

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 2, 1889.

Trade of Canada.

ACCORDING to the official tables of trade, received this morning, the grand total of Canada's imports and exports in the fiscal year 1888 amounted to \$201,097,630.

Table with 2 columns: Country, Value. Includes Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Newfoundland, West Indies, South America, China and Japan, Switzerland, and Other countries.

Table with 2 columns: Country, Value. Lists the value of exports by countries including Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Newfoundland, West Indies, South America, China and Japan, Australia, and Other countries.

Table with 2 columns: Country, Value. Lists the value of goods entered for consumption by countries including Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Newfoundland, West Indies, South America, China and Japan, Switzerland, and Other countries.

The total amount of the duty collected in 1888 was \$22,209,641.53. The amounts of duty contributed by countries were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Value. Lists duty contributions from Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Newfoundland, West Indies, South America, China and Japan, Switzerland, and Other countries.

The percentage of duty on the total value of goods entered for consumption, dutiable and free, was 21.57.

The amount of duties paid per head of the population was \$4.49.

Merchants Bank of Halifax.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Shows annual statement of the bank, including liabilities to public, shareholders, and total assets.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Shows total assets and profits of the bank for the year.

Bank of Nova Scotia.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Value. Shows general statement of the bank, including liabilities to public, shareholders, and total assets.

The net profits of the Bank for the year amounted to \$141,347.94, of which \$60,000 were added to the reserve fund.

The Empire says: "Mr. Davies ought to make a good Grit leader. His remarks about many of his fellow-Islanders being supported by earnings received from relatives abroad show that he is readier to speak a bad than a good word for his country."

Victoria Notes.

Capt. George Clarke, of this place, picked up a live caterpillar near the door of the Methodist Church, on Jan. 31st. The insect is being well patronized, and a fancy dress carnival is projected for this month.

Shall We Annex New England?

The Boston Transcript says:—"Suppose Canada does not desire annexation, the question has arisen in the minds of many New Englanders whether it would not be greatly to the advantage of New England to return to her former allegiance, and become a part of that great and glorious empire on which the sun never sets."

The Transcript proceeds to adduce some very strong reasons for its belief that the New England States would be more prosperous and happy united to Canada than united to the Republic; and says:—

"With the annexation of New England to Canada, taking the Connecticut river, the Green Mountains and Lake Champlain for the western boundary line, Boston and New England would soon double its present business. But not only would New England have this vast territory of which Boston is the commercial centre, but it would have the markets of the world in which to compete for business. With the iron and coal mines of Nova Scotia situated at its very door to draw from, its iron foundries would commence business again. It would control the fisheries, which in 1887 was valued at \$20,000,000. It would be the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, connected by steamer from Vancouver to China and Japan. New England need not be ashamed to return to her ancient allegiance and belong to an Empire which embraces a fifth of the habitable globe, and to know that the Dominion forms nearly a half of the whole; an empire five times as large as that which was under Darius, four times the size of ancient Rome, sixteen times greater than France, forty times greater than United Germany, three times larger than the United States, without Alaska, and 18,000 square miles larger with it; an empire with 9,000,000 square miles, with a population of 310,000,000."

This is a matter for consideration. Certainly Canada has no particular need of the United States, or even of the New England States. But if they should desire to come in on fair terms—then it may be worth while for Canada to consider their proposal. The worst of it is that the States are hampered and handicapped in many ways, and would necessarily bring to Canada additional responsibilities. But if they would promise to be very good we might be induced to take them in.

Varia.

Owing to the press of correspondence in the columns of THE EXAMINER, last week's "Varia" was crowded out, and this week there is only room for foreign matters, which I feel assured will be of interest to many of your readers. Answers to several questions will have to stand over until next week.

