

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 12, 1889.

Death of Major Ross.

In the death of David Ross, Esq., another of our aged settlers has been removed. With his two sisters, he came to this island from Edinburgh in the summer of the year 1837—the same year as our Queen ascended the throne. After remaining a short time in Charlottetown, he settled on Lot 34, on the north side of the Hillsborough River, and lived there up to the time of his death. No man was ever more respected than he among the people with whom he resided; and his interest in everything tending to the welfare and happiness of his fellow-colonists, was active and earnest. He was one of our oldest Justices of the Peace, and for a long number of years was one of the Commissioners of Boundary Lines in this island. He discharged his official duties, which were, in our earlier history, many and important, with ability and fairness. With much zeal and energy he aided the early volunteer movement in this colony, and organized a company of volunteers in the settlement of his adoption. As the captain of Thistle Company, he gave liberally of his time, means and valuable experience to the efficiency of the organization. He was a member of the Caledonian Club, and an enthusiastic admirer of its annual sports and games. His hospitality was of the warmest kind, and his information was great and various, and it was a rich pleasure to spend an hour or so in conversation with him. Always ready to draw a neighbor's will, he got much of this kind of work to do, for he charged nothing. He leaves behind him an only sister 89 years old.

Comparative Taxation.

The main parts of the Budget Speech of this year were published in THE EXAMINER on the day after the speech was delivered. A verbatim report is now at hand. It is in excellent form, and full of convincing facts and arguments showing that, as compared with other countries, Canada now occupies a good position. Speaking about our debt and taxation, Hon. Mr. Foster said:

"Sir, the comparison is made as well between the debt of the United States and the debt of Canada, as it is between the taxation of the United States and the taxation of Canada, and the basis in one respect is almost as unfair as the basis in the other. But, sir, I have looked through the figures of the taxation borne by the people of the United States and I find that if you take twenty-one years corresponding to the life of the Dominion of Canada and in the United States, in Customs and Excise, that is what you may call taxes, they have paid at the rate on the average of \$6.64 per head of their people during these twenty-one years. If you take the amount paid by the people of Canada for Customs and Excise in the same time, for the average of its population, it is found to be \$4.94 per head. The difference in favor of the Canadian citizen is \$1.70 per head in amount of Customs and Excise taxation over a period of 21 years, ending 1887-88. That is, if Canada, during those 21 years, had been as heavily taxed for Customs and Excise as the people of the United States, she would have paid on a basis of four millions of people, \$142,500,000 more than she had paid under her reduced system of taxation as compared with that of the United States. (Cheers.) Sir, if you take the years from 1881 to 1888, the tax per head in the United States, as imposed by the Federal power I mean, was \$5.87, and in Canada \$5.74, a difference of 13 cents in favor of Canada. For the year 1888 the taxation per head in the United States was \$5.51, and of Canada \$5.66, a difference in favor of the United States. This arises from the fact that the States have not had the classes of expenditure which Canada has had, and the States, moreover, by their increased population and large surpluses, have been able to reduce the rate they are obliged to pay. But, sir, when one talks of taxation in the United States for comparative purposes, the Federal taxes alone are referred to; whereas to get a proper comparison the State taxation should be included. Add the taxation of each State, which for 1887-8 was \$1.09 per head to the Federal taxation of \$5.51, we have a total taxation on the people of the United States of \$6.59, as against \$5.66 in Canada, a difference in favor of Canada of 93 cents per head of the population. (Loud cheers.) Sometimes it is thought that only countries like Canada enjoying a protective tariff, have to pay Custom and Excise taxation, but this is not correct. Great Britain, in 1888, imposed Custom duties amounting to \$5 million dollars; Excise, 124 millions; stamps, 63 millions; land tax, 5 millions; house tax, 9 millions; income and property tax, seventy millions, making the taxation of these items alone, in free trade Britain, \$9.65 per head. I undertake to say, after carefully looking into the matter, that the incidence of taxation, taking the laboring classes and the wealthy classes in Great Britain, and comparing them with the same classes in Canada, is more hard, difficult and onerous on the poorer classes in Great Britain, than on those in Canada. (Loud cheers.) While in Canada we have benefits in the way of stimulation of industries and employment of labor as a result of our system." (Renewed cheers.)

