

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 16, 1888.

Business by Rail.

Those who opposed the construction of the Prince Edward Island railway on the ground that it would "never get enough to do to pay for the grease on the wheels," must be lost in wonder and amazement now when they see long trains of sixteen and twenty cars, filled with oats, potatoes, cattle, sheep, lumber and merchandize of all kinds careering through the country.

It is quite possible that some persons complain without sufficient cause. Of this, only, we are sure: (1) Discontent exists; (2) the railway officials will exert themselves to the utmost to satisfy all reasonable demands.

On behalf of merchants and traders engaged in supplying the home market—the market which has been developed at Moncton, St. John, Amherst, Spring Hill, and other flourishing towns in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as well as of those who desire to send through freight by the P. E. Island Steam Navigation Company's steamers and the Intercolonial railway, we beg to direct the attention of the Chief Superintendent of Government Railways and the Superintendent of the P. E. Island Railway to this matter.

Canada and Australia.

RECENT advices from Ottawa state that the Dominion Government has decided to invite the Governments of Australia and New Zealand to send delegates to Canada at an early date, to consider the question of improved trade relations between the Australian colonies and the Dominion, with especial reference to direct communication, via the Pacific.

Another question that will, in all probability, be taken up and thoroughly discussed at the conference, will be the matter of direct steam communication between Vancouver, Auckland and Sydney. Should the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities, or any other persons, decide to inaugurate direct service to and from British Columbia, and thus secure the substantial subsidy given by the Australian Government, a great point will have been scored in favor of the Canadian trans-continental route.

The matter of direct cable communication from Victoria to Auckland, and Sydney via the Hawaiian, Fanning and Christmas Islands, is deeply involved in the subject of trade relations between Canada and Australasia. The Imperial authorities have also made the discovery that Great Britain is as interested in the direct cable scheme as the colonies, and have had the route surveyed. This being the case, the perfection of the scheme may be looked upon as but a question of time—a very short time.

The valuable results that are likely to follow the proposed conference are so apparent that they need not be enumerated here.

The Slave Trade.

FOR upwards of half a century, England has, through her warships, been doing her best to abolish the slave trade on the African coast. She was, however, unaided in the noble work; and her efforts were, therefore, not rewarded with the success they deserved. But now, as our readers are aware, the other leading powers have decided to come to her assistance, and it is earnestly hoped that the results will be more encouraging. The change in the attitude of the other powers toward the trade, and their joining with England to crush it out, is the subject of much comment in the foreign press. Bismarck's action in the matter is said to be due to a strong desire to secure the good will and support of the German Catholics, and to conciliate the Pope, whose antipathy to the trade and efforts for its suppression are well known. Count Kalnoky has also fallen into line and has offered warships, and other powers including Russia and Greece, have also expressed their "heartfelt sympathy," and promised to cooperate. Let us hope that their united efforts will have the effect of driving the people engaged in the detestable traffic into other callings, and that the business of buying and selling human beings will soon be a thing of the past.

The Whitechapel Monster.

HIS NINE VICTIMS AND WHEN THEY WERE MURDERED.

An important fact has been pointed out which starts a new and quite probable theory as to the murders. It appears that the cattle boats bringing live freight to London usually come into the Thames on Thursday and Friday and leave again for the Continent on Sundays and Mondays. It has already been a matter of comment that the revolting crimes have all been committed at the end of the week, and an opinion has been formed by some detectives that the murderer is a drover or butcher employe, on one of these boats, of which there are many, and that he periodically appears and disappears with one of the steamers. This theory is held to be of much importance by those engaged in the investigation, who believe that the murderer does not reside either in Whitechapel or even in England at all. It is thought that he may be either a person employed upon one of these boats, or one who is allowed to travel by them, and inquiries have since some time been directed towards the following up of this theory.

At the inquest of the previous victims the coroner expressed the opinion that the knowledge of anatomy possessed by a butcher would have been sufficient to enable him to find out the parts of the body which in all cases have been abstracted.

A similar theory is that the man is a Malay cook on one of the steamers running to the Mediterranean ports, but so far it is all theory.

