

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 14, 1887.

Civic Elections.

The Civic elections will be held in about ten days. Comparatively little interest is being taken in them. Those who are anxious to have the Scott Act carried out, are doing nothing to secure the election of a Council whose moral influence will stimulate and sustain the Stipendiary Magistrate and the police. Nothing practical is being done to promote the introduction of waterworks, by obtaining a decisive expression of public opinion upon the water question. The question of reducing the City Council is not pressed. Taxpayers are letting the Corporation boat drift quietly along. Let her drift—down stream or up stream—they, apparently, care nothing. Let her drift. Make no provision for the enforcement of our laws. Bestow no praise or commendation upon the Councilors who do well. Take no pains to prevent those who have done ill from getting in again. Never mind. Sleep on. The Corporation will be among the rocks, bye and bye. Then the taxpayers will wake up and do something rash.

Lord Iddesleigh.

The telegrams received yesterday announce the sudden death of Lord Iddesleigh. It seems probable that the catastrophe was hastened by the worry and vexation consequent upon the late reorganization of the Cabinet. Whatever the cause, the event will be deeply regretted throughout Great Britain. Lord Iddesleigh was one of those quiet steady men, who do not make a great figure before the public, but are to be counted on when good, solid, sensible work is to be done. As Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, he entered the House of Commons in 1855, and held a seat there continuously until 1885, when he accepted a peerage upon the formation of the Salisbury Cabinet, after the defeat of Gladstone in that year. After Disraeli entered the House of Lords, he became Parliamentary Leader of the Commons; but his leadership was too easy and gentlemanly to suit the times, and he had to give way to more aggressive and more pugna-cious but not, as events have shown, more reliable men. He was born in 1818, was educated at Eton and graduated at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1847 he was called to the Bar, and filled the offices of Legal Adviser to the Board of Trade and Financial Secretary to the Treasury. During the second ministry of Disraeli, he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. For many years he was Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and he was a member of the High Joint Commission of Washington in 1871.

The Subway.

THE Patriot of last evening contains an article on "The Subway." The article is headed "Moonlight;" but it affords not a glimmer—not even a ray of starlight—to indicate the position of the Patriot and the Grit party with respect to the Subway Scheme. This is to be regretted. The whole Province, at least, should be united upon this question. But if the Leaders of the Liberal Party will not take it up, the followers of the Liberal Party—all who put country first and party second—will be obliged to renounce their allegiance and come to the support of the Liberal-Conservatives, who are determined to press the matter upon the attention of the Government, to have the Scheme fully tested, and to obtain the Subway if the scheme is (as they believe it) feasible.

But, though the Patriot is careful not to say—either on its own behalf or on behalf of its party—a single word in favor of the Subway, it eagerly tries to prove that the in the matter of the Subway the Government is trying to play fast and loose with the people of this Province. "The leader in yesterday's EXAMINER," it says, "affords the plainest evidence of the deceitful policy that the Government intend to adopt regarding the Subway Scheme." The Patriot attributes rather too much to THE EXAMINER. The policy of the Government is not shown by, and ought not to be inferred from, anything that THE EXAMINER may say. THE EXAMINER is not governed by the Administration, nor is the Administration responsible for the utterances of THE EXAMINER. We simply try to obtain an accurate knowledge of facts and circumstances relating to questions of public importance; and thence we draw our conclusions. If these conclusions are wrong, so much the worse for THE EXAMINER: the Government is in no way accountable for them.

Now, what are the facts and circumstances relating to the Subway? It has been propounded by Senator Howlan; several Civil Engineers of eminence have certified that they believe it feasible; a survey has been held which has proved that the bottom of the Strait presents no obstacles to its construction. On this evidence we believe that it is feasible; Senator Howlan believes that it is feasible; the people of Prince Edward Island believe that it is feasible, and are determined to press it upon the attention of the Government. But, it will readily be seen that the Government—responsible to four millions of taxpayers, residing in every part of this

