

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 31, 1881.

SUMMARY, 1881.

The curtain falls upon another year of vicissitude. It is mournful to reflect that the most striking events of both the Old World and the New have been those of assassination. By this dastardly crime fell the Autocrat of Russia and the Chief of the great Democracy of America. The first was, in his day, the highest embodiment of despotic power; the last was the greatest representative of a nation whose freedom encroaches upon license. Both were the victims of "systems" which had their day, and are now dying out. Alexander II. was the victim of an effete "absolutism," by which the lives of millions were placed at the disposal of one man. Garfield was the victim of the "spoils system," by which "bosses" degrade the political parties of a free country to the low level of machines by which to obtain and to hold office.

From the most deplorable acts there usually flows some good. But there is yet visible in Russia no silver lining to the black cloud whence the bolt which killed the Czar fell. Nihilism—the foulest progeny of tyranny—has not been stamped out; the present Czar, instead of standing forth master and leader of his people, lives the life of a hunted hare, as he runs from one stronghold to another, or hides behind his battlemented walls and lines of soldiers; and all the energy, ability and power of the Government seem to be exerted in the endeavor to prevent explosions of dynamite. On the other hand, the assassination of Garfield has unquestionably resulted in some good. Though not immediately fatal to the "spoils system," it has given public opinion in the United States a shock, has concentrated the attention of the people upon the "spoils system," has set in motion the denunciatory pens of the best magazine and newspaper writers in the country; and the end of the "spoils system," though not yet, is assured. That there is still much in common between Great Britain and the United States was very apparent on the death of Garfield; and it is quite certain that over the grave of their murdered President, the North and South drew closer together, in the bonds of a mutual sympathy, than they have been drawn since the Civil War.

During the year the bounds of Greece were enlarged by the accession of the greater part of Thessaly and about one-third of Epirus; France stretched a protecting arm over Tunis; England withdrew her troops from the garrison at Candahar, and Austria has been coquetting with Italy, while Germany has grown restive and disobedient under the iron rule of Bismarck. The Great Chancellor, having united the Fatherland, finds it has grown too big to submit to his management; and for once in his life he seems to be undecided as to the course he ought to pursue. He is now convinced that he made a great mistake when he interfered with the religious liberty of the Roman Catholics; and rumor says that he would like to effect a reconciliation, and then dissolve the unmanageable Reichsrath.

Our Mother Country has had her own troubles. The conflict between landlord and tenant—which is only just beginning in England and Scotland—is raging in Ireland. Unchecked by Government, the agitators have worked the feelings and passions of the poor tenant up to such a pitch of fury that—as Punch remarks,—Death, violent death, and painful wounds upon his neighbor he inflicts; and wastes by devastation, pillage and the flames. His substance—Dantes "Hell," Canto XI.

The Government seem to be powerless to stay the assassin's hand, or suppress the tumult which prevails. They passed a Coercion Act and a Land Act, filled Ireland with their soldiers, and imprisoned the ringleaders of the Revolutionary Party. In vain. Even women in Ireland are now actively engaged in resisting the payment of rents and defying officers of the law. The Acts passed please neither the landlords nor the tenants, and Gladstone, who, there can be no doubt, has acted in good faith and exerted to the utmost his great abilities, is condemned by both parties.

After the Irish trouble, the trade question has during the year been, perhaps, the most important topic of discussion in the Mother Country. Standing at the head of the manufacturing world, and possessed of immense wealth, the people of England are yet not contented with One-sided Free Trade. They must eat, and in order that they may eat, they are compelled to import breadstuffs from the markets of other countries. To obtain the means by which to import breadstuffs they must either draw upon their accumulated capital or sell a very large proportion of the produce of their labor in the markets of other countries. But these countries one and all, impose prohibitory or protective duties on British goods, and so prevent, or to a certain extent, hinder the sale of British goods in their markets. It will readily be seen that the British laborer and consumer is in what might vulgarly termed "a tight place." It is, of course, in his interest that the breadstuffs and the raw materials he requires, that he may live and do business, are permitted to come into his country free of duty. To impose duties upon them would be but to add to his difficulties; and there is no probability that such an imposition would induce or compel the countries from which he is obliged to import what he eats, to abrogate or reduce the duties they impose upon his goods. In his necessity they recognize their advantage; and it is hard to see what good it would do him to adopt the policy known by the name of Fair Trade. A close commercial union with the Colonies—free trade between Great Britain and her dependencies the world over, with high duties imposed by all upon the products of foreign countries—seems to us the best solution of the difficulty. Great Britain and her Colonies combined might, perhaps, succeed in compelling the foreign nations to accord that which the policy of the Mother Country has failed to gain, viz: Fair Free Trade. An influential association to promote a commercial union of Great Britain and her Colonies, with the Lord Mayor of London at its head, was during the year formed in London.

