

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 31, 1887.

1887.

The Jubilee of our good Queen was enthusiastically celebrated throughout the realm of Great Britain. But the rejoicings were marred, to some extent, by the unhappy state of Ireland. It was suggested that the Jubilee Year should be marked by the passage of a measure to gratify, to some extent, the aspirations of the Irish people. But the suggestion was unheeded. Instead, a Coercion Bill and a Crimes Bill were enacted. These measures have been enforced with considerable vigor. The Lord Mayor of Dublin and several members of Parliament are now in jail for doing that which the law prohibits. Messrs. Parnell and Sexton are ill. Altogether, the prospects of the Nationalists do not seem to be bright at the end of 1887. Mr. Gladstone is, however, vigorous and hopeful; and, judging by his recent speech at Dover, confident that the efforts of his Party to obtain the boon of a separate Legislature for Ireland will, ere long, in spite of every difficulty and drawback, be crowned with success.

The unemployed in England have exhibited their numbers, if not their power, by their demonstrations at Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square. The desecration of Westminster Abbey is to be deplored; for it showed at once a disregard for God and man, and an utter lack of veneration for that which has been made sacred by its identification with the history of a great nation during a thousand years.

Trade is to the Mother Country what the air is to life; and trade has been dull. Though good crops were obtained by the farmers there has been much popular discontent, especially in the great cities. A good deal of ingenuity has been wasted in the invention of means to accomplish that which Free Trade has failed to do; but there seems to be nothing for it but a great war or a large emigration. It is reported that the Government are about to aid emigrants by grants from the public exchequer; but it is not probable that the fields for emigration will be greatly enriched or improved by the class of persons who will accept state aid. Canada, at least, is not at all desirous to add to her population by receiving the scum of the British cities.

If Great Britain has not been perfectly happy, neither has France, nor Germany, nor Russia nor any of the great Powers of the old world. All are at peace; but all have been preparing for war, which has at times seemed imminent. Contrary to general expectation the election of Ferdinand as Prince of Bulgaria, was not followed by an explosion on the part of Russia; and the Prince has by the exercise of prudence, steadiness and tact, secured the confidence of the other great Powers, and removed every reasonable pretext which Russia might adopt for a hostile declaration. France has happily settled the domestic difficulty arising out of the sale of rebands, by hurling Grevy from office, the election to the Presidency of M. Sadi Carnot, and the formation of a new Ministry. Germany is still striving to unravel the mystery of the forged despatches, through which her friendly relations with Russia were well nigh destroyed; while Russia has been adding to the anxieties of Austria by increasing her forces on the frontier. In both Germany and Russia there is sorrow of heart; for the Crown Prince has been attacked by a lingering, loathsome, fatal malady, and the Czarina is threatened with the loss of her reason as a result of the horrors of her situation. The position of the Czar and his wife is, indeed, pitiable. The Autocrat of all the Russias, holding in his power the life and death of any of his subjects, yet compelled to remain a close prisoner in his castle, and walk or drive, or ride by rail, under the care of gendarmes and soldiers—from very fear of assassination—while he sees his tender, sensitive, affrighted wife pine and exhibit signs of insanity. The situation of the poorest freeman in the Queen's dominions is one of happiness and comfort when compared with his. After all, the happiest as well as the most influential ruler now in Europe, is one who grieves only because he is without Temporal Power. Pope Leo XIII, is celebrating the jubilee of his admission to the priesthood, and enjoying the prestige he has gained as one of the most vigorous and successful of living diplomatists. His excommunication of Dr. McGlynn was one of the events of the year. Dr. McGlynn had certainly been contumacious, and he was dismissed on that ground. The event led to a discussion, particularly in the States, of the doctrines of the Socialists and Henry George, the result being that the common sense of the people refused to sympathize with the Doctor, or to accept his new-fangled ideas. The Anarchist riots in Chicago, also contributed to the opening of the eyes of the American people as to the practical outcome of socialistic notions; and the execution of the leading anarchist murderers is significant that the American people are not more tolerant of dynamiters than the British—when the bombs are directed against themselves.

