

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 10, 1888.

The German-Austria Treaty.

The publication of the Treaty of Alliance between Austria and Germany has made a sensation throughout Europe.

"Once a government determines to publish important documents," he said, "it must be ready to be the outcome of the situation."

By the light of this memorable statement the importance of the publication of the treaty at the present crisis will be seen.

It is the step which precedes the ultimatum. If Russia continues to arm and push forward masses of troops, menacing the strategic points on the frontiers, and if the pending negotiations for an offensive and defensive alliance with France should succeed, the Central Powers will not wait the convenience of the French and Russian governments to declare war.

The crisis, therefore, nears a climax. A telegraphic correspondent of the New York Herald remarks that "Prince Bismarck, in his speech in the Reichstag on Monday, may place a peaceful interpretation upon the motives of the publication of the treaty, but nothing he can say is expected to lessen the strain of the situation."

The *Post*, speaking semi-officially, says: "We stand before an important turning point in European history. The publication of this treaty resembles the drawing of a powerful weapon which shows the aggressor the state of the defender."

Who can say how this last demonstration will affect the aggressor? Until the last moment we must hope for a peaceful effect."

The *Algemeine Zeitung* says the publication constitutes the final admission to Russia to stop in the path whereon she has entered.

On the part of the Austrians the *Fremdenblatt* says: "The publication of the treaty of alliance between Austria and Germany will produce everywhere the conviction that our policy has a public and conservative tendency, which will always be maintained. It will decisively show that the policy of Austria and Germany and the grouping of the Powers is of high and unmistakable importance, and the duration of the treaty is absolutely secured."

It now forms and marks the future exclusive basis of our policy. Nobody can now fail to understand that Austria and Germany will endeavor above all to clear up the situation, refuse baseless accusations, and tranquillize the public mind."

The terms of the treaty follow: Art. 1 stipulates that should either of the two countries, contrary to the hope and wish of the contracting parties, be attacked by Russia, each is pledged to assist the other with its entire military force, and only to conclude peace on such terms as both agree to accept."

Art. 2 provides that should either country be attacked by any other power, the other pledges itself not to support the aggressor, but to maintain an attitude of neutrality. Should Russia assist the aggressor, however, Art. 1 comes into force, and war operations will then be carried on in common, and terms of peace be jointly arranged."

Art. 3 sets forth that the treaty, being of a peaceable character, shall, in order to prevent misinterpretation, be kept a secret, or be communicated to a third power under the consent of the contracting parties. Both parties express the hope, in view of the intentions announced by the Czar at the meeting with the Emperor William in September, 1879, at Alexanderov, that the Russian military preparations may not prove to be in reality menacing to either of them, and may give no cause for them to adopt similar measures. Should this hope, however, contrary to expectation, prove erroneous, both parties recognize it to be their loyal duty to acquiesce in the Emperor Alexander that an attack upon one country will be regarded as an attack upon both."

The preamble of the treaty states that "considering that the cohesion of the two empires will in the long run secure their own safety, while it can threaten no one, and at the same time is well adapted to consolidate the peace of Europe on the basis of the Berlin treaty, the two emperors, while giving a mutual and solemn promise never to impart an aggressive tendency in any direction to their purely defensive agreement, resolved to conclude an alliance, and appointed as their plenipotentiaries Count Andrassy and Prince Henry of Reuss."

Great Enterprise!

The *Summerside Journal* is boasting about its great enterprise in reporting the Millman trial. Lesting in the forenoon, it was able, by the use of the telephone, to publish the last fragment of each day's proceedings in advance of the city dailies; that is to say, fifteen or twenty hours after the dailies had published the bulk of the evidence of the previous day, the *Journal* published that which appeared in the daily papers, and, in addition, the evidence of the one or two witnesses who were examined after the daily papers went to press! Well, this is something to chuckle about; and it will be admitted that the *Journal* makes the most of its opportunities. The daily papers published the evidence day by day on the days which it was obtained; and THE EXAMINER performed the unprecedented feat of publishing lengthy summary reports of the addresses of Mr. Hodgson to the Attorney-General and Judge Hensley within an hour or two of the close of each day's proceedings.

THE EXAMINER never boasts. The thousands of newspaper readers throughout the Maritime Provinces seek for it. The *Journal* says: "The DAILY EXAMINER of Monday evening, the 6th inst., concluded the publication of Mr. Hodgson's speech which was reported in full in the *Advertiser* of Friday morning, 3rd inst.; twelve hours after the delivery, and eight hours after the close of the trial."

