

THE DAILY EXAMINER. SEPTEMBER 24, 1887.

A NEW EPOCH has been marked in the history of the Northwest by the shipment of cattle which has just been made from Calgary.

THE Governments of the United States and Spain have, according to Washington advices, entered into an agreement which provides for the reciprocal and complete suspension of all discriminating duties on imports of the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico, and all other countries belonging to Spain, upon vessels of the respective countries and their cargoes.

THE Chicago Times, in the course of a recent article, tells us about some of the advantages Canada will enjoy under Commercial Union. It says:—

"If the people of the Dominion are willing to surrender the control of the whole subject into the hands of the government of the United States, and henceforth have no word to say about rates, changes, regulations, construction of law, or anything else connected with the tariff otherwise than by petition, or remonstrance or threats to withdraw from the union, we certainly cannot interpose any very strenuous objections. But one may be permitted to doubt whether they are permitted to surrender all control over their most successful source of government revenue in exchange for the advantages of unrestricted trade with us."

The Times can make up its mind that the people of Canada will never submit to any such humiliation as is referred to in the above extract.

THE London correspondent of the Minneapolis Northwestern Miller, places the exportable wheat surplus in the United States, July 1st to July 1, 1888, at 112,000,000 bushels; that of India, at 30,000,000 bushels; Russia, 63,000,000 bushels; Roumania, 10,000,000 bushels; Austria-Hungary, 20,000,000 bushels; Australasia, 8,000,000 bushels; Argentina, 6,000,000 bushels; Chili, 4,000,000 bushels, and Canada, Egypt and others, 5,000,000 bushels, or a total surplus of about 257,000,000 bushels. The estimate of requirements from abroad by importing countries is: The United Kingdom, 136,000,000 bushels; France, 20,000,000 bushels; Belgium, Germany and Holland (owing to short potato crop), 28,000,000 bushels; Switzerland and Italy, 24,000,000 bushels; Spain and Portugal, 16,000,000 bushels; West Indies, Brazil, China, etc., are calculated to want 20,000,000 bushels, and "sundries" are apportioned 6,000,000 bushels, a total of 250,000,000 bushels, or but 7,000,000 bushels less than the estimated surplus.

THE coming race between the Scotch yacht Thistle and the American yacht Volunteer is just now attracting considerable attention. In this city much interest is taken in the event, and a good deal of speculation is indulged in as to the outcome of the races, which take place next week. Speaking of yacht racing, reminds us very forcibly of the fact that a yacht is much like a man in one respect, that is, that no matter how much superior one may be to the other, a day comes when a better than the best appears. For instance: in 1885 the American yachtsmen could find nothing too good to say in praise of the handsome Puritan, which defeated the Genesta for the America Cup. Then in 1886 the speed of the Mayflower relegated the Puritan to a second position and callous neglect. Now, in 1887, comes the Volunteer, and the Mayflower is almost forgotten. Just now honors are pretty well divided between the Volunteer and the Thistle; but should the weather be favorable, next week's racing will determine which of the two is entitled to the greater meed of praise.

THE Canada Gazette, received a few evenings ago, contains the certified copy of a report of a committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor-in-Council on the 7th of July, 1886. It reads that the committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration the question of enlarging the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of the Northwest Territories. The Minister of Justice, to whom the question was referred, recommends that under the authority of the ninth section of the Northwest Territories Act, 1880 (43 Vic., cap. 25), the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of the Northwest Territories or the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, as the case may be, be empowered, in addition to the powers already conferred on the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, as by and with such advice and consent to make ordinances in relation to the following subjects, that is to say: (1) Direct taxation within the territory in ordinary or the raising of a revenue for territorial (including municipal) purposes; (2) The incorporation of companies with territorial objects with the following exceptions: (a) Such companies as cannot be incorporated by a provincial legislature; (b) railway, tramway, steamboat, canal, transportation, telegraph and telephone companies; (c) insurance companies. The committee concurring in the recommendation of the Minister of Justice submits the draft for the Lieutenant-Governor's approval.

Varia.

Dr. McGlynn spends his Sunday evenings in addressing the followers of Henry George, and endeavoring to deepen their disaffection to law and order, and to win votes for his co-worker. His language becomes more violent week by week, and his bitter hatred of Archbishop Corrigan appears when he has occasion to refer to that distinguished prelate. Last Sunday when speaking of his suspension he fairly out-did himself. Livid with anger, he became choked with rage, and as he apostrophized "that man" he became at inarticulate, and stamped on the platform, metaphorically tramping the Archbishop under his feet. This of course called forth rapturous applause from his followers. What a contrast, to men and the pitying angels, this poor priest must have appeared to what he was a few years ago when, as the pastor of St. Stephen's church, his Sunday evenings were spent with a devout congregation in singing the psalms of the grand old Hebrew poet, and in asking God's blessing for the people committed to his charge.

