THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 21, 1888.

Editorial Notes.

—The British Government has abandoned for the present the further prosecution of Wm. O'Brien.

—The value of goods exported from Canada in January was $3,418,873, a decrease of $380,009 compared with January last year. The total exports of the seven months aggregated $61,250,000 against $59,750,000 last year, or the substantial increase of $1,500,000. The imports for home consumption during the month was $6,463,280 or a decrease compared with January 1887 of $300,000.

—The London *Standard*, referring to the signing of the fisheries treaty at Washington, congratulates the commissioners, and assumes that should the Senate refuse to ratify the treaty, President Cleveland would use his constitutional prerogative to make a provisional arrangement with Canada on the basis of the treaty, which would serve the same purpose, in the hope that the next Senate elected would finally ratify the treaty.

—It is said that Lord Randolph Churchill, on his recent visit, submitted to the Czar a proposal relative to England's policy as regards Russia. The proposition was that Russia should be left liberty of action in Europe on the condition that she did not encroach upon Afghan territory. It is stated that the Czar favors this policy, and if it should be adopted would even not object to Afghanistan becoming an integral part of India.

—The English sparrow was a subject for discusion at a recent meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia. In the course of the debate on the matter, which lasted some hours, Watson Bishop gave some valuable hints as to their habits, and exhibited several specimens of the sparrow, both domestic and foreign. Extracts from reports in the Department of Agriculture at Washington were read against, as also a letter in favor of the sparrow from J. W. Jones, of Halifax. No apple grower present was, however, prepared to say that he had suffered any injury by reason of the English sparrow, and on the matter being put to the meeting, it resulted in a tie vote.

—Whiskey has much to answer for, but here is a new count in the indictment, made by General Daniel E. Sickles:—

"The War of the Rebellion was really a Whiskey War. Yes, whiskey caused the Rebellion! I was in the Congress preceding the war. It was whiskey in the morning—the morning cocktail—a Congress of whiskey drinkers. Then whiskey all day; whiskey and gambling all night. Drinks before Congress opened its morning session, drinks before it adjourned. Scarcely a committee-room without its demijohn of whiskey, and the clink of the glasses could be heard in the Capitol corridors. The fights—the angry speeches—were whiskey. The atmosphere was redolent with whiskey—nervous excitement seeking relief in whiskey, and whiskey adding to nervous excitement. Yes, the Rebellion was launched in whiskey. If the French Assembly were to drink some morning one-half the whiskey consumed in any one day by that Congress, France would declare war against Germany in fifteen minutes."

The War Cloud.

The *Temps* and other French newspapers interpret the statement of Sir James Ferguson in the House of Commons relative to England's foreign relations as proof that there is some kind of an informal agreement between Great Britain and Italy. *La Liberte* says: "The Under Foreign Secretary's silence is an avowal. It remains to be seen how the British public will accept a policy which is a sudden veering around from the interests of peace." M. Flourens, in a speech at Gap yesterday, said that all the neighboring nations had effected a powerful concentration of their forces, and France must follow their example. She must pursue the work of army organization and must strengthen both the army and navy, in order to fit them for whatever duties the future had in store.

The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* asserts that movements of Russian troops are being accelerated, and that reinforcements numbering 18,000 men have reached the villages of Mariampool, Kalvarja and Suvalki on the main road skirting the Prussian frontier. These troops, the paper says, can only be designed as an advance flying corps in case it is decided to make a sudden dash upon Konigsberg. The paper further says that the Russian force along the Austrian and Roumanian frontiers is estimated at 510,000 men, with 2,250 guns. The field corps is working actively in connecting the military stations by telegraph lines with the fortresses on the frontier and erecting along the whole frontier line, at intervals of a mile, sentinel platforms.

A despatch from Vienna to the London *Standard* says the negotiations for a Russo-French alliance are in a very forward condition. France only hesitates as to when the treaty ought to be signed, and how to keep it a secret from Bismarck who, it is expected, would at once declare war on learning of the compact.