There are no facts except that the woman has been murdered and that the murderer is still free. A man's pilot-coat has been found in the murder-d woman's room, but whether it belonged to one of her paramours or to the murderer has not been ascertained. By some, however, it is looked upon as being a strong corroboration of the sailor theory.

NO PART OF THE BODY MISSING. The doctors who made the post-mortem examination authorize the statement that this time no portion of the body had been taken away by the murderer. In less than two hours the doctors had the body in the morgue, and were examining it precisely as they did the Mitre Square victim. They refused to give any details concerning the examination, but one of the physicians present admitted that he had passed much of his life in the dissecting rooms, but had never seen such a horrible spectacle as the murdered woman. The matrix was missing. There seemed to be at least 40 cuts on the body, and big pieces of flesh were literally stripped off and strewn on the floor. There were no indications in this case of a hand skilled in the use of the knife. The body was literally hacked to pieces. There were no appearance of any struggle. But there is no doubt at all that it is the work of the person who has been known throughout the world as the "Whitechapel murderer."

The mystery in this case is as deep as that of the preceding crimes. The hand got away without leaving the slightest clue.

HE CHOSE HIS TIME WELL.

At the moment when Bowyer discovered the murdered body, that gorgeous annual nuisance which goes by the name of the lord mayor's show, blocking up the traffic of the great city for hours, was being organized near the Mansion House, scarcely a mile away. Nearly 3,000,000 people were packed in the streets between the Mansion House and Trafalgar Square, with nearly every policeman in the city posted along the curb to keep them in order. The rigid police patrol maintained in Whitechapel since the last double murder in October, was relaxed for one day, and on that day the assassin struck down another victim.

It is scarcely necessary to say much about Mrs. Kelly, beyond the description already published. She had a boy 11 years old, who was begging in the streets while his mother was murdered. The woman has lately been living with a man who sells oranges in the streets, and on whom, as he could not be found, suspicion at once reverted. But he turned up all right and fainted when he was shown the murdered woman's body.

Like the sands that slowly filter through an hour glass when reversed, the great throng in the streets which had been cheering the new lord mayor, found their way into Whitechapel. When the news of the murder spread about every heart was filled with horror.

"WHEN IS THIS GOING TO END?"

"How long is this fiend in human form to carve people to pieces under the noses of the police and mock at their feeble efforts to catch him?" was the general cry on all sides. The London police are not allowed to club a crowd into submission as New York police are permitted to do, except in the case of an absolute riot. But the indignation and excitement was so great in Whitechapel that day that it became necessary for them to use harsh measures.

Profiting by their previous blunders, the police called a photographer to take a picture of the room before the body was removed. This gives rise to a report that there was more handwriting on the wall, though three or four people who were allowed to enter the room say they did not observe it. But possibly they were too excited to note such details.

Another curious circumstance is worth mentioning, the murder was not made public until 12 o'clock. Mrs. Paumier, who seems to be a reliable person and sells walnuts in Sandy's Row, near the scene of the murder, states that at 11 o'clock that day a respectable dressed man, carrying a black bag, came up to her and began talking about the murder. He appeared to know everything about it, did not buy walnuts, and after standing a few minutes went away. Mrs. Paumier describes him as a man about 30 years old, five feet six inches in height. He wore speckled trousers and a black coat. Several girls in the neighborhood say that the same man accosted them and they chaffed him. When asked what he had in his black bag, he said,

"SOMETHING THAT WOMEN DON'T LIKE."

That is all that is known. If the police have any further information they carefully conceal it. But there is no reason to believe that they have.

The excitement and fear of the Whitechapel people since the two last murders is not at all exaggerated. They know full well that the opportunity is being lost to catch the murderer.

for keeping from the clutches of the police, and that if he is captured at all it will be probably butchering another victim. Which of them will it be?

Until the bodies were identified the city mortuary was surrounded all day by people attracted there by some horrible fascination, hoping to get a look at the mutilated bodies within. It was wise of the police to make this number as small as possible. No one who saw these victims will ever forget them.

A LIST OF THE HORRORS ATTRIBUTED TO THE WHITECHAPEL FIEND.

