

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 21, 1895.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Premier act in the play of last evening was that in which Mr. Peters placed the lamp upon the boards. It is understood that the oil was Canadian.

We begin to-day the publication of a short series of biographical sketches of great musical composers. The articles are by one of our musical artists. They will be interesting to all lovers of music.

The bank statement for April shows that at the end of April the loans of the Merchant's Bank of P. E. Island to Provincial Governments amounted to \$84,106.00, and those of the Merchant's Bank of Halifax to \$51,923.00.

The Government of Newfoundland have adopted a policy of economy and high taxation, and are trying to raise a loan. If they had been economical in past years there would not now be any necessity for either high taxation or loans.

The Ottawa Free Press, the Organ of the Liberal party, emphasizes the opposition policy of leading the late Mr. Mercer, and says that statesmen will live in the hearts of the people who are the victims of the policies which their party attacks at that political giant will be forgotten.

Mr. Leary reports from Dublin that a raising which has been abandoned in Ireland and the few mills running are grinding foreign grain, while the floor of the market is chiefly of United States brands, there appears to be a large unworked field in this portion of the United Kingdom for grain and flour shippers in Canada. Free trade has not made the farmers of Ireland rich; but the farmers of Canada may make something out of it.

The project of bridging the Detroit river at Windsor, Ontario, has obtained the assent of the railway committee of the House of Commons. The undertaking is in the hands of the Canada and Michigan Tunnel and Bridge company, which has been promised by the railways interested all the funds they are likely to be required to complete it. The bridge must be commenced within five years and finished within seven. It will be a cantilever, with a drawbridge in the centre, having a span of 1,600 feet. The draw bridge will be 45 feet above the level of the river, and during the season of navigation will be left open, except when required by passing trains. It was originally the intention of the company to build a tunnel, but it has been found that the railways and the travelling public prefer a bridge; consequently the tunnel idea has been abandoned. The measure which was passed by the railway committee is contingent on the passage of similar legislation at Washington, where strong opposition has previously been offered to the bridging of the straits. The project is now in the hands of the Ontario plan now proposed, it is stated that the opposition of the marine interests to the undertaking has practically been withdrawn.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

PARIS, May 19.—An official cable despatch from Majunga, Madagascar, states that the French defeated the Hovas at Sakalava, killing sixty. A French lieutenant and men were wounded. The French force captured the Hovas camp at Amboulemont. The first French brigade arrived at Adzale.

VIENNA, May 19.—Monsignor Agiardi, Papal Nuncio here, whose utterances in Hungary in opposition to the ecclesiastical bills precipitated the recent political crisis in that kingdom, and led to the resignation of Count Kalnoky, imperial foreign minister, has been recalled by the Vatican.

LOSANOS, May 18.—The Daily News says: "The protest of St. John's, Newfoundland, merchant against Confederation is well adapted to influence public opinion here. There is no desire to force the Newfoundlanders into union with Canada, although there will be objection to confederation if the colony desires it. The refusal of the Marquis of Ripon, colonial secretary, to give financial help, is justified by the merchants' plea. Merchants should get the colony to request the appointment of the proffered royal commissioner."

PERSONAL.
D. B. Macdonald, of St. John, and William Wright, of Montreal, two of the best-known commercial travellers on this circuit, are registered at the Hotel Davison.

It is reported that Rev. C. E. Willets, President of King's College, Windsor, has resigned and accepted a position in Upper Canada College, Ontario.

Rev. A. E. McAnany, of Morell, is in the city making arrangements for the big tea to be held at that place on Wednesday, June 25th. He says the tea will be "the event of the season."

Registered at the Hotel Davison this forenoon were: H. J. Massey, S. J. T. A. Crossman, Halifax, P. J. O'Keefe, St. John. The arrivals last evening included the members of the Tribby Company; Capt W. H. Barnard and A. M. Whit, Summerside; G. Fawcett, Sackville; E. V. Rowland, St. Stephen; Ed Ford, Hamilton.

The correspondent of the London Tablet in Rome writes, under date May 5, that Bishop McDonald, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish, N. S., and Bishop Sweeney, of St. John, N. B., were staying at the Canadian College, and had been received in audience by the Pope on Friday, 3rd May.

