

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 23, 1891.

The Letter of Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P.

The sneering remark of Mr. Davies that "the nearer the general elections approach the larger the scheme of building the tunnel to connect the Island with the mainland looms up," is calculated—we shall not say deliberately calculated—to convey a false impression to the people of Canada. It is not true that the present discussion of the "scheme of building a tunnel" was begun, or is continued, or that the tunnel "looms up" on account of the nearness of the general election. The agitation is simply a result of the utter failure of the Stanley—excellent steamer as she undoubtedly is—to maintain satisfactory communication with the mainland. It is kept up because the most reasonable men are beginning to see, more and more clearly, that the scheme of a tunnel is a feasible scheme, and because the most patient and long suffering men in the community are beginning to rebel against a situation in which this Province is heavily handicapped in the race with the other Provinces,—while upon the books there is a contract by which the Dominion of Canada is bound to afford to the people of Prince Edward Island "efficient and continuous communication" winter and summer.

The scheme has not so far been involved in party politics. We have heard the most pronounced adherents of the Liberal-Conservative Party declare that they would support the party which would "go for the tunnel," and we believe that there are pronounced supporters of the Liberal Party here who would say and do likewise. On the other hand, we know that there are Liberal-Conservatives as well as Liberals in the other Provinces who have opposed and will oppose it. But when public opinion throughout Canada shall have become awakened to the justice of our claim, to the feasibility of the scheme, and to the responsibility of Canada for the fulfilment of its bargain with Prince Edward Island, men of both parties will unite in the conclusion that it shall be constructed. Advocates are only needed to arouse public opinion throughout Canada. Senator Howland has done much to this end. Honor to him. Senator Prowse has ably rendered assistance. The editor of The Week of Toronto, and the patriotic and eloquent Principal of Queen's University, are employing their pens in our behalf. Mr. Bain, our excellent Geologist, has, after a study of our rock formations extending from his youth until now, given his opinion in its favor, and called upon the people of the Province to unite in an agitation to obtain it. We can only regret that Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P., the representative of the people of Queen's County, influential in the councils of his party, the leader of the Liberals of the Maritime Provinces, is unable to lift up his voice or use his pen or say or write one word in advocacy of that which is the greatest need of this Province.

Mr. Davies says that the telegrams and letters of Sir John Macdonald were "electioneering dodges," and that the Government have not acted sincerely in respect to the proposed tunnel. But it is a fact that the Government authorized and obtained several surveys at the Capes. It is a fact, we believe, that they performed every that promise they ever made in respect to the tunnel. Besides, they had railways built to both Capes, and they procured a splendid steamer, for use in the meantime, in the bargain. But suppose they had not acted sincerely, would that be a very wonderful thing in politics, seeing that the representatives of Prince Edward Island in the House of Commons scouted at the efforts of Senator Howland and those who with him were endeavoring to secure the literal fulfilment of the terms of union in respect to "efficient and continuous communication between this Island and the Mainland?"

Mr. Davies is appalled, utterly appalled, by the statement of the Leader of the Government in the Senate that the project of constructing a tunnel or subway was too expensive to be contemplated. Mr. Davies should remember—and take courage in the fact—that another "Leader of the Government" once said that it would exhaust the financial resources of the British Empire to build a railway around the northern shore of Lake Superior; and that the railway was built, not only around the Lake, but across the prairies and over the mountains, and the financial resources of Canada are not yet exhausted, but are, admittedly, ample to construct the proposed tunnel. The Hon. Mr. Abbot consulted the Encyclopedia Britannica in respect to the cost of the severn Tunnel, and came to the conclusion that the tunnel to connect Prince Edward Island with the Mainland of Canada would be "too expensive." But Mr. Davies should not be cast down by this fact. He should call to mind the erroneous opinion of one whom he considers an infinitely greater man.

Besides, there is strong ground for the belief that, notwithstanding Hon. Mr. Abbot's adverse talk, the Government have not abandoned the enterprise. Mr. Abbot himself promised at the close of the debate that "the Government would cause an estimate of the cost of this subway across the straits, by competent persons to be made and laid before Parliament as soon

as possible." The Government would not have authorized Mr. Abbot to make this promise if they had already decided that the project of a subway or tunnel was too expensive to be contemplated.

It is pleasing to know that the movement has been brought to this point without the assistance of Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P., or any of his supporters in Parliament. We may hope that it will be carried to a successful issue without their assistance.

