

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 12, 1881.

An Active Minister.

WHEN last heard of, Sir Charles Tupper was in Vancouver Island; he is now in Prince Edward Island. There, by the waters of the Pacific, he was personally attending to the opening sections of our great trans-Continental railway; here, by the waters of the Atlantic, he is personally inspecting the "little affair" which, to the people of this Province, is of the utmost consequence.

Quebec Elections.

THE Provincial Elections of Quebec will take place on the 2nd December. Both sides are now putting forth great efforts; but on both sides it is felt that Conservatives will, in all probability, triumph. The Montreal Gazette says: "The Government will be sustained by a large majority, and will obtain from the people a support in the next Legislature which will enable them to carry out the work of economy which has already been inaugurated, and to continue to promote the material interests of the Province."

The Minister of Railways in New Brunswick.

It is understood that Sir Charles is well pleased with the result of his inspection of the Intercolonial Railway works and offices at Moncton. The St. John Sun reports, among many other facts of general interest, that "the traffic of the road has reached a point unprecedented in its history, the receipts for last month having been the largest for any month yet."

The Sun remarks:—Sir Charles will have passed over every mile of Government railway this year, whether on the Atlantic or Pacific side of our Continent-spanning Dominion. He has come in contact with all sections of the country whose commerce largely depends upon the successful management of these roads. And he has been brought within speaking distance of all who have complaints to make or suggestions to offer in reference to the management of such important Government works. It must be very gratifying to him to know that there is so little to complain of; that there is not outstanding a substantial grievance in connexion with the operating of the roads; that the trade of the country has so wonderfully responded to the vigorous and courageous policy of the Government as to swell the traffic on the great Intercolonial Railway to such a height that the rolling stock of the road, though receiving frequent and large additions, is still inadequate to move all the freight that offers; and that although the revenues of the road have increased beyond all precedent, the Minister has been able to largely reduce the transportation charges on the bulk of all the freight which is carried, besides adding immensely to the great accommodation afforded to the shippers and customers at scores of points along the whole extent of the road. It must, we think, be admitted by political friend and foe alike that the Government Railways in Sir Charles Tupper's hands have really become what the people expected they would be—substantial aids to the growing, swelling commerce of the Dominion. It is gratifying to know that every pledge made by Sir Charles Tupper in the name of the Government, respecting the Railway management, has been redeemed, and that the Railway policy of which he was the able and fearless exponent has been successful beyond the most sanguine hopes of Sir Charles and the friends of the Government.

Affairs in Russia.

A London despatch says: A diplomat just from St. Petersburg gives a very gloomy description of the situation in Russia. Affairs are growing more critical daily. Riots are feared in consequence of the increasing dearth of provisions. The Nihilists are distributing circulars charging the Czar with being the cause of all the trouble and declaring he is sending all the gold of Russia to Denmark. The truth is a small part of 60,000,000 rubles found in the Imperial cellars after the assassination of Alexander II. was forwarded to Denmark at the time of the recent royal marriage. High Russian officials are advising the landlords to leave the country for the cities, if they do not wish to be assassinated. Great anxiety prevails at Gatchina.

The cost of the New York Central Park, up to 1881, has reached the enormous sum of \$44,794,150. It has, however, been ascertained that, from the increased valuation of the surrounding property due to the location of the Park, the city has received \$65,000,000 in taxes. The Park to-day, owing partly to improvements made therein and partly to the growth of New York, is actually worth \$200,000,000, and could, it is said, be sold out for that sum. This is a pretty good real estate investment, even though the original outlay commenced 25 years ago.

Editorial Jottings.

—Accounts of dinners and speech-making have of late taken up a large space in the newspapers. Statesmen, filled with turtle soup and with the "exuberance of their own verbosity," have led the van. Kings, too, have met and ate together. It is hoped that both Austria and Italy may be the better for this interchange of courtesies. There was once a time when Venice could give to Royalty a dinner in first-rate style. It was during the so-called dark ages. Henry III. of France was entertained by the Venetians in the following manner: the King was placed at a magnificent table, and taking up his napkin found it was made of sugar, for it immediately fell to pieces. In fact the regal table and all its paraphernalia were made of sugar and was intended as a sweet surprise to the King. As nothing could be eaten at that board, the King was conducted to a large hall, where another surprise awaited him. Here he found covers laid for three thousand persons, and had to sit patiently while ninety courses were served up. During the intervals of the changed poems were sung, or short plays were acted. Around the hall were planted rare trees and sweet swelling plants; baskets full of fruit hung from the ceiling; and tame hares, rabbits, and birds were fastened to the trees with silken cords. At the last course, a huge pie was carried in, which, when opened, let free a host of lively birds. The guests were to give chase at once, and the fortunate catcher of the greatest number of birds received a golden egg as a prize.

