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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 13, 1878.

Mr. Tilley's Loan.

THE late Government having left a depleted Treasury, there was no other means left to Mr. Tilley to redeem the bonds which fall due in January than to effect a loan. It will be remembered by our readers that when Mr. Cartwright was in this city his Grit friends and body guard yelled themselves hoarse when he recited his "brilliant success" in placing a loan upon the London market. But while he was thus entertaining his friends through these Provinces with his platitudes upon finance, he was neglecting the duties of his office by omitting to provide means to sustain the credit of the country. So anxious was the late Finance Minister to "spread" himself upon his "brilliant success" while in London, that matters of the most vital importance to the Dominion of Canada were quietly allowed to be passed by. We find even some of the Grit organs censuring Mr. Cartwright for his neglect. But when we consider the success of Mr. Tilley in getting a loan upon such advantageous terms as the one just negotiated, we should not mourn, perhaps, over the wilful neglect of the "Mixer and Muddler."

That Mr. Tilley has succeeded beyond anything that Mr. Cartwright could accomplish will not be denied by any reasonable man in the Dominion. Yet we find some Grit organs affecting to consider that Mr. Cartwright's loan was a brilliant success, while the present Finance Minister failed in the same market. The affectation is absurd. We will give a plain illustration: Take a man who wishes to borrow money for a short period of time, say three months. He gives a promissory note, payable to a friend. The friend endorses the note, and the promisor goes to one of the banks and asks for accommodation, which is given. Two per cent. for the three months or eight per cent. per annum discount is charged by the bank. Another man, wishing to borrow money, may do likewise; but, instead of going to one of the banks, goes to a note-shaver or private individual, and is charged five per cent. for three months or 20 per cent. per annum. Now, it is plain the man who had to pay 5 per cent. for getting his paper discounted has not as much money left by 3 per cent. Mr. Cartwright returned to this country a loser by 4 1/2 per cent. more than Mr. Tilley. Yet the *Globe* and other Grit organs consider the success attending Mr. Cartwright's loan as brilliant, while Mr. Tilley has completely failed. There are hundreds of money borrowers in this country who would like to fail in the same style that the present Finance Minister has failed.

Charity in England.

Some slight idea of the vast sums annually collected in the City of London for charitable purposes may be had from the following paragraph, showing the various amounts collected at one single place—the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor—for the past three years:—

In Mr. Alderman Cotton's mayoralty, £45,630 was subscribed—namely, to the Inundation Relief Fund, £18,700; the Goliath, £1,502; the Warspite, £3,446; and the Eastern War Sufferers, £17,250; and the Thunderer, £1,733. In Sir Thomas White's year, £542,523 was collected, viz.: for the Indian Famine Fund, £515,200; the St. John (New Brunswick) Fire Relief Fund, £3,062; the Welsh Miners' Fund, £4,674; the North Sea Fishing Disasters, £7,491; and the Inundations' Fund, £8,094. In Sir Thomas Ouden's mayoralty, £75,629 was received—namely, the Eurydice Fund, £5,712; the Princess Alice, £37,788; the Haydock, £1,127; and the Abercarne, £31,000. In the three years, £663,788 was thus subscribed. This is entirely exclusive of the Hospital Sunday Fund, which is also received and disbursed at the Mansion House; but, adding the amount of this latter fund, £78,080, the three years' aggregate is increased to £742,468.

A BEAUTIFUL ALTAR and reredos, twenty-two feet high, has just been completed for the Vernon River Chapel by Mr. John Newson. The design is Gothic, and the workmanship is as good as anything of the kind that we have seen in these Provinces. Mr. Newson will have the reredos on exhibition in his warehouses during Saturday.

The Future of the Colonies.

