

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 28, 1889.

Our Fire Department.

This experience of this morning must have convinced the most sceptical of the insurance agents that Charlottetown has now an abundant supply of water—

It is fortunate that the active and energetic chief of our fire department resides close to the central fire station and is thus in a position to have the hose applied and the water turned on as quickly as possible.

It is understood that the Council of the Board of Trade had an interview with leading underwriters on Saturday last, and that a statement of the improved condition of the city in respect to fires is being reduced to writing for the purpose of being submitted to them to-day or to-morrow.

Travel and Trade by the Stanley.

ATTENTION has been called to the fact that second class tickets are no longer issued on board the Stanley, making it necessary for all to pay the first-class cabin fare of \$3 for each single trip.

But this point apart—the policy of exacting high rates of fare as a penalty for trading and travelling between Prince Edward Island and the mainland of Canada, is to be doubted.

We hope that the minister responsible to Parliament and the people for the management of the Stanley will, himself, personally, devote a little attention to this matter.

False Declaration Refuted.

THE Patriot of Saturday tried, in a mean way, to discount the honor shown Dr. Doyle by declaring that the telegram of congratulation signed "John A. Macdonald" was not sent by "Sir John."

"I come down here with Sir John to attend the banquet of the Board of Trade. We return to Ottawa to-night. Sir John sent Father Doyle a nice telegram of congratulation to-day. It struck me that the date 'Montreal' might lead to some uncertainty as to whom it was from.

The German Emperor's idea of discharging all the French cooks of the palace just because they are French is about on a level with that of the statesmen of the Kansas Legislature who proposed to change the titles of the chancellor and regents of the state university just because they happen to be similar to those borne by men in like positions in England.

Great Britain and Her Colonies

The Governor-General was particularly happy in his speech at the banquet given by the Board of Trade of Montreal. Here is what he said as to the relationship of Great Britain and her colonies:

"Gentlemen, I have no right to speak of party politics, and I do not do so, but as one who has mixed for twenty years in English political life, I will venture to say that there is no feeling which strikes one more than the entire alteration in the relationship between the mother country and the Dominion and the distant possessions. The present day is the entire reverse. At the present time one party vies with another in the declaration that on the prosperity of the great colonies and of this great Dominion, English prosperity, English happiness is bound up. (Cheers.) That feeling, no doubt, is reciprocated in these shores; indeed, I would venture to argue that from the manner in which the wish that Britannia should rule the wave was taken up over and over again to-night, the feeling is that these waves ought never to be free for the passage of the commerce of the two great nations. (Cheers.) Day by day, while the connection between the two hemispheres grows closer and more important, so we hope in proportion that its effects may be great upon the fortunes and prosperity of those to whom I have the honor of speaking."

The Commerce of Canada.

THE Minister of Finance (Hon. George E. Foster) delivered a very able and eloquent speech at the banquet given on the 23rd inst., by the Board of Trade of Montreal. We quote the following passage from the Gazette's report:—

