

The Daily Examiner

NOVEMBER 13, 1884.

The Political Situation in the States.

In the Senate, the Republicans have a majority of six, or forty-one against thirty-five. In the new House of Representatives the Democrats have a majority of forty-three, or a hundred and eighty-four against a hundred and forty-one. Congress is therefore divided between the two parties.

But, should Cleveland be inaugurated in March next, the President will occupy a very strong position. True, the majority of Electoral votes in his favor was small, and his election hinged on the decision of one State. But, of all the votes cast, he obtained a majority of about ninety thousand; and, now that he is elected, thousands who opposed him are ready to cry with Jay Gould, "Hurrah for Cleveland, for he is an honest man!" So that the President will be well supported by the popular voice. Moreover, his supporters do not, fortunately for him, include the worst sections of either party; and he will be quite free to act independently of them.

And how will he act? The position to which he has been elected will try his moral strength and administrative ability to the very utmost. But his public duties have been well done in the past; and we hope they will be well done in the future.

It is not very clear what the policy of the new administration will be with respect to the tariff and to Canada. There can be no doubt that the Democrats obtained the votes of those in the States who are in favor of Free Trade and reciprocity of trade with Canada. But the Democratic party did not dare to meet the tariff issue; and indeed their platform is really as Protective in principle as that of their opponents. But we had nothing whatever to hope from the Republicans, and it is just possible that from the tariff changes which will be made we may obtain some incidental advantages from the Democrats.

Editorial Notes.

—Advices from St. John's, Newfoundland, state that the failure of the Labrador fishery is the most serious experienced for many years.

—Sir Charles Tupper is gazetted Honorary Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada at the International Exhibition to be held at Antwerp, in the Kingdom of Belgium, in 1885.

—An Ottawa despatch to the Montreal Times says: "The political sensation of the hour is Mr. Masson's refusal to take as Lieut. Governor that form of oath which foreswears, in ecclesiastical as well as temporal matters, allegiance to foreign potentates and prelates—meaning, of course, the Pope of Rome."

—A special telegraphic despatch from the Montreal Gazette's correspondent at Panama, dated on Saturday last, says: "The whole Isthmus was shaken by an earthquake on Wednesday night, at about twenty minutes after eleven. Where no damage existed previously, a narrow fissure in the earth has been discovered at Paraiso, six hundred feet long and stretching across the line of the canal, with a slight subsidence of the earth."

—Beecher announces that he is going out of politics. He says: "My only object in taking part in them was to obtain moral reform. I have got it with Cleveland. I am quite satisfied that in two or three days I shall have forgotten that such a thing as a Presidential election has been stirring the minds of men. I can't forget it just yet. Everything is quieting down; there is no disturbance of any kind to be apprehended in my opinion. Cleveland is elected beyond doubt."

—Advices from Ottawa state that the Dominion Government have decided to extend a large sum of money in having Canada properly represented at the colonial exhibition in London in 1886. They will send an exhibit as extensive as that shown at the Centennial, and are determined, if possible, to eclipse all competing colonies. Sir Charles Tupper, our High Commissioner at London, having been appointed a royal commissioner for the exhibition by the Prince of Wales, makes Canadians generally take a more lively interest in the extent of the display.

—It is a singular illustration of the power of the modern novel that a memorial church is about to be erected in England to the memory of "Adam Bede." One of the principal characters in George Eliot's famous novel of that name is Dinah Morris, who prayed so grandly in the prison with poor Hetty. The original of Dinah Morris was George Eliot's own aunt, Elizabeth Evans. For many years she preached with success in the town of Wicksworth, near the place known as Millhouses. The old chapel is about to be abandoned. A new site has been obtained, a new church is to be built, and it is to be known as the "Bede Memorial Chapel." A prospectus informs the public that it is to be "erected to the glory of God and in memory of Elizabeth Evans, immortalized as Dinah Morris, by George Eliot, in her novel of "Adam Bede."

