

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 21, 1888.

Wanted—The Subway.

It's now that we feel the want of a Subway. This was the remark of a citizen when conversing, a few days ago, on the all absorbing topic of the mails delays.

Why should a subway not be constructed forthwith? It is certain now that the bottom of the Strait presents no obstacle, and it is (according to the opinions of the best engineers) certain that the subway scheme is perfectly feasible.

It may be said that British Columbia, opened up by a railway, is capable of great development. So is Prince Edward Island, joined to the system of railways on the mainland by a subway or tunnel.

Should the Government enter into a contract for the construction and maintenance of a Subway, they would be exposed to very little risk, very little responsibility, in the matter. They would simply have to pay \$200,000 or \$250,000 a year to the contracting corporation; and they would be relieved of the annual loss on the P. E. Island Railway, the maintenance of winter and summer steamers, and other expenses which they are now compelled to meet in the execution of services which, after all, are not performed to the satisfaction of the people.

But suppose they save nothing—that is \$200,000 a year to the people of Canada? Not a half cent per head of the population—a bagatelle. Yet it will secure the construction of a work which will excite universal interest, which will redound to the credit of Canada, which will fully satisfy the aspirations of the people of Prince Edward Island, which will be a great convenience to trade and travel, which will above all, enable the Government of Canada to fulfil the obligation contained in the Terms of Union, and thus maintain, unshaken, that which is of more value and importance than gold, viz., the honor of the country.

The Growth of New York.

NOTWITHSTANDING gloomy predictions of panic and disaster, the foreign business of the port of New York was, last year, \$30,000,000 greater than it was in 1886, and \$60,000,000 more than it was in 1885. With the exception of cotton, New York shipped and received very much the larger part of the merchandise exported from and imported into the United States.

The year's foreign business is the largest that has been transacted since the extraordinary years 1880, 1881 and 1882. From 1881 to 1882 there was a slight decrease in the United States' volume of commerce,

and the figures continued to show a decrease until 1885, when the tide turned. The total falling off at New York was about \$180,000,000, of which nearly \$76,000,000 has been recovered.

It is noteworthy, that of all the imports and exports brought to and shipped from the port of New York, \$111,129,861 worth sailed to American vessels, while \$719,567,320 worth were carried by foreign vessels.

A report from Washington says that National bank circulation outstanding is \$268,398,878; circulation issued for the month of December, \$2,039,803; amount surrendered, \$3,520,710; decrease in circulation for December, \$1,480,907; total decrease for twelve months, \$28,318,643.

The Church and Her Enemies.

[Extract from a sermon preached by Rev. James Simpson, M. A., at the meeting of the Clerical Association at Alberton Jan. 4th, 1888. Published by request.]

Daniel 5. 27.—If we believe that 'whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, does not the history of Belshazzar apply to us Christians now? Let us consider. The Church of God is 'a city set upon a hill,' and beleaguered by its enemies. We are placed in it to defend it. From our baptism when the cross was placed upon our foreheads, 'in token that hereafter we should not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified, but manifestly to fight under His banner against sin, the world and the devil, and to continue Christ's faithful soldier and servant until we come to our Lord's end, from that time we have been bound to protect that holy city, whenever she is attacked by her foes. How have we kept the sacred trust committed to us? Are we, as individuals, doing anything for the church at large, and especially for the church in our own country? It is true that we have the promise of the Saviour that 'the gates of hell shall not prevail' against the whole church, but local churches may at any time be blotted out as the churches in Asia and Africa were. Countries once in the full light of Gospel glory are now in the darkness of idolatry or infidelity, because they left their first love, and did not fight against the church's enemies. What are we doing personally that our branch of the church should not suffer the same fate? We are so apt to take an interest only in our own parish, or at most our own diocese, without giving further thought to the whole church, or even to our Canadian branch.

The enemies of heresy and schism are associated over the country, right up to our very walls. And we within the Church are often spending our time not in defending the bulwarks, but in indolence and apathy, or what is worse, in some cases parleying with the besiegers, getting up specious cries for peace and unity by the sacrifice of truth and catholicity, wishing God-speed to those who are trying to overthrow us, and congratulating them upon the successful spread of their false doctrines. For the love of God let us throw off this listlessness, this negotiating with the foe. 'Ye are not, St. Paul says, 'an equal yoked together with unbelievers; for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness? and what concord hath Christ with Belial? or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel?' Let us make a bold fight for the faith once for all delivered to the saints, and refuse to give up one iota of it. Further, in our own land, as well as in foreign countries, missions are continually being opened, and the Gospel preached to the heathen. Are we assisting these to the utmost of our power by our intercessions and our aims? From every quarter the complaint arises that there are plenty of men ready for mission work, but there is no money to pay them, and we take our ease in pleasure and feasting, denying ourselves no luxury, no enjoyment, while the city of God is unable to strengthen her outworks against the foe.

