

THE DAILY EXAMINER. NOVEMBER 3, 1888.

Commenting upon the Sackville incident, the London Times says: "A British Minister, whether at Washington or elsewhere, must be an English gentleman, and he may be forgiven if he is not up to all the dirty tricks of American politicians."

A Montreal despatch reports that Sir John Macdonald was asked on the 1st inst.: "Is there any truth in the report that Sir Charles Tupper is likely to be appointed minister plenipotentiary to Washington?" Sir John replied, "Oh no. The question is one of promotion in the diplomatic service. There are seniors waiting. Probably if Lord Sackville ceases to be minister the next officer of the legation, Mr. Edwards, will be made charge of affairs for a period, and after that possibly appointed to the position of minister."

An interesting feature of the Paris Exhibition of next year will be a group of forty-nine structures intended to give a history of the human dwelling. The different types of dwellings represented will include those of the prehistoric period—under rocks, in caves, and in later times those of early historic civilization, and of rude civilizations disconnected from the general progress of humanity. The interiors and surroundings will be those of the different epochs studied, and it is intended to people the dwellings with figures in representative costumes.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the first nine months of the year 1888 amounted to \$9,371,439.32, and the working expenses to \$7,078,551.71, leaving the net profits at \$2,292,887.61. During the month of September, 1888, the gross earnings were \$1,130,947.50, and the working expenses \$772,295.76, making the net profits \$358,651.74. In September, 1887, the net profits were \$377,865.54, and from the first of January, 1887, to September 30th, in the same year, \$2,096,902.08. The decrease in net profits, as compared with the same period last year, is, therefore, for September, \$19,314.90, and from January 1 to September 30, as compared with last year, there is an increase in net profits of \$195,976.53. This is exclusive of the South Eastern and International systems.

The Empire puts the case between the C. P. R. and the Northern Pacific forcibly when it says: "Mr. Goldwin Smith, who has a strong preference for the land of lynch law, naturally writes in sympathy with the attempts of the Northern Pacific to take forcible possession of part of the C. P. R. roadway, without the previous legal formalities. With that haziness of ideas which is always so strangely combined with his rhetorical ability he seems to have a notion that some imaginary monopoly, which he fancies is possessed by the C. P. R., has something to do with the question. Now, to bring the matter home to him and clear his mind of its fog we may remark that the Grand Trunk has no monopoly in Toronto, but if in building a new branch it should undertake to force its way through Mr. Smith's house without the preliminary steps required by law, no sane man can suppose that he would not resist. After the legal steps had been taken for the appropriation of his property he would have to submit, and so would the C. P. R. Mr. Smith must not run away with the idea that even a United States railway company coming into Canada is superior to the laws of our land."

Dr. E. Hitchcock, jr., Acting Professor of Physical Culture at Cornell University, in his last annual report, presents some interesting data which, it is claimed, establish two important points in reference to gymnasium work, viz, first, that it develops the physical powers in the direction of health, strength and endurance; second, that it does not prevent, but rather promotes, brain development. The evidence presented seems to afford irrefutable evidence of the value of the required gymnastic work in the physical development of the student. In regard to the second point, Dr. Hitchcock's report proves conclusively, it is claimed, the fallacy of the argument that students who devote their time to college sports, necessarily neglect their studies and are "low standard men." Several tables of the standing of the crews, athletic teams and ball nine are presented, and from these it is shown that since rowing was first attempted in the university the average standing of the Cornell crewmen has been seventy on a scale of 100; that of the baseball teams for the years '85, '86 and '87 is seventy-three, and of the athletic teams for the same years seventy-six.

