

Scraps from the History of Canada.

SUMMARY REPORT.

The lecture in Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening was fairly well attended. L. L. Beer, Esq., occupied the chair. Mr. Warburton's "scraps" were instructive, and were enlivened and illustrated by well told anecdotes and graphic scenes.

In the introductory remarks, Mr. Warburton expressed a feeling of regret that too many of our young men, fired with the idea of gaining fortunes in the new regions, are induced to forsake their happy, comfortable homes in Prince Edward Island, and tempt the unknown chances held out to the settlers in the Northwest region, to here to encounter hardships unheard of at home, to endure privations and suffer discomforts to which they were previously strangers.

DEPARTED GLORY.

The glory of many of the pioneer heroes who brought European civilization to the North American is already lost; and spots of most historic interest are even now in ruins. A few months ago, the lecturer stood on the site of Louisbourg, and there saw only fishermen's huts occupying the ground where one of the most famous battles in British American history was fought. The arches of some ruinous casemates, some rows of broken stone, a few fragments of brickwork and masonry, the grass covered, lines of the outerworks mark the spot where the fortifications and soldiers of France bade defiance to the armies of Britain, and that is all.

But there are some names and some places which will be held in memory and respect as long as Canada endures. The first of these is

JACQUES CARTIER,

the first white man who navigated the St. Lawrence and stood upon the heights of Quebec. It is now 350 years since he sailed on his first voyage. The largest of the two vessels under his command was sixty tons burden. He made a good run to Newfoundland, touched at Anticosti, put into Bay Chaleur, visited Gaspé, captured two young Indians and returned to France. Visions of a new Empire, in which the Roman Catholic should be the established Church, were indulged in; and many young men of wealthy and noble parents volunteered to accompany Cartier on his second voyage. This voyage was successfully accomplished. The voyagers were warmly received by the Indians; and proceeded up the St. Lawrence to the site of Quebec and on to Montreal. Of course their arrival made a great sensation among the dusky men and women of the forest. But they were well treated; and remaining throughout the next winter, were assisted and nursed while they suffered a severe attack from scurvy. In return for this kindness they treacherously seized several of the chiefs and carried them off to France. Cartier made two more voyages, but the results were not beneficial or remarkable. Some sixty years passed away, during which nothing further was done by France with respect to the proposed Colony; and then a greater than Cartier appeared upon the scene.

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN

was the projector of the Panama Canal which is now under construction. In his first voyage to Canada, his ships were of twelve and fifteen tons. When he arrived he found that the Indians whom Cartier knew had disappeared, and that a poor tribe of wandering Algonquins occupied the land. Champlain crossed the ocean twenty times in behalf of the colony he established. He planted a settlement at Annapolis, cultivated the soil of the far famed valley; and gained the friendship of the Indians whose Chief, Memberton, was persuaded to become a Christian. Memberton straightway began to christianize his followers. His system was to let anyone who did not see fit to conform to his new views on spiritual subjects understand that the knife and the tomahawk would be applied if they did not come and be baptized; the French feasted each batch of converts in turn when they were baptized; and numbers of the Indians became Christians—in name at least. Champlain's labors were ceaseless and untiring. He explored the country as far as Lake Nipissing and Thunder Bay, made charts of the coast as far as Boston, took part with the Hurons in their battles with the brave Iroquois, and prepared the way for the Priest and trader—and died. "Christmas Day, 1635," says Mr. Parkman, "was a dark day in the annals of New France. In a chamber of the fort, breathless and cold, lay the hardy frame which war, the wilderness, and the sea had buffeted so long in vain."

JOSEPH BRANT.

More than a century later we meet with one of the noblest specimens of the Indian race. A bloody war raged between the French and English. The English were ably assisted by the Iroquois. In the battle of Lake George, a young lad of pure Mohawk blood only thirteen years of age, was seen fighting by the side of the English Commander. That Indian boy was destined to become one of the most famous men in Canadian History. His deeds were witnessed on a hundred battle fields, his influence extended over a large portion of the American Continent. His name was Joseph Brant. He was principal war chief of the Six Nations; and from first to last, he was the friend and ally of Great Britain and the fierce and determined enemy of her foes. On the outbreak of the revolutionary war he went to England and consulted with the Home Government. On his return, in the spring of 1775, he landed secretly near New York in the midst of deadly enemies, and at once organized his braves for the strife. Scarcely a fight occurred along the borders in which he did not bear part. Always on the move, striking anywhere along an extended frontier, wherever a blow would be most effective Brant is hard to follow in the paths of war. From east to west, wherever bullets were thickest, his glittering tomahawk was to be seen in the front, and his terrific warwhoop resounded above the din of battle. Withal he ever strove to prevent and mitigate the horrors attendant to savage warfare. After the war he visited England a second time, and was treated there with the respect due to his fame. During the last session of the Dominion Parliament the proposal to erect a monument in recognition of his distinguished services was discussed.

