

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 31, 1888.

1888.

This year has been a quiet one—quiet even to duress. The most remarkable events have, as usual, been caused by "inevitable death." Emperor William of Germany passed away in April. Emperor Frederick in June. The father and the son—both strong men, tried soldiers and statesmen, worthy members of the great Teutonic family which controls Europe,—the first at a venerable age, the last in the prime of manhood,—were called away, to give place—the highest place among the rulers—to a mere boy. This young Emperor has been gratifying a boy's love of pageant by making a tour of the capitals of Europe, feasting with its monarchs and parading with its soldiers. We have no proof that the Imperial "progress" was essential to the good of Germany or the peace of the world; and we are forced to accept the round of royal festivities in which he has been engaged as one of many proofs that William II. has neither the head to appreciate nor the heart to feel and mourn for such a grandfather and such a father as he has lost. Germany has not, since his accession, done anything more notable than make an unsatisfactory attempt at colonization, and add to its enormous armament.

Russia has kept its neighbor, Austria, in trepidation by the movements of its armies on the frontier. It is strongly suspected that the Russian Government is brewing mischief. But the country has been enjoying a period of calm—the calm before the storm. The Czar has had a quiet year—he has had only one narrow escape,—but he has been, as ever, closely guarded from his "loving subjects." A few days ago he placed a heavy iron upon the French market. It was taken up with enthusiasm, though the hope for repayment seems to be as far off as the hope for a return of the millions sunk in the Panama Canal. Politicians the world over are now speculating on the prospect of an alliance between France and Russia for the purpose of humbling the pride of Germany. But it is not probable that France will make a decisive step in any direction until she has had a Revolution. To attempt war, while under the rule of the Radicals, would be madness.

Leo XIII. has kept up an agitation for the restoration of the Temporal Power of the Pope. The wisdom of this course is questionable. As the earthly head of a great spiritual kingdom, to whom allegiance is paid by loving and dutiful subjects in every part of the world, the Pope is respected even by his bitterest enemies. His position is not, it is true, in a world by sense, independent, and he may have more to put up with than ordinary mortals know. But he is not worse off than his Divine Master—the despised and rejected of men! The Temporal Power of the Pope of Rome, with its costly and its hemming it in and close watching on every side must, at all events, be merely nominal—such power as Canada would possess if she should obtain her independence, while a rival and aggressive nation of sixty millions extends all along her southern border.

Our Mother country and the nations and peoples who acknowledge her gentle and benign sway have enjoyed almost an uninterrupted tranquillity and prosperity. Africa is well nigh the only part of the world in which the parent nation has had to resort to arms. An attempt was made by the Sudanese to obtain possession of the port of Suakin; but—we use the words of the Queen at the prorogation of Parliament—"the dispersion of the besieging forces has been effected by a brilliant military operation on the part of the Egyptian troops, supported by the British contingent." There is, however, an impression abroad that quiet cannot be established in North-east Africa until England has planted civilized power within the walls of Khartoum; and an expedition to that devoted town is among the probabilities of the near future. Some of the Zulu chiefs in South Africa broke out in rebellion a few months ago, but they were easily put down by a handful of British troops assisted by native levies. A few British men-of-war have been well employed in conjunction with some German vessels—in destroying the slave trade which has been plied in Zanzibar; while others have been used to carry the National flag to the willing and expectant natives of a number of valuable islands in the Pacific Ocean.

The Irish difficulty has—as in other years—caused a good deal of friction and discussion in and out of Parliament. It remains unsettled. The judicial investigation and trial which have been instituted as a result of the "Times" articles on "Parliament and Crime" will probably lead to a better understanding of the matter; and it is possible that the obstacles to the maintenance of a settlement will be removed sooner than anyone anticipates.

