

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 29, 1888.

The Mails.

But for the special kindness of Mr. Unsworth, the United States and New Brunswick mails for this Province, which lay at Pictou all last night, and until one o'clock to-day, as well as the Canadian and other mails, would have remained in Georgetown to-night, all day to-morrow and to-morrow night, and would not have reached Charlottetown until near mid-day on Monday!

What of Canada?

REV. L. G. McNEILL, (one of our Island boys) writes from St. John, N. B., for the Christmas number of the Evening Telegram of St. John's, Nfld.:

"But what of Canada? Are you one of those who think poorly of her loyalty and patriotism? Far from it. I love Canada. I hate those who have this splendid land. I denounce all disloyal croakers and treason-loving mountebanks who love to belittle their country. I rejoice to know that their number grows beautifully less from day to day."

"We are getting clear of sectionalism. Men used to talk of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, Cape Breton; now they speak of Canada, and these are but names of parts of Canada. We have the best half of North America, and the half destined within the next two centuries to surpass the southern half. The day will come when Canada shall bear the same relation to the United States, in wealth, population, moral and intellectual and political power, that Germany and other northern countries of Europe bear to their more luxurious southern neighbors. Our northern sun is only just above the horizon, but it is fast ascending the heavens. Only gigantic national works have given us unity. We are almost within sound of the Pacific. We daily get more and more familiar with the lakes, the mountains, the plains and prairies of this wide-spreading country. It is getting old-fashioned to our view. We run to Montreal, or Toronto, or Winnipeg, or Victoria, and back, and we begin to feel that this is a land worth living in, worth developing. We are willing, and even glad, to be taxed for railways, canals, docks, diadems, ship railways, surveys, and public works of every kind. Feeling that the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places, we are zealous to improve and develop our goodly heritage. We are daily and hourly increasing the volume of our national spirit and life. We are only aroused with his published plans and proposals for our capture and conquest. It pleases him, but does not injure us. If the time should ever come, which may God forbid, when there should be serious need of defending our homes and our land, I believe that every man in Canada would rally to the frontier and, rather than allow a foe to tread upon our sacred soil, would gladly lay down his life. Foreigners cannot understand the spirit of the people until they have lived some time in the country. I see it rising and growing stronger and deener, and I recognize it as one of the most promising elements in our national future."

Editorial Notes.

Canada, according to some of the United States newspapers, has recently been visited by a "terrible blizzard." Commenting upon this statement, the Empire rises to remark that "what the United States papers do not know about this country would, and occasionally does, take up columns of their more or less valuable space."

The official trade returns for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1888, show that as compared with the previous year, the exports of Canada increased half a million; the total imports increased nearly two millions; and the imports for consumption decreased over three millions. The amount of customs duty collected decreased two hundred thousand dollars.

It is said that the British statistical societies are petitioning the Government to have the next census include statements regarding the industrial pursuits of the people. They ask also that the national census be taken every five years, and a permanent census department be maintained. The popular demand everywhere appears to be in favor of a most elaborate census.

The following telegram to the Montreal Gazette tells its own story of Christmas in Vancouver Island:—

VICTORIA, B. C., December 25. To Gazette, Montreal:

The Colonist wishes you a merry Christmas and prosperous New Year. We send you greetings amid the scent of blooming flowers and bright sunshine.

The Pull Mall Gazette, in describing Suakin as a "slaughter house," remarks that during 1884 and 1885 above 9,000 lives were lost in the battlefields surrounding it. The massacre of Baker's Egyptian force by the Arabs cost 2,200 lives at one stroke. Gen. Graham's victories at Teb and Tama were won after the slaughter of 4,500 Arabs, and 2,000 more were killed subsequently at Hashen and on Baker's battlefield. The British loss in these battles was between 200 and 300.

Says the American Banker: "The Liberal press of the Dominion has temporarily dropped the annexation question to recall the Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance. They are accusing him of financial mismanagement, borrowed in England, lending five millions, and so on. Last summer, to New York brokers and speculators, at 1 1/2 per cent on his bargain. The city of Toronto recently sought a million dollar loan from the government upon the security of city bonds bearing 4 per cent interest. Mr. Foster refused to grant the application. His action has served to make matters worse. The statements in the liberal press, it appears, are made with reference to a loan placed by Canada upon the London market on July last for the purpose of redemption of debt and expenditure of public works. As the redemption of debt extended through some months, a portion of the loan had to be kept on call, and arrangements were made by the Finance Minister with Canadian and London banks for this purpose. The government never makes temporary loans to cities and did not break its rule in relation to the application of Toronto. The Finance Minister does not think it his duty to learn how the money handed over to the banks has been used by them."