—An important discovery is said to have been made by a Mr. Clark, of Hergott, Australia, who lays claim to the discovery of a process by which copper can be fluxed with iron. On January 5, a number of gentlemen visited Fulton's ironworks at Kilkenny, for the purpose of witnessing some experiments. The system was remarkable for its simplicity. A piece of iron is heated to nearly white heat, and then smothered with a white powdery substance, which may be called the flux. The iron is again heated till none of the powder is visible in its original form on the surface, and is then dipped in molten copper, in which it stays only for about a second. On being withdrawn and cooled, the iron is seen to be completely coated with copper. The surface is comparatively rough, but it is sufficiently smooth, without further handling, to be used at once for most purposes, such as boiler tubes and ships' bottoms.

Notes and Clippings.

—The Patriot says: Before the high tariff policy was brought into force, the woolen industry was one of the most flourishing in Canada. As witness the overwhelming success of the Woolen Factory Company, in which the Hon. David Laird was a prominent figure!

—Prof. Schurman, Cornell Univ., in Forum: Analogy suggests that under the bracing climate of Canada, in centuries yet to be, civilization may in the New World find its sturdiest supporters. The new Provinces will in a very few years be the regal home of prosperous millions. Nature has said it. Canadians need not be anxious about the money spent in opening up their North-west. Nature is their bondsman. They have only to stand still and see the salvation of the Lord.

—Mr. James H. Burke writes to THE EXAMINER from Fort Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories, and says:

"We are having what has not been known to happen for twelve years—bare ground up to February 20th. It has been beautiful, balmy weather all along—not the least sign of winter, except that the river is frozen over. The Northwest mounted police here are drilling every day in open air, with forage caps instead of being muffled up in furs, as in other winters past. Strangers coming here can hardly believe that they really are at Fort Saskatchewan. The coldest it has been here this winter was 23° below zero. Cattle and native ponies remain out all winter, no matter how cold. But this winter they can do it, so far, without any trouble."

—It has been stated that the Government "backed down" on their Fisheries Protection Policy. The statement is not borne out by the "instructions" to the captains of the cruisers.

"OTTAWA, 21st May, 1888.

"SIR,—In the performance of the duties entrusted to you for the present year, you will be guided in all points, not specially mentioned therein, by the instructions contained in letters from this Department, dated respectively the 16th March, 1886, and the 16th April, 1887.

"On the 15th February, 1888, the draft of a new Fishery Treaty was signed at Washington by representatives of the Government of Great Britain and the United States, and at the same time an arrangement was made to provide for a *modus vivendi*, which is to operate for a limited period pending the final ratification or rejection of the treaty. A copy of this is enclosed herewith for your information.

"Under this *modus vivendi*, and until further instructions, fishing vessels of the United States are to be allowed to purchase bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits, to tranship their catch, and to slip crews in ports of Canada and Newfoundland, upon procuring an annual license therefor, which license may be obtained from any Collector of Customs at any port in Canada and Newfoundland, upon the payment of the fee of \$1.50 per ton of the vessel's registered tonnage.

"You will, therefore, be careful in no way to hinder the access to Canadian ports of any United States fishing vessel whose master or owner declares his intention of procuring such license, nor to interfere with any United States fishing vessel whose master or owner produces such license, in so far as the carrying out of the purposes of the license are concerned.

"You will observe, however, that the possession of this license gives no right to the holder thereof, to fish or prepare to fish in Canadian waters, or to violate any of the laws of Canada, and to do so is to carry out the objects for which the license is given.

"You will also notice that United States fishing vessels which enter Canadian bays and harbors for any of the four purposes mentioned in article 1 of the convention of 20th of October, 1818, are not to be required to enter or clear at the Customs, provided they do not remain therein longer than 24 hours, and do not hold any communication with the shore.