We received a pleasant call the other day from Mr. A. D. Quimby of the editorial staff of the Turf, Farm and Home, published at Waterville, Maine. The Turf, Farm and Home is a recognized authority on all turf and dairy matters. It makes a specialty of these two branches of the Live Stock interest. Mr. Quimby is in this vicinity looking after the interests of his journal and will spend several months here and in Nova Scotia. In the meantime he will visit the principal stock-farms writing up the good horses and sleek stock for his paper from week to week. As he is an experienced journalist, we look to see some very readable articles in the Turf, Farm and Home from this section of our country in the coming few months. Those of our subscribers who are interested to have the public know of their stock will receive a visit from Mr. Quimby upon application. Here is an excellent opportunity for our breeders to have the merits of their animals published outside of the narrow limits of this province, and we would advise our breeders to avail themselves of Mr. Quimby's services. The more that is known of our stock, the more purchasers we have for it and the more money comes to us from the States.

Mr. Glaston is suffering from a slight attack of influenza, and is compelled to remain indoors. It is his intention to make a cruise of the Mediterranean in June.

Earncliffe, for many years the residence of the late Sir John Macdonald, and of late occupied by Major General Herbert, is for sale.

GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL.

Born February, 23rd 1685. Died April, 14th 1759.

The first of the four highest names in music, was the son of a physician of Halle, in Lower Saxony, and was designed by his father for the study of the civil law. The child's early attachment to music (for he could play well on an old instrument called a clavichord before he was seven years old) was therefore witnessed by his parents with great displeasure. Unable to resist the dictates of his nature, the boy used to climb up on a lonely garret, shut himself up, and practise, chiefly when the sun shined, on the practice of his clavichord, that it enabled him without even having received the slightest instruction, to become an expert performer on the harpsichord. It was at this early age that the resolution of young Handel was manifested in the singular incident often told of his childhood. His father set out in a chaise to go and visit a relative who was valet-chamberlain to the Duke of Saxony, and was at last taken into the chaise by his father. When arrived, it was impossible to keep him from the harpsichord in the Duke's palace; and, in the chapel, he contrived to get into the organ-loft, and began to play with such skill on an instrument he had never before touched, that the duke, overhearing him, was surprised, asked who he was, and then, seeing very calmly, and in the face of the duke, that he was a musician and promised to patronize him. Overcome by the reasonings of this influential personage, the physician gave up the thought of thwarting his child's disposition; and, at their return to Halle, placed young Handel under the tuition of Zaccani, the organist of the cathedral.

The young "giant" (a designation afterwards so significantly bestowed upon him by Pope) grew up so rapidly into mastery of the instrument, that he was soon able to conduct the music of the organ in the absence of the organist; and at nine years old, composed church services both for voices and instruments. At fourteen he excelled his master; and his father resolved to send him for higher instruction to a musical friend who was a professor in Berlin. The opera then flourished in that city more highly than in any other in Germany; the King marked the young genius of the young Handel upon him at fifty-nine, and he was also afflicted with total blindness, but he submitted cheerfully to his lot, after brief murmuring, and continued by dictation to transcribe the music of the opera, and the performance of his oratorio to the last.

He conducted his last oratorio but a week before his death, and died, as he had always desired to do, on Good Friday, at the age of seventy-five. He was interred with distinguished honors among the great and good of that country which had naturalized him, in Westminster Abbey, London.

His father died soon after, and, although but in his fourteenth year, the noble boy entered the orchestra as a salaried performer, took scholars, and thus not only secured his own independent maintenance but sent frequent pecuniary help to his mother. How wonderfully the true children of genius blend their convictions of moral duty with the utopian aim to excel.

On the resignation of Kaser, composer to the opera, and first harpsichordist in Hamburg, the king desired that the situation should be placed between Handel and the person who had hitherto been Kaser's second. Handel's decided superiority of skill secured him the office, although he was but fifteen years of age, but his success had nearly cost him his life, for his disappointed antagonist made a thrust with a sword at his breast, where a music book Handel had buttoned under his coat prevented the entrance of the weapon.

Numerous operas, three operas, and other admired pieces, were composed during Handel's superintendance of the Hamburg opera; but at nineteen, being invited by the brother of the Grand Duke, he left that city for Tuscany.

He received high patronage at Florence, and afterwards visited Venice, Rome and Naples, residing, for shorter or longer periods in each city, producing numerous operas, cantatas, and other pieces, reaping honors and rewards, and becoming acquainted with Corelli, Scarlatti, and other musicians, till after spending six years in Italy, he returned to Germany.

