THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 6, 1882.

The Situation in Great Britain.

It is too soon yet to pretend to know for certain what Mr. Gladstone's course in Parliament may be; but there is no doubt that he has a very difficult course to steer, and that a dissolution, at no distant day, is quite on the cards. Not only a great many Moderate Liberals, but even some discontented Radicals, will probably vote against some of the Government measures. It is thought that if Mr. Gladstone should stake all on the reform of procedure in the House of Commons—and his temper is likely to impel him to do this—he will probably be beaten, and will appeal to the country without waiting for the County Franchise Bill or the Bill for redistribution of seats. This will ensure a fresh shuffling of the cards and a re-arrangement of parties. The Moderate Liberals will probably disappear altogether, and political fractions form themselves on the broad lines of Conservative and Radical; the latter aiming at a revision of the constitution in a Democratic or Republican sense, the former enthrenching itself on the ground of existing institutions.

A Strange Case.

The English Home Secretary is engaged in investigating the circumstances of a very extraordinary story. Some three years ago a Staffordshire farmer, by the name of Brooks, arrived at his home one night covered with blood, and in a half fainting condition, and on being examined by a doctor, it was found that he was terribly cut, apparently in an attempt to inflict a fearful mutilation upon him. The account he gave of the matter was to the effect that he had been at an inn in the neighborhood, in company with two farmers of his acquaintance, whom he named, and a third man, whom he did not know, and that they all left together to walk to their homes, which lay in the same direction. On reaching a stile in a lonely part of the way across the field, the other men set upon him, as if by a preconcerted plan, and indicted upon him the wounds from which he was suffering. Upon this the farmers whom he charged with the offence were apprehended, and ultimately tried and found guilty, and sentenced to five years penal servitude. The circumstance created a strong feeling in the County. The sentenced men were well regarded, which was not the case with Brooks; and when, through their imprisonment, their families sank into poverty there was much sympathy for them, and no little indignation against the man who had been the cause of their ruin. He was generally avoided, and nobody would have dealings with him. This seems to have much effected him, and he sank into a bad state of health, and a few days ago, died. But, before his death he sent for a neighbor, and confessed to him that he had brought a false charge against the men who are now undergoing penal servitude. He had just strength enough to make this declaration, and to say that he had fabricated the charge with the hope of extorting money, and to add that he had inflicted the wounds with his own hands, before he expired. Of course the whole case will be fully gone into again, and the feeling is natural that the men now at Portland, may be liberated. But it seems a very extraordinary thing that the defence on the trial should have been so badly conducted that the jury should have been able to convict on Brooks' unsupported evidence.

The "Jeannette."

WANDERINGS WITHIN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE—RECORDS OF THE CREW—THE SEARCH KEPT UP.

The New York "Herald" of the 2nd inst. has a despatch from Lieut. Danenhower, at Irkutsk, in which he says: Our three boats left Semenowsky Island on the morning of September 12, bound for Barkin, 95 miles distant. We got clear of the ice at noon. There was then a heavy gale from the northeast and the boats dispersed. During the night the captain's boat, which was loaded deeply, lost her masts and sails. We made land on the 17th in shallow water. The boat was abandoned two miles from the beach, and our party waded and reached the deserted village of Sagapp. We buried the log book and proceeded south on September 19th. Lieut. Delong's last record, which we have found, reads as follows: "Saturday, October, 15th, 1881. Fourteen men and officers of the "Jeannette" reached this hut of September 28, and having been forced to wait for the river to freeze over, we are proceeding to cross to the west side this morning on a journey to reach some settlement on the Lena River. I have two days' provisions, but having been fortunate enough thus far to get game in our pressing needs, we have no fear for the future. Our party are all well except Hans Eriksen, whose toes have been amputated in consequence of frost bite. Other records will be found in several huts on the east side of the river, along which we had come from the north.

(Signed) "GEORGE W. DELONG."

