

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 28, 1887.

The Tunnel between France and England.

The idea of having a tunnel between England and France has not yet died out. At a recent meeting of the geological section of the British Association, a report was read on the present condition of the experimental heading for the channel tunnel. It seems that a hole has already been bored seven feet in diameter, one mile and a quarter in length, nearly the whole of which is actually beneath the sea bottom. Most of the work was done five years ago, and as it has gone through a chalky formation needing no lining, it has remained perfectly dry and the substance at the surface of the boring has become harder by exposure to the air. On the French side, where only small progress has been made, as well as upon the English side, no serious obstacle has been found. The report says: "After taking all these facts into consideration, it was clear that the original estimate of £1,527,000 for the English half of the tunnel was amply confirmed by the experience obtained." That would give £3,054,000, say \$15,000,000, as the entire cost of the tunnel. The authors of the report go on to consider and demolish the bugbear of foreign invasion of England, which has been the reason assigned for opposition in that country to the building of the tunnel as follows: "Water, at the rate of 100,000 cubic feet per minute, could be admitted to the tunnel through the shaft and its connecting gallery, and five or six minutes would be sufficient to render it impassable for traffic of any kind."

Bounty Claims.

BLANKS for bounty claims for 1887 are now in the hands of Collectors of Customs. Fishermen entitled to the bounty should see to it that their claims are properly made out before a Justice of the Peace, and forwarded not later than the 31st of December, as the Department will not accept any sent after that date. Every season we hear of persons losing the bounty on account of not having their claims forwarded within the time fixed by law. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The bounty money is a great help to our brave fishermen. It should be borne in mind that it was the present Liberal-Conservative Government who established the present fishery bounty system. The Opposition, if they had the power, would do away with it. This is what the Patriot had to say about it not long ago:—"The bounty to fishermen is the revival of a vicious system which, while it throws, and unjustly throws, a burden upon the whole people for the benefit of a class, is really of no advantage to that class. It is the childish device of uneducated men," &c. From this it will be seen that the local organ is opposed to giving a bounty to fishermen, even though the Government has the Fishery Award money in its hands. It said so in 1882, and is, of course, of the same opinion still. Fishermen must know by this time who their true friends are.

Temperance.

The Vancouver, (B. C.) Herald comments upon some sermons delivered by clergymen in the town on the subject of temperance, and says:—"It is a question that does not get that attention by the church which its importance demands. If the public mind is to make progress on this question in respect to the evils arising from the drinking usages of the present day, the churches will have to take an active part in the work of educating the people. Temperance organizations may do very necessary and important work, but they have not the opportunities of pressing this question upon the attention of the people that the churches have. In most communities, comparatively speaking, their numbers are small, and their influence is therefore limited. They trust too much to legislation to give effect to their opinions, and too little to the influencing the public mind with their sermons. Prohibition, whether absolute or optional, will never be a success until a large majority of the people are convinced of its necessity by being total abstainers. It would be worse than useless to pass a prohibition act, were that possible, with the present state of feeling in regard to the temperance question."

These remarks are worthy of attentive consideration here in the East as well as Vancouver in the West. It is hoped that our clergymen will often discourse from their pulpits on the evils of intemperance,—that they will not rest on the Scott Act as they have done.

Editorial Notes.

The London Advertiser looks upon Mr. Edgar's letter on the Commercial Union question as a mistake. Already the leaders of the Liberal party are at sixes and sevens on the subject. Mr. Gladstone has replied to Mr. Balfour in the shortest and most epigrammatic letter he was ever known to write:—"Mr. Balfour has yet to learn," says Mr. Gladstone, "first that the Duke of Wellington could not attain the end he has in view, and secondly that he is not the Duke of Wellington."

Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M. P., inaugurated a branch of the Imperial Federation League, at Ottawa a few evenings ago. In the course of an address on this occasion he said that he looked on commercial union as merely an ephemeral agitation which would soon be spent, if not spent already. He hoped the federation movement would not be looked upon as opposition to commercial union. It was a much greater and wider question.

Declaration Day.

