

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 25, 1886.

Editorial Notes.

It is said that the next Italian budget is to contain a credit of 25,000,000 lire (almost \$5,000,000) for changing rifles, completing forts and providing for additional squadrons of cavalry.

The Paris Revanche, one of the new organs of the extreme anti-German party, is of the opinion that it is high time France raised her voice and was prepared to reconquer her lost provinces.

The records at Castle Garden, N. Y., show that 27,348 Hebrews landed there during the year ending Oct. 1, and that of this number 6,000 left for other parts of the country. Of the entire number only 27 were sent back by the Commissioners of Emigration.

It is officially stated that since Sept. 1, 1836, 26 vessels belonging to the Gloucester district fleet, aggregating 1,761,000 tons, valued at \$164,000 and insured for \$118,460, have been lost. The loss of life has been 104, leaving 23 widows and 39 fatherless children.

Advices from India are to the effect that the merchants have been officially forbidden to supply cattle and corn to the British garrison at Quett, that native laborers have been forbidden to work in the British camp, and that the hill tribes refuse to pay tribute to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Recent advices from St. Petersburg are to the effect that the Czar has made an arrangement with the Porte, the Czar guaranteeing the integrity of the Sultan's dominion, reducing the Turkish indemnity and obtaining permission to garrison and fortify the Dardanelles, and to occupy Bulgaria with Russian and Roumelia with Turkish troops.

The fact that Canada enjoys commercial relations with Spain and the Spanish West Indies, has set the Sandwich Islands looking for a similar arrangement. The Hawaiian Minister in London writes to the Times that the Sandwich Islands produce the tropical products we require, and that we turn out the manufactured articles the islands require. He thinks the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the project to establish Pacific steamship lines, point to the desirability of the establishment of a commercial treaty between Canada and Hawaii.

According to the New York Tribune, that city is the most heavily burdened municipality in the civilized world, the per capita cost of its government being more than 400 per cent. greater than the average cost of forty-eight of the largest cities of the United States. It is five times as great as that of Berlin and twice as great as that of extravagant Paris. While the expenditures of the National Government amount to no less than \$5 per head, those of New York this year will reach over \$30. Four years ago the tax rate was \$2.25, and this year it is \$2.29, although there has been an increase of \$168,000,000 in the valuations of real estate and a large addition to the city debt.

A solution of the rabbit problem in Australia seems at length to have been found, the experiment recently tried, of turning cats loose by thousands in the infested districts to prey upon the swarms, having proved remarkably successful. In one locality 2,500 pussies were bought at a shilling per head, fed for a time on rabbits, and afterwards distributed in batches. Not a single cat found its way back to its original home, and in a few days the whole country round about was strewn with long-eared victims, while their feline enemies, reverting apparently, to their primitive habits, adopted the ways peculiar to beasts of prey, and devoted their attention to the pursuit of live game. It is thought that by an indefinite extension of this system of operation the destructive pests which now devour the agricultural produce of the continent that breeds the salutory kangaroo, will eventually be so thoroughly exterminated as to relieve the colonial farmer of all anxiety for the safety of his crops.

The London Financial News, in the course of a lengthy article on Canadian railway matters, says: "In the policy of the two great Canadian organizations, there has been from the outset an essential difference which is now becoming very marked. Until the Canadian Pacific came to the front and held a whip over it, the Grand Trunk looked for its traffic to Chicago and made a secondary matter of its own proper territory. It has spent millions sterling in scrambling for through traffic on which it has a haul on its own road of less than 200 miles along the north side of Lake Erie to Buffalo, while it has never spent a penny that it could avoid in developing the traffic of Canada; but the Canadian Pacific has from the first been a Canadian line, and everything it has done or projected points to the benefit of Canada. If it should, as is probable, invade the Northwestern States, it will not merely to carry freight to Buffalo, but to take it to Montreal and help to build a great Canadian port on the St. Lawrence; if it should form a new route from Montreal to New York it will still be for the special benefit of Montreal.

Balhouse College.