Three other records were found. Eriksen died on October 4th. The party were in great distress for want of food. Norris and Nindemann were sent ahead for relief on Oct. 9th. They marched south fifteen days and were found in a starving condition on October 24th by three natives, who took them to a settlement. They could not make themseves understood. News of them reached us on Oct. 29th. An immediate search was commenced and the party traced to a wilderness on the west bank of the Lena. The natives refused further work, and a return to Bolonenza was necessary to get Russian assistance. On Nov. 4th a large force was searching, having to dig out everything, as the ground is deeply covered with snow. The wilderness is devoid of game. Very prompt and efficient action was taken by the Russians. Every effort is being made.

The census showed in the entire United States 831,851 more males than females. The largest female surplus is in New York, 72,227, and in Massachusetts, 66,205. The New England States contain 93,083 more females than males.

THE number three was a favorite one with the Druids, and one of their ceremonies consisted of three silent bows.

French Politics.

IF it be true, as is sometimes maintained, that Parliamentary Government is still only on its trial, in no country of Europe is this more conspicuously the case than in France. In some respects the history of the last few months in France is without a parallel, both in the strange political phenomena which have been witnessed during that period and for the influence which those events may exert upon the fortunes of France and of Europe. Twelve months ago France was steadily pursuing the course which she had marked out for herself since the definitive settlement of the Republic. She was at peace with all the world; she had carefully avoided embarrassing engagements; she was diligently husbanding her vast resources and putting forth all her recovered powers for the development of the national growth. Then came, in quick succession, and in natural sequence, the Tunis Expedition, the general elections, the fall of M. Ferry's cabinet, the accession of M. Gambetta, and the fall of Gambetta.

The real causes which led to the Tunis Expedition may possibly be revealed some day, when the present leaders of affairs in France have passed away. At this moment it is enough to say, that an enterprise of so dangerous a character that it was desired by the enemies of France rather than by herself, was precipitated by circumstances quite insufficient of themselves; that it was instigated by persons who may have acted with perfect good faith, but with an utter want of knowledge of the world; and that it was undertaken under the firm belief that it could be brought to an end at any time that its authors might desire. It was only when drawing back was impossible that its gravity was perceived. But at the moment when it was entered upon, the idea unquestionably was entertained by the members of the Ferry Cabinet, that electioneering capital might be made out of a military enterprise, which it was expected would be short, sharp and decisive and usher in the electoral campaign with a flourish of trumpets. How completely these calculations were falsified by the event is now a matter of history. France awoke from a dream of gratified national vanity, to find that the military organization, upon which she had expended so much labor and treasure, was based upon a system foreign to the habits and traditions of the people, and therefore unsuited to stand the strain of a sudden emergency, and that she was involved in a difficulty which, in the event of any complications in Europe, would prove a source of most humiliating embarrassment. It was under the impression produced by this feeling that the elections were held, and the result, as might have been expected, was fatal to the Ferry Ministry.

It was not, however, the Tunisian expedition alone which decided the fate of that Cabinet. The feeling had become universal that M. Gambetta must assume the responsibility of the power which he had long been known to command. With the utmost dexterity M. Ferry strove to anticipate the course which it was calculated that his presumptive successor would take, and thus to cast the ground from under his feet. With so much good generalship were the elections managed that they actually resulted in a gain of fifty seats for the party which M. Feary represented; yet, no sooner were the elections over than the universal conclusion was that he ought to resign, and M. Gambetta to succeed him. That this result was only what had been expected is beyond a question. Equally certain is it that his own ascendancy was the aim for which M. Gambetta had been persistenly working for a long time before the crisis came. And yet, when the decree of France had been pronounced, it seemed to find him unprepared for the great office which had devolved upon him. It was only slowly and by degrees that the various posts in the Cabinet were filled, and then only by men who had yet their mark to make in the world of French politics. For some time it was even doubtful whether M. Gambetta would take a portfolio or not. Many weeks elapsed before the Ambassadors at the different Courts of Europe were definitely nominated; and when these necessary arrangements were made, they caused more astonishment and heart-burning than confidence and satisfaction. It is impossible to ascribe this to any other causes than such as are personal to M. Gambetta himself. The offer of office in his cabinet was coupled with conditions which no statesman who respected himself found himself able to accept. Those who consented to act with him, consented to dispense with the power of discussing a programme, and having a will in the selection of a colleague. They were under the necessity of accepting in advance a policy which M. Gambetta disdained to formulate and colleagues whose names he did not condescend to reveal.

