

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 11, 1888.

Another Subway Proposed.

It is recorded that the first submarine telegraph cable was laid between Cape Tormentine and Cape Traverse. But we may miss the distinction to be gained by having the first subway between those interesting points. The Sun states that it is proposed to construct a subway between St. John and Carleton on the principle of that projected between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. The friends of the subway, says the Sun, contend that it can be operated and maintained more cheaply than a bridge, with an overwhelming advantage in the matter of location. It could be located on the present ferry route, that is with one entrance at the head of Rodney wharf and the other at or near the Princess street floats. Its extreme length would be about three-quarters of a mile, or say 4,000 feet, of which 1,500 feet would be under the harbor. The subway could be built, say its advocates, with a grade of not over five per cent.—a grade that would be easily workable for train cars. As to the cost, it is asserted that the extreme annual outlay would be less than that now sunk in the maintenance of the ferry. A subway would possess this advantage over a ferry, it could be kept open night and day, without liability to interruption by fog, storm or floating logs. As to the principle of the subway system, it is sufficient, say its advocates, to note that it has the endorsement of that eminent English authority, Sir John Fowler, who is consulting engineer of the City of London and South-western railway, which is designed to provide an easy and rapid means of communication from the city proper to the Swan at Stockwell, a distance of three and one-sixth miles. This tunnel is ten feet in diameter inside.

The Sun remarks that,— "The facts in connection with the contemplated P. E. Island subway have been fully laid before the public by Senator Howland and others interested in that scheme, and its practicability endorsed by some of the best engineers in the world. And the advocates of a subway in St. John harbor ask why cannot one be built as easily in this harbor as under the Straits of Northumberland? It is probable that the project will come before the public in a tangible form within a very short time."

The Fish Trade.

It is a curious fact that Canadians are consuming American-caught fish in increasing quantities. Last year the value of dutiable fish imported into Canada was \$532,710, compared with \$483,273 in 1886, and \$107,746 in 1885, while the value of free fish imported from Newfoundland in 1887 was only \$273,085. The amount of duty paid on fish in 1887 was \$86,038, compared with \$77,128 in the preceding year. Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick imported from the United States last year, fresh cod, haddock, ling and pollock to the value of \$47,993. Of the same kinds of fish salted, \$28,375 worth was imported from the United States and \$82,096 from St. Pierre. The value of the oysters imported into Canada from the United States last year was no less than \$276,959. Can't we, in these Maritime Provinces, make an effort to capture the Upper Canadian market for salt water fish? The Americans first catch the fish off the Canadian coasts, and then, in the face of a heavy duty, sell them in the Canadian markets. Surely we can stop this game—if we try.

Peopling our Prairies.

THE prospectus of a new Northwest Settlement Company, to be called the Canadian Agricultural, Coal and Colonization Company, with capital of \$210,000, divided into 20,000 seven per cent. preference shares at \$10 each, which are offered to the public, and 10,000 deferred shares at \$1 each, which will be allotted to Sir John Kaye in part payment of 100,000 acres of land on either side of the Canadian Pacific, westward from Rush Lake station, of which he has obtained the concession from the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir John Kaye also receives \$105,000 cash, out of which he defrays the chief expense of the formation of the company.

The Process of Disintegration.

Some of the Cartwright wing of the much divided Liberal party have been indulging in reflections and proposals so unflattering to Mr. Laurier that La Miniere has deemed it the duty both of a journalist and a Lower Canadian to defend the leader of the Opposition against their insidious attacks. The whole business, according to our contemporary, has an air of intrigue which it is almost impossible to mistake. First of all, Mr. Edgar raises the question of the Leadership in a general way in the columns of the Globe; then Mr. Echlin tries his hand, and shows without any attempt at disguise, that he wants to get Mr. Laurier out of the way; then comes the third act in the play, and Mr. A. Pringle, in so many words, calls for Sir A. Cartwright's substitution for the present chief. La Miniere considers this pretty drama of intrigue, in which Mr. Edgar is Corypheus, insulting not only to Mr. Laurier, but to his admirers of both parties in Quebec. It is as much as to say that the man whom they regarded as the most gifted among the Liberal members of this Province is a greenhorn compared with the reform politicians of Ontario. La Miniere protests against a spirit of denigration which is enough to disgust men of character and talent with public life in the Dominion. It looks upon the reproach, moreover, which is thus cast on Mr. Laurier as entirely undeserved. His career has been as successful as that of Mr. Blake and as for the Financial Minister of the Mackenzie Cabinet if the Liberals prefer him to Mr. Laurier, they do so to their cost.