—Andrew Forden, advocate of Christians, Norway, has written to the Department of Justice asking for copies of the criminal law of Canada. It appears that an important conference is shortly to be held in Norway for the purpose of selecting from different criminal codes the best measures to recommend to the united parliament of Sweden and Norway for adoption.

The Oddfellows' Concert.

The concert given by the Oddfellows in the Lyceum last evening was well attended notwithstanding the disagreeable weather. The vocal solo "Alone in the Desert," was so well sung by Rev. Mr. Lloyd that he had to respond to an encore, and Mr. Bremner interpreted that sad and somewhat an inept "Lord Lovel," in a man that would have done credit to a professional. The vocal duet by Messrs. Lloyd and Hertz was hardly up to expectation, and of the solos and choruses by the brethren the closing ode, "Let Brotherly Love Continue," was decidedly the best rendered. The readings by Rev. Mr. Carruthers and Messrs. McNeill and Weeks, were all good. Mr. Carruthers' rendition of the "Leap Year Wooing" was excellent, and kept the audience in good humor throughout. Mr. Weeks' "Who Stuffed the Owl," was well read and received, and "The barber kept on shaving." Mr. McNeill told Sims' story of "Two London Waits" very pathetically. Perhaps the gem of the evening, from a musical point of view, was Mr. Fletcher's cornet solo. It was not too long, and was well played. The accompanists were Messrs. Hawley, Hertz, Lloyd and Earle, and it goes without saying that they gave every satisfaction. Some of the local hits in the Ethiopian sketch, "Hungry Jake," were very good, and provoked much laughter. Rev. Mr. Brewer was to have given an address, but was unable to be present, and the song and chorus "Shamrock, Thistle and Rose," was omitted owing to the length of the programme. Taken all in all, the concert was very successful, and the Oddfellows are deserving of great credit for the work they are doing in the interest of the poor of the city. Had the weather not been so unfavorable, the Lyceum would have been filled, and the amount realized would have been much larger. As it was, the amount realized, clear of all expenses, was about \$70.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

An Explanation

Sir,—Will you kindly allow space for a few remarks on a notice, in your last issue, of the Prince of Wales College Debating Club. The remarks of your correspondent are misleading as to the state of morality in that institution. The majority was not "so sweeping" as one would be led to suppose. The fact is, that out of the 45 who voted, 49 were of the same nationality as the great poet under consideration. This explains more clearly how the victory was won. Now, we affirm, that had it not been for the frenzied eloquence of the speakers, who worked on the patriotism and national feelings of their hearers, the small majority of seven would have been the other way. We do not question for a moment the poetical genius of Robert Burns, but the topic under discussion was his life and character, and this cannot be upheld and justified by pure-minded people. For any one in his sober senses to uphold immorality is to say, "I would have done the same in like circumstances." Many admitted that they voted for Burns because they could not see the "national bard" "left," but did not at all countenance his life as a whole.

SCOTCH STUDENT.

Thoroughbred Trotters.

Sir,—We have often read in the columns of the press flattering remarks about some of our horses, viz., Black Pilot, Hernando, Golden, Elmo and many others, as they appear on our streets. But we have not heard anything about a fine pair of horses which has been driven through our streets of late. This pair is owned by Mr. Nat DeCourcy, and they reflect much credit on the owner. Mr. DeC. has the reputation of being the only colored gentleman who has reared thoroughbred stock in this city, and he deserves more than passing remarks. We hear Mr. DeCourcy has been offered a bargain for these animals, which he has flatly refused. He intends to put the colts in the hands of a trainer this spring, and we understand that the animal will figure at the next meeting of the Driving Park Association. Success to Brother DeCourcy. Thanking you, sir, for this valuable space, I remain, yours,

HORSEMAN.

Supreme Court.

Jan. 22. Angus Ross, appellant; Daniel W. Macdonald, respondent. Appeal allowed with costs to either party. Mellish for appellant; McLean for respondent. Jas. C. McGregor vs. Patrick Kelly—Action of debt. Verdict for plaintiff for \$169.44. Stewart for plaintiff; Morsion for defendant. Patrick Morris vs. Ronald B. Steele—Action of debt. Verdict for plaintiff for \$560. Stewart for plaintiff; Peters for defendant. Nov. 23. Peter Patterson and another vs. Henry T. Leppage—Action for damages for breach of patent. Now before the court. Davies and Hazzard for plaintiffs; Stewart and Peters for defendants.

THE MAILS.—Boats with 93 bags left Cape Tormentine at twelve o'clock. No crossing from this side for want of boats.