The accession of M. Gambetta was, therefore, far from giving France the sense of security she desired. Gambetta's policy may be expressed in the single word Revision. The constitution was to be revised by a measure which would reduce the Upper Chamber to a nullity. However much the scheme for reducing the functions of the Senate may be explained away, it comes at last to this, that the Revision to which M. Gambetta was pledged was to lead France along a step nearer to the revolutionary idea of a single Chamber. What is desired is to abolish the check which the Senate imposes upon hasty and heated legislation. It was a measure whose hazardous nature was fully recognized by all moderate and judicious politicians in France. But *scrutin de liste* was the direct cause of his fall. At the time when this scheme was rejected, he professed to have abandoned it altogether. He declared to those who had occasion to see him, that *scrutin de liste* was dead and buried—a thing to be no more talked about. But those who were best acquainted with M. Gambetta's character and political aims, were confident that it was still the keystone of his policy, and the event justified their opinion. He maintains that by *scrutin de liste* alone can France be delivered from the evil of political parties infinitely subdivided, and a strong Democratic government established. His enemies, on the other hand, assert that the real object he had in view was the consolidation of his own autocracy, and the discomfiture of two such formidable rivals as M. Brissott and General Chany. Setting aside considerations of this kind, and having regard only to the facts of the existing situation, the curious spectacle presents itself of the Minister whose position might have been pronounced impregnable only a few weeks ago, and who had just before won an accession of seats in the Senate through the result of the recent elections, having experienced a decisive fall.

DeFreycinet is now in power; and, according to the French custom, has issued a "programme." He says (*vide* the despatch) that 'the policy of the government will be one above all calculated to establish peace in the minds of the people, and at home and abroad it will be firm and conciliatory. Liberty and progress are necessary for France. The government will apply in a liberal sense laws relative to the press and the right of public meetings. A bill will be submitted sanctioning the right of Association, while maintaining the rights of the State. The Revision of the Constitution ought to be postponed until the expiration of the present Legislature. The judicial, military and educational reforms initiated by the late Cabinet will be directed to give impetus to labor. Nations do not live by politics, but by business. The Government does not intend to propose the compulsory conversion of debt or the purchase of railways by the State. No efforts will be spared to arrive at a definite solution of tariff questions, and for the moral and intellectual improvement of the people."

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents

Bank of P. E. Island.

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND,
February 6th, 1882.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly give immediate publicity in your journal to the accompanying letter, which I received this morning from the Hon. Col. Gray one of our principal Stockholders. Expressing, as it does, such a decided opinion upon the all-important subject of the Bank's restoration, it cannot but be read with great satisfaction by all who have an interest in the momentous question.

Yours truly,
J LONGWORTH, President.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have read with much gratification, the report of your proceedings on Wednesday, and regret that illness from a severe cold prevented my attendance.

To save time, will you inform Dr. Taylor that I am in perfect accord with the resolutions. There can be but one opinion as to the necessity of our being unanimous in thus carrying out, at a comparatively small sacrifice, what otherwise must result in a ruinous loss.

I assure you I have deeply sympathized with yourself and the Directors in this heavy trial. I am, My Dear Sir,

Very sincerely yours,
JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

Inkerman House, Feb. 4, 1882.