wide Dominion—must have something more definite than this before they can say, once for all, that they intend to carry on the work. They must have something which will justify them before Parliament in the expenditure of the four or five, or six millions of capital which will be required. If they were to say now, right off, in response to the demand of the Montreal Herald, that they intend to build the Subway, it might rightly be inferred that they are playing fast and loose with the Dominion and the Island. They are, however, proceeding in a reasonable and proper way to test the matter. They have obtained a preliminary survey of the ground. This one act in itself is worth a thousand wordly assurances, however "distinct", and indicates, more clearly than any mere expression of their intentions could possibly do, that they intend to fulfill the bargain with Prince Edward Island if the scheme on which it is proposed is proved to be feasible. Their conduct, so far, is satisfactory to Senator Howlan, and we feel sure that it is satisfactory to every reasonable man who desires to see the work accomplished.

They will doubtless follow up the work they have done by an exhaustive survey; then they will perhaps get a competent Board of Engineers to report upon it,—and then they will be able to come down to Parliament prepared to justify the expenditure of the capital required or the payment of such annual subsidies as will induce a Company to construct and maintain the work.

But some persons may say "the Government are not to be trusted to do this." Well, the same Government provided for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and are they not worthy to be trusted than men who tried to repudiate the bargain with British Columbia, who have no faith in their country and no confidence in the Confederation? We think it will be admitted that they are!

Von Moltke and Bismarck.

ON THE OUTLOOK FOR THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

In the German Reichstag, on the 11th inst., on the bill for the increase of the German army, Von Moltke said in the course of his speech: "Strong governments were the best guarantee of peace, while danger lay in the ambition of party leaders and their influence on public opinion. At any state, said Gen. Von Moltke, can work effectively to preserve peace it is Germany, who acts solely on the defensive. For this she must be strong and prepared for war. "Should we against our will," he continued, "be involved in war, we shall be able to wage it. If this bill is rejected we shall most certainly have war. To-day's vote in the Reichstag on the measure will not fail to have its effect abroad. The army alone renders protection to all other political institutions, which must stand or fall with it. The eyes of Europe are fixed to-day upon this body. I appeal to your patriotism to adopt the bill and show the world your readiness to make any sacrifice, even of your own adverse opinion, if the well being of the fatherland is at stake." Baron Stauffenberg followed General Von Moltke. At the conclusion of Stauffenberg's speech, Prince Bismarck said: "The desire of all the military authorities of the empire is only opposed by Herr Richter, Herr Windthorst and Herr Grelbenberger. It was difficult to conclude peace at Frankfurt, and is still more difficult to maintain it. A degree of intimacy and mutual confidence exists between Germany and Austria, such as never existed at the period of German federation. We are bound to maintain peace for this quarter of the globe. But for this a strong army is required. Our relations with all the powers are of the best. I should have considered entering upon war on account of Bulgaria as an act of treason against my country." Continuing, Prince Bismarck said Germany's friendship with Russia is beyond doubt. Our relations with France continue good. To maintain them is difficult, because a long historical process must be accomplished before the feelings of the past are appeased and differences reconciled. We have done everything to induce the French to forget and forgive. We have no present ground to apprehend war with France. Neither have we any reason to fear it if it should happen. There can be no question about our attacking France, but we must protect ourselves against attacks. Under no circumstances shall we attack France, but we shall always be compelled to arm ourselves in such manner as to be equal to the contingency of war. This is the supreme object of the army bill. A government may one day come into power at Paris which will make war upon us. This you must take into account. If we do not prepare, if you say to-day, "when war comes we shall grant everything," we should be laughed at. The house has heard Count Von Moltke and Dr. Windthorst. The question is whether the latter is superior to the former as a military authority. Were there such patriotism among us as exists in France and Italy, which in times of danger ignores party distinctions, there would be no necessity to excite one's self here. The question is shall our army be an imperial or parliamentary force? Shall its effective strength be fixed here yearly? No, this shall not be! Bismarck became passionate when referring to France and apparently indifferent as to the impression his words were likely to make. Every word he uttered showed his anxiety not to offend Russia, or make her suspicious.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Neepawa, Manitoba.

