

The Daily Examiner

MARCH 2, 1886

Intellectual Development in Charlottetown.

It is pleasing to hear that a number of young men in the city are about to start a Literary Club, and we hope that the movement will be successful.

In looking over the histories of civilized nations, the happiest are seen ever to have been those in which the inhabitants, secure from foreign enemies and civil strife, having caused their fields and mountain sides to yield a fruitful increase during the enjoyment of peaceful years, gradually began to develop their intellectual and artistic natures.

We read of these delightful eras in Jewish history, and in that of the joyous and intellectual Greeks, in the Augustan age of Rome, and in the medieval records of Florence and Venice, in the Elizabethan era of our dear old England, in the wild history of the Netherlands and in that of many an old German Duchy, such as Weimer, where Goethe and his companions lived in a peaceful age among gardens and vineyards, made rich and fruitful, perhaps, by the life blood of their ancestors, when many a mournful peasant bewailed the death of wife and children by the burning embers of his quiet homestead, as the cruel flames of war swept over the devoted Fatherland.

Now in our quiet country we can scarcely imagine what the horrors of war may have been, and what terrible experiences the European nations have passed through in their national development. But we can realize the fact that we are living in an era of peace and in a pleasant land. Our only war, one of extermination, is nearly over, and the trees of the forest, against whom our fathers fought, have surrendered their shadowy regions, and from east to west around our happy Island home, the sun-light falls and the ocean breezes blow over fields and meadows and many a joyful hearth.

The land is very fruitful. Its hills and valleys and sounding shores are beautiful. The climate is bracing and delightful. Geologists tell us that of all the formations of the earth's surface, the healthiest one for human beings to live upon, and that in which the purest water flows, is the new red sandstone of which our Island is composed. Having such a country and such a climate, we need not develop the moral, physical and intellectual natures of the inhabitants to make the place an earthly paradise.

The country is already producing a magnificent race of horses and cattle, and if ordinary care is taken in the educational and physical development of the present generation of human beings, in a few years, possibly, one of the foremost races of America may be produced. Our country is a small one,—so was Greece, and various elements tended to produce the glorious men of that country; but the productions were no blind results of chance. They keenly knew that bodily vigour and intellectual strength formed the toughest and most beautiful team that any man could yoke into his life chariot, and the development of bodily vigour and intellectual strength was the basis of their educational system.

We now possess the machinery of a well-regulated school system which is already showing beneficial results; but we should like to see a good gymnasium in connection with every school in the land. About ten years ago the students of the Prince of Wales College clubbed together and formed a gymnasium in the school grounds, and every one of us now understands the educational value of those ash poles that we then erected merely for our pleasure. Another generation of students came, however, and the white-faced looms allowed the poles to rot.

There are many signs that intellectual development is progressing in the city. During the past fifteen years the Y. M. C. A. Reading Room has been shedding its quiet influence upon many a mind. The Scientific and Literary Institute is now in vigorous life, and doing a useful work. Various debating societies are exploding their intellectual fireworks. A very useful Shakespeare Club has been carried on for three or four years, and similar ones have been started in various parts of the Island. St. George's Literary and Dramatic Club is now being established by a number of the young men of the city.

Why not make this Club a medium for the physical development, as well as intellectual growth of its members, and arrange a gymnasium, bathing house and boat club in some of the unused warehouses on our wharves, and during summer hire a yacht and hold the literary meetings of the Club upon our beautiful harbor? We ask all the lovers of literature in the city to attend the Club's first meeting on Wednesday next, and assist the young men in their useful and progressive work.

Shaw LaFevre, ex-postmaster-general, in an article in the Nineteenth Century, advocates the federal principle for Ireland, with large powers of autonomy, retaining representation in the imperial parliament. He indorses this as Gladstone's scheme.

Astronomers promise that a bright comet will be visible just before sunrise during the latter part of May. It is the comet "1886," discovered lately by Prof. Barnard.

"News of the Day."

OR WHAT OUR GRANDFATHERS DID SOME FIFTY YEARS AGO.

NO. 2.

THE Prince Edward Island Register of Jan. 12, 1830, devotes nine and one-third of its sixteen columns to

UNITED STATES PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Extracts from President Jackson's message to Congress, communicated to both Houses on the 8th of December.)