Through the friendship of Baron Kilmarscagh he was introduced to the Elector of Hanover, was made "chapel-master" to the court, and had a pension conferred upon him of fifteen hundred crowns a year. In order to secure the services of the "great musician," as he was acknowledged now to be, the King provided that he should be allowed to be absent for a year at a time. The very next year he took advantage of this provision and set out for England, having first visited his old master Zaccani, and his aged and blind mother, for the last time—still true, amidst the dazzling influences of his popularity, to the most correct emotions of the heart.

His opera of Rinaldo was performed with great success during his stay in England, and after one year he returned to Hanover; yet his predilection for England, above every other country he had seen, was so strong that after the lapse of another year he was again in London. The peace of Utrecht occurred a few months after his arrival, and having composed a Te Deum and Jubilate in celebration of it, and thereby won such favor that Queen Anne was induced to solicit his confinement in England, and to confer upon him a pension of two hundred pounds a year. Handel resolved to forfeit his Hanoverian pension, and made up his mind to remain in London. But two years afterwards the Queen died and the great musician was now in dread that his slight of the Elector's favours would be resented by that personage on becoming King of England. George the First, indeed, expressed himself very indignantly respecting Handel's conduct; but the Baron Kilmarscagh again rendered his friend good service. He instructed Handel to compose music of a striking character, to be played on the water, as the king took amusement with a gay party. Handel created his celebrated Water Music, chiefly adapted for horns; and the effect was so striking that the King was delighted, Kilmarscagh seized the opportunity and sued for the restoration of his friend to favor. The boon was obtained, for Handel's pension was raised to four hundred pounds per annum, and he became an appointing musical teacher to the young members of the royal family. Prosperity seemed to have selected Handel, up to this period, for her favorite; but, sover reverses were coming. The opera in this country had hitherto been conducted on worn-out and absurd principles, and a large body of the people of taste united to promote a reform. Rival opera houses were opened, and during nine years Handel superintended one establishment. It was one perpetual quarrel among musicians (as at the present day). What his opponents had become of, Handel seemed on the eve of a final triumph, one or another of the singers in his own company would grow unmanageable. Senesino was the chief of these, and Handel's refusal to accept the mediation of several of the nobility, and be reconciled to him, caused the establishment over-which he

presided to be finally broken up. The great powers of Farinelli, the chief singer at the rival house, to whom an equal could not be found in Europe, and who largely contributed to Handel's ruin.

Handel withdrew with a loss of ten thousand pounds; his constitution seemed completely broken with the years of hard life he had experienced, and he retired to the baths of Aix-la-Chapelle, scarcely with the hope, on the part of his friends, that they would ever see him in England again.

His paralysis and other ailments, however, disappeared with wondrous suddenness. After he reached the medical waters he recovered full health and vigor, and, at the age of fifty-two, returned to England with the manly resolve to struggle till he had paid his debts, and once more retrieved a fortune equal to his former condition.

It was now that the whole strength of the man was tried. He produced his "Alexander's Feast;" but in spite of its acknowledged merit, the nobility whom he had offended, would not patronize him. He produced other pieces, but they failed from the same cause. He then bent his mighty genius on the creation of newer and grander attractions than he had ever known in music, and produced his unequalled "Messiah," which was performed at Covent Garden during Lent.

Yet the combination against him was maintained until he sunk into deeper difficulties than ever. Unaided by the failures which had accumulated around him during the five years which had elapsed since his return to England, he set out for Ireland, at fifty-seven, and had his "Messiah" performed in Dublin, for the benefit of the city prison. His success was instantaneous. Several performances took place for his own benefit, and the next year he renewed the war against fortune, in London, by producing his magnificent "Samson," and having it performed together with his "Messiah" at Covent Garden.

The first renewed performance of the "Messiah" was for the benefit of the Foundling Hospital; and the funds of that philanthropic institution were therefrom annually benefited by the repetition of the sublime Oratorio. Prejudice was now subdued, the "mighty master" triumphed, and his darling wish for honorable independence was fully realized; for more than he had lost was retrieved.

