

The Daily Examiner

JANUARY 9, 1885.

The Government Still Victorious.

The victory of the Government in the County of Lennox is a great one, though hard fought. It was not so many years ago that Sir Richard Cartwright was elected in Lennox by acclamation; and at the last general election, it was deemed necessary that Sir John Macdonald himself should run there, in order that the County might be carried by the Conservatives. Even the great weight, influence and personal popularity of Sir John, were thought insufficient by some more ardent and indiscreet Conservatives. The seat was, in consequence, lost on an appeal to the courts; and the vacancy was filled by an "elevator of the standard" who, however, only gained his election by a lavish expenditure in bribery and corruption.

In the recent contest the Grits brought all their force to bear upon the County. Mr. Blake and several of his lieutenants were there and made "magnificent speeches," which were afterwards metaphorically torn to shreds by Mr. Thomas White; and the Conservatives have scored a decided victory.

The tendency of public opinion is usually against the Government. So strong and rapid was the wave of Opposition when Mr. McKeuzie's administration was in power, that the Government carried scarcely any of the bye-elections, and at the end of their term of five years they perished miserably. But after being six years in office, the present administration is as popular as ever—perhaps we might truly say more popular than ever. Despite the great wave of depression which is sweeping over Great Britain, Europe and America, and which necessarily affects Canada to some extent, the Government of Sir John Macdonald is not only holding its own, but is actually gaining constituencies from the weak and windy Opposition.

The Government's victory in Lennox is the more remarkable in that it was obtained so soon after the declaration of Sir John Macdonald that he had nailed to the mast the colors of the National Policy; and it shows that the favor of public opinion which the Government have possessed all along, has been increased since that declaration was made.

Duties and Prices.

WHILE discussing this subject the Montreal Gazette makes the following remarks, which are as applicable to this Province as to any part of Canada, and which are well worthy the attention of our people:—

"It cannot be pretended that a duty of, say, 30 per cent. on grey cottons compels the consumer to pay that much more for the goods, and that a duty of 15 cents a bushel on wheat, or of 10 cents a bushel on oats and barley, will not enhance the value of the grain to the farmer to that extent. We readily admit that prices of staple products are low, in many instances unprecedentedly so. The depression in trade throughout the world, the over-production of goods, the enforced stoppage of mills, of mining and of factories, have seriously contracted the consumptive demand, and brought about a heavy fall in values. Farm products have not been so depressed as other goods, but the farmer has had compensating advantages in lower transportation rates, in an enlarged home market and in reduced prices of everything he requires to purchase. If the Globe honestly desired to set forth the position of the agricultural classes at the present time, which, of course, it does not, it would quote not the customs duties on articles they buy but the current prices of these, and if such a comparison is made it will be found that furniture, iron-ware, tea, sugar, cottons, woollens, boots and shoes, building material, etc., have relatively declined in value as much as grain, dairy products and live stock. Take the article of sugar. Upon it the Globe calls the average duty 55 per cent., yet there is not a housekeeper in the land who does not know that sugar was never before so cheap as now, and not a dealer who does not know that it is lower, in relation to the price of the raw material, than under the Cartwright tariff. So with cottons, with which the home market is now principally supplied by Canadian mills; they are cheaper than at any previous time, and cheaper in comparison with the cost of the raw material than before 1879, because then the duty was a purely revenue one, the goods were practically all imported, and the whole tax had to be paid into the treasury, while today under the National Policy competition has become so keen and production so ample, that goods are sold as cheaply here as in Great Britain or the United States. The duty on tea and coffee has been removed by the present government; tweeds and woollens are unprecedentedly low in price in fact there is not a single article which the agricultural classes require to purchase that has not fallen in price since the National Policy was introduced.

—The joke of the season, says the Montreal Gazette, is perpetrated by the assertion of Mr. Tarte in Le Canadien that Mr. Senecal contributed one hundred thousand dollars to assist the conservative party in this province in the general elections in 1882, and that Sir Hector Langevin received and dispensed the money. The latter statement will be sufficient to discredit the story with the readers of the Globe, who have been assured almost daily for months past that a deadly feud between Sir Hector and Mr. Senecal existed but we may add that the assertion of Mr. Tarte is absolutely false, and that

the statement of the Globe that it can tell where the money came from is not less a fiction. The incident of an election in Lennox, where two liberal members have just been unseated for widespread corruption, accounts for the anxiety of the Globe to make it appear that its party is not alone in the sin of electoral bribery.