A revival of trade early in the year gave buoyancy to freight rates and inspired with new hope many of the shipping industries of the nation. But nothing has been accomplished in the direction of better trade

relations with the United States. The International Commission continued its sittings so long that Mr. Chamberlain had sufficient time to prosecute a successful suit for a third wife. But the object of the Commission was not gained. An offer of reciprocity of trade, as a basis for the settlement of the dispute was not even entertained by the Commissioners for the United States; and the event of the Presidential election has proved that a majority of the States are opposed to Free Trade arrangements of any kind. The Democratic Party took their stand on the reasonable ground that the surplus of the revenue of the country should be reduced by the admission of raw materials, and articles which cannot be produced in the States, free of duty. By the adoption of this proposition, the protection of United States industries would have been kept up, the revenue kept down, and the United States market made free to many of the products of Canada. But the Republicans contended that the principle of Protection was attacked, and succeeded in creating an impression that the Democrats were "playing into the hands of the British." To add to the excitement of the campaign, the Senate rejected the Fisheries Treaty; and politicians vied with each other in heaping upon Canada and upon the Free traders of the Mother Country every species of insult and abuse. After the rejection of the treaty President Cleveland, himself, was constrained to issue a manifesto in which he threatened the withdrawal of the bonding privilege, and the "greatest injury" to Canadian trade, because Canada maintained her rights secured under the Treaty of 1818—rights which were fully recognized in the rejected Treaty which President Cleveland had previously declared to be just and fair! Then he summarily dismissed the British Ambassador, Lord Sackville, because he had written a private letter to a scoundrel who betrayed his confidence. These acts of the President did not win for him the votes of the mob who were under the control of the Republicans; and it is possible that they caused the withdrawal from him of the support of many persons in the States who love justice and hate iniquity. The reasonable proposition with which the Democrats began the campaign was rejected, and the prospects of better trade relations between the United States and Canada left unimproved.

The contumely to which Canada was subjected while the opposing politicians of the great Republic were striving for the mastery, had a gratifying effect upon the Canadian people. It stirred their patriotism. It made them one people from Cape Breton to Vancouver. It caused them to examine more carefully than ever the position and resources of their own country. It renewed their assurance and confidence; for the investigation proved that they are not in any way dependent upon the United States. They now see that the harbors of St. John and Halifax, open the year round, are sufficient for their purposes, even though Portland and Boston and New York be closed against them. They now appreciate more clearly than ever the importance of the great Canadian highway which has been made by Halifax and Vancouver. They now feel that they have a country worth uniting for, working for, fighting for, dying for. They now say:

"The land they from their fathers have inherited,  
They to their children will transmit or die,  
This is their maxim, this their piety,  
And God and nature say that it is just."

The Canadian Government, strengthened by the patriotic spirit which has been roused, has pursued the even tenor of its way. Results of bye-elections in various parts of the country prove that it still possesses the respect and confidence of Canadian people. Early in the year negotiations were opened for the purpose of relieving the Northwest Territories from the conditions of the monopoly clause of the Canadian Pacific Railway Charter. A mutually satisfactory arrangement was soon arrived at and ratified by Parliament. But some difficulty has lately been experienced in Manitoba owing to a failure to take the steps required by the law in order to effect a crossing of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's line. The consequent delay caused a good deal of annoyance to the people of Manitoba. But the matter was, properly, referred to the courts, in which it will, ere long, be settled. Indeed, the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada recently delivered, practically meets the difficulty, and points the way which must be taken to surmount it. The progress of the country has been uninterrupted by wind or weather,—or even by the political storms which have raged on the other side of the border. In a small section of Ontario, the crops suffered to some extent on account of drought; but in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories the products of the soil were much larger than those of any previous year; while the Maritime Provinces have yielded all manner of store in abundance. The industries and commerce of the country have, at the same time, been fairly active. It may safely be said that the internal trade of the country has been in larger volume and accompanied by better results than ever.