Handel's greatest works, like those of Haydn were produced in his advanced years. His "Jephthah" was produced at the age of sixty-seven. Paralysis returned upon him at fifty-nine, and he was also afflicted with total blindness, but he submitted cheerfully to his lot, after brief murmuring, and continued by dictation to transcribe the music of the opera, and the performance of his oratorio to the last.

He conducted his last oratorio but a week before his death, and died, as he had always desired to do, on Good Friday, at the age of seventy-five. He was interred with distinguished honors among the great and good of that country which had naturalized him, in Westminster Abbey, London.

DANGEROUS PLANWAY.

Sir,—The attention of the City Surveyor or is called to the dangerous condition of the sidewalk near Dodd & Rogers' store house on Grafton St. west. Some days ago Truckman Giles was storing his cart at this warehouse, and instead of driving in to the door directly, drove his heavily laden livery along the sidewalk. The result is the present dangerous sidewalk. The children have fallen on the broken planks. I understand that the matter was brought to said truckman's notice by some of the city men. When some body breaks a limb, the matter will be attended to. And there are others.

A CORRECTION.

Sir,—In Saturday's issue of the 18th inst., in the notice of the interment of Dr. Rossin, at New Glasgow, there is a slight mistake. In the remarks in the grave, Mr. Crawford did not say that Rossin had never lost one. What he did say was, though the deceased had treated so many difficult cases, he had not heard of any person that had been injured, while under treatment from the deceased.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

Five lines on K and L. I find the people around here prefer Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to any other I have in stock. They are a wonderful pill. Send three dozen at once, I am nearly out. P. S.—Send by post, J. W. Ireland, Gourock.

Parkside, 9280. race record 2 23 3/4. will be at his stables two doors east of J. H. Myrick & Co's Fish Market, Charlottetown, during the season of 1895, in charge of Mr. William H. Hesterman who has full power to transact any business in connection with the horse. Call on him at 6 the tur sat.

Charlottetown Driving Park.

The Track will be opened for training on MONDAY, 20th inst. Tickets can be procured from the undersigned.

A. B. WARBURTON, Secretary.

Charlottetown, May 20, 1895—1w

POTTNER'S EMULSION

PREVENTS CONSUMPTION.

POTTNER'S EMULSION

Cures Consumption in its early stages.

POTTNER'S EMULSION

Prolongs life in the advanced stages of Consumption.

POTTNER'S EMULSION

is the Remedy, par excellence, for Consumption and all Lung Troubles.

POTTNER'S EMULSION

is the best cure for all Wasting Diseases.

POTTNER'S EMULSION

is for sale by all good Druggists at 50 cts. for a large bottle.

may 20

INKERMAN HOUSE

AND GROUNDS,

A Very Large Stock,

Fresh, and Selling Low at

SANDERSON & CO.

Cash Grocers, Victoria Row,

Charlottetown, May 2, 1895—d&w

SARAH C. GRAY,

A. B. WARBURTON,

Trustees.

may 20—d&w

FOR THE 24th.

We Will Give Special Discounts on all Fishing Gear.

For the Holiday only we will place 500 Cigars, 10c. each, for 5c.

REDDIN BROTHERS.

may 21

Have You

one of our Sample Books from which you've finished making your selection?

Have You

any full rolls of paper left after finishing your paper left?

Will You

kindly return them—or ask us to send them for you as soon as possible, and oblige.

MOORE & McLEOD,

The Wall Paper Men.

Ch'town, May 21, 1895.

Masonic Opera House.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MAY 20th & 21st.

The Sensation of the Age, Du Maurier's

"TRILBY,"

Dramatization in 5 Acts by W. V. Ranous.

A Great Company in a Great Play.

SEE

Billed Sketch "Trilby's Foot"; "Mistakes of the Brush"; "Svengali"; "Svengali"; "Svengali"; "Alice Ben Bolt."

Tickets, 5c, 50 and 75 cents. Boxes, \$2 each. Tickets on sale at usual places Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Firm that make the BICYCLES I handle do not make any mistakes in the manufacture of steel. They finish their wheel in the very best shape. They warrant them throughout. Don't buy until you see them.

"PERFECT"

—AND—

"GARDEN CITY"

—AT—

W. E. DAWSON'S.

may 1—dy & w

Carter's Seeds Grow.

FLOWER SEEDS!

When you want a pair of FISHING BOOTS call and see McEACHEN, the Shoe Man, who is noted for low prices. ap27

APPLIES

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A Very Large Stock,

Fresh, and Selling Low at

SANDERSON & CO.

