

THE DAILY EXAMINER. DECEMBER 8, 1887.

Sir John Vindicated.

A DESPATCH TO THE EXAMINER, received this afternoon, reports that the election petition against Sir John Macdonald has been dismissed for want of proof, all the charges having broken down.

Sir John has been fully vindicated; and the Grits are in confusion.

The result of the case against Sir John is in striking contrast with those of the standard elevators who either threw up the sponge at the beginning of proceedings or permitted evidence to be heard which disgraced and damaged themselves and their party. The Opposition Party is just now in a state of utter demoralization; the party led by Sir John Macdonald was never in better trim than at the present time.

The President's Message.

It is reported that the Message of President Cleveland to Congress was devoted exclusively to the necessity of an immediate reduction in revenue to prevent the anticipated treasury surplus of \$140,000,000 in June next. The President, it is said, prophesies a financial convulsion unless this is done. He advocates a retention of internal revenue duties entire, as taxes on luxuries; a radical revision of the tariff duties, free admission of raw material, careful and judicious reduction of the tariff on protected articles with due regard to vested interests and labor. Report says that the message abounds in anti-protective arguments. It is evident, at all events, that the Government of the States is in favor of a modification of the exclusive policy. But the Government of the States does not control Congress, and what Congress will do is unknown. If the Democrats cannot carry a measure of tariff revision, it is safe to say that there will not be any change until after the next Presidential election.

Britain's Prerogative.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has asked the Montreal Herald to make a correction as to his views on the probable or possible disallowance of any act that might be passed by the Parliament of Canada regulating the tariff for the purpose of free trade with the United States. Mr. Chamberlain says: "I see that Prof. Goldwin Smith, according to the papers, is taking me to task for a remark I am supposed to have made. I was asked if Canada reduced her tariff could the Imperial Government veto that action? I said it could. Prof. Smith believes I said it would, which is a very different thing. If Canada wanted to reduce her tariff the British Government would not interfere, although technically it has the power of veto. As for my saying that that veto would be used, that is absurd, because I am not a member of the Government and cannot tell what the Government might do when the question arises."

France's President.

M. Sadi-Carnot is a comparatively young man, only 50 years of age. He was born at Limoges, studied at the Ecole Polytechnique and the Ecole de Ponts et Chaussées, and first took a part in the government of his country as Under-Secretary of Public Works. He was promoted to be head of the same department in 1880, and held the post until April 7, 1882, when he was made Minister of Finance. On the formation of the DeFreycinet ministry, in January, 1886, he was re-appointed to that position, and held the office until the defeat of the ministry in December last, when he was succeeded by M. Dauphin. His election was a surprise. When asked whether he would become a candidate, he replied: "Yes, on condition that I shall not have to ask for votes, and shall not depend upon monarchical votes. If it should be found that there are not enough Republican votes, I will, if returned, regard my election as void." When elected he said to his children: "It will go hard with me to quit this familiar house and go to live in that Auberger Elysee." As the Montreal Star remarks, there is something very striking and dramatic in this rapid and sudden elevation of a comparatively obscure man to the highest position in one of the greatest and most powerful nations of the world.

Arrest of Lord Mayor Sullivan.

THE arrest and imprisonment of the Lord Mayor of Dublin is making people in England think. The Lord Mayor is admittedly a man of the highest character, and his offence is nothing more than publishing the news about the suppressed branches of the National League. Russia or Turkey might be expected to punish a journalist for publishing the news—but not Great Britain; and many leading journals are vigorously protesting. The London Daily News says:—

"The imprisonment of Lord Mayor Sullivan is a national scandal. He is a man of the highest character, both publicly and privately. The question which the people of Great Britain are asking in shame and anger is, what manner of law is this which converts such men into criminals?"

—It appears that the consumption of meats per head in Great Britain in 1877 was 103 pounds; in 1886, a fraction over 109 pounds, and in 1885, 112 pounds. The prices of both bread and meats have been less, and so has the consumption.

UNSEATED.—Another Grit elevator of the standard has come to grief. M. Lusier, local Grit member for Vercheres, Que., has been rotated for bribery.

Atrocious Fenian Plot

TO MURDER HARTINGTON AND GOSCHEN, IN IRELAND.