Tribute to the Late Dr. O'Ryan.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal pays the following warm tribute to the late Rev. Dr. O'Ryan:—With the deepest regret we learn from our Canadian exchanges of the death of the Rev. Dr. O'Ryan, of Laval College, Quebec. After a painfully short illness of only a few hours the brave young priest died at his residence on the 22nd ult. The Rev. Patrick Sarsfield Ryan had never been in Ireland, but his name proclaimed his nationality. He was a type, and one of the finest, of that numerous race at the other side of the Atlantic who, born on American soil, are more Irish than the Irish at home. A brilliant alumnus of the famous Quebec University, Dr. O'Ryan was the heart and soul of the Irish National movement in his native city. Not many months ago, we noticed in these columns a splendid lecture which he delivered before the Irishmen of Quebec on "The Irish Cause, Past and Present." By speech, by lecture, and, above all, by his magnetic energy, he kept the cause of Faith and Fatherland before the people, and made the old capital of Lower Canada a stronghold of Irish patriotism. His death at an early age, when his noble mission appeared only to have begun, has cast a gloom over the province in which he was one of the most popular figures. It had been his great ambition to visit Ireland, and see the land he loved so well. It has pleased Providence to will it otherwise. We join with all our hearts in the sorrowful regrets that have been uttered over Dr. O'Ryan's young grave, and offer this tribute to the memory of a gifted priest and as brave a heart as ever beat for the cause of his country.

Varia.

The last great event in England has been the publication of Sir Morell Mackenzie's defence of his treatment of the late Emperor's case, under the title of "The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble." The excitement attending the appearance of the book was so great that proof sheets of it were obtained surreptitiously in advance, and the book was sucked dry before it was actually published. The Times devoted a leading article and over six columns of review to this work and the account given by the German doctors of their proceedings. After a careful study of the Times' review, which seems to be very fair, I believe that it is impossible to form an opinion as to the rights and wrongs of the matter. It is by no means pleasant that doctors should quarrel over the dead body of the noblest sovereign of modern times. The statements on both sides are conflicting, and from them it is hard to form an unbiased judgment.

There can be no doubt that the Emperor's illness from the beginning was cancer. Here the German doctors were right and the Englishman at fault, though it would be rash to say that Sir Morell was wrong for thinking that the symptoms did not warrant a conclusive judgment in the earlier stages of the case. Even supposing the English specialist to have conceded that the disease was malignant, it does not follow that his treatment was not the best in the circumstances. He shows by several statistical tables that the only alternative remedy—extirpation of the larynx—is fatal in most cases, and where not fatal existence is worse than death. The chief point of disagreement between Sir Morell and Dr. Bergmann is centred in that fatal day when the German surgeon is said to have tried to force the cannula down the flesh of the Emperor and made a false passage, and when he was unsuccessful, to have rammed his finger down the poor Emperor's larynx. Dr. Bergmann tells a different story to this, but looking at the evidence it seems that the English doctor has better proof to support him than the German has. But it is one of those cases which it will ever be hard to solve. It is much to be regretted that either statement was published. This course cannot fail to embitter the feelings which Germans already cherish against England. The German Government have, moreover, confiscated all the translations of Sir Morell's book which they could lay hands on, but Sir Morell cannot complain of this, for he threatened with an action for libel any publisher that would dare to bring out an English version of the German doctors' charges against him. At any rate both sides are agreed that Frederick was one of the most admirable characters that the world has ever seen, and with this grain of comfort the controversy may be left to die a natural death.

Lord George Hamilton made an important speech not long ago to the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. His chief points were that the navy is much stronger than people think that it is, not yet as strong as it ought to be, and that the determination how strong it ought to be must be left to the Government of the day. On the first head it is well to have Lord George Hamilton's assurance; upon the second no doubt can be entertained. As to the third, no one has denied that the policy of the country must be decided by the Government of the day, or that the strength of the navy must depend upon the policy adopted. What people want to know is the relation between various policies and various standards of maritime strength. Whether, for example, the navy should be regarded as a purely defensive force, or be organized for offensive purposes as well, is a point to be decided by the executive. But the consideration how many ships and what kind of ships will be required in the one case and in the other, is a point to be decided by naval experts.

