

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 31, 1889.

Notes and Clippings.

It is said that building operations are particularly brisk at Yarmouth, N. S., just now.

It is highly gratifying to learn of the decrease of leprosy in the lazaretto at Tracadie. In 1879 there were forty cases; this year only seventeen are reported.

An Ottawa despatch says that during the course of a recent interview Hon. Mr. Tupper expressed great satisfaction with the manner in which Capt. Gordon is managing the fisheries protection service.

Up to the end of last month the total number of tickets presented at the Paris exhibition was 10,022,620. In 1878 the number during the corresponding period was 5,160,558. The balance in favor of the present exhibition is, therefore, already close upon five millions.

And now it is Sir Richard Cartwright who is quoted as saying that he is well satisfied with the prospects of the Liberal party. So are we, Sir Richard; so are we. There's nothing in the prospects of the Liberals to cause the great army of Conservatives any uneasiness.

The police force of Montreal appears to be in a very demoralized state just now. At a recent meeting of the aldermen of that city, an appeal was made to the police committee to give orders that the Chief should promptly discharge all members of the force found drunk while in uniform!

Johnstown, Pa., is still pursued by affliction. The water in the river is getting very low, and a great deal of pestilence breeding matter is being exposed. The stench along the river bank is becoming unbearable, especially along the point and near the stone bridge. It is quite likely there are many dead bodies in the sand along the bank; also in the bottom of the river.

The British Postmaster-General has introduced a threepenny post-card, intended principally for the Australian service. The stamp which appears on the card is of entirely new design. For the usual head of the Queen which has hitherto formed the main feature of the British stamp, a full-length figure of Her Majesty in her jubilee robes has been substituted. The stamp and superscription are printed in red.

The Manchester ship canal, which is to make a shortcut out of the great English manufacturing town, is to be thirty feet deep and one hundred and twenty feet wide. It is lined throughout with solid concrete, the walls sloping slightly outward, and is faced at the top with huge blocks of Cornish granite, united together. Julian Hawthorne writes that it will be completed within the time agreed upon, that it will cost only the original estimate, that the work in every detail is of the soundest and best kind, and that there is no politics in it.

A gentleman belonging to the Upper Provinces who recently returned from Manitoba has great confidence in the future of that portion of our fair and fertile Dominion. In the course of a recent interview he said:—More actual settlers have gone to Manitoba this year than ever before in a single season, and during the present season many farmers have gone west to look over the country with a view to settling there. Manitoba is progressing steadily and surely, and from the interest evinced and the enquiries made, it is safe to assume that the influx of population to the prairie provinces will next year be even larger than that of 1889.

Manitoba advices are to the effect that the weather during the past fortnight has been all that could be desired for harvesting. The wheat crop will be especially good. The yield is now estimated at twenty-five bushels to the acre. One farmer at Portage La Prairie from 11 bushels of wheat sown, threshed 235 bushels, and many fields will yield from 40 to 50 bushels per acre. Samples show that this season's grain is by far the best ever raised in Manitoba, the kernel being very plump and the color bright. It is now pretty certain that the estimates of a month ago will be fully realized, viz., that the wheat crop in Manitoba and Assiniboia together will be 12,000,000 bushels.

Telegraphic Odds and Ends.

A BUDGET OF GENERAL NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The North German Gazette says there is no warrant for attempt to identify the objects of the Emin expedition with the German imperial policy, as they are utterly opposed to each other.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Emperor William, in an interview with a member of the provincial council to-day, declared the existing laws for the protection of laborers in Prussia deplorably insufficient. He said to protect workmen from the greed of capitalists reform was urgently necessary.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 29.—Excitement has been caused here through the action of Admiral Heislaug yesterday in forcibly towing the German bark J. H. Husted from her anchorage in Esquimault harbor, although her master protested and ran up the German colors. The bark was discharging coal, and the admiral sent word to Capt. Reiners to move out, as he desired anchorage for his war vessel.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29.—There is great excitement at San Juan, Capistrano, over the kidnapping of a young girl named Marie Bobona, by the noted bandit Sylvester Morales. The girl was seventeen years of age, and was taken from her home at the muzzle of a revolver. During the flight the outlaw's horse gave out, and he entered the stables of Henry Charles to get another. Charles objected and was shot dead. The latest report is that the robber is surrounded in a canon near Santa Anna.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Dr. Beckers, writing from Stanley Falls, says he has had a conversation with Tipoo Tib in which he expressed unbounded loyalty to King Leopold and Belgium, but said he must decline to be a German vassal. During his stay at Zanzibar he said he had hidden himself in order to escape further importunities of the German admiral who had overwhelmed him with promises and attentions. Tipoo Tib declared that the natives hated both the English and Germans.

