

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 24, 1890.

Our Militia.

THE OTTAWA correspondent of THE EXAMINER has already quoted for our readers the opinion of General Middleton respecting the Militiamen of this Province and their Brigade Major, Lieut.-Col. Irving. Col. Worsley's report to the Adjutant-General shows that the men enrolled here number 581, of whom 327 are authorized to drill. The Colonel continues, as to the Garrison Artillery:—

"The Souris and Montague Batteries were present in the District Camp, Brighton, Charlottetown, and thus (having no guns at Battery Headquarters) were enabled to drill on the guns belonging to the Charlottetown Batteries, and did such a work that the Souris Battery, at the competition of Isle of Orleans, took the first prize in the 40-pounder competition. This is the only way at present these Batteries at outlying stations can be drilled, and it is also a great advantage to them to go into Camp.

"The Charlottetown Batteries were inspected by the Inspector of Artillery, who, I know, found them in excellent order, either one or the other of the Charlottetown Militia Artillery taking the Governor-General's efficiency prize year after year, and a great many others as well, which speaks for itself. The General Officer Commanding had an opportunity in August last of seeing them on parade at Infantry drill, at which he expressed his satisfaction at both their soldierly appearance and also as to this part of their drill. He also had an opportunity of seeing the guns, encampment, etc., all of which were in excellent condition. This Brigade won every first prize but one at the Dominion competitions at Isle of Orleans. This year the two long-wished for 40 pounders have arrived, and they have been well used for drill purposes."

Concerning the infantry he says:

"The 82nd Battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Doherty, came into Camp Brighton on the 25th June, and though some supposed difficulty as regards getting men into Camp was brought to my notice, yet the company was the case, and the physique of the rank and file, also the class, was all that I could desire. The average height, 5 10 inches, was quite unusual. They improved very much; their conduct was beyond praise, and they were exceedingly well commanded, Lieut.-Col. Doherty being an excellent drill, and cool and deliberate in all he does. This officer commanded the Provisional Battalion on the visit of Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton, with credit to himself and all concerned. The attack drill was exceedingly well done, considering some of the men engaged had not been drilled together for upwards of two years, and the Major-General expressed himself as much pleased with all he saw. The Musketry was carried on the same way as at Aldershot by Lt.-Col. Irving, and I enclose return of it, report of the Musketry Instructor and all registers. I repeat what I have always said with regard to Rural Corps—they must be drilled in Camp.

"The stores, armories and drill sheds were all visited by the Major-General Commanding, who found, I know, everything in excellent condition, from his remarks on the subject. Major Doherty has been appointed Paymaster, and is likely to do well. Lt.-Col. Irving is invaluable, and the great improvement in the force on the Island is certainly largely due to his unwearied energy, which never flags."

Concerning the Charlottetown Engineers, Major Davidson, Inspector of Engineers, reports:

"I inspected this company at Charlottetown on the 25th August. The company paraded in full strength. The turn out was good. I noticed especially that the arms were in very good order. The infantry drill was fair, but I saw indications of a want of sufficient drilling at full strength. Too many of the drills are, I am afraid, performed with but a small number of men present. In Engineer work a two gun battery was made in competition for the Gowinski Cup, for which the first prize was subsequently awarded. I am glad to say that very considerable improvement was visible here. The organization of the company was much better utilized, and the superintendence by both officers and non-commissioned officers in charge of parties was much better done than on any previous occasion on which I have been present. It is still, however, evident that a short time in camp each year is much needed in order to accustom the company to work together as a whole at engineer work. As a rule the drills of a city company are too short, and too few men are present at the same time, to make it possible to do Engineer work as it should be done."

In respect to the militia all over Canada, the report shows that the active militia force, exclusive of the permanent corps, numbered on the 30th June last 36,395, of which 10,055 are in cities, and 26,340 in the country parts. The proportion of the strength of different arms in the cities is: Cavalry, 482; field batteries, 722; garrison artillery, 1,181; engineers 134; infantry, 7,536. In rural parts: cavalry, 1,462; field artillery, 718; garrison artillery, 742; engineers, 45; infantry, 23,373. The number of officers and men—exclusive of the horses of mounted officers of infantry and of the officers and men of cavalry and artillery which could be paid—was estimated at 19,225. The number of men who underwent annual training in camp, or as in the case of cities corps, at regimental headquarters, was 19,225.

