

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1888.

Repairs to Wharves.

MR. WILLIAM WELSH, M. P., has informed the Patriot that the Minister of Public Works has authorized that Halliday's wharf "be immediately repaired to the extent of \$1,530; and, speaking for him, the organ adds that "the representatives of the County deserve the thanks of the people for their vigilance and the attention they bestow upon these important public works."

Port Selkirk Pier, or Brush Wharf, is a work from which the Dominion Government receives a large revenue; yet, when a year or two ago the outer block of it got out of order and required to be rebuilt, it was removed, on the ground that no grant was then available to rebuild it.

"China Point pier has been in a dilapidated state for more than a year. I have again and again written the Department about it and forwarded letters from local M. P.'s and others. I herewith enclose a clipping from THE EXAMINER newspaper containing an allusion to the state of this pier. Surely this state of things will not be allowed to continue and that this work will be repaired in time for the fall shipping."

"Last fall, after months of correspondence, I obtained an appropriation of \$300 for Belfast pier. That grant came so late that it could not be utilized last fall. This spring the man in charge proceeded according to the specifications, but the work had received such damage from the ice that the money, I am told, lost, and no less than \$1200 will make the repairs as utterly required."

"The last named piers, viz.: Brush Wharf or Port Selkirk, China Point and Belfast are points of call for the steamer 'Hawker,' Belle, and she makes four round trips each week between those places and Charlottetown. They are also shipping places for large sections of country not enjoying railway or other facilities. The people of these sections will be ruined if these works are not repaired before the busy shipping season commences."

Mr. Walsh is impudently and impertinently making use of the courtesy of some official of the Department of Public Works to further the interests of the Opposition to the Government in this county. He is not entitled to the credit of influencing the Government to repair the wharves referred to; and he is endeavoring to gain popular favor by false pretences. What influence has he with the Government? He may, indeed, like the jackdaw in the fable, strut about the public offices in borrowed feathers and pretend that he is "a great friend of Sir John's," "ready to support him in almost everything," and he may write letters when at home, setting forth that he is the Government's friend, and that certain wharves are out of repair. But is there anyone who thinks, for a moment, that the Department are deceived by him?

Mr. Welsh had much better be straightforward and honest. If he has really discovered the error of his ways; if he is really a friend of Sir John and his Government; if he really thinks that they are men worthy the confidence of the electors of Canada,—let him come out from among the heterogeneous conglomeration led by the man who is ready to sacrifice our fishery rights to the United States. Then men may begin to respect him as a politician, and pay some attention to his representations. But let him not think that he can continue to deceive the people. Deceit was triumphant in Prince Edward Island at the last election. The people have had their eyes opened to the fact. They will not be deceived again. To claim credit for repairs and improvements obtained on the representation of other men will not avail him when the time comes to weigh him in the balance of public opinion.

The people of Pownal and Rustico will be glad to learn that the Department of Public Works has informed Mr. Ferguson that the piers at those places will be repaired at once. Perhaps Mr. Welsh will claim credit for these repairs!

Montreal East.

The Patriot has reviewed the situation in Montreal East, and misrepresented the facts in an endeavor to console its friends of the Opposition. The truth is that wire-pullers of the Grit party in Montreal waited upon Mr. Lepine, the labor candidate, and asked him if he would, in the event of his election, vote "non-confidence in the Government." Mr. Lepine replied that he would vote "confidence in the Government," and when asked whether he would support Mr. Laurier as against Sir John Macdonald, he answered, "No." Here is a report of the interview as telegraphed from Montreal:

lowing answers to queries put by the delegates entrusted with the mission of ascertaining the political leanings of Mr. Lepine.

Question—Is Mr. Lepine ready to condemn the veto of the law concerning the magistrates' court, and declare publicly that he will vote non-confidence in the Government which has exercised such a veto?

Answer by Mr. Lepine—If I knew that I would overthrow Sir John A. Macdonald's Government on the veto question, to bring into power a Liberal and Free Trade Government, I would vote confidence in Sir John.

Question—Is Mr. Lepine ready to give his support to Hon. Mr. Laurier, as against Sir John A. Macdonald?