Many years ago when Bismarck was in the diplomatic service of Prussia he expressed pretty openly his contempt for the arts by which diplomats in general seek to gain their ends, and for the humbug which he found to constitute so large a part of diplomatic business. As Chancellor of the German Empire—an Empire which his genius may be said to have called into existence—he is working on the old lines. He disconcerts his enemies, not by a superior finesse, but by bluntly saying what he means. There is nothing conventional in his speeches and no beating round the bush. In his speech the other day he said he had confidence in the pacific intentions of Russia, and also in those of France, but he proceeded to draw this distinction: he said that he did not believe a war with France would involve a war with Russia, but that he did believe a war with Russia would involve a war with France. In other words the French he thinks, are only waiting until Germany is attacked by some powerful enemy to declare war against her on their own account. Of course Prince Bismarck may not really believe this; he may simply be of opinion that it is a good thing to say. Still, it must be admitted that the language is not the language of diplomacy. It is a language of which the Iron Chancellor, among modern statesmen has the monopoly.

City Council Meeting.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last evening. His Worship Mayor Haviland and all the Councillors were in attendance. The auditorium was also well filled with spectators.

After the reading of the election returns and the transaction of some other preliminary business, the Standing Committees were elected as follows:—

Finance Committee—Crabbe, Byrne and McLean.

Street Committee—Horne, McCarron, McRae, Crabbe and Small.

Market Committee—McRae, Douse and Small.

Tender and Public Property Committee—McLean, Davison and Morris.

Truck Committee—McLean, Crabbe and Davison.

Councillor Horne, seconded by Councillor Small, moved that Henry Rackham, Francis McRory and R. K. Brace be the City Assessors for the current year.

Councillor Douse moved in amendment, seconded by Councillor Byrne, that the name of Francis McRory be struck out and that of John Quirk inserted in lieu thereof.

The amendment, on being put, was lost on the following division:—

Ayes—Douse, Byrne, Morris McCarron.

Nays—Crabbe, Small, T. A. McLean, Davison, McRae, Horne.

The main resolution was then put and carried.

Coun. Crabbe, seconded by Coun. Small, moved that the Mayor instruct the Assessors to make a return of all taxable property within sixty days from their appointment.—Carried.

Coun. McRae, seconded by Coun. Horne, moved that Robert Galbraith and Geo. D. Davison be the City Auditors for the current year.—Carried.

Coun. Small, seconded by Coun. Crabbe, moved that the following gentlemen constitute the Board of Fire Wardens for the current year:

Ward 1—J. J. Davies, John Lewis, Chas. Hermans.

Ward 2—F. P. McCarron, S. W. Crabbe, J. T. Crockett.

Ward 3—Edward Davy, Wm. Brehaut, Thos. Campbell.

Ward 4—John McPhail, D. Stewart, F. H. Beer.

Ward 5—Angus D. Martin, T. A. McLean, Samuel Lowe.

Carried.

The Clerk read a letter from the Secretary of the City School Board giving an estimate for the year, and asking for the sum of $1,000 on account.

Councillor Crabbe, seconded by Councillor McLean, moved that the Mayor be authorized to sign a cheque for $1,000 in favor of the City School Board, said cheque to date from the 29th of February, inst.—Carried.

The Clerk read a letter from the Electric Light Co. stating that they would furnish the City with six additional lights at $75 each per annum, and saying that the Company did not feel warranted in giving any less number of lights for that amount.

Councillor Crabbe, seconded by Councillor McLean, moved that the letter be handed over to Councillor Byrne, as Chairman of the Electric Light Committee, and that he be authorized to see both the Electric Light and Gas Companies with reference to additional lights. Carried.

The Mayor presented a letter from Peters & Peters, *re* John Reid's claim for damages by falling into a cellar on Great George Street, and threatening an action against the City if some satisfactory answer were not returned.