Sir,—It is a long time since I wrote you, and time has made many changes with me. I am now situated at Neepawa, on the Manitoba and North Western Railway. This road branches from the C. P. R. at Portage la Prairie and follows nearly the old C. P. R. survey. It passes through a fine country, much of which is not yet occupied, though there is not much left for homesteading. Many portions of this country are very well adapted for stock raising. The most nutritious grasses are abundant, and hay to be had for the cutting and stacking. The higher ground of this rolling prairie is said to be the best wheat producing land in this country. In proof of this the farmers here are getting two and three cents per bushel more than at any other place along the line, their excellent sample being especially prized where they make the higher grades of flour. There is one striking peculiarity about this country, that of slightly elevated gravel ridges running parallel to each other nearly due north, fringed on either side with fine poplar trees and clumps of willows. These ridges, or plains as they are called here, are so handsome that they have given this country its name "Beautiful Plains." I need scarcely say that these ridges are utilized for roads, and a well beaten trail usually marks the summit of each of them. One of the difficulties besetting the new settler east (that of getting roads constructed to his neighborhood) is here unknown. Last summer when I was removed from Morden, 180 miles southeast of this, I took my span of ponies, tent, camping utensils, and four of us started across the prairies. Sometimes we had a trail, sometimes none. Crossing the Assiniboine at Brandon we arrived in Neepawa all right; and if the weather had not been so hot, the whole trip would have been a pleasant picnic, such as the facilities for travelling here.

Neepawa is a neat little town at the head of the White Mud river. It has a fine County Building, including Court House, Jail and the necessary county offices, with apartments for the care taker. I found a home in the Judge's room for myself and part of my family for the first two months of my residence here. This town differs in one respect from most of the towns in Manitoba, in that it has no licensed drunk shops, and our excellent liquor law makes it very difficult to do business in that line at all. I think our law is preferable to the Scott Act, as a Government Inspector is constantly on the alert. A little while ago two hotels went into the hop beer business, with a stick in it. Armed with a search warrant, the Inspector seized samples, took them to the Government analyst, who came forward to swear that the quantity of alcohol was quite sufficient to make the drinks intoxicating. Fines with heavy costs were imposed and our friends keep now to milder beverages. The business has got so narrowed down here now that for some time the only hope of the thirsty was to interview an itinerant vendor, who carried his stock in his pocket, but getting a little bold, a five gallon keg, concealed in a tea chest, came up by the train and was promptly seized, and on Saturday next we anticipate seeing the owner off for a six months' residence in the Government boarding-house. There are many here from the west who are attracted to this locality by the fact that very little temptation to drink will be here in their way, and some of us are determined to help them keep the curse from their doors.

We are having a beautiful winter here. Of course it is cold, but it is that, clear, calm, sunshiny weather for which the country is remarkable. The thermometer this morning at my door was 30 degrees below zero, and yet one would scarcely suspect it. I met a gentleman last night that came here a week ago to visit some friends and to investigate at the same time a Manitoba winter, and after a week's experience in our hardest weather he has purchased a farm just out of town, and was so anxious to begin without any loss of time in the spring that he had secured all the implements and stock down to the dog and cat.

It may surprise you and your readers to learn that while the trains in Michigan and Indiana are delayed or snowed up entirely, here we have not snow enough for sleighing, and our trains have encountered "nary" a drift. The road north of Lake Superior is a boon to us this winter.

Yours as ever,
W. W. COLETTIS.
Neepawa, Man., January.

FLOUR \$4.60 PER BRL.—Flake, \$4.60 per brl; Patent, \$4.75; Yull's Best, \$5. Parties wanting 10 lbs of Yull's Pastry can be accommodated at 3 cts. per lb.—A. E. Yull. jan 11 10

GOSPEL ARMY.—A correspondent writes:—"Lieut. John N. Williams is leading the meetings in Mount Stewart. The report that he was expelled from the Army in Charlottetown is incorrect, as he publicly resigned in favor of Capt. Bartlett some time since. He would refer persons doubting this statement to Capt. Bartlett now in charge in Charlottetown."

