

THE DAILY EXAMINER  
NOVEMBER 7, 1881.

The Greatness of Canada.

In a recent address on the Canadian Northwest, Rev. Principal Grant said: "Having reached the Northwest—and the expense now is comparatively so trifling that nobody may be deterred on that account—let us take a look at its proportions. Here I am in a difficulty; you can learn all about its size in books, but to tell you that it is so many miles long and so many broad does not convey a vivid idea to the average mind. I meet with hardly anyone who has an adequate idea of its vastness. How, then, can I tell you about it in an hour's talk? Suppose that I were to lecture on a country like Spain that once dominated Christendom—I could only begin to describe it in a night's lecture. Suppose my subject were France, Imperial, magnificent France, you would have to give me a week. It would be still more so if I took Italy or Greece, or Switzerland, or the Fatherland, or Holland or Belgium, or the cock-pit of Europe. If my subject were Russia, how many hours would you give me to describe the great colossus of the North? Well our Northwest is immensely larger than all these countries put together."

"What is This?"

Mr. MURDOCH has a long letter in the Halifax Chronicle. The following is his reply to the "What is this?" paragraph:—

To make your intimation against me all the more effective, you quote the Scottish American's paragraph, "What is this?" Again, I am led to wonder why this ready servitude on your own, the S. A.'s part, to the oppressors? You quote an intimation against me, but do not tell me what the alleged fact or facts are. Something against my character? I can only surmise who serves up the dirt into which you and the Scottish American are so ready to put your hands. To say the least of it, you should have been more careful of your own fingers. It is an attempt to blacken me, I think, by associating me with the dynamite heroes, while in reality, so far as I can see, you are joining hands with them yourselves in giving currency to their reports. I have the honor of being denounced by O'Donovan Rossa and maligned by Crowe, who claimed to be the maker of the explosives found in the ship at Liverpool; and you and the Scottish American lend yourselves to throw the dirt prepared for you by such hands. This is the only thing I can make of the "What is this?" paragraph, and I shall only wish you joy of your work as cat's-paws.

NEWS NOTES.

Two feet of snow in the English midland counties.  
The Conservative net gain at the English municipal elections was 41.  
The Pall Mall Gazette states that there is not a dollar belonging to the Confederate States on deposit in any bank in England.  
The Czar will not go to Vienna, as intended, as he has been informed that the trip to the Austrian frontier would be a perilous one.  
The London Times says there is no truth in the report that the British Government is about to establish more intimate relations with the Vatican.  
Five employes in the Czar's palace at Gatchina have been arrested. One revealed a plot to repeat at Gatchina the Winter Palace explosion.  
Caribou are making their appearance in large numbers along the North Shore of Cape Breton, indicating that the coming winter will be a severe one.  
It is reported that the tribes in Mecca have risen in insurrection, and that the Grand Sherah has proclaimed himself as Caliph, and has liberated Midhat Pasha.  
A London, G. E., despatch says: The secretary of the Land League has telegraphed to Mr. Gladstone:—"The elections yesterday show how your 'resources of civilization' are appreciated by a hundred and fifty thousand citizens here."

The Dynamite Scare.

A TON OF DYNAMITE MOVING THROUGH THE CITY—THE EXPERIENCE OF A PAIR OF TRUCKMEN—THE CITY SAID TO BE IN JEOPARDY—WHAT'S TO BE DONE.

