

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 25, 1890.

Notes and Comments.

It is said that the "cock of the walk" in Wall Street is, at present, the man who says as he goes.

The Patriot says: "The Tory party is opposed to reciprocity on a broad basis. Yes; the Tory Party is opposed to reciprocity on the basis of an arrangement which will, in a few years, lead to annexation. But it is false to say the Tory Party is opposed to reciprocity on a basis just to Canada and just to the States."

It is not, says the Montreal Gazette, the prattle of Mr. Wiman, nor the sophistries of Sir Richard Cartwright, to which we must look to ascertain the American view of unrestricted reciprocity, but the utterances of men like Dewey, Blaine and Sherman. All of these are now on record on the subject, and all agree in saying that commercial union is to be regarded merely as a means to an end, the end being the annexation of Canada.

The great Von Moltke, at ninety, rises at five o'clock, makes his own cup of coffee over a spirit lamp, and busies himself with garden and farm till ten, when he takes a bowl of soup, or a biscuit, with a glass of wine for his second breakfast, after which he attends to his correspondence and other business till one. From one to two he lies down. At two he dines sparingly, and works again till friends drop in, with whom he talks or walks until his eight o'clock tea, and at ten he is in bed. He attributes his clear head and good health to his regular and abstemious habits.

The American Banker reports that the South is affected less than any other part of the country by the financial troubles at New York. Since the civil war the southern people have been compelled to put their money into home improvements, and have not had much speculative surplus for stocks and bonds. Consequently there is no great sympathetic connection between them and Wall Street, and in one case at least poverty has not hurt them.

An American paper remarks that the rapid increase in the wealth, business and prosperity of the United States during the last ten years is simply marvellous. The total wealth of the country is now \$71,453,000,000, equal to nearly \$1,000 per head. This is an increase in ten years of \$18,000,000,000, or 42 per cent. England's wealth in 1885 is given as \$50,000,000,000, giving an average wealth per head of \$1,545. The average in Scotland is \$1,215 per head, and Ireland \$565. The total wealth of France is estimated at \$35,000,000,000. England exacts in taxes \$20 per head of population, while each individual in the United States pays but \$12.50. America will produce 9,000,000 tons of iron this year, while England's production is 8,000,000 tons.

The Portland (Maine) Press recently stated that unrestricted reciprocity between the United States and Canada was impossible except on the basis of annexation. A St. John writer sends a letter to the Press stating that the Liberal party in Canada are in favor of continental free trade. To which the Press replies that the Liberal party in Canada is supposed to be a free trade party and in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with Great Britain as well as with the United States. But unrestricted free trade on this basis will not suit the United States. "Any scheme of reciprocity," says the Press, "that has any chance whatever of adoption by the United States must imply discrimination on the part of the Dominion against the mother country."

Mr. Chauncey Depew was chosen to respond to the toast of Commercial Reciprocity at the recent New York chamber of commerce dinner. After pointing out the advantages of free trade with Canada, Mr. Depew said whatever difference of opinion might exist as to United States tariffs, all parties in the nation could agree to the proposition "that whatever tariff laws existed in the United States should be adopted by the Canadian parliament and because applicable alike along all the coasts of this republic and Canada as against the rest of the world."

St. John Star: The effect of the Oppositionists scheme would certainly be that the United States congress would frame the tariff for the two nations, and whether that tariff should be Mills' bills or McKinley bills, the parliament of Canada would be obliged to tamely follow suit. The final result was given by Chauncey Depew when he freely declared that the processes produced "would lead in a few years to political federation which would carry the American flag from the falls of Niagara to the North pole."

The Montreal Gazette says: "The recent elections in the United States indicate plainly that Republican dominance in Federal affairs is drawing to a close, and that sooner or later the party of tariff reform will be in the ascendancy. When that time comes Canada will have no cause to complain of unneighborly conduct on the part of the United States, or of attempts to coerce her people into annexation by hostile tariff legislation. The Democrats have shown their good disposition towards this country in the matter of the Atlantic fisheries, agreeing to a treaty which recognized every right of Canada under the Convention of 1818, and proposed a settlement equitable to both parties. In the matter of trade, the spirit of the Democrats is exceedingly liberal. While determined to preserve a large measure of protection to home industries, as evidenced by the Mills bill, the Democrats favor free raw materials such as coal, iron, lumber, hemp, etc., and free provisions. There is scarcely an article which Canada exports to the United States in any considerable quantity that would not be rendered free of duty in that market under a fiscal policy framed by the Democratic party. The obvious course for Canadians to pursue, therefore, is to patiently await the completion of the political revolution begun upon the other side of the line. Unrestricted reciprocity is out of the running, for whatever chance of success it may have had has been absolutely destroyed by the defeat of the Republicans in the recent congressional elections."

