

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 28, 1888.

Editorial Notes.

The prohibition league of Halton, Ontario, has addressed letters to the two candidates asking them whether they will vote for the prohibition resolution of 1887, and announcing that in case both reply in the affirmative the league will take no part in the contest between them.

In the month of June, this year, 42,229 persons left British ports, as against 37,621 in June of last year, and of these 6,787 were bound for Canada as against 5,266 last year, an increase of 1,521, while the increase in the emigration to the United States was 2,870, in a total of 31,000, and for Australia the departures were less by 240.

The Red Polled Cattle are coming to the front in England as dairy stock, and American breeders of these cattle are much encouraged. During the year ending April 30, 1888, several English herds of Red Fells averaged fully as much milk as Short-horns or Jerseys.

For Prohibitionists the most comforting words of ex-Governor St. John's lecture were those with which he stated that prohibition had practically stopped the liquor traffic in Kansas. Boys on the streets of Kansas City, he said, never saw a drunken man.

A Denial.

The story to the effect that the Nun of Kenmare had left the Roman Catholic Church caused this estimable lady some annoyance, and aroused the good people who believed in her to wonder if the report was founded on fact.

FLORENCE, Mass., July 18, 1888.

Your statements about me are malicious libels. I have not left the Roman Catholic Church. I demand the name of the writer of the articles and the original copy, as every paragraph is false.

"Sister M. F. Cusack." (Known as the Nun of Kenmare.)

MOLASSES ADVANCED.—Cables received from Barbados, state that molasses has been nearly all shipped from the Island and what is left is of inferior quality. The price asked was seven cents up from the lowest point this year, which would make it cost ten cents more here, and higher prices are looked for on the Island for what small quantity is left.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The Windsor Tribune says: "Mr. F. O. Curry, while in his garden at Curry's Corner last Sunday, in looking up was horrified to discover his 19 months old boy hanging by one hand from the window sill, 20 feet from the ground. The child's mother, who was in the house, discovered him the same time, and ran and rescued him from his perilous position. It appears that the little fellow was in the habit of crawling out of a window on the ground floor, and no doubt, was trying the same trick from the upstairs window. When discovered his little feet were dangling as if trying to 'touch bottom' before letting go with his hands, and it was this pausing that saved him, for he would have fallen on the top edge of a barrel."

CAMILLA URSO.—The Camilla Urso Concerts in St. John are pronounced by the Daily Sun of the 25th inst., as "magnificent entertainments." The Sun says: "When Mme Urso made her appearance she was greeted by a burst of earnest applause, and the anticipated delight of the audience was fully realized in her splendid performance of the fantastic Othello, which was rapturously and most deservedly encored, the distinguished performer responding with 'The Last Rose of Summer,' played in all its simplicity and in a manner that could not be surpassed. When this lady made her second appearance, playing 'The Witches Dance,' by Paganini, the enthusiasm and delight was so great that she received the compliment of being recalled three times. Her control of this difficult instrument is simply wonderful, and she well deserves the title bestowed upon her at an early age of Queen of the Violin. Among the audience were people who had travelled miles to hear the greatest of living violinists."

Prof. W. K. Burr, M. A. Ph. D. has been conducting special services for the last few days, at the Christian Church, at the Cross Roads, Lot 48. Notwithstanding the unfavorable time of the year, quite an interest has been awakened, and the church greatly encouraged to faithfulness. Six, in the pride and beauty of youth, were baptized in the Hillsborough River, and others are expected to follow. During the special services the Prof. conducted here in the city, altogether twenty-three have united with the Church. Since he came, a few weeks ago, the congregation at the Christian Church has been increased and strengthened, and the activity new style—just

Varia.

The German Emperor is now on a visit to the Emperor of Russia, and the eye of Europe is upon him. He is cultivating the friendship of the Emperor of Russia, in accordance with the wish of his grandfather, William I., who, on his deathbed, said: "The friendship of Russia will be good for us."