The people of this Province have participated largely in the general prosperity, though the want of uninterrupted com-

munication with the mainland, by steam, continues to prevent our men of business from engaging largely in manufacturing or commercial enterprises. The capital owned in the Province is being daily augmented. Our banks have abundance of money,—which they are compelled to invest in other parts of Canada, simply because the operations of our enterprising men are hampered on account of the "invidious bar" presented by an ice-blocked strait. It is, every year, every day, becoming more evident that this obstruction must if possible be overcome. Some progress is, however, being made in the meantime. Steamers which could not run a few years ago unless aided by a subsidy from the Government, are now able to "go it alone," and make fair profits; and there is little doubt that a small steamer, making Charlottetown her headquarters, and coasting from port to port between Cape Breton and Newfoundland and Richibucto or perhaps Chatham, will, ere long be added, to our means of transport for goods and produce. The Halifax is a splendid addition to the country's fleet of steamers, and the Stanley affords improved and enlarged accommodation for the movement of passengers and freight in early winter and early spring. An extension of the railway to the principal wharves of the town is in prospect, and it is possible that a mill or factory or two will soon add zest to the hum caused by the Charlottetown Flour Mills and R. Palmer and Co's, excellent sawing and planing establishment. A large oatmeal mill ought to form part of the "plant" of such a good out-growing country as Prince Edward Island.

The Charlottetown Waterworks, which have afforded employment for many of our young men, are now in operation; and, while the few housewives who have a tap in the kitchen rejoice in the possession of a plentiful supply of pure water, the Fire Department of the town have been greatly strengthened, and policy holders are looking forward to a material reduction of the rates of insurance. Possessed of first-class quarters in our substantial and well situated new City Building, the Fire Department have now little to desire except an electric fire alarm, which can be erected at small cost. Watchfulness, care, and prompt action, with a judicious distribution of hose, are only required to prevent the possibility of fire spreading in Charlottetown.

THE EXAMINER leaves its readers—particularly the agents of the Insurance Companies—to reflect upon this reassuring and gratifying fact, to acquire quietness and confidence in which there is strength, and to contemplate the dying hours and moments of 1888,—sincerely wishing all

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Week of Prayer.

At a meeting of the clergymen of the city the following services were arranged for the week of prayer:—

- Monday—Prince Street Methodist Church. Speaker, Rev. J. M. McLeod.
Tuesday—Baptist Church. Speaker, Rev. Mr. Harrison.
Wednesday—St. James' Church. Speaker, Rev. Mr. Jones.
Thursday—St. Paul's Church. Speaker, Rev. Mr. Carruthers.
Friday—Upper Prince Street Church. Speaker, Rev. Mr. Whitman.
Saturday—Zion Church. Speaker, Rev. Mr. Reed.

Each service will begin at 7.30 and end at 9 o'clock. There will be a collection at each service in aid of the P. E. Island Hospital.

Our Advertisers To-day.

- A. Down has 350 tons of C. B. round coal on hand, which he will sell low for cash.
J. B. Macdonald offers a reward of \$100 for the recovery of the \$400 stolen from him recently.
A. B. Warburton calls a meeting of the shareholders of the Driving Park and Exhibition Association for Wednesday evening, 16th January, at 8 o'clock.
George Carter & Co., Queen Street, offer several brands of feed at reasonable prices.

Personal.

