

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 31, 1889.

1889.

This has been a quiet year. Peace has continued to reign in Europe, and, indeed, throughout the world. But Europe and the world has continued, unceasingly, to arm with the weapons of war. It was said, a few months ago, by a distinguished statesman, that these additional armaments are but additional securities for the perpetuation of peace. We can fancy the inhabitant of a higher sphere than ours looking down upon this mundane scene and exclaiming, "what fools these mortals be," as he saw the people of Europe striving and groaning under an increasing burden of taxation while their rulers went on expending millions upon millions in the accumulation of munitions for war, "in order that they might have peace!" There may, however, be something in Lord Salisbury's remark. The eccentric Emperor of Germany may have been impressed, when on his travels, as he contemplated the mighty armaments of his dear brothers of Russia and Austria, and his prudence have been still further excited as he looked upon his grandmother's "fifteen miles of iron-clads." It is possible, too, that His Majesty of Russia has been deterred in his purpose of extending the Southern boundaries of his country by a knowledge of the immense armies and fleets and combinations of powers that are ready to oppose the attempt. Still we ordinary mortals cannot but regard this peace obtained by means of added stores of smokeless powder, ingeniously contrived, breech-loading rifles, dynamite guns and monster ironclads, as but transitory. When we see clouds we look for rain; and when we know that all the nations of the earth are arming we cannot help fearing the outbreak of a general war. It is said that Queen Victoria interposed her good offices, while making a tour of the Continent, to avert the storm which seemed to be ready to break in the Balkans early last spring.

The Samoan difficulty was adjusted by means of a conference at Berlin, in which Great Britain, Germany and the United States were represented. Bismarck was, in spite of his great strength, compelled to retire from an untenable position. He did so with all the dignity that he could command. King Malieto, whom Germany had banished from Samoa, has been restored and the United States has obtained the satisfaction of an amenable honorable.

Involved in this difficulty was the destruction, during a great storm, of several German and United States ships-of-war. In one of the latter, a native of Charlottetown, the gallant and popular Mr. John Roche, lost his life. In the midst of this storm the pluck and perseverance and superior seamanship of British men-of-war were again exemplified in a very remarkable way by the safe passage out to sea of the Calliope.

A misunderstanding, or breach of faith, concerning the terms of a charter for a railway near Delagoa Bay, on the South-east coast of Africa, has resulted in a dispute between Great Britain and Portugal which will probably be settled ere long by the business-like method of arbitration. The action of a subordinate official of Portugal in taking upon himself to settle the matter by force has, however, complicated the question at issue.

Stanley's trials and triumphs in the midst of the Dark Continent will long be a topic for the writer and the controversialist. Enlightened men and women in every part of the world rejoice because of his safety and his success. But the value of his services to geographical science and to civilization cannot yet be estimated.

France has, for the present at least, got rid of the eccentric Boulanger. Boulanger had the alternative of fighting it out with his opponents at the risk of imprisonment or death, and running away from the country. He ran away to Belgium and afterwards went over to England. His supporters and friends then left him, and he was soon forgotten in the contemplation of the wonders of the "Grande Exposition," and Eiffel's tower. Whether or not he will ever again appear upon the political scene is a question to which an answer is not worth while. The French have no higher respect for a coward than the British have, and they have little use for a Leader who cannot lead them to glory.

In Great Britain, too much time has been spent in an attempt to prove that Parnell and his associates were accomplices with the murderers who "removed" Cavendish and Burke. The attempt failed as a matter of course. The break down of Piggott is historical. Confusion rested upon the venerable head of the Times. Then Parnell withdrew his case from the hearing of the Commission, leaving his lieutenants to oppose those who contended that the Irish Land League is responsible for the agrarian murders and other crimes which have in recent years stained the annals of the Green Isle. In the meantime Mr. Balfour tried to conciliate public opinion in Ireland by the offer of a liberal endowment in aid of a Catholic university. But the offer created dissatisfaction and made divisions in the ranks of the "Unionist

