

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 23, 1888.

Another Victory.

The Liberal-Conservative Party has scored another victory. The contest in East Northumberland, on Wednesday, resulted in the election of the Government candidate (Mr. Cochrane) by a majority of fifty. The *Moncton Times* furnishes the following bald facts:—

"In 1874 the Grit majority in two elections were in the vicinity of 200. The Conservatives got on top in 1878, having an exceptionally strong candidate, but on his death in 1880, the seat was regained for the Grits and held by him until 1884, when victory perched on the Conservative banner through the instrumentality of Mr. Edward Cochrane. At the general election in 1887, Dr. Mallory, Grit, fought the constituency, and beat Mr. Cochrane by 13 votes. He was unseated, and at the next election, in December, 1887, Mr. Cochrane was successful by 25 votes, only in his turn to be unseated. Hence, yesterday's election, which, as stated, has resulted in Mr. Cochrane's re-election by an increased majority."

This result, in such a close constituency shows that the champions of Unrestricted Reciprocity are losing ground. The Opposition candidate depended upon Sir Richard's aid and Sir Richard's help,—and failed!

On the day before the election the *Toronto Globe* said:

"Doctor Mallory is running, not on the ground that Mr. Cochrane's skin milk is the 'milk in the cocconut,' not on the ground that Mr. Cochrane is personally a bad Tory candidate, but on the ground that, as Unrestricted Reciprocity would vastly promote East Northumberland interests, a supporter of that policy should be returned."

The result is significant. East Northumberland is a farming community.

A Mercantile Decision.

An important question was very recently decided in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in England. There is a trade gazette published in London in which all judgments, mortgages and bills of sale are published. This paper is distributed amongst subscribers who are generally merchants. In one of its numbers was published a judgment which had been recovered against a man named Williams. At the time of the publication of the paper, the judgment had been privately paid, but satisfaction had not been entered at the proper office. Williams brought an action for libel against the proprietor of the *Trade Gazette*, which was tried before the Lord Chief Justice of England, and a verdict given in Williams' favor. The defendants appealed, but the Court sustained the verdict. The Court, in rendering judgment, said:—

"No doubt when the paper was published there was a judgment against the plaintiff unsatisfied on the court books, but which, it was suggested, meant that it was still in force; was that libellous? But this was not a complete publication of all that had taken place as to the judgment, for it did not mention that it had actually been paid, and the publication was meant as a caution to the trade, and so would convey that the judgment was not satisfied. That it had that meaning had been found by the jury; and they could hardly have found otherwise, as men of business, looking to the nature of the publication obviously intended as a warning to traders, and meaning that, at the time of publication, the judgment was not satisfied. Assuming that this was conveyed, then it was not true in fact, for the judgment had been paid, although no satisfaction had been entered in the judgment office. It could not be disguised that the effect of such a publication might be to injuriously affect a tradesman's credit. The jury had found for the plaintiff and their verdict could not be disturbed."

In this Island a weekly paper is published in which every judgment, etc., entered in the Supreme Court is set out. The proprietors of this paper publish it for the purpose of making money, and the decision of the English Courts is one which the merchants and traders of this Island will not regret. It seems nothing but fair and reasonable that if a proprietor of a trade journal publishes the fact of a judgment having been recovered, he should be prepared to take the responsibility of assuring his subscribers that that judgment is, on the day of publication, in full force and unpaid. If it is paid in point of fact (irrespective of whether it is marked satisfied) he should be held liable to the person who has suffered damage by his publication as well as by his neglect to make the necessary enquiries from the proper parties to ascertain whether the judgment had been, in fact, paid.

This is what the English Courts have decided. But the decision would appear to go further; and, as a consequence, hold not only the publisher, but those who supply the information to him, liable to the injured party. This is a legitimate inference to be drawn from the above decision, and, therefore, it would be as well for the Proprietor and his Deputy, together with the Registrar of Deeds, to see that they are fully indemnified by the proprietors of the *McKillop's Commercial and Legal Register*, in view of the many actions which may probably be commenced against them.

—In the British House of Commons, a few days ago, Mr. Howard Vincent asked whether the Government had observed a movement for Commercial Union between the United States and Canada, and whether, seeing that the Dominion Parliament favored Commercial Union with other lands, the Government would seek to elicit the opinion of the colonies with a view to a commercial understanding between the different parts of the Empire. Mr. W. H. Smith replied that the Government was quite aware of the progress of events, but had not considered whether any advantages would follow the adoption of the suggestion under the present circumstances.

Our Book Table.

