

THE DAILY EXAMINER. DECEMBER 29, 1887.

Editorial Notes.

M. Grey's law twelve cabinets, with one hundred and twenty ministers, serve under him while President of France.

Principal Grant says: "You cannot get education by teaching other men's brains. You must work your own brain. You cannot get it by any system of cram or intellectual legationism. You can get it only by being saturated with its spirit and being honest with yourself."

It is reported that our militia is to be reorganized, and the report is probably true. It is proposed to reduce the force to 10,000 men, to provide a paid adjutant for each battalion, to raise the standard of admission to the rank of commissioned officer and to enforce the Militia Act more strictly.

The Earl of Dufferin in the course of one of his excellent speeches said:

"The prospects and advantages supposed to be connected with a mercantile career have become invested with a prestige and importance which experience does not always prove to have legitimately belonged to them; our Canadian farmers sons instead of being content to stick to agricultural pursuits, have thus been tempted with insufficient capital, scant experience and defective training to set up as small traders, to their own ruin and to the great disadvantage and discredit of the country."

A true statement, in too many instances.

The Hon. John McDonald, addressing the Commercial College students, at Toronto, wisely said:

"Your own right arm, your own health, your business training, your own determination, is capital to you vastly more valuable than any chance bequest. Use these diligently in achieving success. Be patient. You cannot all go into business, you cannot all be merchants. But you can all rise to positions of trust and responsibility. The man who occupies a confidential position in any house occupies a proud position, one preferred by many because it is in many respects freed from responsibilities which attach to large business obligations."

The Summerside Journal says:

"The Lassdowns, which commenced running between Summerside and Point du Chêne on the 14th inst., made daily return trips until the 24th, with the exception of the 16th and 20th insts., when, owing to unfavorable weather, she did not put out."

However this may be, here is the record of the arrival of the foreign mails in Charlottetown since the 15th inst.:

Dec. 10th, mail arrived at 9.30; 16th, no mail; 17th, mail arrived at 9.25; 18th (Sunday), no mail; 19th, no mail; 20th, mail arrived at 9.30; 21st, mail arrived at 9.30; 22nd, mail arrived at 9.30; 23rd, mail arrived at 10.15; 24th (Sunday), no mail; 25th, no mail; 27th, no mail; 28th, mail arrived via Georgetown at 4.20 p.m.

That is to say, in fourteen days we received seven mails, all so late at night that a majority of the people were in their beds by the time they were ready for delivery, and that letters could not possibly be answered by the return mail, even if the mails were made up (as they ought to have been) on the morning of crossing, and not (to cite the Lassdown) on the evening previous to the day on which they crossed the Strait.

At the same time the Princess of Wales made daily round trips between Charlottetown and Point du Chêne, almost invariably at the usual hour, until the evening of the 24th, when she was laid up for the winter. There cannot be a doubt that had the Princess been retained at Summerside, we should have had our mails regularly on (or about) time, until the 24th, nor would it have been necessary to make up the mails on the evening previous to the day of crossing the Strait. Further, if the Northern Light had been in readiness at Georgetown (as she should have been) she might have continued the service without the interruption of a single day. In these days of telegraphs and steamers, the mail service lately rendered this Province, is disgraceful. The Journal pays a proper compliment to Mr. Brecken and his assistant, Mr. Campbell. We are well assured that, had not some influential busy-body at Ottawa, or somewhere else, interfered with the arrangements of these officers, the Province would not have been so badly served.