But it is a mistake which many people fall into to suppose that the controversies of the present day are carried on with a violence and bitterness unknown to past centuries. Henry Matthews truly remarks that controversialists, like poets, have always been an irritable race, and those who doubt the statement have only to look into the ponderous folios which the giants of old hurled at each other when contending on the battle-field of thought. Everybody knows with what fury Luther waged war upon his theological adversaries. But even Luther must yield the palm of violence to John Calvin. The latter's adversaries are always knaves, lunatics, drunkards, assassins, and sometimes bulls, asses, cats and dogs. But of all the controversialists of ancient or modern times, it would be difficult to name one who, with the same intellectual might, has descended to such low abuse as Milton. One who is conversant with the blind old bard through his exquisite poetry alone, can hardly credit the fact that he is the same person who, in his prose writing, so out-Herods Herod in blackening and vilifying his opponents. At the end of the almost sublime prose hymn which concludes his work of "Reformation in England," he prays that certain of his adversaries, after a shameful end in this life (which God grant them), shall be thrown down eternally into the darkest and deepest gulf of hell, where, under the despicable control, the trample and spurn, of all the other damned, who in the anguish of their torture shall have no other care than to exercise a raving and bestial tyranny over them as their slaves and negroes; they shall remain in that plight for ever, the basest, the lowest, the most dejected and downtrodden vassals of perdition.

I have never heard of any work on the rise and fall of English families, but if such a book were written it would be interesting. No race in Europe surpassed in royal position our Henrys and our Edwards, and yet it is a fact that the great-great-grandson of Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of the Duke of Clarence, was a cobbler at the little town of Newport, in Shropshire, in 1637. Royal blood at the present time flows through my humble veins. Among the lineal descendants of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, sixth son of Edward I., are Mr. Joseph Smart, of Halesowen, butcher, and Mr. George Wilmot, keeper of the turnpike-gate at Cooper's Bank, near Dudley, and among the descendants of the Duke of Gloucester, 17th son of Edward III. was Mr. S. J. Penney, the late sexton at St. George's, Hanover Square, London.

One often sees estimates of the "drink bill" of a nation, and very alarming and instructive they are. I lately saw an estimate of an expenditure equally useless, although it must be admitted not so pernicious. I refer to smoking. The following figures, which are strictly accurate, will, I hope, make some of my young friends pause in their pursuit of a useless and most extravagant habit. They show the expense of two cigars a day at ten cents each, from the age of 20 to the end of each period of five years up to the age of 70. Six per cent. compound interest semi-annually being reckoned upon the money.

Table with 4 columns: From the age of, Princ., Pr. & Int. Rows show costs for ages 20-25, 25-30, 30-35, 35-40, 40-45, 45-50, 50-55, 55-60, 60-65, 65-70.

That State education in France is intrinsically godless and immoral, no one who knew anything about it has ever seriously doubted; but few, I should imagine, were prepared for the recent exploit of the municipal councillors of St. Ouen, a suburb of Paris. These worthies have selected as school prizes a number of the vilest books that can be conceived, including one that inveighs against the institution of marriage and the family, and that advocates something very like what American fanatics call "free love."

Not many years have elapsed since I went to school, so that I have not yet forgotten all that I learned there, and I still remember how great a geometrician Archimedes was. For this reason it always worries me to hear attributed to him the over-hackneyed piece of nonsense—that, give him a place to stand on with his lever and he would move the world. It is a standard allusion, a sort of stock-in-trade of orators and some newspaper writers. Now it is a well known principle of mechanical forces that the velocities at the extremities of a lever are reciprocally as the weights at those extremities, and the lengths of the arms directly as those same velocities. So it has been shown that if, at the moment Archimedes uttered his memorable saying, (if he ever did utter it, which I humbly venture to doubt) God had taken him at his word by furnishing him with place prop and lever, also with materials of sufficient strength, together with a counterweight of two hundred pounds,—the fulcrum being at three thousand leagues from the centre of the earth—the great geometer would have required a lever of twelve quadrillions of miles long, and a velocity at the extremity of the long arm equal to that of a cannon ball to raise the earth one inch in a century.

Plutarch says he made this great boast, but I prefer to think the great biographer to be in error rather than believe that Archimedes talked such nonsense.

The fidelity of the likenesses of the English monarchs on their coins, has been strangely overrated; and has led to many erroneous impressions of the personal characteristics of our sovereigns, although there is an epoch at which these representations assume some claim of authenticity. The monarchs anterior to Henry VIII have been compared to "the visioned line of Banquo, imaginary creations, with so strong a family resemblance even in their dresses that we may exclaim with Macbeth, the

"Other gold-bound brow is like the first, A third is like the former. Why do you show me this?"