In the happy speech delivered by Earl Dufferin at the banquet recently given in his honor at Belfast, the ex-Governor-General had a word to say in reference to the Colonies and their future. He concluded as follows:—

"I derive a still keener gratification from the thought that this demonstration is something a great deal more important and significant than a compliment to a mere individual. It is a direct intimation upon the part of a large and most important section of the British people of the interest and sympathy they feel for the great Canadian Dominion. (Continued cheering.) That will be the interpretation put upon it, and rightly put upon it in Canada; and I will frankly tell you there is nothing which gives our Canadian fellow-countrymen greater pleasure, which so gratifies their best affections, than those intimations—which happily every year are becoming more frequent—of the pride which England reposes in their unflinching loyalty—of her recognition of them as living integral portions of the empire, contributing not less effectually than any of the three kingdoms themselves to its prestige, majesty and renown. (Great cheering.) And, gentlemen, in my opinion the visibly increasing liberality of sentiment with which their obligations as a great colonising Power have come to be regarded by the English people, is a great improvement upon the self-centred insular spirit which at one time regulated their relations with every community, even of their own blood, that lay outside the narrow seas. I do not speak so much of our policy, though that was open to criticism, as of the mental attitude we distinctly assumed towards them. John Bull is not naturally a sympathetic person, nor is his imagination always sufficiently lively to put himself in other people's places, to divine their feelings, or make allowance for their susceptibilities. (Hear, hear.) His own nature is so robust, vigorous and healthy that he can scarcely understand the feelings of "une femme incomprise." It is true this imperviousness to sentimental impressions has often proved his chief strength, and has often led him to the unclouded exercise of common sense. Still in politics, especially where we are dealing with kindred and dependent communities, it is very dangerous to omit taking into consideration their sentimental tendencies as well as their material interests. The history of Ireland affords many a sinister illustration of what I mean; and if the obligations had been better understood at the time of the American Revolution, war might have been avoided. (Cheers.) Happily, however, a great change has taken place since those days. Increased facilities of intercourse, the multiplicity of enduring domestic ties which have been created and are maintained between thousands and thousands of families at home and their emigrant relations abroad, the proximity superinduced between England and her most distant settlements by constantly accelerating means of transit, have unified and compacted the colonial system, and as a consequence, instead of concentrating his attention upon his home farm alone John Bull is learning every day to appreciate more keenly the splendor and importance of his Imperial estates. (Loud cheers.) I confess that for one I regard this result with unmitigated pleasure. From early days I have always believed in our colonial future, and my official experience has confirmed my conviction that if England will only be true to herself, and to those she has sent forth to establish the language, the law, the liberties, the usefulness, the domestic peace of Britain over the world's surface; if she will but countenance and encourage them in maintaining their birth-right as her sons; if she will only treat them in an affectionate and sympathetic spirit—this famous empire of ours, which is constantly asserting itself with accumulating vigor in either hemisphere and under every sun, instead of exhibiting any disruptive tendencies, will find the associated realms which compose it daily growing more disposed to recognize their unity, to take a pride in their common origin and antecedents, to draw more closely together the bonds which bind them to each other and the mother country, to oppose in calamity and danger a still more solid front to every common foe, and to preserve sacred and intact in every quarter of the globe, with an ever deepening conviction of their superiority, the principles of that well-balanced monarchical constitution which the past experience and current experiments of mankind continue to prove is best fitted to secure well-ordered personal liberty and true Parliamentary government. (Great cheering.)"

Daring Robbery.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN FROM A SAFE.

(From the St. John Sun.)

One of the most daring and successful robberies ever perpetrated in St. John was executed the other day, when the private office of Messrs. Turnbull & Co., on Ward street, was entered, and bonds, stock certificates and other valuable papers, in all to the value of over one hundred thousand dollars, were carried off.

It appears that at about 4.40 o'clock, Mr. Turnbull went to his safe for the purpose of procuring some papers for A. F. Randolph, Esq., President of the Peoples' Bank, Fredericton. Putting in his hand to take out the cash box, he found to his amazement that it was gone. That he had been robbed was his instantaneous conviction; and inquiry among the clerks soon convinced him that a mysterious and daring theft had taken place. No one could offer any explanation, and it was some time before Mr. Turnbull or any of his trusted assistants could fix on the time at which the box had last been seen. How it had been carried off in broad daylight, was a startling question, more easily asked than answered. The safe door and the vault were always left open during business hours; so it was an easy matter for any one in the private office to gain access to it. But then the public were not admitted to the apartment, all general business being transacted in the large office in front; and the character of those who were in the private office during the day on business at once relieved them from suspicion.