Answer by Mr. Lepine—No. These answers not being satisfactory to the Liberal purists, they at once determined upon the selection of an out and out Liberal, and ex-translator A. E. Poirier was chosen. Mr. Poirier's candidature was ratified at a mass meeting in the evening, and the faithful thereupon made a big push to secure his election.

Was it, under these circumstances, necessary that the Conservatives of Montreal East should nominate a third candidate? Everyone must see that it was not.

By the way, the fact—not mentioned by the Patriot—that the Liberal candidate has most distinctly repudiated Free Trade is significant. Mr. Poirier declares that the Nationalists never were opposed to protection; that Mr. Blake's Malvern speech indicated their position in regard to the National Policy; and that, in Parliament, if elected, he would not vote for Free Trade, and, impliedly, that he would oppose the Commercial Union or Unrestricted Reciprocity fad.

The Oppositionists here are welcome to all the consolation they can draw from the situation in Montreal East!

The Races in Halifax.

The Halifax Herald gives the following account of the races in Halifax:—

The starters in the first heat of the stallion trot were Black Pilot, Slipp's Melbourne King, Hernando, owned by W. W. McLeod, of Summerside, and Highland Chief, owned by L. Rood, of Pictou. Doran's Harry Morgan, and Bill's Rampart being scratched. Black Pilot got away bad, but at the half mile took the lead and held it to the finish, with Melbourne King second, Hernando third, and Highland Chief fourth. Time 2:39.

In the second heat Pilot took the lead at the start and was not headed. Highland Chief got away bad, but when Hernando broke, got into third place. Black Pilot gave a beautiful exhibition of trotting. Slipp, with Melbourne King, came within an ace of being distanced. Brown with Hernando, and Carroll with Highland Chief were not so fortunate. Time 2:30.

Of course Black Pilot and Melbourne King were the only starters in the third heat. The Island horse did not settle down till the back stretch was reached, then he went ahead and held the lead. Going up the back stretch Melbourne broke badly. Black Pilot's driver tried to shut him out but failed. Time 2:32.

GRAND STALLION TROT—For \$500 and championship of the Maritime Provinces. 1st, \$250; 2nd, \$125; 3rd, \$75; 4th, \$50.

1 2 3 4 5
1st—Black Pilot, b. s., B. Dockendorff, Charlottetown... 1 1 x x
2nd—Melbourne King, ch. s., A. Slipp, Truro... 2 2 x x
3rd—Hernando, br. s., W. W. McLeod, Summerside... 3 3 x x
4th—Highland Chief, g. s., C. L. Rood, Pictou... 4 4 x x
Times, 2:39, 2:30, 2:32.

In the three-minute class only three horses started, viz., F. Hill's Lillie Bashaw, W. S. McKie's (Charlottetown) Telephone, and Rood's Gideon, the stallion General Bayard, owned by J. L. Neary, of Kentville, being scratched.

In the first heat Bashaw got the lead, but breaking on the first turn and on the back stretch was passed by Telephone and Gideon. Gideon broke on the back stretch and Bashaw took second place, pushing the leader close. Gideon pulled up well but broke badly after passing the three-quarter pole. Telephone finished first and Lillie Bashaw second, with Gideon only half a length behind. Time 2:54.

In the second heat Bashaw got away ahead but Carroll soon had Telephone on the lead. Passing the stand Bashaw and Gideon were a tie for second place. The Halifax mare broke at the next turn, and Brown with Gideon turned his attention to Telephone. They made a pretty race coming down the home stretch, the Island horse winning by half a length.—Time 2:54.

In the third heat Gideon got away last. Telephone leading. At the half mile Gideon was in second place and held that position to the finish. Time 2:47.

THREE MINUTE CLASS—PURSE \$150.
1 2 3 4 5
1st—Telephone, r. g., W. S. McKie, Charlottetown... 1 1 x x
2nd—Gideon, br. g. C. L. Rood... 2 2 x x
3rd—Lillie Bashaw, F. Hill... 3 3 x x
4th—Halifax... 4 4 x x
Time—2:52, 2:54, 2:47.

