

third that the Conservative Party would be injured. The hon. member for Richmond and Wolfe made a very able speech, well constructed and brimful of information on that point. My hon. friend spoke of him in a fit of generosity, as holding a brief for the Canadian Pacific Railway. I am sure my hon. colleague underrated my hon. friend on that occasion, and if he will turn to the pages of Hansard, and read one or two of the able speeches made by the hon. member for Richmond and Wolfe, he will find some able and original calculations on that subject. The question of the consequences to the Conservative Party is not one which, I think, should be considered in this matter, though I am sure that the question of whether it will benefit or injure the Reform party has received a good deal of attention on the other side. The Conservative party do not deserve to be taunted in that way. The contract was entered into fairly and openly; it was thoroughly discussed here, and the leader of the Government hastened on the elections sooner than the Constitution required, in order to obtain the people's verdict upon it. I have always believed—though I know that party names are often political nicknames—in the soundness of public opinion; and I always thought it was the proud boast of the party which flaunted the flag of Liberalism, that they bowed to the voice of the people. But this contract was introduced in the session of 1881, and I willingly give my hon. friends all credit for the energy and industry which they displayed; for there was not a nook or corner in the country, not a hamlet in the Dominion which was not crammed—I will not say with Grit—but with Reform literature on this question; but the people rejected them. Hon. gentlemen come here as the people's representatives, and the people's friends and reflectors. We have heard them, time and again, when they were getting the worst of an argument, taunt their political opponents with being Tories. The people had considered this matter for twelve months, and they came to the deliberate conclusion that the contract was a good one. Another remarkable feature of the election was the fact that some of the leading men on the Opposition benches,—men of acknowledged and exalted ability, who denounced the conduct of the Minister of Railways—left the House and they have never been able to find their way here since. I say that hon. gentlemen who call themselves Liberal—reflectors of public opinion—should accept that verdict. They should not taunt my hon. friend with stealing a march on the people, or squandering the people's money. In the name of common sense, what object has the leader of the Government, or the Minister of Railways in giving the Company these magnificent subsidies? Personally, I am acquainted with but one member of the Company, but I am given to understand that when these men were in politics, they saw eye to eye with hon. gentlemen opposite—they belonged to the Reform Party. I have been listening, and I expected to hear that he had influenced the elections in 1882. I do not know that there is one of them in sympathy with the Government, but I believe that they are high-minded, energetic and thoroughly business men, and the work they have done is a credit to them. When the contract was made in 1881, I thought there was the possibility of finality about it, but that point has been amply explained. I think, however, it would have been better if my hon. friends, instead of taking up such issues, had directed their attention to one important point mentioned by the Minister of Railways, and that is the hostility of American railways,—the dread of competition, by our trans-continental road, the "bearing" and depreciating of the stocks—thereby piling up obstacles in the way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and preventing them from realizing from their stock, as they had a right to expect they would realize. Circumstances occurred which could not be controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company or by the Dominion Government or by Parliament. And it would have been a more patriotic course,—one which would have been more fully appreciated by every independent elector in the Dominion,—if my hon. friends on the opposite side of the House had recognized the difficulties with which the Canadian Pacific Railway had to contend, and for which they were in no way responsible—difficulties which are liable to arise under the best managers, and in all public works; it would have been better if, recognizing the crisis which took place in the stock market, they had come forward and said, we believe this is a great property, and that we should, as sometimes happens in the Mother Country when the honor, the territories, or the interests of Great Britain are invaded, and drop the petty arms of petty warfare and stand shoulder to shoulder to save the country. This is a commercial warfare against the best interests of the country, and we would not prove to be the true friends of Canada, if in this particular instance, no matter how much on other questions we may differ from the First Minister, we did not help to tide the Dominion over this little crisis. I say that two years hence every man whose heart beats true to Canada will feel proud of raising his voice in favor of and giving his support to a measure which will tend more to benefit the country than all the measures which have accompanied the Statute Book for the last ten years.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Donald Ramsay of Hamilton, let 18, died very suddenly last week. On Thursday night he retired early and in his usual health. Next morning his son (Mr. Neil Ramsay) on passing his room, looked in and saw his father apparently asleep. Hearing no sound of breathing, he approached the bed and found that his father was not only dead but cold and rigid. (Medical opinion gives apoplexy as the cause of his death, while the position of the body would indicate that he passed away in sleep.) Deceased was about seventy years of age, a farmer in good circumstances and deservedly esteemed by the community. The news of his death caused a great shock in the neighborhood and the respect in which he was held could be inferred from the immense number who attended his funeral on Saturday. We sincerely sympathize with his bereaved family so suddenly and unexpectedly called from festivity to mourning.—Pioneer.