The kindly feelings awakened between the Mother Country and the United States by the sympathetic messages of the Queen and the Premier avert the illness and death of Garfield and the graceful tribute paid at Yorktown, have been somewhat

cooled by reason of an unnecessary dispatch written by Mr. Secretary Blaine. Within the year the construction of the Panama Canal was begun. When finished, the Canal will be one of the main water ways for the nations of the world. Therefore, it is important to the nations, and especially to Great Britain—whose shipping is about equal to that of all the rest combined—that it should be equally free to all. But Mr. Blaine's dispatch informed the British Government that, in accordance with the Monroe doctrine and by right of a treaty made between Columbia and the United States in 1846, the United States Government would permit no foreign power to share in a guarantee that the Canal should be neutral water. After the dispatch was published in London, Mr. Blaine was informed that by a subsequent Treaty entered into between Great Britain and the United States, Great Britain was vested with a joint right in the guarantee of neutrality. A knowledge of this fact, however, did not change the opinion of Mr. Blaine; and he addressed to the Minister a second despatch, in which he stated that the Government of the United States desired to cancel every part of the Treaty which would prevent them from fortifying the Canal and controlling it in conjunction with the country through which it will pass. Mr. Blaine also declared that it was "the fixed purpose of the United States to confine it strictly and solely as an American question, to be dealt with and decided by the American Government." Such language is resented in Great Britain. It is construed to mean that if England should decline to abrogate her right to share in the guarantee of neutrality, the United States will ignore her, and will alone proceed to exercise the sole power of protection. On the other hand, Columbia, through which the Canal is being constructed, is desirous of obtaining a guarantee of neutrality from the European Powers, as well as from the United States; and if the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty referred to be set aside, Columbia will be free to seek such guarantees as she may deem proper. So that not even to Columbia has Mr. Blaine exhibited the policy of the United States in a favorable light. But Mr. Blaine has been superseded.

The war between Chili and Peru having ended in the triumph of the former, the Government of the United States presumed to dictate the terms of settlement from Washington; and have been pretty severely snubbed.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate bargain was early in the year ratified by Parliament. Under it, the Government got rid of a gigantic work on terms not unfavorable to the country. Consequent upon the settlement of this question, there has been a great awakening concerning the value of the North-West Territories. Lands which were before valued at a dollar an acre, and were, less than two years ago, pronounced by leading gentlemen to be practically valueless, have actually been sold, in thousands of acres, at prices ranging from two dollars to twelve dollars per acre. It is pleasing to note that the Syndicate have not taken undue advantage of the "boom" in land. They have made regulations under which actual settlers may obtain their homesteads for a dollar an acre. The regulations under which Government lands are sold, are also sufficiently liberal. Thousands of immigrants have, in consequence, entered the Great Lone Land, carrying with them intelligent brains, strong arms, and millions of capital, to be employed in the development of the country. Still greater numbers are expected in the years that are to be. Last summer the Governor General, accompanied by a corps of special correspondents, and an artist, together with such men as Professor Macdonald and Principal Grant, visited the North-West. The artist did not present the best side of the country to London; but the descriptions of the Governor General, the Professor, the Principal, and the correspondents glow with enthusiasm inspired by the fertility of the soil, the fineness of the climate, and the varied resources of the country. These descriptions have attracted attention in the Old World. A very large influx of people is anticipated; and speculation is in consequence rife in Winnipeg and other towns of the North-West.

But not only in the Northwest has there been a great awakening. The recent discoveries of valuable mines of gold, iron, coal and copper, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have to some extent opened the eyes of the observers to the value of the Maritime Provinces. It is becoming evident that here will eventually be the seat of the manufactures of this new nation. With coal, iron, copper, and the sea at our doors, and railways connecting us with the rest of the Continent, the Maritime Provinces possess great advantages in a struggle for manufacturing supremacy. Whether or not these advantages will now be utilized as they should be, remains to be seen. At all events, the spirit of enterprise has been kindled; and when we hear that in the Maritime Provinces five cotton factories are in course of erection, that three sugar refineries are in operation, and that new mills and mines are employing additional labor and capital, while the old ones, or at least those which are carefully managed, are all fully employed and all prospering, we feel inclined to hope that the people of the Maritime Provinces are at last alive to their advantages and their duty.