Varia.

Although the great sea which bounds the south of Europe is tideless, the same cannot be said of the uneasiness which pervades all Europe, and which seems regularly to ebb and flow. For some time past the old alarms have revived, and though there is no more obvious occasion for war than there was six months since, there is a very much greater apprehension of it. It is the personality of the new German Emperor that has wrought this change. Those who wish to realize how powerful an element this already is will do well to read an article in the just issued number of the Nineteenth Century, on the recent change in European affairs. Since his accession, William II. has been at St. Petersburg, Vienna and Rome, and in each capital his presence has been a disturbing influence. At St. Petersburg his visit probably suggested fresh reasons for not allowing France to be destroyed at the pleasure of Germany. At Vienna the subordinate position which Austria-Hungary is meant to hold in the Triple Alliance was made needlessly apparent, with the result, as may be supposed, of making the alliance itself less liked. At Rome, where the Emperor had two Sovereigns to deal with, he contrived, as regards one of them, to undo pretty effectually the reconciliation it cost Prince Bismarck so much time and so many sacrifices to bring about. More important, perhaps, than any one of these results is the general impression of combined force and rashness that the Emperor has left behind him. "The question," says the writer of the article, "has often been asked, who will fill Prince Bismarck's place when he drops? Who can fill it? My persuasion is that the young Emperor answered that question to himself some time ago. He proposes to fill the Chancellor's place himself; and it was partly, perhaps, to make his purpose known, partly to show at once that it is not beyond his reach that he rushed into the role of vigorous statesman at the earliest moment."

May it not be that considerations point to peace. Will not Russia be more anxious than before to avoid a war which might, in the end, make Germany paramount in Europe? If the Triple Alliance becomes less popular in Austria, there will be less disposition to embark in a conflict which would make the demand of Germany at once more exacting and more impossible to refuse. A coolness between the German Emperor and the Pope will only make the German Alliance more popular with the anti-Papal party, which holds an undisputed supremacy in the Chamber, and it would seem, among the registered electors. In one way or another the interests of peace have been well served. In one quarter, it would seem as though the Triple Alliance has been strengthened, and the disposition to put it to the test of experiment has been lessened.

But there are other considerations which seem to suggest a less encouraging conclusion. Distrust of the young Emperor may, it is true, dispose his possible adversaries or his actual allies to play a waiting game, to see how he is going to get on with his own subjects to allow time for the full development of his plans and intentions. That is a very natural and reasonable way of dealing with a young and untried Emperor. But it is not a method to which the young and untried Emperor may care to lend himself. He will be more disposed, I should imagine, to force the running and to lose no time in giving the neighboring Powers the choice whether they are to be counted as against or on his side. This is the more likely because it is far from certain that his subjects will yield him the same contented obedience which they yielded to his grandfather. William I. had a double title to the forbearance of German Liberals. He had made Germany, and he was so old that those among them who were most impatient for a change knew they could not have long to wait for it. William II. possesses neither claim. As yet he is simply the inheritor of other people's labors; and he is only at the beginning of what may prove to be an unusually long reign. It is not improbable that affairs in the Reichstag may go less smoothly than they have gone of late years, and then the temptation to build up the same kind of a reputation that made the close of his grandfather's career so striking a contrast to its commencement might easily prove more than he could resist.

King Milan seems as though he would scald his fingers in the hot water into which he has plunged them. Desiring to call the attention of his subjects off from his scandalous divorce of Queen Nathalie, he announced that he would give Serbia a new and more democratic constitution. The elections have shown that the Radical party, as it is called, are in the ascendancy, and that there is a disposition to reject some of the articles of the proposed constitution. The King declares that they must take all or leave all, and as they will not do the former and show no disposition of yielding to the latter, a revolution is feared. Milan has, it is understood, invoked the aid of the Emperor of Austria; but seeing that Russia would not stand the interference of Austria, it looks as though the Serbian King would lose his throne as the due reward of his misdeeds.

Further reinforcements are to be sent to Gen. Greenfell at Suakin, who has now, including the Egyptian troops, 4,500 men at his disposal. Some 400 men are on their way from Cairo, and on their arrival active operations will be immediately begun. Meantime, a 64-pounder has been mounted by the sailors, and heavy firing opened on the enemy's fortifications. The execution which it did seem to have produced much impression on the Sudanese, who are expecting the arrival of Osman Digna with timely assistance.

