

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 22, 1889.

Insurance Rates.

The citizens of Charlottetown were promised a reduction of the rates of insurance as soon as the corporation had adopted specific measures to obtain a copious supply of water.

A copious supply of water has actually been obtained.

But the rates have not been reduced. We cannot suppose that the insurance companies do not intend to make the promised reduction; for if we did so, we should deem them to be guilty of a breach of faith, and we know that both the companies and their agents are superior to any dishonorable act.

How, then, is the delay to be accounted for? Our correspondent "An Agent" says that the waterworks are not yet complete, and that they have not yet been "taken over" by the City. True. But the promise contained no saving clause. A copious supply of water was to be guaranteed by the City, and then the citizens were to enjoy the pleasure of paying their premiums at reduced rates.

Waiving this point, admitting that the reservoir is not yet complete,—it is a fact which has been demonstrated that there is in the supply well at Three Mile Run a source of water which is practically inexhaustible; it is a fact that there is a duplex, pumps, either side of which is capable of forcing into the city, at any time, plenty of water for use in case of fire; it is a fact that the pump and the pipes have been repeatedly tested with satisfactory results; it is a fact that there is at this moment available at every hydrant in the town a copious supply of water. Then why do the insurance companies delay the fulfilment of their promise? The reservoir is not, by any means, a necessary adjunct of the waterworks. It is to be provided in order that assurance may be made doubly sure. Many towns—towns much larger than Charlottetown—Ottawa, for instance—are not provided with reservoirs. There is no reasonable ground for doubt that an abundant supply of water, for use at any fire, may, instantly, certainly, and at any time, be obtained direct from the inexhaustible well at the pumping station.

We trust that imaginary fears will not prevent the insurance companies from doing at once that which is right and just and honorable in the premises.

The question of an electric fire alarm is another question altogether. It is hoped that the City Council will give it the most favorable consideration at an early date. It wouldn't cost much, and it would be a material factor in the rating of the town which must take place when the insurance companies set about the fulfilment of their promise.

Postage.

THE time has fully come when the rates of letter postage should be very considerably reduced. In the United States, the postage on a letter weighing not more than one ounce is two cents. In Canada the postage on a half ounce letter is three cents; and on a letter weighing over a half ounce and not over one ounce, six cents. For instance, the postage on an ounce letter sent from San Francisco to Charlottetown is only two cents, while the postage on an ounce letter sent from Charlottetown to Southampton is six cents!

It may be said that the postal service of the country does not pay, even at our high rates of postage, and that the receipts for stamps would be much less under a reduced rate. The strong probability is that the receipts would be greater were the rates less. Such was found to be the case, in a notable degree, in England on the introduction of the penny post system.

But the question as to whether it would pay directly in dollars and cents to lower our rates is, after all, only a secondary one. Facilities for the spread of intelligence and the promotion of intellectual activity should be afforded as far as possible without a direct tax. The Post Office experts of the United States Government show that even there the service is not self-sustaining, nor is it expected that it will be.

A great boon would be conferred on our young country were our postage rates very considerably lowered, say, placed on a par with those of the United States.

Waterloo veterans are still to be found in France, but it is doubtful if there are alive at the present moment many who returned from Moscow under Murat in the disastrous retreat of the Grand Army in November, 1812. One lives in Bordeaux, who was 108 years old on December 4th; that is to say, on the seventy-sixth anniversary, or thereabout, of the day when Napoleon issued his famous Twenty-ninth Bulletin at Malodczno, when, leaving the command of the army to the King of Naples, he set out for Paris. This veteran, of Polish origin, by name Zalenski, lives at 4 Rue Lezoo, Bordeaux, and is in receipt from the State of the trifling pension of forty francs a month.

TELL stock-taking you can get American cranberries for 9 cts. per quart; American Baldwin apples at 20 cts. per peck; green grapes 15 cts. per lb.; pickles, 18 cts. per quart, 10 cts. per pint; best cooking prunes, 12 cts. per lb. Any kind crockery cheaper than any house on P. E. Island at R. K. Brad's, Jan 22 1889

BRAN. - Cracked oats and barley for sale at Dea. Carter & Co's

Varia.