As stated in our despatches on Saturday the Island students at Dalhousie were this year highly successful. Following are the names of the students:

- Geo. McLeod, (3rd year)—Senior Exhibition.
F. J. Stewart, "
H. J. McCallum, (1st year)—Junior Exhibition.
J. W. Schurman, "
F. J. McLeod, "
These exhibitions are worth \$200 a year.

There are but ten of them given altogether, and competition is open to all the Provincials. The five Island students succeeded in carrying off an exhibition each—half of all that were given—besides leading the list. News like this is becoming a matter of course, and as a consequence we make no great fuss about it. Pictou is greatly elated over the sum of the prizes won by her students; how much more ought we to feel proud of our Island students who struck for the highest game and succeeded to a man.

Scotchmen vs. All-Corners.

The football match between the above teams, played at the Park on Saturday afternoon, resulted in a victory for the Scotchmen, by a score of 10 to 1. The game consisted of two halves of thirty minutes each, and was vigorously contested throughout. Mr. E. Ings acted as referee and time keeper. It was after 4 o'clock when the ball was kicked off by the Scotchmen, the wind being rather against them. It soon appeared that the All-Corners depended for success mainly on their backs, while the strength of the Scotchmen was principally shown in their forward play. At the close of the first half neither side had gained any advantage over the other, each having secured one point. The wind was too cold to make any one anxious for a lengthy intermission, and the ball was soon kicked off again, this time by the All-Corners. The scrimmages in this half were exceedingly vigorous and the ball was kept well on the move. The Scotchmen tackled their opponents well and gave them very few chances for a run or a kick; in this half they scored another rouge and two touches, which on trial they failed to convert into goals. The score at the close stood as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Team, Points. Scotchmen, 2 rouges, 2 tries, 10. All-corners, 1 touch in goal, 1.

The Abegweits contributed 9 players to the side of the All-corners and 6 Scotchmen. St. Dunstan's College sent 5 Scotchmen and 3 All-corners. Prince of Wales College sent 3 All-corners and 4 Scotchmen.

The game was witnessed by quite a number of spectators and was of sufficient interest to make them remain till the close in spite of the bitter wind. It is likely that a return match, between the same teams will be played on Thursday or Saturday of this week.

Sir Herbert McPherson.

The death in Burmah, from jungle fever, of Sir Herbert McPherson, was reported in THE EXAMINER's telegraphic despatches a few days ago. Sir Herbert was one of the best generals in the English service. He entered the Bengal staff corps in 1845 and was promoted to a lieutenantancy in 1848. He won his captaincy in 1857, and a brevet majority in the following year. He was made major in 1865, brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1867, and lieutenant-colonel in 1871. He was breveted colonel in 1872, and obtained the rank of major-general in 1882, when he went to Egypt in command of the Indian contingent. He served in the Persian war of 1857 as adjutant of the 78th Highlanders, and was engaged in the expedition to Bazaroon. During the Indian mutiny he took part as a brigade-major, in the operations against Lucknow, and won the Victoria Cross, a decoration which marks its wearer as the bravest of the brave, for it is given only for some daring exhibition of valor. He distinguished himself in the Hazara campaign, as well as in the Iowaki expedition. His experience in mountain fighting brought him an appointment to the command of a brigade in the Khyber column, which marched against Cabul in the last Afghan war. After the return of the army to India he was appointed to the command of the Allahabad division with local rank as major-general. He led the Indian contingent to Egypt in 1882, and was present at Tel-el-Kebir. In August last he was assigned to the command-in-chief of the British forces in Upper Burmah, and from his high reputation as a soldier an early pacification of the country was confidently expected. His death leaves a gap that will not be easily filled.

A Cheerful Situation.

A special correspondent of the London Times, who is reporting upon Ireland, says that in Tipperary there is a gentleman who has been under special police protection for thirty years. He has taken some of his own farms into his own hands, and has ever since had to live behind bullet-proof shutters, which, when the lamps are lighted, must be rigorously closed. Three years ago the League boycotted him, and withdrew thirty-three out of thirty-five Roman Catholic laborers. The proprietor, however, retained eight Protestants, sent for "emergency" men, opened a general store and a forge for all boycotted persons, expelled the deserting laborers, procured all goods required from Dublin or London, and lives, in fact, just like an old feudal baron, surrounded by enemies, but also by a garrison, and defying death.