party, and is to be withdrawn. It is stated that the Government now have in view the settlement of the Irish Land Question by the purchase of the estates after the manner of Prince Edward Island. On the other hand, Gladstone and Parnell have promoted to the utmost of their ability the cause of Home Rule. The great age of the one and the ill-health of the other seem now to be the chief causes for doubt concerning their ultimate triumph. Though Great Britain at large has been prosperous, and a respectable surplus has been declared by the accomplished Chancellor of the Exchequer, commerce has been greatly vexed by labor troubles. Under Free Trade, the weak and unorganized have in too many instances been forced to the wall by those who are strong and organized. The principle of "buying in the cheapest market" is pushed too far when women and children are kept at work on the brink of starvation and despair, in order that wealthy men and women may have cheap goods, and the middleman or merchant (save the mark) reap large profits. The horrors of the "sweating system" in Great Britain, as lately revealed by those whose evidence is unimpeachable, are scarcely paralleled by the horrors of slavery under the most obnoxious tyrannies of which we have a record. In the organized and successful strike of the dock laborers of London, the working people of the Mother Country have an example which they will probably follow to their profit and the improvement of their position in the hard struggle for existence.

We cannot claim for Lord Salisbury any very brilliant diplomatic triumph. Certainly he showed a proper spirit when he declined to appoint a successor to Lord Sackville, the deceived and insulted British Minister, until after the Cleveland Administration had been dissolved. But he has permitted the Behring Sea outrages to continue and to remain unexplained. When Palmerston and Beaconsfield were in office, such an act as the stoppage and seizure of a British vessel upon the high seas would have been impossible. True, the idea of putting one man alone in charge of the vessel and her crew was farcical. But the principle involved was the same, whether the prize crew were composed of one man or twenty men; and Lord Salisbury has added nothing to his reputation by the apathetic indifference he has exhibited.

In respect to Imperial Federation, Lord Salisbury's refusal to authorize a conference as suggested by Sir Charles Tupper, has undoubtedly delayed the formulation of a definite scheme. The idea of Imperial Federation has now taken deep root in many of the foremost minds of Great Britain and the Colonies. Mr. Parkin, of New Brunswick, has been successful in promoting it in Australia, and the Rev. George M. Grant—one of the most distinguished of our "Pictou Boys"—with Archbishop O'Brien, Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, M. Tarte and others have, by voice and pen, made known the principle contained in it to the people of Canada. Time and circumstances and the interests of all concerned seem to be favorable to its adoption. But it must be well considered from every point of view before action in respect to it is taken.

The revolution in Brazil, in which Dom Pedro was driven from his throne and another Great Republic established, was so quiet and bloodless that it almost escaped mention.

In the States there has been little—comparatively little—to disturb the tranquility and prosperity of the country. We are all familiar with the cause and the dire result in the case of the "Johnstown Horror." Bad workmanship on a dam in the beginning, and carelessness continued as to inspection and repair, ended in the destruction of a prosperous town in a night. In the South there has been trouble between the whites and blacks;—and the end is not yet. Mr. Blaine has been amusing himself in the entertainment (at the public expense) of a number of delegates from other American countries, his avowed object being to secure closer trade relations between these countries and the United States. It is worthy of remark that the Secretary of State has evinced no desire to enter into a Treaty of Reciprocity with Canada. Irresponsible men, such as Wiman, Hitt and Butterworth have charge of the movement towards unrestricted reciprocity and commercial union—"the shortest and best road to Annexation!" A weak attempt has been made to excuse the outrageous seizure upon the high seas of the Black Diamond and other British vessels. The plea is that it is expedient to protect the seal fisheries. But the right of the United States to constitute itself the protector has not been made clear. Indeed, constitutional authorities in the United States are almost unanimously of the opinion that the Government of the States has no such right. In the great towns much attention has been devoted to the danger from "electric wires," and the whole country has been interested in the discovery of the Brown-Sequard Elixir of Life.