The speech of the King of Servia to the Committee of the Skupstchina would have delighted Carlyle. No monarch has succeeded better in clearing his mind of cant in the matter of constitutions. He will not have the Deputies think for an instant that they are to enjoy their liberties on any other tenure than that of the Royal will and pleasure. If the new constitution is refused there will be no constitution at all. "I shall be master, and I shall have just what Cabinet suits me," and strange as these words may seem to Western ears, they apparently had the effect the King intended. At a meeting held later in the day, the Committee met and four-fifths of the members voted for acceptance of the Constitution, which by this time has probably been voted by Parliament. King Milan has for some time past allowed the Radicals to have their own way up to a certain point, but their unchecked predominance would mean a revolution in the foreign policy of Servia. Hence the King's threat. Behind him stand the two great Powers whose safety is bound up with the restriction of Russia to her present limits, and it would not suit them any more than it would suit him to see Servia become a Russian outpost.

It is becoming the fashion nowadays, to question the works that have been performed by the great men who lived before our time. A well-known instance of this kind, and one, no doubt, with which your readers are familiar, is the craze of Ignatius Donnelly, who claims that he has discovered a cipher in Shakespeare's plays which makes it quite plain that they were written, not by Shakespeare, but by Lord Bacon. So convinced was Donnelly, of the truth of his discovery, that he has published a book, "The Great Cryptogram," in which, by many elaborate and far-fetched proofs, he makes it plain—though to very few besides himself—that instead of writing the famous plays which we have always given him the credit for, William Shakespeare merely copied them for Lord Bacon.

I read not very long ago—in the *Corhill Magazine*, I think—a very clever article treating of the authorship of Charles Dickens' novels. The article, a satire on "The Great Cryptogram," proves quite successfully and by the same process of reasoning as that employed by Ignatius Donnelly that Charles Dickens' novels were all written by Mr. Gladstone. After proving a sort of cipher to exist, through all the stories, the writer of the satire brings forward as convincing and indisputable proof, the account in the *Pickwick Papers* of the finding of the stone upon which was engraved the marks of Mr. William Stumps, and which proceeds to describe how Glad Mr. Pickwick was when he found the stone!

And now it has come to pass that the people of this generation doubt whether the great Mozart composed the works which are ascribed to him. "Laclede," writing in the *Montreal Gazette*, states that Mozart never wrote the Twelfth Mass, and only six or seven of the 20 old Masses attributed to him. With reference to this statement, I received a letter from F. F. in which the writer says: "If this is a fact, please inform us as to the composer of the Twelfth Mass, and the authority of 'Laclede' for his assertion." So far as I have been able to find out, the Twelfth Mass was written by Mozart, "Laclede" to the contrary; whose opinion, I imagine, rests upon the supposition held by some people that in this work Mozart was assisted in a great measure by his pupils, but which assistance, as has been proved, consisted of their composing only the score for some of the parts of the Twelfth Mass.

In support of the belief that Mozart wrote the work in question I here quote from "A Critical Notice of Mozart's Twelfth Mass," extracted from the papers on Mozart's Masses in the *Musical Times*, by Edward Holmes, whom I believe to be a most trustworthy authority on the subject. Mr. Holmes says:—

"The origin of the Twelfth Mass seems to be indicated by Mozart in one of his letters from Mannheim in 1778, in which, speculating on the best means of getting an appointment at that place, he writes: 'I intend to compose a new Grand Mass, and present it to the Elector.' The character of the music, destined for some important festival of our Church, displays him in this work not so much employing his own pen as imitating the Italian style, which was in vogue towards the close of the 18th century; and yet, as was his custom when adopting another style, blending and assimilating his own therewith in a manner which distinguishes him from all musicians.