The revival of trade has been so much greater than the Finance Minister anticipated that at the end of last June there remained in the Treasury a surplus of about \$4,000,000; and, estimating the total revenue of the current financial year by the returns of the past six months, the surplus in hand at the end of next June will amount to nearly \$5,000,000.

Since the passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Bill, the quiet of our politics has been broken by three election contests—in all of which supporters of the Government were victorious—and by the visits of Mr. Blake and his friends, and Sir S. L. Tilley and his friends. These distinguished representatives of the opposition and the Government were well received and attentively heard by many thousands of intelligent electors. The wholesome influence of public discussion is undoubted; and we hope that in future years our leading politicians may visit us during the recess.

Our Island home has been blessed by comparative freedom from party wrangling, a good harvest, and very fair prices for the surplus produce we had to sell. The Local Government have maintained their reputation for prudence and

strict economy, and have, we think, given satisfaction to the people. That they did not succeed in their endeavor to reduce the Legislature is to be regretted. But they expended more money in the encouragement and development of Agriculture—our all-important interest—than any previous Government ever did in any previous year; and, judging of the present by the past, we think it will be found that the financial position of the Province has, under their management, been improved.

Under the Dominion Exhibition, our Island farmers made a very creditable display and won many prizes. In fact the Islander abroad, whether biped or quadruped, is usually successful. Our stock was much admired by those who visited the Exhibition; and the visit of our farmers to Halifax was exceedingly pleasing and useful.

A subsidy having been obtained for the steamer "Prince Edward," on condition that she should regularly call at this port, several shipments of cattle and sheep were made direct to the Mother Country. A great impetus has, in consequence, been given to cattle and sheep raising; and leading farmers all over the Island are now alive to the importance of improving their flocks and herds. In the export of stock direct to Great Britain, we have an advantage over Ontario and the Great West in being so much nearer the market; and this trade, having been fostered into life, should, in a few years, exist and grow on an independent footing. It ought to be a source of wealth to all concerned in it.

With an ever increasing inter-Provincial trade, the necessity for improved means of communication is more and more felt. A suitable crew steamer is needed to relieve trade at the eastern end of the Island; and the means of crossing at the Capes should certainly be improved by the construction of branch railways and the addition of small, strong steamers. We have not yet arrived at the state of development which would demand a tunnel; but we require the Dominion Government to do its utmost to fulfil the terms of Union.

The suspension of the Bank of P. E. Island and the long passage of the "Prince Edward," were causes of anxiety and loss. But the arrival of the "Prince Edward," and the feeling that the Bank will outlive its trouble have made the Christmas holidays happier to many persons. The most prosperous of years is marred by losses and troubles.

"In light and shade, sunshine and gloom, Sorrow and joy, this life-path leads along." The military movements of the year have been unimportant; but the arming of the nations has gone on with portentous energy and activity.

Sudden deaths were a marked feature of the year. Were these due to "conjurations of the stars or to a wrong way of living? It is not natural for men and women to die suddenly; and so these sudden deaths must have been due to some cause out of the ordinary course of nature, or to some violation of the laws of nature.

Among the distinguished persons who have departed within the year are: Arthur Stanley, Dean of Westminster, John McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, Mary Ann Evans, George Eliot, Frank Buckland, the Naturalist, and Thomas Carlyle, "the Maker of Books."

There are immense possibilities in the discovery announced by Sir W. Thompson, that electricity may be stored up and used as a motor. How to utilize this new force is now the question.

Our greatly esteemed correspondent's "Notes of the Month" have, till lately, informed our readers concerning passing events throughout the world, and furnish an excuse for the brevity of this review.

Early in the year THE EXAMINER AND ISLAND ARGUS newspapers were consolidated. The change has proved advantageous to the publishers and, we trust, not displeasing to the readers of both papers—to all of whom we wish

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

HALIFAX, Dec. 30. The steamer "Moravian," of the Allan Line, from Portland for Liverpool, via Halifax, went ashore at Mud Island, one of the Tackets—early this morning, during a heavy gale. She lies in a dangerous condition, her forward compartment being full of water. The cargo is being thrown overboard. The steamer left Portland at 4.30, with rain and thick fog prevailing, and sound-ward of the Cape, when she ran ashore, going at half speed. The passengers and crew are safe, and arrangements were made to land them with plenty of food and clothing on the island in case of a blow. It is probable the ship will break up with the first heavy sea.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30. In reference to the bank circular, the returns as amended will simply show what advance has been made by banks on bank stock.