Senator John Sherman carries \$350,000 insurance on his life.
Mr. R. B. Norton, of this city, was registered at the Walker House, Toronto, on the 27th inst.
Emperor William's ear is again troubling him. Probably he has been listening to one of Wagner's operas.
Captain Tay and wife arrived from Picton on Saturday night. They are the guests of H. P. Welsh, Esq.
Miss Estelle M. Barr, of Bangor, has been commissioned to solemnize marriages, administer oaths, and acknowledge deeds.
Rev. J. J. McDonald, who was ordained priest at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, on Saturday, the 22nd inst., and Rev. John McMillan, who was elevated to the priesthood on the same day, by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, in the Basilica, Quebec, arrived here last week. On Sunday morning Father McMillan celebrated Mass in St. Joseph's Church, and Father McDonald sang High Mass in St. Dunstan's Cathedral. Father McMillan officiated at Vespers in the Cathedral in the evening.
Sir Morville W. N. Wrayall, sixth baronet of that name, has made temperance advocating his profession. He announces he has assumed the post of Secretary to the Tower Harbours Temperance Mission, and will be clad in a coat of arms of the country lecturing, and, of course, collecting. Sir Morville, though an old man, is not what you might call an old and out one. He was educated at a workhouse school in Brighton, served as a pawnbroker's assistant for some time, and then joined the army. Sir Morville declares that he has been driven to preach temperance by observing the effects of drink in his own family, heard his collect on of brothers having been educated at a workhouse and his grandfather having died in a lunatic asylum after having lived in the same workhouse for a long time.

DIED. In this city, on the 31st December, Mary McQuaid, in the 81st year of her age. May her soul rest in peace. (Funeral will leave the residence of Michael McQuaid, for Railway Station, at 2.30 p. m., to-morrow (Tuesday). Interment at St. Teresa's.)

FEED! FEED!

The undersigned, some nine years ago, seeing the necessity that existed for a

SEED STORE, undertook to establish one as complete in all its details as possible; with the result that ever since we have been the recognized headquarters in the line for E. Island. The same necessity now exists for a

FEED STORE.

We have added this department to our business, and propose to run it as thoroughly as we do the Seed Line. We invite Stock Raisers, Breeders, Farmers, and in fact every owner of a

Horse, Cow, Sheep, Pig or Hen,

to send us for supplies. Anything not in stock will be procured if possible, and we will endeavor in all cases to make prices satisfactory. We have now in stock:—

- BLATCHFORD'S ROYAL STOCK FOOD; or EXTRA MIL MEAL (100 lb. bags).
BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL, (for Calves and Young Stock).
MANHATTAN STOCK FOOD, (10 lb. bags).
MANHATTAN POULTRY FEED (5 lb. bags).

—ALSO—

Brans, Oats, Cracked Feed, Etc.

257 A few barrels Ground Land Plaster still on hand at \$1.50 per barrel.

GEO. CARTER & CO., Market Square, Ch'town.

Dec. 31, 1888.—By day and weekly.

Charlottetown Driving Park & Provincial Exhibition Association.

A MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held in Mr. J. M. McLeod's Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 16th January, 1889, at 8 o'clock, p. m., to receive a report from the Directors, and to elect a general business. A full attendance is requested. By order of the Directors, A. B. WARBURTON, Secretary. Ch'town, Dec. 31, 1888.—By day & weekly till Jan. 16.

\$100 REWARD

ONE HUNDRED Dollars reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the money (\$100) stolen from the subscriber's store, on Queen Street, between Monday evening the 24th and Wednesday the 26th inst. If part of the money is recovered, a proportionate amount of the reward will be paid. J. B. MACDONALD. Dec. 31, 1888.—By day & weekly.

ROUND COAL.

—I HAVE ON HAND—

350 Tons C. B. Round Coal

Which I will sell at a reasonable price FOR CASH. A. DOWN, POWNALL WHARF Dec. 31, 1888.—By day.

Dominion Str. "Stanley."