The internal evidence of the Twelfth Mass makes us unhesitatingly assign it to the year 1778, when Mozart was seeking to obtain an appointment in the Ducal Chapel at Mannheim. It agrees in all circumstances with what is known of that period—the advanced state of the Mannheim orchestra, the Italian taste of the solo singers there engaged, and the history of an epoch in the art when an important change could only be introduced into music by paying some homage to tradition, and not overthrowing the established system at once. Of the manner in which this was done the work remains a monument. Produced under difficult conditions, the pen hurried and the composer evidently desirous of reaching the end of his work, we may well compound for some redundancies in it, and wonder to find musical pleasure so long and so well sustained."

The story of Mozart's Requiem Mass, with which, I dare say, many of your readers are familiar, I here repeat for the benefit of those who have not come across it. This Mass, supposed by some critics to be the greatest of the great master's works, was composed under the most extraordinary circumstances. A stranger appeared at the master's study one morning and without delay requested him to compose a Requiem Mass. Mozart asked no questions of the mysterious visitor, and after but a short space, during which his thoughts sped rapidly over the task committed to him, began his work. No sooner had he given expression to the thoughts which filled his fertile brain than he was suddenly overwhelmed with the conviction that his recent visitor was an apparition and that the Mass was to be his own Requiem. It was completed and Mozart died almost immediately afterwards; and as he believed his greatest and latest work was performed at his own funeral obsequies. During the progress of the work the stranger is said to

have appeared to Mozart several times, but on each occasion to have mysteriously come and gone.

The above story is almost historical, and is, I must say, very pretty; but, alas, it lacks one great essential. It is not true. The Mass was really ordered by Count Waldsegg through his servant, who paid Mozart for the Requiem, the sum of fifty pounds. Having received the money for the Mass he considered it his duty to compose the work as soon as possible, but the disappointment he felt at not seeing his work recognized as he hoped for, began to tell on him, and the end soon came. It is said to read an account of this great composer's life, with whose name we associate all that is grand and beautiful in music. When a child two years old he played a minuet on the piano; at five he composed; at six years he surprised and charmed everybody by his manner of playing on the organ, on the pedals of which he had to stand so that he might reach the manual with his little hands; yet when a man grown his gentle trusting heart and childish nature so unfitted him for the cruel struggle with the world, that before half man's allotted score had passed over his head he was gone. I cannot tell better of the mournful death and burial of the great Mozart than by quoting the words of a writer in *Temple Bar*, (1886):—

"At one o'clock, a. m., of December 5th, in the year 1791, he was no more; he died one month and a half before having completed his thirty-sixth year. His coffin and funeral cost fourteen shillings and for the hearse five shillings were paid. There being no money, Mozart was thrown in a pauper's grave! which received twenty coffins, and was every ten hours emptied, that it might be refilled. On his stone might well be written the words: 'Ingrata patria ne osea quidem habens.' His wife, sick in bed on the day of the funeral, so soon as she could go out, went to the cemetery to pray upon his grave. But no one knew where it was. The grave-digger, the only man who could have given the desired information, died two days after the funeral, and this is all that is known of the remains of the greatest musical genius the world ever saw!"

The "Times"-Parnell Affair.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION—JOB KERBY'S DOINGS IN MONTREAL—HIS ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN PAPERS FROM A LAWYER.

The Parnell commission met on the 18th. R. T. Reid, M. P., counsel for the Parnellites, called the attention of the court to the placard issued by the *Sheffield Telegraph*, on which is printed the words, "The leaguer murder ring," "Confession in open court." Presiding Justice Hamen requested that the matter be embodied in an affidavit and submitted to the court. The taking of evidence was resumed. Captain Plunkett, chief of the Cork police, testified as to the perpetration of outrages. He said he knew of no support given to the tenants in their non-payment of rent and resistance to eviction, except that given by the land and national leagues. Matters had improved since the passage of the coercion act. Capt. Plunkett created a sensation by stating that he heard Father O'Connor, parish priest of Firoo, denounce at a cattle sale a farmer named Curtin, and a week later the farmer was murdered. The witness admitted he had met secretly in Cork in 1883 the Irish-American Mr. Dermott. He declined to say whether or not he knew McDermott as the paid agent of the police. French was head of the detective force. He also met McDermott. The witness did not know French paid McDermott money to concoct dynamite plots.