Nunismatists are not, however, uniform in their opinions as to the extent of the reliance to be placed upon these medallion portraits. It seems quite evident, however, that the effigies of the English monarchs on their coins are not likenesses until the time of Henry VIII. Some have supposed that the rude figures on the Saxon coins are likenesses, but the idea is ridiculous. Folkes, in his Table of English Silver Coins, remarks that the kings of England, are represented bearded on their great seals, but always smooth faced on their coins.

Want of judgment in the engravers at the Royal mint has doubtless multiplied these errors in modern as in ancient times. This is instanced in the coinage of George III. The first half-crown of this monarch depicted the respected old king with a neck said to be like a gladiator's. This it appears did not please; another was executed, the fault, if any was mended, but still no likeness. The head of this monarch upon his crown piece was, as to likeness, completely erroneous. These three coins, representing the same person, were issued at one and the same time all bearing different countenances.

Of all the blunders which have emanated from our National Mint those of the two error half-pence of George II. and George III. stand pre-eminent. It seems astonishing that such a circumstance could have taken place. If the collector of these coins will take the trouble to search he will find in the year 1730, one of the half-pence of the first named sovereign spelled GEORGIUS. This certainly is extraordinary; but is it not much more so to find subsequently one issued from the mint of his successor, George III., likewise misspelt? The name on this coin was spelled GEORGIUS. There is reason to believe, that, after the latter coins were circulated, a reward was offered for each piece, if returned to the mint. This is probable as they were more rare than those of George II.

The Engineers Inspection.

THE inspection of the Charlottetown Engineers took place at Belvidere yesterday. At half-past ten o'clock Capt. Davidson arrived, and was received with the customary salute. The Company then marched past, after which they extended for the attack and advanced half company in support of half company against the supposed enemy. After advancing some distance the enemy was supposed to strengthen on the right flank; then the whole extended line was wheeled for attack in that direction. The enemy is supposed to have become too strong, then the line retired by half companies firing. The word was given that cavalry were approaching; the line immediately formed, rallying squares around the section commanders. After these extended order movements, the Company was put through the manual exercise, formations, countermarches and other movements by the subalterns and non-commissioned officers in turn.

After an interval of about one half hour the Company was told off into squads by the Sergt.-Major for the engineering competition. The squads were provided with required tools and marched to the place selected for the camp. One squad, under Corp. Gates, took charge of the field kitchen and water supply; five other squads, under command of Sergt. Cameron, Corporal Heartz, Corporal Mitchell, Lance-Corporal Brown and Lance Corporal Higgs, completed the huts and latrines for officers, sergeants and men. As there was no armed force supposed to be in the neighborhood, the defences were of less importance than the cooking and sanitary arrangements and comfort of the men. A small semi-circular zareba of logs was constructed on the flank of the camp, behind which, in case of attack, the Company could assemble and protect their camp.

Captain Davidson was well pleased with the infantry drill; the only fault he had to find was the talking he heard in the ranks. He considered the management of, and the work done by the several squads to be highly satisfactory. The work done yesterday was purely practical, and showed the men what every soldier may be expected to do when advancing ahead of the supplies into an enemy's country.

Exhibition Notes.

Special trains to County exhibitions. A special train will leave Charlottetown at 9.15 a. m., local time, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, for Summerside.

A special train will also leave Charlottetown for Georgetown on Thursday, Sept. 29, at 9 a. m., local time.

Exhibit on Commissioners wishing to attend the Prince County or King's County Exhibitions can obtain passes on application to A. McNeill, Secretary Provincial Exhibition. Tickets at one fare will be issued to the general public on above trains.

The large Restaurant erected on the Show Grounds indicates that Mr. Alex. McKenzie, caterer, is bound to supply the wants of the thousands who will patronize his Refreshment Tables on Exhibition Days.

The Secretary received a telegram to-day from the Agent of the Canada Pacific Railway Company informing him that their exhibits would arrive at Charlottetown, October 3rd.

The recent Liberal-Conservative Convention at Toronto, 1884, says the London Free Press, enunciated two principles which will take deep root in the minds of the people: And these are "British connection, and faith in our country." It may be said, adds the Press that these two principles underlie the Conservative party, and have always done so; they form anchorage ground which will enable them to weather out many a storm in the future as they have in the past.

Advertisements, news papers, just opened at the Dominion Book Store.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Prince Street School.