The Mackerel Catch.

The American Fish Bureau bulletin contains an interesting table showing the mackerel catch of the New England fleet the present season, as follows: Gloucester 45 fars Shores, 1997 bbls.; 127 fars Bays, 29,898 bbls.; 15 fars Cape Shore 2083 bbls.; total, 187 fars, 43,978 bbls. Boston, 14 fars Shores, 388 bbls.; 27 Bays, 6452. Provincetown, 14 fars Shores, 439 bbls.; 17 Bays, 2381. Wellfleet, 36 fars Shores, 672 bbls.; 15 Bays, 2069; 1 Cape Shore, 15; other ports, 15 fars Shores, 510 bbls.; 2 Bays, 510. Maine ports, 48 fars Shores, 3157 bbls.; 33 Bays, 3888; 1 Cape Shore, 150. Total, 170 fars Bays, 7191 bbls.; 226 Bay fars, 60,288 bbls.; 17 Cape Shore fars, 2248 bbls.; a total of 413 fars and 99,797 bbls. The average fare, not counting those returning empty, was 170 bbls.

Justin McCarthy, M. P., is the author of the "History of Our Own Times." He is a Catholic and an Irishman, and one of the most distinguished literary men of the day. He was born in the County of Cork, and is vice-chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party. Information from such a reliable source ought to set all doubt aside on the matter. C.M.T. Oct. 25, 1886.

Some Interesting Statistics.

Emigration statistics, which have lately been published by Mr. Robert Gilpin, statistical secretary of the British Board of Trade, present information of a special interest to the United States and the various British colonies. From the figures it appears that 93,380 persons left England during the first eight months of this year, and while 55,407 went to the United States, only 17,343 came to British North America, and the Australian provinces together only secured 20,301. It is commonly supposed that Scotch emigrants favor Canada, but of the 17,146 who bade adieu to their homes in the land of Wallace during this time only 2,301 intended to settle in the Dominion, while 2,687 purposed to dwell in Australia, and 11,453 set their faces toward the American republic. Irishmen, as usual, mainly went to the United States. Out of a total of 45,878, 40,200 chose that country, 2,214 went to Canada, and Australia received 3,240. As the year draws toward a close the emigration from England constantly increases, and the proportion of English and Scotch over Irish is steadily becoming more marked. In August, 14,124 sailed for the United States from these countries, and the Irish emigrants going in the same direction only numbered 4,901.—Ez.

A Bishop's Warning.

Rev. Dr. Nulty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, in a recent sermon in Dublin, denounced in the strongest terms the acts perpetrated by the Moonlighters and called them the greatest enemies of Ireland to-day. He said the outrages they committed served but to perpetuate landlordism, which otherwise he declared was doomed. He asked the Moonlighters to restore the arms and other property they had stolen to the rightful owners. "You can do this quietly," continued the Bishop, "you can make this restitution through me if you wish, or you can make it through my parish priest, who will not betray your secrets." Continuing, Bishop Nulty said: "If the Moonlighters fail to desist from their outrages, I am determined to organize a committee to watch them and bring them to justice. I know many of these men myself. It is impossible for them to escape. Our country is on her trial and her prosperity and happiness for centuries depend on the good behavior of our people during the coming winter. As soon as Ireland shall have proved herself able to govern herself, we shall have the whole English democracy on our side. Then home rule will be certain."

The Bulgarian Affair.