The only Steam Sewing Machine and Gun Repairing Shop in the Dominion, and the only place where you can get every part of a Sewing Machine or a Gun made is at Brown's, at the Athenaeum, Ch'town. tf—oc.30

The Toronto Mail says a cabinet meeting was held on the 10th inst., at which nearly the whole of the time was taken up in hearing the views of the Cape Breton railway delegation. The members of the delegation expressed their views very fully and received a courteous hearing and were promised that the matter should receive the fullest possible consideration. It is very unlikely, however, that the route of the railway will be changed, as the government engineer who has the matter in charge, is strongly in favor of the central route. The delegation claim that the government is to decide the question and not the engineers.

Medals for Exhibitors.

The Canadian Gazette says: "In regard to the medals and diplomas to be issued in connection with the Colonial exhibition, it may be well, in view of enquiries that have reached us, to make the matter quite clear to our Canadian readers. Every person who sent an exhibit to the exhibition will receive a commemorative medal and a diploma. Each diploma is filled in with the exhibitor's name and handed over by the Royal commission together with the medals, to the executive commissioner for the colony to which the exhibit belongs. The diplomas for the Canadian section are now in course of completion, and it is understood that the Royal commission will be able to hand them over to Sir Charles Tupper about the 25th of January. We learn on inquiry that it is the intention of the executive commissioner to transmit these medals and diplomas to the government at Ottawa for distribution, and they should therefore reach Canada early in February. That exhibitors have no cause for impatience is evident from the fact that the diplomas for the health exhibition of 1884 were only distributed about three months ago, while those connected with the inventions exhibition of 1885 have not yet been distributed.

MARRIED.

At East Royalty, Charlottetown, on Dec. 23rd, by the Rev. John Goodwill, Mr. Edmund Nelson Youker, of Milton, Lot 32, to Miss Elizabeth Pierce, of Highfield, Lot 33.

At East Royalty, Charlottetown, on Jan. 12th, by the Rev. John Goodwill, Mr. Frederick Joseph Coles, of Milton, Lot 32, to Miss Susannah Eliza McRae, youngest daughter of Mr. Frederick McRae, of New Glasgow Road, Lot 21.

DIED.

At Mermad Farm, Lot 48, on the 13th inst., John Farquharson, in the 88th year of his age. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited.

In this city, on the 13th inst., Ethel, daughter of L. B. and Belle Miller, aged 20 months.

[Funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, for People's Cemetery. Relatives and friends kindly invited to attend.]

At the residence of her son, Brackley Point Road Jan. 2nd, after a lingering illness which she bore with patience and resignation to the "loving Will" Isabella Thomson, relict of the late James J. Rattray, in the 79th year of her age, a native of Fife, Scotland.

[Fifehire papers please copy.]

At St. Sable, on January 3rd, of infirmity, Ana McFarlane, beloved wife of John McKinnon, aged 77 years.

At Black Bush, Dec. 5th, 1886, Joseph McCormack, aged 71. R. I. P.

At Big Bush, Dec. 24th, 1886, Catherine McVarish, wife of Daniel Cantwell, aged 36 years; on the 25th, her father, Donald McVarish, aged 93. R. I. P.

At Boston, Jan. 11th, Emma Caroline, dearly loved wife of Benjamin F. Owen, and daughter of the late Wm King, of Charlottetown.

At East Point, on Jan. 3rd, at the advanced age of 96 years, Johanna, relict of William Hughes, and daughter of the late Donald Beaton. The deceased was widely known for her many amiable virtues and for her exemplary Christian life. R. I. P.

Charlottetown Cemetery Co.
THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at 4 o'clock, on the afternoon of TUESDAY, first day of February next, at the office of the Steam Navigation Company, corner of Great George and Lower Water Streets.

By order,
F. W. HALLES,
Secretary Cemetery Co.
Jan. 14, 1887—15 22 20

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Between
THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, Plaintiff,
and
JAMES A. REID, an Absent or Absconding Debtor, Defendant.

ALL parties indebted to the Defendant are notified that by an order of the Supreme Court, made on the thirteenth day of January inst., I have been appointed Trustee of the said James A. Reid, under "The Absent Debtor's Act, 1873," with power to collect and sue for such debts, and such parties are hereby notified to pay such debts due to the said estate.

