The Daily Examiner

NOVEMBER 10, 1884.

Not Yet Decided.

THE great political issue in the United States has not yet been decided, nor will it probably be until after the meeting of the Supervisors of elections in New York State. Outside of the cities of Brooklyn and New York there are about two thousand voting precincts. The laws provide that inspectors shall be chosen from both of the great parties. At the close of the polls, their first duty is to see that the number of votes in the boxes correspond with the names on the voting list. They then proceed to count the votes, and deposit with the supervisors of towns and wards tabulated and sworn returns. A week after the election the supervisors meet, the returns are made up by counties and sent in to the proper State authorities. The intervening week will expire to-morrow, and then the exact returns will be known. Less than a thousand votes for Cleveland or Blaine electors will decide the matter.

It is possible that where there are so many precincts, with inspectors and supervisors, that there may be blunders that may compel the State authorities eventually to throw out some of the returns. Even in our County election, the votes of two or three polling places were thrown out by Sheriff Longworth. The vote of Queen's was only a little better than 7,000. The vote of New York State was about 1,400,000. If the proportion of blunders proves as great there as here, the official announcement of the Presidential issue may not be made for a couple of weeks.

It will be recollected by our readers that THE EXAMINER announced that the contest would be decided by New York State. Such has proved to be the case. The excitement in the United Stetes has been intense, and changes of fraud and counting out are freely indulged in; but the laws of New York have been so framed that, since the Tweed Ring was deposed, a fair count may be looked for.

Editorial Notes.

—Montreal and other Canadian towns are organizing their Literary, Debating and Musical Societies. It is time that Charlottetown made a move towards the utilization of the long and quiet winter evenings.

—On the first December next, will be gun in New York the publication of a new Monthly magazine of thirty-two pages, to be devoted exclusively to the care of infants and young children, and the general interests of the nursery. It will be known as Babyhood, and will be published monthly at $1.50 a year. Its purpose is to become a medium for the dissemination among parents of the best thought of the time on every subject connected with the needs of early childhood.

—We meet the demand of our readers for "a good story," by publishing one of the best in the world. "Adam Bede" is certainly one of the finest products of the genius of George Eliot; and George Eliot; is undoubtedly one of the greatest of novelists. The story is a good one from every point of view. It is intensely interesting, it pourtrays life as it is in the farming districts of England, and it is full of humor and philosophy. We have heard it suggested that "Adam Bede" is too good a story for newspaper readers, and will not be appreciated. This may be true of readers of other journals; but we feel sure it is not true of the great mass of those who read THE EXAMINER.

—The *Canadian Gazette* of London says:—

"As to the object of his visit, we are in a position to state that the rumors that the Canadian Premier will solicit an imperial subsidy for any line of steamers which may be established, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, between British Columbia, China and Japan, are wholly unfounded. There is, consequently, no ground whatever for the criticisms of the action of the Dominion government in this respect which have already been insinuated or threatened. According to the best informed Canadian newspapers, Sir John visits England only for the benefit of his health; and this statement appears to be very generally accepted. He will return to Canada, we understand, about the middle of next month."

The cholera epidemic has already cost the continent over four and a half millions of money by the absence of the ordinary summer tourists. Switzerland is the greatest sufferer, as this year her holiday harvest has been almost nil, owing to the dread both of infection and of quarantine. Talking of the cholera, it is being pointed out that the Jews in the most affected districts —Marseilles and Toulon—have generally escaped the disease altogether, although they inhabit some of the most crowded and unhealthy parts of the towns. The Jewish press accordingly ascribe this exemption to the dietary and hygienic regulations prescribed by the Mosaic ritual.

The Quebec Board of Trade has passed a set of resolutions deprecating the bridging of the St. Lawrence at Montreal by the Pacific Railway, as likely to draw traffic from Canadian ports, and favoring the junction of the Intercolonial and North Shore lines at Quebec by a bridge there.

A rather serious disturbances occurred at the Russell Hall, Montreal, a few days ago, where Rev. Mr. Chiniquy was lecturing. Stones and other missils were thrown, and it was only with the aid of a large body of police that the lecturer and friends were preserved from harm.