A chemist named Derby and his wife and six children were recently found dead in their dwelling house at Manchester, Eng. Their death was evidently caused by poison. They had been dead several days. The belief is that the man, driven to desperation by his inability to support his family, administered poison to them, and then committed suicide.

A Scottish-American Poet.

Under the heading "A Scottish-American Poet," the Home Journal contains an extended and appreciative review of the poetical writings of Dr. John M. Harper, (formerly Head Master of the Normal School in this Province), who is now the literary editor of the Educational Record of Quebec, as well as Inspector of Superior Schools for the Province, Secretary of the Board of Examiners for teachers' diplomas, Secretary-Treasurer of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, and Superintendent of the Quebec city schools. Following is an extract from the article in the Home Journal, giving some samples from Dr. Harper's poems which may whet the appetite of the reader for more. The article is by John D. Ross:

"Glancing over the smaller poems in the group, 'To a Sprig of Heather' comes peeping forth, sweet in its simple beauty, and charming us with its fragrance of other days."

TO A SPRIG O' HEATHER;

My bonnie spray o' pink and green,  
That breathes the bloom o' Scotia's breeze,  
Your tiny blossoms blink their eyes,  
To give me glimpses o' other days—  
The days when youth o'er-ran the hills,  
A daffin' wi' the life that's free,  
Mid' mairland music, and the rells,  
That sing their song o' liberty.  
Your wee bit threads o' erimpt fringe  
Awe shed their fragrance in the glen,  
Whaur silence hears the burnie brigs,  
And o'er the scaur it prattle sen';  
And now your bonnie flow'ers blink,  
To mind me o' the burnie's sang,  
To move my heart perchance to think  
O' mirth that thro' the bygone rang.  
Erewhile the hillsides breezes kiss'd  
The dewdrops frae your coronel,  
Or made you smile as thro' the mist  
The peep o' day dispell'd the wet;  
And now your bloom's the token sweet  
O' friendship in a brither's heart,  
That smile's to see our care's retreat,  
When friendship acts a brither's part.

Nor must we overlook another little poem which is hid behind the "Sprig of Heather." It is entitled "Wood and Won," and it is seldom that we come across a piece so brief and yet so daintily clothed in poetical language:

The east wind blustered in her ear,  
The daisy shuddering drooped her head,  
Such wooing pinched her heart with fear,  
She closed her eye and said:  
"No lover true would think to harm  
A wee bit thing like moiest me;  
I'll crouch me down and keep me warm  
Till summer sets me free."

The zephyr whispered through her hair,  
The daisy blushing, coyly smiled,  
She thought to say, "How do you dare?"  
His signs her thoughts beguiled,  
He kissed her crown, and crimson lips,  
Her tresses trembled on his crest,  
But dewdrops stained her petal tips  
When Eol drove him west.

The bloom of autumn woo'd her heart,  
The daisy gave her heart away,  
Such love as their's true joys impart,  
Their life was golden day,  
No thought how long such love could last,  
'Twas his upon her breast to lie,  
Her man on hopes no shadow cast  
That love would ever die.

Among Dr. Harper's more serious pieces we have a special liking for the one entitled "The Old Graveyard." There is something of the quaintness and pathos of Wordsworth embodied in each verse, and the poem altogether is a masterly production. We select a few stanzas:—

The summer's day is sinking fast,  
The gloaming weaves its pall,  
As shadows weird the willows cast  
Beyond the broken wall,  
And the tombstones gray like sentinels rise  
To guard the dust that nesth them lies.  
The moon deciphering virtue's claims  
To deeds of duty done,  
Illumes anew the graven names  
That time hath not o'ergrawn,  
Though the deeds of all are in the book  
Where time hath never dared to look.

And oft 'tis here we learn to die,  
As sorrow sifts the soul,  
When love's sweet longings seem to sigh,  
And with our griefs condeole,  
To make us feel what joy it is  
To know that death makes all things his.  
For if tradition reads its lore  
In lines of dismal light,  
Our higher hopes the tints restore  
To dissipate the night,  
And courage us to think of death,  
A change beatified by faith.

Our New Governor General.