Varia.

It is interesting to know what the Shah's real opinion of England is. This he seems to have expressed to a correspondent of the Times, for whom he sent just before leaving Paris. That the following are the Shah's words there can be no doubt, nor does there seem to be any question that they convey his real sentiments:—

"What most struck me in the English crowds was the appearance of power which seemed to animate them. They looked upon me with curiosity, but with a look of energy. Everyone seemed to ask 'Why has this man come here, and why do they give him this reception?' I have never seen a people in which every individual seems so much one of the masters of the country; and what specially struck me was that along with this sentiment there is so much respect for the law. I saw the crowds obeying the gestures of the police with a readiness which produced a deep impression on me. When I consider why England is so strong, I think that the reason is she has no neighbors. What has especially struck me is the complete difference between France and England, near as they are to each other. In no respect are they alike. The French and the English look at you in different ways. A Frenchman looks at you gaily, without asking you why you have come. You can see they are a nation always in motion. I have seen nowhere so many people looking at me. Wherever I went from morning till night it was the same. This gives the impression that there is great prosperity in the country. In England people say, 'Time is money'; in France they should say 'Time is pleasure.' The French people produce on me the impression that they are powerful, rich, gay and contented with life. It appears that they would be still more so if they were less divided. People have tried to explain to me all these divisions, but I cannot understand them. I think it all comes from this—that nobody will obey anybody else. Paris is like a town which people see in dreams. The exhibition on the day of the fete made such an impression on me that I could not rest a moment.

I have not been able to find the origin of throwing rice after a bride, until quite lately. I was aware it was of Eastern origin. But it seems that it originated among the Chinese. The following account may interest the readers of THE EXAMINER:—

"In the days of the Shang Dynasty, says the Chinese Times, some 1500 hundred years before Christ, there lived in the Province of Shansi a most famous sorcerer, called Chao. It happened one day that a Mr. Pang came to consult the oracle, and Chao, having divined by means of the tortoise-diagram, informed the trembling Pang that he had but six days to live. Now, however much we may trust the sagacity and skill of our family physician, we may be excused if, in a matter of life and death, we call in a second doctor for consultation, and in such a strait it is not to be wondered at that Pang should repair to another source to make sure there was no mistake. To the fair Peachblossom he went, a young lady who has acquired some reputation as a sorceress, and to the tender feminine heart unfolded the story of his woe. Her divination yielded the same result as Chao's. In six days Pang should die, unless by the exercise of her magical powers she could avert the catastrophe. Her efforts were successful, and the seventh day great was Chao's astonishment, and still greater his mortification and rage, when he met Pang taking his evening stroll, and he learned that story would soon get about, and unless he could put an end to his fair rivals existence, his reputation would be ruined. And this is how Chao plotted against the life of Peachblossom. He sent a go-between to Peachblossom's parents to enquire if their daughter was still unmarried, and receiving a reply in the affirmative, he hoodled the simple parents into believing that he had a son who was seeking a wife, and ultimately induced them to engage Peachblossom to him in marriage. The marriage cards were duly interchanged, but the crafty Chao had chosen a most unfortunate day, when the Golden Pheasant was in lucky day, when the spirit bird would destroy her with his powerful beak. But the wise Peachblossom knew all these things and feared not. 'I will go,' she said, 'I will fight and defeat him!' When the wedding morning came she gave directions to have rice thrown out at the door, which the spirit bird seeing made haste to devour, and while his attention was thus occupied Peachblossom stepped into the bridal chair and passed on her way unharmed. And now the ingenious reader knows why he throws rice after the bride."

Speaking of throwing rice, I may be permitted to remark that it is always confined to the time when the bride, with the bridegroom, leaves the house of the former for their wedding tour. Charlotte town is the only place where it is done as the bridal party emerge from the church, and it has at length become not only a nuisance, but an impertinence. At any of our fashionable weddings the bride and bridegroom, the bridesmaids and groomsmen, and the wedding guests, are pelted with rice as they seek to gain their carriages. Street urchins and gamins, half-grown boys and people who ought to know better, spend some cents in the purchase of paper bags of rice, and throw their contents in the face and down the backs of gentlemen and ladies, who, on such an occasion, cannot protect themselves from the nuisance. It has, in fact, degenerated into a series of coarse, rough assaults, extremely annoying to the victim, as I have heard more than one bitterly complain. If those who ought to know better will only think for a moment, they will see how unseemly and indecorous such conduct is. To those who cannot be expected to know better, a policeman is the only one whose teaching can be expected to make any impression on them.