—The annual meeting of the Moncton Cotton Manufacturing Company was held on Tuesday last. The Directors in their report referred to the crisis through which the cotton industry had been

passing, and dated the operation of the Moncton mill from the first of January, since which time an average of 170 hands had been employed. The sales of manufactured goods from January 1st up to the close of the company's year (a period of eight months) amounted to between \$80,000 and \$90,000, and yielded a profit to the company of about \$1,600, which in view of the condition of the industry everywhere was viewed as a favorable result. The total cost of the mill completed, 244 looms, 11,800 spindles, including cost of educating operatives, had been \$243,281.87. The stock on hand at the close of the company's year, including unmanufactured as well as manufactured goods, was of the value of only about \$16,000 showing that the business is being conducted on a safe basis.

—The French have made a radical change in their constitution by the abolition of life senatorships. The Senate is composed of 300 members, of whom 75 hold their seats for life, the vacancies being filled by the choice of the Senate. The remaining 225 seats are divided by lot into three classes of 75 each, one class going out at successive periods of three years. The election of the 225 Senators is by an indirect process. In the first instance the communes and municipalities of France elect by a majority of their members, each one of the Electeurs Senatoriaux, and these in turn, after a lapse of two months, meet to choose the Senators. In abolishing 75 life Senatorships, it is proposed to convert them as they fall vacant into nine-year departmental seats. One of the results of this change is that these 75 members will henceforth be like their 225 colleagues, more notabilities, instead of being men distinguished in literature, science or statesmanship.

Crew Picked up at Sea

IN A ROW BOAT.

CAPT. McDUGALL, of the barque Ralph B. Peake, which arrived here last week, reports that on the 4th of October the weather was clear and fine, attended with light winds to the eastward. At 6.45 p.m., he saw a signal of distress bearing north-west by north. He replied to the signal and altered the ship's course to the north-west by north. At 9 p.m., two boats came up alongside and the crews requested to be taken on board of the Ralph B. Peake. This was done. The men—thirteen in number—proved to be the captain and crew of the Norwegian barque Stanley, of 690 tons. She was bound from Greenock for Demerara with coal. Her cargo took fire on October 1st, and the crew were obliged to abandon her. The position of the burning ship was lat. 9.50 north; long. 43.30 west. They were taken to Barbados and landed safely there. When taken on board the Ralph B. Peake the men had but very little water, and provisions to last but a short time.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Some Questions.

SIR,—Will you have the kindness to inform me whether there is any law in reference to billiard rooms? Has the city authority over those dens which are leading young men to ruin, and I might say some old ones too, where all kinds of wickedness is practiced? Is it not a wonder that Judges can live in such foul atmosphere? I think there is a law in reference to tavern keepers compelling them to close at ten o'clock; why should these places be allowed to be kept open till ten, eleven, twelve, and one o'clock in the morning? Is there not any law to regulate those lager beer shops? Who are the parties to carry out this law?

Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO SUFFERETH.

[Our correspondent is referred Cap. 41 of the Dominion Statutes of 1875, and to a lawyer.]

Our Advertisers.

A McNeill holds a sale of Apples on Saturday at half-past ten o'clock.

Any Ann Green announces the postponement of the sale of certain valuable property in Prince County.

N. J. Campbell advertises an auction sale of Household Furniture on Market Square to-morrow, at eleven o'clock; also a sale of Lumber on Pownal Wharf at six o'clock.

Fasting to Kill a Snake.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Mrs. E. M. Esterbrook, wife of a prominent citizen of Orleans, has been ill for several months, and the cause of her sickness could not be determined by her physician. A fortnight ago she consulted Albert Gillett, who claimed to be guided in effecting cures by direct communication with spirits. He decided that Mrs. Esterbrook had swallowed a snake three years ago while drinking, and that it had grown to great dimensions in her stomach. He said that the only way to relieve her of it was to neither eat nor drink until the snake, moved by hunger and thirst, crawled out of her mouth in search of sustenance. Mrs. Esterbrook put great faith in Gillett's advice, and for nearly eleven days took no nourishment of any kind. At the end of that time she was so nearly dead that her husband compelled her to eat and drink. Both Mr. and Mrs. Esterbrook have faith in Gillett still, and the patient is now on the third day of a second fast. Friends have interfered to prevent any further continuance of the treatment, and have taken measures to punish Gillett for alleged illegal practices as a physician, he having no license or diploma.