Mr. Erastus Wiman pointed out in the course of a speech delivered at Troy, (N. Y.) the advantages which would accrue to the United States and said that: "Perhaps never before in the history of the world was presented an opportunity so great as that which now presented itself to the United States for the extension of its commerce without the drawing of a sword, the shedding of a single drop of blood or the cost of a single dollar. The speaker pointed out that the proposed plan would discriminate in Canada against English manufactures on which duty should be levied, and in favor of American manufactures against which no duty should be charged, and then proceeded to discuss the marvelous resources of Canada, the extent of her area, her climatic advantages, and the potentialities of her productive forces. All of these could be made, he said, contributory to the progress of the United States under a commercial union, as they would have been had the whole continent been included in the declaration of independence instead of one-half of it." It is well that we should know from Mr. Wiman himself the true inwardness of the Commercial Union scheme. The resources, the trade and the people of the Dominion are to be made contributory to the progress of the United States, as the Albany Journal puts it: "Mr. Wiman points out clearly how American products may secure new markets for their products without the accompanying evils of free trade. The policy, as the Montreal Gazette remarks, is to be a jug handle one. The American manufacturers are to be refused to the condition of hewers of wood and drawers of water for their neighbors across the line. We can look to England for a market for what we have to sell, but the Americans will supply us with all we buy, securing things to themselves by the device of a higher tariff against British products and an open market to United States products. It is a pretty scheme from the American standpoint, but Canadians will have none of it."

The Late Owen Connolly.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES—HIS LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

The last tribute of respect was paid to the mortal part of the late Owen Connolly this forenoon. A very large procession formed at his residence, Dundas Esplanade, and accompanied his remains to St. Dunstan's Cathedral. The pall bearers were His Honor the Lieut. Governor, Hon. P. W. Sullivan, P. Blake, Esq., M. P., Frederick Peters, Esq., Mr. Patrick Kelly and Mr. John McPhee.

At 10 o'clock a Pontifical Mass of Requiem was celebrated at the Cathedral, with all the pomp and ceremony of the Roman Ritual. An immense concourse of people of all denominations was present. His Lordship was assisted by the Reverend Angus McDonald, as archpriest; the Rev. Chas. McDonald, as Deacon, and the Rev. Alfred Burke, as subdeacon. The Rev. F. Gallant directed the ceremonies. The music by a full choir under Professor Caverly's leadership, was solemn and beautiful, that sublime hymn *Dies Irae*, being particularly fine. The Revs. J. A. E. McDonald, A. J. McIntyre, J. A. McDonald and J. C. McLean occupied seats in the sanctuary. After Mass, His Lordship, in cope and mitre, pronounced the obsequies over the remains, and while the Cathedral bell tolled out its dirge of sadness, all that was mortal of a highly respected and deeply-remembered citizen was borne to its last resting place in the beautiful Cemetery he had worked so energetically to secure and beautify, near the grave of his former pastor, Father McGillivray, in the very shadow of the statue of the Redeemer, in whom he trusted and found peace.

The last will and testament of the late Owen Connolly has been admitted to Probate. It is a voluminous document, covering some twenty-two pages, dated May 5, 1885, and is witnessed by Angus A. McDonald and Daniel P. Hickey, Lieutenant-Governor McDonald, Hon. W. W. Sullivan, and F. Peters as the trustees.

To his wife he bequeathed \$5,000 to be paid within one month after his decease; an annuity of \$1,000, to be paid during her natural life, or until such time as she marries again; all her articles of dress, jewelry, ornaments, etc.; all the property on Dundas Esplanade, together with the furniture, etc., therein to be hers during her natural life, or until she shall marry again; and after her marriage or death the said dwelling-house and other property, furniture, etc., shall go to his cousin, John Connolly, absolutely; also one horse and carriage to be chosen by herself, and two complete sets of harness.

To his sister, Mary Trainor, \$2,000.

To his sister, Margaret McQuillan, \$2,000.

To his sister, Susan Doyle, \$1,000.

To his brother, James Connolly, \$20,000.

To Catherine Connolly, widow of the late Felix Connolly, \$1,000.

To his cousin, John Connolly, \$10,000.

To his cousin, Patrick Connolly, \$5,000.

To his god-child, the eldest son of Hon. W. W. Sullivan, \$1,000.

To each one of the Trustees, \$1,000.

To his brother, James Connolly, the 70-acre farm at Lot 48.

To his cousin, John Connolly, the premises occupied by himself (Owen) as a grocery store on Queen Street.

