

THE DAILY EXAMINER. SEPTEMBER 17, 1887.

The Manitoba wheat crop this year is something enormous. So large is it that it will require three trains a day for about two hundred days to carry away that portion of it intended for export.

On the 17th September, 1878, just nine years ago to-day, the Brit Government, led by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, was hurled from power by an almost overwhelming vote of the people of the Dominion, and the Liberal-Conservative party, led by that great chieftain, Sir John A. Macdonald, was sustained by the people.

The Montreal fire department and the insurance companies have been at loggerheads for some time past. The insurance men say that the department is responsible for the recent great fires from which that city still suffers; and the department retorts by saying that the evil complained of has its origin in the loose way in which the insurance companies transact business.

The Montreal Branch of the Imperial Federation League, at a recent meeting, passed the following resolutions, denunciatory of Commercial Union:—"That this meeting declares its opposition to commercial union with the United States, both as tending to discriminate against the other countries of the British Empire and all other foreign countries, none of which discriminate in their tariff against Canada, and many of which, being naturally adapted for the production of commodities different from those of this country, offer greater inducements for profitable interchange of commerce than a country whose products are largely similar to those of Canada; also as derogatory to the natural economy of this country, whether as a portion of the British Empire or as a separate and distinct nationality."

Latest advices from St. John's, are very stormy. The Bait Bill, passed at the recent session of the Newfoundland Legislature, and which has since received royal assent, is causing considerable trouble. The Bill makes it illegal for any person to catch or have any bait fishes for the purpose of exportation from any part of the Colony or its dependencies. The whole country, with the exception of a small section immediately connected with the bait traffic, has approved of the measure. The St. Pierre merchants, however, think that their trade will be ruined by the Bill if it is carried out, and they have forwarded a protest direct to the French Government. This protest, which is signed by all the ship owners and merchants residing at St. Pierre, declares that the Bill conflicts with international treaty rights; that if put in force it will be ruinous to their interests; that it was passed to assist the fish merchants in St. John's in their foreign markets by the driving out of the French, and that it will take directly from the fishermen's pockets \$1,000,000 annually. The outcome of the dispute is awaited with considerable interest.

The Jubilee Committee are notified to meet this evening for the purpose of appropriating the \$250 on hand. We hope these gentlemen will not fail to make a suitable investment of this amount; and just now we cannot think of a better one than that of opening the Park Roadway. At present there appears to be a dispute among the constituted authorities respecting the building of the breastwork. The Federal Government have a right to give our citizen soldiers the shortest possible route to the Battery; and our Local Government should do something at once to prevent the further encroachment of the sea towards Government House. Then, the accommodation afforded the citizens by such a roadway, calls upon our City Fathers to give a helping hand in constructing the much needed breastwork. But, in the interim, while the authorities are coming to an understanding in this matter, let us have the right-of-way opened. Let us no longer be felled to either climb banks and ugly fences or go around by the dusty Brighton Road. We think this is just the place for the appropriation of the \$250 now in the hands of the Jubilee Committee. It will be a suitable wind-up of a duty well done by the committee. We hope on Monday to be able to inform our readers that this much needed roadway is to be opened at once by our energetic Jubilee Committee.

FRANCE always has some sensation. It's latest is the manifesto of the Comte de Paris, to which reference was made in our telegraphic column yesterday. This manifesto is well timed, and its language is catching. France is just now in a very un-

settled condition. The people have not yet forgotten their terrible defeat by Germany some fourteen or fifteen years ago, and are, now that their army and navy has been raised to a high standard, in the right mood for revenge. The fact that France has also an enormous debt, which is being added to every year, is a circumstance not at all calculated to dissipate the pugnacious sentiments of the people. All this, and more, is well-known to the Comte, whose greatest ambition is to have France return to a monarchical form of government and himself placed upon the throne. The Comte, it may be added, is the grandson of the late King Louis Philippe, and was born in the palace of the Tuileries in 1838. He was educated in England, Switzerland and Germany. His education was, however, more of a political than a military one. In 1861 he visited America where he saw service in the Civil War, being attached to the staff of General McLellan until the conclusion of the campaign in Virginia. In 1862 he returned to France. He took no very active part in public affairs after his return. In 1883 the members of families which formerly reigned were expelled from France and her colonies. This expulsion resulted in the Comte's going to England where he has since resided. There is considerable speculation concerning the outcome of the manifesto.

