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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 3, 1879.

The Geneva Award Fund.

THE New York Examiner and Chronicle takes the proper view with respect the disposition of the surplus of the "Geneva Award Fund." It says:—

"Several million dollars of the sum awarded at Geneva to the losers through the depredations of Confederate cruisers have not yet been distributed. Congress is now considering the proper disposition of this fund, and it may not be remiss to recall the circumstances under which the award was made.

"When the arbitrators met at Geneva, the American 'case' included several distinct claims. Besides the losses of owners of vessels which were actually destroyed, there were claims by insurance companies for the refunding of insurances paid on such vessels, and a demand on the part of the United States for 'indirect damages,' on the grounds of the general injury done by Confederate cruisers to the commercial prosperity of this country—an injury which could, of course, only be guessed at. The arbitrators ruled out all claims but those of the owners of the vessels; and these claims were limited to vessels destroyed by the 'Alabama,' the 'Florida,' the 'Shenandoah' after her departure from Melbourne, and their tenders. On this basis \$15,500,000 was ordered to be paid by England to the United States authorities, in trust loans for these owners, to be distributed to them by a Court of Claims organized for the purpose. All claimants who have made out their cases before this Court have been satisfied, and still about \$9,000,000 remains undistributed.

"The proper disposition of this fund ought not to be a question for debate in the legislative body of any civilized country. Nevertheless, there is great doubt in the average Congressman's mind as to what ought to be done with it. A very large number favor the division of the fund among those claimants whose cases were passed upon and ruled out by the Geneva arbitrators. Another class urges that it be paid into the United States Treasury, as an offset to the unjust Halifax Award. A few are found who insist that the \$9,000,000 should be returned to England.

"This latter proposition is the only one that ought to be entertained. It is a national disgrace that any other should be made, and the disgrace will be infaceable should any other be adopted. The United States is simply a trustee of this fund, and morally bound to apply it in strict accordance with the award under which it was paid. This the Government pledged itself to do when it accepted the sum. To appropriate the money to its own use would be stealing, and to pay it to any other claimants than those recognized by the Arbitrators, would be a breach of trust. If there are no more valid claims in the class allowed by the award, the money can not be too soon returned to England. Notwithstanding the moral aberrations of the present Congress, it is to be hoped that it has sufficient moral sense to see this, and to act accordingly. National dishonesty is not less but more heinous than individual dishonesty."

Too Much Governed.

AN Ontario contemporary remarks:—"The whole Province of Prince Edward Island has only about as large a population as the Counties of Waterloo and Wellington, and yet they have a Lieut. Governor, a Legislative Assembly, and a local Government with no less than eight members. If the tight little Island can stand such a drain, its people are evidently a long suffering and patient lot."

WHILE Canada has devoted considerable sums annually to pisciculture, the United States have not been lagging in their efforts to replenish the lakes and rivers with the more valuable kinds of fish. The fish hatcheries are in full operation. From ten to fifteen million whitefish will be dumped into the Detroit river next spring from the American side, while the Dominion establishment will contribute about twenty millions. Two million trout will also be placed in the lakes from the American side. Wisconsin will send adrift four million lake trout and ten million whitefish. At Madison half a million trout eggs have been taken, and from a hatchery 150,000 California salmon will be adrift on the inland lakes and rivers of Wisconsin. At the State hatchery in Iowa 100,000 California trout have been placed in the rivers. The different States are devoting much attention to fish breeding, and with the assistance of the Canadian establishments the supply in the lakes will doubtless continue to be abundant.

SAYS the local of the the Halifax Chronicle, on Monday: "The prevalence of the human 'epizoo' was painfully evident yesterday. In all the churches the eloquence of the preacher was almost drowned by a constant roar of sneezes and coughs. Handkerchiefs and cough ointments may be quoted at a hundred and fifty per cent. above par.

The Tilley Loan.

(From the Toronto Mail.)

In reply to a Reform Contemporary who asks for "a statement of the difficulties Mr. Tilley had to encounter" in floating the new loan, we may say (1) that his position was full of danger, (2) that the state of the country's finances was a drawback, and (3) that the condition of the London money market was the reverse of satisfactory.

(1) Mr Cartwright in his budget speech of 1877 laid down this doctrine:—"I hold that it is the very keystone of a sound financial policy of a country in our present condition, with such large responsibilities, accruing and accrued, to be always well in advance, and never to allow ourselves to wait for the last moment for obtaining a loan." In his budget speech of 1875, he expressed himself with equal emphasis on this point: "In addition to doing all in our power to maintain our credit, which is essential in the English market, we must also be in a position to choose our own time for putting our loan on the market, and unless we do so, no matter how good the financial condition of the country may be, we may be required to pay more than the rates we have been previously paying." But Mr. Tilley could not choose his own time for putting the loan on the market. Mr. Cartwright did not leave him the opportunity. Mr. Tilley took office toward the end of October, and the maturing debts had to be met *coute que coute* before January. Mr. Cartwright had made no provision for them. He spent the summer electioneering, and on retiring from office carried off the "very keystone of a sound financial policy," leaving his successor to provide for an enormous mass of liabilities almost on the spur of the moment.

