required. Apply on the premises.—W. L. WELLNER. [Oct 17 ff]

BOARDERS.—Two or three Boarders can be accommodated in a private family, with bedrooms and parlor. Apply at EXAMINER Office. [Oct 17 ff]

TO LET—The shop on Queen Street known as the "Italian Warehouse." For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Palmer & McLeod. [Oct 17 2w eod pd]

LOST—Between Y. M. C. A. rooms and Normal School on Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a Railway Bag, brown on one side and gray on the other. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the EXAMINER Office. [Oct 9]

WANTED a Girl for General House-work to go to Moncton, N. B. Liberal wages to a competent person. Apply at the EXAMINER Office. [Oct 9 ff]

HORSE FOR SALE—Apply at the EXAMINER Office. [Oct 9 ff]