The *Journal* forgets to state that THE EXAMINER gave a comprehensive summary of Mr. Hodgson's great speech on the very day on which it was delivered. It's all very well to boast of one's own feats; but to decry (unjustly) the works of others, shows a mean spirit.

Literary and Scientific Institute.

The attendance at the Literary and Scientific Institute last evening was larger than usual. Several ladies were present. President Palmer was in the chair, and on introducing the Rev. S. G. Lawson stated that in bringing the subject of Spiritualism before the Institute, neither he nor the members of the Institute were committing themselves to any particular belief concerning it.

Mr. Lawson treated the subject in a different manner from that which was expected. In opening he quoted the opinions of Rev. Mr. Harris, who, it would seem, has seen Spiritualism in a rather unfavorable light. He then went fully into the scientific phenomena of the subject, and attempted to prove that the great wonders performed by spiritualists are all natural and not supernatural. He gave a very minute explanation of the anatomy of the head, and the working of the nerves, and after a long course of reasoning arrived at the conclusion that the whole thing is done by electricity and not by the workings of disembodied spirits, that the "cerebrum" and "cerebellum" of one person can be put into connection with the organs of speech, etc., of another person, and that in this way the thoughts of the enquirer are spoken by the mouth of the other person in the same manner as they could be spoken by himself. Mr. Lawson made a vigorous effort to remove from the minds of his hearers any possibility of a belief that he will ever turn Spiritualist.

His whole argument was that the words and actions of the person mesmerized, instead of being dictated by an unseen disembodied spirit are simply a reflection of the thoughts and feelings of the person operating. In opening the discussion, President Palmer referred to the Convocation of Spiritualists held at Rochester in 1863, and read two of the resolutions passed by them which embody an essential part of their belief. Spiritualism, however, was not without its defenders. Messrs. James McDonald and John Newson appeared in its behalf, and very ably supported the Spiritualistic view. The debate became intensely exciting, so much so, that it was necessary to prolong the discussion for some time after the usual hour for closing. Dr. Leeming and Geo. E. Fall supported Mr. Lawson. Dr. Leeming's argument went to show that Scripture plainly refers to Spiritualism, and as plainly denounces it. This statement was the ground for considerable argument.

The evening was pleasantly spent by those who attended. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Lawson. The subject for next night of meeting will be duly announced.

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Claim to be Heirs to Half a Million.

In the advertising columns of the *Amherst Gazette* of last week appears a notice which reads as follows: All persons whatsoever are hereby cautioned against and forbid trespassing on any portion of the Crawford estate, situate in Amherst, in the county of Cumberland. Any person or persons found doing so will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. L. PRINCE, Agent for the Heirs.

Moncton, Jan. 14, 1888. The "Crawford estate" covers a good part of the town of Amherst, including the railway grounds and the surrounding business stands. The heirs claim that the land was originally granted to one Crawford, a retired British soldier, by the crown. The grant covered 2,000 acres. Crawford removed to Ohio, and it is said one of his grandsons is now a senator from that state. The Roach and Duncan families and their descendants in the maritime provinces are interested, the wife of Mr. W. L. Prince being one of the claimants. Mr. Prince thus, it is understood, being given the matter his attention for some time. Some other parties in Moncton are interested. —*Moncton Times*.

Possessed of a Snake.

A CHICAGO WOMAN BELIEVES SHE HAS A REPTILE IN HER STOMACH.

A Chicago despatch of the 4th inst. says: People have gone crazy here while being treated by faith doctors and other specialists, but Mrs. Gustava Swanson, now a raving maniac and confined in a padded cell in the insane department at the County Jail, owes her present condition, it is said, to the fact that a female doctor named Mrs. Stewart, of No. 1,923 State Street, told her that she had a live snake inside of her. It was to dislodge this most unwelcome tenant that Mrs. Swanson went to Mrs. Stewart, the consequence being that the patient became violently insane and had to be restrained to prevent her from harming herself. For some time it had been noticed that her mind was giving way, owing, it was said, to a sunstroke. It was also noticed that after she was informed that she was possessed of a snake, she became worse, and during treatment she became the most exasperating agony.