"These are the only modifications which are to be observed in carrying out the instructions previously sent to you, and under which you acted during the season of 1887.

"In commending the efficiency and discretion which characterized your services during the past year, I have only further to express the desire that you will continue to perform the delicate and responsible duties entrusted to you in a similar spirit of discrimination, forbearance and uniform courtesy, which is in every respect compatible with the due and proper maintenance of the just rights of the Government of Canada and Canadian fishermen.

"JOHN TILTON,
For Minister of Marine and Fisheries."

Benevolent Irish Society.

At the regular annual meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society, held in their Hall last evening, the following officers were elected for the current year:

- Patron—James Reddin, (re-elected).
President—D. O'M. Reddin, Jr.
1st Vice President—Thos. Campbell.
2nd Vice President—Michael Hennessy.
Treasurer—Anthony J. Dougan, (re-elected).
Secretary—Francis Curran, (re-elected).
Charity Committee—Thomas Butler, Thos. Gillan, John Maharr, Patrick Cullen and Michael Sweeney.
Marshals—John McAleer, Chief; James McCarron, Michael Walsh, Thomas Butler and Patrick Berrihan.
Standard Bearer—Jeremiah Sweeney, R. Madigan, Richard Curran and Jas. Mahoney.
Hall Committee—John Kelly, Thomas E. Flynn and Patrick Cullen.
Janitor and Messenger—Patrick Burke.

Personal.

Hon. Daniel Davies arrived home from the Old Country this morning. Mr. A. W. Stern has the thanks of THE EXAMINER for late English papers. Archbishop O'Brien was among the passengers on the steamer Alpha from Bermuda to Halifax last week. Mrs. Bessie Starr Keefe has been called to New Haven, Conn., by the death of her mother, says the Toronto Globe.

Robert Young, representing the well-known confectioners, J. R. Woodburn & Co., St. John, N. B., is expected to visit his customers on the island in a few days. W. A. Black, of Pictou and Black, Halifax, and Captain Farragher, have gone to England to purchase a new steamer to go on the Halifax and Charlottetown route, via eastern ports.

For Rickets, Marasmus, and all Wasting Disorders of Children Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing. In every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. Main, M. D., New York. Sold by all druggists, 50c and \$1.

None Cheaper! None Better!

—THAN YOU CAN FIND AT—

PERKINS & STERNS'.

White Cottons, Grey Cottons, Print Cottons, Dress Gingham, Apron Gingham, Shirtings, Bed Ticking, Sheetings, Counterpanes, Table Linen, Towels, Toilet Covers.

CHEAP CLOTHS, CHEAP TWEEDS, CHEAP CARPETS.

New Kid Gloves and American Straw Hats Just Opened.

Our Stock of Room Paper Takes the Lead.

SEE OUR PATTERNS AND PRICES BEFORE YOU BUY.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, March 12, 1889.—Jy & Wky

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Artificial Manures.

SIR,—In yesterday's issue of THE EXAMINER there appears a letter on artificial manure, from the pen of Hon. Donald Ferguson, in which he states (and doubtless it is true) "that all fertilizers are valuable in proportion to the quantities of phosphates, potash and ammonia which they contain." Now, so far as phosphates are concerned, it is a fact, learned by dear experience by some of our farmers, that they are of no use whatever on land that has previously been dressed with mussel mud. The reason why, Mr. Ferguson can doubtless explain. As concerns ammonia, it is doubtless valuable for the nitrogen it contains. Now, I have read somewhere of artificial nitre beds, in which nitrogen in the form of nitric acid and potash were produced without money and without price, and the question that arose in my mind was, whether it would not be cheaper for farmers to produce these articles themselves, than to pay hard earned money for a foreign article. And I would ask Mr. Ferguson, for no doubt he is quite competent, to lay before our farmers the mode of preparing these beds, and the immense benefit derived from them, and then let intelligent farmers try the manure thus manufactured, side by side with those foreign fertilizers, and prove for themselves which is the most enduring, and also the cheapest manure.