The sickening wrangle over the body of the Emperor Frederick has broken out afresh. A medical report has been published, according to which Sir Morell Mackenzie was wrong in his original diagnosis of the Emperor's disease, and was criminally guilty of misleading him as to the fatal nature of it when that was placed beyond doubt. These statements have been contradicted by Sir Morell Mackenzie. The report was published by Professor Bergmann, who was dismissed from his attendance upon the late Emperor, together with some other doctors who took his part.

News of another little trouble comes from Servia. The King of that little State desires to be divorced from his wife Nathalie. The Queen is of Russian birth, and it is alleged that she has been mixed up with political plots against her husband, who is supported by Austria. The King, it is said, has been unfaithful. It is well known that he is a despicable coward, and it therefore appears that the case is as bad on one side as on the other. But it is not likely that a decree of divorce will be pronounced for such slender reasons as these. Nathalie intends to ask the Czar for protection, but the difference will be hard to adjust, because the Queen is on German soil and has with her the Crown Prince, whom she is required to hand over to the King's officers, and the German authorities offer her no help to resist them.

The Count of Paris has issued a letter to the Mayors of the thirty-seven non-Republican Communes of France, in which he states that the liberty of the Communes has often been restricted by the Republic, and after dwelling on the manner in which the Republic has falsified its promises, especially as regards religion and education, he promises on behalf of the Monarchy that the priest will be left free in the church and the teacher in the school. The Count might have left the letter to be published through the newspapers, for the seizure by the Government of a few copies has insured its insertion in every French journal. The letter is in no wise remarkable. Its appearance is not regarded as opportune, nor is thought to be well devised as regards the influence it is intended to exercise.

I have lately been endeavoring to collect proverbs on national characteristics. I was first led to this in the endeavor to find what country we are indebted to for the proverb that "England is the paradise of woman, the hell of horses, and the purgatory of servants." It seems to be current in both Italy and Germany, and I have seen it stated that it is considered by Italians to be a proverb said of Englishmen by themselves! I give some of the proverbs which I have come across in the course of my investigations, some of which may be unfamiliar to your readers:

- 1. A Bohemian legend, according to which when Lucifer fell from Heaven he struck the earth with such force that he was dashed to pieces. His head rolled into Spain, and that is why Spaniards are so proud; his heart rested on Italy, that is why Italians are so filled with the passion of love; his feet sprang upon France, that is why Frenchmen are always running after women; Germany received his stomach, that is why Germans are so fond of eating; and Turkey his hands, and that is why Turks are so rapacious.
- 2. The Bohemians say of themselves that their heart is made of tinder and their head of flint, and that between them they readily take fire.
- 3. A variant said to emanate from Germany of one current among ourselves: "Scratch a Russian and the bear in him begins to growl."
- 4. In Bohemia and Galicia, all objectionable creatures, e. g., rats, are called "Germans," and Slavonians call frogs "German shrimps."
- 5. Fins declare that the oath of a German is not worth having, and his words are all lies. The French call all involved expressions "German," and give the German a character for violence and injustice (no proverb is cited for this).
- 6. Italians say, "An Italianized German is a devil incarnate."
- 7. Among both French and German the word "English" is synonymous with "money-lender."
- 8. Russians say that the Englishman has his wits at the tips of his fingers, and the Frenchman has his at the tip of his tongue.
- 9. Three Turks and three Greeks, say the Servians, make six scoundrels.
- 10. The Greeks have a corresponding proverb: "Beware of an old Turk and of a young Servian."
- 11. Russians declare that a Greek never tells the truth more than once a year.
- 12. They also have a proverb which says that the Egyptians are deceived by the Jews, the Jews by the Greeks, and the Greeks by the devil.
- 13. A Polish proverb runs thus: "Italians reflect before they commit an act of folly,

Aquatic.