The London Morning Post declares that certain Parnellites recently urged Fenians to murder Hartington, but they scornfully refused. American Fenians then undertook the task, arriving on the continent a fortnight ago. These, in concert with a few Irish Fenians, arranged to remove the rails on the road between Keozstown and Dublin to wreck the train carrying Hartington and Goschen last week. In the excitement, shots were to be fired into the carriage occupied by the English visitors. This scheme was abandoned when it was known that Hartington and Goschen traveled by different trains. The former drove direct to the residence of Mr. Powers, in Leopardstown, thus missing Dublin. It was next arranged to attack Powers' carriage in a lonely lane and murder Hartington or carry him into the Wicklow mountains to be held as a hostage for the release of O'Brien and other political prisoners. Everything was matured, but the plot miscarried, owing to the watchfulness of the police.

Sir Charles Dilke's Opinions.

The alarming news of last evening makes it interesting to know the actual position of Great Britain in respect to readiness for war; and the fact that so good an authority as Sir Charles Dilke takes an alarming view of the Russian designs on India, and quotes Gen. Sir Frederisk Roberts in support of his opinion that an ultimate attack on India by Russia is not reassuring. Sir Charles places little faith in our native army, and considers that in the event of war the English army in India is quite inadequate for the operations which would be necessary. He advocates the separation of the Indian from the English army. He says that the Indian authorities believe that India is lost to us if Russia should be permitted to press forward into Afghanistan, after we have promised to defend the Ameer's frontiers from northern invasion. The popular opinion in England is that Gibraltar is impregnable, but Sir Charles Dilke says, in this article, that if hostile cruisers were to bombard it, there are only four guns which could reply, namely, two old muzzle loaders and two 100 ton guns. He says that Germany and Italy have asked for the use of the British fleet in certain contingencies, to prevent the destruction of the fleet of Italy by the French fleet, so that our Mediterranean resources need to be in first-class condition to maintain our prestige.

Crofters for Columbia.

A London despatch to the Montreal Gazette says that the British Columbia Government has agreed to guarantee the repayment of an Imperial loan, bearing interest, for the settlement of Vancouver island by twelve hundred and fifty crofter fishermen from the west coast of Scotland, at a cost of £120 per head. This is hardly accurate. The fact is that Mr. Alexander Begg, of Calgary, N. W. T., now in London, as representative of the Government of the Pacific Province, has represented to Lord Lothian, Secretary for Scotland, the readiness of the British Columbia Government grant lands to crofter immigrants if the initial capital is provided. The Imperial Government has, however, already refused to make a loan for crofter emigration, except with guaranteed interest, which is understood to be 3 1/2 per cent. The British Columbia Government has not signified its agreement with such high terms, and there is small chance, therefore, of state-aided crofter emigration, either to the Northwest Territories or to the Pacific Province unless the distress among the crofters force the Imperial Government to modify its terms.

Boston Market Prices.

BOSTON, Dec. 5. EGGS.—Receipts to-day 1396 packages. For the general run of stock the market is dull, but prices are held about as last quoted. POTATOES.—Market fairly well supplied. Prices of Island stock as follows:—Rose, per brl., \$2 to \$2.15. P. E. I., N. S. and N. B. per bush: Hebrens, 75 to 80 cts; Pose, 75 cts; White stock, 70 to 75 cts; McIntires, 60 cts; Chenangoes, 58 to 60 cts. FISH.—Nothing new to note.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—In a prosperous western town of Nova Scotia, says the Windsor Tribune, there has been formed an entirely new industry called "A Husband's Protection Society." This institution will likely seek incorporation at the next session of Parliament. One of the most important rules is that no married man under 40 will be allowed to "go out after tea" unless accompanied by his wife, a notary or a clergyman. This stringent bye-law savors of the Connecticut blue book of the olden time, but it is no doubt necessary in these days of modern prosperity at the town referred to.

HE HAS ASSIGNED.—Mr. William Wheatley, a native of Charlottetown, who has been doing business as a commission merchant and general trader in Halifax for some years past, has assigned. The Halifax Herald says:—"The liabilities are about \$10,000, \$3,000 of which are preferred. The book debts are said to amount to \$14,000, and it is thought that the estate will pay the preferred claims and fifty cents on the dollar to the general creditors. Most of the liabilities are in the upper provinces and P. E. Island, only \$1,500 being in the city. The cause of the failure is said to be bad debts and losses on potatoes in New York, together with a failure of the Newfoundland trade."