The number of certificates granted by the Infantry schools was: First class, 146; second class, 204; a total of 350. The cartridge factory at Quebec has made 1,500,000 of small arm ammunition, 550 sixty-four-pounder shells and 1,380 nine-pounder shells. The quality of the ammunition is pronounced good, because at the Dominion Rifle Association matches, notwithstanding a tricky wind and very hot weather, the score was higher than in 1888, the highest score being 33 against 32 last year. An increase in the estimate for drill sheds, armories, etc., is in order that they may not deteriorate. The supply of clothing for the force by Canadian contractors is said to continue satisfactory. The militia expenditure for 1888-1889 was \$1,364,779, of which \$41,228 was on account of the Northwest rebellion. It includes \$474,720 for the permanent forces, \$280,000 for drill pay and camp purposes, \$180,000 for the militia, and \$110,029 for the militia.

588 for ammunition, clothing, etc. The total amount of pensions was \$31,839 of which \$3,590 went to 46 veterans of the war of 1812, \$3,366 for wounds in rebellion in Fenian raids and \$21,862 for wounds in rebellion of 1885. There are still 104 surviving veterans of 1812. The militia revenue was \$22,738 of which \$12,001 was from the sale of ammunition and \$4,355 from rents of properties.

The report of General Middleton expresses satisfaction with the progress of the Royal Military College, and, after referring to the successes achieved by Lieut. Stairs and Capt. Mackay in Africa, expresses the hope that government appointments in the Dominion will be bestowed as much as possible upon those who have graduated and wish for them. Having visited the various schools of instruction, he says he is convinced that they are benefiting the whole militia force largely and deserve every support and assistance from the authorities. During the year he visited all the camps and found them well arranged, the discipline well carried out, and the conduct of the troops well spoken of in the neighborhood. He recommended that the government should allow a small sum of money as prizes for shooting in each camp, and that two blankets and one waterproof per man should be issued for each camp. He pleaded that the duration of the campus should be extended.

Notes and Comments.

—Mr Goschen has had many suggestions offered him as to the best way of utilizing his surplus of four millions sterling (\$20,000,000). He proposes to use it up by taking a penny off the income tax and giving free education to the children of England and Wales.

—The Dublin Freeman's Journal and the London Star, both national newspapers, agree that the report of the Parnell commission is an acquittal of Mr. Parnell and his parliamentary colleagues, as the Journal puts it, all along the line. This is especially pleasing, because the report is the work of English judges, whom the Journal and some of its friends had accused of being biased in mind and incapable of giving an impartial verdict. The Montreal Gazette remarks that a good many apologies to the members of the commission are now in order.

—The Bangor News devotes an editorial to "a new wrinkle about wrinkles," the theory of which is that the muscles of the face shrink and decay for want of use, thus causing wrinkles. The principal remedies prescribed by the sapient editor are to laugh all you can and chew gum the rest of your time. Hear him:—"The teeth decay and the cheeks fall in and get flabby largely because we do not give the jaw hard work enough. Squirrels and monkeys do not have bad teeth. Chewing even crude rubber, a piece between the teeth of each jaw, will restore some of the strength of jaw and cheek we have lost."

—An interesting study is afforded by the tables of population; pauperism and crime in the three kingdoms as given in the Statesman's Year Book for 1888. The figures are for the year 1886:—

Table with 2 columns: Country/Region and Statistics (Estimated population, Total paupers, Criminal offenders convicted).

—Farmers in South Dakota are reported without food, and subscriptions are being asked for in the large cities farther east to obtain grain for seed. Probably the settlers will be provided for by the generosity of the outside public in their own nation. Otherwise it would be the duty of the prosperous Canadian farmers to lend them a helping hand. The St. John Sun suggests that the best course that the Dakota farmers can take is to leave the unproductive and uncertain soil of the western states and come to Canada where there is good land to spare for good men. No farmer need be hungry in New Brunswick, no contributions of seed grain are asked for by the countrymen in this province. Let the hungry Dakotans come to New Brunswick. If he cannot do this, why not send Erastus Wiman and Professor Goldwin Smith to Dakota to tell the farmers that they have a market of sixty millions and must therefore be well fed and prosperous. This argument may convince the hungry householder that the aching void in his stomach is a hallucination.

Presbyterian.