LONDON, Dec. 30. One coasting steamer and two steamers engaged in the Mediterranean trade were finally given up yesterday, as having foundered during the November gales. The probable loss of life involved will aggregate 110.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. Drs. Kumpster, Gray, and White, were examined in the Guitan case, and pronounced him sane.

BIRTH. On Dec. 29th, at Montague Bridge, the wife of the Rev. John C. Berrie, of a son.

MARRIED. At the residence of the bride's father, Alberton, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. A. F. Carr, A. M., James Harry Hunter Tynemount, to Isabel eldest daughter of William Wells, Esq.

At the residence of Capt. Hayden, Montague Bridge, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. John C. Berrie, assisted by Rev. J. Brads-aw, M. A., Samuel B., son of Johnson A. Litchon, Esq., Lower Montague, to Sarah A. Litchon, of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

THE North American Mutual Life Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO. Incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Parliament.

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE (ex-Premier of Canada), PRESIDENT
HON. ALEX. MORRIS (ex-Lieut. Governor of Manitoba), VICE-PRESIDENT

GUARANTEE FUND \$100,000
DEPOSITED WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT 50,000

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR P. E. ISLAND:
L. E. DAVIES, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. H. J. CALLEBCK, W. A. WEEKS, Esq.
D. FARQUHARSON, Esq., BENJ. ROGERS, Esq.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS: F. P. TAYLOR, F. R. C. S., Edinburgh.
JAMES MACLEOD, M. D.
General Agent for P. E. Island, FRED. W. HYNDMAN

The main objects the promoters of this Company have in view is to establish in the Dominion of Canada, under our admirable Insurance Law, a purely Mutual Life Insurance Company, wholly for the benefit of the insured.

The MUTUAL PRINCIPLE is the only one by which the participating members of a Life Insurance Company can receive full equivalent for their money. It gives Insurance at net cost, while the soundness of the principle and the stability of such institutions are proved by the fact that the largest and most successful Life Companies in the world are mutual.

It has no stockholders to deplete its Treasury by enormous annual dividends, and its directors are always selected from the very first citizens in the community, while its Executive propose to conduct its affairs with the strictest economy, consistent with the efficient management and prosecution of its business, confidently anticipating that results as successful, proportionally to those obtained by mutual companies in other countries, will be realized in Canada by a prudently managed company.

This Company issues three classes of policies: First—Ordinary Life and Endowment with Profits. Second—Tontine Savings Fund Policies (deferred profits), Life and Endowment. Third—Industrial Class Policies, Life and Endowment.

The Ordinary Life and Endowment Policies of this Company provide the greatest amount of Insurance for the least amount of money, and the best possible security for a family against want, should the bread winner be removed by premature or untimely death. The Tontine Savings Fund, or Tontine Investment Policy, offers to all who have a reasonable prospect of being able to continue their payments, results which are incomparably better than the ordinary plans of Insurance. To all possessed of a reasonably certain income there are few investments more attractive in their results.

The Industrial Plan of Insurance of this Company offers special advantages to the working classes, and persons of small means, who by monthly quarterly, or half-yearly payments can secure a risk of from \$1.00 to \$500 on their lives, payable within twenty-four hours after death.

All Policies incontestable after three years from date for unintentional errors, mistakes or omissions in application.

SUB-AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE WANTED.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN, GENERAL AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND.
Corner Queen and Water Streets,
Charlottetown, Dec. 28, '81.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR.

During the Holiday Season I WILL SELL Dry Goods, Clothing, and Teas, CHEAPER THAN EVER. Will Guarantee Bargains in Every Department.

IF YOU WANT CHEAP GOODS TRY J. B. MACDONALD'S, QUEEN STREET.

Dec. 20, '81—

For Scotch and English Tweeds or Worsted Suits, For Canadian Tweed Suits, For Overcoats of all Descriptions, -GO TO-

JOHN MACLEOD & CO'S, UPPER QUEEN STREET, TWO DOORS ABOVE APOTHECARIES HALL CORNER.

There you will find the largest and best assortment of Cloths in the Island. Prices very moderate. The best workmanship and a perfect fit guaranteed.