To Catherine, widow of the late Felix Connolly, the house and premises on Dorchester Street, to be held by her during her natural life, or until she shall marry again. After Catherine's death or second marriage said premises shall go to his cousin, Patrick Connolly.

The house and premises on King Street, now occupied by John McQuillan to go to the trustees, who are to allow his sister Margaret McQuillan to use and occupy said premises during her natural life; after her death the property to go to her children.

To his nephew John McQuillan, \$5,000; and the premises on Queen Street, formerly occupied by John McPhee.

To His Lordship Bishop McIntyre or his successor, the sum of \$40,000 to go towards the erection of a new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Charlottetown to be paid when he (the Bishop) has secured the additional sum of \$80,000.

The provisions previously made for his wife are in lieu of her dower in the real estate.

The real and personal estate to remain in the hands of the trustees to be managed as they deem best; one half the amount of interest, dividends, rents, issues, and profits to be paid annually to the trustees (for the time being) of St. Vincent de Paul Society, they to have absolute discretion as to the manner in which said money shall be expended. If at any future time there should be no branch of St. Vincent de Paul Society in Charlottetown, the trustees of the estate may, if they see fit, hand the money over to any other charitable society in the city; but it must not be expended for other than charitable purposes.

A similar amount to be paid the Superior of St. Joseph's Convent (for the time being) for the purpose of educating and clothing poor children.

He also devised all her inheritances vested in him to his trustees.

To this will there are four codicils, one of which has not yet been admitted. One of the three codicils in the Probate Office is dated May 30, 1885; another September 17, 1885, and the third 27th August, 1887. The effect of these three codicils is to revoke the bequests made to His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, John Connolly and Patrick Connolly; also to revoke the previous bequests made to St. Vincent de Paul Society and St. Joseph's Convent, and to order (1) that the interest and income of \$2,000 be paid to the trustees of St. Vincent de Paul Society for the benefit of the poor of Charlottetown; and that if at any future time no branch of this Society should exist in Charlottetown the trustees of the estate may hand over the amount to the proper authorities of any other charitable organization in the city, to be used for the same purposes; (2) also a similar amount to St. Joseph's Convent for the educating of poor children; and (3) to collect the interest, dividends, rents, issues and profits of the balance of the estate; and appropriate the whole thereof to the purpose mentioned, assisting to educate poor Irish Roman Catholic children; said donation to be subject to the approval of the trustees.

In all other respects the previous will with codicils is confirmed.

An Irish Landlord.