A SAD STORY.

Mary McDonald Burned to Death.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

For the last thirty-five years Mary McDonald, a native of Scotland, has lived all alone in her little cottage by the roadside, on the road leading from Souris to the North Side. She owned a few sheep and hens, from the products of which—supplemented occasionally by the charity of kind deighbors—she managed to live comfortably enough, and was never known to be in want of the common necessaries of life. In fact it was believed she had a few dollars laid by for a rainy day. On last Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, Mr. Joseph McAulay, a neighbor of hers, while on his way to his barn to look after stock before going to bed, discovered that poor old Mary's house was on fire. He immediately gave the alarm and ran to her assistance. On reaching the burning building, he called loudly, "Mary are you living?" and receiving no reply, concluded that she was being burned to death. With the assistance of other neighbors who gathered on the spot, he endeavored to rescue her, but it was useless, as the flames now completely filled the building. Through an opening under the door, he saw that the prop against it inside was unremoved, thus convincing him that she was still within. In a few minutes more the roof and walls fell in, leaving no chance for further effort to save her. After the fire, her charred remains were found lying in a corner of the ground on which the house stood. The legs and arms were completely burned off, nothing but the head and trunk remaining. Her face was not recognizable, but the back of the head was apparently unburned, the red handkerchief which she had tied around it being only partially consumed.

An inquest was held in view of the remains, before Dr. Muttart, Coroner, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. There is no doubt but the deceased's dwelling accidentally caught fire, probably through kindlings that she was in the habit, it is said, of placing under the stove to dry igniting; and that, being asleep, she perished before she awakened. She was between 70 and 80 years of age, and leaves no relatives that we are aware of in this country. Her remains were interred in the Catholic Cemetery at Souris on the day following her sad death.

Maritime Association.

The gentlemen, attending the various faculties of McGill University, who came from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island and Newfoundland, organized themselves into an association at a meeting held on Wednesday evening, November 5th.

The society is for the purpose of becoming acquainted with one another, as, until now, students attending one Faculty, saw or knew nothing of those attending the others, although they might be from the same place.

It was decided to call the society "The Maritime Association of McGill University," and to hold meetings the first Wednesday of each month. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Mr. Raymond, '86 Med. of Springfield, N. B.

First Vice-President—Mr. Livingstone, '86 Arts, of St. John, N. B.

Second Vice-President—Mr. Swaby, '86 Arts, of Ch'town, P. E. I.

Secretary—Mr. Kirkpatrick, '88 Med., of Kentville, N. S.

Treasurer—Mr. Thompson, '85 Arts, of St. John's, Newfoundland.

A committee was then appointed to draw up a constititution which is to be presented at a meeting on the 19th, for the approval of the society.

Meeting adjourned after singing "God Save the Queen."

Grover Cleveland.

Grover Cleveland, is a native of New Jersey, born at Cardwell, Essex County, March 18, 1837. His father was a minister, and the candidate has living relatives prominent among the Protestant clergy, not to speak of numerous clerical ancestors. After receiving such instruction as was procurable from the common school in various places of the paternal residence, young Cleveland was sent to the Academy, situated at Clinton, Oneida Co., New York. Upon leaving this seat of learning, he went to New York city, where he filled for some time the position of clerk in an institution of charity. He is next heard of making his way West, in company with an enterprising young man, with Cleveland, Ohio, as his objective point; but, visiting while on his way, an uncle residing in Buffalo, he was induced to remain in that city, as clerk in the store of his relative. He was eighteen years of age at the time, an ambitious young fellow possessed of the earnest desire to become a successful lawyer. His uncle favored this aspiration, as we soon find the youth a clerk in the office of a prominent law firm and at the same time enjoying the comfort of a good home at his relatives house. He was admitted to the Bar in 1859. His first political office was as Assistant District Attorney for the County of Erie, under C. C. Terrance. He held the position three years, until the end of his superiors term of office, when he was nominated for District Attorney on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. In 1870, five years after this failure, he was elected Sheriff of Erie County; and in November, 1881, was elected Mayor of Buffalo by a decided majority. His incumbency of the office was successful and popular. In the fall election of 1882 Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor of New York. His administration of the Governorship has given much satisfaction, and has been a great aid to the Democrats in the Presidential campaign. Cleveland is not particularly brilliant; he is, in fact, rather the reverse, but is industrious and a man of determined will, and the principal canvass of his friends in his behalf has been that during the most excitable periods of the campaign he has been attending to the duties of his office.