TECUMSEH.

The greatest name among the Indians of America, from the time of its discovery until now, belongs to Tecumseh. A natural born statesman, he organized the most formidable confederacy of the native tribes that was ever formed. His impassioned eloquence swayed his audience as a mighty wind moves the forest trees. His military genius was of the highest rank. He was known as the Napoleon of the West. He was, moreover, a disinterested patriot, whose high ambition it was to promote the welfare of his people. He was one of three brothers born at the same birth. His first battle was fought when he was yet a child; and it has been truly said that the battles and skirmishes in which he subsequently took part may be numbered by hundreds. When the war of 1812 broke out, he threw in his lot with the English; and in the course of that war he fell at the head of his men, bravely fighting to uphold the honor of England—while the British General Proctor, fled like a coward. The fame of Tecumseh is recorded imperishably in the annals of Canada. Of all who have deserved well at British hands there are none nobler than the renowned Shawnee Chief.

The lecture was followed by a short discussion. It was announced that the Rev. Ralph Brecken will soon lecture on "Paris in the Autumn of 1881."

The New Standard Time.

A reporter of the Halifax Herald waited upon the Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, a few days ago, and asked "What are the probabilities about the standard time?"

"It is not a matter of probability," was the reply. "On the 9th of December it will be an accomplished fact. On that day the winter time table comes into effect, and with it the time of the 75th meridian, which has been adopted by all the leading railroads and large cities in Canada and the New England States. You see, the original arrangement was to include the Intercolonial in the 60th meridian, Sydney time; but as that meridian embraced such a comparatively small portion of Canada, we thought it better to adopt the time of the 75th meridian, and be in uniformity with all the rest of Canada and all the northern part of the United States. The time of the 75th meridian has already been adopted by the Grand Trunk, the eastern division of the Canada Pacific, and by the all the leading New England railways; also by St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all the great cities."

"What is the difference between the time of the 75th meridian and Halifax time?" "It is 45 minutes and 40 seconds slower than Halifax time. I have asked the mayor to bring the matter before the council with a view to adopting standard time here, so as to place Halifax abreast of the rest of Canada."

"And suppose Halifax doesn't?" "It will not interfere with the rest of Canada. The Halifax people will simply inconvenience themselves—no one else. If all the railroads and all the rest of Canada use one time, and Halifax persists in using another—that will not be the fault of the railroads and Canada. If Halifax adopts this standard time, a traveller leaving this city can go to St. John, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Detroit, Sarnia, Toronto, or even to Charleston, South Carolina, and he will find the same time, instead of a dozen different times, as at present."

"If we only had enough freight to occupy the facilities we have, we would be all right."

"Was Mr. Allan satisfied with the I. C. R. facilities here?" "He expressed himself as being much pleased with what he saw. He came here to inspect our terminal facilities at the suggestion of Sir Charles Tupper, whom he met in London. As a result he has ordered the Allan steamers to coal at the north dock here."

"What are the probabilities regarding the landing of Canadian freight here this winter?" "About the same as last."

Dr. M. R. McElmoun, writing to the Montreal Times says:—"The proposition to project the time of the 75th meridian, which is the solar time of Philadelphia and Ottawa, into the Lower Provinces, if acted upon, would certainly result in defeating the object of adopting a standard time, because it would be 37 minutes slow for St. John, 40 minutes slow for Moncton, 50 minutes slow for P. E. Island and Halifax, and one hour or more slow for the eastern part of Nova Scotia. Such a slow time could not be conveniently adopted by the general public. As it is now, mills, factories, mines and other employments of labor, find it necessary, owing to shortness of days at this season of the year, to set ahead the time so as to enable the men to get a day's work in before dark. For the past month the factory and machine shop whistles in Moncton have been calling time 15 to 20 minutes faster than I. C. R. standard time. The adoption of the new standard of the 60th meridian would just suit the purpose. We would rise in the morning 29 minutes earlier, get to work much sooner, finish the day's work before dark, have a longer evening for shopping or recreation, and get to bed earlier; and according to the old adage, would become healthier, wealthier and wiser. It might be convenient for the St. John & Maine and New Brunswick and Canada Railways to use the 75th meridian time to St. John, but for the I. C. R. or other Railways east of St. John to adopt it would only add to the confusion of times, as towns and cities would not likely fall into line and adopt a time so far out of the way for an average time."