POLICE COURT.—This morning two drunks were fined \$30 or 30 days.

K. D. C. Cures Dyspepsia.

Dr. Geddie.

A FEW SIMPLE WORDS ABOUT THE LIFE OF THE FOUNDER OF AN IMPORTANT MISSION.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

In a small, quiet town in Banff, Scotland, was born John Geddie, on the 10th of April, 1815. Soon after Mr. Geddie was born his father emigrated to Pictou, Nova Scotia, and we first hear of John Geddie when but a child entering what was called Hogge's School, Pictou, where his almost sole companion was his sister. After leaving this school he entered the grammar school at Pictou. Leaving the grammar school he went to the Pictou Academy, where he took his collegiate course. He was particularly noted for close attention to his studies, and he was loved by all his fellow students. When he left college he entered on his public ministry at Pictou, and in 1838 received a call to Cavendish and New London congregations, Queen's County, P. E. I., which he accepted, and was ordained their pastor on the 13th of March, 1838.

He entered upon his work with great energy and zeal. He was a man of incessant activity, and won the affections of all the people by his loving nature. Mr. Geddie's coming among them infused new life in regard to Home Mission work. At this time railways were unknown on the Island, and he rode in a wagon wherever he had need to go, allowing neither summer's heat nor the severe storms of winter to prevent him from fulfilling his engagements. He was always sure of a hearty welcome wherever he went, his old horse, Sampson, being almost as readily recognized as his master.

On one occasion he started with his wife and two children on a journey to Casumpe, Prince County. When on New London bay they got lost in a blinding snowstorm, and after a good bit of trouble succeeded in reaching the shore, but on account of the snowdrifts they were not able to get up the bank. After a moment's consideration he left his wife and children in the sleigh and proceeded on foot to the home of one of his elders, James Clarke by name, which luckily, was not far away. Here he got assistance, and soon got his wife safe at rest and old Sampson well cared for for the night.

Many were the hardships Mr. Geddie endured while in the charge of the congregation, they being very much scattered. Bridges were then very scarce on the island, and as bays and rivers divided his preaching stations, he had to be rowed over in a boat to the nearest landing place to that in which he was going to preach, many of his hearers having to proceed in the same way. Indeed, it was no unusual thing for many of his hearers to walk eight miles to church.

The congregation was building up very fast under the charge of Mr. Geddie and the people were becoming deeply attached to him. But his mind was greatly exercised with the state of the heathen in foreign lands. He founded a missionary society in his own congregation in the year in which he was ordained, and from that date annually sent a contribution to make known the way of life to perishing souls. Mr. Geddie preached to his own congregation annually on the subject of foreign missions and to other congregations on the island as often as occasion offered. He was also the leader in forming Bible and missionary societies in most of the congregations throughout the island, and their contributions, though small, were the beginning of better things. The first united contribution sent to the London Missionary Society amounted to £17 1s.

But perhaps it would be well to explain why the amount was so small. At this time most of the farmers of the Island easily raised enough for themselves, but found great difficulty in turning their surplus into money, and in proportion to the circumstances of the people their liberality to missions was greater in those early days than it is now. But the idea of sending a missionary to the heathen, we are safe in saying, had never entered the head of anybody. But Mr. Geddie, from his conversation with friends, seems to have had the idea from his ordination. Many of his friends were ready to treat his zeal with contempt, but knowing his excellent spirit they gave him credit for the best of intentions. And can we wonder at them trying to discourage his idea when the ministers in general were so ill supported. One ignorant man was known to ask him, "What is a missionary?" no doubt thinking him different from ordinary human beings. But most of those listening to him were impressed with his arguments.

At a meeting of the Board at Pictou, 24th September, 1845, Mr. Geddie came forward with a tender of his services, which were accepted, and they unanimously resolved that one missionary should be sent to New Caledonia. They then learned for the first time of his early parental dedication to God's cause in the Foreign Mission field. The next step of Mr. Geddie was to give up the congregation, which was a sore trial to him. He at once set to work to prepare for the life of a missionary. The keenest sympathy was excited among the people, as they thought of such a feeble man going with his wife and children among such a barbarous people.

While Mr. Geddie was preparing for his work he met with a severe trial in the death of his two children. Thus the objection that some raised to his going was partly removed. But with all the obstacles put in his way he never for one moment repented the important step he had taken.