Again, numbers of people are 'enemies of the Church through ignorance'; holding false doctrines, not intentionally, but because they have been brought up in them and know no better. We may win many of these foes to our side by dealing kindly and lovingly with them, first thoroughly learning the doctrines of the Church ourselves, and then teaching them gently to those with whom we come in contact that we lead into the City of God. But remember we must do it with all charity and sincerity, not by being overbearing or insulting to them, for that will only repulse them, and make them more bitter foes than before; but we must earnestly and prayerfully try to enlighten their ignorance, and if we really want to do good, we must bear in mind that our lives must square with our teaching, so that men may see our good works and glorify our Father which is in Heaven.

Papers received by the late English mail give fuller particulars of the Pope's Jubilee. Nothing seems to have been wanting in the way of picturesqueness, and the concourse of special envoys from the Great Powers made the absence of any representative from Italy the more conspicuous. Germany has been reconciled, England is friendly, Spain is grateful, even France holds her hostility in suspense. But the Italian Government actually deposed the Mayor of Rome, for what it deemed the crime of asking the Cardinal Vicar to convey to the Pope the congratulations of the City of Rome.

And yet it is not wonderful that the King of Italy should be irritated by seeing himself playing indisputably the second part in his own capital. In the history of Royal Pageants that of London on the 21st of June 1887, and of Rome on New Year's Day, 1888, stand before all others. But the chief figure in that of Rome is not King Humbert, but Pope Leo. The whole policy of the Law of Guarantees is impugned by this fact. If the two sovereigns are to live side by side in the same city, the ecclesiastical magnificence to which the whole of Latin Christendom ministers will always have the advantage of the civil magnificence which represents but a single country.

Last week I gave an instance of disloyalty and treason uttered by a Presbyterian minister in Edinburgh, evoked by Her Majesty sending the Duke of Norfolk as her representative to the Vatican; but it is only fair to say that England and the English Church furnishes the champion blockhead. The Rev. C. Stirling, Vicar of New Malden, because the Queen has witnessed the blessing of the Palms at Mentone Cathedral, and has visited the Grand Chartreuse (a description of which visit I gave in the first Varia published in these columns), writes to Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's Private Secretary, that 'many of Her Majesty's Protestant subjects are persuaded that by renewal of communion with the See of Rome, the throne has by Act of Settlement become vacant.' This poor gentleman evidently does not know what 'communion' means.

The telegrams told us a good deal of the forged dispatches by means of which the Czar had been imposed upon, and which stirred up strife between Russia and Germany. The late mails bring us their full text. Two of them purport to be written by Prince Ferdinand to the Countess of Flanders, while a third claims to be from Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador to Vienna. They are cleverly done, for this reason, that they very fairly represent the ultimate drift of German policy in Bulgaria, while making it appear that Prince Ferdinand is a far more important factor than Germany ever intended him to be. That the discovery that they were not genuine may have made the interplay between the Czar and Prince Bismarck more friendly, is likely enough, but when this had been achieved, was not the value of the revelation exhausted?

I have frequently called attention to affairs as they progressed in the Balkan peninsula, for it was to take place in the near future, it will be kindled there. I desire to call attention to the fact of the fall of the Ristic ministry. He is a Pan-Slavist and a Russophile and his enforced resignation was supposed to mark the final overthrow of Russian influence in Serbia. Had he been replaced by his predecessor M. Garascharine, Serbia as well as Bulgaria would have been lost to the Czar. As it is, Colonel Grievus has formed a ministry which appears to represent Pan-Slavism tempered by Nihilism. The mixture will certainly not be liked at Vienna unless it gains accidental credit from being still less liked at St. Petersburg.

I have given some instances of Macaronic verses and of prose poems. There is another phase of literary frivolity called alliteration of which I have not spoken. It is the composition of sentences or lines of verses with words beginning with the same letters. It is a somewhat mechanical aid to the rhythm of verse, and although it may have a pleasant cadence for a short time, yet it soon becomes wearisome and ridiculous, suggesting that a laborious effort had been made to keep up the alliterative strain, while the pleasure derived is only transitory, as that derived from witnessing the clever feat of an acrobat with a corresponding sigh of relief when the performance is over. The best of this class of poems is said to be the following:

