

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 8, 1888.

Reorganization.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for December contains an article from the pen of Mr. George R. Parkin, of the Fredericton Collegiate School, on "The Reorganization of the British Empire." This article will, undoubtedly, make a profound impression upon the educated mind of the United States. It is a masterly production. The writer comments on the wonderful development of the Anglo-Saxon race; the practical freedom enjoyed under British institutions; the commanding position of Great Britain; and the immense possibilities involved in Federation, aided by steam and electricity. He says:— "The best guarantee of permanent peace that the world could have would be the consolidation of a great oceanic empire, the interests of whose members would lie chiefly in safe commercial intercourse. For filling such a place in the world, Great Britain's position is absolutely unique among the nations of history. She holds the chief key to the commerce of the East in the passes of the Mediterranean and the Red Seas. She commands an alternative route by the Cape of Good Hope. Across Canada she has yet a third, giving her for many purposes a still closer connection with the extreme East than do the other two. The geographical distribution of the coal areas under her control, and the defended or defensible harbors suitable for coaling stations contiguous to them, are among the most remarkable elements in her incomparable resources for prosecuting or protecting commerce in an age of steam. Already in electric connection with almost every important point in her dominions, her telegraphic system only awaits the laying of the proposed cable from British Columbia to Australia to make that connection complete without touching on foreign soil." This is a graphic sketch and true to the letter. The writer continues:— "Steam and electricity have re-created the world, and in a more accessible scale. Canada, and even Australia is now much closer to the centre of the British Empire for all practical purposes than were the Western and Pacific States to Washington forty years ago; nearer even than Scotland was to London one hundred years ago. Under these new conditions there is no sufficient reason for doubting that an empire like that of Britain can be held together in bonds as secure as those which bind together great continental States like the United States and Russia, provided that the elements of true National life are present, as they certainly are in this case." Concerning the position which our country would hold in Great Britain, reorganized as a Federation, Mr. Parkin says:— "It seems impossible to conceive how, without a delusion of public sentiment quite unparalleled in history, a people whose history began in loyalty to British institutions, who through a hundred years have been sheltered by British power, who under that rule have attained and enjoyed the most complete political and religious liberty, who have constantly professed the most devoted regard for a motherland with which they are connected by a thousand ties of affectionate sympathy, should deliberately, in cold blood, and for commercial reasons only, break that connection and join themselves to a state in whose history and traditions they have no part. They would incur, and unquestionably would deserve, alike the contempt of the people they abandon and of the people they join. In a Great Britain, reorganized as a federation, or union, or alliance, Canada would hold an honorable place, gained on lines of true national development; in annexation to the United States she could have nothing but a bastard nationality, the offspring of either meanness, selfishness, or fear. "What is thus true of Canada is true of the other British colonies as well. The forces which make for unity and continuity of national life are not only strong, but noble and natural."

— Archbishop O'Brien was astonished at the ignorance, as to Canada, displayed by many respectable persons—"business men, professional men and clergymen"—in the United States. To a reporter for the Halifax Herald His Grace—who has lately been in the States—said:— "A great many people seemed to think that Canada was anxious to be annexed to the United States. They asked me if a large number of Canadians were not strongly in favor of annexation, and when I told them that there was no annexation sentiment in this country—or none worth mentioning—they were greatly surprised. They appeared to think that Canadians should be anxious to be annexed. Investigating the cause of their delusion, I found a surprising amount of ignorance on the part of those I met, regarding the position of Canada, our mode of government, and, in fact, almost everything of importance connected with our country. They had no intelligent idea of our mode of government, and seemed to imagine that we were governed directly from London, after a manner similar to the government of India, or as were crown colonies. They were astonished to be told that we were so self-governing that even the governor-general was but a mere figure-head, and without any political power. I pointed out to the people with whom I conversed on these things that the government of Canada was more of a government of the people, by the people and for the people, than was the government of the United States. There the President—who might or might not be elected by a majority of the people—appointed his own cabinet; that that cabinet was responsible alone to the President, and that both the President and his cabinet were entirely independent of congress, and were not amenable to public opinion until the expiration of their four years' office; whereas in Canada, the cabinet was directly responsible to the majority of parliament and could be dismissed at pleasure, while parliament was directly responsible to the people."

