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NEW SERIES.

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Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.,
—HAS OPENED HIS—
Law Office in Georgetown,
King's County,

where he will attend to professional work, and loan money on Real Estate.
nov25—wky

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Batter, Cheese, Poultry, Game, &c.
Consignments of EGGS and POTATOES solicited and liberal advances made.
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G. H. TAYLOR'S,
AND SEE THE FINEST STOCK OF
Watches in Gold and Silver
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sept21—3w end & wky

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THE PALACE STEAMERS
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G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALE, P. E. I. S. S. Co. or to your nearest Ticket Agent.
May 7, 1888—end wky

JAMES A. MORRISON, GEORGE MUSGRAVE
MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,
BROKERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
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Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.
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TEA MERCHANTS,
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LONDON, ENGLAND.
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Oct. 24, 1887—

Great Exhibition Old London House.

—OF—
New Fall and Winter
DRY GOODS.

Goods New—Stock Complete—Prices Low.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, Oct. 1, 1888.

GRAND EXHIBITION

—OF—
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
—AT—
J. B. MACDONALD'S.

An Immense Stock of Readymade Clothing.
Our Coats, Reefers and Suits selling at prices so cheap never before attempted in this City.

300 PIECES NEW DRESS GOODS, HATS, FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
Everything new, everything cheap. You will find the right prices at
J. B. MACDONALD'S,
Ch'town, Sept. 27, 1888. QUEEN STREET.

1888 [x] 1889.
Custom Tailoring,
Gents' Furnishings.
D. A. BRUCE
—HAS OPENED HIS—
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
INSPECTION SOLICITED.

When You Want Suitings, Trowserings and Overcoatings,
DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR STOCK.
SPECIAL VALUES in all WOOLEN UNDERWEAR and NECKWEAR.
D. A. BRUCE, CUSTOM TAILOR.
Charlottetown, Sept. 15, 1888.

1888
Fall Announcement!

On MONDAY, September 10, we will inaugurate our Great Colossal sale of CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Having recently returned from taking a second course in Cutting in New York, I am in a better position than ever to turn out good-fitting Garments that will please the most fastidious.
Our workpeople are of the very highest order, so with good Material and good Cutting and good Work, you cannot fail in procuring what you desire.
Cash Customers will find it to their advantage to patronize
P. J. FORAN,
CONNOLLY'S OLD STAND.
Sept. 7, 1889—wti & wky

Gleanings From My Common-place Books.

CHRISTIANITY ANTERIOR TO THE NEW TESTAMENT.
Christianity was anterior to the New Testament, and is independent of it. The Christian Scriptures presuppose both the faith and the Church as already existing, known and believed—*Prior liberam aeternam*, as Tertullian argued. The Gospel was preached before it was written. The four books were written to those who already believed, to confirm their faith. They were written at intervals: St. Matthew in Hebrew in the year 30, in Greek in 43; St. Mark in 43; St. Luke in 57; St. John about 90, in different places and for different motives. Four Gospels did not exist for sixty years, or two generations of men. St. Peter and St. Paul knew of only three of our four. In those sixty years the faith had spread from East to West. Saints and martyrs had gone up to their crown who never saw a sacred book. The Apostolic Epistles prove the antecedent existence of the churches to which they were addressed. Rome and Corinth, and Galatia and Ephesus, Philippi and Colosse, were churches with pastors and people before St. Paul wrote to them. The church had already existed and executed its Divine legislation before the New Testament existed; and when all its books were written they were not as yet collected into a volume. The earliest collection was about the beginning of the second century, and in the custody of the church in Rome.—*Cardinal Manning.*

THE THIRTY YEARS WAR.
The War of the Thirty Years was the last struggle sustained for the cause of the reformed religion, which, for a hundred years, had served as a pretext for all the trouble that had overwhelmed Europe, from the revolt of the peasants of Swabia, under Charles V, to the peace of Westphalia. It is usually divided into four periods: 1. The Palatinate, from the defenestration of Prague to the ruin of the Elector Frederick; 2. The Danish period, from the attempts made to penetrate into Germany by Christian IV, of Denmark to the embarkation of Gustavus Adolphus; 3. that prince's exploits up to the fatal battle of Lutzen; 4. the French period, from the French armies of Cardinal Richelieu appearing on the borders of the Rhine to the conclusion of peace at Munster.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN BRITAIN.
Glastonbury, Somerset, claims to have furnished a site for the first Christian church in Britain; whence ancient chronicles delighted to dignify her as the fountain and origin of all religion in the realm of Britain. "The second Rome"—the "Eldelcherche"; upon which Southey observes, in his *Book of the Church*: "It cannot now be ascertained by whom the glad tidings of the Gospel were first brought into Britain. It is said that the first church was erected in Glastonbury; and this tradition may seem to deserve credit, because it was not contradicted in those ages when other churches would have found it profitable to advance a similar pretension. The building is described as a rude structure of wicker-work, like the dwellings of the people in those days, and differing from them only in its dimensions, which were three score feet in length and twenty-six in breadth. An abbey was afterwards erected there; and the destruction of this beautiful and venerable fabric is one of the crimes by which our Reformation was disgraced." Here the ancient British kings, Arthur, were reported to be interred. Here also the Anglo-Saxon kings, Ethelred, Edgar, Edmund Ironside and St. Edward the Martyr, who was assassinated at Corfe Castle, sleep their last sleep, besides many other kings and queens, not only of the West Saxons, but of other kingdoms of the Heptarchy.