THE SIEGE OF BELGRADE. An Austrian army awfully arrayed, Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade; Cossack commanders cannonading come, Dealing destruction's devastating doom; Every endeavor engineers essay For fame, for fortune, forming furious fray; Gaunt gunners grapple, giving gashes good; Heaves high his head heroic hardihood; Ibrahim, Islam, Ismail, imps in ill, Jostle John, Jarovitz, Jim, Joe, Jack, Jill, Kick kindling Kutsoff, King's kingsmen kill; Labour low levels loftiest, longest lines; Men marched mid mobs, mid mounds, mid mud mudrums mines, Now nightfall's near, now needful nature needs, Oppose, opposing, overcoming odds, Poor peasants, partly purchased, partly pressed, Quite quaking, Quarter! quarter! quickly quest, Reason returns recalls redundant rage, Saves sinking soldiers, softens seigniors' rage, Truce, 'Turkey, truce! truce treacherous treat; Truce train! Uavies, unjust, unmerciful Ukraine, Vanish, vile vengeance! vanish, victory vain! Wisdom wails war—wails warring words, What were Xerxes, Xantippe, Ximenes, Xavier? Yet Yassay's youth ye yield your youthful zest Zealously, zany, zealously, zeal's zest.

The Gale in Nova Scotia. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 20. The tail end of a blizzard struck this Province to-day. It was one of the worst days here for years. All trains are delayed. The brig, Champion, with a cargo of sugar from Demerara, came in dismasted and badly iced up. She was sorely pressed in the disastrous storm of the 3rd January, and was for five hours on her beam ends. All her yards were carried away.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

PERILS OF THE STRAITS

A Providential Escape

FROM A TERRIBLE DEATH

Several Boatmen Frozen.

CAPE TORMENTINE, N. B., Jan. 21. Three of the opposition iceboats with thirty-three men—twelve of whom constituted the crew and twenty-one were passengers—left here for Cape Traverse at half-past six yesterday morning. They started from the Seaside Hotel and were determined to cross. At the time of leaving the weather was propitious, and it was thought that they would reach their destination all right. However, they had not been long gone when the storm increased in violence and the men were obliged to return, which they did, reaching the Seaside at twelve o'clock, noon. The men had a hard struggle, but happily no one was injured. The passengers speak in the highest terms of the brave and efficient boatmen who had them in charge.

ANOTHER DESPATCH.

CAPE TORMENTINE, Jan. 21. The opposition boats were unsuccessful in their efforts to cross yesterday, and were obliged to return after reaching the running ice. The men report the gulf in an almost impassable condition as a result of the storm. The boats will not attempt to cross again until the weather clears up. It is currently reported here that most of the boatmen were frozen—some very badly. The boatmen, however, are not disposed to be at all communicative on the subject.

VERY LATEST PARTICULARS.

CAPE TORMENTINE, Jan. 21. Yesterday morning about half-past six o'clock three boats left the shore near the railway terminus, manned by twelve of a crew and nineteen passengers. Two of the boats succeeded in getting on to the running ice, but owing to the northwest gale and the ice being running to the eastward they found it dangerous, in fact, impracticable to proceed further, and it was after considerable difficulty that they fortunately regained the board ice. The whole party then retraced their steps, and after a severe struggle in the face of the gale and the blinding, drifting snow, reached the shore about noon in an exhausted condition. It is currently reported that but few have escaped frost bite and some are said to be badly frozen.

A New Movement.

Colored People Going South.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 20. A movement that bids fair to affect many States and perhaps many thousands of colored people in this country, has been inaugurated in this city, and may result in an exodus of negroes from the United States to South America. The object is the amelioration of the condition of the colored population of the United States. Several well-known wealthy colored people are arranging plans to establish colonies in Guiana, Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The principal outfitting points will probably be Honduras and Costa Rica. Immigration depots will be established in the Argentine Confederation. It is learned that important concessions will be made by the Brazilian and Argentine Governments, in the way of lands and immunity from taxation and in aid of transportation which will place this new haven within reach of all, without regard to color.

IRISH AGITATION.

MR. O'BRIEN RELEASED.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., and editor of United Ireland, who has been confined in prison since October 31st, was released to-day. He proceeded to the Priest's house in Tullamore, followed by a large crowd which cheered him continually. There was no disorder. O'Brien's looks denote that his constitution is shattered. His physicians insist that he shall go to the south of France for the benefit of his health. The people of Tullamore presented Mr. O'Brien with an address. They say they are indifferent to the coercion law, but Balfour's execution of the law is a brutal disgrace to the Government.