(2) It is not easy for a country whose expenditure is outrunning its revenue to borrow money. Mr. Cartwright said in his speech of 1877: "It must be borne in mind that it is well known in London as it is here—at least by those interested in such matters—that a very considerable deficit in the revenue of the past year was inevitable; in fact they had only to refer to my budget speech to see as much." At that time only one deficit had occurred; Mr. Tilley had to face three successive deficits and the prospect of a fourth.

(3) The money market was agitated by the troubles in the East and profoundly depressed by the failure of many large banking and commercial institutions. Had Mr. Cartwright done his duty, had he observed his golden rule, viz.: "to be always well in advance and never to allow ourselves to wait for the last moment for obtaining a loan," he would have gone to England during the summer, when the collapse of the City of Glasgow bank was not dreamed of. As it was, Mr. Tilley had to face a market full of distrust, feverish and panicky.

These were the principal difficulties the new Finance Minister had to surmount, and his achievement should be a matter of congratulation. The credit of the country was saved, and that was a great triumph.

The New Royal Wedding

THE COUSIN OF QUEEN VICTORIA MARRIED TO THE SISTER OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

(From the New York World.)

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22.—The marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince Earnest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale and Earl of Armagh, P. C., K. G., King of Hanover and Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, and the Princess Thyra Amelia Caroline Charlotte Anne, third daughter and fifth child of the King of Denmark, took place Saturday night at 8 o'clock.

The crowds in the city were particularly enthusiastic in their manifestations of loyalty and joy, which they intended as a demonstration against recent sinister rumors that a letter had been received threatening the King of Denmark with assassination, and that a box of Orsini bombs had been seized at Hamburg. The garrison of Copenhagen was confined to its barracks on Saturday.

The ceremony was conducted according to the rites of the Lutheran Church at the Slotskirken, or Royal Chapel, which faces the Castle of Christiansborg, the palace in which are the Chambers of Parliament and the Royal picture gallery, and which is enriched with some of Thorwaldsen's finest works, such as the colossal bronze statue "Alexander's Entry into Babylon," in the ante-room of the banqueting hall. The chapel itself, though prettily decorated, is not a very notable building. It had been intended that the service should take place at the summer palace of Fredensborg; but this idea was abandoned by the kind-hearted and popular King, as it would have deprived the people of the capital of any share in the festivities. The Bishop of Zealand, Dr. T. L. Martensen, an excellent man, who baptized and confirmed the Princess, gave the nuptial benediction.

After the ceremony the bridal party drove to the palace of Analienborg, the present residence of the royal family, where the banquet took place. After dinner the newly married couple set out for Fredensborg, the summer residence of the royal family, which stands in one of the most beautiful parks in the world, looking out on Lake Esrom. As the families of the young couple are in mourning—the bride for the death of her father's brother, the groom for that of his father, the ex-King of Hanover, who died last summer, and both for their near and dear connection, the Grand Duchess Alice of Hesse—there will be no court festivals. It was at first intended that the Duke and his wife should leave Denmark immediately after Christmas and spend the winter at the castle of Gmunden, near Vienna, which his father bought twelve years ago, or in England; but these plans have been changed, and after a short honeymoon at Fredensborg they will return to Copenhagen and make the so-called Yellow Palace, which has been

furnished for them, their home during the winter.

The King of Denmark has married off all his daughters, and of his six children only the handsome young Prince Waldemar, a youth of twenty, remains to be matrimonially disposed of. His eldest son will succeed to the Danish throne, his second wears the crown of Greece, his eldest daughter is the future Queen of England, and his second the future Empress of Russia—remarkably good fortune for the sovereign of a small and cruelly mutilated kingdom, who, not many years ago, "was living in a quiet chateau in the Holstein marshes with his wife and children, puzzling his wits how to make both ends meet on his narrow income." It was this same King of whom the wicked wits said that he desired a pair of boots transmitted by telegraph, and when he was informed that the telegraph only forwarded messages, replied blandly, "I know it for people in general, but for the King—"

Souris East.