She could not eat or sleep, and the medicine Mrs. Stewart gave her did not have any beneficial effect. She still believes the snake is gnawing at her vitals, and her screams can be heard all over the jail. The unfortunate woman declares she can feel the horrible reptile moving within her.

An examination is to be made Monday by competent physicians, who think the woman is laboring under a hallucination. It is not believed she can live. Her struggles are painful to witness, and her sufferings undoubtedly are intense.

W. C. T. U.—There will be meetings held daily this week, from 4 to 5 o'clock, in the basement portion of the Y. M. C. A., under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The several clergymen of the city have kindly consented to be present, so it is hoped that there may be a large attendance. Feb 10-1w

Come and see the Clairvoyant at Osborne's, where you can see all the latest news etc. Feb 8, 1w

Notes by the Way.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

From Newport to New York (Fall River being inaccessible on account of ice) is a trip of much enjoyment, on account of the magnificence of the steamers and the splendid discipline observed. We left Newport last evening about 9 o'clock. At about 3 a. m. the steamer Providence came to a dead halt, on account of being firmly grasped in a large field of ice. The balance of the journey was made with slackened speed, the heavy cakes of ice through which she had to pass necessitating it. Shortly after daylight we steamed under the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, one of the greatest structures in the world. The depth of the New York foundation below high water mark is 78½ feet. The New York tower contains 45,945 cubic yards of masonry; the Brooklyn tower 38,214. Weight of the Brooklyn tower, about 93,079 tons; weight of the New York tower, about one-third more. Size of the towers at high water line, 140x59 feet; at low course, 136x55 feet. Height of the towers above high water mark, 276½ feet. Height of roadway in the clear in the middle of the East River, 135 feet. Grade of the roadway, 3½ feet to 100 feet. Width of the promenade in the centre of the bridge, 16 feet 7 inches. Width for railway on one side of the promenade, 12 feet 10 inches. Width of carriage way, on the other side of the promenade, 18½ feet. Width of Bridge, 85 feet. Length of main span, 1,595½ feet. Length of each land span, 390 feet. Length of the Brooklyn approach, 974 feet; length of the New York approach, 1,560 feet; length of each of the four great cables, 3,578½ feet; diameter, 15½ inches; number of steel galvanized wires in each cable, 5,434; weight of each cable, about 800 tons. The total cost was fifteen million dollars.

Shortly after passing this structure, the statue of Liberty, situated on Bedloe's Island, looms in sight. To describe this great work would occupy too much space. Its extreme height from the feet to the upper end of the torch held by the outstretched hand, is 137½ feet. A person six feet in height, standing on the lips of the statue, can only reach the eyebrows. People can jump with ease in and out of the tip of the nose; the eyes measure six feet from corner to corner.

The Egyptian obelisk, presented to the city of New York by the Khedive of Egypt, is also an attraction. It occupies a prominent position in Central Park—placed there at a cost of \$100,000. Its height from base to tip is 69 feet 6 inches, and weighs 249½ tons. Having just returned from a visit to the foregoing, and traversing the city over another recent achievement, the Elevated Railway, I am somewhat fatigued, and must defer any further remarks for a future letter. I have met several P. E. Islanders here who appear to be doing well.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

A Sunday in New York! How strangely varied from our staid Canadian towns. With the incessant rattling of the trains on the elevated road carrying on an average five and a quarter millions of passengers daily, together with the more ancient horse cars, serves to make the contrast most marked. The "L" road traverses the Second, Third, Sixth and Ninth Avenues, and its stock is quoted high, having already paid for its construction. There are over seven hundred passenger cars—about the size of those on the Island Railroad—five cars being attached to each engine, at present run by steam, though it is proposed to substitute electricity as the motive power before long.

With Dr. George W. Smallwood—a Charlottetownian—who is practicing here and doing a very good business, having two offices—we this morning attended divine service in the Brooklyn Tabernacle at Brooklyn. The Tabernacle, the interior of which is semi-circular in shape, is a fine edifice. With its capacious gallery it resembles a vast theatre. There is no pulpit, but a spacious platform on which is placed a simple chair and table, serves the purpose. This is immediately in front of the organ, the pipes of which are hidden by numerous panels of black wainscot. Beneath the platform is the baptistry. The keyboard of the organ is arranged at the front of the platform, where the organist sits, who is assisted by a chorist. There is not any choir; the singing being purely congregational—the chorist, with an upward and downward waving of his hand, giving the signal for the audience to rise. The effect of the three massive stained glass windows, one immediately in front of the speaker and one at either side, gives a gorgeous appearance to the church. Rev. Dr. Talmage, whose sermons are given extemporaneously, selected as his text part of the 12th verse of the 1st chapter of Esther—"The Queen Vashti refused to come." His description of the palace of Shushan was grand. At various times throughout the delivery of the discourse, the audience applauded—a circumstance which would be quite foreign in any of our places of worship. In speaking of the virtue of self-sacrifice, Mr. Talmage recited the quaint poem of Col. Hay, entitled, "Jim Bludso." I could not help thinking that if such a recital took place in a Charlottetown pulpit, we would witness a scene.

