

THE EXAMINER.

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is Published every Evening.
OFFICE:
KINGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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Mans'gr. Office Sup't.

New Grocery Store.

JUST OPENED!

A General Assortment of

CHOICE GROCERIES

Flour, Tea, Sugar, Molasses,
Currants, Raisins, Soap,
Starch, &c., &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
W. A. HUTCHESON,
Nov. 11, '80—1m 109 Upper Queen St,
Next door to Miller Bros.

CHEBUCTO MARINE

Insurance Association!

OF HALIFAX.

E. PALMER, Junr.,
Ch'town, Oct. 22, '80—1m Exchange Building.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT.

DR. J. R. McLEAN,

Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania,
formerly Assistant Surgeon to the 5th
and Locust Street Eye and Ear In-
firmity, Philadelphia, confines
his practice exclusively to the
diseases of the Eye, Ear
and Throat.

Office at St. Lawrence Hotel, Pictou, N. S.
Oct. 14, 1880.

OLD QUEEN SQUARE

LIVERY STABLES

RE-OPENED.

THE Subscriber has removed to the com-
modious Livery Stables,

LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. JAMES BARR,

North Side Queen Square,

Where you can get the CHEAPEST AND BEST
TURNOUTS IN THE CITY.

JAMES N. MILLNEP.
Ch'town, Sept. 14, 1880—1y

QUEEN INSURANCE CO'Y.

OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Build-
ings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on
carns on the stocks.

Special rates for isolated residences.
Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
Agent for Prince Edward Island

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INCORPORATED A. D. 1864.

CITIZENS' Insurance Company,

OF CANADA.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.

\$112,000 deposited with Dominion
Government.

President—SIR HUGH ALLAN.
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FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, GUARANTEE.

RISKS taken at Moderate Rates, and
Losses paid promptly.

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Montreal.

M. A. CAMERON,
General Agent for P. E.

Sept 4—3m 2aw

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

Per sons having relatives or friends abroad, and
desiring to keep them informed concerning
P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheap-
er way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY
EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address
in Great Britain, the United States, or the
Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

OWEN CONNOLLY & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING A

Complete Stock of Seasonable

DRY GOODS!

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Wincies, Grey
and White Cottons, &c., &c.

Tweeds, Pilot, Beaver, Diagonal, President and Ulster Cloths,

VERY CHEAP!

READYMADE CLOTHING!

In Ulsters, Overcoats, Reefers, Pants, Vests, &c., at Very Low Prices.

It will pay Cash Buyers to call and examine our Goods and
Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT ORR'S OLD STAND.

Charlottetown, Nov. 16, 1880.

REPAIRING
NEATLY DONE.
WARRANTED!
ALL WORK

JAMES HOBBS,

CABINET MAKER,

Undertaker, &c.,

Next to Baptist Church, Prince Street, Charlottetown.

The New School Desk supplied at short notice, VERY CHEAP.

UNDERTAKING

COFFINS AND CASKETS.

The Undertaking Department personally attended to at moderate charges. All who
patronize this establishment may feel confident upon receiving the very best coffins for their
money. All work warranted. Seasoned Stock best kind.

Coffin Pedestals, something new and much needed, sent to the house free of charge.

New Plumes of the latest design.

Parties leaving full orders for funerals will be subject to ONLY HALF PRICE for hearses,
with either one or two horses.

Nov. 12, 1880—3m 2aw

WINTER CLOTHING

Gentlemen, before Buying your Winter

OVERCOATS AND REEFERS,

YOU SHOULD VISIT

J. B. MACDONALD'S, QUEEN STREET.

A magnificent stock to choose from—and very cheap.

Ladies' Mantles!

Ladies will find the largest variety and lowest

price Mantles in the City at

J. B. MACDONALD'S,

Queen Street.

Nov. 9, 1880.

Flour & Herring.

JUST RECEIVED per Schooners, a choice
lot of large fat Herring, in barrels and
half-barrels; and daily exposed, a choice lot
of Labrador Herring.

—ALSO—
A large supply of Superior Extra Flour,
direct from the mills—Galt, Ont. All of
which will be sold cheap for cash.

HORNE, PIERCE & CO.
No. 155, Upper Queen St.

Nov. 13, '80—2w 2aw

For Sale or to Let.

THAT Freehold Property, with a front of
eighty feet on Pownall Street and eighty-
four feet on Sydney Street, the House contain-
ing 16 large rooms and two Kitchens. Can
be turned into one Dwelling by unblocking a
door. Apply on the premises to

MRS. BOSWALL.
April 26, 1880—1f

Very Superior Teas.

358 PACKAGES just received ex Ethel
Blanche; 130 packages more to ar-
rive in a few days.

Those TEAS will be found very superior in
strength and flavor, and we offer them whole-
sale and retail at remarkably low figures.