ROBERT D. COFFEY, Trustee.
Ch'town, Jan. 14, 1887.—21 d pat 21

TAKE NOTICE
THAT the authority given by us to MR. STEPHEN R. McLEAN, to collect the debts due to the estate of McLean, Brothers, Souris, which were assigned to us in trust for certain purposes, has been cancelled, and that the Books of said estate have now been placed in the hands of MR. MICHAEL McCORMACK, Esq., of Souris, who is duly authorized to collect all Notes of Hand and Book Debts due to the said estate.

LEWIS CARVELL,
GEO. B. MCGHEE,
Trustees.
Souris, Dec. 20, 1886—jan 11 61 wky 1 mo

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY will be held at the office of THE EXAMINER newspaper, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th of January, inst., at the hour of eight o'clock, in the evening.

W. A. F. SCOTT,
Secretary.
Ch'town, Jan. 14, 1887—wky & dly

\$30 REWARD.
THE above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person who entered my house on the morning of the 31st Dec, 1886, and took therefrom the sum of \$15, and has since left, or caused to be left, several notes at my door.

JAMES BAILEM.
Ch'town, Jan. 11, 1887—61 wky 11

CAPD.
THE Subscriber begs to notify the public that his business connection with Mr. D. A. Bruce having ended, by mutual consent, he intends to open a Merchant Tailor's Store, in the city, early in the Spring, when he hopes to receive the orders of his friends and to be favored with a share of public patronage.

JAMES McLEOD.
Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1887
-dly ex pat 1 wks 2 wks wky ex pat her 41

THE NEW
Presbyterian Church

at Lot 48, will be opened for public worship on Sabbath, the 16th inst.
Sermon at 10.30 by Rev. J. Goodwill.
" " 12.30 by Rev. J. Shepton.
" " 6.00 by Rev. J. Carruthers.
Rev. Mr. Goodwill will not officiate at Birch Hill on that day.
Should the 16th prove unfavorable, the church will be opened on the following Sabbath.
DANIEL McLEAN,
1887.
Jan. 11th 1887—61 wky 11

Dress Materials.

Velveteens in every shade.
Mantles and Jerseys.
The largest stock of Carpets on the Island.
Corsets all sizes and prices.
Wool Squares and Scarfs—all at very Low Prices.

GIVE US A CALL.
JAMES PATON & CO.,
MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, Jan. 12, 1887.

LATE ARRIVALS.

RECEIVED via Northern Light, direct to Charlottetown:
6 Cases Clocks and Alarms,
1 Case Rockford Watches.

Start the New Year
ON TIME,
with the aid of one of our

NEW WATCHES OR CLOCKS.

W. E. TAYLOR,
CAMERON BLOCK.
Dec. 28—2aw

FUR GOODS.

LADIES'
Astracan Jackets,
Fur-lined Cloaks,
Fur Tippets,
Muffs, in
Seal,
Beaver,
Otter,
Persian Lamb,
Astracan,
Monkey,
Belgian Seal, &c.
Ladies' Caps,
Children's Caps,
Muffs, &c.
A Full Line of Staple
and Fancy Dry Goods,
at Lowest Prices.

Sleigh Robes,
Fur Coats,
Fur Caps,
Fur Gloves,
—ALSO—
A large assortment of
Men's Furnishings,
Shirts,
Collars,
Cuffs,
Bracoe,
Hosiery,
Ties,
Paramatta and Rubber
Coats,
Underclothing, &c., at
Prices as Low as any
in the trade.

LOW PRICES.
A Very Large Stock.

STANLEY BROS.,
Brown's Block, Opposite Market House.
Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1886—dly & wky

30,000 FEET
OF
PICTURE MOULDINGS,
the Largest Stock ever shown in the Province. Wholesale and Retail at Low Prices.

A splendid assortment of
AMERICAN METAL MOULDINGS,
direct from the factory of a renowned Chicago maker—Choice and durable.

Send in your Pictures, &c., and have them framed cheap. Plush frames of every description, made to order.
MARK WRIGHT & CO.
Ch'town, Jan. 7, 1886