I remain, yours, &c.,

FARMER.

Lot 48, March 9, 1889.

Eczema, Itchy, Scaly, Skin Tortures.

The simple application of SWAYNE'S OINTMENT, without any internal medicine, will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Scaly, Itchy Skin Eruptions, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It is potent, effective, and costs but a trifle.

oct 12 6m dw

Local Notices.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.—First instalment of Spring Stock now opening.—Harris & Stewart, London House. 21—mch12

One case new neck-wear ex. S.S. Stanley, just opened and selling cheap at D. A. Bruce's. mar12 dw

New boots opening to-day. Seven cases ladies' misses' and children's boots and slippers at the Dominion Boot and shoe store.

When shoddy dealers entice thee, consent thou not, but order your spring suit at D. A. Bruce's Tailoring Establishment. Fit and finish correct. mar12 dw

See the great bargains in Spring Hats at John McLeod & Co's. mar 11 ff

New American Straw Hats and shapes, just received by Stanley, at Harris & Stewart's, London House. mar11 3i

White and Fancy Shirts and Underclothing at cost, at John McLeod & Co's. mar11 ff

If you want good bread go to Knight's Bakery, Kent Street. White bread 7 cents and brown bread 4 cents per loaf.

New Fancy Spring Suitings and Trouserings just opened, and selling cheap, at John McLeod & Co's.

Apples and onions in good order, at auction prices, at A. McNeill's Auction Room.—m3 3i

Our balance of winter goods at a big discount.—D. A. Bruce. mar6 ff

Our Hat department is now full of new and stylish Hats.—D. A. Bruce. mar6 ff

Try the "Old London" Apple Chisel.—J. Joy, Water Street, Ch'town. 3m—feb23

THE LADIES OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH

INTEND HOLDING A

Tea and Fancy Fair

—ON—

THURSDAY, 28th MARCH,

—IN—

ST. JAMES' HALL.

Admission, 10 cents. Tea, 25 cents. Doors open at 2 o'clock. mch12—2aw 3aw dy

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlottetown, on THURSDAY, the Eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1889, at Twelve o'clock, noon, by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the Twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1888, and made between Andrew McEachern, and Flora, his wife, of the one part, and Joseph Hensley and Robert Robinson Hodgson, Trustees of John Libenrood, of the other part:

All that tract, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being at Inlet, Lot Forty-Six, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the southeast corner of the possession of Michael McEachern; thence easterly until it strikes Hugh McEachern's fifty acres of land; thence northerly along Hugh McEachern's west line until it strikes the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence westerly along the various courses of the said shore until it meets the north-eastern line of the said Michael McEachern's land; thence southerly along Michael McEachern's eastern line to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land, a little more or less.

Also—All that other tract, piece and parcel of land situated, lying and being at Lot Forty-Six, in King's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the north-east corner of a seventy-five acres in possession of Michael McEachern; thence easterly until it strikes the north-west corner of thirty-one acres of land in possession of Hugh McEachern; thence southerly along Hugh McEachern's western line until it strikes land now or lately in possession of Mrs. M. H. Campbell; thence westerly until it strikes said Michael McEachern's south-east line; thence northerly along Michael McEachern's eastern line to the place of commencement, containing thirty-one acres of land, a little more or less.

For further particulars apply at the office of Edward J. Hodgson, Charlottetown.

Dated this 12th day of March, A. D. 1889.

JOSEPH HENSLEY, ROBERT R. HODGSON, Mortgagees.

mch12—1aw & wky tl sl.

Apples, Oranges, Onions, &c.

BY Auction, on WEDNESDAY, next, 13th March, at 11 o'clock 30 bbls. Winter-keeping Apples, in good order. 7 bbls. Onions, cases Oranges, Wrapping Paper and sundry other articles. Sale positive to close.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

March 11, 1889.

FARM, STOCK, IMPLEMENTS,

AND—

Household Furniture,

BY AUCTION.