We have neither time, space, nor desire to give the speech in full as printed by the Register, but will merely glance over it, noting the salient points. At that time there were "twenty-four Sovereign States;" to-day there are thirty-nine. At that time the United States contained "twelve millions of happy people;" to-day over fifty million owe it allegiance. Summarized, the message is somewhat as follows:—"Our foreign relations, although in their general character pacific and friendly, present subjects of difference between us and other Powers, of deep interest, as well to the country at large as to many of our citizens. . . . Of the unsettled matters between the United States and other Powers, the most prominent are those which have, for years, been the subject of negotiation with England, France and Spain. . . . With Great Britain, alike distinguished in peace and war, we may look forward to years of peaceful, honorable, and elevated competition. Everything in the condition and history of the two nations is calculated to inspire sentiments of mutual respect, and to carry conviction to the minds of both that it is their policy to preserve the most cordial relations. . . . I consider it one of the most urgent of my duties to bring to your attention the propriety of amending that part of the constitution which relates to the election of President and Vice-President. . . . To the people belongs the right of electing their Chief Magistrate; it was never designed that their choice should in any case be defeated, either by the intervention of electoral colleges, or by the agency confided, under certain contingencies to the House of Representatives. (Jackson here appeared to foreshadow what really occurred in 1876, when, by the intervention of the electoral college and the House of Representatives, Hayes was fraudulently declared elected.) . . . No very considerable change has occurred during the recess of Congress in the condition of either our Agriculture, Commerce or Manufactures. (The operation of the Tariff has not proved so injurious to the two former, nor as beneficial to the latter, as was anticipated, . . . it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which now embarrass the intercourse of nations, could not by common consent be abolished, and commerce allowed to flow in those channels to which individual enterprise—always its surest guide—might direct it." Mention is then made of the finances, frauds on the treasury, Indian affairs, the state of the Army and special reference is given to the Navy which was then, as now, in a very demoralized condition. "Those (Ships) not wanted for this object (the protection of Commerce) must lay in the harbors, where, without proper covering, they rapidly decay, and even under the best precautions for their preservation must soon become useless. Such is already the case with many of our finest vessels. . . ." and the message winds up with an earnest recommendation in favor of the establishment of a Home Department to relieve the State Department, which appears even at that day to have been "crowded.")

In the column devoted to reading matter we have an account of a hostile meeting between "Lord George Bessford" and Mr. Henry Winston Barron, showing conclusively that it did not fall to the lot of this generation to produce the "original and only" fighting Lord George Bessford. Under the heading of "LATEST NEWS," we are informed that "London papers to the 14th Nov. last have been received at New York!" and "From the Times, Nov. 9" "we see with great concern that Mr. O'Connell is opening a new chapter of agitation, whose object does not even pretend to be a redress of grievances, in the pursuit of which there is any chance that enlightened and public-spirited men would join him; but, on the contrary, that he throws out a lure to revolutionists and incendiaries, by holding up, as an attainable benefit for Ireland, a violation of that solemn compact with Great Britain which every subject of both Islands, who either comprehends or feels for their common interest, will maintain with his life and fortune;" and an item headed "CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10," reads: "Since the ratification of peace nothing remarkable has passed here. . . . but for the warlike order which has unseasonably seized the Pacha of Soutari; but the tardy zeal of that refractory satrap has given rise to new complaints from the Russian General." "A Russian Colonel has arrived here, and brought news that 300 Russians had been surprised and cut to pieces by the Albanians," while under the heading, "BOSTON, Dec. 21," we receive the astounding intelligence that "The President's Message was conveyed from Washington to Boston, a distance of 433 miles, in little more than 31 hours."

That was before the era of railroads and telegraphs. "A Grand Jury of Georgia have made a presentment, representing the evils of employing blacks in the