CONSIGNEES having goods at Picton and to arrive must send to Messrs. Noonan & Davies, Picton, the following order before the goods can be delivered to the Dominion Winter Steamer "Stanley":— MESSRS. NOONAN & DAVIES, Picton. You will please ship by steamer "Stanley" any goods to arrive at Picton for me during the present winter, I holding myself responsible to you for all freights, back charges, &c., ship lost or not lost. Signature..... A. LORD, Agent. Agency Marine Department, Ch'town, December 28, 1888. Dec 29—By day 31 each sun four 2i

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1889, at Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 10th day of January, A. D. 1874, and made between William Murphy, of Somerset, lot Twenty-seven, in Prince County, in Prince Edward Island, and Rose Ann, his wife, of the one part, and Daniel Hodgson, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in said Island, T. Ustee and Executor of the last will and testament of Charles Wright, deceased, of the other part:—

ALL that tract, piece and parcel of Land situate, lying and being in Lot or Township No. 27, bounded as follows, that is to say:—by a line commencing at a stake set in the south side of the Anderson Road, and in the western side of the road leading to Tryon; thence running south with the same to the division line of the lot or parcel of said Township; thence west in said division line three chains and fifty-eight links; thence north to the Anderson Road; thence along the same eastwardly to the place of commencement, containing Thirty Acres of Land, a little more or less.

—ALSO—All that other tract, piece and parcel of Land in said Lot and County aforesaid, bounded as follows:—Commencing at a stake set in the south side of the Anderson Road, and in the north-east angle of 65 Acres of Land in possession of James Johnson; thence running south about thirty chains to the division line of Township No. 27; thence west along said line to a Farm in the occupation of John Kelly; thence following the said John Kelly's line to the place of commencement, thence eastwardly along the said road to the stake or place of commencement, containing 65 Acres of Land, a little more or less.

Dated this Twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1888. EDWARD J. HODGSON, Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Daniel Hodgson, deceased, and Trustee of Estate of late Charles Wright. Dec 29—By day & weekly at 5 p

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL

—RE-OPENS ON—

Thursday, Jan. 3rd.

FEES—\$3.00 PER TERM. Apply to REV. J. SIMPSON, School Master.

Seasonable Goods

PERKINS & STERNS.

- White Blankets, Grey Blankets, Bed Comforts, Colored Counterpanes, Railway Rugs, Horse Rugs, Sleigh Robes, Fur Coats, Wool Carriage Wraps, Fur Jackets.

Fine Display of Fancy Goods for Christmas Presents.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS

AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT BE BEATEN.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, Nov. 14, 1888.—By day & weekly

Harris & Stewart, London House,

For Useful Christmas Presents. Silk Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hem-Stitched, Fancy Border Handkerchiefs, White Silk Handkerchiefs.

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE, For Wool Clouds, Fascinators, Hoods, Jerseys, Cardigan Jackets, Astracan Mitts and Gloves, Kid Mitts.

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE, Are showing a fine stock of Dress Goods, Ulster and Mantle Cloths, Silk Scalettes, Wool Scalettes, Nap Cloths & Tweeds.

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE, For Mens' Shirts and Drawers, Reefing Jackets, Top Coats, Suits, Hats and Caps, Knit Wool Gloves.

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE, For Astracan Jackets, Muff, Collars, Fur Caps, Sleigh Robes, Mens' Fur Coats.

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE, Have a nice stock of Fancy Goods for Christmas, Work Boxes, Jewel Cases, Ladies' Satchels, Purses, &c., &c.

Harris & Stewart, London House.

Charlottetown, December 19, 1888.—By day & weekly

We are Showing a Fine Line of

COLORED DRESS GOODS,

WITH TRIMMINGS TO MATCH. See Them, as they are the Best Value we have ever Shown.

MOURNING GOODS,

IN ALL THE NEWEST FABRICS, AT CLOSEST FIGURES.

COURTALD'S GRAPES,

BEST VALUES AT Stanley Bros, Brown's Block.

For Christmas and New Year!

I AM OFFERING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

PLATED & BRONZE GOODS,

In Pitchers, Batters, Pickles, Trays, Inkstands, Bells, Lamps, Candlesticks, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Fruit Knives, Spoons, &c., &c.

A Large Stock of Sheffield Cutlery.

I want to Sell 200 Pairs Genuin Acme Skates during the next 10 days:

W. E. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, Dec. 19, 1888.—By day & weekly