

THE DAILY EXAMINER. SEPTEMBER 15, 1888.

Traffic on the Railway.

It is, from every point of view, gratifying to learn that the traffic and receipts of the P. E. Island Railway have been larger during this summer, than ever before.

The Autumn Meetings.

THE recent meetings of militiamen at Ottawa and Quebec were unusually successful and the shooting and shifting unusually good.

Our Fish Markets.

REFERENCE to the fish market at the side of Queen's wharf is not intended. What we mean to do is to state a few facts, furnished by the Empire, concerning outside markets for the fish caught around our shores.

It appears that the United States handled last year, for immediate transhipment to other countries, \$914,770 worth of Canadian fish, not consuming it, but making a profit of sending it on to the consumer!

"They send, of our dried or pickled cod and haddock, to the British West Indian Islands, \$98,651; to Cuba, \$306,158; to Porto Rico, \$6,903; to Hayti, \$8,365; to Brazil, \$17,318. Of our pickled mackerel they send \$17,701 to the British West Indies, \$3,650 to Hayti. Our dried or pickled herring they send to the British West Indies to the amount of \$7,078. Of our pickled salmon they send \$3,735 to England; \$2,806 to the British West Indies, and \$4,000 to Australasia. Of our lobsters they send \$31,665 to England; \$43,183 to Scotland; \$177,073 to the French West Indies, and \$7,780 to the Hawaiian Islands."

The Empire culls from another table in the United States returns, a statement showing that the United States export "foreign fish"—a large part of which was, no doubt, caught in Canadian waters—to the value of \$381,543, and says:—

"Here, again, the destination is of interest to us. They sell of dried or pickled cod and haddock, \$52,671 to Cuba, \$41,990 to Hayti, \$18,939 to the British West Indies, \$7,160 to Brazil, \$2,270 to Dutch Guiana; of pickled mackerel, \$61,459 to Hayti, \$6,193 to the British West Indies, \$3,608 to San Domingo; of dried or pickled herrings, \$4,753 to the British West Indies, \$1,485 to Hayti; of lobsters, \$36,306 to France, \$18,501 to Australasia, \$8,450 to Germany, \$5,363 to England, \$5,338 to the Argentine Republic, \$4,917 to the United States of Colombia, \$3,750 to Sweden and Norway, etc.

The Empire remarks: "Without following up the other kinds of fish to their markets we may ask if Canada might not fairly expect to do a share of this trade if efforts were made to push it. It is very certain that much of our fish now goes to these and other localities, and that still more would go if we took active steps to open a more direct trade. We have to sell what they want to buy, and do buy, and there is no reason why we should not deal together. As to the United States, with their large sales of the kind of fish of which we have a surplus, they are obviously not our best customers, if we can get at the consumer and save the middle profit."

The new Postmaster-General—Hon. Mr. Haggart—has scored a point by directing that the mails for the West Indies be sent by steamer direct from Halifax, or St. John, instead of via New York. The new service began to-day.

Politicians in the United States are beginning to awake to the fact that Canada is a piece of land of some value. Mr. Pierpont now says that "the absorption of Canada by the great Republic is manifest destiny." In other words: Now that Canada has railways commanding the traffic of the continent, her manifest destiny is to be ruled from Washington for the benefit of "American interests."

ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS.—Says an Ottawa despatch:—At a meeting of the parliamentary committee on agriculture last session, a discussion took place on the connection between the disease tuberculosis in man and animals. It was urged that it was conveyed to the human family by drinking the milk and eating the flesh of diseased animals, and that precautions ought to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. A difference of opinion was exhibited as to the extent to which tuberculosis existed in Canada, and upon the suggestion of Dr. Ferguson and General Laurie a sub-committee was appointed to recommend that circulars be sent to a number of medical men in Canada asking for information on the question. The Department of Agriculture is now issuing these circulars.

Varia.

The Lord Mayor of London, M. Polidore De Kuyser, had a magnificent reception on visiting his birthplace, the quaint little Flemish town of Dendermond. The occasion of this patriotic visit called forth every possible recognition of the honors which had been conferred upon the worthy alderman and his brother burghers. Visitors were in abundance, and swelled the crowds to such a degree that the streets were almost rendered impassable. Besides the inevitable dinner, and the inevitable speeches which followed, there was one of those historic processions of which the people on the continent are so proud. The allegorical chariot, representing London, was, says a newspaper correspondent, conducted by a genius, surrounded by the figures of religion, wisdom, charity, patriotism, diligence, kindness, perseverance, justice, honor, foresight, constancy, vigilance, civic virtues, fortune and nobility. The procession was closed with the wooden horse Bayard, mounted by the four sons of Aimon. This somewhat cumbersome structure was propelled by twenty men, who were concealed beneath the caparisons. A singular story is told as to how the wooden horse of Dendermond once saved a human life. It is thus given by the London Times narrator:—"Many years ago the Dendermonders, wishing to trot out Bayard, found to their amazement that the worms had so much eaten the head that it was no longer presentable. At the same time there lay in prison, under sentence of death for nocturnal fighting and rioting, Lievin van de Veld, a wild lad but an excellent wood carver. He was promised his pardon if he carved, within the few days which still remained before the time fixed for the cortege, a proper head. Lievin achieved the task, and it is believed that the head which Bayard wore to-day is the one which saved Lievin's life."