—But now we travel along at railroad speed. Good, and also bad, customs are run over and disappear. The days of old satin stocks and of fawn coloured waistcoats are gone. Wigs, chronic drunkenness, and duellings, the pride of dandies fifty years ago, are now of the long past. Then it was considered something to be a great man—a man of blood. All felt like the middle class man in David Copperfield, that it was better to be knocked down by a man who had blood, than to be picked up by one who had none. Lords were creatures of superior clay then. All who were shaping theories at that time had to pay a heavy social penalty, but some of these men are now living and see their past theories present truisms. In 1840 the Times could write: "John Bright has gone on a visit to some friends in Yorkshire; let us hope the loyal yeomen of the county will give the disinfected vagabond the hiding he deserves." At about the same date it wrote thus: "Thomas Babington Macaulay has gone to show his uncouth figure at Windsor." Now, railways, telegraphs, cheap postage, cheap press, and education for all, have played dreadful pranks with old notions, almost abolishing caste and mixing classes into a sort of social salad.

—A few days ago, we suggested the formation of a club for "Shakespeare Readings." We hope our suggestion may turn to something practical and lasting. The important advantages to be gained from such a club are worthy of consideration. It would afford valuable means of elocutionary development, promote thought, stimulate one's mind by contact with authors, and, by discussing facts and opinions, call forth undeveloped forces which otherwise would have lain inactive. The art of reading aloud is not an easy one. It may be summed up in a very short treatise, namely, a verse from the Bible: "So they read in the book in the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading." Of no less importance is the art of knowing how to read and what to read—what pieces to skip over even in the best authors; for Homer sometimes nods, and the shortness of life allows us to read only the best works of leading authors. Coterie clubs, too often, turn into mutual admiration societies, where laudation is the only correct thing, and honest criticism is reserved for the safe cover of private gossip. We must listen, with apparent zest, to a selection from some tenth-rate author, and at the conclusion assume the smirking smile of good breeding. This selection may be followed by an original production of some flowery poetaster; or, what is very likely, the scribbling of some budding local Macaulay may be imposed on the coterie in the form of something dreadful. Of course we must put on a pretence of approbation and say that the original productions were thrilling. But, ah! to-morrow we have our revenge, saying, "What a fool that fellow was to have read them!" A public club is generally free, and should be free, from the defects noted. Its prime idea is instruction, not society. Its members give their opinions honestly, yet kindly, and often bring to bear on the subject a full ripeness of thought and judgment which is of much value to those interested. We feel certain that, if the club be started, the impetus given to the reading of standard works will be of incalculable benefit to our community.

Italy is fairly supplied with newspapers. At the beginning of the year it had 1,454 newspapers and periodicals, of which 149 were dailies. Milan has 210 journals; Rome, 147; Naples, 114; Florence, 101. Of the daily papers, 18 appear at Rome, 16 at Naples, 13 at Palermo, 12 at Milan, 9 at Florence, 6 at Turin, and 5 at Venice. On an average there is one journal to 10,281 of the population, and 8,000 readers to each journal. In 1836 there were only 185 periodicals in Italy, of which 110 were published at Rome.

CALL at Harvie's Bookstore and see the beautiful designs of Prang's Prize Christmas Cards.

Sweepstakes Race.

THE sweepstakes race for \$200 at Upton Driving Park, yesterday, resulted in a victory for Mr. D. McKinnon's Wild Harry, with Mr. C. Westcott's Zulu second, and Dr. Jenkin's Abdallah Queen third. The horses were rung up at 2.30, and came to receive positions in splendid condition. Wild Harry drew the pole, Queen second, and Zulu third. After considerable scoring they got a send-off—Harry taking a little advantage, while Zulu broke at the word "go," and did not square off until he turned down the backstretch. Queen and Harry were now trotting and pacing respectively, in splendid style, but Zulu had set hard to work, and taking advantage of a bad break by Queen, gave her the go-by at the quarter. This position—Harry first, Zulu second, and Queen third—was maintained until the finish, but the gap made by Zulu's first break was lessened to a length and a half at the close—time 2.43. The second heat was quite disagreeable. The horses scored seventeen times, Zulu having out himself then retired for a quarter boot. They came up again and after several times scoring as contrary as possible, got a send-off from a stand still. Wild Harry as before led, and was hotly pursued by Zulu, but the latter, though spurring lively, and trotting as squarely as possible, could not succeed in collarizing his tiny opponent. Queen, in this heat, acted a little better than in the first heat, but failed to keep company with Zulu and Harry, who, now on the homestretch, were gliding along at what might be called a "twenty clip." At the distance pole there was every appearance of a dead heat but Zulu broke and Harry sped in the victor by a length, amid the cheers of the spectators, Zulu second and Queen third. The third heat was trotted in the dark. It resulted as did the second; but there having been complaints of fouling and running laid in by the jockies, a protest was made against paying Wild Harry's owner the money. Two of the judges, however, overruled the protest and declared Harry the winner of the heat and race.