A libel case which was lately tried in Ireland throws much light on the relations that subsist between landlords and tenants in Ireland. Mr. Joyce, the agent of Lord Clanricarde, sued his principal for libel. Lord Clanricarde owns extensive estates in Galway, from which he drew an income of over \$115,000 a year. When the crops failed and the tenants became unable to pay their rents, they applied to the agent for an abatement. They presented him with a memorial signed by the tenants and endorsed by the Most Rev. Dr. Healey, Coadjutor Bishop of Cloufert and the rector of Portunna, asking him for an abatement of rent. This memorial the agent forwarded to Lord Clanricarde, informing him at the same time that all the landlords in the neighborhood of his estates had granted abatements to their tenants. Lord Clanricarde replied, rebuking Mr. Joyce for forwarding the memorial. Chief Baron Pilles before whom the case was tried describes this letter as a "most proper letter," "a deferential letter." The tenants feeling the pinch of the hard times continued to make representations to the agents and the agent feeling his responsibility forwarded their memorials and requests to the landlord. Lord Clanricarde lost patience with his agent, told him that he did nothing but draw his salary, and informed him that a repetition of his conduct in forwarding memorials would cost him his place. Mr. Joyce, while this correspondence was going on, had to bear the brunt of the indignation of the tenants and their friends. Besides, his position as Lord Clanricarde's agent, was not without its dangers. His predecessor had been murdered, and when he became at his principal's command obdurate and would not listen to the complaints and requests of the tenants, he was obliged to make a fort of his residence, and he could not move without being protected by a crowd of policemen. He, however, kept his principal's secret and did not let the tenants know that he had pleaded their cause as far as he dare with Lord Clanricarde. So unreasonable and unfeeling did the attitude which the Irish landlord had assumed towards his tenantry become, that we quote the words of Chief Baron Pilles, as reported in the Times: "on this estate there had occurred that which roused the indignation of the Empire or a great deal of it. It was such that the Chief Secretary (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) had intervened, and had gone so far as to refuse the forces of the law—when by law he was bound to supply those forces in order to carry out the behests of Lord Clanricarde. The responsible officer of the Crown had refused the forces of the Crown, unless Lord Clanricarde, who had refused the supplications of his tenants and their pastors, consented to give an abatement such as other landlords gave." When matters had come to this pass, and when Lord Clanricarde had brought down upon his head the indignation of the people of both Ireland and England, Lord Clanricarde wrote a letter to the Times throwing the whole blame of the refusal to treat the tenants on his estates with humanity, on his agent, Mr. Joyce. "He wrote: 'Though I am owner of these estates, I am not so much to be blamed for I had my agent on the estates, and my agent reported a state of facts under which no landlord would consent to an abatement.' The effect of that letter as one of the witnesses quoted by the judge said was "to place Mr. Joyce on a pedestal to be shot at." Mr. Joyce naturally felt alarmed and indignant at the course pursued by Lord Clanricarde, and asked of him permission to publish one of his letters to Lord Clanricarde, which would put matters in their true light. This measure of justice the noble lord insultingly refused, and when the agent thereupon sent in his resignation he was still further insulted by his arrogant principal. The language of that letter, the judge said, was utterly unworthy of a nobleman to use to a gentleman who might be poor, but who had faithfully fulfilled the duties of his office in 1882. The result was that Mr. Joyce sued Lord Clanricarde for libel, and after a trial in which Lord Clanricarde heard many truths that must have been to him most unpleasant.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Correction.

Sir,—In my letter of yesterday, I have inadvertently given the banks credit for "current accounts" instead of charging them as a debt. The account, then, stands thus: We owe the banks for loans, \$694,000, and the banks owe us for current accounts \$184,000, and for deposits \$161,000, making our total visible indebtedness \$345,000, or about \$3.50 per head; against which we have deposits in the Savings Banks of \$2,312,536, showing a balance in favor of the people of \$1,963,536, or, in round numbers, about \$17 per head, for every man, woman and child, over our indebtedness, which makes \$1,963,536, more than we had in 1872.

I am,

Yours truly,
GEORGE W. HOWLAND.
Waterloo, Dec. 28, 1887.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of an interview with some reporters at Ottawa, chatted pleasantly for a few minutes on the question of the growth of the temperance sentiment in England, and said he thought it was very marked. There was, in his opinion, less drunkenness, and the tone of the mass of the people seemed to be towards greater sobriety.

The London Standard in its financial article, says that Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has sounded several leading bankers with a view to the conversion of the national debt. It is said that he contemplates a big operation for the conversion of three per cents into two and a half per cents.

DIED.

At Victoria West, Lot 13, on Nov. 2nd, Capt. John Moore, after a few days illness, aged 91 years. Deceased was formerly of Pownal, Lot 49.

(City papers please copy.)
Dec 12, at 87 Cushing St., Waltham, Mass., of diphtheria, Mary E. Mallett, of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Examination of New Glasgow School.

The semi-annual examination of New Glasgow Grammar School took place on Saturday, the 24th inst. There were present 54 pupils, number enrolled. Besides the Trustees, several of the parents were in attendance, and manifested a lively interest in the school. The Principal of this school, Mr. A. McDonald, and his Assistant, Miss M. Smith, deserve the highest credit for the efficiency of the classes under their care.

The Primary Department, in which were seated about 30 bright, happy-looking children, was first examined. The children acquitted themselves satisfactorily, showing that their drilling had been thorough.