A British mission is about to visit Cabul, but under very different conditions to those of previous years. An Englishman of high position is going there, not as heretofore against the Ameer's advice and wishes, but at the Ameer's express request. It is denied that there is any connection in the Ameer's mind between this sudden desire to receive an English mission and the revolt of his cousin, Ishak Khan, the Governor of Afghan Turkestan. The existence, however, of such a revolt is an additional security for the Ameer's good faith. He certainly will not care to quarrel with his own subjects and with the English Government at the same moment. But at a time when his authority is openly challenged, his request for an English mission may easily be turned to account by a clever adversary. On former occasions the ruler of Cabul has not wished to keep the city quiet when the English were there. It is very likely this time that his will to do so may be in excess of his power.

In Sikkim the difficulties are actual. The passion for missions has involved England in a frontier war with Tibet. The objects of the Indian Government were excellent, but they failed, as they have failed before, to realize that there are nations in the world whose one desire in reference to Englishmen is that they should keep as far away as possible. In order to punish the Government for having sent a mission to one of their towns the Tibetans have now invaded Sikkim, a territory under British protection.

An English newspaper thus cleverly criticises the cost of a presidential election in the United States: "A paragraph is going the round of the papers to the effect that the cost of a presidential election in the United States every four years is \$4,000,000 sterling—that is to say, a million a year; a fact, if it be a fact, which places in a striking light the alleged economy of Republican simplicity. Whatever the cost of the English Crown may be, it cannot even now exceed that, and it must be remembered that for a very long period after Her Majesty's accession, it was nothing like that sum. Moreover, the country receives the hereditary revenues of the Crown, which go a long way towards balancing the account. Of course we have our own Parliamentary elections to pay for, but they are nothing like so expensive as the struggle for the Presidency is said to be. And even in that item of account, the American system is enormously more costly, for every State in the Union has its own separate legislature, besides the Federal Senate and House of Representatives at Washington. On the whole, there is reason to think that the English Court is a far cheaper institution than the White House."

A correspondent asks what is meant by the "City of Palaces." There are three cities so known (1) Rome, from the reign of Augustus, for we are told that he converted "a city of brick huts into a city of marble palaces." (2) Calcutta. (3) St. Petersburg so called from its numerous Imperial and Government edifices. My correspondent must judge from the context which of the three is intended. The addition of descriptive terms to cities is not uncommon. Some have passed into phrases. I give a number, although the list is by no means exhaustive. City of Churches, Brooklyn, New York, which has an unusual number of churches. City of David, Jerusalem.—2 Sam. v. 7. 9. City of Destruction, the world, or rather the worldly state of the unconverted. Bunyan makes "Christian" flee from the City of Destruction and journey to the Celestial City, by which he allegorizes the "walk of a Christian" from his conversion to death (1678).

City of God, the Church universal. The phrase is used by St. Augustine. City of Lanterns, an imaginary cloud city, somewhere beyond the zodiac. City of Legions, Caerleon-on-Usk. Newport is the port of this ancient city (Monmouth and Glamorganshire). It was in the city of legions that Arthur held his court. It contained two cathedrals, viz., St. Julius and St. Aaron, built in honor of two martyrs who suffered death here in the reign of Diocletian. City of Masts, London. City of Monuments, Baltimore, in Maryland. One of its streets is called Monument Street. City of Refuge, Medina, in Arabia, where Mahomet took refuge when driven by conspirators from Mecca. He entered the city not as a fugitive, but in triumph (A. D. 622).

Cities of Refuge, Bezer, Ramoth, and Golan, (East of Jordan); Hulbin, Scheschem, and Kedesh (west of that river)—Duet. iv. 43; Josh. xx. 1-8. City of the Great King, Jerusalem.—Psalm XLV. 2. Cities of the Plain, Sodom and Gomorrah.—Gen. XIII. City of the Prophet, Medina in Arabia, where Mahomet was protected when he fled from Mecca (July 16, A. D. 622).