The United States are still on the top of a wave of prosperity. Their great financial difficulty is found in the millions of surplus which come rolling into the National Treasury. With most nations, as with most persons, the problem is, how to keep down the expenditures; but with the United States the greatest question now is, how to keep down the receipts. President Cleveland has had the boldness or the audacity to propose a general reduction of the Protective duties,—and all the "interests" in the States stand aghast. But something must be done; and herein lies the best ground for hope that we shall, ere long, have the privilege of selling our potatoes and perhaps some other products of the farm in the United States market. In selecting articles for free entry or for reduced impost duties, Congress will probably take potatoes and such others as are consumed by all classes of the people, particularly by the artisans, and which are not produced in the States in sufficient quantities to supply the nation; for by so doing they will, while securing the main requirement of a smaller revenue, provide additional, if more subtle, protection to their great manufacturing industries. At any rate there is more to be hoped from the necessities of United States finance than from the Fishery Commission sitting at Washington, the Butterworth Bill, or the Commercial Union scheme. For the success of the Commission it is unfortunate that its sittings are held in the year before the Presidential election, at a time when neither party in Congress will feel disposed to lose votes by dealing practically with the Fishery question. From our point of view this may not be a matter for regret. Our fisheries are too valuable to be yielded up to the Americans except at a cost which they would not care to pay at this juncture; and it is just possible that if the matter could be settled now, our Commissioners might, for the sake of stopping the dispute, be inclined to sell the right to fish too cheaply. It is true that so long as the matter remains as it is, we may at any time be subjected to the provisions of the Retaliation Bill, passed during the last session of Congress. But we protected our fisheries last year—and retaliation was not applied; and so long as our Government maintain their rights, secured by the treaty of 1818, prudently and manfully, the Government of the United States will not care to stand in the way of a mutually advantageous trade with Canada even for the sake of retaliation, or (to use the right word) spite. The Butterworth Bill received no support in Congress, nor has public opinion in the States stamped it with approval. In fact, the question of Free Trade with Canada has not yet been seriously discussed by our Republican neighbors.

On this side of the line it has caused some talk; and our ambitious Opposition politicians, anxious to oust the Government, have adopted it as a cry in the bye-elections. The result, so far, has not been encouraging—to the ambitious politicians; for the Opposition have lost heavily in every constituency in which it was made an issue, and the Government have won constituencies which the Opposition had learned to look upon as theirs by right of long possession.

In the general election which took place on the twenty-second of February, the Government of Sir John Macdonald was sustained by a handsome majority of thirty-five—a hundred and twenty-five of the Government party having been elected, and only ninety of the Opposition party. Since that time, the Government have gained four seats and the Opposition have lost four; so that the Government have now, in their third term of office, a Party majority of forty-three,—and the number is still increasing! This is unusual, extraordinary, wonderful. Governments in Canada rarely obtain a second term. But the Administration of Sir John Macdonald has had a second and a third term; and yet commands the confidence and support of a large majority in Parliament and the country. Mr. Joseph Pope (Sir John's private secretary) has prepared a statement by which it appears that a popular majority was polled for the Conservative Party in every Province—except Prince Edward Island. The result here was a genuine surprise, as it was, undoubtedly, a real misfortune. Yet the causes are not far to seek. The Conservatives of Prince Edward Island have no recognized resident leader in matters relating to Canada; the Conservative Party had been long in office, and too many electors were easily persuaded that they could not obtain another term; though there was not, on the whole, a good cause for complaint against the administration, and though the people at large were well content, many individuals who had been disappointed in their hopes of obtaining office were ready to take their revenge when the opportunity offered; and the fact that the full strength of the Oppositionists in the Province was represented on the Voters' Lists, while hundreds of Conservatives had neglected the duty of registering their names,—and the chief causes of the unfortunate lapse in this Province are enumerated. Still, it will be admitted the Government have done their duty by the Province fairly well. We have lately had to complain of tardiness and irregularity in the carriage of the mails; but all other services of the administration have been well maintained—particularly the railway. Another and still

more favorable survey of the Strait has been held, for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of constructing a Subway; and were the efforts of Senator Howland ably seconded in the Commons, we should, no doubt, ere long, enjoy constant communication with the mainland, winter and summer, according to the strictest letter of the terms of Union.