It is estimated that 40,000 persons are employed in the watch and clock trade in Switzerland, and that the total annual production of watches in that country averages 1,600,000, equal in value to 88,000,000 francs, or about $16,720,000.

Burglaries continue at Toronto and other places in Ontario.

The English Agricultural Outlook.

(*London Globe, Oct. 23rd.*)

The British farmer has lately been the subject of universal congratulations on his improving prospects, and the "cycle" theory is employed to demonstrate that the term of lean years has now given place to an equally prolonged period of fat years. He has had one "splendid harvest;" he will probably have five or six others in succession. Who is there so bleat as the British farmer? Odd to say, the long-suffering worthy does not recognize his good fortune, and so far from feeling thankful for the prospect of having other years like 1884, he declares that a single repetition would about complete his ruin. A Lancastrian agriculturist shows cause why this should be the case. He has gathered in a good harvest, but what's the good of that when the price of wheat has fallen to 32s. per quarter? His potato crop was, he admits, a fair one, but where is the margin for profit when the tubers sell at £1 15s. per ton? It is the same with regard to butter and other dairy produce; the cultivation is well enough, but the prices simply ruinous. Meat would pay, and pay well, could the farmer get anything like the rates paid by consumers. But the middlemen take very good care to prevent that, and thus not a single source of profit is left to the unhappy agriculturist. This gloomy picture may be exaggerated in some details, but on the whole it accurately represents the agricultural outlook.

Mr. Fawcett.

THE Right Honorable Henry Fawcett, whose death was announced a few days ago, was born at Salisbury in 1833, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar, graduated in high mathematical honor in 1856, and was elected a Fellow of the Society in the same year. Mr. Fawcett was totally deprived of his sight by an accident when shooting in September, 1858. Having written and published a Manual of Political Economy, the Economic Position of the British Laborer in 1865, and having been an extensive contributor of articles on economic and political science to various magazines and reviews, he was elected, in 1873, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. He unsuccessfully contested Southwark on Liberal principles in 1857, the Borough of Cambridge in 1863 and Brighton in February, 1864, but was returned for the last mentioned constituency at the general election in July, 1865, and was re-elected in 1869. He was unseated at Brighton at the general election of February, 1874, and was elected for Hackney in April of the same year. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration, in 1880, he was appointed Postmaster General. His work in this office, is his greatest monument, and his name will ever be indissolubly connected with the practical extension of cheap postal facilities throughout Great Britain. Though totally blind, he was, without doubt, (with the aid of his wife) one of the ablest men in England.

The Nile Rapids.

The following description of the cataracts of the Nile will be read with special interest at present by all Canadians. It is taken from a recent number of the London *Daily News*: "Travellers, ancient and modern, have told how the thunder of this cataract often deafened people living a league or two from it. I am afraid these writers must have indulged in a license that is the privilege of travellers and poets. This night, at any rate, the rapids roared as gentle as any sucking dove. Far from being loud as the boom of waves against English cliffs, its noise would have been drowned by the rush of an ordinary moorland torrent in flood. The strength of a Nile current, however, can no more be judged by its boisterousness than the force of human passion can. When it flows most silently it is often swiftest and most dangerous. The rapids between Philæ and Assouan do not break into foam and bluster like a fretting burn, but rush over hidden rocks with a scarcely perceptible swell. Therein lies such danger as the boats sent out for this expedition may have to encounter, but where a heavy diabyah or clumsy naggah can go these vessels of incomparably lighter draught will not be likely to sustain much damage even if it be absolutely necessary to take them through cataracts."