Regatta Notes.

This morning, Mr. Lord, of the Marine Department, with the Secretary, in the steam launch Lady Lansdowne, measured the three-mile course for the rowing races, placing the buoys off York Point.

A programme, to be distributed on the grand stand, is being printed by Mr. John Coombs. From this may be learned the colors of each boat contesting, with the names of competitors.

Messrs. Worth, sailmakers, are finishing a new suit of sails for the Vixen, of Summerside, and Mr. Dillon is engaged on a mainsail for the Surprise.

Varia.

THE Emperor of Germany has ordered the publication of some memoranda, written by his Imperial grandfather, which will probably provoke the sneers of secularists and heartfelt thankfulness on the part of those who dare not divorce religion from the affairs of everyday life.

The old Emperor, as is well-known, during the Franco-German war, was ever ready to ascribe all his victories to Him who directs the sword, the shield and the battle.

On December 31, 1871, the good old warrior wrote: "In the unsearchable Providence of God I was to be called to bring about the unification of Germany, after the equally glorious and bloody seven months' war, caused with the most criminal frivolity by France. If the finger of God has ever shown itself distinctly in history, it has happened in 1866, 1870, and 1871. The Franco-German war, which came like a flash of lightning from a clear sky, united all Germany in a few days, and her armies marched from victory to victory, and achieved, with painful sacrifices, events possible only by the will of God. God's will placed men at my side to bring about such great things. God's will steered the minds of the combatants in devotion, perseverance, and unknown valour, so that imperishable glory and new honor were shed on the banners of Prussia and her allies. God's will animated the people to a hitherto unknown spirit of self-sacrifice, to the mitigation of the unavoidable sufferings of the war. With a humbly grateful heart, I praise the Grace of God, which has deemed us worthy to accomplish such great things in accordance with His will. May this Grace continue to aid us in building up and developing re-united Germany, which has just been founded; and may peace be granted to us 'to enjoy in humility the possessions' achieved in hot and bloody fights."

The Emperor who has now ascended the throne of Germany shows in his few words of preface to the published memoranda that he is very far from failing to recognize the depth of meaning of these utterances. He will thus gain in power, and secure a nation's trust and esteem.

The Conference on Sugar Bounties which has been admirably conducted by Baron H. de Worms, has attained only a partial success. An agreement not only to abolish all bounty on sugar within their own dominions, but also to exclude all sugar maintained by "open or disguised bounties" in other countries has been signed by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Russia, Spain, Belgium and the Netherlands. France stands aloof, accepting the principle, but refusing to give definite adhesion, until all sugar-producing countries—by which she means especially the United States—have done the same.

Austria-Hungary also qualifies her signature by a similar condition, reserving the right of choosing her own time for putting it into execution. But as the date fixed for its commencement is still remote, September 1, 1891, we may hope that the difficulties may, by that time, have been removed. The treaty is, no doubt, an interference with free commerce, but as it interferes only to remove an artificial obstacle to freedom of commerce, it will raise no scruple in the mind of the most devoted adherents of Cobden.

A reply from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has probably closed the correspondence between France and Italy on the subject of Massowah. M. Gobet is apparently right in technical legality and is certainly superior in temper, but Signer Crispi has a substantial grievance, and is, perhaps, glad of an opportunity of showing that Italy is not afraid of France. It is not likely, however, that Prince Bismarck will allow the quarrel to get beyond words.

M. Floquet has also too much need of the support of the rural votes to run the risk of a war which would please only the Parisian mob. He has been doing his best to popularize the Government, by making speeches at Toulon and other places. His late antagonist has vanished—to Sweden or elsewhere. News from Morocco, where the Sultan is said to be engaged, with doubtful result, in quelling a dangerous rebellion, may turn out to be specially interesting to France. She is always watching her opportunity to rectify her Algerian frontier; and a disturbance in Morocco may lead to an understanding with Spain on that topic.