Russian threats and Russian gold are so far powerless to induce the Bulgarians to yield to the Czar's will. The most wily diplomatists of the shrewdest and most cunning and least scrupulous nation in the world are engaged in preparing the way for a new Russian advance by attempting to establish and maintain Russian supremacy among the Bulgarians. Against them is the sturdy independence of a free people whose hands are trained to war. New developments will presently take place, for Bulgaria cannot keep house without a sovereign. The late prince who took flight after the insulting treatment of him by the Russian employees in Sofia, will no doubt be succeeded by another sort of man. The loyal Bulgarian deputies are not in a frame of mind to select a ruler who will lamely submit to such treatment, nor are they disposed to pass lightly over the crime of the treacherous officials who were bribed by Russia to betray and kidnap their king. There is an opposition party in Bulgaria, the members of which are promoting annexation to Russia, and trying to shield the traitors from harm. But they are no more the Bulgarian people than the Race and Revenge faction in this country are the Canadian people.

When everything else fails, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

The Halifax street railway has been opened and the main line is now in full running order.

The Manitoba Government are taking steps towards the relief of sufferers by the recent destructive prairie fires.

REMEMBER the Auction Sale of Dry Goods in Premier Row, old stand to-night at 7.30 p.m. Great bargains. G. M. Harris, Auctioneer.

On Saturday forenoon, fire was discovered in the second story of Capt. D. McKinnon's store, Summerside. The fire, which was caused by a defective flue, was extinguished before any damage was done.

The Stratford, Ont., Beacon, gives an account of the closing scene in the life of Mr. David Kennedy, the Scottish vocalist. He had been attacked with dysentery, but rallied until an attack of hemorrhage set in. Mr. Kennedy realized that his end was near, and the family were called to his bedside, and the last solemn scene in the life of the great vocalist was enacted. He conversed with them calmly on different matters, gave directions as to the disposition to be made of his body; then kissed each one of them and bade them an eternal farewell. Next a hymn was sung by the daughters, in which he made a feeble effort to join, but before the closing lines had been reached, the spirit of the great vocalist had taken its flight.

Ravages.

Alarming frightful ravages deaths at Seoul average day, and the disease prevails about the kingdom. It is estimated that more than a million of the inhabitants have already been taken off. The plague seems to have been introduced from Japan, and local conditions have contributed largely to its spread. Seoul is in a horribly filthy condition, the refuse from the houses being shovelled into the gutters in the streets, where it lies and rots. The well are in the streets, and are consequently polluted. The pork eaten by the natives swarms with trichina, and the beef is often poisonous, owing to a septicemic disease prevailing among the cattle of the country. Leprosy abounds, epilepsy is surprisingly common, and smallpox is universal. All these terrible maladies result directly from the lack of sanitary arrangements.

Smuggling on Warships.

The United States ships Saratoga and Portsmouth, of the naval training squadron, have arrived at Newport. Customs inspectors were at once put on board to see that no dutiable articles were landed. The vessels had called at Cadiz, Oporto, Marseilles, and other wine and spirit ports. On the vessels were found between 150 and 200 cases of wine, several cases of spirits, barrels of wine, numerous boxes of gloves, quantities of bric-a-brac, packages of laces, bundles of walking sticks, and curios. The officers have been compelled to make official statements with regard to every article upon which the government claims duty. The facts are to be laid before the authorities.

Ireland to the Front.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company were lately the victims of a practical joke. They bought some land on which an Irishman had a cabin and a three years' lease. They gave him \$300 for his lease and agreed to move it to any place he might designate. When the time came to remove the habitation he was asked where he wanted it placed. "On the Banks of Lake Killarney, in Ireland," was the answer. At first he was thought to be joking, but he soon convinced the railroad company that he was in earnest. He still lives on the company's land and keeps the \$300.

Summerside Exports.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Shipped per steamer St. Lawrence, Cameron master, for Point du Chené: 9 bags potatoes \$ 5 00, 124 lbs butter 30 00, 591 sheep 891 00, 97 bush oats 29 00, 150 brls oysters 225 00. Total \$1180 00.

2,000 CAIN BAGS for Sale Cheap, at JAS. PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE. Ch'town, Oct. 25 - 17

Apples, Apples!

BY Auction, to-morrow, TUESDAY (Oct. 26), at 11 o'clock, in front of Stevenson's Building, Queen Street, 150 Barrels Winter-Keeping Apples, ordered for Positive Sale. No Reserve. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Oct. 25, 1886.

APPLES.