An English visitor to Canada, well acquainted with the demands of the British makret, suggests that part of the shipments of apples from this country to Britain might be made in pails instead of barrels. To buy a barrel of fruit requires more ready cash than many of the poorer people in English cities can lay out at a single time. They prefer buying in small quantities, and the temptation to buy a nice little lot of apples in a cheap, plain, unpainted pail, which could be put to household service afterwards, is great. There appears on the face of it enough in the suggestion to merit an experiment on the part of our exporters. Perhaps, too, it might be well to experiment with shipping apples in light baskets similar to peach baskets, but perhaps a little smaller. Such baskets would cost only a cent to a cent and a half apiece, a trifling cost compared with the larger market and better prices which might be obtained by developing the demand for apples amongst the poorer classes in British cities.

Mr. Froude, in one of his new Carlyle volumes, says of Mrs. Carlyle and her mother that "the mother and daughter were passionately attached, yet on the daughter's part, perhaps, the passion lay in an intense sense of duty, for their habits did not suit and their characters were strongly contrasted." Mrs. Welsh was "enthusiastic, sentimental, Byronic," and Mrs. Carlyle "fiery and generous, but with a keen, sarcastic understanding." The one was accustomed to rule, while the other declined to be ruled when her judgment was unconvinced, and thus, in spite of their mutual affection, "they were seldom much together without a collision."

There is a rumor in Paris that Algerian troops are to be sent to the Morocco frontier to enforce France's demands for reparation for injury done to her subjects.

Fall and Winter Goods.

The London House Ready-Made Department is Showing a large Stock of

MEN'S OVERCOATS, YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, BOYS' OVERCOATS,
" ULSTERS, " ULSTERS, " ULSTERS,
" REEFING JACKETS.

Men and Boys' WOOL UNDERCLOTHING, full Qualities and Prices.

Flannel Shirts, Men's Knit Top Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' Fur-lined Circulars,

LADIE'S CLOTH ULSTERS. - - - LADIE'S CLOTH SACQUES.
ASTRACAN JACKETS. - - - FUR CAPS AND MITTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF BLANKETS,

MEN'S FUR COATS, COON, BUFFALO AND DOG.
BUFFALO ROBES, JAPANESE AND WOLF ROBES,
HORSE RUGS, RAILWAY WRAPPERS, &c., &c.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE ABOVE, AS THEY ARE MARKED LOW FOR CASH.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Charlottetown, Oct. 16, 1884.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

J. F. RUPERT,

Nurseryman and Dealer in General Nursery Stock,

Rochester, N. Y., and Annapolis, N. S.

HAVING made my delivery here this Autumn and given general satisfaction as far as known, I purpose making another delivery here in Spring of 1885.

Thanking all my customers for past patronage, I also request them to reserve future orders.

Any parties intending planting in the Spring, will please call on my Agent, J. E. CHAPMAN, "Osborne House," and leave orders.

J. F. RUPERT.

Ch'town, Nov. 8, 1884—3i

C. H. COOK & CO.,

The enterprising Photographers of Charlottetown, in view of their increasing business, have added to their staff of assistants, A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR, from New York, who will be prepared, when required, to tint or full colour photographs in the highest style. They also are determined to spare no expense to please their numerous patrons. Consequently, to all those wishing first-class work, at reasonable prices, the opportunity is now offered.

Call and view specimens, &c.

Ch'town, Nov 8, 1884—wkly tf

CRACKED FEED

OATS and Barley mixed, fresh ground, and kept constantly on hand.

All orders left at the Glasgow House, Queen Street will be promptly attended to.

HENRY F. LePAGE.

Ch'town, Nov. 8, 1884—1mo 3aw

Anchor Line from Halifax to London DIRECT,

THE S. S. CALEDONIA, of the Anchor Line will be despatched from Halifax to London direct, about 18th Nov., carrying canned goods, starch, &c., on through Bill of Lading to London or Manchester, from any station on P. E. Railway or Charlottetown.

Apply to

LONGWORTH & CO.,
Water Street,
Agents for P. E. Island.

Ch'town, Nov. 7—3i

Our Specialities.

This Fall's Importation.

Walking Sticks, Razors, Strops, Thermometers, Choice Havana Cigars, Tobaccos, &c.

Everything in our line choice, fresh and good.

Reddin's Drug Store.

Ch'town, Nov. 4, 1884.

