

Liberal - Conservative Candidates.

FOR BELFAST: A. A. McLean, Esquire. FOR TIGNISH: Captain Frank Gallant.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 25, 1888.

Belfast and Tignish.

WHILE the Pioneer is waging war against the Provincial Government because of the favor shown by them to the Bill providing for the construction, by a company, of a subway which would connect the Belfast District with Charlottetown, and render possible the construction of a branch railway through that thriving settlement, the Patriot attacks them because our winter mail service has been unsatisfactory.

The Patriot's failure to conjure is so apparent that it falls back on the plea that because Belfast and Tignish elected supporters of the Opposition at the general election, they should elect supporters of the Opposition now. But Belfast and Tignish are already represented by members of the Opposition; it is, therefore, only fair that they should now elect supporters of the Government.

What good, we ask again, what good will be done for Belfast and Tignish, or for the Province at large, by the election of members of the Opposition at this juncture? This is a question for plain, practical, unimaginative people. The editors of the Pioneer and the Patriot cannot, of course, see the point of it.

The License Law in Chicago.

The city collector of Chicago gives some interesting figures with respect to the working of high license law in Chicago. In 1882, before the law went into operation, the population of Chicago was 500,000 and the number of licensed houses was 3919. There were at that time over 1000 unlicensed places where drink was sold. The revenue from licenses was \$195,940. In 1887, the population of the city was 800,000, the number of licenses 3952 and the revenue derived from the sale of liquor \$1,972,021. The unlicensed houses, however, it seems, altogether disappeared. If the saloons had increased in proportion to the population, there would to-day be in Chicago, not taking into the calculation the unlicensed houses of 1882, 6070 places for sale of intoxicating liquor.

The Canada Gazette, just received, shows the returns of the Government Savings Banks in Canada for the month of January, to be as follows: Withdrawals \$314,842.97 Deposits 307,171.32 Excess of Withdrawals over Deposits \$7,671.65

The returns of the Charlottetown Savings Bank for the same period, as published, are as follows: Deposits \$27,299.00 Withdrawals 26,907.08 Excess of Deposits over Withdrawals \$391.32

The total amount in the Savings Banks in Canada to the credit of depositors is \$20,659,354.41. This, of course, does not include the Post Office Savings Banks, which contain about as much more.

The Empire asks: "Can it be said that Sir Richard Cartwright is only lugubrious when he is at home? Only gloomy and down-hearted when he surveys the flourishing provinces of a Dominion he is not permitted to misrule? Why, we find him happy and light-hearted in New York, for he told a reporter there a day or two ago something about the political party Sir Richard helps to keep down which would bring a smile to the face of the most diehard Liberal of them all. He says: 'I think the Liberals are steadily gaining ground, and that they will control the Government before long.' No doubt they will in the dim vista of the future, when that extraordinary feat known as the tail wagging the dog, has been successfully performed.

The Government Experimental Farm for the Northwest Territories is to be on a section of the Bell Farm, on the C. P. R., about a mile from Indian Head. The people of Regina, Mooseomin, Wapella, Qu'Appelle, Grenfell, Wolsely, etc., etc., all feel mad about it.

Varia.

Now that we have before us the exact text of the Austria-German treaty, we can understand what a mighty union has been effected to preserve the peace of Europe. It is a singularly frank and simple document containing only three articles. The first article provides that if either of the two empires should be attacked by Russia, they bind themselves to assist each other with their entire military power, and only to conclude peace by common agreement. The second article provides for an attack on either empire by "another Power." In that case each empire binds itself to observe "at least a benevolent neutrality" towards the other. Should, however, Russia intervene in aid of that "other Power," the obligation of mutual assistance with the full military strength, as stipulated in the first article, will come immediately into force. The third article provides that the treaty shall be kept absolutely secret and only be communicated to any third power, by agreement of both sides. A strong bulwark is thus erected against the two disturbing elements of the European family of nations.