The returning officer, to-day, in the presence of quite a number of the electors of Charlottetown, opened the ballot boxes and added up the returns sent in by the Deputy Returning Officer; and as a result found that the Petition had been lost by a majority of 16 in the city, and by a majority of 1 in the Royalty.

Table with 3 columns: Ward, For, Against, Rejected. Rows include Ward 1 (East), 2 (West), 3 (East), 4 (West), 5 (East), 6 (West), Royalty (East), and Royalty (West).

For Petition... 671 Against Petition... 688 Majority against Petition... 17 Rejected ballots... 19

It will be observed that there are nineteen rejected ballots. How these ballots were marked is unknown, and of course will not be known unless a second count takes place, which is not probable, as the majority to overtake is too large.

Sabbath Desecration.

THERE was a drunken row at the corner of Rochford Square (nearly opposite the residence of Rev. W. R. Frame) yesterday afternoon. It attracted the attention of a large number of citizens, young, old and middle aged, who hastened to the scene to hear the most terrible imprecations, the most horrid oaths, and altogether the roughest and vilest expressions of which the English language is capable. A gentleman, long a resident in Great Britain, informs us that he never saw or heard anything like such a scene in the Mother Country, and that anything like it could not possibly occur except in the worst parts of London or Liverpool, while even there it would be stopped by the police in five minutes. But our police, resting easy in the renewed Scott Act, were not present, and so the row went on. No doubt some of our active Scott Act promoters will visit the locality and make enquiries for the purpose of finding out who sold the liquor which made the row.

Free Scholarships.

IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For the information of some of our young men, we publish the following, taken from the catalogue issued by the above University, for the year 1886-87:—

SCHOLARSHIPS. A competitive examination of candidates to fill six free scholarships is held annually. The candidates will be required:—

First. To furnish satisfactory evidence that they are without means to defray the expenses of a medical education.

Second. To write a brief autobiography, not exceeding a page of foolscap, which will serve as a test of their qualifications in orthography and grammar.

Third. To pass a written examination in Latin prose translation on the first three books of Caesar, and a written examination in Physics, which may embrace questions relating to the general properties of Matter, Mechanics, Heat, Light, and Electricity."

It was one of these free scholarships which Mr. Daniel E. Morris, of Souris Grammar School, succeeded in winning. They are open to candidates from all quarters of the world.

A Daring Burglary.

The general grocery store of Patrick Monaghan, on Spring Park Road, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning and about \$60 worth of goods were stolen therefrom. The police have arrested two young men—Daniel Madden and Philip Doherty—who they think are two of the guilty parties.

It appears that shortly before three o'clock yesterday morning Sergeant Cameron and officer Taylor while walking along Euston Street heard a sound as of glass breaking a short distance down Spring Park Road. As in duty bound they proceeded to investigate. Upon arriving at Mr. Monaghan's store they found three large panes of glass broken, and on further examination they discovered that the store had been burglarized, and that the noise they had heard was occasioned by several boxes which the thieves had overturned in their hurry, falling against the glass in the window and breaking it. The sidewalk in the neighborhood was well littered with the plunder the burglars had dropped.

Hearing a noise as of some persons walking a short distance from the burglarized store, the officers proceeded down as far as the Foundry, but could not see any one. Later on they arrested Doherty and Madden. Doherty was first taken in charge. When searched a quantity of crackers were found in his pockets, which he said he had received from Madden. Madden was arrested at the back door of the residence of Mr. William Evers, Rochford Street, whither he had run to escape the police, who first saw him coming from the direction of the Park. On his person were found a quantity of cloves, pipes, and some money.

The goods stolen from Mr. Monaghan consisted of loaves, crackers, cloves, confectionery, pipes, tobacco, shoe polish, starch, etc. A young woman living in the neighborhood says the robbery was going on from about two o'clock, but strange to say Mr. Monaghan, who lives in the same building in which the shop is situated, never heard the noise occasioned by the breaking of the glass, and knew nothing about the robbery until aroused by the officers after they had arrested the two young men.

Of the goods stolen some were yesterday found near McKinnon & McLean's foundry, some on the Exhibition Grounds, and in various other localities. It is hoped that all the guilty parties will be ferreted out and punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

As a specialty for next week, Beer Bros. will offer their very large stock of wools and fancy goods of all kinds at immense discounts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letter from Hon. D. Ferguson.