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Our Canadian Boundary Line. The boundary line of the United States and Canada is an imaginary line running through the geographical center of the outer chain of the great lakes. Some points are marked by the course of the St. Lawrence, the Niagara, the Detroit and the St. Mary's Rivers, and others by iron posts and marks on trees, cut at a height of five feet. These monuments mark the boundary in the new countries of Manitoba and British Columbia and are marked with the letters "U. S." and "C." on the sides which face these tracts respectively. No place like Paton's Popular Store for bargains; always to the front. During this month they offer some useful goods for Christmas Presents. 2w eod—ceod

Varia.

The German Emperor has opened the Reichstag, and in the Speech from the Throne referred to his recent tour through the Empire and to foreign Courts. The conclusions he drew were that there was amity at home and peace abroad. He also alluded to the incorporation of the free towns of Hamburg and Bremen in the Customs Union, and expressed gratification at the improvement in trade, though agriculture was still depressed. He announced Bills dealing with trade associations and the reform of the system of insurance against old age and sickness. No military Bills or credits were announced, and only a passing reference was made to the East African question. The Empress Frederick has arrived in England for a long stay with her Royal mother, and she has been warmly and sympathetically received at Windsor the only place where she has yet been seen.

To one who can only see matters from afar, it would seem that the case for the Land Purchase Bill seems overwhelming. The State has already advanced five millions for adding to the number of occupying owners in Ireland. More than this sum has been applied for, and unless the Act which provides it is extended, a safe and promising experiment must come to an end. Mr. Gladstone dwells on the risk to the British taxpayer involved in providing another five millions. He admitted that no great harm might come of it, considered as a single transaction. But he would not hear of its being repeated. It is not the present advance that frightens him, but the third, the fourth, and whatever larger number its success may ultimately run to. But if this argument be correct an experiment could never be tried, because whether it succeeded or not, it would have to be repeated. It appears that the tenants who wish to become owners have, with scarcely an exception, regularly paid their instalments of principal and interest. By-and-by, however, Mr. Gladstone thinks that they will not be able, possibly will not be willing, to pay, and then the State will be the loser. But even, suppose such should be the case. We should then certainly hear nothing of any further extension of Lord Ashburne's Act. Even if the Government were so unwise as to make the proposal, the House of Commons would be wise enough to reject it. The second advance is asked for because the interest on the first has been punctually paid. It seems to me that herein lies the superiority of lending by instalments over lending the whole sum at once. Parliament can see for itself how the debtors behave, and in that way judge whether it is prudent to add to their numbers.

An incident of no little importance has lately taken place in France, which bodes ill for that unfortunate country. The speech of the Marquis de Breteuil at a Royalist banquet was no less than an announcement of co-partnership with General Boulanger. It called for the convocation of a Constituent Assembly. Revisionists of all shades are agreed upon this one point: It will be time enough to consider the different uses to which they may wish to put a Constituent Assembly when it is actually sitting. It seems that this speech is considered an authoritative exposition of the relations between the Conservatives and General Boulanger in the elections of next year. Where the Conservatives, whether Royalist or Imperialist, are strong enough to carry a candidate of their own, the Boulangerists will probably offer no objection. Where this is impossible, the Conservatives will give their votes to the candidate favored by General Boulanger. What his success may mean to the country is too remote a consideration to come into their thoughts. Provided that they can once more get the Republic into the crucible, they do not care what comes out of it.

I desire to protest against the too frequent misuse of the unfortunate word "couple." It is derived from the Latin *copula*, a joining; it never should be used except in the sense of *two joined together*. A man and his wife are properly "a couple"; so are two hounds when strapped together; but two eggs are not a couple, nor are two ducks, when alive and running about, are not couples; but when tied in pairs they may properly be called so, for they thus become couples. It is just as easy to use the word "pair," or the numeral "two," when speaking or writing of two things alike, but not united, and yet it is not at all uncommon to hear well-educated people falling into this error.

I lately came across the following curious suggestion as to the derivation of the word "Mayor":—"This honorable name of office in the chief and most famous city in our own realm is in divers waies written. Some write it 'Major,' some 'Mayor,' and some 'Maire.' And because *Major* in Latin signifieth greater or bigger, some, not looking any further, will need from thence make it *Major*. But seeing the names of Sheriff and Alderman cannot be drawn from the Latin, why should it be thought that *Mayor* cometh from *Major*? Certainly it is that the other names of offices are not derived from the Latin, no more is this. For the etymology thereof we are to note that in our own English to *may* signifieth to have might or power; so a *Mayor* is as much as to say a *haveer* (possessor) of might; one that hath and may use authority."