THE REV. MR. CROSS, rector of St. Luke's church, Montreal, has resigned because he does not agree with the articles of the Church of England as to the doctrine of eternal punishment. Mr. Lloyd, a layman, has also retired from office in the same church for a similar reason.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 27, 1884.

Untrue to his Province.

Mr. L. H. DAVIES appears particularly interested in the affairs of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It would, perhaps, be wiser for him to show more interest in the welfare of Prince Edward Island. Mr. King, of New Brunswick, gave notice of a question to the Government whether it was their intention to take over the wharves of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Mr. King was not present when his notice was called, but Mr. L. H. Davies asked the question in his stead. Now, there is not the slightest doubt that this question was suggested by Mr. Louis H. Davies, and that Mr. King merely allowed his name to be used and took no further interest in it. The real object of the question was to frighten the ministry against granting the demand of Prince Edward Island in regard to the piers and wharves, by threatening big demands from the other Provinces. If this were done by the Grit representatives of the other Provinces we would not complain; but it is too bad that Prince Edward Island should be misrepresented in this manner. This step of Mr. Davies is just in keeping with the tactics of the party here ever since the Government of this Island pressed this question on the Federal Government. It was falsely represented as a "beggarly appeal," as a cry for "better terms," all for the purpose of inciting hostility from the other Provinces. There is another reason for believing that it was Mr. Davies who prompted this inquiry. Mr. King or any other member for Nova Scotia or New Brunswick knows that the Local Governments of these Provinces have no wharves or piers to hand over to the Dominion. It was a shallow trick of Mr. Davies, by which he has done nothing but display his own ignorance. The same tactics were pursued by the same party last year when the vote for a refund to the Island fishermen was before the House. It was Mr. Davies who incited the Opposition, which caused the members to withdraw the item from the estimates at that time, and deprive our fishermen for a year of the money which has been so long due them, and which they so urgently required.

How to Solve the Egyptian Question.

GENERAL LORING, who has had an experience of ten years in Egypt, as a Councillor of the Khedive Ismail, publishes a clever article in the *Manhattan* for March, on the above subject. The General's military career has been long and brilliant; he is a close observer; he writes with the frankness and force of a soldier; and deals with the question he has taken in hand in a masterly manner. He says there is but one way now to solve the Egyptian problem. It can be done by following the counsel of Sir Samuel Baker, than whom no one from experience is more competent to judge. Having spent many years of his valuable life in extensive explorations of the equatorial region, and having been for many years in command of Central Africa, and subsequently hunting the lion and elephant on the Blue Nile and Atbara rivers, he has widely extended knowledge, not only of the Sudan, but of the country and people of Abyssinia. The newspapers tell us that Baker has advised the employment of King John Abyssinia to co-operate with the Egyptian army against El Mahdi. There is wisdom in the advice, since no confidence can be placed in the Egyptian soldier. King John can, in one month, whenever it pleases him, rally to his standard 100,000 active and brave followers as are to be found in Africa. And the Egyptians have good cause to recollect, that there is no more renowned warrior with whom they have ever had intercourse, or a people of whom they have such abject fear as the Abyssinian. Having witnessed the trial of strength and courage on several memorable occasions, General Loring can speak of their comparative fighting quality, with a full knowledge of the superiority of the Abyssinian.

Professing to be Christians and hating the Mohammedan, who is their hereditary enemy, there is no service the Abyssinians would more heartily enter upon than "eating up," as they call it, El Mahdi and his followers. But it must be done in conjunction with the Christian, for the reason that they have no confidence in the Egyptians' faith or in their fighting quality. Anxious to rectify his frontier and get the seaport town of Massowah restored to him, the King of Abyssinia has often sought the interference of England in settling differences between him and the Egyptians. There is a seaport town, Zoula, just below Massowah, which may answer King John, Egypt, with a band of iron entirely around and hemming him in mountains, King John and his people chafe under this restraint in their anxiety to have egress to the sea. Massowah given to him and the frontier question settled, the Abyssinians will soon be ready for the field. To make it successful, General Loring thinks a small nucleus of English necessary. With a supply of powder and old Tower muskets and a few beads and red cloth to please their women, they would be thoroughly equipped. Living upon raw beef, freshly killed and without salt, a small quantity of the small grain called *teff*, which they live on, and no baggage, the quartermaster and subsistence are not much disturbed. They are ready to

march. King John, he says, without hat or shoes, mounted on his war-horse and armed with lance, sword and shield, is a splendid specimen of the savage warrior. He rides at a canter, with his big toe, according to their custom, in the stirrup. His people, as best they can, follow after him at a "dog-trot," making, without trouble, their thirty or forty miles a day. In constant war, either among themselves or with their neighbors, they are always ready for a fight on anything like equal terms; and in their reckless onslaught upon the Egyptian, they showed the utmost contempt for him. It would not take long for them to get over the desert between them and El Mahdi, when it is likely that the inspiration of the Prophet would soon fail, and he and his devout enthusiasts would take to their heels. Those among them who once encountered the king would be the first to run.