A travelling correspondent writes:—"We arrived at Souris on the p.m. train, which, for some unaccountable reason, did not go up to the station, but stopped on a sandy shore a little below the village, in order, I suppose, that we might have a walk to give us an appetite for supper. This scheme, owing to the wind, did not prove a success, as we swallowed more sand than we could consume supper. We proceeded to the Bay View House, where we were kindly received by the "Big Host," and who, during our stay, extended to us the very essence of hospitality.

Souris appears to be a thriving settlement. There are several fine stores and considerable shipping carried on in the place. The natives (among whom are some good business men) are kind and always ready to take strangers in. Or walking through the town we noticed the absence of any street crossings, but a few days after our arrival some *antient humani generis*, with that generosity which is not implanted in the breasts of all of the species, erected one at his own expense, but, owing to certain officials not performing their duties, it was the next day devoured by the hogs, the material used having consisted of kelp and seaweed. Unlike the street crossings, they have too many sidewalks. It is very disagreeable after dark stumbling over a little piece here and there. For instance, while walking one evening with an American gentleman we suddenly found ourselves on one of these pieces, and as suddenly did my friend disappear off it into the darkness below. Though in considerable pain he managed to tell me that there was a puncheon at the corner, and suggested that I should ease myself down by it, and through his kindly advice I reached *terra firma* in safety. They have also one or two places of public worship, but some of the inhabitants look upon Sunday as a day of rest, and rest even from going to church. The breakwater, which, before a portion of it was carried away, must have been a fine one, is a great benefit to the shipping community, and we trust the "powers that be" will soon replace the lost fragment. We ought not to pass Souris by without referring to its magnificent hospital, erected by the Dominion Government, which, under the able management of our talented friend, Dr. Ford, must prove a great boon to many a son of Old Neptune."

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

SIR—I noticed in a late issue of your paper a letter over the signature of "Old Stager," apparently written by one with the idea that he was a literary critic, and had some knowledge of literary entertainments and dramatic performances, etc., or rather what they ought to be in fact, evidently under the fanciful delusion that he knew what he was writing about. Apart from the extreme bad taste and abundant conceit shown in his letter, I should surmise that the writer has been at some time or other an amateur reader himself, and no doubt his admirers flattered him into the belief that he possessed histrionic talent of no small degree, which, if exercised in a moderate way, ought to do him honor in his own or any other country.

It is at any time, contrary to their advice, and against the dictates of the commonest sense, he has plunged headlong into "the greatest of dramatists" and "torn a passion to tatters" in a rash moment of flattered conceit and disordered fancy, and shattered his bubble reputation against the "heavy tragedy" of the "Bard of Avon," it might in a measure account for the ill nature and jealousy forming the foundation of "Old Stager's" critique. But that is no excuse for the ignorance and utter want of breeding which prompted the writer to assail a purely private party of ladies and gentlemen trying to wile away the long winter evenings, and amuse themselves and their friends with "Parlor Theatricals." Had the young man (I presume "O. S.") to be so, with as little experience as good manners a grievance real or fanciful? Was he overlooked in the formation of the party? or did not his theatrical talent come up to there required standard? To a gentleman this would make little matter. He could console himself that it was from a want of appreciation on their part, and think no more of it. A small mind, or the narrowest sphere of thought, affords no excuse to one who transgresses the rules of common politeness or good breeding. The most silly, empty headed men, are often the greatest fops, and the fop is a very exquisite in politeness. From snobs and snobbishness I think were comparatively free. The city of Halifax is an asylum for that class of idiots. But that the "essential cad"—another species of the *Genus Homo*—exists in our city, we are now assured of; for "Old Stager" is one in the purest and most unadulterated form, and that is the only excuse for him.

Yours, &c., COMMON DECENCY.

January 3, 1879.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF DRY GOODS!

From this Date, DECEMBER 29, 1878, FOR CASH ONLY, AT A DISCOUNT OF FROM 20 to 25 Per Cent., FOR ONE MONTH,

Following Goods!

French Merinos, French Delaines, French Cashmeres, French Twills, Parmattas, Henrietta Cloth, Persian Cords, Brilliantines, Lamas, Lustres, Russel Cords,

FANCY DRESS GOODS!

Anglais Merinos, Balmoral Crapes, Clapes, Dress Cloths, Mantle Cloths and Ulster Cloths, Plain, Checked, Fancy and Striped

WINCEYS!

Silk Velvets, Velvetines, Black Silks, Colored Silks, Fancy Silks, Ladies' Skirts, Corsets, Ties, Fancy Wove Goods,

SHAWLS,

ONE HALF PRICE. RIBBONS, Artificial Flowers and Feathers! ONE HALF PRICE.

Ladies' Ulsters, Ladies' Jackets and Mantles, Blue Serges (all wool), Scarlet Flannels, Wool Scarfs and Ties, Umbrellas, Jeans, Tickings, Shitinge.