The terms on which Italy has joined the two allies have not yet been explicitly revealed, but enough is known of their general purport to make it certain that she will bring to it effective assistance. Probably France occupies in the Italian treaty the same place which is assigned to Russia in the Austro-German. Rumor goes so far as to assign a specific engagement by which Italy undertakes to place 300,000 men at the disposal of France, while Germany undertakes to concentrate a similar army on the French frontier if Italy should be the object of attack. But if the Czar retires baffled and sullen from the Austrian frontier, will he turn elsewhere for consolation? Released from European complications, his whole army may be thrown on the frontiers of India. Should England in that case be left to resist him unassisted? It has been said that the protection of our fleet would liberate the Italian army in case of an attack by France. Is there no corresponding agreement for a diversion by the central Powers in case of an attack by Russia upon India? That is a question which may well throw serious doubt upon the policy of non-intervention in European wars and alliances.

The reference in last week's Varia to the term John Bull, as applied to the English people, has called forth the enquiry: "Whence did the name originate?" It was, I believe, first applied in Arbuthnot's ludicrous "History of Europe." This history is sometimes erroneously ascribed to Dean Swift. In this satire the French are called Lewis Baboon and the Dutch Nicholas Frog. Washington Irving remarks: "One would think in personifying itself, a nation would picture something grand, heroic and imposing; but it is characteristic of the peculiar humor of the English, and of their love for what is blunt, comic and familiar, that they have embodied their national oddities in the figure of a sturdy, corpulent old fellow, with red waistcoat, leather breeches, and a stout oaken cudgel, whom they call John Bull." Arbuthnot's History is a somewhat scarce book, but it is occasionally to be picked up at a moderate cost. It is very amusing. The Scotch are referred to as Sister Peg. "John Bull had a sister, a poor girl that had been reared on oatmeal and water, and lodged in a garret exposed to the north wind. However, this usage gave her a hardy constitution. Peg had, indeed, some odd humours and comical antipathies. She would faint at the sound of an organ, and yet dance and frisk at the voice of a bagpipe." Arbuthnot's History of John Bull II.2 (ed. 1712).

Some time ago I gave an account in this column of curious editions of the Bible. Since then I have come across a description of what I am sure must be the most curious book in the world. It is entitled, "Liber Passions Domini nostri Jesu Christi" (The Book of the Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ). This book is neither written nor printed! The whole letters of the text are cut out of each folio upon the finest vellum; and being interlarded with blue paper, is read as easily as the best print. The labor and patience bestowed on its completion must have been excessive, especially when the precision and minuteness of the letters are considered. The general execution, in every respect, is indeed admirable; and the vellum is of the most delicate and costly kind. Rudolphus II. of Germany offered for it, in 1640, 11,000 ducats, which was probably equal to 60,000 (or 137,400) at this day. The most remarkable circumstance connected with this literary treasure is, that it bears the royal arms of England; but it cannot be traced to have ever been in that country.

"Going the whole hog" is certainly an exceedingly coarse and vulgar expression; but it is not, as generally supposed, an Americanism, although to use an objectionable Yankee phrase, it is now "located" there. Its parentage belongs to Ireland, where a "hog" is still the synonym for a shilling, and a "tester," or "taster," for a sixpence. Previously to the assimilation of the currency of the two countries in 1825, a "white hog" meant the English shilling, or twelve pence, and a "black hog," the Irish shilling of thirteen pence. To "go the whole hog" is a convivial determination to spend the whole shilling, and the prevalence of the expression, with an extension of its applications in America, can be readily traced to its importation by the multitudes of emigrants from Ireland.

From the best information I have access to, I find that we are indebted to the Italians for newspapers. The title of their gazettes was derived from a small coin, peculiar to the city of Venice, called gazetta, which was the common price of their newspapers. With regard to the first introduction of newspapers into England, Chalmers says that it dates from the epoch of the Spanish Armada. In the British Museum are several newspapers which had been printed while the Spanish fleet was in the English Channel, during the year 1588.