The expression, "over the left" is certainly not a very dignified or elegant one—and I imagine may properly be designated as slang, still I do not think it is generally known that it has a prescriptive usage of 200 years. In a curious pamphlet published in 1682 entitled, "Julian the Apostate," the following sentence occurs:—"What the Protestant religion gets by lives and fortunes spent in the service of a Popish successor will be over the left shoulder." In the records of the County Court at Hartford, Connecticut, it is stated that on December 4, 1765, one James Steel brought an action against Bevel Waters, in which judgment was given for the plaintiff. On leaving the Court, Waters, addressing the judge, said: "God bless you, over the left shoulder." At the next sitting of the Court he was fined £5 for contempt of Court, against which he appealed. Pending the hearing, the Court asked counsel of the ministers of two Hartford churches as to the meaning of the phrase, and these gentlemen decided: 1st, "that the words were profane; and secondly, "that they carry

great contempt in them, arising to the degree of an imprecation or curse." This opinion which is still in existence, is signed, "T. Woodbridge" and "T. Buckingham," and is dated March 7, 1765. The judgment was held to be good.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Church Pews.

Sir,—In looking over some late papers of Western Canada, I see quite an agitation on "Pew System" going on, and in one instance, the Rev. Dr. Mockridge, Rector of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, has resigned, because the congregation will not make the pews free. Quite a volume of correspondence has ensued about the subject, and many "pros and cons" have been urged; but, generally, the Doctor's views are supported. The House of God, like the Gospel, should be free. The main argument against this freedom is the expense of the clergy and church government, in its various branches; and the principal element in the former is the wife and family. Another movement looking to the celibacy of the clergy is being mooted, and is obtaining many influential supporters in the new and old world too. Perhaps, as time rolls on, single clergymen, as in our Saviour's time, will go forth and preach the Gospel at their own cost and charges. We do not expect to live to see it; but it is on the way, and such movements as these two agitations will help to hasten it. The churches now, at least in cities, are mere showrooms, or lecture rooms, in many cases plushed, velveted, spring-backed, cushioned and footstooled like a drawing room, where poor people would be as much out of place as a rich man in Heaven. Therefore the poor don't go; and on account of the expense they, and the middle class, too, in many instances, cannot go.

Another evil in connection with the pew system, prominently existing in some churches here, and indeed everywhere, is the "sitting" plan. For instance, a church has one hundred pews, seventy-five are let to families, and contain four hundred people; twenty-five are let in single sittings, to one or two or more people each. A family wishes to join the church, but cannot get a pew, as the twenty-five are all let. Yet never half a quarter occupied, nevertheless the trustees have no power either to put the occupants closer together, and so detach a whole pew for the family, or to dispossess the holders. Such systems obtain in churches to-day, and literally forbid the entrance in of new life, till some of the old life already in dies out. One would think a spirit of accommodation would meet newcomers. Not a bit of it. The church is a "close borough,"—a privileged elysium, where the ins stay in, and the outs stay out. Society tactics are employed to regulate the *entree*, the service, the payments, and the company, and money is the only "open sesame" in too many city churches, at least. In the country I know it is otherwise. I cannot suggest a remedy; indeed the innate selfishness of man in society makes him grasp even at the semblance of worship, while it also enables him to banish whatever of humanity may be unacceptable to his ego and creed from his presence. Some of the writers referred to in the beginning of this article, have written bitterly enough, but probably each particular place and church have their own objectionable features, which, as the doctor before alluded to, imagines, are all the outcropping of a pew system, at once selfish, sinful and exclusive; selfish because it ignores the needs of others; exclusive because it is socially regulated, and sinful because these things are contrary to the Golden Rule.

LEVELER.

Personal.

Chang Yen Hoon, Chinese minister, has just returned from Peru to Washington. He has a severe cold, and his cough is generally referred to as a Peruvian bark.

Mrs. Gen. Sheridan's name has been added to the United States pension list. She will receive \$30 a month, which she will relinquish if Congress votes the proposed grant of \$3,500 a year.

Mr. Isaac Pitman, the short-hand author, is opposed to strong drink, tobacco, animal food, vaccination and nobody knows how many other things. In religion he is a Swedenborgian.

Sir William O'Malley, a rich Baronet, aged 75, has married, at Dublin, Miss Caroline Favey, a damsel of 16. The Baronet advertised for a housekeeper, and was so taken with Miss Caroline that he at once proposed and was accepted.