BEER & SONS.
Oct. 29, 1880.

BUILDING LOTS.

PARTIES wanting to purchase Building
Lots in Victoria, Lot 29, will please ap-
ply to

DONALD PALMER, Esq., or
MRS. HENRY HARDAY,
July 20, 1880—2aw Summerside.

TO LET.

THE BRICK HOUSE situate in Water
Street, adjoining the EXAMINER office.
Apply to
JOHN INGS.
Ch'town, Nov. 2, '80.

Does it Pay to be Right?

MORAL MANHOOD AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT—
HONEST MEN SCARCE—SERMON BY REV.
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his
righteousness, and all these things shall be
added unto you."

These words were spoken, said Mr.
Beecher, in the Province of Galilee—a pro-
vince that had become the thoroughfare and
the delta of nations. It had become such
a mixture that it was held in very great
contempt by the people of Jerusalem.
Galilee was not governed, but fleeced, and
its people were thereby reduced to the
greatest poverty, and this was especially
and painfully true of the large under
classes. It was in such depression and in
such times of famine that Christ preached,
when He said, as in the context, "You
must take no thought about what you
should eat or what you should drink," and
then adds the general statement of the
text. Observe, He did not preach political
economy or recommend them to go into a
combination, but he went to the root of the
matter and made the declaration that tem-
poral prosperity is founded upon moral
elements and does not rest merely upon
sensual elements. The declaration of the
Saviour is that the lower wants of men—
their social wants—will be supplied by the
natural result of cause and effect if they
depend all the time upon those moral
elements of their nature that are over and
above these wants.

A MAN MUST

live for something higher than the pas-
sions that ally him with the brute creation.
This declaration of Christ is not that if a
man is converted he will begin to prosper
right away, nor is it that if a man joins
a church he will prosper right away, for if
that were the case there would not be
churches enough—even in Brooklyn—to
hold the men that would come. But what
it does say is that these things give him an
atmosphere by which the higher aims of
life are strengthened and supported. The
conduct that affords man for immortality
and glory is just the conduct that fits him
for the lower and more ordinary walks of
life. Neither is this a promise that under-
takes to rectify all the blunders and mis-
takes of life. If a man has wisely chosen
to be a mechanic or to go into public life,
then he will succeed better in such pursuits
if he has a religious manhood. Every one
of you believe this. When you look
into society and see men struggling through
life, you see a man by and by break down,
and you and everybody says that you have
expected it. Why? Because the man did
that which was a transgression of some law
of rectitude. A man who does not believe
in a future life is deprived of half his
energy. If this life is all, why, we are
living in a dungeon. Now, when I take
this subject a little further, I am ashamed
to say I have to offer an apology for the
use of the word religion. Religion has
been and is used largely as a cloak for
respectability. In Wall Street when a man
talks about his religion or trades on it they
always fight shy of him. True religion
does not puff itself off. The religion that I
mean is a

SCRUPULOUS HONESTY

a scrupulous honor, so great that to do
wrong is to wound a man self. I say that
a man that thus lives will be more success-
ful than other men. I go further than that.
If you look out upon life, as I am obliged
to do, and note the failures of men, I notice
that these failures are not in the evils and
object of their life, but that it is the want
of a moral sense. There are exceptions
here, such as the abuse of a man's over con-
fidence, but, take the crowd as they run,
you will find that the want of moral sense
is the cause. It is legitimate to seek
power through riches. Still ninety-six per-
cent of the men who go into business fail.
The root of commercial disaster is the
want of a moral element in men. They are
greedy. They have business enough to
bring up their families, to educate their
children. They could get along with one
horse, but they want six, and therefore in-
creases the chances of being run away with.
They may be in business and find that they
are able to conduct larger and larger busi-
ness, but they generally enter upon it in a
spirit of rivalry. They have given away
to the spirit of an almost uncontrollable
ambition. They lack the spirit of humil-
ity. They do not recognize what humility
is. They think it is something that passes
over a fellow in church. Hundreds and
thousands of men start to go in for a
golden palace and end in Sing Sing.
"There are ways that seem right unto a
man, but the end thereof is death."
That which is true in regard to busi-
ness is just as true with regard to
schemes of exaltation among men. I
have lived in Brooklyn thirty-four years,
and I have always regretted that I did not
keep a record of the rise and fall of the
men whom I have known, of men who
have struggled into notoriety in public
affairs. How many young men have I
seen come up, as it were, in the night, and
then be cut down early in the morning sun.
The same is true of my observation of pub-
lic men. Those men whose names are in
the calendar of time, who will be men-
tioned with honor as long as the country
endures, are the men who aimed the high-
est, are the men who maintained the most
impregnable morality. To all young men
I would say that the scarcest things in the
market to-day are honest men.