Local Notices.

GAINSBOROUGH HATS just received at Mrs. R. Young's. SCHMITZ'S History of England, and Hall's First French, at G. H. Haszard's. REMEMBER the great auction sale of Stoves, Pipe, Furniture, &c., at Market Square, tomorrow, Friday, Dec. 10th, at 11 o'clock. Great bargains.—A McNeill, Auctioneer. We have received a full supply of China glass and earthenware for our fall and winter trade, and are glad to say that we can sell as cheap as ever at the cheap crockery store—W. P. Colwills. dec 8, eod & wky Buy your Xmas Raisins and Currants at Beer & Goff's. 2i—dec7 For one week, Acme Spring Skates, No. 5 steel, selling at 85 cents a pair.—W. E. Dawson. 1w—dec3 BLANKETS, Grey Flannels, Fleecy Cottons and Fur Robes, cheap at Stanley Bros, dec7 2i

Police Notes.

Nine Scott Act cases at the Police Court this morning. All were adjourned.

The Moncton police books show 17 arrests in November, and receipts from fines and costs amounting to \$60, against 21 arrests and fines and costs of \$43.10 in November of last year.

Special Officer Harris denies that he used the language concerning the City Marshal, attributed to him by Officer Costello at the inspection yesterday, and has asked us to give insertion to the following denial:—

SIR,—I, John Harris, cannot endorse the statement of Thomas Costello made at the inspection yesterday, against Marshal Flynn for being drunk, as I have not seen the Marshal drunk for years.

JOHN HARRIS.

Some of the New York papers complain that the police stations there are as costly as palaces. One station just completed is erected on land that cost \$60,000, while the price of the structure was \$85,000. It is handsomely fitted up, the captain's bedroom being as magnificent as a princess's boudoir, and the main hall is an imposing room.

In Charlottetown there is no such complaint. Our police station is one which it would be hard to beat. It is a small, flat-roofed wooden building, having pretty much the appearance of an up-ended dry goods box. The smell which envelopes it all the year around, more particularly in the summer months, is exceedingly bad, enough to breed cholera or some such epidemic. How the policemen manage to live in the foul atmosphere and be able to attend to duty is a puzzle to outsiders. But then they are having a new station built. Until this is ready the policemen will have to be content with the quarters they have. In the meantime it would not be a bad idea to have the cellar, or rather the hollow underneath the building, cleaned out.

The Halifax police complain of an individual, whose brother is clothed with a little authority, who occasions them much trouble by blowing a whistle late at night. A few nights ago a policeman ran from Water street to Gottingen street to answer a whistle, only to find this individual, who informed him he was waiting for some one to take him home. In Charlottetown, when a man gets full, he does not whistle for a policeman to take him home, but instead tries to "get there" as fast as he can without any such assistance. He knows a trick worth two of that.

A good deal of discussion took place at the police inspection yesterday, over the fact that by some means or other parties against whom charges of violation of the Scott Act had been made, were informed of that fact before the documents had been placed in the hands of the officers to execute. The police were blamed for giving this information, and several circumstances were cited which tended to give rise to this suspicion. But the officers against whom suspicion was directed, demonstrated clearly that in the particular cases mentioned they had not been guilty of the charge preferred against them. The information in at least one of the cases had been given by an outside party, who had by accident obtained a peep at the information book.

Yesterday afternoon officers Doyle and Costello made a determined but unsuccessful effort to capture Fred Bevan, for whom a warrant for violation of the Scott Act has been out for some considerable time. Hearing that Fred had gone to visit his mother's residence on the Malpeque Road, the two officers immediately set about effecting his capture. They put their heads together, and as a result of the joint consideration, it was decided that both should remain in hiding on the shady side of the Baptist Church on the Malpeque Road, from which position they would pounce upon the fleet-footed Fred before he could say Jack Robinson. To think was, with them, to act. They hid themselves to the neighborhood of the church, and there remained waiting. Passers-by could not tell what object the officers had in hugging the church so closely, and many were the conjectures made as to the reason they were there. But the officers were not inclined to talk on the subject. They however were inclined to wait. As all things come to those who wait, the officers' hearts were at length gladdened at the sight of their man coming along perched upon the rear portion of a wagon, in which were seated two women. Doyle had his overcoat off all ready, and Costello was also on the qui vive. At length the party arrived opposite the officers' hiding-place, and they made a bold dash for the wagon—and Fred. Both clutched the reins and stopped the horse. One of them moved around between the wheels to catch Fred. Fred tried to get the horse to move on, but could not do so. His next act was to jump from his position on the back of the wagon and take to his heels. Officer Doyle started after him, but after chasing him through alleys, across lots, and following him for several blocks the officer was distanced and gave up in disgust. Fred is still at large.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Correction.