The story regarding the endeavors of J. T. Kerby, the alleged Scotland Yard spy, to ferret out evidence for the London *Times* implicating the Irish leaders in the Phoenix Park murders has created great interest in Montreal, where Kerby is well known, and the Irish leaders are particularly mad. Kerby has been a resident of Montreal for many years and the hotels up to last October, when he suddenly disappeared from his accustomed haunts. He is a rather striking-looking man of about fifty years of age, standing over six feet high, and with the appearance of a typical Britisher. It has always been a wonder how Kerby got along, as he always dressed well and seemed to enjoy life. President Cloran, of the Montreal branch of the league, told a correspondent a rather remarkable story. According to his statements, one evening towards the middle of October, Kerby, who was then stopping at the St. Lawrence Hall, sent for E. J. Bedard, Mr. Cloran's legal partner, and a prominent young French Conservative. Kerby met Mr. Bedard at the hall and invited him up to room 131, where he was quartered. He then told Lawyer Bedard that he had been retained by the London *Times* to ferret out evidence implicating the Irish leaders, that he understood that Mr. Cloran, as President of the Montreal league, had been in communication with Parnell, Davitt, O'Brien, Egan, Fitzgerald and other Irish leaders, and that he understood that Mr. Cloran possessed important documents which would be of service to the *Times* and the British government. He then suggested that Mr. Bedard should give him access to his partner's papers, which were supposed to be in the office safe, and told him that he would be richly compensated, as he (Kerby) had unlimited credit from the London *Times*.

Lawyer Bedard, justly indignant at the vile proposition, informed his partner of the plot. Mr. Cloran says his first impulse was to have Kerby arrested, but he decided to lay a deeper trap for him. It was accordingly arranged that a number of blood-curdling letters, purporting to be from the Irish leaders, should be written and placed in a safe, and allowed to fall into Kerby's hands. The plan fell through, however, as Kerby left a few days afterwards for New York. President Cloran told the correspondent that if ever Kerby shows up again in Montreal he will make it hot for him. Lawyer Bedard corroborates the above story, and said that Kerby also wished to implicate Mr. C. J. Doherty, Q. C., a former president of the Montreal league, in the plot, and invited Mr. Bedard to communicate with him either by telegraph or letter at New York, which, of course, he never did. Kerby was constantly in legal difficulties while in Montreal. He has not been seen there since October, and is believed to be in England at present.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER. SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Will Uphold the Treaty,

AND INCREASE HER FLEET.

Some Unfounded Statements.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

It is stated on trustworthy authority that the British Government has decided to uphold the treaty, by the terms of which European powers are precluded from obtaining or attempting to obtain dominance in Samoa. The Government have been fully informed of and shares in the United States' views on this subject. It is agreed that the action of the German agents in Samoa is opposed to the letter and spirit of the treaty, and that it violates diplomatic etiquette and endangers the good relations so necessary for Europeans to preserve when dealing with semi-barbarous nations. Despatches to this effect have been sent to Berlin.

Salisbury's latest news from Apia is threatening. The British fleet in the Pacific will be increased immediately by at least two powerful vessels.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The *Chronicle's* correspondent at Berlin learns on good authority that Germany has come to a definite understanding with the United States regarding Samoa.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Jan. 21.

The German war ship Eber, which left Samoa on the 13th, arrived to-day. Her officers denounce the reports sent from Apia by way of San Francisco, and declare that the statements regarding the alleged tearing down of American flags, the burning of houses of Americans and the firing on British officers are totally unfounded.

The East African Bill.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.