The brigantine "Sirius," which arrived from Montreal last week, had among her freight forty boxes, marked "Powder," shipped by the Hamilton Powder Co. It was consigned to Messrs. H. H. Fuller & Co., Halifax, in care of William Koughan, Esq., of this city, who received instructions "to re-ship thirty boxes to Halifax per "M. A. Starr" and ten boxes to Pictou; but, if trouble arose, to ship the whole quantity to Halifax." The shipment was landed at Connelly's wharf, and was handled as roughly as if it were the commonest dry goods. It was then removed to Mr. McGowan's warehouse on Queen's Wharf, to await the arrival of the Halifax boat. The steamer "Edgar Stuart" arrived on Friday, but Capt. Doane refused to take the "powder" on board without instructions from the Company. These instructions were telegraphed for but were not received previous to the sailing of the steamer on Friday evening. Thus the "powder" was left in the Agent's warehouse on Queen's Wharf, and Mr. MacGowan thinking such a quantity unsafe, consulted the Harbor Master, Mr. Small, in reference to it, and he advised him to remove it to a magazine. Permission was asked of Mr. A. A. Baldwin, to have it stored in his on St. Peter's Road, and permission was granted. On Saturday evening Truckmen Pollard and White were engaged to remove the "powder." Mr. Baldwin, however, instructed one of his clerks to examine the boxes as they passed his store to the magazine. This was done and the discovery was then made that the boxes did not contain powder at all—they contained dynamite. They were similar in size to patent egg-boxes, and were well made, with covers screwed down close. The dynamite was in cartridges six inches long, closely and securely packed in saw dust. A circular giving instruction how to use dynamite accompanied each box. When the announcement was made that the boxes contained dynamite, the truckmen were struck with dismay. Visions of O'Donovan Rossa, Crowe, Thomassin, Hartmann, Mutch and other dynamite fiends flitted by them. They positively refused to go further with the infernal burden; but Mr. McGowan, on arrival, showed that the same danger would be incurred returning it to the warehouse as by proceeding to the destination. The truckmen, after considerable persuasion and the payment of an extra dollar, went on their way imagining terrible explosions of various kinds. No slight manifestation of the peril was the falling of one box from the truck to the hard road. Still no terrible catastrophe occurred, and the truckmen have much to be thankful for. They arrived, but had scarcely a dozen boxes stored when a messenger was sent by Mr. Baldwin, forbidding them to put the dynamite in the magazine. The boxes stored were taken out, and with the balance, piled in the field a short distance from Mr. Esory's brewery, where they still remain in charge of two watchmen, awaiting the consignee's orders, as Mr. Koughan refused to have anything to do with them.

Mr. MacGowan informed the Mayor of the presence of so dangerous an explosive in the suburbs of the city. He, after consulting the Recorder, decided that it was a matter with which the Customs authorities should deal. Mr. Currie was informed, and he concluded that the Marine Department should take charge of it. Consequently Mr. Lord has telegraphed to Ottawa for instructions. In the meantime Mr. McGowan will store the dynamite in a stable near St. Peter's Road, and leave it in charge of watchmen.

If it is correct that the boxes contain dynamite, there is no reason why the shipper who made the shipment under false pretences, and exposed life and property to danger, should not be rigidly punished. The fine for an offence such as this, we learn, as high as \$2,000.

A Horrible Tragedy.

A horrible tragedy has occurred at Lange Gardien, Ottawa County. Elie Cousineau lost his farm by not redeeming a mortgage on it, and Paul Patrie was put in charge of the property. Frequent disputes arose between these two men. Last Wednesday when Cousineau, met Patrie, after a few words had passed between them, Cousineau drew a seven shooter and began firing at Patrie, who was filled with bullets in a very short space of time, every shot taking effect. Patrie, who is a man of nearly seventy years of age, fell immediately after the first shot in attempting to get away, and Cousineau fired at him, shot after shot as he lay pleading for mercy upon the ground. The scoundrel, Cousineau, coolly walked away after committing the dastardly deed. Patrie was picked up by his son and carried into his own house, where Dr. Routier was summoned. Three bullets were found lodged in Patrie's arm, and four in his groin. The most of these were extracted, but the injuries inflicted are of the most serious nature. Cousineau was arrested and committed to jail.

A Man Still Living who was Born in 1699.