The Feeling Against the Jews in Germany.

In an article headed "Our Political Pros-
pects," contributed by Professor Von
Treitschke to a recent number of *Preus-
sische Jahrbucher*, a brief exposition is
given of the motives which animate so
many Germans just now in their hostility
towards their Jewish fellow-countrymen.
Englishmen and Frenchmen, says Professor
von Treitschke, do not know with what
sort and with how many Jews the Ger-
mans have to deal. In England and
France the Jews are simply Englishmen
and Frenchmen who have not embraced the
dominant religion. They do not work
together for political purposes, and, though
of various political opinions, they sym-
pathize generally with the people among
whom their lot is cast. Germany, however,
is invaded periodically by hordes of
Hebrew Poles, who in time become bank-
ers and Hebrew proprietors, and whose in-
fluence in the financial and journalistic world
will soon be almost boundless. These Pol-
ish Jews bring with them a deeprooted
hatred of Christians, by whom for centuries
past they have been persecuted, maltreated
and despised. The Jews of the West are
excellent citizens; but the same, according
to Professor von Treitschke, cannot be said
of the German Jews. Otherwise all that is
asked of them is that they shall become
"Germans like ourselves." "There are
other reasons," continues the Professor,
"for mistrusting, if not hating, the Jews
in Germany." Passing to commerce and
finance, he admits that in Germany there
are many Jewish houses of business which
are in all respects estimable; but it is
equally true that the Jews were largely
concerned in the enterprises which brought
about the pecuniary disasters of 1873. A
newspaper may be regarded as partly
literary and partly financial speculation,
and here the influence of the Jews,
which is very great, is said to be
"as hostile to the German Father-
land as to Christianity itself." In
conclusion, Professor von Treitschke re-
grets that in the nineteenth century it
should be manifest in any degree that
odium generis humani spoken of by Tacitus.
But the Germans have to choose between
one or two things, and, as they are not at
all disposed to become Jews, they must
insist, if the Jews are to enjoy equal
rights with themselves, on those foreign-
ers becoming German. The hostility now
shown toward the Jews in Germany has
taken a practical form in associations
established for excluding Jews from Par-
liament. Breslau—probably the most im-
portant German city in proximity to the
Polish frontier—has taken the lead in this
movement, and a large number of Breslau
electors have bound themselves not to
support the candidature of a Jew under
any circumstances.

Last Sunday, the Rev. Henry Ward
Beecher announced the opening of St. Mary's
Hospital Fair, in the Brooklyn Academy of
Music, and said that the hospital was under
the direction of the Sisters of Mercy, a sister-
hood that in every clime were ready to give
the helping hand and a womanly care to the
sick and needy. He did not commend the
fair because it was Catholic, but in order that
every advantage should be taken for Chris-
tians to show to one another that on the
broad ground of human nature they could
meet as fellow helpers. That should be the
attitude of one sect toward another every-
where, except where it had doctrines of im-
morality that were infectious. If any mem-
ber of Plymouth Church went to the fair and
he or she were captured for the Catholic
Church he would not be very sorry, for if a
fair could do that they were not of much use
to anybody.

In the Connecticut State Prison at
Wethersfield a man by the name of Stephen
Abbott is serving out a life sentence for the
crime of murder, and in the jail at Elmira,
N. Y., he has a son who is to be hung for
a like crime on Friday of next week. It is
a case almost without a parallel. The
father, sixty years of age, in prison for
a murder committed twelve years
ago, and the son, only 19 years old,
facing the gallows for taking a human life
a few months since. In some respects the
cases are similar. Both claim to have com-
mitted the deed in self defence.

The death of Col. E. L. Drake, the first
man to sink a well in Pennsylvania in search
of oil, and the pioneer in the petroleum busi-
ness of that state, is announced as having
occurred in New Bethlehem, Pa., on Mon-
day last. Like the majority of the early
operators in oil, he made a fortune, lost it,
and in his declining years found himself in
poverty. Unlike many of the same class,
however, he was not reduced to abject want,
for the state of Pennsylvania, recognizing the
benefits which she had derived from his in-
geny and enterprise, granted him a pen-
sion, which has been the support of himself
and family now for several years.

While the wheat crop of the United
States shows an annual increase, some other
crops appear to be on the decline. A Wash-
ington despatch states that the corn crop
shows a slight decline from last year for the
whole country. There was less land planted
in tobacco this year than last. The average
yield is 740 pounds to the acre, against 795
last year. The area planted with potatoes
this year is about equal to last year. The
total crop, however, shows a decline.

MOTTO FRAMES for 25 cents; all other kinds
of frames very cheap; all kinds of pictures
framed to order. Moulding, wholesale and
retail at Lewis, North Side of Market
House. nov 23