

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 22, 1887.

Inconsistency.

The true inwardness of the political somersault of the Toronto Mail is not generally known. Some time ago Mr. Bunting, its proprietor, sought a nomination in a Conservative constituency, and his ambition received a severe shock when Sir John A. Macdonald opposed his candidature. Since that time Mr. Bunting has bitterly opposed the Government, and is bound, in his own language, "to punish Sir John."

Our contemporary, the St. John Sun, shows up the inconsistency of the Mail in the following manner:—

"A contemporary remarks that Commercial Union has become so popular that not even a Tory paper is found to repeat the expression used some time ago by one of them to the effect that the advocates of reciprocity ought to be 'thrown in a well.' This is the same old dishonest confusion of reciprocity with commercial union. The Liberal-Conservative press and the present government have always, so far as we know, been in favor of reciprocity. As for the suggestion about drowning the promoters of reciprocity, it would hardly be fair to charge the government party with that. The expression was used by the Toronto Mail, then as now principally owned and managed by Mr. Bunting. The Mail, owned and managed by the same man, is now leading the commercial union movement. It is not worth while to enter into a discussion of the causes which led a fierce opponent of reciprocity to become an equally frenzied promoter of the scheme for reducing Canada to a non-self governing colony of the United States. Given a motive, a disposition to exaggerate, a strong desire to make a noise about something, no convictions of any consequence, and the rest follows. But it is hardly fair for the commercial unionists to charge the liberal conservatives with offensive language which has been used by no one else but commercial unionists themselves."

The Guardian of to-day in a lengthy editorial on the Scott Act says:—

"We are striving for the renewal of the Act and urging others to support it, on the distinct understanding that if successful every civic official charged with its enforcement, from the stipendiary downwards, shall be removed from office."

Of course this sweeping "understanding" must have been had with some one in authority, and if carried out will include the removal of Prosecutor Henderson, a person expressly named as Prosecutor by the Temperance Alliance of Charlottetown and appointed and paid by the City Council at its request. The fact that the Guardian now wants the appointee of the Alliance dismissed is rather damaging evidence against the Scott Act.

OUR special despatches yesterday contained the information that Hon. Judge Angers had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. Judge Angers, it will be remembered, was Solicitor-General and Attorney-General respectively in the Administration of Hon. Mr. Chapleau, and on the withdrawal of that gentleman from Provincial politics, became leader of his party in the Legislature. In the election of 1882 he was returned to the House of Commons as the representative of Montmorency, and was afterwards appointed Judge. He is about 50 years of age, and a son-in-law of Senator Chinic.

DURING a recent eviction on the Lord Clarendon estates in Ireland, Mary Campbell, daughter of one of the evicted tenants who resisted, was struck on the head with a crowbar and severely injured.

MR. GLADSTONE, in the course of his reply to an address presented him by the citizens of Nottingham, England, expressed his conviction that once Home Rule were granted Ireland, all discord between Protestants and Catholics would cease.

The fisheries protection cruiser Critic arrived at Port Hawkesbury on Thursday, whence she proceeded to Georgetown where her men will be paid off. Her officers report mackerel very plentiful off the Bay St. Lawrence and Aspy Bay, but owing to the rough weather the fishermen have not been able to do much setting.

THOMAS H. DAVIES, the assistant freight agent of the New York Central Railway, who absconded with \$15,000 was caught in Canada last Wednesday, and taken back to New York, and placed in jail. This is what should be done with every one of the many American embezzlers who have, during the past few years, deluged Canada with their presence.

ELOPEMENTS are becoming fashionable, but they are not always attended with success. The latest is reported from Trenton, Ont. Freddie Cooper and Jennie Findall were the parties thereto. Freddie was an artist and Jennie a heiress. Each loved the other, but Jennie's guardian did not take kindly to Freddie; in fact, he put his foot down on their seeing each other at all. Neither liked this interference and decided to elope. They had everything prepared and were in the act of starting off when Jennie's guardian appeared on the scene and demanded a stay of proceedings. Freddie drew a revolver and looked real sanguinary, but the guardian speedily disarmed him, and after chastising him with a horse whip had him committed to jail. How true it is that the course of true love seldom runs smooth.