printing offices of that State, and thus affording a source of information to that class of their population which sound policy forbids." Sr. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 10—"London letters to the 6th November were received by the mail via Halifax on Tuesday last; and answers to letters forwarded hence to Cork, for London, on the 31st Oct. last, came by the same opportunity. These, we believe, are almost unprecedented instances of despatch by this circuitous route." The editorial says: "The courier after overcoming a variety of obstacles, arrived from Cape Tormentine on Thursday. He was the bearer of Boston news to the 21st, and Halifax to the 30th Dec. First in point of importance stands President Jackson's message to Congress. We offer no apology for the length of our extracts from that valuable document. . . . The "locals" state that "on Wednesday last, after a night of sharp frost, the Hillsborough in front of Charlottetown was passable for pedestrians. On Sunday horses crossed for the first time. Some rain fell the same evening. An intense frost followed, and this morning at seven o'clock the thermometer stood at 5 below zero." "The public were aware, in the early part of last week, of some inquiry of a mysterious nature, by a committee of the Council, being in train, as to the conduct of an officer holding a responsible situation in the Colonial Government. We regret to say that a discovery, no less painful than unexpected, has been the consequence. We abstain from publishing anything on this unpleasant subject, until the result of the investigation is officially communicated to the public." Then follows a rather verbose account of a dinner party at Government House on New Year's Day, and of a party invited to meet Miss Ready in the evening. A correspondent, A FRIEND TO THE COLONY begs "through your respectable paper, to put the following and important question: What security have the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island for the safety of the Registry Office, as well as the Treasury, in case of fire?" and concludes with the hope that "the subject may have the serious consideration of the Legislature at its next sittings, and that a proper stone or brick building may be erected for these purposes." The "ads" give notice of the "CHARLOTTETOWN RACES, SEPTEMBER 1830, for SWEEPSTAKES of Ten dollars each. Ample Notice! In these degenerate days they would only give notice about two days previously, to save the cost of advertising, and then want four or five "locals" thrown in. "The District of Cascumpec is without a MEDICAL PRACTITIONER—liberal encouragement will be given by the inhabitants. Apply, &c. The last page of this number is occupied by "LARRY MOORE—AN IRISH SKETCH," two columns long, and two columns of business advertisements.

Patronage is Power.

We have received from Messrs. Dawson Brothers a well-written pamphlet, entitled, "Patronage is Power." Is this proposition true? The writer maintains that it is; we think it is not. He draws learned arguments from the experience of King George, and applies them for the purpose of proving that the power of the Canadian Government is maintained by means of the patronage it necessarily holds. But what are the simple everyday facts of political life in Canada. In the distribution of his patronage, a supporter of the Government in Parliament recommends the appointment of a certain person to a certain coveted office; there are (say) thirty applicants for the place, every one of whom has a vote, and has friends who have votes; twenty-nine of them are necessarily disappointed and chagrined, and at the first opportunity—i. e. the first election—make the dispenser of patronage feel the force of their resentment by taking both power and patronage from him. A Government, with the best intentions in the world, subsidizes a railway running through a certain part of the country and necessarily leaves certain other parts to obtain railway accommodation without the aid of Government; these latter are, of course, deeply injured and bitterly incensed, and at the next election return, instead of supporters, opponents of the Government. And so, by constantly dispensing patronage, with like results, the Government loses the confidence of the country and is finally driven from power. Of course there are "members" and "ministers" who are skillful dispensers of patronage and wise administrators of the affairs of the country. These continue to hold on to power longer than those who are unskillful and unwise. But the result is the same in both cases. The patronage which necessarily belongs to the Canadian Government, instead of being a source of strength is a source of weakness alike to representative in Parliament and minister in office. We agree with all that the writer says about the emasculating and enslaving influence of patronage upon the people. No doubt it tends towards the destruction of the spirit of self-help—"the true source of national vigor and strength." Patronage is weakness, not to the Government only, but to the governed as well. It is a twofold evil. It is weakness—not power—to him who gives and to him who receives. Pity we couldn't get rid of it!

The writer of the pamphlet is also right in saying that "our Premier is undoubtedly a great man, and if a statesman is to be judged by the light of

the times in which he lives, and the system which he is called upon to administer, we must admit that he is a great statesman.—Apart from political rancour, there are few sensible men who imagine that we would improve matters by putting anyone else in his place."

But we do not agree with him in saying that it is the patronage at his disposal, which makes Sir John Macdonald "one of the most powerful ministers of modern times." Skillful as he is in the use of it, patronage is to Sir John Macdonald, as to Mr. McKenzie, weakness—not power.

Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

List of additional exhibits, forwarded to the above exhibition, not previously published:

- One box Oyster Mud—Francis Bain, North River.
One box of three kinds of Soil—Francis Bain North River.
One box Marl—Hon. D. Ferguson, Charlottetown.
An Exhibit of Indian Work—R. Hunt, Esq., Summerside.
One box Malt—Morris & Hyndman, Charlottetown.
One case Pictures and Photos of Churches, Schools, &c.—His Lordship, Bishop McIntyre.
Two cases Lobsters—D. & P. McNutt, Malpeque.
One case Lobsters—A. C. McLeod, Kensington.
Samples Tobacco—Hickey and Stewart, Charlottetown.
Samples Tobacco—T. B. Reilly, Charlottetown.
Gentlemen's Suit Clothing (home-made)—Chas. E. Robertson, Charlottetown.
Paintings—Miss Maggie Pope, Summerside.
Model of Ice Boat—T. A. Mincey, Cape Traverse.
Educational Exhibit—D. Montgomery, Esq., Superintendent of Education.
Photographic and other Views—A. Newbery, Esq., Charlottetown.
Sixteen cases Stuffed Birds—S. N. Earle, Charlottetown.
Sample Cloths—Tryon Woolen Mills, Tryon.
One box farina—McKinnon & McLean, Charlottetown.
Four bags farina—do., do.