A MEETING of those interested in boating was held, as announced, in Slackford's boat-house yesterday evening at 7 o'clock. Mr. Hayden, who was called to the chair, announced the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of calling a race for sail boats, as a preliminary step toward a regatta, to be held in September. J. McCarey was appointed Secretary. The following motions were carried:

The "Times" Parnell Inquiry.

In the House of Commons Mr. Mathews stated that Mr. Parnell objected to the scope of the enquiry because it embodied the action of the League, Mr. Parnell rose and said that he had no objection to any enquiry into the League's affairs, but an enquiry ought to be by a separate commission.

Mr. Mathews argued that the charges were inseparable. Doubtless when seeking to inflict punishment charges against the accused could be most specific and defined, but when the object was limited to the discovery of the truth such a defining was unnecessary. The charges had now been public some months. The Parnellites themselves had demanded an enquiry before a committee of the House. Their present attitude caused suspicion that they wished to evade an enquiry or hamper the commission. The enquiry would be a farce unless it dealt with such men as Sheridan, Byron and Egan. The Government, therefore, could not consent to limit the enquiry. They cheerfully consented, however, to let Mr. Parnell have every facility and to appear by counsel or otherwise to conduct his defence. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone now treated the charges as ancient history. Why did he in April last demand a Parliamentary enquiry? It was impossible to settle this dispute without investigation.

Sir Charles Russell said Mr. Mathews contended that the Parnellites were not entitled to the protection extended to the meanest criminal of having the charges defined. For his own part he would prefer a libel action before the most bigoted jury in London to a trial by a tribunal such as the unfavorable commission appointed by the Government, the object of which appeared to be not to bring guilt home to individuals, but to discredit a party.

Mr. Labouchere said he had as low an opinion of the Times as most people could have, but that it was not so low as that of Mr. Mathews, who seemed to think the Times would plead the right of privilege respecting a certain letter, on the ground that the letter had not been published in the Times but only read by Mr. Webster in the court during the trial of O'Donnell. The commission, he said was not as good a tribunal upon these matters as Parliament. No three judges on the bench could so well adjudicate these questions as the House of Commons. It was a fishing commission intended to evade the real issue to be decided. The circumstances showed, for instance, that Mr. Egan and Mr. O'Brien could not appear. Yet in their absence the commission was to investigate their conduct and to listen to charges while these gentlemen had no sufficient chance to rebut the testimony. Mr. Mathews had said the widened scope of the enquiry might reveal some undiscovered murder. Did that mean that the members of Parliament against whom the bill was directed were murderers? (Hear, hear.) Would the House tolerate these vague insinuations? Never was the effrontery of the Government so complete as when they said the commission was granted at the request of the Parnellites, while in the meantime the Government was arranging with the Times what sort of a commission should be proposed and what ought to be the scope of the enquiry. The Commission Bill was actually formed by the Times and prompted by the Government in order to divert attention from the mischievous proceedings in Ireland. They wanted to know about the murders at Mitchelstown and about the murder of Mr. Mandeville. (Hear, hear.) He had proposed moving the second reading of the bill this day six months; but Mr. Parnell, anxious to bring about the investigation, had urged him not to do so. Though he had no hope that the bill would be revised in committee the question would be seriously considered at its third reading whether Mr. Parnell and his friends ought to be allowed to walk into a trap.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Labouchere was, as usual, cynical in imputing to his political opponents mean and unworthy motives. He (Chamberlain) had a high opinion of Mr. Parnell's character, had aided in securing his release from Kilmalham, and would be slow to accept the charges made against him. The only thing that could shake his confidence was Mr. Parnell's reluctance to face them. (Cheers and shouts of "No.") Why, Mr. Chamberlain asked, should Mr. Parnell not trust an English jury? Surely such a jury could be trusted to do justice. If not Mr. Parnell could have gone before a Dublin jury, so it was surprising that he did not do so. How were Mr. Parnell's friends to prove his innocence of the crimes charged, unless the enquiry covered his relations with members of the House and outsiders accused of crime? Regarding the idea of definite charges being necessary, Mr. Chamberlain said that to formulate specific charges would make the Government a party to the indictment, and whatever the Parnellite members might say in the heat of debate, he did not believe they thought the Government a party to the Times' accusation.