Text of the Ameer's Answer to the British Ultimatum.

The following is the text of the letter of the Ameer of Afghanistan to the Viceroy of India in reply to the ultimatum:—

"Be it known to your excellency that I have received and read from beginning to end the friendly letter of your excellency, sent in reply to the letter I despatched by Nawap Ghalam Hussein Khan. With regard to the expressions used by your Excellency in the beginning of your letter, referring to the friendly character of the mission and the good will of the British Government, I leave it to your Excellency, whose wisdom and justice are universally admitted to decide whether any reliance can be placed upon the good will, if evidenced by words only; but if, on the other hand, the good will really consists of deeds, then it has not been manifested by the various wishes expressed and proposals made by British officials, during the last few years to this God-granted country,—proposals which, from their nature, it was impossible for them to comply with. One of these referred to my undutiful son—the ill-starred wretch Mahommed Yakob Khan—and was contained in a letter addressed by

officials of the British Government to the British agent then residing in Cabul. It was written in that letter that if Yakob Khan would be released and set at liberty "our friendship with Afghanistan will be firmly cemented;" otherwise it will not. There are several other grounds of complaint of a similar nature which contain no evidence of good will, but which, on the contrary, were effective in increasing the aversion and apprehension already entertained by the subjects of this God granted government. With regard to my refusal to receive the British mission, your Excellency has stated that it would appear from my conduct that I was actuated by feelings of direct hostility towards the British Government. I assure your excellency, on the contrary, the officials of this God-granted government, in repelling the mission, were not influenced by any hostile or inimical feelings towards the British Government, nor did they intend that any insult or affront should be offered; but they were afraid that the independence of this government might be affected by the arrival of the mission, and that the friendship which has now existed between the two governments for several years might be annihilated. A paragraph in your Excellency's letter corroborated the statements which they made to this Government. The feelings of apprehension aroused in the minds of the people of Afghanistan by the mere announcement of the intention of the British Government to send a mission to Cabul, before the mission itself had actually started or arrived at Peshawaur, have subsequently been fully justified by the statement in your Excellency's letter that I should be held responsible for any injury that might befall the tribes who acted as guides to the mission, and that I should be called upon to pay compensation for any loss they might have suffered, and that if at any time those tribes should meet with ill-treatment at my hands, the British Government would at once take steps to protect them. Had these apprehensions proved groundless, and had the object of the mission been really friendly and no force or threats of violence used, the mission would, as a matter of course, have been allowed free passage, as such missions are customary and of frequent occurrence between allied states. I am now sincerely stating my own feelings, when I say that this government has maintained, and always will maintain, the former friendship which existed between the two governments, and cherish no feelings of hostility or opposition toward the British Government that, out of respect and consideration for the greatness and eminence of their own Government, they should not consent to inflict any injury upon their well-disposed neighbors or to impose the burden of a grievous trouble upon the shoulders of their sincere friends; but on the contrary, they should exert themselves to maintain the friendly feelings which have hitherto existed towards this God-granted Government, in order that the relations between the two governments may remain on the same footing as before; and if, in accordance with the custom of allied states, the British Government should desire to send a purely friendly and temporary mission to this country with a small escort, not exceeding twenty or thirty members, similar to that which attended the Russian mission, this servant of God will not oppose its progress.

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NEW FRUIT, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND TO ARRIVE,
200 BOXES CHOICE RAISINS,
 IN LAYERS, MUSCATELS AND VALENCIAS.

—ALSO—
 Fresh Currants, Figs, Dates, Prunes, Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Green Grapes, Choice Confectionery.

RAISINS VERY CHEAP BY THE BOX.

CALL AT THE
Flour and Tea Store.

We Sell WHOLESALE and RETAIL—CHEAP. OUR TEA is very choice.
BEER & GOFF.
 Charlottetown, December 12, 1878.