City of the Sun, Balbec, called in Greek, Heliopolis ("Sun City"). City of the Tribes, Galway, in Ireland, "the residence of thirteen tribes," which settled there in 1235. City of the West, Glasgow in Scotland, situated on the Clyde, the principal river on the west coast. The Cleanest City in the World, Broek in Holland, which is "painfully neat and clean." The Seven Cities, Egypt, Jerusalem, Babylon, Athens, Rome, Constantinople and London (for commerce) or Paris (for beauty).

Souris Notes. During the brisk south-easterly and disagreeable rainstorm of Wednesday night, the fishing schooner Sea Flower, of Cheticamp, went ashore on the Souris beach, and probably will be a total wreck, if any inshore wind prevails. The captain says that he could not see the end of the breakwater, and ran too far west in bringing the red light in sight, which ranges with the inside of the breakwater. Masters of vessels complain of the same difficulty; even the local captains are puzzled, and why not strangers. Owing to the high bluff the breakwater is overshadowed even on not very dark nights. Souris is a port of refuge, and vessels on the coast put in for shelter, and particularly those of the fishing class, sometimes numbering 120 sail. The captains dread to enter on account of no light or guide at the end of the breakwater, which is the principal danger. A considerable amount was expended this summer for repairs, and the work is progressing rapidly. If this important barrier were brought to the notice of the department, it would be no doubt looked to. Why not some of our enterprising business men or local captains speak?

A few American fishermen arrived to-day direct from home. They report others coming, as seining is a dead failure on their shore. Quite a gloom overspread our quiet town on the early morn of Friday, by the announcement of the sudden death of our worthy and highly esteemed townsman, Mr. Sullivan, cooper, who has resided here for some years, and was well and favorably known to many of the business men and citizens of Charlottetown, having lived in the metropolis many years before coming to Souris. Mr. Sullivan was edging close to "three score and ten," and although afflicted with rheumatism for years, apparently enjoyed good health lately, and looked smart on the street the previous evening. About three o'clock a. m. he came to the bedroom of Mrs. Sullivan and daughter, seemingly in good health and spirits; but this morning, much to the sorrow and horror of his afflicted wife, he was found in the cold embrace of death.

Mr. Sullivan was the father of James Sullivan, an employe for years on our Island Railway, who got killed out west a year ago. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Sullivan and her daughter-in-law, and the town at the loss of a worthy resident. ALPHA. Souris, Sept. 14, 1888.

Methodist Missions. Wednesday's session of the Methodist Mission Board at Winnipeg was entirely occupied in discussing the basis of the appropriation for missionaries in the different conferences in Manitoba and the northwest. It was decided, after some opposition, to leave it as it was—\$900 to the married and \$750 to the single men. A strong effort was made to increase the Newfoundland appropriation to \$850, but was left over to see how the funds stood when the division was made. No changes were made in any of the conferences. The following scale was finally agreed upon. First, married ministers in towns and cities \$900; second, Manitoba, \$900; third, Newfoundland \$800; fourth, British Columbia and the Pacific coast, \$1,000; fifth, other missions, \$750. The consideration of the estimates for the Japan mission was then taken up. Dr. Macdonald's salary was fixed at \$1250, Dr. Ebis' at \$1250 and four children \$400. Teachers, ministers and evangelists' salaries were fixed at the old figure. At Thursday's session the board of missions considered the amount asked for the support of missionaries on various foreign fields. The total amount asked for Japan work was \$22,479 and for Indian work in the conferences \$45,503. In going through the items making these totals the board made a number of changes. The committee on appropriations will have to report before it can be definitely settled what sums will be actually received by the missionaries. The amount asked for the conferences severally for domestic missions were as follows: Toronto conferences, \$12,840; London, \$11,414; Niagara, \$5,014; Guelph, \$12,120; Bay of Quint, \$18,564; Montreal, \$24,350; British Columbia, \$6,543; Newfoundland, \$23,885; Nova Scotia, \$14,446; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, \$15,443. The board has been principally occupied in committee work. The Methodist delegates to the mission board have been interviewed on the question of the union of Methodist and Presbyterian churches. The general opinion was that while such fusion was desirable, there were difficulties in the way that would prevent amalgamation at least in the near future.

What Davitt Says. Davitt writes, with reference to his recent speech, that he did not make disparaging references to Gladstone or Morley. He only complained that Irishmen did Gladstonian glorification which ought to be done by English liberals, who would be greater gainers by pacification of Ireland. He still considers that if Gladstone showed as much enthusiasm over Ireland as he showed over Bulgaria, Balfour would not dare to continue his brutal policy, which is possible only because Irishmen, out of deference to Gladstone, have abandoned even legitimate resistance. He still believes that the Gladstonians will give a left handed acquiescence to the thinning out of the Irish population by eviction just as they formerly advocated emigration as a

panacea. He bears liberals no ill will, although from his former experience he has little cause to love them. If, as the Daily News taunts him, he is not now in prison perhaps it is because the liberals are not in power.