—Montreal Gazette:—A correspondent of the St. John Telegraph incidentally mentions that rumors are current in Northumberland to the effect that Hon. Mr. Mitchell will resign his seat in the Commons to take the seat in the Senate made vacant by the death of Mr. Muirhead. Also that Hon. Michael Adams, who has recently made the tour of the county with Mr. Mitchell, is expected to be the Conservative candidate for the seat in the Commons thus to be made vacant. This report does not bear the stamp of probability, Mr. Mitchell being too much given to pugnaciousness to vacate the popular chamber voluntarily.

The Cattle Trade with England.

Harmon Humphrey, Esq., cattle dealer of Sackville, N. B., has returned from England where he has been selling cattle. He says the market is dull; the source of supply is increasing, and the market is overstocked. In reply to a question regarding further trade, he said: "The prospect is not flattering, and does not warrant any advance on the present prices. In fact, with the rapid development of the western trade, there is danger that the supply will exceed the demand. It is only by producing cattle of superior quality that our stockraisers hope to compete successfully with the ranchmen of the West and Northwest. With the present low prices for flour and other articles of food it is not to be expected that beef will reach the figures obtained in other years, and it is probable that \$8 per hundred will be all that can be safely paid here for average beef. With regard to the heavy losses sustained during the past year by Montreal shippers, Mr. Humphrey expressed an opinion that they were largely due to want of care in marketing cattle in England. To make the trade successful at present prices, requires careful attention and judicious management on the part of the shippers."

Gordon's Greatgrandfather Buried in Halifax.

An historical note comes to the St. John Sun from Rev. Maurice Swabey, of St. Thomas, Exeter, England, to the effect that H. R. H. William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, (youngest son of George II. and an uncle of George III.) called the "butcher of the Scotch," for his brutal conduct to the defeated followers of the Pretender, was the intimate friend of David Gordon, General Gordon's great-grandfather—an officer who fought on the royal side at Preston Pans, and being taken prisoner was liberated through his influence. Five years previously the "butcher" stood sponsor for Gordon's little boy, who was named after him, William Augustus, and who lies buried beneath St. Thomas's church in Exeter. This David Gordon, writes Mr. Swabey, emigrated to America with his son, after the battle of Culloden, and dying from accident was buried at Halifax, N. S., in 1752. Mr. Swabey says: "I wonder if the Halifax people know that they have got the dust of the great grandfather of Gen. Gordon, the hero of the Taeping rebellion, of Khartoum, etc? Ask your Nova Scotia friends. Oddly enough, our chance covers the dust of Phillis's father, grandaids and great-grandpa also. So Generals Buller and Gordon have both a link through the tombs of St. Thomas, in Exeter! And Buller has served in that Canada which Major W. A. Gordon, R. A., assisted (under Wolfe) in wresting from the French."

The Russian Proposal.

The suggestion made by the Russian government, looking toward a plan for the settlement of the Egyptian question is one which will not be sanctioned in England, however acceptable it may be to France. If all of the great powers of Europe were to guarantee the interest on the Egyptian debt, it would give to them collectively the right of financial administration in Egypt, and would reduce matters to a much more complex condition than they were at the time of what was known as the dual control; that is, when France and England jointly had the management of Egyptian finances. Mr. Gladstone has repeatedly stated that the purpose of England was to retire from Egypt when the governmental troubles in that country had been completely adjusted. That this assertion was made in good faith, so far as the English premier was concerned, no one would think of doubting. But Mr. Gladstone is not an autocrat, and after the enormous expenditures that England has made and has still to make, before the solution of the Egyptian question is reached, it is improbable that the people of England will admit that they have no more interest in Egypt than the inhabitants of other European countries. A well known French publicist asserted some years ago that when a nation paid the price of blood it obtained an international right which could not be contested. If this is the case, then surely England has in Egypt certain rights that must be respected in any future discussion of this question. First and last, the Egyptian controversy will have cost England a sum nearly as large as the entire Egyptian debt, beside the probable loss of thousands of English lives. Mr. Gladstone is, no doubt, a philanthropic statesman; but the English people would hardly agree with him if he were to maintain that they were amply repaid for this expenditure in securing the happiness and contentment of the Egyptian people—a condition of affairs which was of not much greater importance to them than to the other European powers. For the reasons thus stated, the proposal of the Russian Government will be vigorously resisted in England, and will have to be materially modified before it will even be accepted as the basis of an international conference.—Boston Herald.