SIR,—I am reported in your issue of Tuesday last as having said at the adjourned meeting of the Board of Trade, on Commercial Union, on Monday night last, that the Americans did not care a snap for our cod, hake and herring fisheries. I said nothing of the kind. What I said was that Americans did not care a snap for our agricultural produce and cattle, as they had plenty of their own; but what they did want was access to our mackerel grounds and liberty to purchase bait, which they cannot procure on their own coasts. I laid great stress on bait, which they put on ice and go off to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, where about four-fifths of the deep sea fish are caught. Now herrings are the bait they use. They get them in the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia coasts, including Cape Breton and at the Magdalen Islands, and when you report me as having said that they do not care a snap for our "herrings," it was the very reverse of what I wanted to impress on the meeting. I am of opinion that large quantities of "herring bait" can be obtained in our bays and rivers in the early spring. A few years ago it was the practice to procure herring bait for our lobster fisheries from the Magdalen Island. I imported about 50,000 lbs. and the fishermen set them at De Oro Marsh, Cardiff and other places near

Murray Harbor, and now I cannot handle the herring they bring into my establishment at Murray Harbor in the spring of the year.

Yours truly, DANIEL DAVIES.

Ch'town, 7th Dec., 1887.

Disavowal.

SIR,—In reference to your editorial of the 5th inst., respecting correspondence between Mr. C. A. Hyndman and myself, previous to the Scott Act election, I want to make a short explanation. I should have done so sooner, but waited to see what course Mr. Hyndman would pursue in the matter. As he has remained silent, thus throwing the responsibility upon me, I may state that the report had been in circulation several days, and at noon on the day previous to the election, a member of the committee instructed me, as secretary of the Repeal Association, to write to Mr. Hyndman for the particulars, which I did; and the public have the answer. If Mr. Hyndman had stated that the affair in question had occurred in April, 1886, as now appears to have been the case, instead of "a short time ago," I assure you the correspondence would not have been published over my name.

Yours &c., W. N. RIGGS.

Dec. 8th, 1887.

Auction Sale.

Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Onions, &c., Ex. S. S. Portia.

BY Auction, MONDAY, December 12th, at 11 o'clock, at Rooms, Queen Street,— 100 Barrels Choice No. 1 Apples, 5 Barrels Oranges, 10 Boxes do, 10 Boxes Lemons, 15 Boxes Silver Skin Onions, All choice Fruit, Ex. S. S. Portia, direct from New York.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Dec. 8, 1887.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the City Clerk's office, up to noon of THURSDAY, the 15th December, instant, for Gas Fitting for New City Building, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of Phillips & Chappell, Architects.

By order, A. H. MACPHERSON, City Clerk.

Dec. 8, 1887—31

"The Charlottetown Board of Trade."

THE adjourned General Meeting of the Board will be held at the Board Room, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 9th instant, at half-past seven o'clock.

J. MACRACHERN, Secretary.

Dec. 8, 1887—21

STOVES, &c.

BY Auction, FRIDAY, Dec. 9th, at 11 o'clock at Market Square,— 18 Coal Stoves, viz:— Hall Stoves (base burners), Parlor and Dining Room Stoves, Bed-rooms and Office Stoves, and a large lot of Stove Pipe.

—ALSO— A Lot of Furniture. Sale Positive—No Reserve.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Dec. 7, 1887.



THE FURNESS STEAMSHIP COY., HALIFAX AND LONDON.

It is intended that these Steamers shall make the following sailings:

London to Halifax: S.S. Damara, about Dec. 11th; S.S. Utinda, about Jan. 14th. Halifax to London: S.S. British Queen, Dec. 3; S.S. Utinda, about Dec. 17th; S.S. Damara, Dec. 31st.