An unusual and very pleasant occurrence to those interested and therewith connected, was the communion service dispensed yesterday afternoon in Zion Church. The new feature was the introduction of three elders, Messrs. Kennedy, McPherson and McKinnon, of St. James', to assist Zion Church elders in administering the elements; also, it was novel to behold quite a number (especially of St. James') of the church members present who participated in the service. The St. James Church pastor also aided the pastor of Zion Church with voice, heart and hand, and we are quite sure that the eloquent addresses from both, on their respective duties, were such as claimed and held the earnest attention of any member of the large congregation present. The participants filled the central portions of the body and wings of the Church, and must have numbered nearly 300. The beautiful illustrations in the address "a la militaire," the grand subject, the transfiguration, the application, right doing and living, so tenderly addressed, so solemnly enjoyed, and wisely discoursed upon by argument and logic, held all intensely interested, and set a glow of good intention and, we hope, of lasting good living into many a loving heart and soul of God's own children in the assembly. Some other changes are to take place having for their object a closer community of thought and feeling between the churches. Let the good work go on!

On the Island—Waiting!

Girt by a silver belt of the sea, On this green island I wait for thee. Pleasant this music of bird and of breeze, Pleasant the sun through these sheltering trees. Here I wander and dally and dream, Lulled by the lips of a musical stream, Waiting for eve, and thy coming,—once more Grate dearest keel on my pebbly shore! Vainly the sun, till thou comest, may shine; Vainly the birds chant—for singing is thine. The rustle of grasses, and laughing leaves That thou art coming—my sense deceives, To break my reverie, dreaming of thee, Lulled by the chime of the musical sea. LOCKHART.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Ladoga Wheat.

SIR,—In answer to the many inquiries I have received in reference to Ladoga wheat, its yield, its comparative value, the nature and fertility of soil on which it was grown, and what I think of its adaptability to our soil and climate, I take the liberty of replying through your paper, stating my experience, so that the facts may be circulated as widely as possible, and thus reach all inquirers. The three and one-third bushels harvested in 1888 were sown on three and one-third acres on the 4th of May, 1889. It was harvested about a week earlier than White Russian sown on the same day, and was fit to cut three or four days before that. It yielded sixty bushels once through the fan, or about 18 to 1, of a superior quality to the original received from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The average yield of the Russian sown four days earlier, and on the same day, was 12 to 1.

To test it for rust I purposely sowed it on the lowest part of the field near a brook—only a few feet above the tide level. It was not attacked by either rust or weevil (midge) and was as bright as the White Russian on the higher ground adjoining. The land on which the Ladoga was sown was not, in my opinion, in as high a state of fertility as that occupied by the White Russian. It was in sod potatoes. No manure and the ice going so early, I was not able to reach this field to top dress it with well rotted manure from town, as I did for the Russian, but expected to raise it to the same state of fertility by use of sulphate of ammonia, and with a phosphate and potash mixture (commercial fertilizer.) The field looked equally well when beginning to head out, after which the Ladoga seemed at a standstill, or nearly so, which perhaps was due to the fact that the land was not in such a high state of fertility before the fertilizers were applied as that occupied by the Russian, and to the fact that the commercial fertilizers were more easily assimilated to plant food and were newly absorbed before the plants matured. From my knowledge I believe the Ladoga wheat was grown on poorer land than the White Russian. It yielded 18 to 1, whilst the Russian yielded 12 to 1, with this difference, however, that the Russian was sown two bushels to the acre whilst the Ladoga had only one. It is a much harder wheat than the White Russian, or about as hard as Red Fife, and is said to be a good milling variety, and its early ripening properties will permit the farmers to sow a few days later and still escape the midge (weevil), which will give a prospect of a better average crop.

JOHN NEWSON.

A Demand for Cheaper Telephones.

SIR,—The Board of Trade of Truro, N. S., at a recent meeting, among other matters of importance, grappled with the rates charged by the N. S. Telephone Company. The reduction of local rents for instruments in dwellings and other places where their use was not as frequent or as profitable as in business establishments, seemed to be the principal object in view. A prominent member of the Board said that a short canvass convinced him that a much larger number of subscribers could be obtained in private dwellings if the rent of instruments was reduced to \$15 per annum, which certainly was not too low a figure for reasonable profit to the Telephone Company. Complaints were also made by establishments renting instruments because of the limited number of customers reached, and, as a sequence, some were seriously considering the advisability of discontinuing their telephonic connections altogether. It was ridiculous to pay \$25 or \$30 a year for a telephone instrument that communicated with only 74 places, in a town of five thousand inhabitants. Something should be done to secure an extension. The proceedings of the Board of Trade, of Truro, in regard to the telephonic question, is in such accord with what should engage the attention of the Charlottetown Board of Trade, that it may not be out of place to allude to the question, in the hope that it may lead to the more general patronage of the telephone wire. Nearly—if not fully—one half of our business men's establishments in Charlottetown are without instruments, and the limited number who have them, and can be reached, unquestionably shows a strong and sufficient cause for the want of them. Hoping this question of cheaper and more extended telephonic communication may cause our slumbering Board of Trade to wake up, I am yours truly,

TELEPHONE.