The Pictou Celebration.

The annual celebration at Pictou came off as announced on Thursday. The sports were held on the grounds of the Pictou Amateur Athletic Association. As the celebration was extensively advertised, there was a large attendance of visitors as well as of prominent all-round athletes. We append a list of the games in which the Island representatives took part, as well as one or two in which they were more or less interested:—

Running Wide Jump.—1st, D. Cameron, White Sands; 2nd, Bandsman Cox, Halifax. 1st prize silver medal; 2nd \$4.

Running High Jump.—1st, D. Cameron, White Sands, 5 feet 5 inches; 2nd, D. A. Stewart, Brudenell, 5 feet 4 inches. 1st prize, silver medal; 2nd \$4.

Hop, Step and Jump.—1st, D. Cameron, White Sands, 43 feet 5 inches; 2nd, B. F. Stewart, Montague, 41 feet 11 inches. 1st prize silver medal; 2nd \$4.

Vaulting with pole.—(Championship of the Maritime Provinces)—James McEachern, Charlottetown, and A. D. McDonald, Bailey's Brook, N. S., tied at 10 feet and divided; McEachern taking the gold medal and the championship, and McDonald the money prize.

Sack Race.—1st, James McEachern, Charlottetown.

One Hundred Yards Race.—1st, B. F. Stewart, Montague; 2nd, D. J. Macdonald, Charlottetown; 3rd, S. D. McLean, Medford, Mass. Best time, 11 seconds. 1st prize, gold medal; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$3.

Quarter Mile Race.—1st, E. Herritt, Truro; 2nd, S. D. McLean, Medford, Mass; 3rd, D. J. Macdonald, Charlottetown. Best time, 56 1/2 seconds. 1st prize, gold medal; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$4.

Throwing Heavy Hammer.—1st, D. A. Stewart, Brudenell, 95 feet, 6 inches; 2nd, S. D. McLean, Medford, Mass. 88 feet, 9 inches. 1st prize, silver medal; 2nd, \$4.

One-mile Race.—1st, E. Herritt, Truro; 2nd, Bandsman Cox, Halifax; 3rd, Joseph Smith, Best time, 3.15. 1st prize, gold medal.

Putting Shot (16lbs.).—J. A. McDougall, New Glasgow, 40 feet 8 inches; 2nd, S. D. McLean, 37 feet, 11 inches. 1st prize, silver medal; 2nd, \$5.

The visitors from the Island as well as the greater number of the contestants arrived home last evening. We congratulate the Island boys on their success and trust that they will always be able to sustain their well-won laurels.

Latest News Notes.

There are 758 licensed dogs in St. John, N. B.

People in Chili are dying from heat. Chili does not seem to have been appropriately named.

One hundred houses have been destroyed by fire in Neval, Russian Poland, and 12 persons were burned to death.

Inspector Roughan, of the Kilkenny police, has resigned as a protest against the conduct of the police at Mitchellstown.

About 300 Icelanders, who came out per steamship Grecian, have gone to Winnipeg, thence to a reservation set apart for them.

It is said that the money reserved for blueberries shipped from New Brunswick to the United States this season will amount to as much as \$10,000.

Americus, Ga., has obtained the cheapest railroad in the world. She has secured about 28 miles of railroad, with full and complete control over it for \$5,000.

A body found at Oswego is thought to be that of Kelly, the convict who escaped from the Kingston penitentiary a few weeks ago, as the clothing corresponds with that worn by the prisoner when he escaped.

The Eddy Manufacturing Company, of Ottawa, have received machinery for a new woodenware factory, for the purpose of manufacturing pails, tubs and other articles of woodenware out of sawdust.