Gen. Buller thinks the Nile expedition will reach Khartoum within two months.

"All's Right, Fore and Aft."

Dear EXAMINER, Always ready for enhancing, Island plans that come advancing: Let me ask you, Sir, Being our news-bird that can sing To get up a stir.

Talk up the two Capes! Advocate them, for cold weather; 'Tis the flood tide brings together The ice in all shapes; But theebb tide slips the tether With opening gapes.

Gives a water way, Opens from 'a reverse to Torment, A way (as we know) the storm ain't Going to dismay Days together: it gets dormant, Sleeping in the bay.

There's nine miles to cross And the crossing time not much is, The pilot (avoiding clutches) Can easily boss The launch, and the ice it touches, Steering the steam hoss.

Build the right craft, Sir, And my word for it, the dry land Of Cape Tormentine's high land, When sighted by her:— Will return to P. E. Island Some measure stir.

The right kind of launch, Built with a few thousand dollars, (So say the experts and sailors) Would prove good and staunch, And as day the dark night follows Would build up this branch.

Let our new M. P., Dr. Jenkins, who can well do it, Be instructed to see to it; For we all agree Little hinders pushing through it And most gallantly.

We've good men enough, Willing to do all the steering And, Cape Tormentine appearing, Give a good steam puff To warn Tor-folk of her nearing For some safe lee-bluff.

No matter what ice May have there accumulated For 'tis true, what is often stated, The launch could make a splice Leeward of the Cape when freighted To just now, suffice.

Then some sleds (wind proof) Would give passengers protection While the driver made selection For the team's broad hoof, Of a good road to reflection, Life's true "warp and woof."

Then off goes the craft To carry back what's waiting Near the ice, so crisp and grating, Steady as a raft, And as safe with this good staving: "All's right, fore and aft."

The Sensation in London.

OVER COMBINED ATTACKS ON THE MINISTRY. —"THE INCAPABLES MUST GO."

Edmund Yates, in the London World of the 6th, has a leader, in the course of which he says that the cabinet ministers recognize that the claims of society should divide their time equally with politics. Instancing Prince Bismarck as a good example, Yates says: "He grudges the time which custom compels him to give to state ceremonies. He has forgone the delights and recreations of society for a quarter of a century in order to make the German empire. But while the English cabinet is threatened with political insolvency, the men responsible for the welfare of the empire are paying visits, shooting over covers, or assisting at penny readings." It is expected that Truth, which has always advised a "scuttle policy" in Egypt, will join in the attack on ministers. In some military circles yesterday apprehension was quietly expressed at the apparent isolation of British forces under Brigadier Gen. Stewart near Korti, and it would seem with regard to the numbers of men under the Mahdi from this morning's Daily News, that this apprehension is not lessened. The Times' leader this morning, which is echoed by the Daily News, suggesting a change of the cabinet before the inevitable vote of censure when parliament re-assembles six weeks hence, is the day's sensation and topic.

How to Buy a Horse.

An old horseman says:—If you want to buy a horse don't believe your own brother. Take no man's word for it. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take everything off but his halter, and lead him around. If he has a corn, or a stiff, or has any other failing, you can see it. Let him go by himself away, and if he staves right into anything you know he is blind. No matter how clear and bright his eyes are, he can't see any more than a bat. Back him, too. Some horses show their weakness or tricks in that way when they don't in any other. But, be as smart as you can, you get caught sometimes. Even an expert gets stuck. A horse may look ever so nice and go a great pace, and yet have fits. There isn't a man could tell it till something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then all of a sudden stops in the road. After a rest he starts again, but he soon stops for good and nothing but a derrick can move him. The weak points of a horse can be better discovered while standing than by moving. If he is sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his hinds without moving them, feet flatly upon the ground, with legs plump and naturally poised; or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is a weakness in the loins, and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knee. Bluish milky cast eyes in horses indicate moon blindness or something else. A bad-tempered one keeps his ears thrown back; a kicking horse is apt to have scarred legs; a stumbling horse has blenched knees. When the skin is rough and harsh, and does not move easily to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater and digestion is bad. Never buy a horse whose breathing organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the heart, and if a whizzing sound is heard it is an indication of trouble.

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Mirrors & Looking Glasses, English and German, very Low.

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Examine our Magnificent Parlor and Chamber Suits, which we are Selling at Cost.