I have received the following query from M. E. D.: "In reading one of Sir Walter Scott's novels (Quentin Durward), I came across the following passage: 'Hath he made oath,' said the Grand Master, 'that his quarrel is just and honorable; bring forward the Crucifix and the Te Igitur.' What is a Te Igitur?"

I can only give my opinion for what it is worth,—it is that I think no one can tell what Sir Walter Scott meant by this expression. Nuttall's Dictionary, under the words "Te Igitur," gives as meaning "a Roman Catholic service book." But this is not correct. In Maskell's work it does not appear as the name of a service book,

and that is conclusive. The words Te Igitur are the commencement of the Canon of the Mass in the Roman Missal.

A friend of mine frequently receives from a second-hand book-seller in Edinburgh, catalogues of curious and rare books, among them are Missals, some of great antiquity, and beautifully illuminated. As the Canon of Consecration would be in daily use it is on vellum in some of the Missals, although the rest is on paper, so that there may be found here and there, descriptions of copies with "The Te Igitur on vellum." Sir Walter Scott may have been misled in some such way as this; but I have not been able to come across any service book by the name of Te Igitur, nor do I believe that such a book exists.

County Court—December Term.

THE County Court of Queen's County closed its December sittings here last evening. There was a large docket, but many of the suits were confessed and settled, and a considerable number of the contested suits were, by arrangement of the attorneys interested, allowed to stand over until next March term, owing to the extreme illness of Judge Alley's daughter.

Among the cases heard were the following: James Henderson, M. D., vs. George Bennett.—An action for medical attendance for \$70.40, in which defendant claimed a set-off. Judgment for plaintiff for \$34.51. W. S. Stewart for plaintiff; A. A. McLean for defendant.

Trustees of School District No. 110, vs. Douglas McPherson.—An action for assessment in which the defence was that the proceedings at the annual meeting were irregular, and that the property of a number of ratepayers in the district had not been rated. Judgment of nonsuit.

Lorne Hotel Company (limited) vs. Benjamin S. Davies.—An action for three calls on shares in above Company. Defence was that no stock had been legally subscribed in the Company since its incorporation and that no action would lie for the calls. Judgment of nonsuit. A. A. McLean for plaintiffs; E. J. Hodgson, Q. C., for defendant.

Joshua Westcott vs. Wm. McNeill and George Proud.—An action of trespass for the killing by dogs, in July last, of some twenty sheep belonging to the plaintiff who claimed \$78.25 damages. This case occupied nearly two days, and a large number of witnesses were examined. The defence was that the sheep were not killed by the dogs of defendants. Judgment reserved till next March term. Neil McLeod for plaintiff; L. H. Davies, Q. C., and F. L. Hazard for defendants.

John T. Peardon vs. Albert Parkman.—Action for \$32.00 for rake sold. Defence was that it was left on trial and never purchased. Judgment for defendant.

The Yorkshire Varnish Company vs. Alexander McDougall.—An action for \$54.20 for varnish sold. Defence that it was not of quality warranted. Judgment for \$34.00. F. L. Hazard for plaintiff.

A number of other cases were also heard, of which we have been unable to obtain particulars.

In suits of Trustees of Springton School District No. 164, vs. Allen Martin, and same plaintiffs vs. Malcolm McDonald, tried at Bonshaw and reserved, judgment was delivered at the opening of this court. Plaintiffs were nonsuited in both of these cases.

In suit of Kenneth Morrison vs. Wm. H. Lord, tried at Belfast, judgment was reserved till next March term at Eldon.

At the opening of the court, Anson Charles Parsons, an American citizen, applied for naturalization. On motion of W. S. Stewart, Esq., his application was read in open court, and at the close of the court his certificate of naturalization was granted by the Judge, pursuant to "The Naturalization Act."

Personal.

William, King of the Netherlands, is the richest monarch in the world.

W. S. Gilbert prefers himself to design the dresses of the women in his plays.

Oliver Ditson, Boston's well known musical publisher, is dead—aged 77.

Prince George of Greece has received the decoration of Knight of the Order of the Elephant.

In Kentucky recently the funeral of a Mr. Shivers was postponed on account of cold weather.

President Carnot, of France, has received from the Emperor of Brazil the decoration of the Order of Christ.

Herr Hertenstein, the late President of the Swiss Confederation, died from the effects of ill treatment of a corn.

Prince Von Pless, who has achieved notoriety by engaging himself to various American girls is a German nobleman of semi-royal rank, ancient pedigree and large fortune.