After a pleasant half-hour spent in the Principal's room, the examination was abruptly brought to a close by the sudden appearance of Santa Claus, carrying two large baskets full of presents for the children. It is quite unnecessary to add that his reception was most cordial and enthusiastic. Though Santa Claus always visits this place the night before Christmas, distributing his gifts, this, we believe, was the first time he had ever favored his friends with a visit in daylight. After the contents of the baskets, apples, confectionery, etc., had been passed around, according to Santa's direction, each pupil was presented by the teachers with a nice Christmas card.

At the close of an appropriate address, Mr. R. E. Bagnall produced two beautiful books, which according to a promise made on a previous occasion, he intended to give to the two best-behaved pupils, his own children excepted. By a vote of the school the prizes were awarded to Miss Mand Recken and Master Joseph Doucette.

Mr. Bagnall, through whose influence Santa was prevailed upon to visit this school, the thanks of the District in general, and of the children in particular, are justly due. His kindness and liberality are certainly deserving of the highest praise; that he may long continue to act as trustee of the school—a position which he has worthily filled for several years, is the earnest wish of all.—Com.

Pie and Plain Cake, Jelly Rolls, Jelly Squares, Coconut and Mince Pies, Scotch Cake, Cream Tartar Biscuits, etc., at Pickard's Bakery,
25, 30, 31—dec 28

Week of Prayer.

At a meeting of the clergymen of this city, the following arrangements were made for conducting the services during the week—

Monday, January 2nd.—Baptist Church. Speaker, Rev. Jas. Carruthers. Subject: "Praise and Thanksgiving." For spiritual and temporal blessings, revivals of religion, the triumphs of the gospel, and for health and abundance.

Tuesday, January 3rd.—St. James Church. Speaker, Rev. Mr. Harrison. Subject: "Humiliation and Confession." For personal and social sins, want of zeal in the Lord's cause and intemperance.

Wednesday, January 4th.—St. Paul's Church. Speaker, Rev. J. Shenton. Subject: "Prayer for the Church." That pastors and teachers may be endowed with power from on high; that congregations may be filled with the Holy Spirit, and recognize their obligation to bear true and faithful witness to the Lord and devote themselves, and of their substance to His service.

Thursday, January 5th.—Upper Prince Street Church. Speaker Rev. J. M. McLeod. Subject: "Prayer for Families." That families may be led to consider more than ever their duty in the matter of family worship; that they may carefully attend to the home training of their children, in order that the young may be early brought to decide for Christ.

Friday, January 6th.—Zion Church. Speaker Rev. S. Weston Jones. Subject: "Prayer for Missions." That the Church may be aroused to zeal and self-sacrifice in the work of Christ's own appointment; that the labors of the missionaries may be abundantly blessed, and that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified.

Saturday, January 7th.—Brick Church, Prince Street. Speaker Rev. Mr. Whitman. Subject: "Prayer for Nations." That the kingdoms of this world may become obedient to the King of Kings; that all in authority may have the spirit of their office; that the Lord's Day may be duly observed, and that drunkenness and vice may be utterly suppressed.

STANLEY BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants
BROWN'S BLOCK.
Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1887.—ad & wky

BEER

Good Goods, Latest Styles, Lowest Prices.
BEER BROS.
Bargains in Every Department.
Ch'town, Dec. 8, 1887.

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REMOVED,

Across the Street to
BRENAN'S OLD STAND

City Hardware Store

NORTON & FENNELL.

Dec. 29, 1887.—2nd & wky

FUR GOODS

Ladies' Astracan Jackets, Dolmanetts, Muffs, in Seal, Beaver, Persian Lamb, Astracan, Nutria, &c., Fur Collars, and Fur Cuffs, Ladies' Caps, Fur Goods, and a lot of Gray and Black Sleigh Robes, Very Cheap.
A Large STOCK
Lowest Prices.

STANLEY BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants
BROWN'S BLOCK.
Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1887.—ad & wky

BEER

Good Goods, Latest Styles, Lowest Prices.
BEER BROS.
Bargains in Every Department.
Ch'town, Dec. 8, 1887.

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G. G. JURY,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER, NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE,
(Opposite Post Office, Ch'town, P. E. I.
Dec. 8, 1887.—2nd & wky