A watermelon bought by Will Eaton of Rochelle, Ill., was found to contain in the very centre of the core a silver dollar closely wrapped in a \$2 silver certificate. There wasn't a scratch on the melon to show that it had been tampered with.

Mrs. Langworthy, of England, whose wealthy husband abandoned her, has got a settlement which gives her \$100,000, together with \$2,500 a year for herself and \$1,000 a year for their child. After failing to get redress in the courts she gave her case to the Fall Mall Gazette, with this result.

The discovery of two important letters in an old desk by the rector of the Helibrom gymnasium recently, has been an event of much interest to Lutherans everywhere. Both of the letters were written by Luther and addressed to the Suabian reformer, Branz, and were dated respectively 1555 and 1557.

Varia.

I do not wish to tax your readers with too close an inspection of the affairs of Bulgaria, but it is well to remember that the question—who shall reign in that principality?—is one which may provoke war at any time. If Russia wants war there is the cause at her very door, and within the borders of that little principality. Prince Ferdinand has made his triumphal entry, he has taken the oath of allegiance to the constitution, and has obtained from England, Austria and Italy, a declaration in favor of the legality of his election. But his position is far from assuring. Although his popularity seems to be daily increasing, there seems to exist an unfortunate political deadlock, so that he cannot obtain the services of a really competent ministry. The hostility of Russia seems rather more intensified. She has prepared a joint occupation with Turkey, but the Porte shrinks from a course of action which must bring it into immediate collision with England and Austria, and probably with Italy as well. If Prince Ferdinand is a wise ruler he will establish himself on his throne and endeavor to secure the complete pacification of the country, and then there will be little difficulty in obtaining the ratification of his election by the Powers, so as to make him Prince de jure as well as de facto.

The word "Pharisee" is one which we often hear used now-a-days, and one knows what kind of person is generally intended by that not over-complimentary epithet. I had occasion the other day to refer to "The Talmud of Jerusalem," and there I found a classification of this ancient Jewish sect:—

(1.) The "Dashers," or "Bandy-legged" (Nigri), who scarcely lifted their feet from the ground in walking, but "dashed them against the stones," that people might think them absorbed in holy thought (S. Matt. xxi, 44).

(2.) The "Mortars," who wore a "mortar" or cap which would not allow them to see the passers-by, that their meditations might not be disturbed. "Having eyes they saw not" (S. Mark viii, 18).

(3.) The "Bleeders," who inserted thorns in the borders of their gaberines to prick their legs in walking. To this St. Paul alludes when he says: "A thorn was given him in the flesh to buffet him" (2 Cor. xii, 7).

(4.) The "Criers," or "Inquirers," who went about crying out, "Let me know my duty and I will do it" (S. Matt. xix, 16-22).

(5.) The "Alms-givers," who had a trumpet sounded before them to summon the poor to their alms (S. Matt. vi, 2).

(6.) The "Stumblers," or "Bloody-browed" (Kizai), who shut their eyes when they went abroad that they might see no women, being "blind leaders of the blind" (S. Matt. xv, 14).

(7.) The "Immovables," who stood like statues for hours together, "praying in the market places" (S. Matt. vi, 5).

(8.) The "Pestle Pharisees" (Medinkia), who kept themselves bent double.

(9.) The "Strong-shouldered" (Shikni), who walked with their back bent as if carrying on their shoulders the whole burden of the law.

(10.) The "Dyed Pharisees," called by our Blessed Lord "Whited Sepulchres," whose externals of devotion cloaked their hypocrisy.

The following anecdote forcibly illustrates the absurd custom which prevailed many years ago in America, of giving children names made up of Scripture sentences. About the beginning of the present century a New England sea captain having some business at a public office, which required him to sign his name, was rather tedious in performing the operation, which did not escape the observation of the officer, who was a little impatient at the delay and curious to know what sort of a name it could be that required so long a time to spread it upon paper. Perhaps the captain had a long string of titles to grace it, such as honorable, esquire, colonel of militia, selectman of the town of—, etc., which he chose to make an ostentatious parade of; or perhaps it was his whim to subscribe the place of his nativity, and that of his residence, together with his age, height and complexion. He was mistaken; for the captain had subscribed nothing but simply his name, which, when he had done, the officer after some trouble in deciphering, found to read thus: Through-Much-Tribulation-We-Enter-Into-The-Kingdom-of-Heaven Clapp.