The election of Water Commissioners has been followed by the letting of contracts for the construction of much needed water-works for Charlottetown; and as a result of the last popular contest in the city the Scott Act was sustained by a narrow majority. In the latter "campaign" there was, with a good deal of mere slander and vituperation, some wholesome discussion, which, it is hoped, may inure to the reduction of the evil of drunkenness and the stricter enforcement of the law.

There has been, during the year, prosperity throughout Canada. Ontario suffered a partial loss of her wheat crop, but the loss was largely compensated by the splendid yields in Manitoba and the Great Northwest. Our railways, steamers, and sailing craft have been busily employed in the bounding trade of the country. There has been a marked development of our mines,—in coal, copper, silver and gold; and, *pari passu*, in our lumbering and manufacturing industries. The recent completion of the railway lines from Minneapolis and Duluth to Sault Ste. Marie, where connection is made with the system of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is an important event for Canada. By these new lines the route for grain from the grain centres of the Western States to Montreal and the cities of the New England States, is two hundred miles shorter than by any other. The flour manufacturers of Minneapolis and Duluth are financially interested in it to a large extent, having promoted its construction to gain a shorter and cheaper means of outlet to the New England States and Europe; and as by it an Atlantic port is first reached at Montreal, it cannot fail to have a beneficial effect, not only upon our great Canadian railway, but upon our great metropolitan city.

The year has been marked by several startling and horrible railway disasters, and by many awfully sudden deaths. In England the Earl of Idlesleigh (Sir Stafford Northcote); in the United States General Logan; and in our own community, George W. Milner, George Wright and Owen Connolly afford instances of prompt execution by the angel of death. Henry Ward Beecher was suddenly stricken down, but breathed for a day or two after receiving the shock which laid him insensible. Alexander Hayden, Esquire, and the Hon. Colonel Grey lingered for some time.

To conclude,—  
"The future hides in it  
Gladness and sorrow,  
We press still thorow,  
Naught that abides in it  
Daunting us—onward."

With this timely sentiment of the poet Goethe we take leave of 1887; and wish all particularly readers of THE EXAMINER—  
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The Mails.

The manner in which this Province is treated by the Postmaster-General of Canada in the matter of winter mail service is shameful.

The community are unanimous upon this subject. The winter steamers between Pictou and Georgetown make daily trips, but the regular train service is such that part of two days are occupied in carrying the mails between this Province and the Mainland.

Hitherto the difficulty has been met by means of special trains—which the Postmaster-General now refuses or neglects to authorize.

The Board of Trade brought this matter to the notice of the Postmaster-General several days ago; but up to the present time no reply has been received.

We repeat that such treatment of a whole Province, in a matter of so much importance, is shameful to the last degree. Nothing short of a rebellion, costing millions of dollars to suppress, will stir some people. We suspect that the Postmaster-General is one of this class.

Carlina.

The Charlottetown Curling Club has begun play for the season and has engaged the Excelsior Rink for the following days of the week: Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 7.30 to 10.30 p. m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 3.30 to 6 p. m. It is requested that all members who want lockers for their curlingstones will give in their names at once to the secretary.

Note.—There will be no curling on Monday evening next, but the rink will be open to curlers on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday next.

Geo. MacLeod, President.  
W. A. Waters, Jr., Secretary.