Cash Grocers, Victoria Row,

Charlottetown, May 2, 1895—d&w

SARAH C. GRAY,

A. B. WARBURTON,

Trustees.

may 20—d&w

TELEGRAPHIC.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Some Interesting Notes.

OTTAWA, May 21.

The private bills committee have decided to recommend a bill to confirm the sale of the Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Company to the Nova Scotia Steel Company.

Hon. Mr. Haggart stated yesterday that the Government had been fully advised of the extent of the damage done by the Halifax fire and would do all it possibly could to carry on the business of the Intercolonial Railway with the least interruption. He said that there was no insurance on the Government property along the Intercolonial.

In reply to Mr. Campbell, Dr. Montague said that the Chicago exposition had cost Canada, all told, a little over \$243,000. The budget debate was resumed, Messrs Wood, McIsaac, Coatesworth, and Perry, P. E. Island, speaking.

Mr. Speaker White thinks that the session will last till the fifteenth of July if not longer. H. A. Lessault, law clerk in the department of railways and canals, is to be superannuated from July 1st and the office abolished.

When the House adjourns to-morrow it will remain so until the following Tuesday. Statute to Sir John. MONTREAL, May 22. Arrangements for the unveiling of Sir John Macdonald's monument on Dominion Square, June 6th, are completed. The Governor General, or in his absence Sir Mackenzie Bowell, will be invited to unveil the statue.

Hon. Mr. Foster has been unanimously chosen to deliver the oration. Death of Captain French. LONDON, May 21. The Admiralty has received a despatch from Victoria, B. C., announcing the arrival from Nicaragua of the British flag-ship Royal Arthur, reporting the death on the voyage of Captain Frederick French, of fever.

Branding Cheese.

OTTAWA, May 21. Mr. Sproul, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, states that the committee has decided to hear the views of the cheese salesmen and exporters in regard to the bill for branding cheese, on the 31st inst.

Rosebery's Resignation Again.

LONDON, May 21. A rumor was current in the lobbies of the House of Commons yesterday that Lord Rosebery had resigned. Leading members of the Liberal party declare that they are not aware of such action on the part of the Premier.

Ireland Wins.

NEW YORK, May 21. Peter Maher, of Ireland, made short work of Bob Marshall, of England, at Coney Island last Sunday.

If you want anything in the readymade clothing line see the immense stock at 132 Queen Street, J. B. Macdonald's old stand.

We are leading in prices and style of new spring boots. Try us and be convinced at J. B. Macdonald & Co's.

LITTLE BILLY AND

Miss Wanterneau—Why do you call your dog Tribby, Mr. Wagleigh?

Mr. Wagleigh—A policeman bit her with one of those new concealed clubs the other day.

Miss Wanterneau—What has that to do with it?

Mr. Wagleigh—Don't you see? She was struck with a Little Billy.—Los Angeles Herald.

Queen's Birthday!

Fishing Gear (special bargains), Limb Juice, Ess. Coffee, New English Confectionery,