In the afternoon we visited Greenwood Cemetery, which is situate in the suburbs of Brooklyn. To give you even a faint description of this "God's acre"—or rather four hundred and seventy acres—would be your readers. I will content myself with a brief outline of the principal points of interest. At the northern entrance are visitors' rooms on the left, and the office on the right of the carriage way. The recesses above the gateways are filled with groups of sculpture, representing our Saviour's entombment and the raising of the widow's son; on the reverse, or inside, the Resurrection and the raising of Lazarus. On the left of Landscape Avenue is the receiving tomb, capable of holding 1,500 bodies. Upon a richly sculptured sarcophagus lies the full length recumbent statue of a John Williams. On the corners of each of the four pillars, cut in marble, are correct portrait figures of different members of the family; above this rises a canopy and spire of richly decorated stone to the height of about 40 feet, resting upon a tablet of sculptured marble. The bronze bust of Horace Greeley was erected by the printers of the United States as a tribute to departed worth. Other monuments, worthy of particular notice, are those of the Fremens, and the one erected to commemorate the 25th death

of the 105 unrecognized bodies—victims of the Brooklyn Theatre fire, Dec. 5, 1876. Near the centre of the Cemetery is the Shelter House, erected for the convenience and accommodation of visitors. Nearly opposite to it is the lot more generally known as the "Old Maid's Plot," where five sisters were interred, whose ages ranged between 100 and 117 years. This should be a consolation to old spinners!

I must cease any further description, as I am afraid this letter is already too lengthy.

To-night I intend hearing Dr. Edward McGlynn—the excommunicated priest—expatiate in the Academy of Music on the Labor Question. I will reserve this subject for my next letter.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE.

Charlottetown Markets.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Feb. 10.

Table with market prices for various goods like Beef, Butter, Cabbage, Eggs, Flour, Hides, Hay, Ham, Lamb, Mutton, Oats, Potatoes, etc.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ANY partnership or agreement in the nature thereof, heretofore existing between the undersigned, whether in the name and style of A. L. BRIDGES & CO., or otherwise, has this day been terminated and dissolved by mutual consent. All amounts due to the late firm of A. L. BRIDGES & CO. are to be paid to the undersigned, ROBERT BRIDGES, who is fully authorized to give receipts therefor.

Dated at Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1888. ROBERT BRIDGES, A. L. BRIDGES.

Referring to the above, R. Bridges will continue the business on his own account, at the old stand, Hillsborough Street, A. L. Bridges doing business on his own account in the store on Grafton Street, in J. D. McLeod's building.

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 2nd March next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails on proposed contracts for four years from 1st April next, over each of the following routes, viz.: Albany and Troy via North Troy. Bangor and Nine Mile Creek. Bideaux and Charlottetown. Hazel Green and Peake Station. Peake Station and Railway Station.

Printed notices containing full information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained, at the Post Office at which the services commence and terminate, or at the office of the subscriber, F. DE ST. C. BRECKEN, Asst. P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 20, 1888. Feb 6-31 dy wky

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, thankful to the public for the patronage so generously extended to him for the last ten years, would intimate that on the 1st of September last he took his son, J. B. Paton, into partnership, and that the business is now carried on under the firm and style of JOHN McLEAN & SON.

JOHN McLEAN, JOHN McLEAN. Referring to the above, we would intimate that we are now prepared to carry on the business on a more extensive scale, and would solicit a continuance of the support hitherto received.

JOHN McLEAN, JOHN McLEAN. Montague Carriage Factory, 41 Wy-jan 20 January 14, 1888.

Administration Notice.