The November issue of "Night and Day" lies on our table, and, as a record of christian philanthropy, might be compared to a consecrated vase, bearing up the *Sunflower* of Faithfulness, and the night-blooming Ceruus that opens only in darkness and gloom. It is Vol. XII—No. 129, and the mind (if that of a philanthropist) counts those numerals, as the traveller memorises the record-stones of the road he has passed over. They tell of a vast mileage through the slums and sloughs of a district reeking in corruption and crime. They show that philanthropy, in this nineteenth century, is something more than a name, and they seem to give a new reason for millennial thoughts. To read about it is the next best thing to a practical participation in this great and good work.

Volume IX of *The American Magazine* (a publication that wholly represents American thought), commences with the number for November, which has just come to hand, and is entitled to its usual welcome. That well illustrated article on an American Theatre, is full of interest, and lovers of the stage will see many points for their admiration and delight in both picture and print. The paper on The First American Embassy to Peking certainly illustrates the difference between forcing and humoring a result. The Chinaman (if the statement is a correct showing) gave the lion's tail an ugly twist, while he feasted and feted the more compliant Yankee. Soft American words evidently turned aside the Celestial's wrath, while the British growling as evidently stirred up angry condemnation from the belching mouths of the Peking cannon.

There is a second paper of very considerable interest, (illustrated by Z. A. Chapin on The Valley of the Connecticut Valley, of more than local value. There is also a second paper on America's Crack Regiment, and takes in the famous XXIII's of Brooklyn. As it is the intention of the publishers to considerably extend this series, and rehearse some of the unwritten pages of personal daring during the great struggle of Lincoln's time, much that should be saved from oblivion will become a permanent record, and many a bereaved family will be able to point to former sacrifices for the unity and perpetuity of country with feelings of becoming pride. The December number will devote the space allotted to Crack Regiments to the Twenty-Second, New York, from which source there is plenty of good material to be dug out. The publishers are The American Magazine Publishing Co., 749 Broadway, New York City.

No. 50 of the William Bryce issues of handy volumes of fiction, is a rather unusual presentation of some queer incidents and queerer people. There is much that is comical and a great deal more that is nonsensical in the allotment of parts, but there can be no doubt about considerable interest attaching to the filling in, even if the framework is somewhat shaky. "John Ward, Preacher," has arrived from the publishing house of Theo. Robinson, of Montreal, written by Margaret Deland, who has indulged before in the seductions of the guile. As a rule one does not like to read novels that hinge upon a preacher's characteristics, but Margaret has made as good a literary mine of the ingredients furnished by her little plot, as under the circumstances seems possible. So if there are, (in the opinion of readers) some evidences of poor cooking, the expectation is also admissible, that at some future entertainments there may be fuller supplies of a more appetizing character.

The Canadian edition of Jules Verne's "Courier of the Czar," under the title of "Michael Strogoff," comes from the press of William Bryce, of Toronto. It would be difficult to find any one at all acquainted with Russian history, Russian thought, or Russian manners, that could feel no interest in a well written volume on Siberia. This admirable work of Jules Verne has just enough fiction through it to fasten its facts upon the understanding, and just enough romance of incident to maintain an intelligent attention throughout a perusal. Siberia is a terra incognita to so many, and at the present time there is so much attention being called to the exile system, that this excellent translation of an excellent work cannot fail to advance a deeper interest and a wider knowledge on all the subjects for which the word Russian has become a generic term. Wm. Bryce of Toronto is the publisher.

The Parnell Commission.

The taking of evidence was resumed by the Commission, on Wednesday. George Curtin gave further details of the murder of his father. After the murder the family were boycotted, and their servants compelled to leave their service. Curtin testified that he was a member of the league when it was first organized. His father was vice-president of a branch. The witness had no reason to believe that the league was implicated in the crimes against his family. Various branches of the league, he said, denounced the murder.

Norah Fitzmaurice deposed that in June, 1887, a letter signed by a man named Dowling, secretary of a branch of the league, was received by her father, requesting him to attend a meeting of the league. Her father did not go. After this incident the people's demeanour towards her father changed, and he obtained police protection. The witness gave in detail the shooting of her father, while on his way to attend the Listowell fair in January. Her father and uncle disagreed respecting the farm on which her father resided, and the people sided with her uncle. She knew the league had been suppressed in County Kerry.

The counsel for the Parnellites here read an article published in the *Kerry Sentinel*, condemning the murder of Fitzmaurice, and regretting that the league was suppressed, and that the beneficial effects which arose from the organization had been lost.

Our Advertisers To-day.