Sir,—In submitting, at recent meetings of the Board of Trade, comparative statements of the trade of this Province during the period of Reciprocity and since its abrogation, Mr. Davies and myself fell into the same error in regarding the year 1866 as one covered by the Treaty.

The Treaty came into force in the Province in November, 1854, and in the United States on the 16th of March, 1855, and was abrogated on the 16th of March, 1866. As our financial year ended on the 31st of December, the Treaty could have but very slight influence on the trade of 1866 as far as P. E. Island was concerned. In order that my comparison may be perfectly fair, I now drop the year 1866, making my statement cover the years 1860 to 1865, as compared with the years 1867 to 1872, being six complete years in which the Treaty was in operation, as compared with the six complete years which followed its abrogation:—

Table with 10 columns: Year, Total for 6 Yrs., Average, Total for 6 Yrs., Average. Rows include 1860-1865 and 1867-1872 for various commodities like Oats, Potatoes, Wool, etc.

Comparative statement of average prices of oats, potatoes and wool for the last six years of Reciprocity and the six whole years between them and Confederation, from Customs returns:—

Table with 4 columns: Year, Oats, Potatoes, Wool. Rows include 1860-1865 and Average.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Oats, Potatoes, Wool. Rows include 1867-1872 and Average.

It will be observed that the years of Reciprocity chosen for this comparison embrace the entire period of the Civil American war which greatly stimulated our trade with the United States.

I have made the comparison for six years of each period, because it is impossible to obtain statistics of our trade with the Provinces which constitute the Dominion, since 1873 when the Island entered Confederation.

It is a matter of regret that Inter-Provincial trade is not shown in the Dominion Customs returns. It will be seen by the figures given above that our exports to the sister Provinces (now embraced in the Dominion) were, during the six last years of Reciprocity, only \$66,787 per year less than our exports to the United States, notwithstanding the war prices prevailing in that country. In the six complete years after Reciprocity we exported more than double as much to the Provinces as we did to the United States. It cannot be doubted that this Inter-Provincial trade is much greater in recent years than during the period when figures were available.

Before committing ourselves to the support of Commercial Union, our farmers would do well to consider, among other things, its effect on the home and Dominion markets. There can be little doubt that nearly every manufacturing industry in the Dominion would be destroyed at one swoop. With our home market paralyzed, the tariff on British goods nearly doubled, and Prince Edward Island troubled to raise its share of ten or twelve millions of dollars of lost revenue, our position would be simply unbearable.

I am yours, D. FERGUSON.

Nov. 28, 1887.

Free Lecture by a Turk on Turkey.

The pulpits of St. James and Zion Churches were occupied by the Rev. Garabed Nergararian, native minister of Marman in Asia Minor. The rev. gentleman gave a most interesting account of the work of the Churches in Turkey—its trials, prosperity and future prospects. This evening he delivers a lecture in St. James' Hall on the manners and customs of Turkey. In his lecture he deals with matters religious and political, and answers many questions in reference to the policy of Turkey and its present political standing. The lecture will be delivered in Turkish costume. There is no charge for admission, but a collection will be taken up at the close for the mission in Armenia.

Want Other Lines to Assist.

A Boston paper reports:—"The Canada & Atlantic Steamship Company, which was recently organized to control the steamship freight and passenger business between Boston and provincial ports, stating in their prospectus that one steamship was now on the ways to be used in this traffic, and that contracts were making for another large vessel, has, according to statements made by certain steamship companies belonging to this city, made overtures for what would be considered a consolidation, or, at least, a business arrangement, by which the proposed new company would furnish one steamer if the companies approached would lend their steamers to the enterprise. Direct overtures have been made to the owner of the Old Boston, Halifax & Prince Edward Island Steamship Line by parties connected with the Canada & Atlantic Steamship Company for the purpose of inducing the Boston & Halifax to allow them (the Canada & Atlantic) to run one steamer, which is now said to be building on the Clyde, in connection with the steamers Carroll and Worcester.