Nil Desperandum, Again.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—The letter of "Defaulter" only requires a passing notice. He charges me with being "assuming, ignorant and abusive," to all of which I most respectfully plead guilty. Nor could anything else be expected from one, whom nature has been good enough to adorn with a "narrow contracted imagination." What surprises me most is this—that a superior business man, as I presume "Defaulter" to be, would condescend to lower himself to my level and argue with me who am so ignorant, so presumptive, and so abusive. Like all guilty men he has a decided antipathy to being told a few facts which, by no means, tend to add to the respectability of his character. He feels indignant because I said a dishonest man is unfit to associate with an honest one, nor can he understand why such pernicious doctrine as this did not receive a severe rebuke at your hands or from some correspondent. He is amazed, and most emphatically does he repudiate the slander, when he reads that robbers are persons to be shunned and despised, and in the excitement of the moment, as he tells us himself, his very blood boils in his veins. Even had he omitted to mention this information, it could easily have been perceived by the incoherency of the remainder of his letter. Did it not strike him that the man who speculates with other people's money, when, in case of loss, he has not personal property as security for the accommodation, is always a possible culprit, since his honesty depends on chance? Foolishly he launched out into a subject which requires deliberation, rather than immoderate excitement, lost his depth and, as a consequence, succeeded in saying nothing either smart or pertinent. His language is so abstruse, his ideas so few and disconnected, that it would be necessary for a person very much less "ignorant" than myself to comprehend what he really means. So far, however, as my "narrow-contracted imagination" will permit me to see, after a careful perusal of his letter, he is to a certain extent in perfect harmony with what I have written, for he says that "there are some who justly deserve the censure of their fellow-citizens, and that the community at large will gain by the absence of those who absconded." To these only was allusion made in my letter, and if "Defaulter" cares to put himself in the same catalogue with them, his indignation is not a little amusing and absurd.

He would have acted more wisely had he not been so anxious to rush into print, but left his answer to some one more capable than himself of undertaking it.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

BOSTON BRANCH

THE BOSTON SILVER CO. are now prepared to do all kinds of Gold and Silver Plating, such as Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Butters, Cruet Stands, Tea Sets, Watches and Jewelry of every description, Carriage Work, Handles, Dashers, etc. etc.

Also, Sewing Machines and Guns repaired, and all kinds of fine Machinery.

Every job warranted to give entire satisfaction or no charge made.

WILLIAM BROWN,
Manager.

Shop on the corner of Prince and Grafton Streets.

Charlottetow, Feb. 4, '82.

CARD.

THE friends and customers of the late W. R. Watson, Chemist and Druggist, are hereby notified that the business will be carried on by his widow, who respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage and custom so liberally bestowed upon her late lamented husband by a kind and appreciative public.

Charlottetown, Jan. 27, 1882.

BEER & GOFF.

EXCELLENT TEA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BEER & GOFF.

FRESH ROASTED COFFEE

WARRANTED.

BEER & GOFF.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

Hiawatha, Pride of the Island, &c.

BEER & GOFF.

200 Barrels Winter Apples.

SPLENDID ORDER.

BEER & GOFF.

Baking Powder (Woodills,)

Horsford's, Cook's Friend, Princess.

Beer & Goff.

Jam and Marmalade, in Crocks.

Jam and Marmalade, in Bulk.

BEER & GOFF.

Buckwheat Flour and Pearl Barley,

Hominy, Potato Farnia.

BEER & GOFF,

Choice Bedeque Oatmeal.

BEER & GOFF.

Pratt's Astral Oil!!

BEER & GOFF.

Canned Salmon, Mackerel,

Finnen Haddies, Lobsters, &c.

BEER & GOFF.

Amber and Golden Syrup.

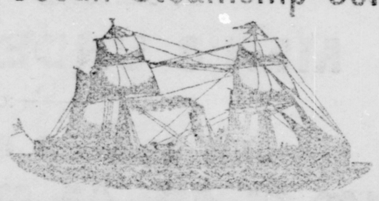
Beer & Goff.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERIES!

Feb. 6, 1882.

Ocean Steamship Co.



OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of PEAKE BROS. & CO., on

Wednesday, 22nd of Feb. inst.,

at 7.30 o'clock, p. m.,

to take into consideration the propriety of extending the term of the Partnership of this Company, or otherwise, in accordance with the power contained in the Partnership Deed.

Dated at Charlottetown, this 6th day of January, 1882.

PEAKE BRO'S & CO.,
Managers.