Stanley Bros. have a large and elegant assortment of furs on hand which they will sell cheap.

Harris & Stewart are selling blankets, underclothing, fur goods, etc., at prices which cannot fail to ensure a sale.

When, from any cause, the digestive and secretory organs become disordered, they may be stimulated to healthy action by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. These pills are prescribed by the best physicians, and are for sale at all the drug stores.

Jubilee at Souris.

FATHER DONALD FRANCIS MACDONALD CELEBRATES THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ORDINATION—A LARGE GATHERING OF PRIESTS AND PEOPLE—ADDRESSES AND PRESENTATIONS.

YESTERDAY being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the elevation to the priesthood of the Rev. Donald Francis McDonald, a grand celebration took place at Souris, where he has ministered to his grateful flock for the last twenty-three years.

On Wednesday evening His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, accompanied by the Revs. James McDonald, V. G., Dugald McDonald, P. Doyle, James E. McDonald, William Phelan, Charles McDonald, A. E. Burke, John McDonald, A. J. McIntyre, F. X. Gallan, S. J. Phelan and several other clergymen arrived by train at Souris and were immediately driven to St. Mary's presbytery.

At 8 o'clock the same evening a Musical Entertainment in honor of the occasion was given at the Convent, and addresses delivered and presents offered by the junior and senior Societies of the Children of Mary, and the pupils of the Convent.

On Thursday morning a solemn High Mass of Thanksgiving, in the presence of the Bishop, was celebrated by Father Donald, assisted by Fathers Doyle and James Aeneas McDonald as deacon and sub-deacon. The Bishop was attended at the throne by Vicar-General McDonald and Father Dugald Tignish. Fathers Allan McDonald, Walker and Gallan conducted the choir service. The sermon was given by the Rev. D. M. McDonald, who, after speaking of the priesthood and proving its divine origin, feelingly referred to Father McDonald's life in the ministry, and besought the Giver of all good to bestow upon himself and his future labors the same measure of blessing as He has so generously bestowed on the years that had that morning been grouped into a quarter of a century.

After Mass, the citizens' address was presented—and a splendid address it was—and accompanied by a purse of \$300.

Then came the address of the Benevolent Irish Society, accompanied by a gift of a splendid set of harness.

The altar boys of St. Mary's also presented an address and gift, all of which elicited feeling replies from the good pastor.

The civil part of the programme over, the bishops and priests were entertained at dinner in the Convent, where a table, loaded down with good things, awaited them. The ladies of Souris did the honors.

After a sumptuous repast, the clergy and strangers took the train for the West, all animated with the hope that the popular and respected pastor of Souris might live to celebrate, with the same *clat*, the golden jubilee of his priesthood.

The Great Magazine.

THE CENTURY FOR 1889.

The question has often been asked, "to what does the Century owe its great circulation?" The Christian Union once answered this by the statement that "it has been fairly won, not by advertising schemes, but by the excellence which characterizes it in every department." In their announcements for the coming year the publishers state that it has always been their desire to make the Century the one indispensable periodical of its class, so that whatever other publication might be desirable in the family, the Century could not be neglected by those who wish to keep abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to culture. And the unprecedented circulation of the magazine would seem to be the response of the public to this intention.

With the November number the Century begins its thirty-seventh volume. Two great features of the magazine which are to continue throughout the new volume are already well known to the public, the Lincoln history and the papers on "Siberia and the Exile System." The first of these, written by Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, President Lincoln's private secretaries, contains the inside history of the dark days of the war, as seen from the White House.

THE SIBERIAN PAPERS, by George Kennan, are attracting the attention of the civilized world. The *Chicago Tribune* says that "no other magazine articles printed in the English language just now touch upon a subject which so vitally interests all thoughtful people in Europe and America and Asia." As is already known, copies of the Century entering Russia have these articles torn out by the customs officials on the frontier.

DURING 1889

The Century will publish the most important art feature that has yet found place in its pages. It is the result of four years' work of Mr. Timothy Cole, the leading magazine engraver of the world, in the galleries of Europe, engraving from the originals the greatest pictures by the old masters. A series of papers on Ireland, its customs, landscapes, etc., will appear and there are to be illustrated articles on Bible scenes, treating especially the subjects of the International Sunday-school Lessons. George W. Cable will write "Strange, True Stories of Louisiana." There will be novelettes and short stories by leading writers, occasional articles on war subjects (supplemental to the famous "War Papers" by General Grant and others, which have been appearing in the Century), etc., etc.