Bluster in Exceelsis.

"If any party ever had reasonable confidence of their ability to put their opponents to rout the Liberal party of Canada should have, and has, that confidence today. To express a doubt that the Conservatives will be trodden underfoot whenever they dare to give battle would be to insult the intelligence and rectitude of the Canadian people."—Globe, November 5th, 1881.

"The Tories know themselves to be hopelessly beaten, and their chagrin is showing itself by the accustomed resort to intimidation, violence and blackguardism."—Globe, 11th September, 1878.

"We have before predicted the triumphant success of Mr. Mackenzie at the polls, and have since had no occasion to change our view. The Dominion will decide by a large majority against the return of Sir John Macdonald."—Globe, 17th September, 1878.

The Situation in Germany.

An article in the Post has caused a considerable sensation in Berlin. It announces that Prince Bismarck will soon return to Berlin to report to the Emperor in regard to the future constitution of the Government in view of the results of the late election. The article then says:—"We hear that Prince Bismarck expressed himself as weary of being made the butt of all the wickedness, baseness, calumny, and envious suspicions of forty-five millions of people. According to the principles of parliamentary government the majority ought to assume the succession to office of the Imperial Chancellor. At the same time, the Progressivists and members of the Centre Party, although able to combine for purposes of opposition, are incapable of governing in concert. As it is impossible to govern Prussia on the monarchial system and at the same time on the principles of the Progressist party, the Chancellor's successor, in choosing between the Centre party and the Progressivists, would have no other alternative but to decide in favor of the former, and endeavor to form a Government of the majority, with the co-operation of the Catholics. The struggle waged for years by Prince Bismarck against the Centre party renders it apparent that persons who have taken no part therein are more fitted for the task of forming a Government than the Chancellor, who thought he could carry on the conflict with the support of the formerly great National Liberal party, but was compelled to abandon it when, on the failure of the negotiations with Herr von Bennigsen, the Liberals left him in the lurch. The leadership having been allowed to pass into the hands of the more Radical elements of the Liberal party, the path which the Government kept in view up to 1877 because closed against them. For the new paths which must be struck out the responsibility had better pass to a statesman who does not possess Prince Bismarck's antecedents."

MR. ARCHIBALD MACAULAY, the oldest man in Scotland, died on October 26 at Dunoon, Argyllshire. He was born in the parish of Kilmarish, Argyllshire, on September 5, 1777, and was thus in his 105th year. His faculties remained unclouded. When he reached his century in 1877, he was presented with a sum of money subscribed publicly for him. For many years he carried on evangelistic work among the Gaelic population.

REMOVERS to the contrary notwithstanding in Grit circles, it is not likely that there will be an early session. Unless something unforeseen should arise, Parliament will be called together at the usual time.

MILLAIS, the artist, is a famous angler. In company with a friend he lately killed on the Tay, in one day, twelve salmon, weighing 120 pounds.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatch to the Examiner.

HALIFAX, Nov. 11. The marriage of Joanna, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Governor Archibald, to Mr. F. D. Laurie, Superintendent of the Halifax and C. B. Railway, took place this morning in St. Paul's Church, Miss Gray, daughter of Hon. Col. Gray, of P. E. Island, was one of the bridesmaids. The wedding was a grand affair. The bridal pair left by train this afternoon for Truro.

LONDON, Nov. 11. The large reductions on rent by the sub-commissioners under the Land Act are causing an outcry on the part of the landlords and a demand for Government compensation.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 11. The total number of applications to the Land Court now exceeds 25,000.

OTTAWA, Nov. 11. The Canada Pacific Syndicate have a meeting here to-morrow.

BERLIN, Nov. 11. Emperor William has been taken suddenly ill.

Weather Bulletin. Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces. TORONTO, November 12—10 a. m. Fair cold weather to-day followed to-night or to-morrow by increasing winds veering towards the east and milder weather with rain or snow.