Some industrial scribe, with a keen scent for news, has found an old chap living on one of the West India Islands, who was born (so the story runs) in the year 1699, and is consequently 182 years of age, being, with the single exception of Peter Czartan, the Hungarian peasant, the most extraordinary case of longevity of which we have any account outside the book of Genesis. The report says that the venerable man now living in the West Indies was a soldier in the Spanish army, but was discharged therefrom in the year 1724, in consequence of wounds received in battle, and he has therefore tarried in this vale of tears longer than any other member of the human family. The greatest instance of authenticated longevity of all modern times is that of the Hungarian peasant, Peter Czartan, who was born in 1586 and died in 1772, at the extraordinary old age of 185 years, six months and five days.

An alleged case of bigamy has recently come to light in Moncton. The parties' names are not made public, and it does not appear likely that any immediate action will be taken by any of those interested.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents.

Lobster Packers on the Close Season.

To the Editor of the Examiner.  
DEAR SIR,—I have just read the Secretary's Report of the Convention held by the Lobster Packers of P. E. Island on the 12th October last. Some of the speakers at this purely non-political, non-partizan meeting spoke strongly against the law in regard to the lobster close season, one of them declaring it to be nothing more or less than "a gigantic nuisance, the object of which was to give large packers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the monopoly of lobster packing." This statement, I have reason to believe, was not endorsed by many of the packers present. The majority of them have more confidence in the present Dominion Government and the Marine Department—of which the Hon. J. C. Pope was, at the time the order in council establishing a close season was passed—the active and patriotic head, than to believe that this law was put in force for no other object than the benefitting of a few lobster monopolists. The law was established out of purely patriotic motives, and for the sole purpose of perpetuating an industry of the very highest importance to every resident of the Maritime Provinces. Whether the close season is right or wrong, or whether it covers the proper period for closing or not are subjects for criticism at a Lobster Convention or any other suitable place; but a statement which directly accuses the present Dominion Government with having introduced a law for no higher object than to advance the interests of a few lobster packers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is unfair and injudicious to say the least. At the time the present close season was instituted, I am aware that it was said that it was prompted by a ring of lobster packers, for the purpose of removing the glut in the European market by reducing the supply of lobsters. What are the results? On the Atlantic coast, where the close season is longest—from the 1st August to 1st April—the supply has greatly increased. The supply in P. E. Island has also largely increased, and that too since protection to lobsters and home industries was introduced. About 114,000 cases have been packed this season against 70,000 last year. The chairman of the Convention, Mr. John Hughes, did by far the largest portion of the business last season, having handled no less than 70,900 cases. Strange that even he should be of opinion that fishing is not what it should be. It is observed from these figures that the idea that the close season is managed by a ring of packers to lessen the supply and remove the glut in European markets is sadly out of joint with the facts.

In regard to the action of the Convention there are one or two points in which I, in common with others deeply interested in the permanency of the lobster business, would like to be informed.

1. How many Nova Scotia and New Brunswick packers were present and voted at the Island packers convention? Some say there were six; others affirm that there were but four.

2. I notice that Mr. George L. Longworth moved the following sensible resolution:

Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this meeting that it would prove beneficial to the lobster packers and fishermen of Prince Edward Island if the fishing season were extended to four months, commencing from the 15th of May to the 15th September in each year.

In favor of this resolution several highly intelligent gentlemen spoke, and out of a meeting of 57 packers—including Nova Scotians and New Brunswickers,—26 voted for it. The main motion, I am aware was afterwards carried unanimously, which means that all the packers are now going to petition the Government to abolish the close season altogether as a "teetotal nuisance." What are the noble 26 going to do about it? They declare in favor of four months fishing, and then—well then? My humble opinion is that the minority's vote, being right in the first instance, the Government would do well to accede to the reasonable demands of the packers by granting their request in accordance with the resolution submitted by Mr. Longworth.

FISHERMAN.