The falsity of the statement that Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. Mr. Chapleau are "at daggers drawn," appeared at the Montreal dinner in honor of Sir Hector's recovery and return to office. Mr. Chapleau was present, and Sir Hector said:—"I gave him great satisfaction not only to be present himself and receive their congratulations, but also that he had sitting by his side his respected and celebrated colleague the Hon. Mr. Chapleau. (Cheers.) A meeting like this was the best answer to all the malicious reports that had been circulated of misunderstandings between himself and Mr. Chapleau. In the Cabinet, as elsewhere, there were the same differences of opinion amongst men, but they fought side by side and were a unit on all public questions. (Cheers.) As members of the same government he and Mr. Chapleau were true to the country and true to the principles of their party. (Cheers.) Those remarks regarding misunderstandings between Ministers were confined to the Province of Quebec. It was an insult to the Province of Quebec that they should be circulated. Why should his friend, Mr. Chapleau, or his colleagues from this province be divided. They acted together as representatives for the benefit of their province, but they never forgot for one moment what was due to the Dominion of Canada at large. (Cheers.)"

Table with 10 columns: Rankin House, Osborne House, Birth, Public Meeting of the Citizens of Charlottetown.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

RANKIN HOUSE. Nov 25—J W Richards, Bideford; James Dover, Truro; John A Rafter, Montreal; John McIntosh, Pictou; J A Cossman, Halifax; Wm Carstairs, Montreal; J B Calhoun, Carleton, N. B. 28 H H Harvey, Montreal.

OSBORNE HOUSE. Nov 26—R Smith, Pownal; H Norton, Cardigan; P C Johnson, River John; D Redmond, Pugwash; C A McIntyre, Rochester, N. Y. 28—W W Burdett, St John; F Macdonald, Summerside; John Avard, do.

BIRTH.

On Sunday morning, 27th inst., the wife of Robt. Hogg, of a son.

Public Meeting of the Citizens of Charlottetown.

UNDER and by virtue of the provisions contained in the Forty-eighth Section of the Charlottetown Town Water Works Act, 1887, "I do hereby call a public meeting of the Citizens of Charlottetown, to be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the Eighth day of December next, at 8 o'clock, in the Market Hall, to take into consideration the Report of the Water Commissioners for the City of Charlottetown," upon the Tenders and Specifications for the Construction of Water Works for the said City of Charlottetown.

T. HEATH HAVILLAND, Mayor of Charlottetown, November 28, 1887—td



THE FURNESS STEAMSHIP COY., HALIFAX AND LONDON.

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

London to Halifax: S.S. Ulanda... about Dec. 10th

Halifax to London: S.S. Damara... about Dec. 5th

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. PICKFORD & BLACK, Halifax.

Nov. 28, 1887.

Apples, Tea, &c.

BY Auction, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30th, at 11 o'clock: 75 Barrels Choice No. 1 Apples, all choice kinds

25 Half-barrels Tea, 75 Barrels Horri ng, Wrapping Paper, &c., to close consignments.

A. MCKINNON, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Nov. 28, 1887.

Victoria Business College.

FOR Men and Women. Will open Nov. 30 1887. A sound business education guaranteed in one course. Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Shorthand and Vocal Music taught. Graduates assisted to get positions. For particulars, with full particulars, address: H. J. VAN AUKEN, Principal.

MAKE NO MISTAKE!

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE

WE offer our entire stock of Cloths, Hats and Caps, Fur Goods and Men's Furnishings at a Discount of 20 Per Cent. The best stock of

OVERCOATS, REEFERS AND SUITS

in the city, and we offer these at a Discount of 25 per cent.

Our Goods are all marked in plain figures, and are new and fresh this Fall.

There is no delusion about this advertisement. We mean just what we advertise.

In our Tailoring Department we guarantee entire satisfaction, or no Sale.

B. S. DAVIES & CO., CAMERON BLOCK.

Ch'town, Nov. 28, 1887—dy & wy 3mos

YOU'LL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED

—IF YOU COME TO—

THE OLD RELIABLE!