After some discussion thereon the letter was referred to the special committee appointed to deal with that matter. Councillor Horne was elected a member of said committee *vice* A. A. McLean, who was not now a member of the Board.

Councillor Crabbe moved, seconded by Councillor McLean, that a committee of three be appointed to consider amendments to the Act of Incorporation, and, if necessary, to introduce a bill for the consideration of the Council.—Carried.

Councillors Crabbe, McLean and Davison were appointed said committee.

Councillor Morris explained that there were four members of the Board who desired to sit together, and expressed the wish that they be allowed to do so.

The Mayor said that that was a matter for the members of the Board to agree upon between themselves. He thought that if party politics were to be adopted at the Board it would, perhaps, be as well to have the proposed changes made.

After some further discussion on the subject,—

Councillor Douse referred to the squabble at the meeting on Monday evening, and denied using any such strong language as had been attributed to him.

Councillor Horne then gave his version of the squabble, but declined repeating the language used by Councilor Douse during the dispute.

Councillor McLean complained of the manner in which Douse's Landing, at the West End of the city, was being obstructed with rubbish, snow, etc.

Council adjourned.

Boston Market Prices.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.

POTATOES.—Receipts for past six days, 59,500 bushels, including 9,000 bushels foreign; previous six days, 85,000 bushels. There is now a good supply of domestic stock at the roads. Choice Rose are in very good demand. Hebrons moving slowly. Other kinds quiet. Chanangoes and McIntires are pretty well sold up, and are firm at 80 cents.

EGGS.—The supply of fresh-laid stock is short this week, and prices have taken an upward turn.

A well known doctor says that the fumes of kerosene, when a lamp is turned low, are likely to cause diphtheria. The New York Board of Health a few years ago decided that to this, more than any other cause, the prevalance of this disease was to be attributed. This is given as accounting for the fact that diphtheria generally begins to spread with the advent of short days and long nights. Children dislike to go to bed in the dark, and the kind mother lets the lamp remain in the bedroom, usually turning down the flame, so that the light will not keep the child awake. Many bedrooms are thus semi-lighted at night, and the windows being closed, or raised but slightly, the atmospheric condition is simply deadly. A turned down kerosene lamp is a magazine of deadly gas that the healthiest lungs cannot safely be exposed to.

The Route to P. E. Island.

THE CAPES ROUTE—THE PIERS SHOULD BE BUILT AND THE PEOPLE WILL DO THE REST.

The Bayfield correspondent of the Chignecto *Post* writes: It is pleasing to know that the branch railway running from Sackville to Cape Tormentine is spoken of by the travelling public as a very convenient boon. The writer is in a position to know that Islanders, especially crossing from Cape Traverse to this side hail it with pleasure. This is just as it should be, and there is no earthly reason why the Cape Tormentine branch should not become one of our most popular iustitutions. It deserves public patronage, and it is destined to be as popular as its best friends could wish. Now, too, that Islanders have a line of their own down to Cape Traverse, almost directly opposite to the Cape Tormentine line; both lines down to the very shores of the straits; the people should give the government no rest until the Cape Tormentine pier is completed and the route opened up between both branches of railway by steam communication when it can be used. Good piers on both sides once completed, this route would be shorter and quicker than either the Pictou or Point du Chene passage, and a powerful addition to necessary accommodation. Selfish interests in some quarters might oppose this additional route, but the writer believes it is bound to come all the same, and the Dominion of Canada owes it to Prince Edward Island by every principle of justice and right. It would add wonderfully to the income of the P. E. Island railway, neither Charlottetown nor Summerside interests would be hurt in the slightest degree, and the company of our local branch would receive that increased encouragement, which their pluck and enterprise richly deserve. As far as the people are concerned, they are, even this winter, doing all they can to make the route popular. Good hotels can be found at both Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine, right in the sight of the railway stations, and at least at Cape Tormentine can be found boatmen who ply direct between both railways. In fact for public convenience and direct railway travel, the Cape Tormentine opposition boats, this season, stand first, running their passengers and luggage as they do from terminus to terminus in the winter, as will be done yet by steamboat in the summer, other circumstances favorable. The men are ready to form the company.