The following is a complete list of the nine victims who have already fallen a prey to the murderer, popularly known as the "Whitechapel monster":

No. 1.—On April 3, 1888, Emma Elizabeth Smith, a woman of the town, was murdered at Whitechapel.

No. 2.—Aug. 7, 1888, the body of Martha Tabram, a hawker, was found on the first floor landing of the George Yard buildings, Commercial Street, Spitalfields. The head was nearly severed from the body and there were 32 stab wounds besides the usual mutilation. The murder was committed between midnight and dawn.

No. 3.—Mary Ann Nichols, aged 42, a woman of the lowest class, was killed and mutilated like the rest. Her body was found in the street in Buck's Row, Whitechapel, in the early morning of Friday, Aug. 31. She had evidently been killed somewhere else and her body carried where it was found, for little blood was discovered where the body lay.

No. 4.—Just a week after the killing of the Nichols woman, Annie Chapman, aged 45, another fallen woman, was similarly murdered and mutilated. Her body was discovered in the back yard of 29 Hanbury Street, 100 yards from the place where the Nichols woman's remains were found. She must have been butchered after 5 a. m., for she was drinking with a man, probably her murderer, at that hour in a public house near by. On the wall near the body was written in chalk: "Five; fifteen more, then I give myself up."

No. 5.—On Sunday, Sept. 23, a young woman was murdered at Gatheshead, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the north of England. All the circumstances, even to the peculiar mutilation of the body, point to the Whitechapel fiend as the murderer.

No. 6.—Another Whitechapel woman, Elizabeth Stride, nicknamed "Hippy Lip Annie," 40 years old, was murdered in Berners Street, on Sunday, Sept. 30, at about 1 a. m. Her throat was cut, but there was no slashing of the remains. The body was warm when found and the murderer had been apparently frightened away.

No. 7.—Fifteen minutes after the discovery of the butchery of "Hippy Lip Annie," the mutilated body of another victim, a degraded woman of the Whitechapel district, named Catherine Eddows, was found in the southern corner of Mitre Square.

No. 8.—On Oct. 2 the highly decomposed remains of a woman, shockingly mutilated and giving evidence of having been killed by the Whitechapel murderer, was found on the site of the projected Metropolitan opera house on the Thames embankment. This was evidently one of the "five" to which the fiend referred when he chalked the legend over the body of Annie Chapman in Hanbury street, Sept. 8. [This place is near Charing Cross, three miles west of the Whitechapel district.]

No. 9.—The last murder, on Nov. 9, took place in a house in a little lane called Dorset street, near Commercial street, Spitalfields. The name of the shockingly mutilated victim was Mary Kelly. She was a native of Limerick.

Steamers Movements.

THE M. A. Starr, Captain Ferguson, arrived from Halifax via intermediate ports at twelve o'clock yesterday, with one passenger—John Stewart—and the following cargo: 120 hhds. hop beer, 46 half-hhds. do, 30 kegs do, 40 brls. salt, 30 half chests tea, 1 case paintings, 75 brls. sugar, 120 coils rope, 20 brls. bags, 10 brls. apples, 20 brls. biscuit, 1 cask potash, 40 cases liquor, 20 doz. brooms, 15 cases matches, 1 brl. syrup, 50 brls. fish, 47 cases canned meats and 40 boxes and packages sundries. She sailed on return at 11 o'clock last night with a freight consisting of 175 brls. pork, 250 cases lobsters, 140 cases canned meats, 200 bags potatoes, 100 bags oats, 150 packages sundries, 21 pieces machinery, a lot of furniture and empty hogsheds, as well as sundry other goods. There were three passengers, viz: Mrs. Herbert and the Misses Benoit.

The Halifax, Captain Hill, sailed last midnight with the following passengers: J. R. Herring, J. W. Hollis, Mrs. Hollis, Albert Hunston, Thomas King, C. D. Carnichael, Kate Jakman, J. S. Cantelow, James B. Ellis, Mrs. H. Dorsey, Sarah Munn, J. H. Logan, W. Coffin, John McLean, Fred. Morrow, Rev. Fred. E. J. Lloyd, Annie Graisel, J. Morrow and J. Smith. Her cargo consisted of 647 cases eggs, 4870 bags and brls. potatoes, 88 brls. mackerel, 22 bags horns, 62 boxes cheese, 330 bags starch and sundry merchandise.