I am asked as to the derivation of the word "Mister." I have seen it stated that at a time when men were generally called by their Christian and surnames, only the word Mister was probably applied as a sort of title to those who had learned a "mystery" or trade, and who would perhaps be looked upon as a higher rank or position than mere laborers or husbandmen. The question so often met with in writers, "What mister might is that?" meaning, what is that man's employment and consequent condition in life? seems to favor this view. But Smart, however, seems to think that Mister was adopted, or at least promoted for the sake of analogy, with "mistress"; for mistress among our old writers often had the form of mistress in order to suit with master, which was then used where we now find "mister." And Walker says, "The same process of change which has corrupted master into mister, has, when it is a title of civility only, contracted mistress into missis. Thus 'Mrs. Montague,' 'Missis' X. Y. Z., etc., are pronounced 'Missis' Montague, 'Missis' X. Y. Z. To pronounce the word as it is written would in these cases appear quaint and pedantic." A curious instance of the incongruous way in which the titles Master and Esquire are sometimes used occurred at the time when the corporation of Stratford-on-Avon resolved to present the freedom of that town to Garrick. Their resolution declares that this was done through love and regard to the memory of Mr. William Shakespeare, and as an acknowledgement of the extraordinary merits of his most distinguished representative David Garrick, Esquire.

In answer to "C," I beg to say that I do not know when Lucifer matches were first used, but it was somewhere in the early part of this century. Mr. Isaac Holden, in his evidence before the Patent Committee in London, said that he was in the habit of rising at four o'clock in the morning to commence his studies, and that he found it tedious and troublesome to obtain a light by the then ordinary method with tinder, flint and steel. Like other chemists, he knew the explosive material for producing instantaneous light, but he found it difficult to communicate that light to wood. In a fortunate moment the idea of placing sulphur next the wood occurred to him, which he tried successfully, and soon after exhibited the experiment at a lecture in a large school. One of the pupils communicated the result of the experiment to his father, a London chemist, and in a short time Lucifer matches were in general use. What were called phosphorus boxes were obtainable a few years earlier, but they were very

costly and uncertain in use. Before that time fire was produced by striking sparks from steel with a flint stone. The sparks fell upon tinder or upon partially burnt linen rags, and flame was obtained by touching the ignited tinder with matches tipped with sulphur. "Lucifer" is one of the names applied to Satan. It is singularly applicable to its modern use as a name for matches. It is derived from the Latin lux, lucis, light, and fero, to bring.

Sad Case of Drowning.

MISS MAUD ROBERTS, WHILE SUFFERING FROM NERVOUS DEPRESSION, DROWNED HERSELF—AN INQUEST HELD—THE VERDICT.

[SPECIAL BY TELEPHONE.]

MISS MAUD ROBERTS, daughter of Mr. H. O. Roberts, of Summerside, about twenty-four years of age, who has, for some three months past, been suffering from nervous depression and general debility, and who, for about three weeks, has been deeply impressed with the idea that she would never get better, stole from her home last night and drowned herself. Dr. McKay, who had been attending the unfortunate girl, told her mother several months ago that it was necessary to watch her closely as she might destroy herself. Since receiving this warning, Mrs. Roberts has slept with her daughter and kept a close watch on her movements. A few days ago Maud filled a large basin nearly full of water, and when her mother questioned her as to why she did so, she replied that she was going to drown herself. Last night the unfortunate girl wanted to sit up later than was customary, and after going to bed told her mother not to put her arm around her as usual, as she wanted more room.

Some considerable time after retiring for the night, Mr. Roberts heard some noise out-doors. He arose and went down stairs to investigate, and found the back door open. He then went up to the room where Mrs. Roberts and Maud slept. His coming into the room awoke Mrs. Roberts. She at once missed her daughter, and exclaimed, "Maud is gone!" She had quietly slipped out of bed, and after putting on a skirt over her night dress, and a pair of stockings, left the house.

Their friends in the neighborhood were at once informed of the girl's disappearance, and between thirty and forty people went in search of her. Her body was found about daylight this morning in the water between the railway wharf and Clarke's warehouse by Paul Webb.

By the kind permission of the coroner, the body was removed to her home, where an inquest was held by Dr. Jarvis and a jury composed of D. Schurman, foreman; P. Frizzle, S. M. Hicks, D. Stewart, W. S. Cannon, E. Ramsay and C. P. Howatt. The evidence of Paul Webb, J. D. Enman, A. Macdonald, H. O. Roberts, father of the deceased, and Dr. McKay was taken, and a verdict returned of death by drowning while in a state of mental aberration. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have the sympathy of the community in their affliction.