The Combines Must Go.

(Montreal Star.)

The question of the suppression of the "Combines" is not merely a question of the whole nation paying a cent or two a pound more for its sugar than it need pay. It is the growth of the "Combine" system that we have to fear. The rapid development of the trade trusts in the United States and the financial success of the trusts in Canada is alarming. Soon every article, the manufacture of which requires the investment of large capital, will be controlled by a trust in the United States; and the spectacle of Canadian commercial corporations earning more than the amount of their whole capital in a single year must prove very tempting to those manufacturers in Canada who have not yet formed "Combines." The abolition of the protective duties on the articles controlled by the Canadian Combines, at the earliest possible day has become an imperative necessity. The friends of the National Policy must see that this is necessary. The only possible alternative is free trade; and of the two evils free trade or "Combines" protected at the expense of the nation we prefer free trade. We believe that under the peculiar conditions which prevail in Canada, protection is absolutely necessary to the development of the country, but protection for the benefit of Combines; protector to make wealthy monopolists more wealthy; is impossible in a free country. While "Combines" are protected the National Policy is in danger. There is another danger to be feared from these gigantic trade monopolies; they constitute a menace to our political freedom. They can afford to make liberal contributions to campaign funds out of their enormous profits; in return for the protection afforded them by law. In the interests of political morality as well as in the interests of the Canadian consumer, the "Combines" must go.

A Young Hero Saved Them.

HE CRAWLED THROUGH THE BLIZZARD WITH FROZEN FEET AND A BROKEN ANKLE.

Mrs. A. P. Mayne, of Newcastle, Pa., has received a letter from Dakota giving an account of the terrible suffering endured by her brother-in-law, Mr. O. E. Stearns, and his three children in the recent blizzard. Mr. Stearns started from the school house with his three children. The snow was descending in a perfect cloud, and so bewildered him that he drove past his house and finally lost his way entirely. At last, overcome by his exertions, he gave up and the sleigh was overturned and the children arranged beneath it. This was Thursday afternoon, and there they remained until Friday morning, when his son Guy, a lad of fifteen, was sent out to secure assistance. When he started his feet and hands were frozen, and he fell and broke one of his ankles. But the little hero, with both hands and feet frozen and an ankle broken, crawled on his hands and knees and finally reached a house. To his noble efforts the lives of the father and two children were due, for when they were found life was nearly extinct and it took hours of careful treatment to resuscitate them. The physician who attended them at first thought he coud save them all with only the amputation of a few fingers and toes, but it was afterwards found necessary to take off both of the boy's feet, and Mr. Stearns had all of his toes amputated and will probably have to lose his nose. The other two children were brought around all right.

TEA AND SOCIAL.—There will be a Tea and Social in the Covehead Church on Wednesday next, the 22nd inst., for the purpose of raising money to pay for repairs to church. Tables laid at 4 o'clock; tea served until 10 p. m. Admission 25 cents. If the weather is unfavorable on Wednesday, the tea will be held on the first fine day following. Feb. 18 2 in.

DIED.

In this city, on the 20th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Ann McCarron, aged 77 years.

[Funeral will leave her late residence, King Street, for St Dunstan's Cathedral, at 10.15 to-morrow forenoon thence to Roman Catholic Cemetery.]

At De Sable, on Feb 15, after a short illness, much regretted by relatives and friends Catherine Rolvira Mutlow, the beloved wife of James W. Villet, in the 26th year of her age.

VALUABLE

Real Estate Sale

—OF—

LANDS IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

I am instructed by the Honorable Judge Peters to sell at Public Auction, on the premises,

On Monday, the 26th day of March next,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON,

That Valuable Property lying between the Malpeque Road and Upper Queen Street.