The Worcester, Captain Nickerson, sailed for Boston last night with a freight consisting of 13,199 bushels potatoes, 443 cases eggs, 17 brls. hake sounds, 5 tubs butter, 73 brls. hides, 14 brls. pelts, and sundry other merchandize. The passengers were R. K. Brace, John McCarthy, J. B. Burns, K. A. McDonald, Miss McLean, A. E. Chandler, Kate Curtis, Mrs. K. Curtis, W. Walsh, M. McKinnon, Miss M. Campbell, Miss A. Weatherbie, Miss E. Wyatt, T. Chaffer, H. Chaffer, Mrs. Murphy, Miss Leer, F. Finlay.

Personal.

J. W. Richards, Esq., Bideford, is in the city.

Hon. William Richards, Bideford, is at the Hotel Lyceum.

John McLean, M. P. P., Souris, has gone on a trip to Boston.

Mr. R. K. Brace was among the passengers for Boston in the Worcester last evening.

Rev. Fred. E. J. Lloyd was a passenger in the steamer Halifax, for Boston, last night.

Master A. R. Dillon has been appointed stamp vendor in the place of John A. Dillon, deceased.

Mr. A. F. Tomlins, Clerk of the Stipendiary Magistrate, who has been spending a few holidays in Bideford, has resumed work.

Mr. Jas. B. Ellis, for the past year with B. S. Davies & Co., was a passenger in the Halifax, last night, en route to New York, where he will locate.

Mr. John P. Brennan, Collector of Customs at Alberton, is visiting North Sydney, settling up the estate of his late brother-in-law, T. L. McKeane, whose sad death by drowning was reported recently.

Pants! Pants!

We may live without poetry, music or art, We may live without conscience, we may live without heart; We may live without kind uncles, cousins or aunts; But civilized men cannot live without pants. The Charlottetown Woolen Co. have just received one thousand more pairs pants made by custom tailors, from our own all wool tweeds at \$2, \$2.25 and \$2.50 per pair. No better value. Call and inspect. nov16 2w

ANNUAL

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER,

—AT THE— OSBORNE HOUSE,

—ON— Thursday, Nov. 29th,

AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TICKETS, - - \$1.25.

The usual arrangements for the conveyance of visiting Clansmen have been made with the Railway authorities.

ROBT. J. CAM'BELL, Chairman. J. McISAAC, Secy. Com. nov16 2aw m f l d t s

In the Supreme Court.

JEREDIAH S. CARVELL, LEWIS CARVELL and WILLIAM H. ATKEN, Plaintiffs, and EMANUEL F. PILLMAN, an absent or absconding debtor, Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, by an order made by the Supreme Court on the Eighth day of November, instant, I have been appointed Trustee of the debts due and owing to the above-named Emanuel F. Pillman, under and pursuant to the Absent Debtor Act, 1873, with power to receive, demand, sue for and recover the said debts, and all persons indebted to said Emanuel F. Pillman are hereby required to pay me forthwith the several amounts owing by them.

Dated this Ninth day of November, A. D. 1888. HUGH B. MCKAY, Clerk, New London.

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For St. John's, Newfoundland.



THE S. S. "BONAVISTA," for St. John's, Newfoundland, will be due at Charlottetown on MONDAY MORNING, 19th November, and will carry Cattle and Sheep on deck. For Freight or Passage apply to PEAKE BROS. & CO. Agents. nov16 21

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Half-Yearly Dividend, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum, on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable at its Banking Office, Charlottetown, on and after 1st DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

By Order, WM. McLEAN, Cashier. Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1888—cod t l d t e pat

TO LET.

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, as may be agreed on, the HOUSE AND PREMISES on Dundas Esplanade, lately occupied by the subscriber. Immediate possession given. Apply to THOMAS MORRIS. nov16 31

Annapolis and Cornwallis Apples,

DIRECT FROM GROWERS.