A correspondent asks me the origin of the term "The Fourth Estate." I think I am correct in assigning it to Carlyle, although I cannot give the exact reference, but, if I do not mistake, it occurs in his "French Revolution," as applicable to the editors whose talents and skill, and permit me to add, utter unscrupulousness, materially helped to make the revolution of 1789 successful. The First, Second and Third Estates were comprised in the National Assembly, respectively, (1) the commons, (2) the nobles, (3) the clergy. The power of the press, conducted as it was at this time, so manifested itself as to earn the appellation of the "Fourth Estate."

Placing pianos in houses on trial, without the consent of all concerned, is a mean way of doing business. Before you give way to the silly-tongued agent, give Mr. S. N. Earle a call. He will give you a really first-class instrument, fifty per cent. cheaper than the average dealer. Do not fail to call or write for prices. aug28 dy41 wy24

Irish Affairs.

BALFOUR COQUETING WITH THE PARNELLITES—THE LIBERALS LEFT WITHOUT A PARTY CRY.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Standard believes the new Irish university bill foreshadowed by Balfour yesterday will provide for a special charter and separate endowment for a Catholic university completely independent of existing institutions. The Government's "concession" on this point, the Standard says, is likely to strain the relations between the Parnellites and Radicals.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—United Ireland, in a leading editorial, informs the Radicals that the position of the Irish party regarding the project for the endowment of the Catholic college is the same as when it squelched the scheme for an underhand treaty with Rome sought to be negotiated by Lord Salisbury and Irish unionist bishops, who now stand ready to sell Ireland to Balfour for a mess of pottage if they only had the country to sell.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Pall Mall Gazette says the cordial acceptance, by the Parnellites, of Balfour's proposition to endow an Irish University, has induced the Liberals remaining at Westminster to shake the dust off their feet against Parnell and his allies. The Gazette endorses Robertson's statement in parliament to the effect that a very wide wedge has been driven, and asks, "Will the wedge result in a separation which shall leave the Gladstonians in the lurch? Is it all up with the home rule party? The Parnellites have always been and always will be a detached party, whose first and sole duty is to Ireland. If the Tories advance much further, they will dish the liberals by giving home rule to Ireland, at two bites instead of one. This may be unpleasant for the liberals, not for home rulers. The liberals must have a cry in reserve against the time when home rulers shall be mute for party purposes."

BELFAST, Aug. 29.—At a meeting this evening, Kane, grand master of the Orangeism, strongly condemned the new university scheme and declared Balfour's proposals would meet with determined opposition among Irish Protestants.

WHO IS THE FIZZLER? We leave the readers to judge. In the first place, Mr. LePage offers a challenge which we accept, nearly altogether on his own terms, providing he will deposit his money where we are sure of getting it if fairly won; but after his shuffling around until the selling season is over and thereby deceiving as many of the inexperienced as possible, who will only learn better when it is too late, he then flops over and says now, Mr. Fissette, deposit your money and we will go for you, making us the challenging party, which is not the case. We leave the reader to judge where the fizzle comes from, and who is minus the sand. Mr. LePage also knew very well that my time was limited here, and if he could wiggle around, as he calls it, until I should be compelled to leave, he could then have his own way, as his competitors here, knowing his unscrupulous tactics, would not have enough regard for him to notice any of his bluffs; but if I have another privilege of visiting this Island I will either make him put up or shut up. When Mr. LePage refers to unscrupulous agents he should put his hand over his own mouth and press it hard. If he were to open up a concern to manufacture falsehoods he certainly would exceed all others, as it seems to be his natural business, and no doubt he could get the patent for the whole Island without infringing on other people's rights, who through hard work and expense have succeeded, and then through a little neglect have allowed their patents to expire. The circular referred to being distributed by us is true, and has the names of twenty-two reliable farmers who can be written to for further proof if required. I ask again for the third time for the names and address of the farmers where the five great trials were held, or some other tangible proof. Now, let Mr. L. either give us this or else own up it is a falsehood and only meant for a bluff, and that you are the humbugging slippery-tongued peddler mentioned in your article of the 31st.