Oct. 8, 1881.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—It is amusing to note the number of miserable little communications finding their way into our press, carping and snarling in reference to the addresses delivered by Mr. Murdoch on Irish land grievances, and also containing impudent allusions to the Land League established here.

One of those generous souls, "Carson," "does not question," he says, "the tastes of those gentlemen in establishing a branch of an association proclaimed illegal." I always understood that we in this Dominion lived under a free constitution, governed by laws of our own, and was not aware the coercive decrees of the Irish Executive Government had the force of law in any part of America, or more especially in Prince Edward Island.

Should the spirit which suspends Habeas Corpus, manacles and casts into dungeons the political leaders of a nation agitating peacefully for its social improvement, be imported to this liberty-loving land of America, we would not, then, be surprised to see Mr. Blake and his followers, while counselling listening thousands to organize and give them power to lay violent hands on a law of the Nation—the N. P.—being committed to the Government institutions at Dorchester or Kingston. And should Sir John or Sir Charles issue their warrant to do so, it is unnecessary to picture the wild tumult of righteous indignation which would have from Prince Edward to Vancouver.

"Carson" has apparently great respect for law, and abhorrence of anything illegal; so had Shylock in the "Merchant of Venice." He would have the pound of flesh nearest the heart of his debtor, because the bond, the deed, declared so, and argued, the Venetian laws must give him the impossible penny; and, notwithstanding the just Portia appealed to his heart in the language of Shakespeare's beautiful description of mercy, the hard-hearted Jew pointed to the law, asking no more

than it gave. Was Shylock, I would ask, any worse than the Irish landlords? The law says they must have their pound of flesh, and they are content with nothing less than the flesh and ducts of their victims. And because Mr. Murdoch, in the name of humanity, says it is good to be merciful, and gives us a picture, so far as words can, of the iniquitous system which he forty-two years of close observation enabled him to give, a modern Shylock asks by whose authority he speaks; and in a spirit which only shows traces of the boor, attributes motives of selfishness to Mr. Murdoch.

JUSTICE.

Ch'town, Nov. 5, 1881.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Mr. Fraser may be excused for feeling irritated by the result of the prosecution against him. But, in his letter of yesterday, he might have stated facts with regard to my testimony. In reply, I merely submit a copy of the Magistrate's notes, which, so far as they go, are substantially correct.

THOMAS J. LEMING.

I have seen this bottle before. It was brought to me yesterday. I made an analysis of it. I tried two methods to ascertain what alcohol was put in it. There is about 30 per cent of rectified spirit, i. e., what is understood as alcohol. There is about 48 to 56 per cent of alcohol in French brandy. It is much stronger than in wine or ale. I poured out 120 minims and put it in a table spoon, and heating it, I inflated it and kept burning it until it had lost 30 minims. This would give 25 per cent of alcohol. I tried another method, which separated the alcohol from the mixture. (Produced bottle showing about 30 per cent of clear alcohol.) This is the result of one ounce poured out of the bottle used by infusions (dissolving) carbonate of potash (an hydron.) I separated the alcohol from the mixture. The upper liquor is pure rectified spirit I tried it and it entirely cleared away, leaving no moisture. From my analysis this is spirituous liquor. I cannot say what liquor.

Questioned by Mr. McLean.—Suppose a pint of gin and one oz. of Peruvian bark? Ans.—I would be sorry to prescribe it. Ques.—There would be some strength in the tonic? Ans.—Yes. Ques.—Druggists sell tonics? Ans.—Yes. The gin might act as a stimulant. There is but a small quantity of bark in it—(this.) If I were a drinker I should not object to it as a beverage. I would as soon take it as a glass of rum. I don't think there is much tonic in this. Sherry contains from 13 to 17 per cent of alcohol. In mixing quinine wine I would put 1 oz. and a grain of quinine wine to a wineglassful of wine. There is 13 to 17 per cent of alcohol in ordinary quinine wine.