There are no less than six notices published in the last Canada Gazette of application for divorce. Three are filed on behalf of the wife against the husband, and three of the husband against the wife. The grounds in each case are alleged adultery and desertion.

Cautioning the Peers.

THE ADMONITION HELD OUT TO THEM BY MR. GLADSTONE.

In his speech on the Franchise Bill, Mr. Gladstone, contrary to his usual practice, carefully wrote out the significant passages in his speech in which he besought Sir Stafford Northcote and his friends to avoid mixing up with the question of parliamentary reform that of the constitution of the House of Lords. The right hon. gentleman closely followed the manuscript in declaiming the passage. The passage was as follows:—"We have met here for what? Not, so far as I am aware, to discuss anew the Franchise Bill. (Ministerial cheers.) I frankly own that I have said all I have to say. I believe that the whole of those that sit on this side of the house, or very nearly the whole, have said all they have to say. If course we have no right and no disposition to prevent those who think otherwise from reiterating their argument, if they believe that those arguments are likely to prove useful. But on every ground I cherish the hope that our discussions on the Franchise Bill may not be greatly prolonged. It is not merely for the purpose of saving the time of the House, though that is very important, in relation to the limits of physical strength which we so seriously press upon, and in relation to those other subjects which the right hon. gentleman expresses his anxiety to have time to discuss; but I am afraid that prolonged discussion of the Bill by this House may not tend to an easy settlement of the question. (Hear, hear.) After all, what we have to do is to make a new appeal to the judgment of the other House. Our opinion is that most important evidence has been brought before that other House within the two months which have just passed. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) Take it as you like for the present. We will be ready to discuss that when the time comes. Our desire is that the consideration of that evidence should, for the interests of all, come as soon as possible before the House of Lords, and that it should come not clouded and not troubled by the affect of discussions, which might be angry discussions, in this House, and with regard to which the more they are prolonged the greater will be the difficulty of settling the question. Why do we desire that this question should be settled? I desire it—I am not ashamed to say—on Conservative grounds. I desire it because I wish to secure a settlement of the franchise question, and afterwards of the question of redistribution, upon principles, or upon rules—if that be a more applicable word—which we have every desire to make intelligible to the House and gentlemen opposite. But, besides desiring that, I own I do desire that we should keep the question within its present narrow bounds. I deprecate this extension of the controversy. I do not wish it, and I will not be responsible for doing anything to cause it. Let gentlemen who are desirous to combine redistribution with franchise take care lest they combine something more critical than either with them both. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) To the last I will not abandon hope even of the leaders of the party opposite. Of the followers I cannot help entertaining some considerable hope. I tell the right hon. gentleman that I most earnestly trust that he, while there is yet time, and those who sit around him will join in the effort to keep the large and important question—I mean that of franchise and redistribution—out of conjunction with other questions which he assuredly cannot wish to raise. Several members of the Opposition—Why not? ("Order, order.") Mr. Gladstone—I own Sir, I am taken by surprise, for I learn that it is the desire of some gentlemen sitting on the Conservative benches to raise the question of organic change in the constitution of the country. (Ministerial cheers and laughter.) That is the only meaning which that energetic "Why not?" can possibly carry. I have often thought myself a great deal more Conservative than many professing Conservatives, and I am confirmed in my opinion by this exclamation. (Laughter.) But it is far from my wish to enter into a controversy with any body to-night. I have been merely stating my desire, and I saw that even now at the eleventh hour, or past the eleventh hour, I won't altogether allow the hope to be extinguished that the right hon. gentleman may join in delivering this question from the neighborhood of another question which, as a Conservative statesman, he ought to be the very last man to bring this House to wish to see connected with it. (Cheers.)

Cleveland's Cabinet.