Mr. Jos. Younghart, of the firm of M. Vinberg & Co., Montreal, left a few days ago on one of his semi-annual tours to Europe and the Continent on business connected with his firm.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain were lately seen coming out of Worth's dress-making establishment in Paris. Mr. Chamberlain was looking as cheerful as could be expected.

The Rev. Henry White, of the Savoy Chapel, London, states that out of 1,000 couples whom he has assisted to join together, only one pair has found marriage a failure.

Sam Jones says that the reason he does not settle down to a congregation of 2000 or more, is a salary of \$5,000, is that he can travel and preach to hundreds of thousands and earn \$25,000 a year.

The Pictou News says: "Capt. Taylor of the bark Apotagan, which was dismantled in a gale near Boston last month, arrived here Tuesday. He will visit for a few days before returning to the vessel."

Princess Maria Theresa, of Bavaria, is accompanied in all her travels by a chamberlain whose duty it is to look after her pet animals of which there are fourteen, including several dogs, two mares, an enormous rat and a diminutive bear.

John Gunn, the oldest postmaster in the Dominion, and one of the oldest inhabitants of Pictou Co., N. S., passed away on Thursday morning, at the advanced age of 92. Mr. Gunn lived in Hopewell (Pictou) for over 50 years, and was among the first settlers.

The Tagliatini has a despatch saying that the Russian Consul at Malta has been arrested on suspicion of having placed an explosive shell in the theatre there while the Duchess of Edinburgh was present. The Consul refuses to answer questions. The English authorities believe that the affair is the outcome of a Nihilist conspiracy.

Major-General Grenfell, who is in command at Suakin, has had a very extensive African experience. He served in the Griqualand Expedition of 1875 against the Kafirs and

Galekas; in subsequent years, the battles of Ulundi and Tel-el-Kehir, and with the Nile Expedition. He is 47 years old, and married last year a daughter of General Blucher Wood.

The Earl of Devon, head of the ancient family of Courtney, has not a cent to bless himself with. His successive bankruptcies have entirely swallowed up the family estates and rent roll which he inherited from his dead father a few weeks ago. His only chance is a wealthy marriage. He is a bachelor, 42 years of age and used to be one of the worst "rounders" in England.

A young man worth \$1,000,000 advertised for a wife "just for fun." He received several hundred replies, the writers signing their front names Sadie, Hattie, Maggie, Mattie, Minnie, Mollie, Marnie, Jennie and other specimens of nomenclature ending with "ie." There was one exception, however. One of the correspondents simply signed "Sarah," and he concluded that she must be so much more sensible than the others that he answered her letter, and—"and so they were married." The moral is obvious.

James Coles McEachen, who has been elected First Chief Justice of the New York Caledonian Club, is a native of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, where he was born in 1863. His parents were from the Highlands, and young McEachen heard nothing but Gaelic for several years. He completed his education in this city, graduating as Doctor of Laws in the New York State University in the class of '84, and was admitted to practice at the bar in the same year. He is rapidly coming into notice as an able and energetic lawyer. He feels quite proud of his Chief Justiceship, and the members feel proud of him. He is an honor to any society.—N. Y. World.

[The Mr. McEachen referred to in the above paragraph is a son of John McEachen, Esq., Merchant, of Charlottetown.]

Dominion Str. "Stanley."

CONSIGNEES having goods at Pictou and to arrive, must send to Messrs. Noonan & Davies, Pictou, the following order before the goods can be delivered to the Dominion Winter Steamer "Stanley":—

MESSRS. NOONAN & DAVIES, PICTOU. You will please ship by steamer "Stanley" any goods arriving at Pictou for me during the present winter, I holding myself responsible to you for all freights, back charges, &c., ship lost or not lost.

Signature..... A. LORD, Agent. Agency Marine Department, Charlottetown, December 28, 1888. dec29—dy 3i cod sum jour 2i

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1889, at Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 10th day of January, A. D. 1874, and made between William Murphy, of Somerset, Lot Twenty-seven, in Prince County, in Prince Edward Island, and Rose Ann, his wife, of the one part, and Daniel Hodgson, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in said Island, Trustee and Executor of the last will and testament of Charles Wright, deceased, of the other part:—

1. A certain tract, piece and parcel of Land situate, lying and being in Lot or Township No. 27, bounded as follows, that is to say:—By a line commencing at a stake set in the south side of the Anderson Road, and in the western side of the road leading to Tryon; thence running south along the same to the division line of the northern moiety of said Township; thence west in said division line three chains and fifty-eight links; thence north to the Anderson Road aforesaid; thence along the same eastwardly to the place of commencement, containing Thirty Acres of Land, a little more or less.