The London Standard recently stated that Mr. Glanville was likely to resign the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and indeed retire altogether from public life. The Pall Mall Gazette and Daily News say that the statement has no foundation.

DIED.

In this city, on the 6th inst., of a lingering illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, Catherine, eldest daughter of the late John Campbell, aged 32 years.

Funeral to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock sharp. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.  
ENTERED.  
7 Sch Senator, Miller, Lunenburg, bal; Gowen Gens, Swim, Lunenburg, cornmeal; Rustic, Keeping, Pictou, coal.  
CLEARED.  
7-Senator, Miller, Orwell, bal; Louise, Goodwin, Yarmouth, produce, Charles Frederick, Sampson, Pictou, flour, Philadelphia, Henderson, Orwell, bal; Hydra, Boudreault, Pictou, bal; Mary Kate, Balcolm, Caledonia, bal; E Gordon, Giffin, New York, produce; Concord, Day, Gloucester, produce.  
Halifax, Nov. 4.—Ar sch Dew Drop, Snow, Montagu. Cl'd R. Leech, (Am.) Brown, Scuris; V A O'Mallin, Summerside.  
Boston, Nov. 2.—Ar Mangarat Ann, Buckler, Charlottetown.

WANTED,

Thursday and Friday Next, AT OUR STORE,

200 pairs SPRING CHICKENS,  
100 pair DUCKS,  
50 GESE and a few TURKEYS.  
All to be picked, drawn, and in good shape for shipping, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

F. LEPAGE & CO.,  
53 Queen Street, Nov. 7, 1881—21, wky

FOR SALE.

THE Summerside Board of School Trustees hereby offer for sale Two Hot-air Furnaces with the fittings, which can be used for heating Churches or Dwelling Houses. These furnaces have not given good satisfaction in the Davies School, owing to the cellar being unsuitable, which cannot be made suitable without incurring very great expense. The furnaces were made by Mr. Fawcett, of Sackville, and have been highly recommended for heating purposes.

W. B. RAMSAY,  
Secretary School Board,  
Summerside, Nov. 7, '81—4w 2w

MILCH COWS, Fanners, &c.

BY AUCTION, NEXT TUESDAY, 8th of Nov., at 2 o'clock, on the Market Square,—

7 Cows, all giving milk,  
5 sets Fanners (new and improved),  
1 large Grindstone and Frame,  
1 Cook Stove (No. 9 Maclean), and other articles.

Terms at sale.  
A. McNEILL, Auc'r.  
Nov. 5, '81—21

London House.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OUR Fall and Winter

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

JUST RECEIVED

BY S. S. PRINCE EDWARD

FROM LIVERPOOL,

and Anchor and Allan Line Steamers,

NOW OPEN!

—COMPRISING—

A Large Assortment of

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.

TO LET.  
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the Dwelling House and premises situate on Upper Prince Street, in possession of the undersigned. For particulars apply to F. L. HASZARD, Nov. 4—1w

MORE LIGHT!

THE Charlottetown Gas Light Company I have imported some of "BRAY'S BURNERS," which they will supply and fit on Gas Brackets, etc., at a moderate cost to consumers.

These Burners are reported to be the best Flat Flame Burner yet produced, and will give a far greater amount of light than any other Burner with the same consumption of Gas.  
Dr. Wallace, F. R. S. E., F. C. S., Gas Examiner to the City of Glasgow, in a lecture delivered by him, calculated that £130,000 (\$650,000) a year are thrown away in Glasgow by the use of imperfect fittings. On the subject of Gas Burners he says: "Another and as I think a better Burner is that called Bray's regulator, and as I consider these the best union Burners attainable at moderate cost, I have selected them for a series of experiments."

The report of the Committee of the British Association of Science to enquire as to the best means for the development of light from Coal Gas of different qualities—comprising Dr. William Wallace, Professor Dittmar, and Mr. Thomas Wills, F. C. S., F. I. C. E., showed that Bray's Burner yielded the greatest amount of light of all the two or three sets of Burners reported upon, which included the Burners of repute in the market.