I saw lately an estimate of the quantity of gold which is used otherwise than as coin. In Birmingham not less than 1,000 ounces of the gold are used every week, and the weekly consumption of gold-leaf throughout the empire is nearly 600 ounces, of which an eminent gold-refiner states that not one-tenth part can be re-used. For gilding

metals by the electrotype and the water-gilding processes, not less than 10,000 ounces of gold are required annually. One establishment in the Potteries employs \$17,500 worth of gold per annum; and nearly \$10,000 worth is used by another. The consumption of gold in the Potteries of Staffordshire, for gilding porcelain and making crimson and gold colors, varies from 7,000 to 10,000 ounces per annum. The consumption of gold and silver in Paris has been fairly estimated at 14,552,000 francs a year. The wear upon gold coin in circulation is about four per cent. per annum; and we may deduce the fact that nearly \$10,000,000 a year is necessary to maintain the metallic currency at its present value. A supply of between eight and nine millions sterling is necessary for the arts and manufactures, and the purpose of coinage, and when the increasing circulation of gold is added to this it would appear that the fears of those chronic alarmists who foretell a "glut" in the gold market, and a consequent depreciation of the currency, are not likely to be realized, at least in our time.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Medulla Oblongata" Again.

Sir, - Your readers are probably watching for some reply to the communications in your issue of 22nd inst. While I would like to accommodate them, I do not wish to force this subject on their notice too frequently. Hence the delay.

"Percy" was right about what is not known on the subject. Embracing as it does the whole science of force and matter, he probably scarcely realized himself the full truth of his re-animated joke.

"Harry" would have displayed more sense, though probably less forced wit, had he called another "special meeting," and in the presence of a quorum of the directors enquired on which side of the fence I thought Mr. L. had stirred up the most mud. Yet it is too much for anyone to suppose I would jump into the mud on either side, much less stand with one foot on each side. I was only asking for information.

The tone of Mr. Lawson's letter, though, - his supreme contempt for the "young man," and his apology for noticing him at all, reminded me of Pitt's reply to Wallace: "The atrocious crime of being a young man." I shall neither attempt to palliate or deny, but content myself with wishing that I may be one of those whose follies may cease with their youth, and not of that number who are ignorant in spite of experience.

His apology contains two excuses for such wonderful condescension, a scriptural and a personal. He has got along from Deuteronomy to Proverbs, but had he delayed his reply until he had read through to Matthew 6:22, he would probably have withheld his Scriptural reason. After reading the personal reason, "to show a few specimens of his gross and wilful misrepresentation," I read the frothy effusion over a second time, to see what he meant, and discover, if possible, the "specimens" alluded to. I supposed he referred to my crediting him with saying there are only two things in this world, mind and matter, whereas he claims that he said, "In all nature there are only two substances. These substances are matter and mind." After listening to an address an hour in length (a sample of which he gives in his letter), largely on the functions and operations of the Ganglion cerebellum medulla oblongata, and some other things of which he says "at present know little or nothing," I ask, will not a long-suffering public pardon my mistake in saying "two things" instead of "two substances?"

He again asserts that "disembodied spirits in connection with mesmerism and Spiritualism don't exist," but this time he admits that "He (God) doesn't condemn mesmeric or any other scientific phenomena." What, then, is all the noise about? I quite agree with him, that the creeds and deceptions of modern Spiritualists (so-called) should be condemned. I agree with Mr. Talmage and others who say that nine-tenths of all their operations are fraud; how about the other tenth? Mr. Lawson condemned the ten-tenths, and yet Lawson all their doings could be explained by laws of "electricity, galvanism, and the longata," &c. If, as he says, medulla oblongata, &c. do so, there is store for him. The distinction in scientific words may be great. The for centuries he has been looking for him I stumbled upon. That is the point on which questioned him. I repeat the stump. My question before the Literary and Scientific Institute remains unanswered, and I am beginning to think must remain until I find another "teacher." I repudiated the question, not to show any belief in communication with disembodied spirits (I do not believe in such), but to show that there was one question at least which he could not explain away in his "medulla oblongata" theory. No! The fact remains, and the enquiry remains beside, and he has not even pretended to answer it.