2. ALSO—All that other tract, piece and parcel of Land in said Lot and County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—Commencing at a stake fixed on the south side of the Anderson Road, and in the north-east angle of 65 Acres of Land in possession of James Johnston; thence running south about ninety chains to the division line of Township No. 27; thence west along said line to a Farm in the occupation of John Kelly; thence following the said John Kelly's east line to the aforesaid road; thence eastwardly along the said road to the stake or place of commencement, containing 65 Acres of Land, a little more or less.

Dated this Twenty-Ninth day of December, A. D. 1888. EDWARD J. HODGSON, Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Daniel Hodgson, deceased, and Trustee of Estate of late Charles Wright. dec29—cod & wky 1 slc

ST. PETER BOYS' SCHOOL

—RE-OPENS ON— Thursday, Jan. 3rd.

FEES—\$8.00 PER TERM. Apply to REV. J. SIMPSON, Head Master. dec27—dy 11 3rd

Good and Useful PRESENTS.

OXFORD BIBLES, for Preachers and Students, in best India Paper and nice soft Leather Binding.

PRESBYTERIAN HYMN BOOK, with Psalms, pocket size, in good binding.

STUDENTS' BOOK SHELVES, VEST POCKET NEW TESTAMENTS, WRITING DESKS, for Ladies and Gents, FOUNTAIN PENS, STYLOGRAPHIC PENS,

BIBLES, with Psalms and Hymnal, BIBLES, with Methodist Hymns.

You will Get the Best Value at G. H. HASZARD'S. dec21

REDDIN'S DRUG STORE.

HOLIDAY SEASON! Best Value! Lowest Prices!

SPACE will not allow us to particularize, but we would ask the public to call and see for themselves. No trouble to show goods.

WRITING DESKS, in Leather, WORK BOOKS, in Flush, Gents' DRESS-ING CASES, LADIES' TRIPLE MIRRORS, CRIBBAGE BOARDS, DOMINOES, PERFUMES, in Cases, SACHET POWDERS, CIGAR CASES, Meerschaum PIPES, LADIES' FANS, BISQUE FIGURES, FRUIT KNIVES.

D. O'H. REDDIN, Jr. dec21—11 Jan 1st

Harris & Stewart, London House,

For Useful Christmas Presents.

Silk Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hem-Stitched, Fancy Border Handkerchiefs, White Silk Handkerchiefs.

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE, For Wool Clouds, Fascinators, Hoods, Jerseys, Cardigan Jackets, Astracan Mitts and Gloves, Kid Mitts

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE, Are showing a fine stock of Dress Goods, Ulster and Mantle Cloths, Silk Sealletes, Wool Sealletes, Nap Cloths & Tweeds.

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE, For Mens' Shirts and Drawers, Reefing Jackets, Top Coats, Suits, Hats and Caps, Knit Wool Gloves.

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE, For Astracan Jackets, Muffs, Collars, Fur Caps, Sleigh Robes, Mens' Fur Coats.

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE, Have a nice stock of Fancy Goods for Christmas, Work Boxes, Jewel Cases, Ladies' Satchels, Purses, &c., &c.

Harris & Stewart, London House.

Charlottetown, December 19, 1888—cod & wky

Seasonable Goods

PERKINS & STERNS' White Blankets, Grey Blankets, Bed Comforts, Colored Counterpanes, Railway Rugs, Horse Rugs, Sleigh Robes, Fur Coats, Wool Carriage Wraps, Fur Jackets.

Fine Display of Fancy Goods for Christmas Presents.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT BE BEATEN.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, Nov. 14, 1888—dy & wky

We are Showing a Fine Line of COLORED DRESS GOODS,

WITH TRIMMINGS TO MATCH. See Them, as they are the Best Value we have ever Shown.

MOURNING GOODS,

IN ALL THE NEWEST FABRICS, AT CLOSEST FIGURES.

COURTALD'S GRAPES,

BEST VALUES AT Stanley Bros, Brown's Block. Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1888—cod & wky

For Christmas and New Year!

I AM OFFERING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF PLATED & BRONZE GOODS,

In Pitchers, Butters, Pickles, Trays, Inkstands, Bells, Lamps, Cardsticks, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Fruit Knives, Spoons, &c., &c.

A Large Stock of Sheffield Cutlery.

I want to Sell 200 Pairs Genuine Acme Skates during the next 10 days.

W. E. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, Dec. 19, 1888—6i cod