—Further particulars of the Sibida affair in Siberia add to the cruelty and horror of the tragedy. It would take a great deal to justify Nihilism and its deeds, but there is a limit of suffering beyond which human nature may not go; and it looks as if it had been reached in the story of Russian prisons and Russian official crime.

The question is often asked, why is it that W. P. Colwill can sell so much more crockery and so much cheaper than anyone else on the Island? The question is easily answered, and this is it:—They keep a good class of goods, they keep the largest stock, they buy at the cheapest market, they buy for cash, they advertise in all the papers, so that the people know where to go to get what they want. Always go to the cheapest Crockery Store, which is W. P. Colwill's. dw 4w—Feb 24

Good Crockery at W. P. Colwill's. Feb 24—dw 4w

BEER BROS.

SPECIALTY FOR THIS WEEK WILL BE

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.

Also, a few pieces of Chenille and Tapestry Curtains still remaining, will be sold at a Special Reduction.

A BONANZA

Bargain Hunters

STAR TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

We offer for the balance of February, a SPECIAL LOT OF STAPLE TWEEDS at Cost, over the counter or made up as you wish. Genuine Bargains! Genuine Goods! Call and be convinced, as we mean what we say.

McLEOD & McKENZIE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 17, 1890.

BANKRUPT FURNITURE!

Lower than Auction Prices.

An Immense Lot of Bankrupt Furniture for sale at Dazzling Discounts. Must be sold at once. I defy competition.

JOHN NEWSON,

South Side Queen Square,

Charlottetown, Jan. 29, 1890.

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

THE SCRUTINY!

THE OFFICIAL COUNT IS MADE, and the Returning Officers have declared it as the unanimous verdict of the People that the place to secure Bargains in Men's Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Caps, is at

D. A. BRUCE'S.

To make room for the largest and finest stock of goods ever handled by us, which will begin to arrive soon for the coming Spring Season, we offer the balance of WINTER GOODS at prices that withers competition.

Remnants of Odds and Ends at prices to suit you.

D. A. BRUCE, Queen Street.

Ch'town, Feb. 18, 1890—ed & wky

CAMPBELL'S SKREI BRAND OF

Cod Liver Oil.

THIS IS THE FINEST COD LIVER OIL EVER BROUGHT OUT. Cod Liver Oil usually has such a disagreeable taste, and is to many so difficult of digestion, that its excellent nutritive and medicinal qualities are not experienced. The Skrei Oil is free from these objections, being beautifully clear, pale and bright, and readily assimilated by children and the most delicate invalids.

Sold by W. R. WATSON, Dispensing Chemist, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Amazing Prices!

—AT—

JAS. PATON & CO'S,

Market Square.

3,000 yards White Embroidery, all new goods, wide and narrow, at the wonderful low price of 6 1/2c. per yard.

360 yards English Prints, suitable for lining quilts, worth 12c., now 7 1/2c.

A big lot of Fancy Bordered Cambric, suitable for Bedroom Curtains or Quilt Linings, all fast colors, only 4 1/2c. per yard.

Beautiful White Linen Table Cloths, with border all round, clearing out at \$1.75 and \$1.50.

White and Colored Table Napkins, in great variety. Prices very low.

We have just opened three large bales of English Prints, new designs and fast colors. This big lot is now on our counters at prices lower than ever.

4,000 yards English Prints, in lengths from 3 1/2 to 20 yards, clearing out at the wonderful low price of 11c. This is a decided bargain. Don't miss this chance of securing a nice piece of Print for a little money.

Room Paper! Room Paper!

Our whole stock of Room Papers must go, and in order to make a speedy sale, we are offering the whole stock at a little over cost price.

Stock-taking just being finished, and as a consequence some very special lines are laid out.

Extraordinary value in Pillow Cottons and Sheetings; also a nice lot of Seamless Pillow Cotton.

Rare Bargains in the Dress Department! Don't pass Paton & Co's. door if you want to buy a dress.

A few very handsome Dress Robes, suitable for brides.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Marvellous Bargains in Brussels, Tapestry and Scotch Carpets.

Reefers and Overcoats

At Exceedingly Low Prices.

We strongly advise our friends to call early.

Jas. Paton & Co.,

MARKET SQUARE.

January 15, 1890.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Inland Steam Navigation Company of Prince Edward Island, will be held at the office of L. C. Owen, King Street, on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

L. C. OWEN, Secretary.