BY AUCTION, To-morrow, SATURDAY, Nov. 17th, at 10.30 o'clock, sharp:

A Carload of Choice Gravenstein and Winter-keeping Apples, in all the best kinds, ex Pictou boat. Apply positive.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. nov16

American Baldwins.

BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 10.30 o'clock:

150 Barrels Extra Choice WINTER-KEEPING BALDWIN APPLES, ex steamer Carroll from Boston. Ordered for positive sale.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. nov16

LYCEUM HALL,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

TWO Friday and Saturday, NIGHTS, NOV. 16 and 17.

—AND— Grand Matinee, Saturday, Nov. 17, at 2.30 P. M.

PECK & FURSMAN'S

MAMMOTH SPECTACULAR

Uncle Tom's Cabin Co.,

As performed 100 Nights in New York City.

Produced with New and Realistic Scenery New and Correct Costumes, Elaborate Properties and Appointments, Appropriate Music Characteristic Songs, Choruses and Dances.

A GRAND SPECIALTY OLIO!

THE GREAT FLOATING ICE SCENE. Exciting Steamboat Race on the Mississippi the grand allegorical tableau, "The Gates Ajar," and every accessory that can give Picturesque Effects and Brilliant Scenes.

Grand Free Street Parade at noon, worth going miles to see. General Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Matinee Prices—Children, 25 cents. Adults, 35 cents. Reserved Seats now on sale at Peck's Drug Store. nov16



Charlottetown, Nov. 16, 1888—dy & wky

BEER BROS.

—[X]— ASTRACAN SACKS, SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Beaver and Hare Capes, A LARGE VARIETY.

FUR-LINED CLOAKS, LATEST STYLES.

Beaver, Seal, Persian Lamb, Astacan and Hare Muffs, SPLENDID VALUE.

FUR BOAS AND CAPS, A LARGE STOCK.

FUR TRIMMINGS, BEAVER, NUTRIA, HARE, &c.

Mens' Fur Coats, AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.

SLIGH ROBES, AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.

All Fur Goods, CHEAP, AT BEER BROS.

Seasonable Goods

PERKINS & STERNS.

White Blankets, Grey Blankets, Bed Comforts, Colored Counterpanes, Railway Rugs,

Horse Rugs, Sleigh Robes, Fur Coats, Wool Carriage Wraps, Fur Jackets.

Fine Display of Fancy Goods for Christmas Presents.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT BE BEATEN.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, Nov. 14, 1888—dy & wky Flour, Rice, Beans, Raisins, Sugar, Molasses.

IN STOCK AND ARRIVING:

750 brls. Kent, 250 " Howard, Choice Roller, 375 " Jewel, " Family, 500 " Tadusac, " Bakers, 125 " Ogilvie's Hungarian, Family, 100 brls. Hand-picked BEANS, 400 lbs. Choice New Valencia RAISINS, 30 hhds. PORTO RICO SUGAR, 10 " BARBADOES, 125 puns, 20 tierces BARBADOES MOLASSES, 33 brls.

50 puns. Choice TRINIDAD MOLASSES, 50 " ANTIGUA, 200 cases LAMP CHIMNIES, 200 gross WICKS, 200 " BURNERS, 150 sacks RICE, 100 brls. HERRING, 8,000 GRAIN SACKS, 300 cases KEROSENE, 50 sides SOLA LEATHER, 50 cases Orlando Jones STARCH, 20 " NO. 1 WHITE STARCH, &c., &c.

ALSO A FULL STOCK OF Baking Powder, Brooms, Blue, Blacking, Baking Soda, Biscuits, Butter Salt, Currants, Cheese, Corn Starch, Cream Tartar, Flavoring Extracts, Mustard, Matches, Wooden Pails, Zinc Pails, Pipes, Potash, Pickles, Rope, Paper Bags, Soap, Tea, Twines, Vinegar, Washing Soda, Washing Crystal,

AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES. FENTON T. NEWBERRY. Charlottetown, Nov. 14, 1888—1w

HARRIS New Winter Clothing.

now open,

Mens' Nap Reefers,

Mens' Nap Overcoats,

Boys' Overcoats,

Boys' Reefers,

Felt Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, LOW PRICES FOR CASH. Charlottetown, October 15, 1888.