Sir William Harcourt said that in defence of the bill offered in behalf of the Government there was the least possible reference to the letters. The Government had evaded the question of the letters and tried to render the enquiry so as to make it an attack upon its political opponents. He argued in favor of specific charges, and declared that if Mr. Webster believed one single charge which he had tried, as counsel for the Times, to affix to Mr. Parnell, it was his duty, as Government counsel, to indict Mr. Parnell. He denounced the bill as now framed, as a violation of every form of judicial enquiry.

Clipper schooner Elisha Crowell, Captain Butler, from Port au Port, Newfoundland, with a cargo of canned lobsters to Hon. D. Davies, called at Georgetown yesterday for orders, and has been ordered to Charlottetown.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness, and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John Street, Montreal. 4m—114

SWEETSTAKES RACE FOR SAILING BOATS.

A MEETING of those interested in boating was held, as announced, in Slackford's boat-house yesterday evening at 7 o'clock. Mr. Hayden, who was called to the chair, announced the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of calling a race for sail boats, as a preliminary step toward a regatta, to be held in September. J. McCarey was appointed Secretary. The following motions were carried:

- 1. That the race under consideration be known and conducted as a sweepstakes race for sail boats.
- 2. That boats 20 feet keel and under, only, be allowed to enter.
- 3. That the entrance fee be \$5.
- 4. Providing ten boats or less enter, the first boat takes two-thirds of the entrance money, and the second boat one-third—less, one entrance fee, which will be given to the third boat.
- 5. That amounts received for entrance from any number of boats over ten be divided equally between the three first boats.
- 6. That this race take place on Saturday, August 11th.
- 7. That three judges be appointed who will decide upon every particular other than the fit state of the weather for starting.
- 8. That all entries be made with the Secretary before noon on Friday, the 10th prox.
- 9. That there be no limit to the time for finishing the race.
- 10. That the majority of captains of boats decide on the fit state of the weather for starting.
- 11. That any boat acting in contravention of these rules forfeit her entrance fee with all claims to the race.
- 12. The following course to be sailed over twice: Around buoys placed off Brickmaker's and White's Points and Asylum Wharf. Motions were made and seconded by the following: J. Slackford, J. F. Walker, B. Findley, A. Snelgrove, J. Lane, Dr. Robins, J. Snelgrove, R. Fraser, J. Coombs.

Judging from the interest evinced by those in attendance it is only necessary for the public to encourage the movement to ensure the success of a first-class regatta before the close of the present season.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Nine half barrels improved cultivated Gooseberries, cheap, at A. McNeill's Auction Room. jy28

GRAND DAY'S TROTTING ON—TICNISH Driving Track TUESDAY, AUG. 21st.

FIRST RACE—Purse \$50, open to all Stallions owned on P. E. Island—\$25 to first, \$10 to second, \$15 to third.

SECOND RACE—3 minute class—Purse \$25; \$12 to first, \$8 to second, \$5 to third.

THIRD RACE—Four-year-old—Purse \$20; \$10 to first, \$5 to second, \$4 to third.

FOURTH RACE—For Green Horses—Purse \$15; \$7 to first, \$3 to second, \$4 to third.

All trotting to be done according to National Rules, best three in five to harness. Five to enter in each race, and three or more to start. Entrance fee, 15 per cent. of purse. Races to begin at 11 a. m. sharp. All entries to be accompanied with cash, and to be made with the undersigned on or before FRIDAY, the 17th August.

First-class Refreshments will be provided on the grounds, also Dancing Booths and other attractions. As the English Horses are always to the front, and having the promise of some of the fastest stallions on the Island to enter, a grand day's sport may be expected.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS—Gents, 25 cents; Ladies, free.