On the morning of November 30th, 1846, Mr. Geddie and family left Halifax for the New Hebrides, a group of the South Sea Islands, and after a long and tedious voyage they reached their destination and settled on the Island of Aneityum, where they labored among the cannibals for fifteen years with great success. At the end of this time they felt the need of a rest, so they returned home for a short time. Mr. Geddie visited many of the families of his own congregation. He found many changes; many friends who bid him good bye and wished him success among the heathen were now sleeping in the grave. But these visits afforded him great pleasure, particularly as he saw the interest taken in foreign mission work. Mr. Geddie and family again returned to their work in the New Hebrides. Their return was a happy contrast to their first landing among the natives. Then these were naked, painted and armed savages, now many of them were true Christians. After a few more years of work Mr. Geddie's health failed and he was taken to Geelong, Australia, where he died on the 14th of December, 1872. He had labored for the salvation of souls among the heathen amidst many trials and discouragements, and he will continue to be remembered as the father of missions in the New Hebrides.

Bay View. ALLAN SIMPSON.

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All Goods on SECOND FLOOR to be closed out at once, to make room for Carpenters, Plasterers and Painters.

Carpets and Oil Cloths, Blankets

Mantles and Millinery,

at a Great Sacrifice. TERMS CASH. Call at once.

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STARTLING BARGAINS!

Ladies' Ulsters and Jackets, Astrakan Jackets, Children's Ulsters. A lot came late and will have to be slaughtered.

Men's Overcoats, Men's Fur Coats, Boys' Overcoats. We want to clear our tables of these goods and they will have to go regardless of price.

Our Second Floor is one of the best lighted rooms in the city, and you can see well what you are buying.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Charlottetown, Jan. 7, 1891.

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IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT that Coffee, to be good, must not be Roasted or Ground any length of time, as it loses its Strength and Flavor very quickly.

BEER & GOFF have a Coffee Roaster fitted up in their Warehouse, where they roast and grind all their own Coffee as they require it, so that in buying from them you can always depend on getting it fresh and good.

CONDENSED COFFEE, in Tins, and ESSENCE COFFEE, in Bottles, always kept in stock at

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Charlottetown, Dec. 17, 1890—law & wky

Watches, Jewelry and Spectacles

FOR 1891,

E. W. TAYLOR'S,

CAMERON BLOCK.

Charlottetown, January 3, 1891.

To the Electors of the City of Charlottetown.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of a large number of the Electors of this, my native city, I have nominated for the office of Water Commissioner, and most respectfully solicit your influence and support on Wednesday next, 28th inst., to secure my election. Your obedient servant, EDWARD DAVY. Ch'town, Jan. 23, 1891—G dtc

What! Never!

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Just the thing for Home Dyeing.

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jan12—dy wky

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WE will sell by Auction, NEXT SATURDAY, January 24th, at 11 o'clock:— 20 barrels Choice No. 1 Apples, 10 " No. 2 10 half barrels Choice No. 1 Herring. R. H. NORTON & CO. Auctioneers. jan22—2i

CARVELL BROTHERS

Have in Stock and Offer to

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CARVELL BROS. jan20—2i (tu fri) pat

To the Electors of the City of Charlottetown.

GENTLEMEN,—Some three years ago you favored me with your confidence as one of the Commissioners to construct the Water Works. With what degree of satisfaction we have performed that duty I am willing to leave to your judgment. My colleagues have each in their turn retired, and have been re-elected to the Board without opposition. It appears that some parties are not willing that I should have the same courtesy extended to me. I am, therefore, compelled to ask my friends for their support on Wednesday next. As the time at my disposal is short, it will be impossible to make a personal canvass, and I avail myself of this opportunity of again asking for your support, and shall endeavor to serve your interests as in the past.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, ALEXANDER MCKINNON. Charlottetown, (Jan. 22, 1891)—tl clec

To the Electors of Ward 4.

GENTLEMEN,—I have offered myself as a candidate for Civic honors, and respectfully solicit your support. I am not the nominee of any party or clique, and, if elected, will do my utmost to promote the interests of Ward Four and the City generally. Yours respectfully, W. D. MCKAY. jan22

To the Electors of Ward 4.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by a large number of Electors to nominate as a candidate at the forthcoming Election, I have consented, and am now in the field. If elected, I shall use my best endeavors to obtain for Wards Four and Five a fairer representation at the Civic Board than these Wards have hitherto enjoyed. I shall also give my support to the forwarding of permanent improvements, such as macadamizing certain portions of the streets each year, and will, to the best of my ability, endeavor to keep the rate of taxation as low as possible. F. H. BRER. Ch'town, Jan. 22, 1891.