Uninterrupted prosperity has continued to prevail throughout the wide extent of Canada. A great deal of good work was done within the year. There has been a marked development of our mining and lumber industries. Our factories and railways have been unusually active. The Short Line of Railway between Montreal and Halifax has been opened, and another

short line between Quebec and Moncton has been projected. The idea of a second line over the mountains of British Columbia has also been proposed; and surveys have been made for a line extending from Sault Ste. Marie to Hudson Bay, through a country abounding in lumber and minerals. Agriculture suffered to some extent on account of rust on oats and wheat; but, taken for all in all, there was a good average crop. We have plenty and peace. Never was business throughout Canada on a sounder basis. The political equanimity of the country has, however, been somewhat disturbed by the question arising out of the passage by the Quebec Legislature of the Jesuits' Estates Act. The Act was ingeniously framed with the double object of settling the long standing moral claim of the Roman Catholic Church in respect to the Jesuits' Estates and inflaming Protestant opinion throughout the country for the purpose of making the Catholic vote of Quebec "solid for Mercier." This object has been gained. The money has been paid and the Church is satisfied; the Protestants of Ontario have been roused to a high pitch of fury by the wholly unnecessary insertion of a correspondence with the Papal authorities, and Mercier feels secure in the possession of the Premiership of Quebec for at least another term. A determined effort was made to have the Act disallowed by the Governor-General. But every constitutional authority in the country, except Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, came to the conclusion that the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates question was within the sphere of the Provincial Legislature; that the Provincial Legislature is as independent within its sphere as the Parliament of Canada itself; and that the Governor-General should not, therefore, be advised to interfere for the purpose of exercising the prerogative of disallowance. It is a remarkable fact that Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Blake, Sir John S. D. Thompson and Mr. Mills, Mr. Bowell and Mr. Laurier—all those prominent politicians who usually take opposite sides in the determination of political questions—voted together upon this one, and that the aged Mr. McKenzie, for many years leader of the Liberal Party, got out of his bed at two o'clock in the morning to uphold, by his presence and his vote, the principle of non-interference with Provincial rights. The recent election of the Hon. C. C. Colby by an overwhelming majority in a Protestant county, indicates that the people, as well as the politicians, are fully alive to its importance.

Our own intimate connection with the great country to which we are united has been very pleasingly set forth in the splendid successes of our militiamen in the artillery and rifle competitions of Canada. It has been a subject of remark by the press of England as well as of Canada that the militiamen of an Island so small as this one should have carried off the highest prizes against competitors drawn from the wide extent of half a continent. The establishment of a Natural History Society and a Philharmonic Society, and the demand which has lately been made for an Historical Society, may be taken as indications that many of our people long to take higher rank in intellectual pursuits as well as in martial exercises. The appointment of the Hon. J. S. Carvell to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, the promotion of Hon. Samuel Prowse to the Senate, the death of Chief Justice Palmer, the subsequent elevation of Chief Justice Sullivan, and the succession to the Premiership of the Hon. Neil McLeod—are fresh in the minds of all. A Fire Alarm Telegraph and a plentiful supply of water are great boons secured to Charlottetown. And now we are looking forward to a system of sewerage.

The obituary list of the year contains the names of John Bright, the eloquent tribune of the English people; Robert Browning, the Poet of the Cassees; Jefferson Davis, Leader of the great American Rebellion; Sir William Buel Richards, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada; Hon. J. H. Gray, Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia; Hon. Edward Palmer, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island; Mr. C. J. Brydges, known at one time as the Napoleon of Railways; Hon. J. H. Pope, for many years a Minister of the Crown under the Leadership of Sir John Macdonald; Hon. Robert Dunsuir, the millionaire of British Columbia; Dr. Howard, Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill College.

We have no doubt that at least an equal number of distinguished men have been born within the year,—though we cannot yet name them. To all who now live, THE EXAMINER presents its compliments and best wishes for

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

ALL THE Popular Patent Medicines

—AT— A. S. JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE, —CORNER OF— Kent and Prince Streets.

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BEER BROS.,

—IMPORTERS OF— Fashionable Millinery, Dress Goods and Mantles.

—[x]— MOURNING GOODS A SPECIALTY. —[x]—

House Furnishings of all kinds. Special Values in Carpets and Oil Cloths.

"CITY STEAM BAKERY," PRINCE STREET.

—(x)— Good Things for Xmas and New Year. —(x)—

A. & C. QUIRK

Have the Finest Assortment of Fresh Cake, Confectionery, etc., in the City. Prices Low. Quality Guaranteed.

Charlottetown, December 21, 1889—dy 1w

FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

JOHN MURPHY

Will be to the Front as usual with a Large Supply of POUND CAKE, in Plain Fruit and Dark Fruit, at prices from 20 to 50 cts. per pound.

