

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1886.

VOL. 18--NO. 36.

The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening by

The Examiner Publishing Co.

From their office, corner of Water and
Crescent Streets, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island.

—RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—

Six months.....\$2 50
Three months.....1 25
One month.....50

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Nov. 2, 1885—cod wky

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POWDER**

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20 cases Oranges 15 cases Lemons, 25 bris. Grapes, just arrived from Great Britain.

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30 bris. Cranberries and Foxberries at

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Keller's Celebrated English Citron, Orange and Lemon Peels at
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Sandwiches, Peaches, Pine Apples, Corns, Tomatoes, Peas, &c., choice brands.

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COFFEE! COFFEE!

Fresh roasted and ground—fine quality; also Essence Coffee and Condensed Coffee & Milk.

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BEER & GOFF.

Dec. 11, 1885.

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NO Old Goods; Everything Fresh and New—This Year's Importation.

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General Insurance Agent

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[Nov 19]

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!

Peake's No. 3 Wharf,

R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We are now manufacturing and will sell at the lowest cash prices:

Sashes, Doors, Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Cornices, Mouldings, Ballusters, Newell Posts, Sash Rails, Twists, &c.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Jointing, Mortising, Tenoning, Jig and Feet Sawing, Tuning, &c.

All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice.

With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

Ch'town, Sept. 22, 1885—wky 1 year

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

An Interesting Letter—The Health Question and Results of the Elections.

MR. HEARD AGAIN HEARD FROM.

Sir,—The alarming news just to hand from Charlottetown compels me to express my warmest sympathy for the sufferers from the terrible epidemic which has visited your shores. I am glad to find that the people have been roused to take prompt measures for crushing out the foe. Though the ordeal is necessarily painful and distressing, it is often found that such a visitation leads to more careful enquiry and a determination to set the house in order, of the highest benefit to the survivors. Had such a case occurred in any town in this country, as soon as it became known that it was without proper drainage, and an effective water supply, a storm of indignation against the civic authorities would reverberate throughout the civilized world, which might perhaps affect the government of the day, for permitting such a gross case of negligence. At all events, in such a case as yours, the Board of Trade would have its agents on the spot within a few hours, and prompt measures would be taken to compel the immediate prosecution of those necessary works for the public good. The change which has been effected in this respect through the British Islands within the past 40 years is wonderful. Cities and towns which before drainage and water supply, had a death rate of 45 per 1000, now pride themselves in having from 14 to 20. The consequence is that the value of a place, when choosing a residence (if only for the summer) depends mostly on the lowness of its death rate. Its supreme importance is felt in every department of life, in the value of landed property, in rents, in general business, and in the welfare of the community. The average length of a generation is gone up from 30 to 45 years. If these things are so, surely it is time to throw overboard all squeamish parsimony and indifference on the subject, and begin in real earnest to prepare for a still worse foe than the one which has just passed over your city.

We have at last emerged from the smoke and din of battle. The elections with two or three exceptions are all over. The disturbance which had reached fever heat, has happily subsided, and the nation is calmly settling down to powder the results. The returns give 86 Nationalists, 248 Conservatives and 334 Liberals. In the event of the Nationalists joining the Conservatives, both great parties will be equal. It appears more than probable that Salisbury will meet Parliament and endeavor to carry on the Government, trusting to the chapter of accidents. The query is, in the event of Parnell not being satisfied with the measure proposed for Ireland, and leaving the Government sides, will it be possible to get sufficient help from the Liberals to carry the government measures, or as in the case of Palmerston and Peel, form a combination of both Whig and Tory, to prevent Parnell from holding the balance of power. If either course is adopted, it is not believed that such a Government would hold together long. The only remedy would be a new election.

It is interesting to note some of the strange results of this election in Ireland, not one Liberal has been returned, and this in face of the fact that every benefit which the Legislature has conferred upon that country for the last century, has been fought for by the Whig party, and opposed to the bitter end by the Tories. Yet she has returned 18 Conservatives and 85 Parnellites. England supplies 217 Tories and 243 Liberals; Scotland 9 of the former and 61 of the latter, while Wales sends 4 Conservatives and 30 Liberals. It will be seen that Great Britain has not lost confidence in Gladstone, although the prevailing cry, before and during the election, asserted that such was the case. There can be no question that Gladstone has not realized the success which he asked the country to give him, and had a right to expect. He wanted a majority over both Conservatives and Parnellites, so that a fair measure of justice should be meted to Ireland, without any fear of defection or intimidation. If any man can work out such a scheme, that man is Gladstone. It is amazing that, under all the circumstances, when the only hope for Ireland lay in the hands of such a man, that the Irish Leader could so lose his balance as not only to strive for as many seats as could possibly be brought under his sway, but could deliberately urge his followers, at every polling place, to throw all their influence on the Tory side. This cause alone led to Liberal defeat in many places. But the most important factor on the Conservative side, was the stirring up of the Church question. Perhaps England has never witnessed such an array of clerical influence brought to bear on a political question, since the crusades for rescuing the Holy Land from its thralldom. With but few exceptions, the united Church of England went bodily into the fray. It was of no avail for Gladstone to declare that the question of dis-establishment was not to be entered upon in the coming parliament. It suited the exigency—the Church was willing—and Salisbury was glad. To further this object, the ladies were impounded and formed into leagues. Beaconsfield had adopted the primrose for his symbol; they also selected it for theirs, and Primrose Leagues became everywhere the order of the day. Under its teachings, ladies went forth to the canvass, wielding promises of present and future good if their candidate won the day. The open violation of the Bribery Act was patent to every eye; but who would venture on prosecuting a lady? Yet after all, the members, leaving out Ireland, stand just the same as