Good Passenger Accommodation. Freight both ways at low rates. Through Bills of Lading from all points on P. E. Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, to Continental and other ports. For Rates of Freight and other particulars apply to

W. W. CLARKE, Agent at Charlottetown, P. E. I. or to PICKFORD & BLACK, Halifax.

TENDERS.

\$27,400 City Debentures.

TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's Office, up to noon of THURSDAY, the 15th of December inst., for the purchase of (\$27,400) Twenty-seven Thousand Four Hundred Dollars Debentures of the City of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, to be issued in redemption of Debentures falling due in the month of January next, 1888. These debentures are of the denominations of \$50 and \$100 each, payable in 25 years from the date of issue, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum payable half-yearly in Charlottetown. Tenders will be received for the whole or part. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

By order, A. H. MACPHERSON, City Clerk.

Mayor's Office, Dec. 2, 1887—tues fri

J. W. MULLALLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

OFFICE: Next Door to Diamond Book Store, Queen Square. Ch'town, Nov. 23, 1887—61 eod

BEER BROS.

Good Goods, Latest Styles, Lowest Prices. BEER BROS. Bargains in Every Department. Xmas Goods, Fur Goods, Dress Goods, Jackets, Ulsters, Carpets, Oilcloths. All kinds of Dry Goods and Millinery at Lowest Prices.

Tremendous Knock Down in Prices for the Holiday Season.

NOW is the time to secure Xmas and New Year's Presents for your friends and relations, as we have just received a very large stock of goods for you to select from.

Ladies' Gold Watches from \$15, upwards. Ladies' Silver Watches from \$8, upwards. Gents' Silver Watches from \$12, upwards. Nickel Watches from \$5, upwards. New Style in Brooches from 25cts, upwards. Ear Rings from 30cts, upwards. Ladies' Colored Gold Sets from \$15, upwards. Ladies' Gold Band Rings from \$1, upwards. Plain Gold Rings from \$1, upwards. Ladies' Set Rings from \$2, upwards. Bangie Bracelets from \$1.50, upwards. Ladies' Necklets from 75cts, upwards. Silver Thimbles from 35cts, upwards. Chains from 40cts, upwards. Scarf Pins from 20cts, upwards. Watch Chains from 40cts, upwards. Collar Buttons from 6cts, upwards. Cuff Buttons from 20cts, upwards. Lockets from 25cts, upwards. Gents' Gold Rings from \$2, upwards. Silverware at a big discount. Spectacles from 20cts, upwards. Eyeglasses from \$1.75, upwards. Nickel Clocks from \$1.75, upwards. American Walnut Clocks, from 2.50, upwards.

and a lot of other goods, cheaper than has ever been sold before. Repairing attended to—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

G. G. JURY,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER, NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE, (Opposite Post Office, Ch'town, P. E. I. Dec. 8, 1887—2aw dy & wy

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

STEWART & GATES beg to inform their friends, and all who will favor them with their patronage, that they have opened a New Grocery Store, in the premises formerly known as "the Seven Cent Store," where they are prepared to give as good value for your money as any house in the trade.

We import direct, and pay cash, and as our expenses are light, we are in a position to do as we say.

FLOUR, Choice Brands. TEA, Very Choice. SUGAR, All Qualities. BEST AMERICAN KEROSENE OIL, Very Cheap; a large assortment of General Groceries which we will Sell Very Low.

Give us a call and see if we do not mean what we say. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

J. STEWART, A. GATES. Dec. 2, 1887—tu th fri sat

Come and See for Yourself!

THE EXCELLENT STOCK OF GOODS FOR '87 HOLIDAY SEASON '88 NOW OPENING.

They are Superior in Quality, Low in Price, Elegant in Appearance, and no Plush trash, as it is all gone out of fashion. Christmas is drawing near, so do not wait until too late, but call at once on

G. H. HASZARD, BROWN'S BLOCK.

Dec. 2, 1887—eod

City Hardware Store

Fall and Winter Stocks of English, American and Canadian General Hardware, Carriage Goods

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES

are about completed—Wholesale & Retail.

NORTON & FENNELL.

Nov. 3, 1887—2aw & wky