SOURIS NOTES.—Advice from Souris re port business rushing in that enterprising place. There is a goodly share of money afloat, and cash is being paid for almost every purchase made. There were more people in Souris yesterday on business than on any other previous day in her history. There were two vessels there yesterday being loaded with potatoes. Well done, Souris.

WITHDRAWN.—The steamer Lansdowne has been withdrawn from the Georgetown-Pictou route, and has gone back to St. John, N. B.

Time and Eternity.

BY MRS. A. D. MACLEOD.  
Time! Ocean of ceaseless unrest!  
Upheaving with tumult of life;  
Whilst, like foam on the billowy crest,  
Floats he who is first in the strife.  
First in the van of courage and right,  
Or foremost in daring to wrong;  
Time bends low to the monarch of might,  
Embalms him in story and song.

Yet lives there be which the giddy hours  
Tinge lightly, as onward they wing;  
Though rough winds scatter Hope's fairest  
flowers,  
The dreamer awaketh to sing,  
While sweet symphony, borne from on high,  
Enlivens the faltering strain,  
Till a golden rift streaks the dark sky  
And sunshine illumines again.

Eternity! prospect sublime!  
Blessed Faith holdeth forth unto view;  
Where the frauds and the falsehoods of time  
Give place to the lasting and true.  
Where the song never dies in a wall,  
Nor sun ever sinks into gloom,  
Nor bright life in its splendor shall fail  
Fore the darkness of death and the tomb.

Whilst the glare and the glitter shall wane  
In the sheen of the crystal sea,  
For leal hearts, that now struggle in vain,  
Will the crown of the victor be.  
And sorrow-dimmed lives shall re-light  
With warmth from an heavenly ray;  
And flow'rets nipped by an early blight  
Shall re-bloom through an endless day.

The Souris Wrecks.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

In addition to our telegram of Thursday we have received the following particulars with reference to the two vessels stranded at Souris. The brigantine Hattie F. Rich was commanded by Capt. Chadcy, is 117 tons burthen, and belongs to Shelburne, N. S. Her crew consists of six all told, viz: Colin E. Locke, mate; Wm. Munroe, Joseph Gallant, John F. Nickerson and Harry Bolston. She had been delayed in Canso nine days waiting for fair wind. She left there last Wednesday morning about 6 o'clock in company with the brigantine Sirius, of Georgetown, and 18 schooners (which were all the vessels that were anchored there) all bound north. The weather at the start was fair and moderate and continued so until about midnight when it began to blow freshly from the South-east. The wind kept on increasing in violence till about daylight, when it blew its hardest. The mate reports that there was no difficulty in making Souris harbor—the breakwater being easily located and Souris light burning brightly. The vessel was rounded to and the anchor let go in lee of the breakwater, where she would have been perfectly safe in any ordinary storm. The ground tacklings were good, but owing to the great severity of the gale, the chains parted. Seeing the vessel was bound to go ashore, sails were hoisted in order to make the shore in the most favorable place for the safety of those on board. In very few minutes after sail was made, she grounded under Carlton's store premises, striking heavily against the bottom and carrying away her topmasts and part of the rigging. The sea was running very high, the waves making a clean break over her, sweeping her deck from stem to stern. Although the stranded ship was close to the bank, it became a question, so violent was the sea, whether the crew could be saved or not. Colin E. Locke, the mate, and Joseph Gallant, another of the crew, succeeded in launching a dory and made for the shore from whence they took a line on board. By this means all were rescued from what evidently must have been a perilous position. The Marine Department of Canada have always shown great generosity in rewarding heroic acts in rescuing distressed seamen, and we trust the bravery of Mate Locke and seaman Gallant in this case may not be overlooked. The Hattie F. Rich, we learn, was insured in the Boston Marine and also in a Nova Scotia Company. She now lies on her larboard side, within a few yards of the shore, with her bow towards the shore and her hold full of water. It is yet impossible to say what amount of damage she has received, but it is feared she will become a total wreck.