Perhaps some of your readers would care to hear the details of the dispute between Sir Robert Morier our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and an exceedingly able diplomatist, and Count Herbert Bismarck. I cannot do better than furnish the following account which I take from an English newspaper: "It began with the assertion in the Cologne Gazette that Sir Robert, then Mr. Morier, had communicated to Marshal Bazaine intelligence as to the Prussian movements which enabled the French to inflict serious losses on the enemy. The story had been told by Marshal Bazaine to Major von Deines, formerly Military Attache at Madrid, while the Marshal was living there, and Mr. Morier was our Ambassador to the Court of Spain. Mr. Morier was said to have obtained the information from the Crown Prince (afterwards the Emperor Frederick). Sir Robert had in the summer heard a whisper as to this story being current in the Bismarck circle, and he took the opportunity of writing to Marshal Bazaine on the subject. It was fortunate that he acted with promptitude, for the Marshal, who has since died, was able to contradict the story in every respect. Sir Robert Morier then wrote to Count Herbert Bismarck, enclosing copies of the allegations against him, and of his correspondence with Marshal Bazaine. His letter was couched, not in the smooth style of a wily diplomatist, but in the strong language of an honest man who had been wronged, and he concluded with a request that the Count would cause an immediate contradiction of the "fool and infamous libel and calumny" to be inserted in the North German Gazette (the official organ.) Count Herbert replied curtly that neither the contents nor the tone of Sir Robert's letter enabled him to step out of the limits imposed upon him by his official position in regard to the German press. This was too much for our Ambassador, seeing that the German papers are more "inspired" than any other European journals; and in a dignified reply he informed the Count that he would never again take any notice of attacks made upon him by the Cologne Gazette. The incident is now being gradually allowed to drop by the "reptile" German press, which is trying to back out of the incident as well as it can.

What are we to think of this shameful accusation? Apart from Bazaine's denial we could not for a moment believe that so honorable an Englishman as Sir Robert Morier could be guilty of anything so disgraceful as was imputed to him. We can well understand that Major von Deines reported only what Bazaine told him. The conclusion is that the betrayer of Metz was lying. He was, during his last years, so broken down in mind and health, and so penniless, that he was glad to get money where he could; and we fear he may have been capable of inventing the story. It has also been proved that there was no need to tell Bazaine, in 1870, the movements of the Germans, for they were well known. Even if on the date named he had received the intelligence, it was too late to be of any use to him, for his course had already been decided on. Again, it does not even appear that Sir Robert Morier is alleged to have communicated directly with the Marshal; but that his telegram to London was forwarded on.

The truth seems to be that Prince Bismarck is jealous of the good understanding which at present exists between England and Russia, for which Sir Robert Morier has the credit. Bismarck has given up the triple alliance of the three Emperors for an alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy, and he does not scruple to do what he thinks necessary to prevent England and Russia from becoming too friendly. But,

in addition to all this, there is a strong desire to throw as much dirt as possible on the memory of the Emperor Frederick. Prince Bismarck's personal jealousy seems to have been aroused by the disclosures in the late Emperor's diary that he had more to do with the consolidation of the German Empire than even the Chancellor. Sir Robert Morier was on intimate terms of friendship with the Emperor Frederick, and if Bismarck could kill two birds with the one stone, he was not the man to refuse to cast that stone. His treatment of Dr. Geffken is a case in point. This learned man, it will be remembered, was imprisoned more than three months ago, on a charge of high treason, for having edited the late Emperor's diary. The Supreme Court of Leipzig has now ordered the doctor's release, as of one who had done nothing worthy of bonds or imprisonment. We trust that the whole of the Morier incident may be allowed to die out now that he has been amply justified.

The Prussian Parliament has been reopened. Politicians expected some allusion to be made with respect to the Morier dispute, or the imprisonment of Dr. Geffken. The Chancellor had nothing to say on either of these subjects. But he has not left Dr. Geffken alone. An official indictment has been made out against the doctor from which it appears that he compiled the diary which was published from the diary of the Emperor Frederick who had only lent it to him. It is true that the late Emperor desired its publication after many years had elapsed—possibly after the death of Bismarck and all who had been concerned in the consolidation of the German Empire. Dr. Geffken declares that he only copied certain portions of the diary for his own private use. It is only fair to assume that he consented to their publication when he found his dead master's memory was being traduced. Prince Bismarck was hurt when it was discovered that to the Emperor Frederick belonged the credit of consolidating the German Empire.

Of Stanley very little has been heard. But a letter containing some news of the great explorer, and which relieved the anxiety of many many thousand watchers on both sides of the world has been received at Brussels. It was addressed to Tipu Tib, on August 17, from Boma, of Baulaya, Murenia, for the whereabouts of which place everyone is at a loss. The information contained in the letter is meagre and unsatisfactory, but it tells us that Stanley was then alive and well, and that he had left Emin Pasha eighty-two days before.