Cheap Excursion TO HALIFAX. Persons desirous of attending the RACES IN HALIFAX, 20th and 21st of September, can purchase TICKETS at the following prices from the Stations as under to CHARLOTTETOWN AND RETURN:—

Table with 2 columns: Station, Price. Includes Tignish, Alberton, Bloomfield, etc.

Also in CHARLOTTETOWN on STEAMER—Tickets to Halifax and Return for Four Dollars. Tickets will be issued at Stations on 18th September, and on Steamer on 19th September, good to return to Charlottetown on Saturday, 21st, and on P. E. Island Railway on Monday, 22nd September.

JOSEPH UNSWORTH, Supt. P. E. I. Railway. F. W. H. A. ES., Secy. S. N. Co. Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1888-21

BAGS! IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Grain, Potato & Flour Sacks and Twines.

Samples and quotations on application. Orders from the trade solicited. FENTON T. NEWBERRY, Agent Canada Jute Co. sept15-1w pat lw sun jour 21

Furniture, Stoves, &c. BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY NEXT, September 20th, at 11 o'clock, at Rooms, 11 Queen Street:—

Bedroom Sets, in Ash and Walnut; Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, &c.; 1 Black Walnut Sideboard (new), cost \$100. Tables and Chairs, Cook, Parlor and Shop Stoves, Register Grates, &c.; 1 large Office Desk (double); 1 small Piano, 1 Hall Stand (metal); 1 large Parlor Croquet Board (complete); Carpets, Mats, Window Curtains, &c. All of which must be closed out. By order, A. McNELL, Auctioneer. sept15

TENDERS. SEALED TENDERS will be received at the City Clerk's Office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 21st instant, from persons willing to contract for the fitting up of Rooms in new City Building, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Phillips & Chappell. Also for the supplying of Coal and the Leasing of the Fish Market on Queen's Wharf. For particulars apply to City Clerk. By order, A. H. McPHERSON, City Clerk. sept15-3i

MUSIC, At Terpsichore Hall. THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on her as Teacher of Music—PIANO and VIOLIN—again solicits the favor of her friends and the public generally, as she intends to open Classes for instruction in the art at the above Hall on THURSDAY NEXT, the 13th inst. JANIE BURRIS. sept11-pat 4i tues sat wky 11

JOHN R. CLARKE IS COMING! Wit! Fun! Dialect! Songs! THE PRINCE OF MIMICS! Friday & Saturday Evenings, SEPTEMBER 21 and 22, Y. M. C. A. HALL, CH'TOWN.

JOHN R. CLARKE, the Famous Orator, will on the above dates, give two of his Famous Lectures, entitled: "TO AND FRO IN LONDON." AND— "Gough in Humor and Eloquence." These Lectures are going to be the Treat of the Season. Don't fail to hear them. Doors open at 7.15. Lecture commences at 8. Tickets, 25 cents. 11 22nd-sept12

ANTHRACITE COAL. TO ARRIVE per Schooner "Otter," due here 1st September:— 400 Tons best quality HONEYBROOK and LEHIGH, in Egg and Chestnut sizes. C. LYONS. aug21-1m pat her guar

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LARGE STOCK GERMAN FLANNELS, IN PLAIDS AND STRIPES, Just Opened at Stanley Bros'.

CHILDRENS' UNDERCLOTHING, CHEAP, At Stanley Brothers'.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, A Large Stock at Stanley Bros', Brown's Block.

ULSTER CLOTHS, DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS & PLUSHES, Now Opening at Stanley Bros'.

September 15, 1888—cod & wky 1888 1889.

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS. INSPECTION SOLICITED. When You Want Suitings, Trowserings and Overcoatings, DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR STOCK.

SPECIAL VALUES in all WOOLEN UNDERWEAR and NECKWEAR. D. A. BRUCE, CUSTOM TAILOR. Charlottetown, Sept. 15, 1888.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN. FIRST INSTALMENT OF 48 CASES NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS. New Opening and will be sold Cheap at PERKINS & STERNS'. Charlottetown, Sept. 11, 1888.

NEW FALL GOODS. J. B. MACDONALD'S. Three Thousand Yards Grey Flannels, One Thousand Yards Scarlet and White Flannels, Three Thousand Yards Canton Flannels, Fifteen Thousand Yards Grey and White Cottons, One Thousand Yards Tickings, A Full Line of Ladies' Fall Jerseys.

LOTS MENS' READY-MADE CLOTHING OPENING EVERY DAY, THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY TO SELECT FROM. 250 DOZEN MENS' KNIT UNDERCLOTHING. You will find it to your advantage to call at J. B. MACDONALD'S, QUEEN STREET. Ch'town, Sept. 8, 1888.