The preamble of the East African Bill says: "German colonial principles do not allow the Government to indemnify Germans for losses in other countries, nor to help a private enterprise to a successful issue. In the sphere of economies the intervention of the Empire can, as a rule, only be used against other powers. The opposition of the savage natives and other local and natural obstacles must be dealt with by the Colonists themselves. Neither is it consistent with German policy to intervene and establish state institutions among the barbarous people, but by her Congo Acts Germany has bound herself to assist in the work of civilizing Africa, the first essential to which is the suppression of the hunting and exportation of slaves. The East Africa Company is too weak to defend itself against the attacks of slave traders, and must be supported by the Empire. An Imperial commissioner will be empowered to control and annul the decisions of the Company and will have a deciding voice in the appointment of its officials." The bill provides for the defraying of all expenses incurred up to April, 1890.

Captain Weissman, who was appointed by the Foreign Office to perform special services in East Africa, will also fill the position of Consul-General of Germany at Zanzibar.

That Fish Transhipment.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.

The injudicious action of Collector Ross in permitting the transhipment of the fare of the fishing vessel Babson, has been found of so grievous a character, and so likely to cause diplomatic complications in future cases that his resignation has been called for. It is rumored here to-night that he has anticipated its demand by tendering his resignation.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 21.

Hon. Wm. Ross to-day telegraphed to the Minister of Customs his resignation of the office of Collector of Halifax. Mr. Ross, who was Minister of Militia in Mr. Mackenzie's government, has held the office 13 years.

A Blizzard in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Jan. 21.

A blizzard struck Halifax to-day and the furious snow storm which raged all day turned to rain and slush to-night. The gale was so great in Digby Basin that it caught up one of the spans of the new iron bridge being erected over Bear River and blew it into the water. The span was 127 feet long. The bridge is being built by the King Bridge Company of Ohio for the local Government, and the span was only completed on Saturday. The loss is five thousand dollars.

Can Continue the Road.

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.

It is stated that Mr. Light, Government Engineer for the Province of Quebec, has reported to C. J. Brydges, representing a syndicate, that he can continue the Sorel Railway through to Chauviniere for \$20,000 per mile, with only 20 feet of grade as against 54 feet on the North Shore Railway. This road would give the Intercolonial connection with Montreal, independent of the Grand Trunk.

The Jubilee Show.

TORONTO, Jan. 21.

The *Empire's* cable from London says: It is reported here that the Department of Agriculture is hesitating to sanction the representation of Canada in the Jubilee Show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Windsor this year.

1889

RECEIVED:

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, all Handsome Designs. NEW SILVER WATCHES—Rockford and Waltham—\$10.00 to \$50.00. WATCHES FOR THE BOYS, \$2.75 to \$4.50. WATCHES FOR THE GIRLS, from \$5.00 up.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Charlottetown, Jan. 14, 1889.—2 a w & w kly.

CAMERON BLOCK.

TEN DAYS!

For Ten Days we will give the Best Bargains in UNDER CLOTHING and TOP SHIRTS (with or without Collars), ever given in Charlottetown.

P. J. FORAN, Upper Queen Street,

Jan 20

Three Doors Above Apothecaries Hall.

Removed From the Roll.

GUELPH PRESBYTERY CONDEMNS THE DOCTRINE OF INSTANTANEOUS ENTIRE SANCTIFICATION.

The Guelph, Ont., Presbytery has upheld the action of the session of Knox Church, Galt, in removing from the roll the names of several members accused of holding wrong doctrines. The latter gave notice of appeal to the Synod. The finding of the session of Knox Church was as follows:—

"The session, having given long and careful consideration to the case of William Henry, John D. Cranston, Lizzie Morton, Mrs. Alex. Key, James K. Cranston and Alex. Cranston, come to this judgment:—

(1) Their views in reference to entire sanctification in this present life culminate in the assertion that they in y rise, and that in some cases, and for periods of longer and shorter duration, they have risen, above the need of confessing sin and asking forgiveness.

(2) That these views are contrary to the standards of the church, and, as such, to the Word of God, and are calculated seriously to injure the spiritual life of those by whom they are held or to whom they are taught.