Ottawa News. The Toronto organ having seen fit to pitch into Ottawa and attempt to belittle it, the local Grit sheet is up in arms, and dresses down our local contemporary in vigorous style. The Globe, it insinuates, tells great big fibs (which is of course improbable) about Ottawa. The incident is only another evidence of the happiness existing in the Liberal menagerie.

Thomas White, M. P., while addressing the Young's Liberal-Conservative Association at Cobourg, stated that the effects of the National Policy had been to increase Canadian imports from England upwards of 15 per cent., and decrease imports from the United States by over 24 per cent. At the same time the imports from the West Indies had been increased by 207 per cent; from China and Japan by 267 per cent; from other countries upwards of 65 per cent.

The area of the Dominion of Canada is given as follows in a document just issued by the Department of the Interior: Ontario 109,490 square miles; Quebec 193,355 square miles; New Brunswick, 47,322 square miles; Nova Scotia 21,731 square miles; Prince Edward Island, 2,133 square miles; Manitoba, 150,000 square miles; British Columbia (including Vancouver and other Islands) 330,344 square miles; North West territory, 1,538,990 square miles; Keewatin District 336,977 square miles; Islands in the Arctic Ocean 511,700 square miles; Islands in Hudson's Bay 23,600. Total square miles 3,466,542.

The narrow escape of a prominent lawyer from marrying an adventuress is the topic of conversation here. The fact of her having been intimate with some of our best families, and having, it is said, at times visited Rideau hall, enabled her to deceive the gentleman in question. Matrimonial arrangements had proceeded before the plot was discovered. In fact, the couple were kneeling before the altar and the clergyman was about to utter the words which would make them man and wife when the timely intervention of a friend produced a climax which saved him. It is reported, whether true or not, that the bride-expectant fainted, and had to be carried out of the church, while the greatest consternation was created among the friends who had assembled to witness the nuptial ceremony. The woman has since been suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, and was last night reported to be in a critical condition. She is said to have travelled through Ottawa at one time as an escaped convict.

The Paper World has an interesting article on the subject of the manufacture of paper pulp from wood in Pennsylvania. The wood used at the mills mentioned is poplar, cut in Virginia. The wood is cut into cord lengths, disbarbed and floated to the mills. There it is cut by machinery into small chips five-eighths of an inch thick. The chips are then sent to large boilers or digesters, in which strong caustic soda flows as the chips are run in. The liquor is brought to boiling point and the chips remain under pressure till the steam gauge registers 100 pounds. This reduces the wood to a soft jelly, having no resemblance to its former self. The pulp is now taken out into vats with perforated bottoms, and a stream of water is run through it till the soda is all washed out for use over and over again. After that the stuff is thrown into bleaching engines where chloride of lime deprives it of all color and impurities. The chloride is then washed out for use again, the pulp is put into draining vats, pressed out, run through a cylinder and nineteen heated driers, and is wound upon reels about three feet wide in rolls of 118 pounds weight. In this form it is marketed.

MR. SANFORD FLEMING has returned to Halifax, after his trip to Europe. To a Halifax interviewer, he remarked on the tree planting, in place of fences, which he saw in Europe, as applicable to our vast prairie lands; he also suggests that Canada railway station houses, like those of Europe, might be ornamented by evergreen vines, etc.

ACCORDING to the account of a diplomat of St. Petersburg to a Berlin correspondent, the situation in Russia is of the gravest character. Provisions are dear, and an uprising of the people is apprehended. Landlords are advised to fly to the city to avoid assassination.

SIR CHARLES GAVIN DUFFY, who is now sixty-five years old, is shortly to be married to Miss Hall, a girl of twenty-one. The intended bride is his niece, but only by marriage.

The execution of Arthur Lestry is fixed for the 20th inst.

London House.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OUR Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS

NOW OPEN!

PLAIN and FANCY DRESS GOODS, Black Cashmeres, Lustres, Meltons, Serges, best value.

WINCEYS—Plain and Twilled, all Colors and Qualities.

COTTONS—White, Grey and Printed, in English, Canadian and American makes.

MANTLE CLOTHS, Beavers, Pilots, Worsted Coatings, Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, a fine assortment.

MILLINERY—Ladies' Plush, Beaver and Straw Hats, Feathers, Flowers and Ornaments.

SKIRTS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, Hosiery, Thompson's Glove-fitting Corsets.

MEN'S and BOYS' HATS and CAPS, Fur and Cloth.