Varia

A rupture has occurred in Madagascar of the diplomatic relations between the Malagasy Government and France. A few years ago France obtained the signature of Madagascar to a treaty which was to do wonders, though nobody but Frenchmen could see any concession in it. The principal thing was that France was to have the direction of the foreign policy of the island. This was something, but Madagascar has no foreign policy. However, not to be beaten, M. Rouvier's Government has interfered in the appointment of British and American consuls, which is the nearest approach to a concern of international importance that can be discovered. The Queen of Madagascar acted for herself in this matter, and the French Foreign Minister has broken off diplomatic relations with the island. This is expected to cause a renewal of the contest which was so inglorious to France a few years ago. No one takes much interest in the affairs of Madagascar, but it is pitiable to see the French Republic bullying the plucky little kingdom.

The leading item of foreign news is the visit of Signor Crispi to have an interview with Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh, which has caused a flutter amongst the continental powers. In this case Signor Crispi boldly went to meet the German Chancellor. The visit was primarily one of friendship. They did not discuss the Roman question, as that was a domestic affair, but they had a discussion and came to an understanding on the Bulgarian question. Italy's growth in military and naval power had made it impossible to ignore the desire of Italian statesmen to have a hand in the settlement of the Eastern question, a desire which has often been shown. Italy has joined in the alliance with France and Germany, for, as Signor Crispi says: "We cannot allow the Mediterranean to become a Russian lake." Italy, of course, does not want to have France at one end, and Russia in Constantinople at the other end of the great inland sea. The chagrin of France is represented as being very great and Russia cannot be too well pleased at being isolated. However, there is some consolation for her in the fact that Turkey is to send to Bulgaria two commissioners to take charge of the Government of that state, Russia claiming that her own commissioner be the first in command, so that the Turkish official will only play second fiddle.

Of course, as everybody expected in the present state of feeling between France and Germany, the recent outrage near the frontier of the latter country has greatly excited the people of the Republic. The man who fired upon the shooting party and killed a keeper and seriously wounded M. Wangen, was a German soldier, one of the forest patrol, whose duty it is to prevent poaching. He affirms that he called upon the party several times to stop, as they were trespassing, but receiving no reply fired three shots from his repeating rifle. The French Ambassador has been informed that the German Government will pay compensation to the family of the keeper, and that the soldier will be tried by court-martial. But an Ultra-Radical French paper, which advocates throwing back in the face of Germany the money offered the widow of the unfortunate keeper, is likely to stir up the bitterest feelings, and thus prevent justice being done by the authorities.

Christmas Day falls on Sunday this year. A very pretty question of mental arithmetic is, how often does Christmas Day come on Sunday? It is one which few are able to answer correctly off-hand, if they have not previously had occasion to think of the matter. Some will answer boldly "every seven years," because there are seven days in the week, and the 25th day of December comes one day later in the week every year. Others will remember that leap year is a disturbing element in the calculation; and will say the answer is every six years, deducting one for the effect of leap year. A smaller number of persons will remember that, as leap year occurs every fourth year, it must sometimes occur twice before the seven days of the week are passed over. Fewer still bear in mind that leap year must sometimes make Christmas jump over the Sunday. Those who think it out will find that the event occurs in a series of 11, 6, 5 and 6 years, and that this series is regularly repeated. In other words, the year in which Christmas Day falls on Sunday during this century from 1870, are: 1870 plus 11, plus 6, plus 5, plus 6, then plus 11, &c., as before. So, in reality, it occurs four times in 28 years, or on an average once in seven years. The next year in which Christmas falls on Sunday will be 1892.