(3) That had these brethren and sisters been prepared to desist from the propagation of their views, the session, in their earnest desire to cherish a spirit of forbearance and love towards them, would have been willing even to leave them undisturbed in their church fellowship, in the hope that by the teaching of the Holy Spirit they would be led into "all the truth" on the points under discussion.

(4) But that these brethren and sisters have declared and continue to declare that they would not only hold the views referred to, but teach them wherever an opportunity might be offered them.

(5) The session, therefore, realizing that, in such a case, they would themselves be responsible for the continuance of a teaching opposed to Scripture and subversive of the peace and unity of the church, with heartfelt regret find themselves shut up to the necessity of suspending these brethren and sisters from the enjoyment of church privileges in connection with the congregation of Knox Church until their views shall be brought into agreement with the standards of the Presbyterian Church as founded on the Word of God. And they are hereby suspended accordingly.

MOTHERS who have delicate children can see them daily improve and gain in flesh and strength by giving them that perfect food and medicine, Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Dr. W. A. Halbert, of Salisbury, Ills., says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of scrofula and debility. Results most gratifying. My little patients like it with pleasure." Sold by all Druggists; 50c. and \$1.00.

FOR MARSHFIELD, HO!

Good Sleighting at Last.

Grand Public Entertainment.

TO-MORROW EVENING

Wednesday, 23rd Instant.

A MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT will be given in the NEW PUBLIC HALL at MARSHFIELD, on the Evening of

Wednesday, 23rd January.

OPENING ADDRESS by the Rev. A. W. Mahon, M. A., to be followed by Vocal and Instrumental Music, Readings and Recitations by a number of the best amateur performers in Charlottetown.

Doors open at Seven o'clock. Entertainment to begin at half-past seven o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each. Proceeds to be used in furnishing the Hall.

J. A. FERGUSON, Secretary.

JOHN T. MELLISH,

Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

OFFICE—Lodge House Building,

(Davis' Corner), Queen St.

All kinds of Legal Business promptly attended to. Money to Loan at low interest. 24 & wky if

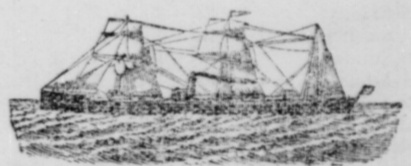
TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the City Clerk's Office until noon of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next, from parties willing to

Lease the Rooms in Market Hall,

(quietly occupied by the Stipendiary Magistrate and City Council), for one or more years. Tenders to state what amount lessor would be willing to pay for rent per year to the City. For further information apply to the City Clerk. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender. By order, A. H. McPHERSON, City Clerk.

Jan 22—11 a m



Jamaica Excursion

PER

STEAMSHIP "ALPHA,"

S. G. Crowell, Commander.

PROVIDED a sufficient number of Passengers offer, EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued by the above Steamer for the Round Voyage from HALIFAX to KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND BACK, for Seventy-Five Dollars. Passengers can remain over in Jamaica one voyage if they desire.

Sailing Date, February 15th, 1889.

Saloon accommodations. All information on application to

W. W. CLARKE, Charlottetown,

Or to PICKFORD & BLACK, Halifax.

Jan 18—1 w



Courtald's Crapes.

Balmoral Crapes.

Crape Cloths.

Black French Merinoes.

Black French Cashmeres.

Black Hindoo Cashmeres.

Black Henrietta Cloths.

Black Serges.

Black Dress Cloths.

Crape Laces.

Crape Fringes.

Dull Jet Trimmings.

A FULL LINE OF ABOVE GOODS AT

LOWEST PRICES.

STANLEY BROS.,

BROWN'S BLOCK.

Charlottetown, Jan. 1.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PARTIES WISHING RUBBER STAMPS of any kind can save from 25 to 50 per cent. by leaving or sending their orders to the FREDERICKS PUBLISHING CO. Parties requiring cuts of their Buildings or any kind of Trade Cards, can be furnished with them for about one-half of the usual price. Send for samples of work and prices. FREDERICKS PUBLISHING CO. Melcher's Building, Charlottetown. Jan 16—24 wky 24