Who would imagine that men would use such a device as the following, simply to keep up with fashion in dress. James I. and his subjects, who wished to clothe themselves loyally, wore stupendous breeches. Of course the honorable gentlemen of the House of Commons were necessarily followers of the fashion. But it led to inconvenience in the course of their senatorial duties. It was an old mode revived; and at an earlier day, when these nether garments were ample enough to have covered the lower man of Boanerges, the comfort of the popular representatives was thus cared for. 'Over the seats in the Parliament House, there were certain holes, two inches square, in the walls, in which were placed posts to uphold a scaffold round about the house within, for them to sit upon who used the wearing of great breeches, stuffed with hair, like woollacks, which fashion being left the eighth year of Elizabeth the scaffolds were taken down and never since put up.' So says Strutt; but doubtless the comforts of the members were not less cared for when the old fashion again prevailed.

The following are a few of the more striking manifestations of that unaccountable feeling of antipathy to certain objects to which so many persons are subject, and with instances of which—in a modified form perhaps—most people are acquainted with:—

Ambrose Pare mentions a gentleman who never could see an eel without fainting, and there is an account of another gentleman who would fall into convulsions at the sight of a carp.

Uladislaus, King of Poland, could not bear to see an apple.

If an apple was shown to Chesne, secretary to Francis I., he bled at the nose.

A gentleman in the Court of the Emperor Ferdinand would bleed at the nose on hearing the mewing of a cat, however great the distance might be from him.

Henry III., of France, could never sit in a room with a cat.

The Duke of Schomberg had the same aversion.

M. Vaughan, a great huntsman in Hannover, would faint or, if he had time, run away at the sight of a roasted pig, and it is said of a very brave officer who was so terrified at the sight of a mouse, that he never dared look at one unless he had his sword in his hand.

The late Sir Robert Hodgson told my informant that Chief Justice Tremlett, one of the Chief Justices of our Supreme Court in days gone by, could not bear the sight of a rat, and that upon one occasion he (Sir R. H.) was walking with him on Grafton Street, below Pownall, when he came across a dead rat lying in the path, and he was seized with such trembling that he almost fell to the ground. I have heard it said that in most instances medical science can account for these strange antipathies.

The author of the Turkish Spy tells us that he would rather encounter a lion in the desert of Arabia than feel a spider crawling on him in the dark. He observes that there is no reason to be given for these secret dislikes. He humorously attributes them to the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul; as regards himself, he supposed he had been a fly, and that having been persecuted with spiders he still retained the dread of his old enemy.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

RANKIN HOUSE. Sept. 16—H J Deane, Montreal; Jas F Black, do; R H Gill, do; George R McEachern, Sonris; Miss Craig, Halifax; T C Simson, do; J S Simson, do; W H Culluron, Moncton; E Marybec, Toronto.

OSBORNE HOUSE. Sept. 16—Prof Buell, Around the World; S Graham, Halifax, N S; E G Higginson, Montreal; F M Clay, Dundas; W S Williams, Summerside; V Stephen, Halifax, N S; V Libonati, do; R D Wood, Bay Verte, N B; T H Mahoney, Boston; C Cheverie, Shediac, N B; Wm McLane Murray Ray; Rev Allan Simpson and son, Halifax. 17—J G Toombs, M D, Mount Stewart.

OCEAN HOUSE. Sept. 15—John Driscoll, Antigonish; John McKinnon, St Peter's; Annabella McKinnon, do. Sept. 16—A A McDonald, Boston; Mrs. Allen Gillis, do; Alice Quinn, do; David Walsh, Cornwall; John Egan, do; A McPhee, West River; Mrs. Waits, New Haven.