The Earl of Onslow, who has been appointed Governor of New Zealand with a salary of £5,000 a year, is quite a young man, being only thirty-five, and has never done anything in his life beyond being a Lord-in-Waiting to Her Majesty in 1840, and recently serving as Under Secretary for the Colonies and the Board of Trade.

The appearance of the Empress Eugenie is described vividly by a Paris correspondent as follows: "A fragile form, veiled robe in black, pallid face and snow white hair, and the infirm gait of a rheumatic invalid—such is the image now presented by her who was the most famous beauty on earth, and the world's queen of fashion as well, some 32 years ago."

A Sensible Law.

Bushels of postal cards are being excluded from the mails at the post offices and returned to the writers, on account of having dunning messages written on them. "The public," says a postmaster, "seem to be ignorant of the new law in regard to this matter, which was approved by the President June 18th. Hereafter any postal card, or any other matter upon the envelope or outside wrapper of which appears anything which reflects injuriously upon the person addressed, or anyone else, or upon his character or conduct, or is plainly calculated and intended to injure his feelings and reputation, or bring him into discredit, or threaten him, will be excluded from the mails, and anything in the nature of an offensive or threatening document upon an envelope, outside cover or postal card, or conveying the suggestion that such document is enclosed, will be excluded as non-mailable under the new law."

Our Advertisers to-day.

Mr. P. J. Foran has resumed business in John Macleod & Co's. old Stand, Upper Queen Street, where he will be pleased to have all his friends call and see him. Dr. Anderson lectures in St. James' Hall on Tuesday evening next. G. M. Harris sells furniture, stoves, etc., at his auction rooms on Tuesday next.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

OSBORNE HOUSE.

Dec. 6—L. W. Kimball, Kentville, N. S.; D. C. Morson, Carleton; Rev. C. MacKenzie and wife, Alberton; Geo. Lowther, Victoria; John Auld, West Point.

Furniture, Stoves, &c.

I will sell at my Salesroom, On Tuesday Next, 11th Inst. AT 2.30 O'CLOCK, P. M.:

Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, pictures, Glass and Crockeryware, &c., Kitchen, Hall and Bedroom Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Young Men's Literary Society.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

Fourth Course of Lectures.

THE THIRD LECTURE of the Course will be delivered in ST. JAMES' HALL, by PRINCIPAL ANDERSON, LL. D., on Tuesday, December 11th.

Subject:—"Sir Walter Scott in Poem and Song."

Chair taken at 8 o'clock. Admission, 15c. dec24

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

WE have accepted the invitation of Mr. Theo. L. Chappelle to remain at the DIAMOND BOOKSTORE until Tuesday morning, 24th inst., and would ask AN EARLY VISIT from our friends, so that all may be benefited during our stay.

SANTA CLAUS, SANTA G. CLAUS.

Ch'town, Dec. 1, 1888.

Referring to the foregoing, I would remind the public that the

DIAMOND BOOKSTORE

is filled with THE VERY NEWEST, MOST VARIED and LOWEST PRICED stock of

Christmas Presents

EVER OFFERED HERE.

Special Attention is called to the Grand

BAZAR

held up in the premises overhead.

Christmas Cards

of every Design, Quality and Price.

In order to avoid the rush peculiar to Christmas Eve, it is requested that our numerous patrons call early and select their Gifts, thereby making it mutually agreeable.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,

Diamond Bookstore and Bazar.

dec1—w s t 22nd

WATER SERVICE.

PARTIES applying for water this month, and paying the rate for the quarter ending March 31st, 1889, will receive water, so far as available in the pipes, free of charge until the end of the present year.

Applicants will please remember and bring the street number of their building.

By order, DUNCAN McLEAN, Secretary.

Water Commissioners' Office, Dec. 5, 1888.

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Apples, Onions, Lemons, Oranges, Vinegar, Tea, Wrapping Paper.

BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, December 10th, at 10.30 o'clock:—

150 barrels Apples (Choice Winter-keeping), 20 " Onions, 10 casks Vinegar (White Wine and Malt), 25 half chests Tea, Lemons, Oranges, Wrapping Paper—to close consignments.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

Province of Prince Edward Island.

In the Court of Chancery.

In the matter of the application of Annie Laura Patterson, Charles Wallace Patterson and Robert Bruce Patterson, infant children of the late Duncan Patterson, of West River, in Queen's County, Farmer, deceased.