Scott Act at Mount Stewart.

[SPECIAL BY TELEPHONE.]

The following convictions were obtained to-day by Prosecutor Henderson, before James R. McEwen and James Ross, Justices of the Peace:—

Catherine Doyle, one conviction, first offence, fined \$50 or two months imprisonment.

Mathew Phelan, convicted of one first offence, fined \$50 or two months imprisonment.

Julia Kavanagh, convicted of two first offences, fined \$50 or two months imprisonment for each.

John Griffin, convicted of two first offences, fined \$50 or two months imprisonment for each.

Another case against John Griffin was adjourned for further evidence.

A False Charge.

Sir,—In yesterday's Patriot, "Vidette," in a flimsy attempt at glossing over the Strople tragedy, charges Dr. Muttart with holding "inquests where there is no apparent necessity for them." The charge is as mean as it is false. Only a few weeks ago two sudden deaths occurred in this vicinity, on which no inquest was held. One was that of a man found dead in his bed, and the other that of a man found dead on the road. In both cases Dr. Muttart was applied to, but knowing the circumstances, he deemed it unnecessary to hold an inquest in either case. True, some few years ago there was an inquest held at Red Point, on some bones and a sou'wester, but Dr. Muttart was not the Coroner who held that inquest.

Yours, FAIR PLAY.

Souris, Nov. 1st, 1888.

Local Notices.

Three hundred curtains—superior value—at Beer Bros. Choice new designs in Brussels carpet just received at Beer Bros.

LATE ARRIVALS.—New dress goods, knitting yarns, etc., just opened at Beer Bros. See the fine stock of gold and silver watches on exhibition to-night at G. H. Taylor's. See our stock of window shades, poles, cornices, rugs and oilcloths. We offer you everything in the furnishing line at lowest prices, consistent with good articles.—Paton's Popular Store. CARPETS.—All are agreed that Paton & Co. have the finest display of carpets in Charlottetown. The prices are as low as they can be made, and none can make a mistake to furnish their floors at Jas. Paton & Co.'s popular store.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

HOTEL DAVIES.

Nov 2—J H Cross, W Wright, Montreal; C D Mackay, Toronto; A J Rankine, Montreal; Thos Tanner, Allan Starts, Pictou; E J LeDain, Montreal; E E Hardy, Newark, N J; Mary Macdonald, Boston; Levi H Young, St John; Mrs J F Macdonald, Souris.

OSBORNE HOUSE.

Nov 2—M McLean and wife, Wiltshire; Geo Kinneer, Geo Avar, Shediac; S J Richey, St John, N B; D A Sutherland, Charlottetown; N L Campbell, P E I R; C Pease, Woodstock; Ont; W C Kennedy, Summerside; A Wright, Bequeque; M McCormack, Souris; D W McCarthy, Halifax.

A Large and Fine Stock OF WATCHES

SELLING LOW AT

G. H. TAYLOR'S, North Side Queen Square.

Old Sydney Coal.

THE S. S. "WILLIAM" will be due here on MONDAY, 5th inst., with 300 Tons of above Coal.

R. McMILLAN.

Direct from Cornwallis.

RECEIVED by Steamer from Pictou last night, another Car, which must be sold by Auction, on MONDAY NEXT, at 10.30 o'clock, at Rooms, 11 Queen Street:—

150 Barrels APPLES, in Choice Gravensteins, Pippins, Genettings, Colverts, etc.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

PLUMBING.

CITIZENS having Water Pipes laid into their dwellings will do well to see MR JOHN GARRICK, Practical Plumber, who is prepared to attend to the piping of all Pipes, Faucets, &c., in the most modern and improved manner. A full stock of PIPE, FITTINGS and HOSE kept on hand. Orders left at McKINNON & McLEAN'S will be promptly attended to. nov-1m eod pat

TENDERS.

\$12,000 City Debentures.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's Office up to noon of MONDAY, the 12th of November, instant, for the purchase of

Twelve Thousand Dollars, Debentures of City of Charlottetown.

of the denominations of \$50 or \$1,000 each, payable in 20 years from date of issue, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Charlottetown, and to be issued in redemption of debentures falling due about the first of December next.