The following Committee have been appointed to conduct the races, which is sufficient guarantee of their good management—E. O'DONNELL, James Carripherry, James Platts, Thomas O'Brien, George Conroy.

P. BRODERICK, Proprietor. Ticnish, July 28, 1888—dy 11

COAL. BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY NEXT, July 30th, at 11 o'clock, on Queen's Wharf:—

85 Tons ROUND COAL, ex schooner E. Proctor from Ontario Mines, Glace Bay, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms—Prompt Cash on delivery.

A. MCNEILL, Auctioneer. jy28

FALL, 1888. FALL. Just Received ex S. S. Nova Scotian, Suez, and Ulunda:—

104 CASES, FIRST INSTALLMENT OF Fall Millinery & General Dry Goods.

Also, in Stock and to Arrive, about 500 Packages Domestic Staples, Knit Goods, Blankets, quilts, &c.

SMITH BROS., Granville and Duke Streets, HALIFAX, N. S. For St. John's, Newfoundland. Ch'town, July 27, '88.

A SWEEPING AVALANCHE

BARGAINS

JAMES PATON & CO'S.

We Challenge Comparison with the following Goods:

Black Cashmeres, Black Merinos, Colored Dress Goods of all kinds, CARPETS, Prints, Sunshades, Gloves, Hosiery, Underclothing, Millinery and Mens' Readymade Clothing. JAS. PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, July 23, 1888—cod & wky

LYCEUM HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN, Thursday Evening, August 2nd, and Friday Evening, August 3rd.

MADAME CAMILLA URSO,

The Greatest Violinist on this Continent, Has the pleasure to announce that this Celebrated Artist will appear in a Series of Grand Concerts,

As above, assisted by Eminent Artists from New York and Boston. All details in next week's newspaper issues. jy21—sat 21st to fri 28th incl'sive.

FOUR WEEKS! FOUR WEEKS!

Great Sale of Boots and Shoes.

In order to make a speedy clearance, I have decided to offer my entire Stock of Boots and Shoes at 20 per cent. off my usual low prices. This is a genuine sale. I would call attention to my large stock of Ladies', Gents' and Misses' fine goods, which must be sold.

Call early and buy your Boots and Shoes at Wholesale Prices. Store closes at half-past six, except Saturdays.

J. C. SPRACUE. July 25, 1888—3w tues thurs sat

600 White and Colored Shirts.

WE ARE OPENING TO-DAY 2 CASES WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS,

Which were shipped to us in error, will be sold at Cost and Charges to Clear. Choice Patterns Direct from Manufacturers.

WE ARE SELLING THOUSANDS OF HATS

Far better value than is given by those that blow so much. You will be Convinced if you examine our Stock and compare Prices.

D. A. BRUCE, Ch'town, June 14, 1888. CUSTOM TAILOR.

P. J. FORAN

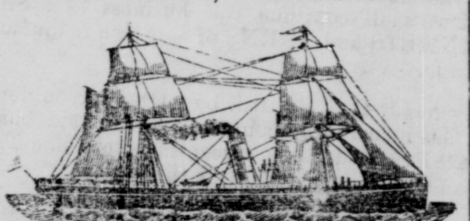
Is doing an Immense Trade, and is bound to increase it by giving his Customers PERFECT-FITTING CLOTHES

Made up by Skilled Workmen, at prices that will bring the population of P. E. Island to the Dry Goods Store of the late Owen Connolly,

To choose for themselves from a nice assortment of CANADIAN & FOREIGN GOODS.

Ladies' Tailoring done in the Latest American Styles.

P. J. FORAN, QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. May 1—cod tt



THE S. S. "BONAVISTA," for St. John's, Newfoundland, will be due at Charlottetown on MONDAY, 30th July, and will carry Cattle and Sheep on deck. For Freight or Passage apply to PEAKE BROS. & CO., Agents. Ch'town, July 27, '88.