FOR what's Thoroughly Good, New and Fashionable in Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gent's Furnishings for Fall and Winter Wear. We've a Large and attractive Stock to choose from—no better value in the Province. Everything New, Stylish and Desirable—such goods as we know will wear best, and give that satisfaction that will ensure your future patronage. We strive to please, and guarantee you a Fit, Style and Quality combined, for the least possible amount of money that such can be supplied for. We indulge in

NO BRAG! BLOW! BUSTER!

But tell sterling truths about sterling goods. We have sown a crop of glorious bargains and want you to reap the harvest. We invite you to examine our Excellent, Durable Serviceable range of

OVERCOATINGS

In Meltons, Naps, Worsteds, Cassimeres, &c. A splendid range of Trousers, latest patterns, at prices that are sure to please. Full line of Fur Caps, Cloth Caps, Fur Coats, in Goat and Persian Lamb, Sleigh Robes. The Choicest Neckwear and Underwear in the City.

D. A. BRUCE, CUSTOM TAILOR.

Ch'town, Oct. 20, 1887—eod & wky

Y. M. C. A., CHARLOTTETOWN Water Works.

SEALED TENDERS, A DRESSED to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Construction of Water Works," "Proposals for Water Pipes," &c., as the case may be, will be received at this office until noon

Tuesday, the 29th Nov., instant, as follows:—

(a) For what amount the work will be constructed, to be owned by the City, the offer to be made in accordance with conditions as to security and otherwise contained in forms of Proposal and the Specifications and Plans to be seen at the office of the Water Commissioners for the City of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, or at the office of the Engineer, M. M. Tidd, Esq., 19 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., after the 17th instant for the cast iron pipes and pipe laying; and after the 15th inst. for the balance of the specifications and plans, which will include Kerosene, Gates and Hydrants, excepting those for the pumping station, which will be ready on the 25th instant. Builders may offer for the whole work, or for the separate parts indicated in the forms of Proposal, but those offering for the whole work will be required to fill up and sign each of the said forms; or

(b) For what annual subsidy a private company will supply the said City for fire purposes and for watering the streets with eighty frost-proof hydrants, having a pressure sufficient to throw water to a height of at least sixty feet in every part of the City, and the annual rate for each additional hydrant which the said City may from time to time require; as also the maximum annual rate per faucet at which the company will supply water to citizens for private use, each tender to expressly stipulate that the water will be taken from the sources, and the whole work will be done according to the specifications and plans referred to in paragraph (a); or

(c) For what amount the work will be constructed to be owned by the City; or for what annual subsidy a private company will supply the said City for fire purposes and private use as mentioned in paragraph (b), the bidder to name his source of water supply, and accompany his tender with plans and specifications.

Each tender under paragraphs (b) and (c) must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Water Commissioners for the City of Charlottetown for the sum of Five Thousand Dollars. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Water Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

DAVID LAIRD, Chairman. Water Commissioners' Office, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, November 7, 1887.

Annual St. Andrew's Dinner, RANKIN HOUSE

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30TH, AT 9 O'CLOCK, P. M. (TICKETS, \$1.50).

MEMBERS of the Caledonia Club, in plaid and bonnet, will meet at the Club Rooms, at 8 o'clock sharp, on the evening of the 30th. Members and visiting friends not already supplied with tickets, can obtain them at the Club Room, on the evening of the dinner.

JOSEPH A. McDONALD, Chairman, J. McISAAC, Sec'y Com. Nov. 28, 1887—3

NOTICE. "The Charlottetown Board of Trade."

THE adjourned meeting of this Board will be held at the Board Room, at half-past seven o'clock, on Monday Evening, the 25th instant.

By order, J. MACEACHERN, Secretary. Nov. 28, 1887—2

D. A. MCKINNON, LL.B., Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. GEORGETOWN.

Nov. 23, 1887.

J. W. MULLALLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

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

EXTENDED. The time for receiving Tenders on the Pumping Station of above works is extended until next MONDAY NIGHT, the 5th December.

D. LAIRD, Chairman. Water Commissioners' Office, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, November 7, 1887.

TO LET.—The Surgery and Consulting Room in the City Hotel, Great George Street, hitherto occupied by Dr. Warburton. Apply at the London House or to Daniel Davies, Dundas St. planade. Nov 18