The Century costs four dollars a year, and it is published by the Century Co., of New York, who will send a copy of the full prospectus to anyone on request.

Personal.

Rev. A. E. Burke, Alberton, is in the city to-day.

Rev. Fred. E. J. Lloyd returned home last evening.

Dr. McLaren, M. P. P., Brudenell, is at the Osborne to-day.

The Rev. Charles C. Grafton, of Boston, has been elected Bishop of Fon du Lac.

Mr. L. W. Watson and Mrs. Watson returned from their wedding trip to the United States last evening.

We are pleased to learn that Hon David Laird is able to move about again. Yesterday he visited the Water Commissioners' office.

It is said that Mr. Spurgeon is very ill. He suffers from severe rheumatic gout complicated with other disorders. A cable despatch says he is "not likely to be heard again in the pulpit this winter."

Charlottetown, November 23, 1888.—4th ed. & wky

STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK.

Muffs, Boas, Tipsets, Saques, Dolmanets and Ladies' Caps, Grey and Black Sleigh Robes, Mens' Fur Caps (a great variety), Fur Gloves and Mitts, Mens' Fur Collars



Crime in Whitechapel.

THE STORY TOLD BY AN ABANDONED WOMAN.

There was great excitement in London on Wednesday morning last, when it was reported that another woman had been murdered and mutilated in Whitechapel. The police immediately formed a cordon around the premises and an enormous crowd gathered. It was learned that another murder had been attempted upon a low woman by a man who accompanied her to her lodging, but in this instance the work had been frustrated. According to the woman's story the man seized and struck her once in the throat with a knife. She struggled desperately and succeeded in freeing herself from the man's grasp and screamed for help. Her cries alarmed the man, and he fled without attempting further violence. Some neighbors who heard the woman's screams followed the murderer about three hundred yards, when he disappeared from sight.

The name of the woman attacked is Farmer. She says her assailant is about 30 years old, tall, fair, and wears a light moustache. He was well dressed, spoke with a purely English accent, and from his conversation was evidently well acquainted with Whitechapel and the habits of its women. From information she has given the police have gained new confidence and believe now that they can run the murderer down. He was seen running by three men who lived in a lodging house near at hand. The fellow treaded his way adroitly through the crowd, and choosing his way through narrow streets and alleys with a quickness which proved his thorough familiarity with the locality, he successfully eluded his pursuers, and disappeared. From the brief glimpses that the pursuing men caught while following him, the fellow was only seen to be short in stature, rather stout in build, and to be well dressed and have a light moustache.

The police have made further investigations into the story told by the woman Farmer, above referred to, and have arrived at the conclusion that it is false. There is only a slight bruise on her throat, and they believe she inflicted that injury herself while drunk.

A Dr. Dumblety alias Blackburn, has been arrested in connection with the Whitechapel murders. The Doctor is well known to many people in St. John, in which city he cut a great dash as an electric physician in 1860-1. He dressed loudly, rode a white horse, and was always accompanied by a servant. One of his patients died while under treatment, and he fled from St. John while the inquest was in progress. Since then he has resided in the United States and in England—the last few years being passed by him in the latter place.

ANNUAL ST. ANDREW'S DINNER, —AT THE— OSBORNE HOUSE, —ON— Thursday, Nov. 29th, AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M. TICKETS, - - \$1.25.

The usual arrangements for the conveyance of visiting clergymen have been made with the Railway authorities. ROBT J. CAM' BELL, Chairman. J. McISAAC, Secy. Com.

HARRIS

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STEWART, LONDON HOUSE.

Blankets, Blankets, Flannels, Flannels, Bed Spreads, Bed Spreads, Knit Woolen Goods, Mens' Wool Underclothing, Ladies' Wool Underclothing, Boys' Wool Underclothing,

FURS! FURS!

Mens' Fur Coats, Mens' Fur Caps, Boys' Fur Caps, Ladies' Fur Jackets, Ladies' Fur Muffs, Ladies' Fur Boas.

Charlottetown, November 23, 1888.

BEER BROS.

ASTRACAN SACKS, SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Beaver and Hare Capes, A LARGE VARIETY.

FUR-LINED CLOAKS, LATEST STYLES.

Beaver, Seal, Persian Lamb, Astracan and Hare Muffs, SPLENDID VALUE.

FUR BOAS AND CAPS, A LARGE STOCK.

FUR TRIMMINGS, BEAVER, NUTRIA, HARE, &c.

Mens' Fur Coats, AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.

SLEIGH ROBES, AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.

All Fur Goods, CHEAP, AT

BEER BROS.



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