FLANNELS, Sheetings, Towels, Napkins, Table Linens.

CANVAS, Silesias, Casbains, Linings.

CANADIAN AND SCOTCH Wool Shirts and Drawers, Wool Scarfs, Blankets and Quilts, Small Wares, Braces, Braids, Buttons, Threads, Needles.

CASH BUYERS

will find this Stock complete, and very best value.

GEO. DAVIES & CO. September 30, 1881.

Very Valuable Private Residence and Farm, AT RIVERSIDE.

I AM instructed by Lambert Disney Esq., to sell AT AUCTION, on the premises, on MONDAY, 14th Nov., at 12 o'clock, his very valuable and handsomely-situated Farm Residence, Outbuildings, Land &c, known as "Riverside," situated at Pleasant Point, North River, about 3 1/2 miles from the City.

The Farm consists of 110 acres of Land, 80 acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, well fenced, &c. The Dwelling House is large and well-arranged, suitable for a summer Boarding House, with Couch House, Burns, Stables, Hay Barns, Cow, Sheep, Pig, and Root Houses, and two Fine Wells of Water on the premises.

This valuable property is very beautifully situated, commanding lovely views of river and harbor, scenery, and will be sold at a bargain. Terms liberal and made known at sale.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer, Oct. 29, '81—m th sat

HAY.

WE are now buying good HAY, delivered at our Press near the Woolen Factory. As we do not propose buying during the winter, parties disposed to sell will probably get better prices now than later. Apply to G. or H. COOMBS, Nov. 10, '81—w

HORSES. HORSES.

I WILL buy or carry on freight a limited number of good Carriage Horses, extra bright, "NATALIE," to Demerara. Parties wishing to ship Horses had better engage at once.

GEO. COOMBS, Ch'town, Nov. 9, '81—w th sat

KENT MILLS,

A. Campbell & Co., Proprietors, CHATHAM, ONT.

I AM instructed to offer at the lowest rates,

SUNBEAM, KENT, DEWDROP, Well known as the most reliable brands of Flour offered in this market. As I am the only authorized Agent here for these famous Mills, orders entrusted to me will be promptly executed.

W. D. STEWART, Sole Agent for Kent Mills, Ch'town, Nov. 9, '81—w th sat

HORSES

FOR WEST INDIES. Parties desiring to ship to the West Indies can secure freight for limited number of horses by applying immediately to FENTON T. NEWBERRY, Nov. 8—31

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT!

THE Clipper Barque "M. J. Foley" 499 tons register, classed 7 years At English Lloyd's, Duncan McDougall master, now due at this port, will go on the berth immediately after arrival and load for Liverpool direct.

Sailing about 20th Nov. Having a large portion of her cargo engaged, shippers will do well to engage room immediately. This is a good opportunity for shipping Starch, Canned Meats, &c, as this vessel has made remarkable passages. Apply to LONGWORTH & CO., Water Street, Nov. 5—2w 2aw Agent.

For Sale or to Let.

THAT Freehold Property, with a front of eighty feet on Pownall Street and eighty-four feet on Sydney Street, the House containing 16 large rooms and two Kitchens. Can be turned into one Dwelling by unlocking a door. Apply on the premises to MRS. BOSWALL, March 12, 1881—4f

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WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

STRAYED from the subscribers premises, Spring Park, on Tuesday last, a red-pole Cow. Anyone knowing of her whereabouts will oblige by informing the owner, PHILIP COLLINS, Malpeque Road, [no 12] 1/2p

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a girl as Cook and capable of doing Pastry Baking. Apply at the EXAMINER office. [no 8] f

BOARDERS WANTED—Two Boarders can be accommodated in a private family, near Prince of Wales College, at moderate rates. Apply, by letter, to C. C. P. O. 221. [no 2] t

LOST—On the 17th Sept., between Piquet L. Bridge and Fort Augustus Chapel, a Brown Cashmere Shawl. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at the store of D. Egan, Esq., Mt. Stewart. [no 10] 31 wklly pd

TO LET, and immediate possession given, a pleasantly situated Cottage on Bayfield Street. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. Bruce Stewart on the above-named street, or to Thomas Carter, North River Post Office. [no 8] 21 cod, wklly 11

WANTED—Hides, Wool and Skins at the highest cash price will be paid by C. F. STRACK, POLE. [no 24]

TO LET—That desirable Dwelling House on the north side of King's Square, containing nine rooms and a convenient front porch and good stable. Rent very low. Possession given in about one month from this date. Apply to MARK BERNARD. [no 6] f