"I wish to make this remark, that we cannot help two things in Canada—we cannot help, in the first place, being poor excellence a commercial people, and we cannot help, in the second place, being a people who intend to hold the spot of ground, so large and magnificent, which our fathers entrusted to our care. (Loud cheers.) It is true, and it always will be true, that a people cannot be created. A people has a growth; it has its birth, it has its infancy, and it has its manhood. He who would gauge the measure of a character and the tendency of a people must be content to go back to its origin, to watch the influences which presided at its birth and mark its progress. If we do that with regard to the Province of Quebec and the Dominion of Canada, we arrive at the two conclusions which I have already stated. Down to the south of us the Puritans came across the sea and thanked God when they landed on the bare rocks of Plymouth. They came to have a place where they might live in consonance with their religious and political notions. Further to the south the Spaniards penetrated to the old and wonderful civilization of Mexico and Peru, in order to gain gold which lay there ready to grasp, and for the love of glory in itself. The old Roman conquered the habitable world for the mere glory of proud imperialism. In Canada what was the beginning of her civilized career? Here was a domain broad and wide in which there was no civilization or no feats of arms or glory to be gained, but a virgin soil which had stored to be delivered up to patient toil. Thus was Canada conquered by the prowess of New France as a land glorious in the future for commercial supremacy and commercial prosperity. This spirit of commerce breathed into the infant Canada has sunk into the very character of the Canadian people, and it will follow us so long as we are true to our traditions (and we intend to be true to them); and it will make us a commercial people holding strongly to the trust which was put in our charge in these old and bygone days. It is in working out this destiny that Canada in the twenty-first year of her united existence stands in the proud position of being a country unsurpassed for three things, viz: for the rapidity of her commercial progress, for her present facilities for commercial enterprise and for a proud and happy future for her commercial prosperity. Now, I will try to prove these three assertions. What is the element of commercial greatness? Is it not, first, that we should have the mechanism of commerce; secondly, that we should have the materials for commerce; and, third, the brains and soul to direct this mechanism and develop commerce? Let me speak of the mechanism of commerce which is under our control. We have a coast line which is superior to that of any country in the world, stretching on both sides our Dominion, with its bays made to shelter ships, and its harbors and rivers lighted and buoyed in the best manner possible to render safety to the toilers of the sea. We have a merchant marine ranking fifth among the nations—for the last year, for which we have full returns, more than 14,000,000 tonnage sea-going and inland and more than 17,500,000 tonnage for coasting vessels. We have canals and channels all through the country connecting with our great waterway as veins to one great artery—a channel of commerce which takes us 2,500 miles into the very centre of this great country. We have railway communication 14,000 miles in extent, uniting sea with sea and carrying a commerce which ranks as third among the nations of the earth, and amounts to 34 tons per year per head of the people (Cheers.) But we have more than that to supply the mechanism of commerce. Commerce is different now from what it was 100 years ago, and to-day in this Dominion of Canada we have a telegraphic service the eighth in extent in the world, and with a telegraph office to every 2,000 of the population, which is more than is to be found anywhere else in the world, except in one or two small countries in Australia. We have a complete and growing postal system, to which is attached a savings bank, where the industrious workman, who wishes to save his dollar or two, can find a safe repository and have interest on his money; we have a banking system which may have some defects—and what human system has not its defects—but which has many excellences, and which, if we read its history for the last 25 years, side by side with that of any other country, compares more than favorably. We have a great aid to commerce in our currency circulation which is practically as good as gold, as inexpensive as possible and which is adapted to suit the wants of the smallest or the demands of the most extensive requirements it may be called upon to supply. That is the mechanism which is at the command of the people of Canada for the development of their commercial life. Now what are the resources for commerce. We have seas, lakes and rivers; the habitat for fish unequalled in any other country in the world for their number, their variety and their quality, out of which we took for the consumption of the people of Canada and for export from \$6,000,000 worth in 1867 up to \$22,000,000 in 1888. We have forests, out of which, since the time of Confederation, we have taken for export, in addition to what we used ourselves, \$22,000,000 per year. We have lands of every variety, from which the export of agricultural products every year since Confederation has been \$17,000,000 or \$18,000,000. We have coal beds in the Lower Provinces, so situated that the ships can come to the wharf and take her supply

almost from the mouth of the mine. In British Columbia we have our coal with almost similar facility, and Providence has provided the interior with coal beds for the comfort and use of the millions of people who will settle there by-and-by. Our vast mineral wealth is only now beginning to be realized and utilized. These are our resources. Now let me ask where are the brains and where are the stout and strong hearts that shall take hold of this mechanism and develop those resources? Look around this room and read your answer in the faces of the members of this Board of Trade. Look in Toronto, look all over the Dominion, and you will find men ready and willing to make the best of the heritage that is left them, and who will transmit the same energy, the same honesty, the same moral principles to those who come after them, to maintain the commercial supremacy of Canada."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Memory of Robert Burns, Scotland's Poet.

SIR,—In connection with fellow clansmen the world over, it is pleasing to read in the columns of your widely circulated EXAMINER, that, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club, the celebration of Burns' anniversary will take place on Tuesday evening next, at the Club Rooms, Queen street, when, no doubt, Scotch sentiment will be prominent. Scotland's bard, who sang upon the banks of Ayr in a lonely cottage song which he intended only for his fellow countrymen, but because of the natural genius of the author, songs which touched the chords and entered into the hearts of the foremost men of all nations, and thrilled the world with their tenderness and their truth.

Every genius has a special mission. The aim of Burns was to break down prejudice, injustice and everything which kept men of kindred spirits apart, and to hasten the day when the brotherhood of man should prevail. And—

"Pray that come it may  
As come it will for a' that,  
That man to man the world o'er  
Shall brothers be for a' that."