The Rt. Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley, is the younger son of the fourteenth and brother of the present Earl of Derby. He was born in London in 1841, and received his education at Eton. He entered the Grenadier guards in 1858, was appointed lieutenant and captain in 1862, and retired in 1865. He represented Preston in the house of commons, in the conservative interest, from July, 1865, till December, 1868, when he was elected for North Lancashire. He was a lord of the admiralty from August to December 1868, and financial secretary for war from February 1874, till August, 1877, when he became financial secretary to the treasury. On April 5, 1878, Col. Stanley was appointed secretary of state for war, in succession to Mr. Harly, now Lord Cranbrook, and was sworn of the privy council. In the autumn report of that year he and Mr. W. H. Smith the first lord of the admiralty, with a numerous staff, visited the island of Cyprus. He went out of office with his party in April 1880. In Lord Salisbury's government he was secretary of state for the colonies from June, 1885 to February, 1886, and in the cabinet of 1886 was appointed president of the board of trade and raised to the peerage, with the title of Lord Stanley of Preston. He married in 1864, Lady Constance, eldest daughter of the fourth earl of Clarendon. Col. Stanley is heir presumptive of the earldom of Derby.

WHEN soft water is scarce Latherine is just the thing for the face or for the washbub—only 6 cts per pkt at R. K. Brae's; also a fine lot of boneless fish, 6 cts per lb; onions 5 cts per lb; prunes, 8 cts per lb, and Island flour, 2 cts per lb. Feb 11, 31, cod

Dr Mackenzie's latest dictum on the case of the Crown Prince is that his disease is one in which recovery is the only good evidence of the possibility of recovery. Therefore when Fritz is well, his friends may begin to feel encouraged about him.

GREY'S ANATOMY, cheap, at J. B. Macdonald's.

Varia.

Varia has not appeared for several weeks, crowded out by the absorbing interest in the criminal trial which has just concluded. I never could understand why people take an interest in details which all lead up to a horrible crime. But it always is so, and I suppose ever will be. The demand upon the resources of THE EXAMINER has, as everyone could see, been enormous. It is all over now. The jury have gone home to their different avocations; the counsel are engaged in other duties; the judges hearing other cases, and the Court House is desolate. He who so lately was the central figure of it all, is now solitary, in his lonely cell. Less than two months of life remain to him. Surely there is not one who will not ask that there may be given him the gift of true contrition, and that, at the last, God may call the wanderer to Himself.

I had occasion before to call attention to the cruel treatment by the French government of those truly Christian women whose whole lives are devoted to caring for the sick and destitute. I regret to have to record that this work still goes on. The Sisters of Mercy have been expelled from the Hospital of Charity at Paris. Before the end of the year they will, probably, be also driven out of the Hospitals of St. Louis and the Hotel Dieu, over which the Municipal Council has jurisdiction. Nothing is more likely to do the Church good in the long run than this gross attack of an infidel public upon the comfort and well-being of the sick and suffering.

It is a curious fact, in this age of centenaries and public celebrations of all sorts, that the hundredth anniversary of the birth of one who was the most widely known, or at least should have passed unobserved, or at least should have been observed in a manner which makes the want of other commemorations all the more conspicuous. Byron's centenary has been kept by a special function at the Greek Church in London, and nowhere else. This means that, if public commemorations may be taken as an indication of public esteem, Lord Byron is remembered no longer as a poet, but as a man of action, the upholder of Greek liberty. This, however, cannot be true. So we may fall back on the common reflection that centenaries have apparently had their day, and that people can be content to enjoy a great man's memory without proclaiming the fact at every opportunity.

It has been apparent for some time that Spain is making gradual but distinctly perceptible advances in the estimation of Europe. Within the last few weeks all the legations of the great Powers have been converted into embassies. The recognition of Spain's new position must have been the more grateful because it coincided with the discovery of a plot of some kind which has led to the virtual exile of Queen Isabella. The progress that Spain has made under the present dynasty is so unmistakable that it seems unlikely that any conspiracy directed against it can succeed. Indeed it may be that Queen Isabella's designs on this occasion did not go beyond a change of ministry. But even changes of ministry are dangerous when they are brought about by Palace intrigues and associated with an ex-Sovereign.

I have often heard the question asked: "Suppose a woman's husband went away and was supposed to be lost, and the woman not having heard of him for seven or eight years, believing him to be dead, married again, and then the missing man appeared—what would be done?" It would, of course, make work for the lawyers, that goes without saying; but who would be tried? and what would they be tried for? Not being a lawyer I cannot answer these questions; but the other day I came across the following curious entry taken from the register of St. Mary's Church, Burnmudsey, England:—

"The forms of a solemn vow made betwixt a man and his wife, having been long absent, through which occasion the woman being married to another man, took her again as followeth:—

"THE MAN'S SPEECH.—Elizabeth, my beloved wife, I am right sorry that I have so long absented myself from thee, whereby thou shouldst be occasioned to take another man for thy husband. Therefore I do now vow and promise in the sight of God, and this company, to take thee again as mine own, and I will not only forgive thee, but also dwell with thee, and do all other duties unto thee, as I promised at our marriage."