W. R. BOREHAM

REQUESTS an immediate settlement of all accounts due him to 31st DECEMBER, 1885. All amounts unpaid by the 1st APRIL next will be handed over for collection. Ch'town, March 2—two sat & w y t 1 sp 1

NOTICE.

THE original Pooh Baha will hold a F. and E. at their Rendezvous, this (Tuesday) evening, at 9 p. m. Brethren in good standing and in possession of the P. B. P. W. only admitted. A FULL attendance is particularly requested. By order of the G. P. R.

Wheelbarrows at 12.50. March 2, 1886.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE.

THE second Lecture of the winter course, before the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered by the

REV. JOB SHENTON.

IN THE

Y. M. C. A. HALL.

—NEXT—

Thursday Evening, March 4th.

Subject—"WANTED." Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Admission, 10 Cents.

HENRY SMITH, Secretary. March 1, 1885.

Why Pay Higher When WOODILL'S

2oz. Tins Retail 7 Cents

GERMAN

4oz. Tins Retail 12 Cents

BAKING

5oz. Tins Retail 22 Cents

POWDER

Quality Equal to Any.

March 1, 1886.

MARLIN, ROPE, TIN, &c.

WE have for Sale, at the very Lowest Prices:—

- 100 bales Lobster Marlin.
600 coils Manila Rope.
100 packages Salmon Trawl Twine.
100 " " Hemp "
2 bales Herring Twine.
25 Herring Nets.

ALSO:—

- 300 boxes Tin Plates, 14x20.
1 ton Ligot Tin.
1 ton Pig Lead.
10 bars Copper.
50 bundles Galvanized Iron for Boilers.
10 bbls Gold Lacquer.
10 " Turpentine.
100 kegs Box Nails.
100 " Lobster Trap Nails.

DODD & ROGERS.

Feb 23—1m 2aw w 1m

SUBSCRIBE for THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. The latest local and foreign news can always be found therein.

BEER BROS. MARCH.

SPECIAL Prices on HOUSE-FURNISHINGS:

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, ROOM-PAPER, CURTAINS, SHEETINGS, TOWELLINGS, TICKINGS, CRETONNES,

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, ROOM-PAPER, CURTAINS, SHEETINGS, TOWELLINGS, TICKINGS, CRETONNES,

Exceptional values in White Cottons and Embroideries.

We invite you to compare these with similar goods offered elsewhere, and feel confident you will find it to your advantage to purchase at

BEER BROS., 73 & 75 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1886.

LONDON HOUSE!

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE still going on. Goods selling cheap in all departments.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Seven Bales Scotch Carpets, imported expressly for Spring Sale, now added to stock. See them.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

Dress Remnants, Print Remnants, Cloth Remnants, &c., Silk Remnants, Satin Remnants.

HARRIS & STEWART

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 25, 1885.—dy & wky

FLOUR! FLOUR!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAVING a Large and Well-assorted Stock on hand, we are selling CHOICE FLOUR very cheap to suit the times.

We keep all the Choice Brands on hand, such as—

Matchless, Kent, Victory, Forest City, Queen, Our Favorite,

City Mills, brls. and half-brls, &c.

— ALSO —

CHOICE PASTRY, in half-barrels.

Every Barrel Warranted.

Give us a call before buying elsewhere.

BEER & GOFF,

OPPOSITE MARKET HOUSE.

Feb. 25, 1886—2aw & wky

BOOK-BINDING, PAPER-RULING

—AND—

BLANK-BOOK MAKING, OVER BOREHAM'S BOOT & SHOE STORE

ALL kinds of BOOK BINDING executed at Lowest Prices and with Quick Dispatch! Ruling, Numbering and Perforating for the Trade promptly attended to. BLANK BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

A Share of Patronage Solicited.

JAMES D. TAYLOR, QUEEN SQUARE.

Ch'town, Feb. 25, '86.