In a pamphlet upon Light and Heat, published by R. B. Taber, A. M., he says: "The cost of Gas as compared with other illuminants is much more economical when rightly used, than many suppose. From experiments made for this purpose, the following results have been obtained. They were made by burning samples of Devco's Brilliant Oil and ordinary Oils, and testing their illuminating power. It was found that Coal Gas costing one cent at \$3 per thousand feet, gave a light equal to 18 candles, while Devco's Brilliant Oil consuming 27.4 grammes costing half a cent, gave a light equal to 9 candles."

A good Argand or Johnson's Burner, the Burner's used in the last experiment, will therefore give the light of 2 ordinary Oil Burners in direct comparison, at no greater expense in the case of the finer and safer grades of Oil. Lights, however, on the authority of Scientists, are not to be compared in direct proportion, but in proportion to the squares of their powers, and such a comparison with the case of the use of Gas, its cleanliness, freedom from odor and dangers, renders its use desirable wherever it can be introduced."

As the above experiments were made with Gas at \$3 per 1000 feet, and not consumed through Bray's Burners, it will readily be seen how much more economical it is to consume Gas instead of Oil, when its price is only \$2.63 per 1000 feet as now charged here when consumed, more especially through Bray's Burners.

Messrs. Goodwin & Co., of Philadelphia, the well-known manufacturers of Scientific instruments for testing the illuminating power of Coal Gas, etc., say in their Circular to Gas Companies: "In presenting the Bray's Standard Patent Silt Union Burners and Lanterns, for which we are the sole Agents in the United States, to the attention of the public, we are convinced that we are filling a want long felt." They further add: "The yield of light from these Burners is 12 to 20 per cent greater per cubic foot of Gas consumed than that from any flat flame Burner hitherto introduced."

AUCTION.  
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to remove from his present place of business, offers his following property for sale:

1st. My Business Stand situated on O'Leary Road, Lot 8, containing one acre of land, with Store and Dwelling House attached, Warehouse, Barn and Cooper Shop. The Buildings are all new, and as a Business Stand it cannot be excelled.

2nd. Lobster Factory situated at "Eureka Cove, Lot 7, with all its appurtenances, containing 9 Boats, 1000 traps, and all that is necessary to run a first-class Factory. The location is acknowledged to be the best on our Island shores. Also 100 acres of land attached; 60 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation, the balance is covered with a growth of hard and soft wood. On said premises there is a Dwelling House, Barn and Saw Mill, which will be sold with or without Factory, to suit purchaser.

3rd. 1 New Warehouse at West Point Wharf, 24x28 feet.  
The sale will commence on  
Wednesday, 16th of November,  
at 12 o'clock, noon,

and will be continued for three days when merchandise of all descriptions will be sold; also 3 Horses, 4 Cows, 1 Riding Wagon, 1 Express do, 1 Truck do, 1 Cart (new), Plough and Harrows, Harness, 2 Sleighs, 200 Mackerel Barrels, 200 Pork do, 75 barrels Bait, Household Furniture, and other articles impossible here to enumerate.

Also for sale 120 acres of land situated on Brudenell River, Lot 53, and 2 Schooners called Mary Jane, 55 tons register, 1 year old, and the O Pearl, 52 tons register, 4 years old.

Terms made known day of sale.  
DUNCAN McCALLUM,  
O'Leary, Lot 8, Nov. 1, '81—6i cod, wly li

American Lloyd's Universal STAND RD RECORD.

Established . . . 1857.

Vessels classed in the above Association, and Certificates issued.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,  
Ch'town, Oct. 29, '81. Surveyor.

FEATHERS.  
HIGHEST PRICE paid for good GEESSE FEATHERS.  
JOHN NEWSON.  
Oct. 29, 1881.