"THE WOMAN'S SPEECH.—Ralphie, my beloved husband, I am right sorry that I have in thy absence taken another man to be my husband, but here before God and this company, I renounce and forsake him, and do promise to keep myself only unto thee during life, and to perform all duties which I first promised unto thee in our marriage."

The entry concludes thus:— "The first day of August, 1694, Ralphie Goodchild, of the parish of Barking, in Thames street, and Elizabeth, his wife, were agreed to live together; and thereupon gave their hands one to another, making either of them a promise in the presence of the presence of us: William Stere, parson; Edward Coker and Richard Eires, clerk.

Monsignor Persico's Report.

Mgr. Persico has rendered his preliminary report as Papal envoy to Ireland. He asserts that the Irish cause is an intrinsically just and sacred one, and he recognizes that England for the last half century has resolutely endeavored to make every preparation for the justice of the cause of Ireland, he strongly disapproves of the means employed by agitators to ferment civil war and to substitute the policy of violence for that of constitutional action. The 'plan of campaign' he treats as a strike of the farmers, who seek to impose upon their landlords a lowering of the value of their property. As to the main question, that of Home Rule, the envoy declares that for this country is not ripe, and that, moreover, no measure of any kind hitherto put forward merits a serious discussion. On the other hand, Monsignor Persico frankly disapproves of the policy of coercion. The report concludes by insisting upon the necessity for the formation of a moderate party in Ireland on lines of conciliation. By this means some precise result may, he thinks, be arrived at, and the Irish cause not be delivered up to agents of a revolutionary propaganda and socialist agitators.

while in Ireland; hence the tone of his report is somewhat surprising in its non-partisan quality.

Monsignor Persico's career, it may be remarked, is a striking illustration of the marvellous opportunities afforded by the Roman church for the training of men. He belongs to the Capuchins, and is a perfect English scholar. A great traveller, he has been in Tartary, Thibet and Afghanistan. At Darjeeling he founded and directed a college and was the Roman Catholic chaplain of the British troops. He succeeded in heading the Indo-Portuguese schism in the English government. During the Indian mutiny he was made prisoner and confined to the Fortress of Agra. He returned to Europe and collected large sums to repair the losses the missions in India had sustained. In 1859 he was again sent on a mission to London connected with Catholic interests. Pius IX sent him to South Carolina in 1863 to pacify the people, who were excited by the war of secession. He took part in the Ecumenical Council, going afterwards to Malabar to settle a serious dispute. His mission to Ireland is regarded as the most difficult and delicate of his undertakings since he finished his studies in Rome at the age of twenty three.

A Freight Rush on the I. C. R.

AN IMMENSE BUSINESS OVER THE LINE AT PRESENT.

The Intercolonial is doing an immense freight business this winter and the available rolling stock is not sufficient to meet the pressing demands. Orders given some time ago by the railway department for cars and engines are being filled with all possible speed but not fast enough to suit the present unexampled rush, and extra locomotives have been procured from the United States and in fact every available source.

In addition to the big coal business from the Nova Scotia mines, which is growing all the time, every new feeder or branch line adds to the volume of traffic to be handled, in the way of fish, lumber, potatoes, etc. Though the Moncton and Buctouche road is not yet in running order, the I. C. R. has received between 200 and 300 car loads of freight from it since late in the summer.

On top of all this is piled an immense through freight business from Halifax to the upper province, consequent, in a great measure, upon the A.L. and Dominion line adopting Halifax as their terminal port for Canadian goods in preference to Portland, Maine. On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday of this week, 6000 tons of inward freight were landed at Halifax, for all of which the Intercolonial has to provide speedy transportation. Then the importation of sugar for Montreal via Halifax is no mean item. One vessel recently brought 2,000 tons, and three other large cargoes are at that port awaiting cars. The recent heavy snow storms have added materially to the strain upon the carrying capacity of the road delaying the movement of freight cars both to and from the seaboard.

GRAND CARNIVAL J. B. MACDONALD'S CITIZENS' RINK.

The Managers of the CITIZENS' SKATING RINK intend holding a

Fancy Dress Carnival MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13th.

Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Tickets for sale at the Apothecaries Hall. Carnival commences at 8 o'clock. Ch'town, Feb. 4, 1888—3i 4, 6, 11

Stop it at Once

[IF YOUR GROCER WILL NOT GUARANTEE his Baking Powder contains no Ammonia. It is serious, and a DISEASE, and is classed among POISONS.]

PAPER WOODMILL'S TINS  
5 cts GERMAN 7 cts  
10 cts BAKING 12 cts  
20 cts POWDER 22 cts

Is made of strictly pure Grapp Cream of Tartar—and

All Grocers are authorized to guarantee that AMMONIA, LIME or ALUM are not used in its manufacture.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of a Public Hall in the vicinity of the St. Peter's Rink will be received by C. Martin up to FEBRUARY 27th. Plans and specifications to be seen at the residence of Anxus Darrach, Esq., Westfield. Two good securities must accompany each Tender. ISAAC CROSBY, Secretary of Committee. Feb. 1, 1888—by law wky 4 p.m.

WHEAT.

The Charlottetown Milling Company WILL PAY CASH FOR WHEAT

at their Mills on and after MONDAY, JANUARY 16th.

GEORGE E. FULL

Jan 4, 1888—by law 6, wky 6 w, Pat, Guardian.

Administration Notice.

I have been appointed Administrator of the Estate and Effects of Donald C. Martin, deceased, intestate. All sums of money due the said Donald C. Martin, personally or as partner in the late firm of O'Leary & Martin, and O'Leary, Martin & McDonald, are required to be paid forthwith to the care of Messrs. McLean & McDonald, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown. All persons having demands upon the Estate will exhibit the same, duly attested, to me within one year. KENNETH J. MARTIN, Administrator. Charlottetown, Feb. 11, 1888—by law wky 4 p.m.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

Assets 1st January, 1887. \$38,046,884.56  
Assets in Canada. 673,375.05

This Company offers every advantage of the most undoubted security, liberal contracts, low rates, and prompt payment of losses to the insured.

Policies issued for three years on Dwellings, Churches, etc., at reduced rates.

LEONARD MORRIS, Agent, Summerside.  
R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent, Charlottetown.

February 11, 1888—3m 2aw pd

ANOTHER LIST.

OUR LAST SPECIAL OFFERS brought hundreds of extra customers to our Store, and in order to still keep up the supply of Bazarines, we have prepared a new list, and ask you to read every item.

As only a few DOLMANS, REDINGOTES and SACQUETS remain, we will, in order to make a clean sweep, offer them at ridiculously low prices—so now is your chance. In FANCY ULSTERS and SACQUE CLOTHS, you can have your choice at large discounts, and in TWEEDS our values are of the very best.

Our DRESS GOODS trade has been very large this season, owing to the excellent value we have been giving; but our new reduced prices we expect to cause a genuine rush. Remember, our Stock is Fresh, and we are offering the most Fashionable Trimmings at Large Discounts, and you only need see them to find just what will suit you.

We are to the front with a Choice Stock of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES and INSERTIONS, CASH'S FRILLINGS, EDGINGS of all kinds, and a Stock of WHITE COTTONS—the best value we have ever offered.

It Pays to buy your Dry Goods and Millinery at

BEER BROS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1888.

J. B. MACDONALD'S

—WILL SELL OFF CHEAP—

Dress Goods, Dress Goods, Dress Goods, Cloth, Cloths, Cloths, Flannels, Flannels, Flannels.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets, Knit Wool Goods, Knit Wool Goods, Knit Wool Goods.

Overcoats, Overcoats, Overcoats, Mens' Suits, Mens' Suits, Mens' Suits, Boys' Suits, Boys' Suits, Boys' Suits.

Underclothing, Flannel Shirts, Cotton Shirts.

—ALSO—

100 CHESTS CHOICE TEA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP, AT

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Ch'town, Feb. 7, 1888.—dy & wky.

Dress Goods, cheap, at James Paton & Co's.

Ladies' Jackets and Dolmans at reduced prices.

Mens' Overcoats, good value, at Jas. Paton & Co's.

Corsets, all kinds and prices.

The Best Place on the Island to buy Carpets.

Gloves, in Kid and Cashmere.

Table Linens and Table Napkins, extra good value.

The best value in Cambric Embroideries.

Mourning Goods of all kinds.

Millinery made to order on short notice.

JAMES PATON & CO.

WATER STREET, Summerside. MARKET SQUARE, Charlottetown.

February 11, 1888—dy & wky