The Duke of Edinburgh has had a magnificent reception at Constantinople. His Royal Highness dined at the Embassy and attended the regatta. The illuminations and fireworks on the Bosphorus in celebration of his Majesty's accession to the throne, were even more brilliant than usual in honour of the Royal guest. From end to end the straits on both sides were a blaze of light. The Duke seems to have been fascinated with his visit, and to have been well received everywhere. The Queen telegraphed to the Sultan, conveying her thanks and pleasure that the date of the visit coincided with that of his Majesty's accession.

A correspondent asks: What is the law of England if the King of England died leaving a daughter and an unborn child. Would the crown remain in abeyance, or would it go to the daughter, and pass from her if the child proved to be a son? This is a question the answer to which requires an acquaintance with Constitutional Law, which I cannot lay claim to. I would advise my correspondent to apply to Mayor Haviland or Mr. Hodgson, recognized authorities on Constitutional Law. As to the crown remaining in "abeyance," that of course could not be. All that I can further say is that the question was raised in the reign of William IV., and settled by the Regency Act of 1834, so far as any issue the king might leave. The fact that no precedent could be found since the Norman Conquest for provision having been made for government in an interval between the king's death and the heir's birth shows that the case was of rare occurrence in England. It was clear that an unborn child could not be seized of the crown, for it is a maxim that the king never dies, and immediately on the death of the reigning monarch the crown must devolve on the heir presumptive. It was therefore determined that if William IV. should die during the minority of the Princess Victoria, she should be proclaimed queen, subject to the rights of any issue that might be born of the king's consort, that is to say, she was to succeed to the crown, on the understanding that if any child was born afterwards she should fore-

go the dignity in its favor. Happily the contingency contemplated did not occur and her Majesty succeeded without reservation.

I am asked for a list of the celebrated orators to whom the title of "Cicero" (the name of the celebrated Roman orator) has been given. I cannot undertake to supply a complete list, but I extract the following from my commonplace book:—

Cicero of the British Senate, George Canning.

Cicero of France, Jean Baptiste Massillon.

Cicero of Germany, John, elector of Brandenburg.

Cicero's Mouth, Phillip Pot, prime minister of Louis XI.

The British Cicero, William Pitt.

The Christian Cicero, Lucius Coelius Laetorius, (died 330).

The German Cicero, Johann Sturm, printer and scholar.

Everyone remembers the story of his nursery days about "The House that Jack Built," a sort of cumulative story in which every preceding statement is repeated after the introduction of a new one. I have been forcibly reminded of it by coming across a curious Hebrew parable:—

- 1. (This is) the kid that my father bought for two zuzim.
- 2. (This is) the cat that eat....
- 3. (This is) the dog that bit....
- 4. (This is) the stick that beat....
- 5. (This is) the fire that burnt....
- 6. (This is) the water that quenched....
- 7. (This is) the ox that drank....
- 8. (This is) the butcher that killed....
- 9. This is the angel, the angel of death that slew.

Local Notices.

The great rush for all kinds of Bread, Cake and Pastry, is at J. Murphy's, opposite late Roller Rink, Kent Street.

Now is the time to get bargains in Suits and Reefers at John McLeod & Co.

R. K. Brace is selling splendid butter for 18 cents per pound.

Great bargains in Hats, Caps and under-clothing, at John McLeod & Co.

Pies, selling at 10 cents each, at the Bread, Cake, and Pastry Store.

That the Bread, Cake, and Pastry, Store is head quarters for your home supply.

Twenty cases London Goods opening to-day at Stanley Bros., Brown's Block.

The large and great assortment of bread, cake, and pastry, in the city, is at J. Murphy's, opposite late Roller Rink, Kent Street.

New Valencia Raisins just received at Beer & Goff's.

Fruit, plains, and sheet cake, 20 cents per pound, at the Bread, Cake, and Pastry Store, opposite late Roller Rink, Kent Street.

PICKLING, Spice, White Wine, Malt or French Vinegar at R. K. Brace's.

Very choice Green and Delaware Grapes at Beer & Goff's.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Chamber Sets are sold cheap at the Cheap Crockery Store. Come one, come all, and get a bargain, for we are going to sell. W. P. Cotwill, Sept 21 d w 4w

FIRST CAR OF APPLES.

I WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at Sales-room, Dadd's Old Stand,

On Tuesday Next, Sept. 25th,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.:

120 BARRELS OF CHOICE APPLES,

In Gravensteins, Belmans, Orange Pippins, &c., &c.

R. BEAIRSTO, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify the citizens of Charlottetown that I have been appointed Sanitary Officer and have entered upon my duties, and will in due course visit and inspect, in accordance with the law, all Yards, Sinks, &c., of which the citizens will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Citizens having to complain of nuisances in their vicinity will oblige by giving me particulars.

sept 22—dy eod tw DUNCAN McRAE, Sanitary Officer.

AUCTION SALE.

Gravensteins and Emperors.

BY Auction, on MONDAY NEXT, September 24th, at Ten o'clock, at Rooms, 11 Queen Street:—

50 Barrels Gravenstein and Emperor APPLES, best quality, direct from the grower via Pictou Boat.

sept 22 A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

CARD.

MISS ALICE O'BRIEN wishes to inform her customers and the public in general that she has taken Rooms over J. B. Macdonald's Dry Goods Store, where she will do MILLINERY, MANTLES and DRESS MAKING in the latest style.

CUTTING and FITTING a specialty. Cutting done by the "Ladies' Delight System" Ladies wishing to learn the above system will be taught on reasonable terms. 2w—sept 21

MILLNER'S TIN SHOP.

A VARIETY OF COAL HODS, NICKEL and BRASS TAPS, Iron and Daisy PUMPS, STOVEPIPE and TINWARE.

Also—A few ASH SIFTERS on hand, which will be sold cheap for cash.

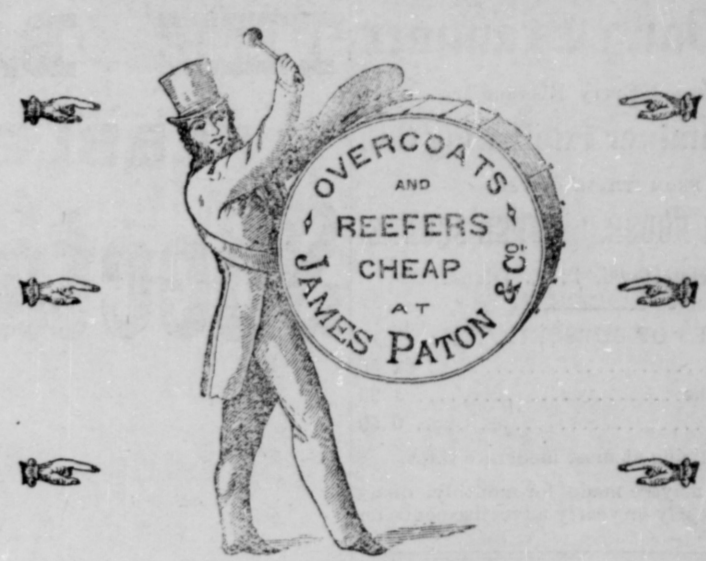
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NOTICE TO LADIES.

ALL kinds of HAIR WORK done in the best manner at short notice.

MISS M. CONNOLLY, Corner King and Queen Streets.

FOR GOOD READY-MADE CLOTHING, AT LOW PRICES,



TRY JAMES PATON & CO.

Charlottetown, Sept. 22, 1888.

NEW FALL GOODS.

PERKINS & STERNS.



New Hats and Bonnets, New Feathers and Flowers, New Plain and Striped Flashes, New Satins and Velvets, New Dress and Mantle Trimmings, New Dolmans and Jackets, New Dress Goods and Cloths, New Fall and Winter Goods in Great Variety and Cheap.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, Sept. 21, 1888.

1888 [x] 1889.

Custom Tailoring, Gents' Furnishings.

D. A. BRUCE

—HAS OPENED HIS—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

When You Want Suitings, Trowserings and Overcoatings, DONT FAIL TO SEE OUR STOCK.

SPECIAL VALUES in all WOOLEN UNDERWEAR and NECKWEAR.

D. A. BRUCE, CUSTOM TAILOR.

Charlottetown, Sept. 16, 1888.