Supreme Court.

Howatt vs. Lea—This suit, which has occupied nearly four days, was terminated to-day. The jury retired about 2.30, and after a half an hour's deliberation returned a unanimous verdict for plaintiff for the whole amount claimed. Peters & Peters for plaintiff; Davies, Q. C., for defendant. A. A. McDonald vs. Patrick Trainor—Confessed in court for \$306.60. Peters & Peters for plaintiff; Morrison for defendant. James E. Grant vs. Edward Kickham—Action of trover now before the court. W. S. Stewart for plaintiff; Morrison for defendant.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.  
The case of Grant vs. Kickham occupies the attention of the court to-day.

The Short Line Question.

MONTREAL, JAN. 27.  
Messrs. Harris & Stevens, of the Moncton Short Line delegation, left this city last evening for home. They stated their mission to the capital was satisfactory.

Sudden Deaths.

HALIFAX, JAN. 27.  
Dr. J. Simpson Lathern, aged 29 years, son of Rev. Dr. Lathern, editor of the Wesleyan, died suddenly last night. Austrian Consul-General Hugh Fritsch died suddenly to-night.

The Statement Denied.

OTTAWA, JAN. 27.  
The Postmaster-General denies the statement of the Toronto World that the Government have decided to adopt the two-cent letter postage.

Ex-Chief Justice Richards Dead.

OTTAWA, JAN. 27.  
Sir Wm. Bull Richards, ex-Chief Justice of Canada, died yesterday, aged 74. He was a native of Brockville, Ont.

Heavy Rain Storm.

HALIFAX, JAN. 27.  
A very heavy easterly snow storm set in to-night and washed away the little snow that had fell, and left the streets as slippery as glass.

The New Collector.

OTTAWA, JAN. 27.  
Alderman Harrington, of Halifax, was yesterday appointed Collector of Customs at that port.

Weather Bulletin.

TORONTO, JAN. 28.—10 a. m.  
East to south and south-west gales; cloudy with rain or snow turning to rain.

Boots! Boots!—The stock is too large and must be sold off to make room for spring goods. Great bargains at the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store.—J. B. Macdonald, Proprietor. dec 24 d w

BIRTH.

At Moncton, N. B., Jan. 24th, to Staff Captain and Mrs. Southall, Salvation Army, a daughter.

Young Men's Literary Society.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

Fourth Course of Lectures.

THE FOURTH LECTURE of the Course will be delivered in ST. JAMES' HALL, by MR. A. A. BARTLETT, on Tuesday Evening, Jan. 29th.

Subject, "The Conquest of Mexico."

Chair taken at 8 o'clock. Admission, 15c. jan 26

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER. FRENCH POLITICS.

BOULANGER ELECTED.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

PARIS, JAN. 27.  
Boulangier is elected by a plurality of 81,550. The vote was unprecedentedly large. The best of order prevailed at the 266 balloting stations, due, in some degree, to the knowledge that the whole military force in the city was at the back of the police to suppress the slightest manifestations of disorder. Complete returns show the following result: Boulangier, 244,070; Jacques, 162,520; Roule, 16,750; other candidates, 10,358; Boulangier's plurality, 81,550; Boulangier's majority, 54,432.

PARIS, JAN. 27.  
The Cabinet sat from 11 p. m. until 1 a. m. Premier Floquet informed President Carnot that the Cabinet was prepared to resign if the President considered it advisable. Several ministers advocated a reconstruction of the Cabinet on a wider basis. Carnot awaits the results of to-day's motion in the Chamber of Deputies before coming to a decision. The Boulangier organization was marvellous. For the first time in the history of Paris carriages were largely employed to convey voters to the polls.

LONDON, JAN. 28.  
The Standard, commenting upon the Paris election, says Paris has done many wonderful things, but never anything more wonderful than the election of Boulangier, never anything more ignominious or insane. Paris made the war of 1870, and it seems probable she will make another.

NEW YORK, JAN. 28.  
The Sun says the election of Boulangier is a serious, perhaps ominous, event for France, and for the peace of Europe.

THE SAMOAN AFFAIR.

German Side of the Story.

AS TOLD BY THE CONSUL.