The other day I was in a lawyer's office, and I could not but overhear a conversation between the lawyer and a fond parent, who was desirous of having his first-born entered as a student-at-law. "I am sure," said paterfamilias, "he will make a good speaker; he has a great flow of language, and he is ready to talk upon any subject." "There is one thing," replied the lawyer, "which in the legal profession is far more important than knowing how to talk—and that is to know how to keep silent." This, I imagine, was an exaggerated way of stating a truth. But I could not help thinking afterwards whether there is not a good deal of talking among us of a very inferior kind. In the newspaper language of the day, every speech is "eloquent" (unless it is that of a political opponent) and every lecture is both "eloquent" and "learned." The number of us who have heard eloquence, I imagine, is very few.

I have not been able to find that the ablest men have been the most talkative, on the contrary. Washington seldom spoke in public, and when he did, it was in a few pointed sentences, delivered in a very easy conversational way. In the convention that framed the constitution of the United States, he made but two speeches, of a few words each; yet it is that but for the thirty words of his first speech the constitution would have been rejected. Neither Franklin nor Jefferson were fluent of speech, though one wrote the "Declaration of Independence" and the other "snatched the lightning from the skies and the sceptre from tyrants." The truth is, silent and slow-tongued, each in the weighty debate was effective, because he spoke truly and from a full mind, and drove a nail home with every blow.

Another account. Last evening the Rev. Dr. Lathern lectured to a good audience in the Second Methodist Church of this city on "The Masterpieces of Tennyson." Judge Hensley occupied the chair and introduced the lecturer. After giving a short account of Tennyson's birth-place and parentage, the Doctor proceeded to review some of his earlier poems. Among these were "Claribel," "Airy Fairy Lillian" and "Mariana in thy Moated Grange." From the masterpieces he selected "In Memoriam" as the one that should occupy the first rank. It fills a foremost place in English literature and is one of the poems the world will not willingly let die. He also mentioned "The Princess," "Idylls of the King," "Locksley Hall," "Maud," "Ulysses," "Enoch Arden" and "The May Queen" as being distinguished for their musical cadence, vividness of description, and pathos. The lecture was highly suggestive and instructive, abounding in eloquent passages. Dr. Lathern gave a number of quotations from the finest of Tennyson's poems with good effect. While we were very much pleased with his rendering of the passages quoted, we could have wished that he had not depended so much on his memory, as some of the lines were marred by being incorrectly quoted. The people of Charlottetown are indebted to Dr. Lathern for his lecture which was one well calculated to direct their minds to the elevating study of poetry. No doubt in the coming winter many will benefit by his advice and take up the study of some of the master-pieces of the Poet Laureate.

Sunday Shaving. Messrs. J. J. Gillis and J. J. Regan yesterday afternoon presented the following petition to His Honor the Stipendiary Magistrate:—

To Robert Rowan Fitzgerald, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate of the City of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. SIR,—We, the undersigned master Hair Dressers of the City of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, not wishing to open our Saloons on Sundays for the purpose of manual labor, and wishing others of the fraternity to conform to the same, humbly ask you to cooperate with us in our endeavors to close all Hair Dressing Saloons on Sundays.

JOHN J. REGAN, J. J. GILLIS, GEORGE M. ROBINSON, JOHN McAHEE, GEORGE V. MOORE, A. MURPHY. Ch'town, Oct. 20, 1887.

His Honor informed the deputation that he would look into the matter, and if there was a by-law bearing upon the subject would see that it was at once put in force.

The November number of the Domestic Monthly, besides having attractive plates of the autumn fashions, has all the accepted styles for the coming winter clearly described. The Domestic is always correct in its plates and descriptions, and for a long time has been one of the leading magazines for women. It never was better than at present. It is one of the most attractive magazines published, its contents are varied and its stories, poems, etc., are by the most popular authors. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher has edited one of its departments for many years, and all the well-known writers contribute to its pages. The Domestic Monthly is published at 853 Broadway, New York, at \$1.50 a year, postpaid, with 25 cents worth of postage to every subscriber.

ing was in finding men of deeds rather than of words. When asked how he maintained his influence over his superiors in Italy, he said, "By reserve." Moltke is said to be silent in eight languages and rarely to speak except in the crash of shot and the shriek of shell.