[If the time of the 75th meridian be adopted, Mr. Cundall's suggestion should be acted on.]

Our Advertisers.

A. H. B. Macgowan notifies shippers that the "Edgar Stewart," due here next Thursday, will sail on return trip same evening or next morning. An early application is necessary in order to secure room.

A. McNeill will hold an auction sale of young cattle, on Friday next, at two o'clock.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. TONIC FOR OVERWORKED MEN. Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., says:—"I have used it as a general tonic, and in particular in the debility and dyspepsia of overworked men, with satisfactory results."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.]

Wages Reduced.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have reduced their employees wages as follows:—Laborers reduced from 20 to 40 cents, carpenters 35 cents, engineers and firemen 50 per cent. per month. In the stores department the reduction was 50 cents, office hands heretofore getting fifty-five dollars only get fifty now, in the running sheds a reduction of five per cent. was made. In consequence of the reduction the boiler makers went out on a strike yesterday, and a general strike is imminent. The plea of the Syndicate is the tremendous expense and meagre receipts.

The O'Donnell Case.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Gen. Prior-to-day requested Mr. Lowell, United States Minister, to apply to the Home Office for a respite for O'Donnell, with a view of obtaining time to set on foot proceedings for the commutation of his death sentence. Lowell entertained the request, and will apply to the American authorities for instructions in the matter. O'Donnell was informed by the Sheriff that he would be hanged on the 17th. He received the announcement with composure and replied that he was prepared for the worst.

Stanley Remains on the Congo.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Telegraph publishes a letter stating that Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, will remain with the expedition on the Congo River until May, when he may take two months leave of absence. The report recently published that Stanley was coming to Europe owing to a difference with the African committee and that he intended to defend himself against the charge of impatience in dealing with the natives is declared to be untrue.

The Last Scene in O'Donnell's Trial.

DUBLIN, Dec. 4.

The London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal says: O'Donnell's frenzy at the conclusion of his trial on Saturday, was due to the fact that he was not allowed to speak. He failed to hear the court registrar who asked him before sentence was passed whether he had anything to say, and made no answer. When Judge Denman later on forbade his speaking, O'Donnell thought he was wronged.

Gone on Strike.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.

Government contractors who are now building the aqueducts to carry the Welland Canal over the River Chippewa, at the village of Welland, have reduced the wages of masons from \$3 to \$2.25 per day, and the men have gone on a strike.

A Reduction of Five per cent in Wages.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The proprietors of cotton mills in Lancashire have given notice to employes that a reduction of five per cent. will be made in wages. This affects 90,000 weavers, who are holding meetings for organizing a strike.

France, Turkey and the Soudan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 4.

Marquis de Noailles, French Ambassador here, has been instructed by the Government to inform the Porte that, under no conditions will France allow Turkey to intervene.

The Soudan Slaughter not so bad as Reported.

CAIRO, Dec. 4.

A telegram from the Austrian Consul at Khartoum announces the destruction of only one-third of Hicks Pasha's army. This is generally discredited.

The Smythe Murder in 1882.

DUBLIN, Dec. 4.

Only one man will be indicted for the actual murder of Mrs. Smythe, near Colleenstown, in April, 1885, but eight others will be indicted for conspiracy in connection with the crime.

Hopelessly Insolvent.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.

At a meeting of the Exchange Bank, in Montreal, to-day, E. K. Keene, a director, acknowledged that the institution was hopelessly insolvent.

Going to Canton.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Eleven hundred Chinese troops passed Hong Kong Monday on the way from Shanghai to Canton. More troops are following these.

A Strike Proposed.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The miners' conference at Sheffield decided not to strike against the proposed reduction of wages until January.

Tennyson to be Raised to the Peerage.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

It is probable that Tennyson the poet will shortly be raised to the peerage.

Mousseau's Return.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.

A petition against the return of Mr. Mousseau, for Jacques Cartier, was filed in the Montreal court, yesterday.

A Denial.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

A Paris despatch says the Chinese embassy deny the evacuation of Bac Ninh.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, December 5—10 a. m.

Light to moderate winds; fair weather; higher temperature and light, local rains.

STEAMER

"EDGAR STUART,"

DUE THURSDAY MORNING, 6th inst., returning to Halifax will sail the same evening or Friday morning. Shippers will do well to secure room early.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Agent, Queen's Wharf. Ch'town, Dec. 5, 1883.—11

YOUNG CATTLE.