Seven hundred cases of smallpox a month—the average reported as the result of the Madrid epidemic since the first of April—is a comparatively large figure even for a city of half a million.

BIRCHALL.—The story of his life, trial and imprisonment, as told by himself—profusely illustrated—is at the Diamond Bookstore. Price 50 cents.

The Late Rev. J. V. Jost.

Of no earth-born creature can it be said, "Thou art the same, and thy years fail not;" for ceaseless change and constant decay are ever the phenomena presented to us in this world. God's changeable providence comes into all our lives, and parts dear ones, making places empty, and striking away props, though the tendrils that have been twined around them bleed with the wrench; and we have to-day, very regretfully and tenderly, to join with the community in offering our sympathies to the estimable lady who was left a widow this morning by the unexpected departure of her husband, and to the family who mourn for a loved and venerated father.

The Rev. Mr. Jost, who has just passed to his eternal rest, was one of the delegated leaders and rulers in the church, one who had spoken the word of God for many years. He has left behind him a faith to be followed and a conversation to be imitated. His life amongst us was characterized by a humility and childlikeness which beautified his character; and his gentleness was his strength. When quite a lad in Halifax, Nova Scotia, he consecrated his youthful life to the service of God, and was shortly afterwards called to the ministry, the jubilee of which was observed a few years ago. An earnest and faithful preacher and pastor he accomplished much good, and his name is spoken with the tenderest affection throughout the old fields of labor in Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and New Brunswick. As a preacher, his explications of the word of God were clear, thoughtful, attractive and unique, charming often by their tender sweetness and simplicity, precious and effective because coming from a heart which was felt to be the home of Christ and the dwelling place of the spirit of love. He married a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Knight, who survives him, and of whom there are living three daughters and one son, R. K. Jost, Esq., of this city.

Mr. Jost's final illness was very brief. Premonitions of heart failure presented themselves on Sunday evening; and, after considerable suffering, he passed away this morning at 2 o'clock, a faithful and true witness, adding another to the white-robed multitude before the throne.

The Case of Dr. King.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S DECISION CONCERNING RITUALISTIC ACTS OF SERVICE.

(By cable to the New York Herald.)

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1890.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has delivered judgment against Rev. Dr. Edward King, Bishop of Lincoln, who was charged with ritualistic practices regarding the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court and his obligation to obey the rubrical directions in the prayer book. The Archbishop suspended judgment in regard to the Bishop's rubrical irregularities. The mixing of water with the wine used in the act of consecration, the Archbishop holds, infringed the law of the Church, but the use of a mixed chalice prepared before hand did not offend the ecclesiastical law. The charge against the Bishop regarding ablutio was dismissed, it not being supported by the evidence.

The Archbishop decided that Dr. King's action in turning his face to the east during communion and then making his manual acts invisible was illegal. The acts must be visible to the congregation. The singing of the hymn "Agnus Dei" during communion was not illegal.

The Archbishop holds that the placing of lighted candles upon the altar for ceremony during the services when they are not wanted for light is not illegal, although such acts are distasteful to many communicants. The Bishop, he says, is quite unjustified in making the sign of the cross in pronouncing absolution and benediction. Each side was adjudged to pay its own costs.

Personal.

At the McGill University dinner, Mr. John A. McPhail, was chosen to respond, on behalf of the medical students, to the toast of "The Undergraduates."

Lord Rosebery has been left a comparatively young widower, as he is only in his 44th year. His eldest son, Lord Dalmeny, was born in 1832. Lady Rosebery's father only died a few months ago.

We are pleased to see by late South Dakota papers, that Mr. John J. Fletcher, late of Mount Stewart, but now a resident of Pierre, South Dakota's Capital, has been elected a State Senator for Hanley County at the recent election, as a Democrat. Mr. Fletcher's personal popularity must have aided him largely in carrying his election, as the States west overwhelmingly Republican.