EDWIN, KING OF NORTHUMBRIA AND CHRISTIANITY.
When Edwin, King of Northumbria, consulted his thanes on the question of granting a hearing to a Christian teacher, an aged man was heard to say: "To me, O King, the life we now live in comparison to that which is unknown to us, is like the swift flight of a sparrow through the hall in which you are seated at your meat during a wintry night. The fire burns in the midst. The room is warmed thereby. Storms of rain and snow rage abroad. The sparrow enters at the one door, and soon departs at the other. What within he is safe for his little season, but he soon passes away into the dark winter whence he came. So to me is the life of man. He comes for a short space. But of what went before, or what is to follow, we are wholly ignorant. If this new doctrine can give us some certainty on such matters, it is fitting we should hear it and submit to it." Ven. erable Bede, the historian, adds that many elders and king's councilors spoke to the same effect. We may be sure that Northumbria was not singular in possessing men among its "elders" and "councilors" influenced by such thoughts. The effect of Christianity on such minds was to conduct them from doubt to certainty.

KAISER WILLIAM AT VIENNA.
The Emperor William received a cordial reception from the Austrian people of Vienna. The *Abend Post*, an official paper, says the reception will prove that the nature of the alliance has entered thoroughly into the understanding of the people. "No one now mistakes its inoffensive character. The alliance is solely directed toward the preservation of peace and has for its watchword defiance to none; defence of self. In the lower house yesterday the extreme Germans protested against the prohibition of the display of the tricolor on the occasion of the visit of Emperor William. The Stalholder replied sharply that he quite approved the prohibition of such a display. If the people desired to honor Emperor William they must use flags representing political realities, not colors expressive of national aspirations which could never be fulfilled. The *North German Gazette* expresses pleasure at the reception accorded to Emperor William on his present tour, and says it proves how deeply the institutions of the German Empire, founded in 1870, are rooted in the hearts of the people.

ADMIRAL FAIRFAX, who is en route from Tientsin to Samoa, will establish a British stationery store at Honolulu.

ADURUNZEEBA.
Aurungzeba, who, in the same month in which Oliver Cromwell died, assumed the magnificent title of Conqueror of the World, continued to reign until Anna had been long on the English throne. He was the sovereign of a larger territory than had obeyed any of his predecessors. His name was great in the farthest regions of the west. Here he had been made by Dryden the hero of a tragedy, once rapturously applauded by crowded theatres, and known by heart to fine gentlemen and fine ladies, but now forgotten. But one noble passage still lives, and is repeated by thousands who know not whence it comes:
"Trust on, and think to-morrow will repay:
To-morrow's false than the former day:
Lies worse; and while it says, We shall be best.
With some new joys, cuts off what we possess'd.
Strange cognage! None would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure's what yet remain;
And from the days of life think to receive
What the first sprightly ranning could not give."
Lord Macaulay said of this noble passage, "There are not eight finer lines in *Lucretius*."
T. H. H.
October 8, 1888.

EMPEROR FREDERICK AND HIS DOCTORS.
The *London World* states that the interest in the case of Emperor Frederick is by no means subsiding in Germany, but, on the other hand, is cumulating. The work of Dr. J. Kleist, of Berlin, which defends Sir Morell Mackenzie in a moderate and scholarly way, has produced a great impression. Though published under the name of Dr. Kleist, this pamphlet is said to emanate from one of the most distinguished professors in the university, who was not himself concerned in the treatment of the Emperor. The popular work of Curt von Schmeltzik is said to have had a sale of one hundred thousand copies. We hear that Sir Morell finished his literary labors a week ago, but that some delay will take place in the issue of the work, owing to its simultaneous appearance in England, Germany, France and America. The little book will testify in an eminent degree to the noble qualities of the illustrious patient, and will prove, in the opinion of the writer, that the life of the Emperor was considerably curtailed by the unfortunate interference of the German surgeons. Sir Morell, in his work of the "Hygiene of the Vocal Organs," has shown himself fully competent to treat a scientific subject in a popular manner, and neither his literary nor his professional reputation is likely to suffer through the publication of his account of the fatal illness of Frederick the Noble.