When the Creator was to choose a man for the greatest work ever done in this world, it was Moses, the man "slow of speech," and not Aaron, the man who could "speak well," that he commissioned.

Afterwards I asked the lawyer what he meant by what he had told the fond father in his office. "Exactly what I said," he replied. "I have noticed," he continued, "that many fine young men have sacrificed their power and influence by learning to 'speak' rather than to 'think.' If our young men, instead of learning to 'speak,' as it is appropriately named, (the French apply name it *flair de bouche*—a mental diarrhoea) would read widely, and think deeply, and reason logically, they would act sensibly. A person ought never to speak on any subject until he has read himself full of it, and never to commence to read upon a subject until he has thought himself hungry upon it." These were not the exact words of the lawyer, but they express in effect what he said—and they seemed to me then, as they seem to me now, as I write them, words of thoughtfulness and wisdom.

Dr. Lathern on Tennyson.

In spite of the very unfavorable weather, an audience of about four hundred assembled last evening in the Second Methodist Church, to hear Dr. Lathern discourse on "The Masterpieces of Tennyson." The chair was occupied by Judge Hensley, who, in a very appropriate and hearty manner, introduced the lecturer. After a few preliminary remarks as to the birthplace and early life of the distinguished poet of the nation, the rev. lecturer entered upon his theme, and for an hour and a half dwelt with his characteristic eloquence and chaste language on the various excellencies of the Victorian Laureate. After analyzing the "Palace of Art," "The Two Voices," and "The Holy Grail," quotations were made from "In Memoriam," "The Princess," "Idylls of the King," "Charge of the Light Brigade," "Maud," "May Queen," "Clara Vere de Vere," and some of the smaller poems. The renderings of the various selections were given in a manner which exhibited most admirably the style, grasp, force, fire, touching pathos and brilliant diction of Tennyson as the sweet and royal singer of the times. It must have been very gratifying to Dr. Lathern to be greeted by such a large audience on such a stormy night, and we are sure that all were amply repaid for their attendance by the rich treat with which they were favored by the silver-tongued lecturer, as he dwelt on the masterpieces of the poet who has endeared himself to the hearts of the British people and to the world at large.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Scott Act.

SIR,—We are supposed in Canada to have that untrammelled freedom which is the proudest British boast. With feelings of exultation we read of those unhappy countries where the detested monarchard, or police spy, plies his rascally calling, and in the name of Justice tramples on the liberty of the people—where no one feels safe and everyone suspects his neighbor. But after all do we, in Prince Edward Island, enjoy this undisturbed freedom which characterizes our race? If, on the strength of anonymous information, which in nine cases out of ten, is furnished by some scoundrel who does not openly make his charge, respectable and influential citizens can be dragged to our common court, and there put through a cross-examination of the most nonsensical nature, I say we do not. For instance, take a young man of known good character. If he has an enemy who would fain do him an injury, nothing is easier than for that enemy, by false and anonymous information to have the young man "subpoenaed."

If his employer happens to be a man who never overlooks anything of the sort in his employes, the young man's character is gone, when in reality he may be as innocent as the babe unborn. This is quite possible—in fact, it must happen more or less when such a state of affairs exists. How it is that of all the witnesses in Scott Act cases who have proved themselves clear of the case, none have yet entered actions for damages, I cannot understand. I hold that they would have a strong, fair case for very substantial damages.

I was very much amused some time ago by reading in that polite journal, the Guardian, that the editor of THE EXAMINER was at present sailing in the same boat as the rum-sellers.

Now it is a known fact that more than three-quarters of the illicit tavern keepers in this city, and they are estimated at one hundred and fifty, voted for the Scott Act last election. Some of those who did so openly acknowledged it, and gave as their reason that the Scott Act suited them to perfection, and that they never could expect to get a license. The prosecutor never troubled them; if he did they would go to jail, and that wouldn't pay his salary by any means.