NEW

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Cigarettes,

AT WATSON'S DRUG STORE,

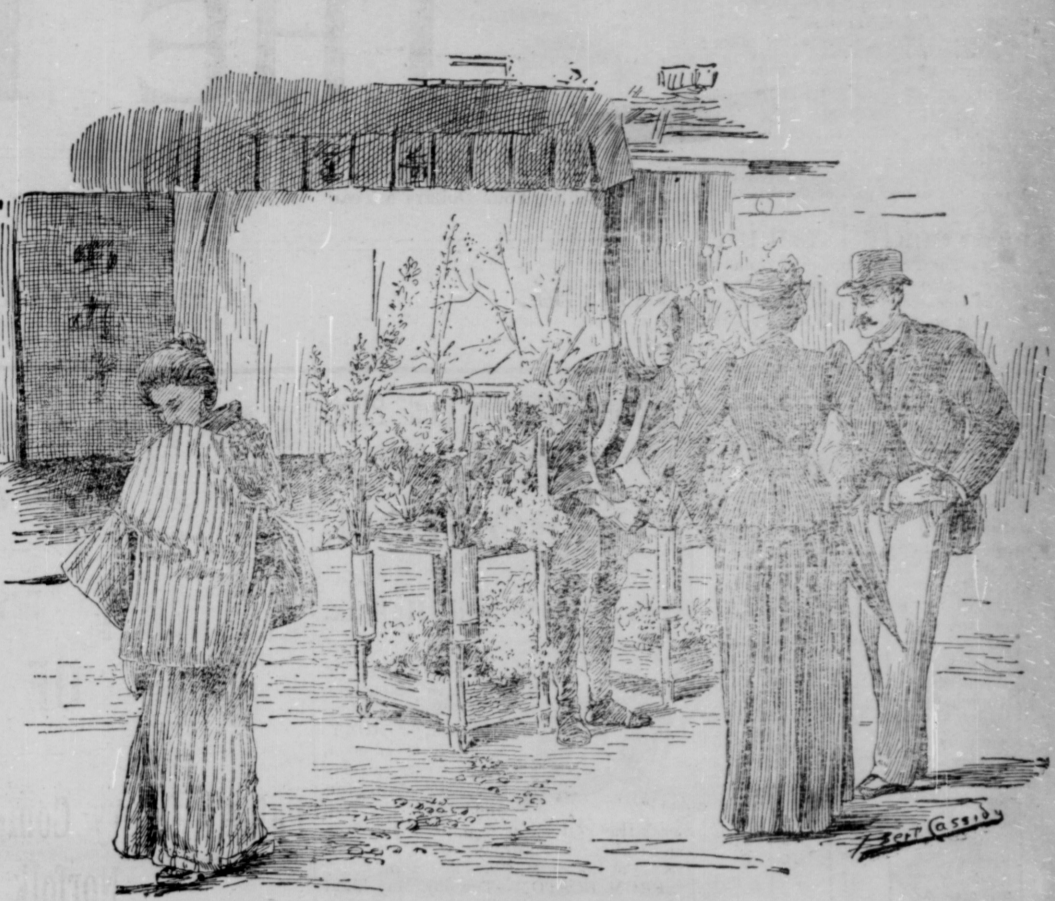
Ch'town, May 21, 1895. Next Door to Carter's Seed Store.

Buy Your Clover and Timothy Seed at Beer & Goff's.

CLOVER SEED.

Mammoth (Late Red), Alsike, Early Red, White Dutch, cheap for cash at

BEER & GOFF'S.



REMARKS CONCERNING SILKS.

Japanese confusion in Silks prevails. People will not understand the distinction between Kaiki and Habutai when buying. Washing will bring out the difference very quickly. Tons of Kaiki in the market that can be bought for a song. We might have them at prices that would seem wonderfully cheap, but we don't keep them—the gum in the Silk causes colors to mix. Our Standard Black Dress Silk at 75c., 95c., \$1.05, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75, are the best in town.

BARGAIN NO. 1.—Eight pieces Jap Silk, suitable for Blouses, 27 inch goods, extra quality, usually sold for 80 cents. Our one price only 65 cents.

BARGAIN NO. 2.—Several pieces Art Silk, Gold and Silver, suitable for Mantle Decoration, usually sold at \$1.00 a yard. Our one price, 80 cents. Also, a few pieces Art Crepons at 25 cents.

Prompt Payment of all Claims

is one special feature of the management of the CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE CO.

E. R. BROW,

Insurance Agent

Charlottetown, May 13, 1895—dy

CALL FOR TENDERS.

Tenders will be received at the office of A. E. Macdonald & Bros., Georgetown, by the undersigned assignee of the estate of Macdonald Bros. & Co., Montreal, up to twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the twenty-third day of May, instant, for the purchase of all the stock in trade, debts due the estate, and all the real and personal property of the members of the said firm.

An inventory of the above property can be seen at the office of the assignee in Georgetown.

Terms cash.

ARCHIBALD J. MACDONALD, Assignee.

May 16—45 13 w

TRILBY is coming to-day, and Charlottetown will see the sensation of the times.

RIGHTLY or not, she is said to have possessed a very beautiful shaped foot.

IN these days no one need have ill-fitting footwear, if the Ladies will only

LEAVE the fitting of the feet to our experienced sales-people the result will

BE entirely satisfactory. We are sure that some ladies do not like to be fitted in the store.

YET, this is by far the better way; it saves them trouble, and the entire stock is at their disposal.

We Aim to Fit!

J. M. McLEOD & CO.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Excursion Return Tickets at