BY AUCTION, NEXT FRIDAY, DEC. 7th, at two o'clock, on Market Square, 3 very fine Yearling Heifers (Shorthorn grade). Terms cash. No Reserve.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Dec. 5, 1883.—21

"The Celtic Race."

A LECTURE will be delivered by the VERY REV. D. McDONALD, D. D., under the auspices of the Catholic Literary Union, in the

MARKET HALL,

—ON—

Tuesday Evening, 11th inst.

SUBJECT—"THE CELTIC RACE."

Admission, 10 cents; Reserved Seats, 15 cents. Tickets for sale at Fraser & Reddin's Drug Store, Apothecaries Hall and Diamond Bookstore. Doors open at 7.30 p. m.; Lecture commences at eight.

JOHN A. McINNIS, Secretary. Ch'town, Dec. 4, 1883.

FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, on Great George Street, near the centre of the city. Contains fourteen rooms. Suitable for large family, or boarding house. Will be sold cheap, and terms made to suit. Apply at this office. Ch'town, Dec. 4, 1883.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

THE most magnificent Stock of Albums ever imported to Charlottetown is now on exhibition in our new store—next to our general store. The leading qualities are beauty, originality, durability and cheapness. Most of our Albums have the "PATENT SPRING CLASP."

BREMNER BROS. Dec. 3, 1883.—21

COKE. COKE.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF COKE

For Sale at the Gas Works.

COKE has been used for several winters by many citizens, who pronounce it as being cheaper, as well as giving a greater heat than hard coal in Base Burners. Dec. 1, 1883.—3w

FEED. FEED.

Twelve tons WHEAT BRAN, Twelve tons WHEAT SHORTS, Six tons CRACKED CORN, Six tons PROVENDEE.

FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD. Ch'town, Nov. 29, 1883.—2w eod

JOSEPH GARIBOLDI'S STEEL PENS. SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878.

FOR SALE.

THE Church Property, corner of Prince and Euston Streets, consisting of Church and Dwelling House, with Land. Terms may be known on application to the undersigned. D. McNEILL, Sec'y of Trustees. Ch'town, Nov. 1, 1883.

TO LET.

THE large STORE, WAREHOUSES and DWELLINGS, corner of Great George and Euston Streets. The premises were built for, and are admirably adapted for a produce business. Apply to H. COOMBS, Agent. Ch'town, Nov. 14, 1883.—eod

ADVERTISE in the DAILY EXAMINER. Rates moderate.

Our Store Closes Every Evening at Six p. m. (Saturday Excepted).

Carpet Department:

In this Department we are doing a very large trade, in Axminster, Velvet Pile, Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch Hemp and Twine Carpets, Hearth Rugs and Mats. The reason is we buy from the very best British markets, keep the newest designs and styles, and sell at a small advance on cost.

Grand Assortment of

Silk Plushes, Velvets and Velvetens, 100 boxes to choose from, at prices lower than ever before offered.

Mantle Department:

These goods are selling rapidly. They are the best and newest makes and grand value.

Cloth Department:

The 200 pieces Job, Jacket and Ulster Cloths have been selling wonderfully fast. The prices are very low for the quality.

A large lot Seal Cloth from \$3.50 to \$8.25 per yard. Daily expected, 30 pieces Oilcloths (English), from 2-yard to 3 1/2-yard.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 23, 1883.—dy wkly

WINTER GOODS

SELLING VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, AT THE

LONDON HOUSE.

Men's Top Coats, Men's Ulsters, Men's Fur Overcoats, Men's Reefing Jackets, Men's Wool Underclothing, Men's Flannel Shirts, Men's Cardigan Jackets, Men's Fur Caps, Men's Gloves, Mitts & Scarfs.

Ladies' Cloth Sacques, Ladies' Cloth Ulsters, Ladies' Fur-lined Circulars, Ladies' Astracan Jackets, Ladies' Fur Caps and Muffs.

Buffalo Robes, Japanese Wolf Robes, Blankets, Hoop Rugs, Railway Wrappers, etc

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 13, 1883.

1883. FALL AND WINTER. 1884.

J. B. MACDONALD

HAS now completed his Fall Importations, the most extensive yet shown by him. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to buy at his store

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING AND TEAS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. B. MACDONALD,

Ch'town, Nov. 13, 1883.—2w wkly

Queen Street.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, AT COST.

Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.

BEDSTEDS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room Bedroom Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and Picture Mouldings.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, Jan. 9, 1884. 3w