CHAIRS—Parlor, Chamber, Office, Children's and Kitchen Chairs, cheap. All kinds of Upholstering Work, Painting, Varnishing and Gilding.

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Ch'town, Jan 1885

1884. 1885.

XMAS & NEW YEARS

DODD & ROGERS are showing a fine assortment of Xmas and New Year's Presents, consisting of

Tete-a-Tete Sets, Tea Pots, &c., in Decorated Agate Ware, Butter Dishes, Water Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, Cruits, Baking Dishes, &c., in Granite-ware with Silver-plated Mountings.

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—ALSO—

A Fine Assortment of Lamps, Brass and Copper Hot Water Kettles (with and without stands), All of which will be sold at Special discount during XMAS and NEW YEARS.

DODD & ROGERS.

Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1884—eod ft

VOICE TRAINING.

M. R. REID wishes four additional pupils to complete his class in the mechanical formation of the voice. Persons desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the correct method of singing would do well to call at once. Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1885—6i wkly

PIANO TUNING.

THE Subscriber begs to state that he will Tune, Regulate, Re-wire, &c., all Pianos with which he may be favored. Address may be left at the store of Miller Bros., Queen street, or at his own residence, north side King Square. D. M. REID. Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1885—12i

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

IN consequence of goods being held at Pictou Landing, for expenses, Prince Edward Island importers will please send to Messrs. Noonan and Davis, of Pictou, N. S., the following order and guarantee:—

"You will please ship per Northern Light any goods at Pictou or Pictou Landing, consigned to us, we holding ourselves accountable to you for all charges thereon, steamer lost or not lost." (Sd) ARTEMAS LORD, Agent Marine Dept., Jan. 5, 1885. 3i wkly li her 2i



International and Colonial Exhibitions

ANTWERP IN 1885—LONDON IN 1886.

IT is the intention to have a Canadian representation at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION at Antwerp, commencing in May, 1885, and also at the COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION in London in 1886.

The Government will defray the cost of freight in conveying Canadian Exhibits to Antwerp, and from Antwerp to London, and also of returning them to Canada in the event of their not being sold.

All Exhibits for Antwerp should be ready for shipment not later than the first week in March next.

These Exhibitions, it is believed, will afford favorable opportunities for making known the natural capabilities, and manufacturing and industrial progress of the Dominion.

Circulars and forms containing more particular information may be obtained by letter (post free) addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

By order, JOHN LOWE, Secy., Dept. of Agric. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, December 19th, 1884. Jan 2 6i wkly

AUCTION SALE

BANKRUPT STOCK.

I AM instructed by Mr. Beasick to sell by Public Auction, commencing on

Wednesday, the 7th Jan. inst., A. D., 1885,

At the hour of TWO o'clock in the afternoon, and continuing from day to day, at the store recently occupied by Messrs. Bremner Bros., Queen street, all their stock in trade, consisting in part of Books, including Bibles and Church Services, Hymn Books and works of standard and other authors, large lot of Letter, Note and Flat Paper, Envelopes, Ink, Mucilage, Pens, Pencils and a general assortment of such articles as are usually sold in a Stationery store; a well-assorted Case of Artist materials, lot of Show cases and Shop Furniture, a first-class Iron safe with combination lock, &c., &c. This sale offers a good chance to country and other dealers to obtain their supplies of Stationery, &c. B. WILSON BIGGS, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Jan. 2, 1884.

PHOTOS

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WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

FOUND—On Sunday last, on Brighton Road, a Horse-Bug. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.—David Inglis. Jan 9—3i

WANTED—A Servant for general housework in a small family. Reference required. Apply at the EXAMINER office.—JAS

HOUSE TO LET.—The subscriber will let the comfortable house, now occupied by him, known as "Birnie Cottage." Possession 1st of May, or earlier, as may be agreed upon.—J. MacEneaney. Jan 6—3i

LOST.—On Tuesday, 30th December, between Kent Street and the Market House, a dark brown silk Umbrella, with bone handle, in form of a ring. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the EXAMINER office. dec 31—1w

TO LET.—The premises at present occupied by Horace Haszard, Esq., at the foot of Queen's street. Possession given on the 1st day of January next, A. D., 1885. For further particulars apply to R. K. Fitzgerald. nov 26

FOR SALE—A Fire-proof SAFE, latest improvement—Cheap. Apply at THE EXAMINER OFFICE. nov 26

If you want the latest local and foreign news, buy and read the DAILY EXAMINER.