In regard to George Fuller, John Leish, (Fish is a misprint,) Samuel Baker and Robert Broderick, they positively did try Milwaukee and returned them; and then bought Brantfords and settled for them and are delighted with them. Now if either Mr. LePage or Mr. Jno. Elliott says different, they are making positive mis-statements, and I can prove it. Now, Mr. LePage, if there is any sand in you follow this up, or else get Mr. Jno. Elliott to do it for you. In re telegram No. 2, I hope he won't expect us to believe one word of it without giving some proof of the first, as it is a very easy matter for some people to manufacture bogus letters and telegrams, but not so easy to manufacture names and addresses. About the trial in Camboro, near Dunville, we have only Mr. LePage's word for it, and if it don't make any difference to him we would rather not believe it without some proof. I have no lack of confidence in the honest P. E. Islander, and could select hundreds whom I would not hesitate to trust with \$500, but that would be vastly different in my opinion to placing it with Mr. LePage or any of his kind. In re to the age of the sway-drive, Mr. LePage either doesn't know what he is talking about, or else, as usual, he has no regard for the facts. If he will refer back about 40 years ago to the time of Mann & McCormick mowers, he will find the old sway-bar, but shortly afterwards discarded. He will also find the same principle discarded by the leading Binder makers of today in both the United States and Canada.

In reference to the four leading firms desiring to make the Milwaukee Knottor on a royalty, it is all bosh, and Mr. LePage knows it right well, and is not worthy of further notice. And now, Mr. LePage, we are about through winding up a most successful season's business in your midst and will shortly leave for home. We therefore hope our little discussions will leave no ill-feeling whatever, but in the future may it lead you to be a little more guarded in your sayings and doings. Thanking the editor kindly for his indulgence I will now bid you farewell, wishing you every success possible as far as your efforts are truthful and honest.

THOMAS FISSETTE.
Aug. 31, 1889.

For St. John's, Newfoundland.

THE S.S. "COBAN," for St. John's Newfoundland, will be due at Charlottetown on TUESDAY MORNING, the 3rd Sept., and will carry Cattle and Sheep on deck. For Freight or Passage apply to PEAKE BROS. & CO., Agents. aug31, 21as

REPLYING to Mr. Fissette's fizzle in your issue of the 26th, I would say that it is all that could be expected from a man who, with his unscrupulous agents, go through the country condemning all other binders, especially the Milwaukee (as it always hits them the hardest) and telling farmers that Elliott & Son are bankrupt, and not to buy a Milwaukee as they will never get extras, while Elliott & Son are rated at from \$200,000 to \$300,000. Golden rules come with very bad grace from the pen of such a character, especially when he and his colleagues issued the first circular claiming the Brantford victories over the Milwaukee, when there was not a shadow of truth in it, as the Milwaukee was the victor every time, and that circular was struck off to ease their disappointment and chagrin. Mr. Fissette asks for the names of the parties and where trials were held, not because he is desirous of learning their names, but as a means to help him wiggle out of the trial into which his rash and unprincipled way of selling machines has led him, thinking that P. E. Islanders could be bull-dozed and humbugged by the slippery-tongued peddler. Does he think that newspaper men have nothing else to do but fill their columns with names of farmers who do not a soul on P. E. Island knows, and who if written to would never notice or be bothered answering a letter. However, to gratify Mr. Fissette, I will publish the following telegram: London, Aug. 24th. George Fuller, Samuel Baker and John Fisk, stated in Fissette's advertisement, never purchased machines from us. Roloston bought Milwaukee and settled for it. London, 27th.—At a public trial yesterday at Township at Camboro, near Dunville, the Milwaukee defeated the Brantford, and sold two Milwaukeees on the ground. Signed, John Elliott. If this is not sufficient he can have several more in our next (if a next is required). He will not trust a P. E. Islander to hold the stakes. What an opinion he must have of P. E. Islanders. (Another wiggle.) Such suspicious objections do not reflect credit on himself or his countrymen. I wonder if the money was put in the Bank of Nova Scotia, would he try to get out of the trial by saying the bank's charter might run out before he got his binder improved enough for a trial to win one solitary point? The swaybar old style, and the troublesome knottor, etc. Well, this takes the cake. His front pitman cut, over 30 years old, and the swaybar just twelve. The four leading firms mentioned as authority on swaybar and knottor have offered Elliott & Son \$5.00 each for each knottor as royalty for the privilege of building them, and have guaranteed to build from 3,000 to 5,000 each every year. The writer was in Mr. Elliott's office at the time the letters came, in the fall of '87, and read them, and has the privilege of getting them here for publication if Mr. Fissette desires it. Mr. Fissette seems in a hurry to leave the Island. Well, I do not wonder. Other people have left the island in a hurry. But before he goes I will make him the following offer—If he will place the \$500 with Mr. Chalmers, in the Bank of Nova Scotia, I will do the same, and if he will bring his binder to St. Dunstan's College farm next Monday, the 2nd of September, and win four points out of the twelve named, he can have the money. One of my binders is now working there. Now, Mr. Fissette, if you have the sand in you to make your words good, down with the dust, no shinniganing, and do it quickly.