I have been appointed Administrator of the Estate and Effects of Donald C. Martin, deceased, intestate. All sums of money due to said Donald C. Martin, personally or as partner in the late firm of McLean & Martin, and McLean, Martin & McDonald, are required to be paid forthwith at the office of Messrs. McLean & McDonald, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown. All persons having demands upon the Estate will exhibit the same, duly attested, to me within one year.

KENNETH J. MARTIN, Administrator. Ch'town, Feb. 6, 1888—11 dy 41 wky

AGENTS.—Our wonderful new book, "Gems for the Fireside," contains nearly 1,000 pages of the choicest selections of Poetry and Prose from the best authors; over 200 illustrations; besides many excellent steel engravings of the Poets and prominent writers. It sells at sight, Dr. J. H. Vincent says: "It is 'freed, 'titled, 'flamed and 'fellowship' all in one. It is a whole Parlor in itself." Prices very low. Send for illustrated circulars and terms to W. E. EARLE, St. John, N. B.

J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS., Publishers. Jan. 23, 1888—2aw & wky

Inland Steam Navigation Company

OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of Hon. L. C. Gwyn, King Street, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business. By order of the President and Directors, JOHN HUGHES, Secretary.

Ch'town, P. E. I., Feb. 6, 1888—31 la w

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR for the P. E. ISLAND HOSPITAL will be held on THURSDAY, April 5th. Contributions gratefully received by MRS. CHAS. PALMER, President. L. P. BEER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

At A. McNeill's Auction Room. 100 Barrels Winter Keeping APPLES (choice) 50 Hx Labrador HERRING. 30 Hx Cheese. 1 EA Boxes Onions, Oranges, Lemons, &c. Selling at Auction Publicly to close up our

ANOTHER LIST.

OUR SPECIAL OFFERS brought hundreds of extra customers to our Store, and in order to still keep up the supply of Bargains, we have prepared a new list, and ask you to read every item.

As only a few DOLMANS, REDINGOTES and SACQUES remain, we will, in order to make a clean sweep, offer them at ridiculously low prices—so now is your chance. In FANCY ULSTERS and SACQUE CLOTHS, you can have your choice at large discounts, and in TWEEDS our values are of the very best.

Our DRESS GOODS trade has been very large this season, owing to the excellent value we have been giving; but our new reduced prices we expect to cause a genuine rush. Remember, our Stock is Fresh, and we are offering the most Fashionable Trimmings at Large Discounts, and you only need see them to find just what will suit you.

We are to the front with a Choice Stock of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES and INSERTIONS, CASH'S FRILLINGS, EDGINGS of all kinds, and a Stock of WHITE COTTONS—the best value we have ever offered.

It Pays to buy your Dry Goods and Millinery at BEEBROS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1888.

J. B. MACDONALD

—WILL SELL OFF CHEAP—

Dress Goods, Dress Goods, Dress Goods, Cloths, Cloths, Cloths, Flannels, Flannels, Flannels.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets, Knit Wool Goods, Knit Wool Goods, Knit Wool Goods.

Overcoats, Overcoats, Overcoats, Mens' suits, Mens' suits, Mens' suits, Boys' suits, Boys' suits, Boys' suits.

Underclothing, Flannel Shirts, Cotton Shirts.

—ALSO—

100 CHESTS CHOICE TEA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP, AT

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Ch'town, Feb. 7, 1888.—dy & wky.

Dress Goods, cheap, at James Paton & Co's. Ladies' Jackets and Dolmans at reduced prices. Mens' Overcoats, good value, at Jas. Paton & Co's. Corsets, all kinds and prices. The Best Place on the Island to buy Carpets. Gloves, in Kid and Cashmere. Table Linens and Table Napkins, extra good value. The best value in Cambric Embroideries. Mourning Goods of all kinds. Millinery made to order on short notice.

JAMES PATON & CO.

WATER STREET, MARKET SQUARE, Summerside, Charlottetown.

February 6, 1888—dy & wky

FISH MARKET,

CRAFTON STREET.

500 Quintals Choice Family Codfish, 100 " Hake, 150 Barrels Labrador and Bank Herring, 100 " in bulk, Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, &c.

MEATS, PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Housekeepers can get on the Premises all they require, and at the Lowest Prices, without the trouble of travelling from store to store. Orders by Mail or Telephone promptly attended to, and all Goods delivered in the City free of charge.

J. H. MYRICK & CO.

Charlottetown, Feb. 23, 1888.