It is pure hypocrisy for the supporters of the Act to deny this. They know it to be a fact, and any amount of wild talk can't disguise it. Therefore, it will be seen that it is the Editor of the Guardian, not of the EXAMINER, that is sailing in the same boat with the "rummies." Whether he finds himself in congenial company or not I cannot tell.

Law ceases to be law when it interferes with the liberty of the subject, or when it panders to the rich and binds down the lower classes.

Any one, who can afford to do so, may send to Halifax for his one or one hundred cases; but the poor man is unable to obtain his single glass of beer—that is, he is supposed to be unable to.

Let us hope that those who prefer liberty above all things, may prove their minds at the polls, and thus promote true temperance, which, instead of meaning moderation, is now construed into fanaticism.

Yours, truly, MODERATION.

APPLES.

BY Auction, at my Salesroom, MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, p. m.,—

75 BARRELS APPLES, in choice Grayvensteins and other varie ties. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. Oct. 22, 1887.—11

FURNITURE, STOVES, &c., &c.

BY Auction, at my Salesroom, TUESDAY, 26th Inst., at 2 o'clock,— Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Stoves, &c., &c. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. Oct. 22, 1887.—21

APPLES.

BY Auction, MONDAY, October 24th at 11 o'clock,—

50 Barrels Choice No. 1 Grayvensteins (to close), 25 do Ribston Pippins, Baldwin's, Bishop Pippins, &c.—All good winter keeping. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Oct. 21, 1887.

The Charlottetown Board of Trade.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Board will be held at the Board Room, McEacern's Building, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. By order of the Council. J. MACEACHERN, Secretary. Charlottetown, Oct. 21, 1887.—21

AUCTION SALE

OF A VALUABLE TOWN LOT. BY AUCTION WEDNESDAY, October 26th at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Premises, that conveniently situated and Valuable Town Lot, No. 75, in the 5th Ward, of Town Lots in Charlottetown, fronting on Euston Street, between 7th and 8th Streets, and Weymouth Streets. Terms, &c., at Sale. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Oct. 20, 1887.

Real Estate for Sale.

THAT valuable property in Charlottetown, known as "Ken-sington," containing about 20 acres. The best and most eligible site for Exhibition Grounds, close by the Railway Track. For particulars apply to GEORGE PEAKE, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Oct. 19, 1887.—3aw

FIRE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED, 1821.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. Y.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

CAPITAL, \$30,000,000

The strongest Fire Insurance Company in the world. Risks taken at Lowest Rates. A. S. URQUHART, Agent for P. E. Island.

Also, Agent for the Lancashire, Commercial Union, and British America. Ch'town, P. E. I., Oct. 22, 1887.—2wks eod

LONDON HOUSE CLOTH SALE.

HAVING closed up our Tailoring Department, we shall Sell our Splendid Stock of Beavers, Pilots, Naps, Worsteds, Scotch Tweeds, English Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, At from Twenty per cent. to Thirty-three and One-third per cent., Discount for CASH.

HARRIS & STEWART

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Oct. 21, 1887.—wky

THE LARGEST EXHIBITION

—OF—

Cheap Dry Goods and Clothing IN THE CITY.

We Take First Prize for Cheapest and Best Goods.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.

See our Wonderful Bargains in DR'SS GOODS, S'QUE CLOTHS, WOOLEN GOODS, FUR GOODS, CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS, IN EVERYTHING, AT

JAMES PATON & CO'S.

Successors to W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, Oct. 4, 1887.—dy & wky

Another Arrival of New Goods.

BY LAST STEAMER TO HALIFAX.

Perkins & Sterns

Have added more NEW GOODS to their already large stock of this Season's Importations.

Another Lot of New Cloths, Another Lot of New Silks, Another Lot of New Dress Goods, Another Lot of New Trimmings.

Additions to all Departments and Everything Marked VERY CHEAP.

Perkins & Sterns

Oct. 19—dy & wky