Father McFadden, of Gwedore, has been arrested at Armagh for taking part in opposition to evictions. Mr. Blain, member for South Armagh, was arrested at the same time. Father McFadden was committed for trial on the charge of making speeches inciting tenants to resist the authorities.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

Activity at the Arsenal

LONDON, Jan. 20. Telegrams from Toulon report that the Government arsenal has suddenly become the scene of great activity, everything being hastened to place a squadron of iron-clads and all available cruisers in readiness to sail. Men at the dockyards are working extra time.

The Cold Wave.

WINONA, Minn., Jan. 20. The cold wave caused a drop of 40 degrees in the mercury to-day. It was 26 below this morning, the weather being clear and free from storm. It is accompanied by wind from the westward, which fills the railroad cuts and causes blockades west of St. Peter.

Big Reduction---From \$5 to \$3.50.

LIGHT YOUR HOMES!



The reputation of the WANZER LAMP is established. Those using them speak in their praise. We cannot give due attention to the sale of them, consequently we offer the balance (about two dozen) of the Lamps at the above reduced price.

Do not let this last opportunity pass without securing one.

GOFF BROS.

STOCKTAKING.

Before Commencing Stocktaking, J. B. MACDONALD will clear out several lines of Goods at Great Bargains.

Ladies' Dolmans and Paletots, Ladies' Cloth Jackets, Ladies' Fur Capes and Boas, Ladies' Felt Hats, Ladies' Knit Underskirts.

These Goods must be Cleared. Bargains may be expected.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Ch'town, Jan. 4, 1888.—d & wky

JAMES PATON & CO.,

will continue to give Bona Fide Bargains in all kinds of DRY GOODS. Our reputation for selling the

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices

is well known throughout the Island. We think it needless to quote prices in the papers as they very often mislead the public. All we ask is when you are searching for good goods, at low prices, call on us.

During this month we have a number of rare Bargains to offer in Dress Goods, Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Men's Overcoats, Ladies' Dolmans and Jackets, Fur Capes and Boas, and the Largest and Best Assortment of Carpets on the Island.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

Cash Stores Charlottetown and Summerside.

Jan. 4, 1888.—dy wky

It is not often really honest goods are offered at the prices we quote below. But the fact is we have a good many Dolmans, Uisters, Jackets, Jerseys, Sacks and Reding-gotes remaining, although our sales in this department have been very large, and we are now offering all that remains at extraordinary low prices to turn them into cash, before stock-taking. Uisters worth up to \$4, for \$2; \$8 for \$5; Jackets worth \$4.25 for \$3; worth \$7 for \$5, and our whole stock at equally low prices.

These prices are certainly remarkable, but there is no questioning them---we guarantee them genuine. Call and secure first choice.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, Jan. 3, 1887.

CARSLAKE'S GRAND DERBY SWEEP.

\$25,000.00.

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. Total 1st horse (in duplicate) \$3,000 each prize \$6,000. 2nd \$2,000 \$4,000. 3rd \$1,000 \$2,000. Other starters (divided equally) \$2,000 in duplicate \$4,000. Non-starters (divided equally) \$4,500 in duplicate \$9,000. 5,000 Tickets at \$5 each. Drawing May 28th. Race May 30th, 1888. Ten per cent. deducted from all prizes.

Address, GEORGE CARSLAKE, Prop., Mansion House, Montreal. Jan. 21, 1888.—eod m w s t l May 19

To the Electors of Ward Two.

GENTLEMEN.—I am again in the field as a candidate for the representation of the Ward in the coming Civic Election; and if elected, will, on all occasions, as in the past, your support to all measures brought forward in your interest as well as the citizens in general. Respectfully yours, FRANCIS P. MCCARRON.

Jan 19

To the Electors of Ward Four.

GENTLEMEN.—Having been nominated, at a meeting held on the 10th inst., to contest the seat at the Council Board made vacant by the retirement of Councilor McEae, I beg leave to say I have accepted the nomination so heartily tendered me, and would most respectfully solicit your support. Should I become your representative, my best attention shall be given to the interests of the Ward and the City generally. The 'Canada Temperance Act' having been sustained by a vote of the citizens, its enforcement becomes a duty. Therefore pledge myself, if elected, to see that the temperance law is respected equally with all other laws now in force. Relying with confidence upon your support on the 26th inst., I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, EWEN MACDOUGALL.

Jan 16—pat

To the Electors of Ward Two.

GENTLEMEN.—At the earnest request of a large number of resident voters in this Ward, I have accepted nomination as a candidate to supply the representation of the Ward in the place of the retiring Councilor, F. P. McCarron, Esq., and I trust to have a majority of your votes at the coming election. If elected, you may rely on my best efforts to promote the interests of Ward Two and the city generally. Your obedient servant, L. E. PROWSE.

January 13, 1888.