Ladies' Cloth and Kid Gloves, Ladies' Skating Gloves,

Brussels Carpets, Tapestry, 2-ply Scotch, 3-ply Scotch, Union, 4-4 Hemp, 6-4 Felt, 4-4 Felt, 5-8 Stair, 2-4 Stair

Felt Crumb Cloths, Linen Crumb Cloths, Stair Damask, Curtain Damask, Table Damasks and Table Linens, Toilet Covers, Blankets, Counterpane & Bed Covers

CURTAINS!

In Muslin and Lace—Very Cheap. Damask, Turkey, Cloth and Felt

TABLE COVERS!

OIL TABLE CLOTH, FLOOR OIL CLOTH. Buff, Green and White Window Hollands.

Ladies' Fur Muffs

from Fifty-six cents, in Musquash, Monkey, Badger, Chinchilla, Imitation Seal, Grabe, Imitation Mink and Mink. Men's Made Clothing, Hats, Fur Caps, &c. Shirts, Underclothing, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

J. D. MASON & CO., QUEEN STREET, Charlottetown, Dec. 30, 1878—

Merchants Bank OF P. E. ISLAND, CHARLOTTETOWN.

DIRECTORS: ROBERT LONGWORTH, Esq., President. Hon. L. C. OWEN, WILLIAM DODD, Esq., GEORGE R. BEER, Esq., Hon. H. J. CALLBECK, Hon. L. H. DAVIES, WILLIAM H. FINDLEY, Esq., Wm. McLEAN, Cashier. AGENCY AT GEORGETOWN: H. C. McLEOD, Agent.

SOLICITORS: DAVIES & SUTHERLAND. AGENTS: London The City Bank. New York, The Bank of New York, N. B. A. Boston The Boston National Bank. Montreal, St. John and Halifax, Bank of Montreal. Collections made in all parts of the Island on the most favorable terms. Jan. 3, 1878—3m

Prince of Wales College.

THE Classes in the Prince of Wales College will be re-opened on MONDAY, the 6th January instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m. J. LONGWORTH, Hon. Sec'y, &c. Charlottetown, 3rd January, 1879—pat h ne

CITY SCHOOLS.

THE CITY SCHOOLS will be re-opened, after the Christmas Holidays, on Monday, January 6th inst., AT 9 o'clock, A. M. By order, ISAAC OXENHAM, Sec'y of City School Board. Ch'town, Jan. 3rd, 1879—2i pat li

NOTICE.

"ADVERTISER" desires to buy used copies of "Contemporary Review," "Littel's Living Age," "Illustrated London News," and "Pall Mall Gazette" for the year 1879. Copies to be clean, perfect, and delivered on arrival of next paper. Lowest proposals taken for each or all of above. Apply at EXAMINER Office. Jan. 3—3i

NOTICE.

OUR BUSINESS, from this date, will be conducted strictly on the CASH SYSTEM. MACEachern & Co., "ITALIAN WAREHOUSE." Jan. 1st, 1879—city pa lm

ST. PETERS' SCHOOLS

WILL RE-OPEN Monday, the 6th inst., AT 10 A. M. For terms, etc., apply to GEO. W. HODGSON, Grafton Street. Ch'town, Jan. 2—5i

Xmas & New Year

1878. — 1879. WILLIAM R. WATSON IS NOW MAKING HIS Annual Display — OF CHOICE —

Fancy Goods

SUITABLE FOR Christmas & New Year's Gifts! Elegant Toilet Sets, in great variety, Rich Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in many styles, Very Handsome Smelling Bottles, in gold and other settings, Attractive perfumed Sachets. The largest display of Brushes and Combs in the City. Perfumery, including all the best makers and choicest odors. Choice Soaps, from four to forty cents a cake; and an immense stock of all other articles usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

City Drug Store, Victoria Building, CHARLOTTETOWN. Dec. 31, 1878—3i

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

A SPECIAL TRAIN, in connection with the Winter Steamship Northern Light, beginning December 24th, 1878, will run as under:— Leave Charlottetown, 5.25 p. m.; Mount Stewart, 6.37 p. m.; arriving at Georgetown, 7.55 p. m. On arrival of Northern Light from Picton, a Special Train will leave Georgetown for Charlottetown. These Trains will stop at Royalty Junction, Little York, Bedford, Mount Stewart, Peake's, Baldwin's and Cardigan, only to take on and leave off passengers, and will run only to connect with trips made by the Northern Light. C. J. BRYDGES, W. McKECHNIE, Gen. Supt. Govt. R'ways. Superintendent. Charlottetown, Dec. 27, 1878—6i