-ALSO- A complete line of Gents' Furnishings and Felt Hats, cheap, &c. &c. Remember the address, two doors above Apothecaries Hall Corner. Charlottetown, Oct. 11, 1881.

D. A. BRUCE, CUSTOM TAILOR, IS NOW SHOWING ONE OF THE

Finest Selections of Cloths in the City, -AMONG WHICH ARE-

Naps, Beavers, Pilots, Worsteds, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, &c., &c. Our READYMADE CLOTHING, most of which has been made on the premises, having an extra finish, will be sold as cheap as imported.

GENTS FURNISHINGS, in Underclothing (Scotch and Canadian), Libby & Spier's New York Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, English and American Hats and Caps, &c. Gentlemen favoring us with their orders will find our prices lower and our Garments as good-fitting as can be had on P. E. Island.

72 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. October 19, 1881—Law till 31 Dec, w s -w kly

GRAND HOLIDAY Gift Enterprise.

At a meeting of the Ticket-holders held yesterday in the Athenaeum Hall, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee, viz:—

CHARLES HEARTZ, Esq., PHILIP LAROF, Esq., LAMBERT DUNN, Esq., ALEX. McDUGALL, Esq., JOHN HENNESSY, Esq.,

and at a subsequent meeting of the Committee Charles Hartz, Esq., was appointed Treasurer. I then paid into the hands of the Treasurer the cash in my possession.

By the advice of the Committee, I have postponed the drawing till FRIDAY, the 13th January next, on which day it will take place in Athenaeum Hall, Charlottetown, beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m., sharp. Agents can now make returns for tickets sold, direct to the Treasurer, E. H. BABBIT, Dec. 31, 1881—w kly 11 pd Manager.

Y. M. C. A. THE ANNUAL SALE OF PAPERS, M. GAZINES, &c., will take place in the Parlor, on MONDAY EVENING, 9th January, commencing at 8 o'clock. F. T. MOORE, Dec. 31, 1881—pat eod Prsdt.

PUBLIC LAND LEAGUE MEETING. THE REGULAR MEETING of the CHARLOTTETOWN BRANCH of the IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE will be held in ST. PATRICK'S HALL, -ON- Monday Ev'ng, 2nd January, ON WHICH OCCASION MR. JAMES DAVIS WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS ON THE "CAUSE OF IRELAND."

The public are cordially invited. Admission free. Doors open at half-past seven o'clock. Chair taken at eight. RICHARD WALSH, Dec. 30, 1881. Secretary.

COAL! 200 TONS ROUND COAL. For sale by W. W. CLARKE, Dec. 28, '81—2w Lord's Wharf.

JULIUS KING'S COMBINATION SPECTACLES. DOUBLE CONVEX. PERFECT CORN. SYSTEM FOR FITTING EYES. RANGE OF VISION. PERFECT CORN. RANGE OF VISION. SOLE AGENT AT CHARLOTTETOWN E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square.

We have sold numbers of the above Celebrated Spectacles, and they are giving better satisfaction than any hitherto in the market. [de 17 2w eod]

53 Queen Street. SIGN OF THE Blue Flag. Extraordinary and Unprecedented Bargains IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

The stock is good and seasonable, and the opportunity is a very rare one to secure really MARVELLOUS BARGAINS. P. E. Island Bank notes taken at their full value for goods. E. W. SMITH, Ch'town, Dec. 5, 1881—eod.

FLOUR. 300 BBL'S SUPERIOR EXTRA FLOUR. For sale by the subscriber. A. H. YATES, Water Street, Nov. 30, '81.

Bank of P. E. Island. NOTES of the above Bank taken at their face for goods or Book debts. HORACE HAZARD, Lower Queen Street, Ch'town, Dec. 7, '81.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c. FOR SALE—One Horse eight years old. Price \$30. Apply immediately.—M. P. HOGAN. [de 31 2]

FOUND—In the subscribers Store, "Cheapside," a few days since, a sum of money. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, on application to HENRY BERR. [de 29 21 eod]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A first-class Cost maker, at John Macleod & Co's. [de 27 21]

TO LET—The office in the Union Bank Building lately occupied by Edward Bayfield, Esq. The use of a cellar, in which there are now two tons of coal, to go with same. Terms reasonable. Apply at this office. [de 13 pat 2w]

WANTED—An experienced Clerk, Must be well recommended. Apply in writing to SCULLY & MURPHY, Charlottetown. [de 12]