The board moving of Charlottetown to-day is a "scientific phenomena," and as such may justly be placed in the class which he says "God does not condemn." Some of its working can, but some cannot, be traced to what we term natural causes, much less by those who have not. This, doubtless, is what galled Mr. Lawson. Why, one would suppose from his "declaiming," &c., that he really thinks he can explain all, if he would only condescend to do so. Although I before simply asked if said phenomena might not be due partly to the known and partly to the unknown phases of energy, I now claim (and a number who have had an extensive experience with the boards will back me out in it) that it cannot be satisfactorily explained on any other theory.

of an occult science or "substance"; but if Mr. Lawson deems it necessary I think I can give pretty good reasons for basing my belief on such a theory. Of course he will not deign to reply, but if I have succeeded in so completely disgusting him that he will leave the subject alone, I presume I have the thanks of the community. W. P. DOULL.

The Dominion Exhibition.

Sir, - Your editorial remarks in your issue of yesterday, pointing out to the people of this Province their duty to themselves in reference to the proposed Dominion and Provincial Exhibition to be held at Halifax, N. S., are indeed timely, and should be acted upon without delay. As you justly remark, "Next to a Dominion Exhibition in our Province," the one at Halifax would offer better advantages to our stock-raisers and farmers generally than any that could be held at any other place in the sister Provinces. Let us, therefore, hope that the Halifax people will succeed in their laudable efforts to obtain the annual Dominion grant this year for their Exhibition, which would be largely participated in by the people of this Province as well as those of New Brunswick. Surely the claims of the three Maritime Provinces in reference to this matter will not be ignored. United and immediate action on the part of our Provincial Governments and Boards of Agriculture is now in order, and it is hoped will be exerted to secure this small boon.

It is gratifying to observe, in your telegraphic news column of to-day, that the "Short Horn Breeders Association," at their meeting held at Toronto yesterday, recognised the claims of the Maritime Provinces, by electing as vice-presidents of that valuable association, Professor George Lawson, of Halifax, N. S., Hon. D. Ferguson, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, and Hon. Mr. Fairweather, of Hampton, N. B. It is hoped that, in the interests of the three Maritime Provinces, the gentlemen just named will feel it their duty to use their influence to obtain the Dominion Government grant this year, as asked for by the Exhibition Executive Committee of Halifax.

Yours, AN EXHIBITOR.

Feb. 24th, 1888.

The Price of Sugar.

(Moncton Times.)

Sugar is quoted at a higher price than for several years. The refiners are believed to be making money, and the old cry that the consumer is being robbed has been revived. But it does not follow that such is the case. Sugar refining is at best an uncertain business, the profits depending on the fluctuations in the price of raw sugar. When the market was depressed a year or two, refineries lost hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the product of the refineries was actually sold at less than the cost of the raw material, which must of necessity be purchased largely in anticipation of requirements. Now the price of the raw material is advancing and the refiners are of course reaping large profits. A good deal has been said about a combination among refiners. This combination is, we believe, chiefly for the purpose of regulating the output. This importation of Scotch sugar would easily check any attempt on the part of Canada refiners to rob the public by combination. True the scale of duties favors the Canadian refiner, but the difference in duties on the raw and refined articles is not sufficient to admit of the systematic robbery which is sometimes alleged to exist. Sugar is still far below the prices that prevailed ten years ago, nor is it likely that the old prices will ever be reached again.

Young Men's Literary Society.

St. James' Church.

Third Course of Lectures.