ORNAMENTING done in Plain Almond or Fancy Small Cakes. Over fifty varieties to select from at prices to suit everyone. Teams go through the streets each day to take orders and leave Bread, Cake or Pastry.

JOHN MURPHY, UPPER KENT STREET.

Charlottetown, Dec. 20, 1889.

STILL ON THE TOP

And We Are Going to Stay There.

THIS IS OUR BUSIEST YEAR. Since its advent we have not had a dull day. WHY? Because we have earned a reputation for furnishing the very best Suits at the very lowest prices. People from all sections of the country place their orders with us, and after receiving their Suits, stay with us in spite of all competition. We can show the largest range of Cloths on Prince Edward Island—500 different designs and patterns to select from.

Gents' Furnishing Department.

HATS, CLOTH and FUR CAPS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, UNDER CLOTHING, GLOVES, &c., sold at bottom prices. Five Hundred BOYS' SUITS we are offering at first cost. Perfect-fitting Garments; strictly first-class work; lowest prices. For FINE SUITS, neat and unique designs, elaborate and artistic trimmings, they all go to

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1889—eod

MERCHANT TAILORS.

COLD FACTS!

GENTLEMEN who wear "Made Up" Clothing from motives of economy, will recognize the difference between worth and true value by leaving their orders at the Tailoring Establishment of

D. A. BRUCE.

For a SUIT, OVER COAT or REEFER we contract to suit you exactly, and will not be undersold by any house in the trade.

We have a large stock of FUR GOODS, which must be closed out regardless of cost. Fur Coats from \$16 to \$50; Fur Caps from \$1.25 to \$12, all wool under; Neckties and all Novelties in Gents' Furnishings at prices to tickle your pocket.

Charlottetown, Dec. 14, 1889.

FURNITURE.

THE CHEAPEST YET!

Call and Inspect, and get Bargains at Auction Prices for Cash

THE CHEAPEST PLACE ON P. E. ISLAND.

DRAWING ROOM PARLOR SUITES, best value, BEDROOM SUITES at lowest prices, All kinds of UPHOLSTERED GOODS at Bargains, PICTURE FRAMING, 125 varieties, very cheap and nobby, LOOKING GLASSES, The latest in WINDOW BLINDS, and all kinds of WINDOW FURNITURE and Fixings at cost. No trouble to show goods. Can suit all tastes, at NEWSON'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, Jan. 31, 1890



For the Largest Assortment of Silk Handkerchiefs, try Paton & Co's.

For the Handsomest Silk Handkerchiefs, go to Paton & Co's.

For China Silk Handkerchiefs, with beautiful borders, go to Paton & Co's.

One Thousand Silk Handkerchiefs to choose from at Paton & Co's.

Pure White Silk Handkerchiefs all prices, at Paton & Co's.

Fancy Shot Silk Handkerchiefs at James Paton & Co's.

Don't buy Silk Handkerchiefs before seeing Paton & Co's.

Ladies' and Misses' Kid Mitts, only 45c.—a great bargain—at Paton & Co's

Men's Fur Coats—all prices—at James Paton & Co's.

Men's Persian Lamb Caps, the cheapest, at Paton & Co's.

Goat Robes, in great variety and lowest prices, at Paton & Co's.

For Ladies' Dolmans, Fur-Lined Circulars and Astracan Jackets, there is no better place in the city than James Paton & Co's.

Just the place to buy Dress Goods, where you can get the best variety at the lowest price.—James Paton & Co's.

For Millinery, try James Paton & Co. See their Trimmed Hats at \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.25.

The balance of our Ulster and Mantle Cloths clearing out at reduced prices.—Paton & Co.

For Shawls—the best value in the city—try Paton & Co's.

Wonderful! Wonderful!

Most Wonderful is our great sale of Reefers and Overcoats, Our Low Prices astonish everyone. Give Paton & Co. a trial if you want to save money.

Men's Underclothing

VERY CHEAP AT

PATON & CO'S.

What the People Say!

We have tried everywhere, but can find no better place than PATON & CO'S. They have the Largest and Best Stock to choose from. You try

Jas. Paton & Co.

MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, Dec. 10, 1889.