HENRY T. LEPAGE.
Ch'town, Aug. 30, 1889.

Natural History Society.
A MEETING of the Natural History Society will be held in J. D. McLeod's Hall, on Wednesday, the 4th day of December next, at 4 o'clock, p. m.
Subject—"Ferns"—Paper by Principal McSwain.
D. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.
aug31-3ins

AUCTION!
I AM INSTRUCTED by Hon. A. A. Macdonald to sell by Public Auction, at Government House Stables, on SATURDAY, the 7th SEPTEMBER, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the whole of his valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Carriages, Sleighs, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows and other Farming Implements, Ladies' Gents' and Boys' Saddles and Bridles, Single and Double Sets of Harness, Buffalo Robes and sundry other articles. Also—Ten tons Hay, lots of Oats and Wheat, and the growing crop of Potatoes, Turnips, Mangolds and Fodder Corn. One sail boat, 20 feet keel, skiff and punt.
Terms at sale.
R. BEAIRSTO, Auctioneer.
aug31—all papers till sale

Choice Southern Flour.
300 barrels Choice "GENNESEE" Flour, just received from St. Louis. Nothing like it in the market. Far superior to Canada flour.
HORACE HASZARD.
aug 31, 1f

DWELLING HOUSE BY AUCTION.
I AM INSTRUCTED by Mr. Michael Pidgeon, to sell by Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, 11th September, at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, his Dwelling House, situated on the Mount Edward Road, just outside the city limits. This sale offers a good opportunity to secure a property free from city taxes, and yet within ten minutes walk of the Market House.
Size of lot, 66 feet by 160 feet. For further particulars, apply to
G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.
Aug. 29—tl sale.

House & Lot AT GAYTOWN.
ON THE PREMISES, Wednesday, the 18th September, at 12.30 o'clock, and immediately following the sale of Mr. Robert White's property at Spring Park, we will sell by AUCTION, by instructions from Mr. M. P. Hogan, his lot facing 50 feet on Young Street, and running back 80 feet, with a new double tenement house thereon.
Free from city taxes. Yielding annual rental of \$100. A good paying investment.
Terms at sale.
E. H. NORTON & CO., Auctioneers.
Aug. 28. eed

NEW FALL GOODS.

PERKINS & STERNS.

24 Cases and Bales Manchester Goods, 9 Cases and Bales Glasgow Goods.

Have Bought Cheap. (Shawls, Flannels, Tweeds, Linens, Carpets, Dress Goods, Prints, Hessians, Knitted Wool Goods and Small Wares, Berlin Wools and Knitting Yarns.) Will Sell Cheap.

4,500 Yards Grey Flannels, 2,250 " Fleecy Cottons, 21,000 " Grey Cottons, 7,000 " White Cottons, 10,000 " Gingham and Shirtings. CANADIAN MADE. Good and Cheap. AT PERKINS & STERNS. Charlottetown, Aug 30, 1889—dy wky

First Arrival of Autumn Goods!

BEER BROS.

WE ARE OPENING TO-DAY: BLACK CRAPES. BLACK CASHMERE, HOSIERY, BLACK PLUSH, COLORED PLUSH, PRINTED POUJEE SILK, &c., &c., &c.

BEER BROS.

Charlottetown, Aug. 26, 1889—eod

New Furniture.

WE ARE SHOWING SOME VERY FINE New Solid Oak Bedroom Sets. Elegant Parlor Tables and Hall Stands, LATEST DESIGNS. CALL AND SEE US. MARK WRIGHT & CO. Charlottetown, August 26, 1889.

McLEOD & McKENZIE, Star Merchant Tailors.

Have entered upon their Semi-Annual Season of giving Rare Bargains. WE PURPOSE TO CLEAN OUT, IF POSSIBLE, THE BALANCE OF OUR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, At prices we have not hitherto offered, in order to make room for our FALL IMPORTATIONS.

This step was unavoidable, and as a consequence you may anticipate rare plums. HOURS—FROM SEVEN TO SIX. McLEOD & McKENZIE. Charlottetown, July 31, 1889.