1878 DECEMBER 1878 ALWAYS FIRST

FANCY LINED COAL VASES,
 FANCY HELMET COAL SCOOPS,
 GALVANIZED AND BLACK DO.
 COAL TONGS,
 SHOVELS, POKERS,
 FIRE IRON STANDS.
 All at a Large Discount to clear.
BEER & SONS.

FUR GOODS.
 MUFFS, BOAS, CAPS,
 Promenade and Heavy Wool SCARFS,
 MUFFLERS, CLOUDS, White & Col'd.
 Remainder offered at low figures.
BEER & SONS.

WOOLENS.
 Blue & Black Beavers,
 Whiteheads, Presidents,
 Moscows, Worsteds,
 Tweeds, Suitings.
 A Choice Collection—made up to order at short notice.
BEER & SONS.

LADIES' SACQUE CLOTHS,
 PLAIN AND FANCY.
 Balance of Stock offered at extra discount.
BEER & SONS.

WE have received the chief part of our **FALL STOCK**, and can confidently call attention to **LARGE IMPORTATIONS**.

—IS—
 TEAS, SUGARS,
 FRUITS, SPICES &
 GENERAL GROCERIES.
 We are also in receipt of Full Line, in REFINED & COMMON IRON,
 SLEIGH-SHOEING STEEL,
 SPRING, CAST, and BLISTER DO.
 Paints, Colors,
 Oils, Gold Leaf,
 Transfers,
 Varnishes, etc.
 A Large and Well-Assorted Stock of **WOOD STUFFS,**
 FOR SLEIGH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS.
BEER & SONS.
 Ch'town, Dec. 13, 1878—

Coal. Coal.

THE Subscriber has on hand, fresh from the Mines (under cover),
 200 Tons ROUND COAL, at \$3.25 per ton.
 200 " NUT " " 2.70 " "
 40 " BLACKSMITH (Old Albion Mines),
 at \$3.00 per ton.
 TERMS—CASH.
 JOHN HUGHES, Water Street.
 Dec. 13, 1878—wklly 3m

Wanted Immediately.

400 Bushels 4-Rowed Barley,
1,400 Bushels Potatoes,
THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE GIVEN.
 Apply to
 ARCH'D KENNEDY,
 Queen Street.
 December 13, 1878.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE LADIES OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH intend having a **Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles**
 —AND—
REFRESHMENT TABLE!
IN THE SCHOOLROOM.
 —ON—
Monday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock
 Admittance, 10 cents.
 Charlottetown, Dec. 6, 1878—6i

CHAPPELLE'S RELIABLE ALMANAC!

FOR 1879
 Will Be Ready in a Few Days.

This Work contains no "dead heads," its calculations are reliable and its information authentic.
 It contains the NEW OAT TABLE, CURRENCY TABLE, and a correct list of the Magistrates and Public Officials.

REMEMBER,

This Almanac is pronounced the most reliable published. GET IT.
ONLY 12 CENTS!
Theo. L. Chappelle,
 DIAMOND BOOKSTORE,
 85 North Side Queen Square.
 Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1878—

Harvie's Almanac

1879!

JUST PUBLISHED!
 READY FOR DELIVERY
ON SATURDAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
 —AT—
Harvie's Bookstore,
 QUEEN SQUARE.
 Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1878—

Coal. Coal. Coal.

250 TONS BEST QUALITY Anthracite Nut Coal, now landing from steamer "Alpha," at Peake's No. 2 Wharf.
 WM. KOUGHAN.
 Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1878—2i

ENTERTAINMENT GRAND

THE CHRISTMAS TREE

The Large Convent

WILL OPEN BY A **GRAND ENTERTAINMENT**

—ON—
TUESDAY EVENING,
December 17th,

—AND CLOSE WITH A—
SACRED CONCERT,
On Friday Evening, Dec. 20.

Doors open at 7 1/2 p. m.
 Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

TENDERS.

THE CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,
 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
 MAYOR'S OFFICE, 9th Dec., 1878.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons willing to **Lease the City Weigh Scales.**

Further particulars to be had at this office. The names of two good and sufficient sureties must accompany this Tender. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.
 By order,
 W. B. MORRISON,
 City Clerk.
 Dec. 9, 1878—h pat ne a pres till 20th