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 26.  
The German side of the Samoan affair, as related in a circular letter sent out by the German Consul at Apia is quite at variance with the other reports which have reached this country. Speaking of the trouble of the 16th of December, when two Americans were reported assaulted and seriously wounded on the streets of Apia by German sailors, the circular says: "On Sunday, 16th, about 120 German sailors received liberty to go ashore. While amusing themselves in various ways, a half-caste named Geo. Sautlen, with others, who pretended to have American protection, provoked the sailors to such an extent that a street row occurred. Several Samoans joined issue with the half caste, throwing stones at the men-of-war's men. Shots were fired, one of the sailors being wounded in the hand. The half caste and Samoans also received rough handling. Early next morning the Olegar left Apia for Saluafata, where the Eber had been at anchor for some time. The consul goes on to refer to two of the reports of further damage done by the rebels, and how the captains of the German vessels, after consultation with the consul, finally decided that the German vessel Adler, with the consul on board, should proceed to Matafua's headquarters at Saullii and request the chief to throw down their arms. The consul says further that the rebels would not have dared to attack European troops had they not been drilled and led by an American named Klein. Continuing, the Consul gives his version of the engagement which followed in which 15 Germans were killed and 38 wounded.

A Railway Seized.

OTTAWA, JAN. 27.  
The Department of Customs has had telegraphic notification of the seizure yesterday, by Inspector McLaren, of St John, and Surveyor Hill and Special Officer Shaughnessy, of St. Stephen, of five miles of the track of the St. Croix and Penobscot Railway which runs on the Canadian side of the St. Croix River. The road when built was apparently overlooked by our customs officials, but having been refitted with new rails, fastenings and telephone service, the materials for which were brought from Calais, the vigilance of the Canadian officials has been equal to the occasion, and the line is now in quod. The seizure is estimated at \$30,000. There will be no interference with running operations at present.

The Emperor's Birthday.

BERLIN, JAN. 27.  
The birthday of the Emperor was generally observed to-day. The Emperor received in the white hall of the Castle many German sovereigns. Bismarck, the Ministers, Count von Moltke, the Knights of the Eagle and foreign diplomatic representatives felicitated him on the occasion. The Emperor issued an order eulogizing the achievements of the guards, and expressing the hope that they would maintain their glory. There was much enthusiasm in the city and provinces. The Emperor received messages of congratulation from his mother, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Italy and the Queen of England.

Railway Scheme.

QUEBEC, JAN. 27.  
Taites sudden return to Paris appears to have something to do with the railway scheme in which Boomer, the railway contractor, is also interested. Their friends say the Quebec Bridge is sure to be built, the Intercolonial to be purchased, and provincial wonders to be performed generally.

Carpet Remnants

150 REMNANTS,

In One and a Half Yard Ends, Selling Cheap!

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE.

THE GOODS ARE FIRST-CLASS,

Prices Low and Variety Great,

PERKINS & STERNS'

A Large Stock of Grey Cottons, A Large Stock of White Cottons, ENGLISH, CANADIAN AND AMERICAN PRINTS, Canadian Shirts 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.

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 3,900 Pairs of Mens' and Womens' RUBBERS; 700 Pairs of Mens' and Womens' OVERSHOES; 4,269 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—ad & wky

WATER WORKS. W. C. T. U.

TENDERS FOR HOUSE.

TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at his office until noon on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February, prox., for the

Erection of a Dwelling House for the Engineer at the Pumping Station.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' Office. Each tender to be accompanied by a certified cheque for \$100, which will be immediately returned to unsuccessful tenderers. Satisfactory security will be required for the due performance of the contract. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. D. LAIRD, Chairman.

Water Commissioners' Office, Jan. 28, 1889—cod

WANTED.—A good general Servant, by a lady in town. No washing. Apply immediately at this office. —Jan 18

Lecture by Rev. John Read.

UNDER the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of this city, the REV. JOHN READ will deliver a Lecture in

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

Thursday Evening, January 31st.

Subject—"A Trip to Thunder Bay."

The proceeds of the Lecture will go to the poor of the Society. Admission, 15 cents. Doors open at 7.30 o'clock. Lecture at 8. jan 27

WANTED.—Special News Correspondents to represent leading English and American papers. Previous experience not absolutely necessary. Most liberal terms for good service. Address, with stamp, EUROPEAN AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, No. 7 Upton Street, Boston, U. S. A. —Jan 26