A Good Appointment.

Dr. W. J. ALEXANDER, who did his first teaching in Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, has been appointed to the new chair of English and English Literature in University College, Toronto. Dr. Alexander is a young man of high attainments and great promise. Dr. Forrest testifies to the sorrow with which Dalhousie parts with him, and indeed such teachers are not easily obtained. Among the testimonials presented by Dr. Alexander in applying for the appointment is one from Mr. George Dickson, M. A., who considers that "his experience as teacher in Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown," helps to "qualify him in a high degree for the position he seeks in Toronto University." The following is Dr. Anderson's testimonial:—"His conduct of the classes entrusted to him, especially those in English and English Literature, was most satisfactory. To admire familiarity with the works of our literature he added a thorough scientific knowledge of the language, and was most successful in imparting instruction to the students under his charge."

It is a pleasure to chronicle Dr. Alexander's promotion to a large field of usefulness. We congratulate him on this new recognition of worth by the authorities of his native province.

Personal.

Mr. James Webster, of the firm of Harper & Webster, Shediac, is at the Hotel Davies. Mr. W. C. Desbrisay, of the Summerside Journal, was among the passengers in the special train to Georgetown last night, en route to Ottawa. Douglas Sinden, Australian litterateur, has arrived in Montreal to represent the St. James Gazette at the carnival. A St. John paper says Rev. Mr. Spargo, now stationed at Westford, Queens Co., N. B., will not take a circuit next summer, but will proceed to England to take possession of the large fortune he has inherited there. "It is reported that Patt has consented to appear at yet another farewell concert in London," says a cable despatch. Her kindness in this regard has become a matter of habit—a habit which brings her about \$3,500 whenever she gives way to it. A despatch from Toronto says that Mr. F. T. Newbery, one of the promoters of the new line of steamers which runs between Charlottetown, Halifax and Boston, has arrived there for the purpose of laying before the railway authorities the advantages of the route for summer tourists going from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces via Boston.

The Elgin correspondent of the Moncton Transcript says: "The Rev. A. H. Lavers, who is very popular among all classes as a true Christian gentleman and preacher, was met at the parsonage a few evenings ago by a large number of his friends, for the purpose of making him a donation. A well filled purse was presented by the Rev. I. N. Parker on behalf of the donors. Archduke Rudolf, Crown Prince and heir-apparent to the Austrian throne, whose death was recorded in THE EXAMINER a day or two ago, was a son of Francis Joseph and was born August 21st, 1858. He married on May 10th, 1881, Princess Stephanie, second daughter of King Leopold II. of Belgium, then in her seventeenth year. Their only child, Princess Elizabeth, was born September 2nd, 1883.

The volume comprising the Prince of Wales's speeches during the past twenty-five years has been published in London. Naturally a good deal of interest has been taken in it. The Prince has had a difficult place to fill, and he has filled it well. It is a commonly accepted fact that there is no man in England to-day so generally popular as he. To have attained this position a rare combination of qualities must have been necessary, and dispassionate judges have formed a high opinion of the Prince. It is considered but fair, at least, that he should get credit for the abilities that he really possesses, and the London Standard, the leading Conservative paper in England, has a frank and kindly article upon the Prince's career apropos of the appearance of the book referred to. According to the Standard, the speeches do not show the Prince of Wales to be as eloquent as his ham-

pered father, but they are a standing proof of the future British sovereign's wide knowledge of public affairs, his mastery of an immense amount of knowledge concerning important public works, of education, charity, science and art, which places him in a position for knowing the people and their various interests better than the political leaders. In the performance of these duties, the tact displayed has been marvelously well employed in increasing respect for the national dignity, as embodied in the sovereign's representative, and in strengthening the attachment of all classes and parties to the throne.

Growth of Catholicity.