BY Auction, at my Sales-room, WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m., 75 Bbls. Nova Scotia Apples, Choice Varieties. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. Oct. 25-21

NOTICE

I BEG to notify the Ladies of Charlottetown and the public generally that I have opened a Mantle and Dress-making Business in the house now in the possession of Mrs. Connolly, on Queen Street, next door to Mr. Hermans. All orders will be promptly attended to. MISS McDONALD. Ch'town, Oct. 25, 1886 - 21 pd

Try the TEA, 25 Cents, at the LONDON HOUSE. aug 31

ST. JOSEPH'S BAZAAR.

Under the Patronage of Lieutenant Governor McDonald.

THE LADIES OF ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY intend holding another Grand Bazaar, this year, during the week commencing

MONDAY, NOV. 8TH,

LYCEUM.

The proceeds to be devoted to the equipment of the new School Buildings, Pownall Street. No profits will be spared by the ladies in charge to make this Bazaar surpass anything of the kind ever held in Charlottetown. Music will be provided. Ch'town Oct. 19, 1886.

WEEKS & BEER, WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, CHARLOTTETOWN.

- 7 cases Fancy Dress Goods, 1 case Umbrellas, 30 bales Room Paper, 1 case Copy Books, 1 case Diamond Dyes, 1 bale Hearth Rugs, 2 cases Denims, 2 cases Fur Collars, 10 cases Shirts and Drawers, 4 cases Canton Flannels, 5 bales White Ducks, 6 bales Cotton Drills, 3 bales Colored Ducks, 650 half-chests Tea, 200 casks Kerosene Oil, 200 reams Wrapping Paper, 75 cases Starch, 6 barrels Confectionery, 80 cases Lamp Chimneys, 600 boxes Raisins, 50 cases and barrels Currants, 50 dozen Buckets, 100 dozen Brooms, 130 cases and demijohns Vinegar, 5 barrels Pure Ground Pepper, 100 casks Baking Soda, 164 packages Nuts, spices, etc. Molasses, in puncheons, tierces and barrels. Sugar in all grades, and other goods too numerous to particularize.

The above Goods are bought from manufacturers for Ready Cash, and offered to the trade at LOWEST RATES and on Liberal Terms.

WEEKS & BEER, Wholesale Warehouse, Queen Street. Ch'town, Oct. 22, 1886 - eod tf & wky

WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST DRY GOODS HOUSE IN CHARLOTTETOWN?

Is a question frequently asked, and we believe the best solution of the problem is a careful comparison of the goods and the prices charged. In point of genuine value we claim to stand in the front rank, and respectfully invite a fair comparison. We wish also to intimate to our friends that, notwithstanding the effort put forth by our opponents to sell at a discount of 33 1-3 per cent, our sales this month have been larger than ever. This, alone, convinces us that our prices are honest and that we are serving our customers well. We again ask you to look everywhere; but buy nowhere till you inspect

JAMES PATON & CO'S STOCK OF Dress Goods, Hosiery, Overcoats, Sarcues, Hats, Mufflers, Fur Capes, Caps, Scarfs, Shawls, Mantle Cloths, Linters and Drawers, Gloves, Ulster Cloths, Shirts, &c.

Cost Robes Very Cheap.

MILLINERY. We need not say anything about this Department. It is still under MISS HOBBS' management; all orders get her special attention.

JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE. Ch'town, Oct. 21, 1886.

COMPETITION

was never keener than it is-at present in the Dry Goods Trade. Every One Wants Low Prices. WE HAVE THEM.

No Damaged Goods, but this Fall's New and Attractive Stock. See our DRESS GOODS for genuine Bargains. See our FUR GOODS for genuine Bargains. See our WOOLEN GOODS for genuine Bargains. See our COTTON GOODS for genuine Bargains. See our whole stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS for GOOD GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES!

Our MILLINERY DEPARTMENT is the Largest and Most-Complete in the city, and our Trimmed Millinery, as usual, lends for Style, Attractiveness and Low Prices.

BEER BROS. Ch'town, Oct. 19, 1886.