THE Fifth Lecture of the Course will be delivered by MALCOLM McLEOD, ESQ., Q. C. on

TUESDAY EVENING NEXT,

AT 8 O'CLOCK, IN ST. JAMES' HALL.

Subject, - "JOAN OF ARC."

Admission, 15 cents. Feb 25

MEDICAL.

Dr. Jenkins & Dr. S. R. Jenkins.

OFFICE: GREAT GEORGE STREET,

Opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral. feb 24 - 2m wky 1 wky pat her

VALUABLE

Real Estate Sale

LANDS IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

I am instructed by the Honorable Judge Peters to sell at Public Auction, on the premises,

On Monday, the 26th day of March next,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON.

The Valuable Property lying between the Malpeque River and Upper Queen Street. The Property has been laid off in fourteen Building Lots, some fronting on Queen Street and others on the Malpeque Road. The balance of a new street to be granted between Queen Street and the Malpeque Road. A plan of the proposed Building Lots can be seen at the office of P. J. & P. S. Solicitors. Conditions of sale will be made known on day of sale.

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

J. B. MACDONALD

- WILL SELL OFF CHEAP -

Dress Goods, Dress Goods, Dress Goods, Cloths, Cloths, Cloths, Flannels, Flannels, Flannels.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets, Knit Wool Goods, Knit Wool Goods, Knit Wool Goods.

Overcoats, Overcoats, Overcoats, Mens' suits, Mens' suits, Mens' suits, Boys' Suits, Boys' Suits, Boys' Suits.

Underclothing, Flannel Shirts, Cotton Shirts.

-ALSO-

100 CHESTS CHOICE TEA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP, AT

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Ch'town, Feb. 7, 1888. -dy & wky.

Dress Goods, cheap, at James Paton & Co's.

Ladies' Jackets and Dolmans at reduced prices.

Mens' Overcoats, good value, at Jas. Paton & Co's.

Corsets, all kinds and prices. The Best Place on the Island to buy Carpets.

Gloves, in Kid and Cashmere. Table Linens and Table Napkins. extra good value.

The best value in Cambrie Embroideries.

Mourning Goods of all kinds. Millinery made to order on short notice.

JAMES PATON & CO.

WATER STREET, SUMMERSIDE. MARKET SQUARE, CHARLOTTETOWN. February 6, 1888 -dy & wky

Dry Goods at Popular Prices.

-AT-

PERKINS & STERNS.

We Continue to Sell the Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

WHITE COTTONS, GREY COTTONS, PRINT COTTONS, DRESS GOODS, CORSETS, GLOVES, COLLARS, RIBBONS, TABLE LINENS, LINEN TOWELS, LINEN TOWELINGS, BED TICKINGS.

White and Colored Counterpanes, American Knitting Cottons, Cheap Shirtings and Gingham, Pillow Cottons and Sheetings, Carpets and Oil Cloths.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 14, 1888.

ANOTHER LIST.

OUR LAST SPECIAL OFFERS brought hundreds of extra customers to our Store, and in order to still keep up the supply of Bargains, we have prepared a new list, and ask you to read every item.

As only a few DOLMANS, REDINGOTES and SACQUES remain, we will, in order to make a clean sweep, offer them at ridiculously low prices - so now is your chance. In FANCY ULSTERS and SACQUE CLOTHS, you can have your choice at large discounts, and in TWEEDS our values are of the very best.

Our DRESS GOODS trade has been very large this season, owing to the excellent value we have been giving; but our new reduced prices we expect to cause a genuine rush. Remember, our Stock is Fresh, and we are offering the most fashionable Trimmings at Large Discounts, and you only need see them to find just what will suit you.

We are to the front with a Choice Stock of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES and INSERTIONS, CASH'S FRILLINGS EDGINGS of all kinds, and a Stock of WHITE COTTONS - the best value we have ever offered.

It Pays to buy your Dry Goods and Millinery at

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Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1888. -wd & w