Feb. 6, '81—2aw

IN AID OF THE POOR.

THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY will give their next

ENTERTAINMENT

—IN—

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

—ON—

Thursday Evening, 9th inst.

The proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the poor.

Doors open at 7.30; to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 10 cents.

J. A. McKENNA,
Secretary.

Feb. 6—till date

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and most Newsy Paper Published in the Provinces.

CLEARING

SALE

—AT THE—

LONDON

HOUSE.

WE OFFER

GREAT BARGAINS

—FOR—

CASH!

ON THE BALANCE OF OUR

Winter Stock,

AND OTHER LINES,

—AFFORDING A—

FINE OPPORTUNITY

—FOR—

Town and Country People

—TO PURCHASE—

GOODS

—AT A—

Low Figure.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

January 27, 1882. wky

THE ANNIVERSARY

—OF THE—

CHARLOTTETOWN

METHODIST

Missionary Society

WILL BE HELD IN THE

Prince Street Brick Church,

—ON—

MONDAY, the 6th inst.

Chair to be taken at 7½ p. m., by Sheriff Callbeck, and addresses delivered by Rev. Messrs. Deinstadt, Baker and Ackman.

F. W. MOORE,
Secretary.

Feb. 3 1882.

DOG TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that summonses will at once be issued against the owners of Dogs who have not paid their Tax, and their attention is drawn to the Bye Law recently passed, which makes the Tax $2 for each Dog, and a fine of not less than $4 if not paid.

A. F. TOMLIN,
Clerk of the Police Court.

Charlottetown, Feb. 6, 1882—3i

CARD.

THE MISSES CURRIE

HAVE removed from the Rooms recently occupied by them above the Store of R. W. Tremain, Esq., to the Store lately occupied by their late father, near cor. of Pownal and Grafton Streets, where they are still prepared to fill orders for Dress and Mantle-making. Mantles a speciality. [fe4 1meod

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS SALE.

I am prepared to dispose of the whole of my Stock of

DRY GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Readymade Clothing,

HATS AND CAPS,

Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Ties,

—AND—

Gents' Furnishings Generally, &c.

I will sell the Stock in lots to suit purchasers, or in one lot.

—ALSO—

The Lease, for three years, of the PREMISES at present occupied by me.

CHARLES I. MORRISON.

Ch'town, Feb. 2, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent of the "Fire Insurance Association (Limited) of London," England.

This Association has bought out the "Dominion Fire Insurance Company." Parties wishing their policies in the latter Company renewed can have them placed at same rates in the Fire Insurance Association (Limited.)

FRED. W. HYNDMAN.

Ch'town, Feb. 3, '82—2i pat

Charlottetown Cemetery Co'y

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the office of the Secretary, corner of Great George and Lower Water Streets, on TUESDAY, the seventh day of February next, at four o'clock in the afternoon for the election of Directors and other business

By order of the President,

F. W. HALES,
Secy

Ch'town, Jan. 16 '82—till feb 7

The DAILY GAZETTE, containing full Telegraphic Reports of the proceedings of the Dominion Parliament from our own special Reporters, together with Daily Letters by Telegraph from our Correspondent, will be sent to any address from now to the end of the coming Session for One Dollar.

WEEKLY GAZETTE, one Dollar a year.

RICHARD WHITE,
Managing Director,
Gazette Printing Company,
MONTREAL.

[fe 4 '82]

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

HOUSEMAID WANTED—Good references required. Apply at this office [feb 6 tf

WANTED—A good woman servant for general housework. Apply at the EXAMINER Office. [fe 4

I WANT A MAN to look after some Horses and Cows. A man having experience in the care of Stock preferred.—H. COOMBS. [fe 4 1i

WANTED TO RENT—On or by the 10th February, a Small House, Cottage preferred, in good locality. Terms must be moderate. Apply to "X Y Z," P. O. Box 239. feb 2 3i pd

WANTED—A situation as Manager of a Lobster Factory by one who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches. Address T. L. C., Manager, 122 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S. [ja 16

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER PRINTING ROOMS