Tenders will be received for the whole or part. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

By Order, A. H. MACPHERSON, City Clerk.

Mayor's Office, Nov. 2, 1888—31 str sat wed

ROSEBANK FARM, AT AUCTION.

I AM instructed to sell by Auction, on the Premises, on

Wednesday, 7th November Next, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON:

That well-known and valuable property known as "ROSEBANK FARM," containing about 125 Acres of Land, with large Dwelling house and Outhouses.

It is eligibly situated on the Hillsborough River, directly opposite Charlottetown, where any quantity of Manure can be obtained in the winter season. There is also a Mussel Bed within two hundred yards of the shore.

This Farm cannot be excelled for Stock-raising purposes, and as a Summer Residence is unsurpassed.

Good title, clear of incumbrances, given. TERMS:—25 per cent. of purchase money at sale; the balance secured by mortgage on the premises for a term of years at 6 per cent. per annum.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Sale of City Property.

The undersigned will sell by Auction,

On Wednesday, 7th November Next, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

The Following City Properties:

ENGINE HOUSE and LAND on Grafton Street. ENGINE HOUSE and LAND on King Street. Three BUILDING LOTS at Head of Queen Street. HOUSE and LAND on Bayfield Street. Sale to commence at Engine house on Grafton Street.

R. BEAIRSTO, Auctioneer.



CHARLES I. MORRISON, General Agent for P. E. Island

FOR THE "Ideal" Washing Machine.

The only Washing Machine worthy of the confidence of the public.

Hundreds of Testimonials of those who have used it.

Correspondence solicited. CHARLES I. MORRISON, Charlottetown.

N. B.—Mr. J. W. HODGSON, Travelling Agent. 61625

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FROM YEAR TO YEAR the Manufacturers, Merchants and Mechanics are striving to make and place before the consumers Goods that will please the eye and give satisfaction to the consumer. And to please Fickle Fashion, Styles and Patterns have to be changed, for MEN OF FASHION, as of 'old, are ever looking for something NEW. And we take great pleasure in informing the FASHIONABLE PUBLIC, and also those who love the GOOD OLD STYLES, that we have this season spared no pains to place on our counters

The Largest and Most Select Stock of Cloths to be found in any Merchant Tailoring House in Canada.

In TROWSERINGS, we have an immense stock—over 150 patterns; also, a large line of STRIPE SCOTCH SUITINGS, the newest things in the market. In WORSTED PLAIN AND FANCY OVERCOATINGS our Stock is complete. We guarantee our Cloths, for FIT, STYLE and WORKMANSHIP, superior to any made in this city, and at lower prices for the same quality. We respectfully solicit an inspection of our Stock.

ALWAYS ON HAND—A full line of GENTS' FURNISHINGS, BOYS' SUITS, TRUNKS, VALISES, FUR COATS, &c., &c.

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Don't be Deceived BY LOUD TALK.

CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR

Dry Goods, Overcoats and Reefers.

GEORGE E. FULL.

Charlottetown, Nov. 3, 1888—6i eod

Fur Goods, (All Good, Fashionable, Serviceable) Fur Goods, Wool Goods, (All Good, Fashionable, Serviceable) Wool Goods,

Dress Goods, Millinery, Dress Goods, Millinery, Dress Goods, Millinery,



Usters, (and CHEAP, at) Usters, Jackets, (and CHEAP, at) Jackets,

Beer Bros.

Charlottetown, Oct. 13, 1888.

A Knitting Time.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Yarns, Wools and Fancy Goods at Lowest Prices.

Rutland Yarn, in all Colors, for Hosiery, Beehive Yarn, in all Colors, for Hosiery, Saxony Yarn, in all Colors, for Hosiery, Cyprus Yarn, in all Colors, for Hosiery.

Berlin Wool, Andalusian, Fleecy Wool, Shetland Wool, &c., &c. Cushion Patterns, Slipper Patterns, Bracket Patterns, &c., &c. Plush and Felt Patterns, in Slippers, Wall Pockets, Tidys, &c., &c.

A Full Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS at our usual never-to-be-forgotten Low Prices.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, Oct. 29, 1888—4y & wky