The New York Sun gives statistics relating to the growth of Roman Catholicism in the United States. This year is the centennial of the establishment of the Hierarchy of the United States. The number of priests is 8,118, of churches 7,353, and 1,480 chapels. The total number of active Roman Catholics according to the figures furnished to the chancellors of the dioceses, is 8,157,656. Says the Sun: "It is customary, making allowances for infants, minors and non-churchgoers, to compute the entire population of any religious body in this country, as 50 per cent greater than its number of active members. On this basis the total number of Catholics in the United States, active and nominal, would be, for 1888, 12,000,000, against 9,500,000 in 1884." These are located, in the Middle and New England States, 5,822,831; in the Southern States, 1,215,576, and in the Western States, 5,117,565. The Sun estimates that by the end of the century, the Roman Catholics in the United States will number 20,000,000.

TO MERCHANTS.—Parties in need of day books, ledgers, blotters, or blank books of any kind should call at J. D. Taylor's. Cash books for clerks always on hand.

NOTICE.

The Last Term for the Season OF THE DANCING CLASSES AT TERPSICHORE HALL, WILL BE OPENED ON Tuesday Next, 5th Inst. E. BURRIS.

COAL.

AS THE BLIZZARD HAS STRUCK US, our patrons and others in need of Coal can be supplied by calling on us. We have in Store a large supply of all the leading qualities, viz:— OLD SYDNEY ROUND, ACADIA do., VICTORIA do., VALE do., INTERNATIONAL do., INTERCOLONIAL RUN OF MINE, ACADIA AND VALE NUT, All of which will be sold at a small profit. R. McMILLAN.

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THE "ELEPHANT" BRAND OF PURE WHITE LEAD is now manufactured under the control of the original proprietors. "ELEPHANT" Ready Mixed Paints, made up in all the choicest tints. Every packet is warranted to please. Every shade matched. Order early, as the spring demand will be great. Only one quality made, the best. "ELEPHANT" Patent Zinc Paint, snow-white, gives a beautiful and lasting finish. "ELEPHANT" Water-color Paints super-seeded kalsomine for walls and ceilings. "ELEPHANT" Colored Paints, in iron cans and kegs. "ELEPHANT" Japan Colors, in all the newest and richest colors. "ELEPHANT" Varnishes and Japans, superior to imported. "ELEPHANT" Stains and Lacquers for finish and beauty. "ELEPHANT" on the package is the only guarantee of really good paint. The newest, most central and best equipped Paint Factory in Canada. FERCUSSON, ALEXANDER & CO. feb2-3m eod

LECTURE.

THE REV. J. de SOYRES, Late Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge, and late Professor of History at Queen's College, London, will deliver a Lecture in St. Paul's Schoolroom, ON Friday Evening, 8th instant. Chair taken at 8 o'clock. Admission, 15c. By order, L. C. DESBRISAY, Vestry Clerk. feb1

NOTICE.

If any of our Customers indebted to us have any Money to spare at the present time, in consequence of our loss by fire we shall be thankful to receive all we can get. E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK. jan31-dy & wky 31

THE GOODS ARE FIRST-CLASS, Prices Low and Variety Great,

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A Large Stock of Grey Cottons, A Large Stock of White Cottons, ENGLISH, CANADIAN AND AMERICAN PRINTS, Canadian Shirtings and Gingham, Black and Colored Dress Goods, Table Linen, Towels, Towellings, Bed Tickings, Hessians, Counterpanes, Toilet Covers, Cretannes, Sheetings, Table Napkins.

VERY BEST VALUE IN CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

The above bought at the right time and place, and will be sold as we always do sell—CHEAP. PERKINS & STERNS. Charlottetown, Jan. 25, 1889—dy & wky

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EMBROIDERIES.

ONE CASE JUST RECEIVED. All Widths. Low Prices. STANLEY BROS. BROWN'S BLOCK. CH' town, Jan. 4.—eod&wky.

WHOLESALE.

To Merchants! THIS IS THE MONTH FOR SELLING BOOTS, and you require them at once. Do not wait and let some one else take your trade. Orders filled in twenty-four hours' notice. We have received 3,000 Pairs of Mens' and Womens' RUBBERS; 700 Pairs of Mens' and Womens' OVERSHOES; 4,200 Sides SOLE LEATHER. Also, in our own manufacture, we have about 600 Pairs Mens' and Boys' LONG BOOTS; 4,000 Pairs Womens', Misses' and Childrens' BOOTS. We are selling these at low prices. GOFF BROS. Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1888—eod & wky