READING THE BIBLE.
In the reign of Henry V. a law was passed against the perusal of the Scriptures in England. It is enacted, "That whatsoever they were that should read the Scriptures in the mother tongue, they should forfeit land, catel, lif and god's from thre yeeres, forever; and so be condemned for heretyks to God, enemies to the crowne, and most errant traitors to the laude." On contrasting the above statute with the indefatigable exertions that are now making to print and circulate the Bible, what a happy revolution in public sentiment appears to have taken place!

RESPECT DUE TO OPPOSITION.
When Lord North, in a circle of statesmen and courtiers, was once naming the Marquis of Granby to George III. in terms of resentment, or rather of rancour, for siding with the opposition, His Majesty stopped him short, saying, "My Lord, when men of such integrity oppose the measures of Government, no matter whether from reason or mistake, it rather demands from administration more scrupulous enquiry into their own conduct, than any annual version on that of the opposer. From such scrutiny only, and that must be a candid one, can the true motive of a good man's opposition, and the means of recovering him be discovered."

A TRAITOR'S MONUMENT.
In the Great Hall of the General Council of Venice, there used to be seen the picture of a traitor's monument.

OYSTERS.

OYSTERS FOR THE HALF-SHELL DEPARTMENT (Hand-Picked) received daily.

AGENCY.
Representative of the Consolidated Store Service Co. of the United States. Orders are solicited for the CASH AND PARCEL CARS manufactured by this Company.

Aerated Waters.
SOLE AGENT for this Province for JAMES A. ROLLE MANUFACTORY at Halifax, N. S., of the following line of AERATED WATERS:—
Cream Soda, Plain Soda,
Lemonade, Ginger Ale,
Sarsaparilla, Nerve Food.

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Also, representative of A. ISAACS, St. John, N. B., manufacturer of "Little Queen" and other fine hand-made HAVANA CIGARS.

THE OLD LONDON Bottling Company,

With the latest conveniences and the system of one of the most experienced houses in the trade, are prepared to fill orders left with the undersigned at the lowest possible figures. Highest price paid for Empty Bottles. Telephone in connection.

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—AND—
Fishwick Express Line.

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No Diversion via United States Ports.
IT IS INTENDED TO DEPART THE
S.S. ULUNDA,
From Halifax for London,
About the 15th September.

Special attention given to the shipment of Lobsters by these Lines. Through Bills of Lading issued to London and Continental Ports from Charlottetown and points on the P. E. Island Railway at lowest through rates. Rate of Insurance low. Goods handled with care. No trans-shipment charges at Halifax. For Rates of Freight and other particulars apply to
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FISHWICK'S EXPRESS LINE,

—BETWEEN—
Charlottetown and Halifax.

THE STEAMER M. A. STARR,
CAPTAIN FERGUSON,
Leaves Charlottetown every Thursday Afternoon for Halifax.

Calling at Bayfield, Ports Hawkesbury, Hastings and Mulgrave, Arichat, Cape Canso and Sweet Harbour.
RETURNING—Leaves Halifax every TUESDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, making same calls.

Special Rates and Through Bills of Lading granted on Canned Lobsters to London and Continental Ports, from Charlottetown and points on the P. E. Island Railway, at lowest rates. Insurance low.
W. W. CLARKE,
Agent,
Ch'town, July 10, 1888—cod tf

1888

BOSTON DIRECT,

—BY THE—
Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward Island Steamship Line.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE WITHOUT CHANGE.
Charlottetown to Boston.

THE staunch and commodious Steamships CARROLL and WORCESTER, having been thoroughly refitted and put into first-class condition in every particular, will, during the season of 1888, run as follows, commencing with the Worcester, on the 4th of October.

One of these vessels will leave Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY, at noon; and Charlottetown for Boston every THURSDAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m.
Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low Rates!
FARES—First-class Passage Berth in well-furnished Cabin, \$3 50; Steerage Berth, \$3 00. Lowest rates for Freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS, Agents, Charlottetown.
HARRISON LORING, Treasurer.
R. B. GARDNER, Manager,
24 Atlantic Avenue,
Lewis Wharf, Boston.
Ch'town, May 3, 1888—put steamjour