APPLES, & C. BY Auction, MONDAY, Sept. 19th, at 11 o'clock—50 Barrels Apples, direct from orchard, via Pictou Landing. Also—Boxes Oranges, Raisins, &c. A. McWELL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Sept. 17, 1887.

For St. John's, Newfoundland. STEAMER COBAN, for St. John's, Newfoundland, will be due at Charlottetown TUESDAY, the 19th inst., and will carry cattle and sheep on deck. For freight or passage apply to PEAKE BROS. & CO., Agents.

Sept. 17, 1887.

WANTED. A Male Teacher for Colville School, No. 38, Souris East; 1st or 2nd class, 1st preferred. C. C. CARLTON, JR., Secretary.

Sept. 17—31 law

KING'S COUNTY EXHIBITION, 1887, WILL be held in Georgetown, On Thursday, 29th Sept., Inst.

ENTRIES for Live Stock will be received at office, near Market House, until 11 o'clock, a. m., on Exhibition Day.

Articles for Exhibition in the Drill Shed must be entered by 10 o'clock, forenoon, on 23rd inst., as nothing will be received after that hour.

All who can do so are requested to bring in their exhibits on Wednesday afternoon. Arrangements have been made for reduced fares on P. E. I. Railway, and also on steamer Montague.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will open the Exhibition at one o'clock, p. m. Provision will be made for the maintenance of good order.

Admission to Cattle Show Grounds and Exhibition Building, 12 cents; children under twelve years, half price.

For further particulars see prize lists.

GEORGE F. OWEN, Secretary.

Cardigan, P. E. I., Sept. 16, 1887. sept 16 2 wky 11

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY. TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender," will be received until SATURDAY, Sept. 24th inst., for the work of moving the freight shed, on the wharf at Cape Traverse, from the east to the west side of wharf. Plan and specification may be seen at the Superintendent's office, Charlottetown.

The deposit to be accompanied by a deposit equal to five (5) per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so; or, if after entering into the contract he fails to complete the work satisfactorily, according to the plan and specification.

If the tender is not accepted the deposit will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. UNSWORTH, Acting Superintendent, Railway Office, Ch'town, Sept. 16, 1887. sept 16 23 pat wky her jour pie union 11

MR. E. CARMODY WISHES to inform his Customers that he has removed to Kent Street, opposite Rochford Square, where he is prepared to supply them with good, fresh Oysters, wholesale and retail. Sept. 15—31 eod pd

TO LET—That Dwelling House on corner of Euston Street, and St. Peter's Road, now occupied by Mr. James McFarlane; possession given at once. Apply to Mrs. George McFarlane, Euston street.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

New Factory---New Labor Saving Machines--- New Designs---New Methods---New Prices.

While our Prices are Less, we claim that our Goods, for Design, Material and Workmanship are second to none.

We do not make a practice of running down or trying to depreciate other people's goods—ours sell on their merits.

NEW DRY GOODS.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Perkins & Sterns

Have much pleasure in intimating to their numerous customers that their

New Goods for this Season's Trade are now to hand, and all departments are now filled up with the Latest Designs and the Newest Fabrics at the very Lowest Prices.

Perkins & Sterns

Sept. 16—dy & wky

BEER BROS.

Novelties in Dress Goods. Novelties in Mantles. Novelties in Wool Goods. Novelties in Fur Goods. Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Novelties in MILLINERY FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Colored Moire Plush. Colored Checked Plush. Colored Fancy Plush. Colored Plain Plush.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods! Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1887.

Great Cash Sale.

150 PIECES FLANNEL.

OUR Third Annual Cheap Flannel Sale commences THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 1st, when we purpose showing the public thousands of yards of Red, White and Gray Flannels.

This whole lot was bought very cheap, and we intend to give Great Bargains for Cash.

It will be a grand chance to secure your winter flannels at extremely low prices.

Cheap Red Flannels. Cheap White Flannels. Cheap Gray Flannels.

JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, August 31, 1887.—dy & wky