Not Correct.

Sir,—Having noticed in your Ottawa telegram the following statement, "The range lights into Cascumpec Harbor have been discontinued," I beg to state that the telegram is not correct; that the range lights have not been discontinued; that the change in the condition of the harbor is a less depth of water on the bar in line of ranges; that the Department of Marine has been asked by me to issue a notice to mariners "reducing the depth to nine (9) feet at high water." Eleven feet at high water can be obtained on the bar by opening the range at the outside bar buoy, south about one fathom, but a pilot should be taken by vessels over nine feet draft.

A. LORD, Agent Marine Department, P. E. I. Ch'town, Nov. 25.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The members of Victoria Division enjoyed a very pleasant time last evening, on the occasion of the admission of Rev. Mr. Hamlyn to membership. In responding to the call of the Worthy Patriarch, the reverend gentleman briefly addressed the division. He had always felt it his duty to aid the good cause of temperance. Strong drink is everywhere the great evil of the day. When leaving the shores of old England, a gentleman, a warm friend of the same, said to him, "Good bye Mr. Hamlyn, you will find the enemy waiting for you in America." He had not been many hours in America until he had seen evidence of the truthfulness of his friend's remark. He was glad to find, however, that this Province was in advance of other places, there is no License Law to render the traffic respectable. He was pleased to have such a law as the Scott Act, but we must continue to move forward and not rest satisfied with anything short of total prohibition.

Best bargains in men's overcoats and referors at J. B. Macdonald's.

Piling on the Agony.

FRED BEVAN SENT UP FOR TRIAL IN THE SUPREME COURT ON TWO ADDITIONAL CHARGES OF LARCENY—HIS STATEMENTS.

The enquiry into the two additional charges of larceny preferred against Fred Bevan, was resumed before R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., J. P., this forenoon. The prisoner's interests were looked after by Mr. James H. Good.

The larceny of the cask of kerosene oil from Mr. W. P. Colwill's premises was first taken up. Police Detective Bradley was the only witness. He testified to the finding of the cask of oil on Bevan's premises on the 19th of November, and to its subsequent identification.

After hearing this testimony, Bevan was asked if he had anything to say in reference to the charge. He said he had, and made the following statement:—

"I think it was three or four nights before Halloween that two lads stopped their horse and wagon at my gate. One of these lads came in and asked me if I wanted to buy a barrel of kerosene oil. I said yes, I would buy one if I could get it right. They asked me what I would give for it. I said that it was worth about \$9 or \$10, but I would give them \$7 or \$8. I gave them either \$8 or \$8.50 for it, I am not sure which. I paid them and saw them no more. I do not know who they were."

His Honor thought that the prima facie evidence against Bevan was sufficient to send him up for trial, and ordered that he be remanded to jail to await trial in the Supreme Court.

The St. Dunstan's College butter stealing case was next considered. Bradley gave evidence as to the finding of the butter on Bevan's premises. He said that when he found the tub he asked Bevan where he got it and he said he bought it from a red fellow who might have belonged to the College for all he knew.

This evidence closed the case, and in reply to the usual interrogations Bevan made the following statement:—

"One evening the week before last, about seven o'clock, a short red man came to my place. I met him in the yard. He asked me if I wanted to buy a firk of butter. I said yes; and asked him how much he wanted for it. He said \$5.50. I gave him \$4.40 and he said it was all right. I put the butter in the front warehouse cellar. I had no suspicion it was stolen. After I paid the man he went away and I have not seen him since. I did not know who he was."

After some preliminary remarks His Honor ordered that Bevan be remanded to jail to await trial in the Supreme Court.

A charge of the larceny of a quantity of harness, preferred against Bevan, was also enquired into. Philip Chandler, a farmer living at North Milton, testified that he was at the horse races at Rustico on or about the 6th of August last, and while there lost some harness. The harness was taken from his carriage where he put it after removing it from his horse, which he tied to a fence. The harness he lost he purchased from Alexander Horne about a year ago, and was fairly new. It was pad and breeching that was taken. An old pad and breeching was left in place of the stolen one. (Pad produced). The witness examined the pad closely, and said he believed it was the one stolen from him, but he could not swear positively to it. There was a lot of other harness missed that day. Witness saw Bevan at the races that day. He, however, did not suspect him of the theft until he heard the pad was found in his possession.