PURSUANT to and by virtue of a decree of His Honor the Vice-Chancellor made in the above matter, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. 1888, I will sell by Public Auction, in the Law Library, in the Court House Building, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, on THURSDAY, the Third day of January next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, the interest of the above-named infant children in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land and situate, lying and being in Lot or Township Prince, Thirty-one, in Queen's County, in following the courses of the said West River; thence east along the said southern boundary of thence east along the said southern boundary of land of John Duff McLean till it meets the west boundary line of land in the possession of Murdoch McLeod; thence south along the said western boundary line of land of Murdoch McLeod to the shore of said West River; thence following the courses of the said West River to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

The purchaser will be required to pay thirty percent of the purchase money at the time of purchase. The balance may remain on mortgage on the premises for a term of years, at six per cent, per annum interest.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1888.

W. A. O. MORISON, Master in Chancery.

ARTHUR PETERS, Esq., Solicitor for Applicants

nov30—w y 4i dy ii (twice & sat)

FIRE! FIRE!--REMOVAL.

Great Slaughter in Damaged Goods at P. J. Foran's.

OWING TO THE LATE FIRE, we were obliged to remove to UPPER QUEEN STREET, in John McLeod & Co's. Old Stand, almost opposite Miller B. Co., where we will dispose of our whole Stock CHEAP FOR CASH. Our Stock of GENTS' FURNISHINGS is complete. Over 500 Suits of UNDER CLOTHING to select from. Clothing soiled by water at the fire will be sold at any price. We are bound to clear them out at once. In our CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT the facilities for turning out PERFECT-FITTING GARMENTS are better than ever. A nice line of FANCY TROUSERINGS just received.

P. J. FORAN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Ch'town, Dec. 8, 1888—eod & wky UPPER QUEEN STREET.

HARRIS

Blankets, Blankets, Flannels, Flannels, Bed Spreads, Bed Spreads, Knit Woolen Goods, Mens' Wool Underclothing, Ladies' Wool Underclothing, Boys' Wool Underclothing.

STEWART, FURS! FURS!

Mens' Fur Coats, Mens' Fur Caps, Boys' Fur Caps, Ladies' Fur Jackets, Ladies' Fur Muffs, Ladies' Fur Boas.

LONDON

HOUSE.

Charlottetown, November 23, 1888.

J. H. BELL.

Skating Boots!

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR SKATING BOOTS MADE, and we can make them in any Style, Shape or Quality you want them, and at very reasonable prices.

Having the latest styles in CANADIAN and AMERICAN LASTS, with good Stock and a first-class staff of workmen, we feel confident that we can give you entire satisfaction. CALL EARLY AND LEAVE YOUR ORDERS.

A FIT WARRANTED OR NO SALE.

Special attention paid to BOTTOMING WORKED OR FANCY SLIPPERS. REPAIRING OF LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS promptly attended to.

J. H. BELL,

Knight's Old Stand, Upper Great George Street. Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1888 - 1m 3aw (1 t s)

BEER BROS.

ASTRACAN SACKS, SUPERIOR QUALITY. Beaver and Hare Capes, A LARGE VARIETY. FUR-LINED CLOAKS, LATEST STYLES. Beaver, Seal, Persian Lamb, Astacan and Hare Muffs, SLENDIB VALUE. FUR BOAS AND CAPS, A LARGE STOCK. FUR TRIMMINGS, BEAVER, NUTRIA, HARE, &c. Mens' Fur Coats, AT VERY LOWEST PRICES. SLEIGH ROBES, AT VERY LOWEST PRICES. All Fur Goods, CHEAP. AT BEER BROS.

Y. M. C. A.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the Hall of the Association, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

On Monday, 17th day of December, AT 2.30 O'CLOCK, P. M.

for the purpose of receiving the report of the work of the Association during the past year, electing an Executive or Managing Committee for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other important business.

J. D. SEAMAN, President, G. S. LEIGH, Jr., Secretary.

MISSIONS of the Methodist Church:

SERMONS on behalf of the Methodist Mission Society will be preached on SUNDAY NEXT, the 9th inst., as follows:—

BRICK CHURCH, 11 a. m., by Rev. E. C. Turner; 7 p. m., by Rev. John Read.

SECOND CHURCH, 11 a. m., by Rev. John Read; 7 p. m., by Rev. E. C. Turner.

The Annual Missionary Meeting will be held in the Brick Church, on Monday, 10th inst., at 7.30 p. m., and in the Second Church, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 7.30 p. m.

Excellent programmes have been arranged for both occasions, and most interesting meetings may be expected.

Collections will be taken up at each Anniversary Service on behalf of the Missions.

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