I AM INSTRUCTED BY JAMES WEBSTER, ESQ., to sell by Public Auction, on the Premises,

On Wednesday, 20th of March,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M., in 1889

His FARM, situated on the St. Peter's Road, about 8 miles from the City, and comprising 83 acres of land in high state of cultivation. This property is within 1 mile of Bedford Station and 1 1/2 miles of Appleton Wharf.

STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.—4 Horses, 6 Cows, 1 Pig, 1 Treshing Mill and Fanney, 1 Driving Wagon, 2 Carts, 1 Express Wagon, 1 Truck, 1 Driving Sleigh and Robes, 1 Wood Sleigh, 1 Box Sleigh, 1 Mower and Reaper Sleigh, 1 Wheel Rake, 2 Plows, 1 Moulding Plow and Cultivator, 1 set Harrows (Spring Tooth), 1 set Wooden Harrows, 1 Seed Sower (Hall's), 1 Tridstone, Forks, shovels, Ladder, Wagon and Cart Harness, &c., &c.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—1 Bell Organ, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, 1 Raymond Sewing Machine, Gas Stove, an Kitchen Utensils, Parlor and Bedroom Stoves, &c., &c.

TERMS.—All sums under five dollars, cash; over that amount, eight months' credit on approved joint notes.

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

mch9—tl dte

D. C. BROW'S ESTATE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, inst., at noon, for the purchase of the Assets of the above Estate, namely:—

- 1st. Book Debts and Notes of Hand.
2nd. Stock of Pumps and Tools; also his interest in patent right to manufacture and sell on P. E. Island the O'Doherty Force Pump; stock of Heating Furnaces, Piping, &c.
3rd. Horses, Carriages and Harness.
4th. House Furniture.

Terms—Cash or approved security. Tenders can be made for the above either separately or en bloc, but no Tender necessarily accepted.

Inventory can be seen at the office of the undersigned. Dated at Summerside, this 7th day of March, 1889.

THEO. J. CLARK, Assignee.

mch9'ud—tl 19th



GREAT SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Most Attractive Sale of House Furnishings in Charlottetown. Great Clearance Sale of Remnants in every Department. Grand Chance to buy Cotton Goods at Special Prices. Genuine, Down-right Serious, Wonderful Low Prices on House Furnishings.

BEER BROS. BEER BROS.

MARCH.

OUR GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS, CRETONNES, LINENS,

AND ALL LINES OF HOUSE FURNISHINGS

WILL CONTINUE UNTIL APRIL.

OUR NEW STOCK OF Room Paper and Borderings

Is now open, and marked TEN PER CENT. LESS than last year.

BEER BROS.

BLACK SILK GOODS.

Before the recent heavy advance in Silks, we purchased a large stock from the celebrated House of ARBELOF & CO., Lyons, and are now offering this, the Largest Stock we have ever shown, at special prices.

BEER BROS.

Every Yard of Our "Golden Year Silk" Guaranteed.

Black Cashmere silk, Black Gros Grain silk, Black French Faille, Black Satin Duchesse, Black Satin De Lyons, Black Tosca silk, Black Merveilleux, Black Surah, Black Tricotin, &c.

Special Prices Now Given to Cash Customers.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

The demand for our MOURNING GOODS is unprecedented. Many lines are now being offered at prices we cannot possibly duplicate next summer. Now is, without doubt, the time to secure

BLACK FRENCH MERINOS, BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTHS, BLACK FRENCH SERGE, BLACK PHANTOM CHECK, BLACK FOULEE, BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE, BLACK COSTUME CLOTHS, BLACK FANCY CASHMERE, BLACK PHANTOM STRIPE, BLACK AMAZON CLOTHS.

And a Superior Stock of Courtauld's and Evans's Crapes.

The Largest Stock of HIGH-CLASS MOURNING GOODS ever imported by us. Every requisite of FAMILY MOURNING at low prices.

BEER BROS.

BEER BROS., BEER BROS.,

QUEEN STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN.

Charlottetown, February 22, 1889.