Officer Bradley gave evidence as to the finding of the pad in a closet at the house of Mrs. Jordan, on St. Peter's Road, where it had been taken from Bevan's by the prisoner's wife.

This case was adjourned until to-morrow for the evidence of Alex. Horne, from whom Chandler purchased the harness.

Another charge of larceny has been preferred against Bevan for the stealing of a quantity of hay from Mr. J. J. Trainor.

Fred. Bevan and Frank Davison were arraigned before His Honor this afternoon. Bevan is charged with having in his possession a worm used in connection with an illicit whiskey still, which, it is supposed, was at one time in operation on his premises. Davison is charged with concealing the worm. The prosecution is in the instance of Mr. S. N. Nash, Collector of the Internal Revenue, and is being conducted by Mr. E. J. Hodgson, Q. C. Mr. J. H. Good is counsel for the defendants. The trial was in progress at the time of going to press.

FOR ST. JOHN'S.—The steamer Bonavista sailed for St. John's, Nfld., and Sydney, C. B., this morning at 8 o'clock, with a full cargo and one passenger, Mr. Studly. This is the last trip of the Bonavista from this port this season.

NOTICE TO PAY.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay their accounts before the 15th day of December next. All accounts remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in the Court for collection.

J. E. MACDONALD.

Ch'town, Nov. 25, 1890—cod 11 15th

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List of Ratepayers for the City of Charlottetown,

IN DEFAULT for Assessment due on Real Property for the year ending 31st December, 1890, containing names of all such defaulters and the amount due from them respectively, with a statement of the Number of the Town Lot, Water Lot and Common Lot upon which or any part thereof such assessment is in default.

Table with 3 columns: Name of Ratepayer in Default, Statement or Description of Property upon which such Assessment is made, and Amount of Assessment due & unpaid. Lists names like Arthur, Mc, Sarah; Burris, Thos; Barron, Michl; Corcoran, John; Carroll, Timothy; Crabbe, George; Connolly, John; Callbeck, Thos R; Campbell, Thos A; Cooke, John; Cormack, Mrs Michl; Dorsey, James; Earle, Saml N; Egan, Patrick; Easburn, Mc, Eac; Fanning Ests; Foran, Thomas; Goodhue, Est Martha; Godkin, Flora; Gonshall, Mc, Cathine; Gregor, Mc, Minnie; Hughes, Felix A; Haeve, H A; Horne, Henry; Jakeman, Wm; Kenzie, Mc, Alex; Kinnon, Mc, Malcolm; Kie, Mc, William; Kenne, Mc, Ann; Kenna, Mc, Jehu; Kelly, Patk; Murphy, John; Mitchell, Mary; Monaghan, Est Jiro; Murphy, Thomas; Mahar, Patrick; Muford, Wm; Morrison, George; Morgan, Patk; Morgan, James; McMahon, Philip; McNeill, Duncan; Peebles, George; Quaid, Mc, John; Quillan, Mc, Margaret; Reilly, Est Mrs Thos; Rackhaw, R; Redmor, Mrs M; Stever, son, M; Sweeney, Michl; Strong, Est R A; Long Bros; Steele, Margat et; Toule, B; Tanton, Est Vm & Th; Walsh, Richd, and Jno; Wright, Jos; Wilson, Ma ck.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Statute 51 Victoria, Cap. 12, Section 31, after thirty days publication of the above list, being a list of the Ratepayers of the City of Charlottetown who have failed to pay within the time prescribed the Assessment severally levied upon their Real Property in said City, I will make an application to His Honor the Stipendiary Magistrate of said City for Judgment against each and all of the above described for the respective amounts so levied against them, and then unpaid, and that upon such judgment being duly entered I will further apply for a warrant for the sale of such lands. Datd this 1st day of November, A. D. 1890. ROBERT VANIDERSTINE, City Collector.

IMPORTANT

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NOTICE!

We request an early settlement of all accounts due us.

JAMES PATON & CO. Ch'town, Nov. 22, 1890,

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS owing Mrs. R. Young, A who have not received legal notice, will please call at the "London House" and have their bills received by Miss Wright. All orders for Millinery left with Miss Wright will receive my careful attention. MRS. R. YOUNG oct18