they did at the previous election. The probabilities are that for the present there is no likelihood that Parnell can be satisfied, or legislation be successfully carried on—that martial law may be again employed in Ireland—and that another election must soon take place. In the meantime the failure of the utmost efforts of the Church Party to carry the day, is reacting on the Church with great force. Already a large petition, signed by many hundreds of the leading clerical and churchmen, to the Archbishops, imploring them to take steps for bringing about a great reform of abuses in the Church by the Church itself, indicates clearly either that such a reformation must be effected, or the force of public opinion will inevitably sever the tie which has for over three hundred years existed between Church and State.

I remain,
Yours truly,
WM. HEARD.

Swansea, Dec. 14, 1885.

Germany's Growth.

Germany is growing with a rapidity which we are not accustomed to look for outside of America. In 1816 it contained 24,831,000 people; in 1880 its population was 45,000,000, and its ratio of increase is such that it doubles its population in every forty-seven years. England doubles her population in fifty-one years, Holland in fifty-two years, Denmark in fifty-four years, Austria in sixty and a half years, Belgium in sixty-one years, and France in two hundred years. This is a pretty good showing for Germany, especially as compared with her hereditary enemy, France. Germany, with so prolific a race, should make a good second to England as a colonizing country. Indeed, for years past a current of German immigration has poured into the United States quite sufficient to build up noble colonies. Bismarck's scheme to acquire land in various parts of the universe, and thus give the overflowing population of Germany an opportunity to leave their native country without going to an alien land is meeting with a considerable success. Since 1881, the emigration to the United States has greatly fallen off, and the stream has found its way to the various German possessions in different parts of the world.

The Conquest of Burmah.

The conquest of Burmah by the British has led to an agitation for the exploration of the upper waters of the great river, the Irrawaddy, about which, judging from a paper lately read before the fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, these scientific gents know as little as some of their recent publications show they do of the British half of the North American continent. Mr. Robert Gordon, who has had charge of the Government works at the head of the Delta, estimates the yearly discharge from the river's several mouths at three-quarters that of the Mississippi. He says the Irrawaddy is a greater river than any in Europe, that at 26 it is larger than the St. Lawrence at Montreal, or equal to the Mississippi after it is joined by the Missouri. This vast volume of water, he thinks, can only be furnished by the drainage of some very large tract of country, and he concludes that the Sampo river, of Thibet, about which little is yet known, is a affluent of the Irrawaddy. Others dispute this, and to settle the question the Admiralty is being urged to undertake the work of exploration.

Successful Graduates.

The recent success in the British army of graduates of the Royal Military College, Kingston, has prompted the Agent-General of Victoria to send a report upon the college to his Government, with suggestions for the establishment of a similar institution in Australia. We learn from *India and the Colonies* that:—"One of the recommendations of the Defence commission, which sat at Sydney about four years ago, was that a federal military school should be established upon the same lines as the Canadian institution, in some central position, but, so far, most of the Australian colonies have taken steps in the direction of establishing similar separate colleges. Now, however, that the Australasian Federal council is about to meet, the subject ought to be dealt with in a comprehensive manner. The opportunity of doing so is all the greater, seeing that Colonel Hewitt, who organized and conducted the Canadian institution, is at the present seeking some military appointment in the Australian colonies."

Mr. G. A. Sala, writing from New Zealand, says: "Economy and frugality are the order of the day, and thus economy and frugality are, to a very great extent, stimulated by the advance which the cause of temperance is making throughout the colony. The total abstinence associations are numerous and powerful; the Premier of New Zealand is an enthusiastic teetotaler; and the Blue-ribbon contingent gains fresh adherents every day."

Mr. John Walter, of the *London Times*, has apparently gone over bag and carriage to the Conservative party, for not only were his carriages decorated with the Tory colours during the Berkshire election, but he himself took part, seated in his carriage, in the Tory procession which took place on the declaration of the poll.

Not to be outdone in the use of happy alliteratives, a writer to the *London Standard*, holds up Mr. Chamberlain and his followers to scorn, and describes them as the party of five P's also,—"Plunder, Profanation, Provarication, Procrastination and Pusillanimity."

British crops are over \$8,000,000 better than last year, and fully \$1,500,000 above the average.