GET READY FOR WINTER!

WEEKS & CO.

OFFER LARGE SUPPLIES OF

NEW CLOTHING,

—FOR—

Fall and Winter,

AT EXTRA LOW PRICES.

GOOD OVERCOATS!

AT LOW PRICES.

See Weeks & Co.'s stock of New Ulsters and Stormcoats—well made, from good material.

OVERCOATS

—AND—

REEFERS

TO SUIT ALL.

Worsted and Tweed Suits,

VERY CHEAP.

SHIRTS

—AND—

DRAWERS

AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

Men's Wool Scarfs and Mufflers, Fur Caps, Knitted Shirts, Collars, Braces, &c

Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Ch'town, Nov 4, 1884.

Mrs. R. YOUNG'S

MILLINERY ROOMS, up-stairs at W. & A. Brown & Co.'s. Trimmed Hats and Bonnets always on hand. oct23—eod wkl

HATHEWAY & CO.,

MILLERS' AGENTS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

22 Central Wharf,

BOSTON.

Ch'town, Nov. 10, 1884.

Supper and Bazaar.

THE ladies of the Second Methodist Church, in this city, purpose providing A SUPPER in the Market Hall, on the evening of WEDNESDAY, 19th inst.

There will also be in connection therewith a Bazaar of Indian Curiosities.

No pains will be spared to render the entertainment an enjoyable one.

A large attendance is desired and expected.

Ch'town, Nov. 5, 1884—4i twice a wk

Matchless Flour

—AND—

OTHER BRANDS,

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

BEER & GOFF'S.

New Raisins,
New Currants,
New Figs,
Green Grapes,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—AT—

BEER & GOFF'S.

COFFEE.

JAVA and Other Kinds,
FRESH ROASTED,
FRESH GROUND.

Pure and Cheap,

—AT—

BEER & GOFF'S.

APPLES.

FOR Sale by the Barrel, Cheap, at

BEER & GOFF'S.

GRAND

BAZAAR!

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

His Honor Lieut. Governor Macdonald

THE MEMBERS OF

ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY

PURPOSE HOLDING A BAZAAR

In the Market Hall,

—ON—

Nov. 12th and 13th,

the proceeds to be devoted to the Enlargement, and Improvement of St. Joseph's Convent on Pownal Street.

An abundant Refreshment Table will be provided, and various kinds of amusements.

Admission, Ten Cents.

Return tickets at one first-class fare will be issued from all stations on the P. E Island Railway to Charlottetown, on the 12th and 13th November, good to return up to and including November 14th, to parties desirous of attending bazaar.

Ch'town, Oct. 10, 1884—3 aw

FLOUR. FLOUR.

125 brls. CHOICE PATENT,
275 brls. SUPERIOR EXTRA,

for prompt delivery at Charlottetown or Summerside.

20 brls. No. 1 PILOT BREAD,
10 brls. THIN FAMILY,

FOR SALE BY

J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.,

Corner Pownal and Water Streets,

Ch'town, Sep 5.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding three lines, will be inserted for ten cents per day.

10 CARS dry Cordwood for sale; nicely split, suitable for any purpose. Apply immediately to McKinnon & McLean. nov10

FOR SALE—A Fire-proof SAFE, latest improvement.—Cheap. Apply at THE EXAMINER Office. nov8—wkly

MR. LEIGH B. GREGOR, B. A., of McGill University, wishes to form a few Saturday classes in French or German. Lessons in conversation given. Terms moderate. Apply by letter. nov8 2i

STRAYED—From the premises of the Subscriber, a red and white heifer Calf. Any person finding and returning the same will be rewarded.—Russell G. Freeland. nov8

WANTED—Two Girls (a Housemaid and Cook) Apply to Mrs. Thomas Dodd. nov3

FULL LINE of McCormick's celebrated BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY, at R. K. BRACE'S. [sep10 3m

WE will give exclusive sale at and near Charlottetown, of our Entire Wheat Flour, to a dealer who will push it. Covered by patent. Easily sold. We guarantee 100 lbs. more bread to the barrel than any other flour.—FRANKLIN MILLS Co., 38 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. aug2