As a matter of course, Democrats are now quits generally discussing Cleveland's probable cabinet. Quite a number have fixed up the following slate: Secretary of State, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; Secretary of the Treasury, Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Carl Schurz, of New York; Secretary of the Navy, Gen. Eppa Hunton, of Virginia; Secretary of War, Gen. George B. McClellan, of New Jersey; Attorney General, Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana; postmaster-general, J. H. Reagan, of Texas. This slate omits the name of one man whom many believe will be among the first to be chosen. That is Senator Gorman of Maryland. The Democrats are giving great credit to Mr Gorman for his management of the canvass, and very many believe that if he wants a cabinet position, he will get it. Another name mentioned by some is that of ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia, but he intimated to a reporter a few days ago that he did not want public position. He said that he retired from the Senate because his private affairs demanded all his attention. Speaking of Gov. Cleveland, he added that he (Davis) felt sure that the Governor would move very slowly in making changes in the departments. He did not think that good efficient clerks had any cause for apprehension, but he did believe that government officials who have made themselves conspicuous as partisans would have to go.

The gas companies of New York are amalgamating. The stockholders of the Manhattan Gaslight Company, the New York, the Knickerbocker and the Municipal Gaslight Companies met recently in their respective offices and voted a ratification of the agreement made by the various boards of directors for a consolidation.

CURRENT NOTES.

Cholera has broken out in Paris. Burglars are still operating in Toronto. The Austrian navy is to be reorganized. The riot in Michigan has been renewed. Many towns and villages in Spain are flooded. Russian Nihilists have poisoned an informer. Lieutenant Governor Masson has been sworn in. It is now stated that cholera has been in Paris all summer. Compromise with the Lords on redistribution is talked of. The Wallace gang of Michigan rioters have been arrested. Dr. Valce has arrived in Montreal to examine Mrs. Lynam. The Socialists have carried three more seats for the Reichstag. A railway collision has occurred on the M. C. R. at Tilbury Centre. An Austrian Anarchist has been sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. The False Prophet is said to be between Lord Wolsley and Khartoum. Mr. Gladstone has decided to apply £1,200,000 to increase the navy. Fears are entertained for the safety of the Government steamer La Canadien. Pretenders to the Throne are declared to be ineligible to the French Senate. On Saturday last wheat touched the lowest point ever known in the Chicago market. Another Tonquin credit has been sanctioned by a Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. Three Providence mills have been shut down, and 1,200 hands thrown out of employment. The British navy is to be strengthened by the addition of a large number of torpedo boats. The Tory papers of London profess to be afraid that their German successes may bring the Socialists to England. "It is positively refreshing," said a visitor, who called on Governor Cleveland on Thursday, "to see how coolly he takes the news." During the month of October, British imports decreased, compared with October last year, £4,473,000; the exports decreased £275,000. It is reported that the Stormont Cotton Company re-opened its factory at Cornwall on Monday, 10th inst. This is a good indication of the recovery of the cotton manufacturing industry from the depression the past year or more. During the month of October 83 sea-going vessels arrived in port at Montreal. Of these 58 were steamers, with a tonnage of 77,598 tons; 12 barks, 7,013 tons; 2 brigantines, 256 tons; and 11 schooners, 1,020 tons. Total tonnage, 85,887 tons. "I don't like these shoes," said a lady customer, "because the soles are too thick." "Is that the only objection?" blandly asked the shopkeeper. "Yes," was the reply. "Then, madam, if you take the shoes I can assure you that the objection will gradually wear away."

Not long ago a gang of Italian railroad labourers were cut down ten cents a day. Did they strike? Oh no, they simply cut an inch off their shovels at night. And when the "boss" asked what it meant, one of the men replied: "Not so much pay, not so much dirt lift; all right, the job last the more long. Italian no fool, he no strike."

Among the precautions against cholera, it is suggested that, as workers in copper in Hungary and those engaged in the manufacture of brass and copper articles elsewhere never seem to catch it, a thin disk of pure copper, about two and a half inches in diameter, should be worn next to the skin over the pit of the stomach and suspended from the neck by a tape.