The Property has been laid off in fourteen Building Lots, some fronting on Queen Street and others on the Malpeque Road, the balance fronting on a new street to be opened between Queen Street and the Malpeque Road.

A plan of the proposed Building Lots can be seen at the office of Peters & Peters, Solicitors.

Conditions of sale will be made known on day of sale.

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

PETERS & PETERS, Solicitors.
Ch'town, Feb. 20, 1888—eod & wky

AUCTION SALE.

Japanese Goods

BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, February 23rd, at 2 30 o'clock, at Rooms, 11 Queen Street:

2 Cases JAPANESE GOODS, in Porcelain, Lacquered, &c., part of former invoice received since our last sale of these goods.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

feb20

NOTICE.

I have leased the well-known Premises, known as FRASER'S CORNER, and opened a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which will be sold Cheap.

Please call, examine quality, and see the prices.

JAMES B. HALL,
Corner Richmond and Queen Streets.
Ch'town, Feb. 20, 1888—1m

King's County Liberal-Conservative Association.

A MEETING of the above Association will be held in the Town Hall, Georgetown, on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

A good attendance is requested.

CYRUS SHAW, Secretary.

New Perth, Feb. 20, 1888—li wky

Auction Sale of Fancy Goods.

BY AUCTION, at the NEW VARIETY STORE, Grafton Street, TO-NIGHT at 7.30 o'clock,

A GENERAL LOT FANCY GOODS,

—IN—

Vases, Dolls, Stationery, Toys, &c.

The above sale will be continued every night till the whole stock is disposed of.

G. M. HARRIS,

feb18—tf

SOLE LEATHER.

IN STOCK:

200 Sides HEAVY No. 1.
75 Sides LIGHT No. 1,
50 " GOOD No. 2,
Wholesale at special prices.
FENTON T. NEWBERY.

FLOUR.

IN STORE:

500 Barrels "Kent," "Jewel," "Diamond," "Queen City," "Gold Medal," and other choice brands.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

feb14—dy 5i wky 2i

WOOD!

OWING to the scarcity and high price of COAL, I have made arrangements to supply

Hard and Soft Wood,

cut to any length required, at a small advance on cost.

R. McMILLAN,
Coal Office, foot of Prince Street.

feb16—dy eod wky 1m

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 Tryon via North Tryon.
Bonshaw and Nine Mile Creek.
Bedeque 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 Offices 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,
Ch'town, Jan. 20, 1888.
feb6—3i dy wy

ANOTHER LIST.

OUR LAST 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

BEER BROS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1888.—eod & w

Dry Goods at Popular Prices,

—AT—

PERKINS & STERNS'.

We Continue to Sell the Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

WHITE COTTONS,	CORSETS,	TABLE LINENS,
GREY COTTONS,	GLOVES,	LINEN TOWELS,
PRINT COTTONS,	COLLARS,	LINEN TOWELINGS,
DRESS GOODS,	RIBBONS,	BED TICKINGS,

White and Colored Counterpanes, American Knitting Cottons, Cheap Shirtings and Ginghams, Pillow Cottons and Sheetings, Carpets and Oil Cloths.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 14, 1888.

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, Summerside. | MARKET SQUARE, Charlottetown.

February 6, 1888—dy & wky

J. B. MACDONALD

—WILL SELL OFF CHEAP—

Dress Goods,	Cloths,	Flannels,
Dress Goods,	Cloths,	Flannels,
Dress Goods,	Cloths,	Flannels,
Carpets,	Knit Wool Goods,	
Carpets,	Knit Wool Goods,	
Carpets,	Knit Wool Goods,	
Overcoats,	Mens' Suits,	Boys' Suits,
Overcoats,	Mens' Suits,	Boys' Suits,
Overcoats,	Mens' 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.