The schr. Volant was built in 1874, is 176 tons burthen, and hails from Montreal. Her crew consisted of Joseph Emberley, master (who formerly belonged to Carbonar, Nfld., but for the last fifteen years a resident of Montreal), Thomas Chard, John Sparks, John Elms, James Simmons, Joseph Simmons, Arthur Gover and John Jones. She also left Canso at the same time as the Hattie F. Rich, and had much the same experience. The captain, who is a very gentlemanly and intelligent man, says that he had no difficulty whatever in entering Souris harbor, and that he anchored inside the Breakwater, where he, too, parted his chains. As his ground tacklings were good, he says that nothing but the violence of the storm could have caused the disaster which overtook him. After his vessel struck he launched his boat, with the view of landing his crew, but no sooner had she touched the water than she was dashed into pieces. The outlook then seemed anything but cheering, as it appeared almost impossible for a boat to come off from shore. Many unsuccessful efforts were made to convey a life ashore by means of a keg. At last those on shore seeing the danger and exposure to which the crew were subjected, determined to face the waves at all hazards. A boat was at once launched, and after some difficulty the wreck was reached and the suffering crew taken off in safety. Both crews are now comfortably cared for at the Lincoln House, kept by Mrs. Robertson, and they speak in high terms of the kindness they have met with at the hands of the citizens of Souris.

Souris, Dec. 31, 1887.

MATRIMONIAL.—The marriage of Mr. Joseph Youngheart, the popular commercial traveller, and Miss Grace Hyman, was celebrated at the McGill College Avenue Synagogue, Montreal, a few days ago. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. Friedlander, in the presence of a large number of prominent Hebrews. Mr. Youngheart's many friends in Charlottetown will no doubt be pleased to hear of his good fortune.

We congratulate Mr. Anslow, of the Newcastle Advocate, on the receipt of such an excellent Christmas box, and wish the happy couple every success in life.

All orders promptly attended to at Pickard's Bakery.  
28, 30 31—dub28

FUR GOODS

Ladies' Astracan Jackets, Dolmanetts, Muffs, in Seal, Beaver, Persian Lamb, Astracan, Nutria, &c., Fur Collars, and Fur Cuffs, Ladies' Caps, Finest Quality, Lowest Prices. Men's Driving Collars, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps, and a lot of Gray and Black Sleigh Robes, Very Cheap. A Large STOCK. STANLEY BROTHERS, BROWN'S BLOCK. Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1887.—cod & wky

OVERCOATS OVERCOATS!

Another Lot Just Received. Nice Overcoat for \$4.25 that ought to be cheap at \$5.50. Heavy Tweed Pants and Suits altogether Too Cheap. Call and See. GEO. E. FULL, SIGN OF LION, QUEEN STREET. Ch'town, Dec. 1, 1887.

60,000 Feet American and Canadian Frame Mouldings.

BRING along your Pictures for Frames, and if we cannot suit you in price we will make you a Xmas present. Twelve Dozen (144) Boys' and Girls' Sleighs, all sizes and shapes. This lot is offered During the Holidays to Clear at Cost. We have a fine stock of Fancy, Useful and Durable Goods, very suitable for Xmas Gifts. Call and inspect. MARK WRIGHT & CO. Ch'town, Dec. 18, 1887.

REMOVED,

Across the Street to BRENNAN'S OLD STAND City Hardware Store NORTON & FENNELL. Dec. 29, 1887.—2aw & wky

COLUMBUS WATCHES

SINCE taking the Agency for these Watches, a large number have been sold and have given satisfaction. If you want a good Watch and an accurate timekeeper, we ask you to try one. Also, a good stock of Waltham, Elgin and Swiss Watches. ENGRAVING. Brooches, Earrings, Scarf Pins, &c., manufactured and engraved to order with any name or initials. All Silverware and Jewelry sold from this date will be Engraved FREE. G. H. TAYLOR, NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE. Nov. 3, 1887.—2aw & wky