The Belgians have just started a system of public telephony, which will, it is thought, largely supersede the practice of sending written telegrams, and save a vast deal of letter-writing as well. Telephonic communications for the use of the public have been established between the moderate fee of a franc a man in Brussels can converse for five minutes with a friend or business correspondent in Antwerp or Liege. An extra ten cents will give him the use of the wire for an additional five minutes. The offices are to be kept open night and day; though after nine in the evening the rates are doubled.

Coal is a serious item in the expense of ocean-going steamers in these days of fast ships and quick passages. Two thousand dollars per day spent for fuel is a sum exceeded by several of the swift trans-Atlantic ships, and few, if any, are making money. Some of the lines, it is said, will withdraw certain steamers "for repairs," and thus reduce expenses. It may be observed from the table below what the actual cost of fuel alone is for these largest vessels:

Table with 3 columns: Vessels, Average tons per day, Average knots per hour, Cost of coal per voyage.

Coal consumption table showing vessels, average tons per day, average knots per hour, and cost of coal per voyage.

Birthdays in Germany are never neglected. From the first one, when the infant receives the presents from the god parents, instead of at the time of the baptism, the thing goes on from year to year, and peoples of all ages and ranks consider themselves slighted if even an acquaintance does not duly appear with the usual congratulatory offering of flowers, etc. The custom is really a tax to many, for all members of a household consider themselves entitled to valuable gifts on their birthdays. Even servants expect to be substantially remembered, and as on their entrance into the establishment they are legally obliged to render a full account of the time and place of their birth, there is no pleading ignorance as an excuse for neglecting to notice the day.

Household Furniture.

BY Auction, on Market Square, to-morrow (Friday) Nov. 14th, at Eleven o'clock, a collection of Household Furniture, including— 1 Cooking Stove (nearly new) 16 1/2 square yards Oilcloth, in one piece, very little worn, &c., &c. N. J. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Nov. 13, 1884—11

LUMBER.

BY Auction, on Pownal Wharf, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 6 o'clock— 12,000 feet Pine Boards, 6,000 do Hemlock Scantling N. J. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Nov. 13—11

Another Car-Load Winter-Keeping Apples.

BY Auction, Saturday, November 17th, at 10.30 o'clock— 100 barrels choice No. 1 APPLES, in Baldwin's, Pippins, Tomkins, Russets, Spy, Spitz, &c. 50\* Barrels very Choice Gravensteins, specially selected. A. McNEILL, AUCTIONEER. Ch'town, Nov. 13, 1884.—21

MORTGAGE SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction on Wednesday, the twelfth day of November next, A. D., 1884, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Court House, in Charlottetown.

ALL that tract, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being in Township number seven-eigh, and bounded and described as follows:—Commencing at a stake fixed on the north side of a street leading from Central Street, (so called) to the Hinton Road, and on the south-west angle of land formerly in possession of Daniel Green, Esq.; thence northerly along the western boundary line of said land for a distance of nineteen chains and seventy-five links to land now in possession of Robert T. Holman, Esq.; thence westwardly along the southern boundary line of said land mentioned land, a distance of seven chains and ninety-nine links, or to the said Hinton Road; thence southwardly along the eastern side of the said Hinton Road a distance of nineteen chains and seventy-five links; thence eastwardly a distance of eight chains and twenty-eight links to the place of commencement, containing by estimation an area of fifteen acres, three rods and ten poles, a little more or less, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereto belonging.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a mortgage dated 5th June, 1875, made between Charles Green of Township number seventeen, farmer, of the one part, and Amy Ann Green of the same place, of the other part. For further particulars apply at the office of Palmer and McLeod, Charlottetown. Dated at Charlottetown this 20th September, A. D., 1884. AMY ANN GREEN, Mortgagee. Ch'town, Sept. 22, '84—oaw mon

The above Sale is postponed until MONDAY, the twenty-fourth day of NOVEMBER, inst'ant, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Charlottetown. AMY ANN GREEN. Ch'town, Nov. 17th, 1884.