Sir,—Where there is little at stake it may be well enough to resort to "bluff," but I am more than surprised at the paltry attempt at this game in your issue of yesterday, on the part of our city school authorities. Unable to deny any of the statements contained in my exceedingly mild letter of the 22nd inst., and unwilling to answer my question relative to the boiler, I am coolly informed that if I call on the Secretary of the School Board, he will accompany me to the Prince Street School and demonstrate to me that my statements are mythical and baseless! Apart from the tautology this is grand. It is well, sir, to have an exalted opinion of the capabilities of those intrusted with our educational institutions, but this is asking a little too much of your correspondent. The Secretary of our School Board is a competent officer, no doubt, but he is utterly incapable of performing the Herculean task thus thrust upon him. I know the school better than he. I see both the building and pupils more frequently, and am just as competent to form an opinion on the points raised in my letter as he is. True, he might undertake to deny that the children are compelled to enter and retire by the narrow rear door—that it is just as easy for four or five hundred children to pass through a three foot door, as to pass through a ten foot door—that in the event of a casualty the children would be sure to seek egress by the large front door, but he would simply succeed in making himself ridiculous. In view of the mighty interests at stake, he might further endeavor to show that the stupid architect who designed the building placed the large door and stair-way in the south side of the building for the ample accommodation of the teachers and an occasional visitor—that it was the stupidity of the Methodists who permitted Principals Anderson, Harper, Manning and others to allow the children to enter and retire by the large front door—that the school is now a common school, and that the pupils attending such a school should enter and retire by the back door, but his eloquence would all be lost. I, therefore, Mr. Editor, decline the pilgrimage, and leave my statements with the public to be adjudged by them.

The Secretary may be a good judge of stationery, but a stationary boiler is somewhat out of his line, and I again ask: Is it the intention of those in authority to have the boiler and its connections overhauled and tested before winter comes on? Mr. Editor, I am no carper—I hate fault-finders, but in my own interest as well as that of the community, I must press these questions.

Yours truly, A PARENT. Sept. 24, 1887.

MARRIED.

At the Manse, on the 21st inst., by Rev. J. M. MacLeod, Mr. William Smith to Miss Mary Elizabeth McTavish, both of Edon, Belfast.

JAMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, BROKERS, Commission Merchants, HALIFAX.

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention. REFERENCES: Thomas Fyfe, Esq., Cashier Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; George Macleod, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown.

WARREN & JONES, TEA MERCHANTS, 71 EAST CHEAP AND 9014 MINING LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Represented in Canada by MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, Halifax. Sept. 24, 1887.—Imo pd

For St. Johns, Newfoundland.

STEAMER BONAVISTA, for St. John's, Newfoundland, will be due at Charlottetown TUE-DAY, the 27th inst., and will carry cattle and sheep on deck.

For freight or passage apply to PEAK BROS. & CO., Agents. Sept. 24, 1887.—21

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY. County Exhibitions.

A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Charlottetown at 8.30 a. m., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, for Summerside, returning same evening.

A Special Passenger Train will also leave Charlottetown for Georgetown on THURSDAY, September 29, at 8.15 a. m., returning same evening. Trains will call at all Regular Stations, going and returning. Return tickets at one first-class fare.

J. UNSWORTH, Acting Superintendent, Railway Office, Ch'town, Sept. 24, 1887.—pat

APPLES. BY Auction, MONDAY next, September 26th, at 10.30 o'clock, at Rooms, Queen Street, 1 Carload APPLES, direct from the grower, via Pictou sailing in choice Gravensteins, Pippins, Emperors, Red Streak, &c.

A. MCNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Sept. 24, 1887.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, for a number of years, a House and Shop on Great George St., opposite Dominion House; is well adapted for either a grocery store or Boarding House; possession given about the 1st October next. For particulars apply to the owner, on the premises.—J. G. Bradley. Sept 19, 1887.—wky

A PERFECT TREASURE.

People using the WANZER LAMP say it is a "Perfect Treasure." No Chimney to clean; no Smoke; no Smell; big Light; very little Oil required; better than an Oil Stove for Heating Water, Milk, &c. Indispensable in the Nursery and Sick-room; will save its cost in oil in one year.

Now that the long nights are coming it will pay to buy Wanzer Lamps for the House, Store or Workshop.

GOFF BROS., AGENTS. Ch'town, Sept. 24, 1887.—col & wky

OPENING AND TO ARRIVE: ENGLISH AND CANADIAN DRY GOODS & CLOTHING

ALL AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

GEO. E. FULL, Sign of the LION, Queen Street.

Ch'town, Sept. 24, 1887.—col & wky

James Paton & Co, MARKET SQUARE.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY. Latest Styles! Best Qualities! and Lowest Prices!

Our Whole Fall Stock will be Ready in a Few Days.

Our Carpet Department will be Better Stocked this Fall than Ever Before.

JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, Sept. 22, 1887.—ly & wky

LONDON HOUSE

FALL OPENING--DRY GOODS.

HARRIS & STEWART Are now opening their Large and Varied Importation of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, from England, Scotland, Canada and United States.

Every Department Well Stocked---Prices Low.

HARRIS & STEWART SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. DAVIES & CO. Ch'town, Sept. 19, 1887.—wky