HERALD! Herald! A CAR-LOAD of Flour, brand "Herald," equal "Kent Mills," at Steam Navigation Wharf. For sale low by J. A. CHIPMAN. 2 Cars EVANGELINE, FOR SALE BY J. A. CHIPMAN & CO., Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1884.

FOR SALE.

A Denmark Hall Stove One of the best of the kind manufactured, as good as new, in first class order, having been in use only part of a winter; will burn hard or soft coal, and gives great satisfaction with the latter. Fire can be kept going night and day with no trouble. —ALSO— A Library and Cheffonier (Attached)—New, Will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately, as the owner is about leaving the Island. Address, W. L. COFFIN, EXAMINER OFFICE. Ch'town, Nov. 12—21

HATHWAY & CO., MILLERS' AGENTS — AND — General Commission Merchants, 22 Central Wharf, BOSTON. Ch'town, Nov. 10, 1884.

Mrs. R. YOUNG'S MILLINERY ROOMS, up stairs at W. A. Brown & Co.'s, Trimmed Hats and Bonnets always on hand. oct23—oaw wkl

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY EXAMINER, the best advertising medium in the Province. 1

GET READY FOR WINTER!

WEEKS & CO. OFFER LARGE SUPPLIES OF NEW CLOTHING, —FOR— Fall and Winter, AT EXTRA LOW PRICES.

GOOD OVERCOATS! AT LOW PRICES. See Weeks & Co.'s stock of New Ulsters and Storm-coats—well made, from good material.

OVERCOATS —AND— REEFERS TO SUIT ALL.

Worsted and Tweed Suits, VERY CHEAP.

SHIRTS —AND— DRAWERS AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

Men's Wool Scarfs and Mittlers, Fur Caps, Knitted Shirts, Collars, Braces, &c

Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

W. A. WEEKS & CO. Ch'town, Nov. 4, 1884.

G. H. COOK & CO., The enterprising Photographers of Charlottetown, in view of their increasing business, have ad. ed to their staff of assistants, A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR, from New York, who will be prepared, when required, to tint or full colour photographs in the highest style. They also are determined to spare no expense to please their numerous patrons. Consequently, to all those wishing first-class work, at reasonable prices, the opportunity is now offered. \*Call and view specimens, &c. Ch'town, Nov 8, 1884—wklv tf

Our Specialities. This Fall's Importation. Walking Sticks, Razors, Strops, Thermometers, Choice Havana Cigars, Tobaccoes, &c. Everything in our line choice, fresh and good. Reddin's Drug Store. Ch'town, Nov. 4, 1884.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c. Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding three lines, will be inserted for ten cents per day. A FEW BOARDERS can be comfortably accommodated in a central part of the city. Terms reasonable. Apply at this office. nov13 tf

FOR SALE—3,000 bushels choice Turnips. Address orders to A. L. BRIDGES & CO., Charlottetown. nov13 6f

TO LET—That desirable, well-finished and comfortable dwelling house, on the east of Fitzroy street, containing six square rooms, pantry, etc., together with a new coach house, carriage-house and stable. Apply to Mr. Skerry, next door. nov13 5f pd

TO LET—A nice house in Pleasant Street, at present occupied by Mr. Crosskill; possession immediately. Also a house in King Street, near Railway.—William Dodd. nov11

WANTED—To rent, with power to purchase, from 50 to 100 acres good land, with or without buildings. Apply at THE EXAMINER OFFICE. nov11

10 CARS dry Cordwood for sale; nicely split, suitable for any purpose. Apply immediately to McKinnon & McLean. nov10

FOR SALE—A Fire-proof SAFE, latest improvement—Cheap. Apply at THE EXAMINER OFFICE. nov—wklv

200 Loads of Hardwood and Kindling Wood for Sale. Apply to William Barboe, corner Fitzroy and Prince Streets. [oc 29 tav 5wk pd

FULL LINE of McCormick's celebrated BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY, at R. K. BRACE'S. [sep103w