But the El Mahdi, according to our despatches yesterday, has been successful in forming an alliance with King John of Abyssinia. He promised the Abyssinian monarch a portion of the Red Sea Territory, and thereby secured his pledge of neutrality. Thus, the plan of solving the Egyptian difficulty, set forth by General Loring, is nipped in the bud, and El Mahdi remains boss of the situation.

Editorial Notes.

—The Ontario estimate for 1884 is \$2,647,000. Last year's accounts show a deficit of \$400,000. 'Tis the old, old story; while Grits foster, deficits thrive.

—Mr. Costigan will, in a few days, explain his reasons for tendering his resignation. The explanation is anxiously waited for; but as his reasons for resigning were strictly personal not much importance is attached to it.

—The Nova Scotia Granges held their annual meeting last week. From the report we learn that their order in Canada is about eleven years old. It was first established in Nova Scotia in 1875; and it is claimed did a great deal of good. There are eighty sub-granges in operation in that Province, eight division Granges, and one Provincial Grange, with a total membership of 2,500. The Division or County Granges legislate more especially on county matters, bringing pressure to bear upon the municipal authorities, for their aid in removing complaints, etc. The Provincial Grange looks after the whole affairs of the order generally. The officers disavow that the body has any political interests as a body, or less any partizan leanings. It has been supposed the chief object of the society is to get supplies cheap for farmers, but that is only half the story. All the officers claim they want in that line is not to have an excess of middlemen. They prefer that granges should deal for the farm and domestic supplies of their members through one particular mercantile house, which is called the Toronto Grange Wholesale Supply Company. This firm did last year a business of a quarter of a million dollars, and have a traveller through the Provinces filling orders on thirty days. At the meeting the Executive Committee considered a movement in reference to the establishment of an Agricultural College and model experimental farm for the Maritime Provinces. On this subject they had an interview with the Premier of Nova Scotia, and it was thought best to confer with the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Governments as well. The chief difficulty is lack of funds.

The Second Carnival.

THE second carnival of the season, at the Citizens' Skating Rink, passed off pleasantly last evening. It was not so largely attended as the first by spectators or masqueraders. Still many good features were presented. A few new comic and sentimental impersonations appeared. Worth's Band discoursed excellent music, and good order prevailed throughout. Following is a list of costumes:—

- LADIES. Brown, Miss May—Dolly Varden. Douce, Miss Edith—England. Douce, Miss Perth—Summer. Douce, Miss Susie—Girl Forty Years Ago. Douglass, Miss Bessie—Archery No 2. Fraser, Miss Ida—Flower Girl. Ferguson, Miss Matilda—Dresden China. Howatt, Miss Cora—Kitty Kearney. Lawson, Miss Maggie—The White Lady. McNeil, Miss Anne—Rustic French Girl. McDonald, Miss Helen—Jean of Arc. McLeod, Miss—Greek Girl. Miller, Miss Georgie—Archery No. 1. Ross, Miss George—Spanish Senorita. Smith, Miss Florie—Bollo, the Girl Ranger. Van Iderstine, Miss Kate—Tamborine Girl. Wilson, Miss Sadie—Butterfly. GENTLEMEN. Allen, Artimus—Motto Back. Anderson, William—Road Agent. Coffin, Russell—Sambo. Cameron, Daniel—Mexican. Clarke, Pope—Cowboy. Davies, William—Bicycles. Dawson, Brent—Mrs. McSorley. Doyle, Thomas—One of McSorley's Twins. Galbreath, M.—Clown. Hobkirk, Harry—Jockey. Hughes, Henry—One of McSorley's Twins. Jenkins, Fred J.—The Tramp. Knight, Fred. H.—Harlequin. Moore, S. C.—Murza Baber. McDonald, Frank—Dina. McNeill, Jov.—Caleph of Bagdad. McLeod, Lechie—Railroad Fitter. Newson, Arthur—A Mummer. Norton, R. B.—Esquimaux. Peake, Arthur—Jockey. Perkins Mr.—Letter Carrier. Rattery, Fred—Clown. Smallwood, Gay—Boss Bob, the Ranger. Scott, George D.—Jester. Scott, W. C.—Paddy from Cork. Wilson, Barbara—Mara. Worth, Charles—Father Time. Worth, Fred—Clown. Young, W.—Mr. McSorley.

To-day being Ash Wednesday, the usual services were held in St. Dunstan's Cathedral.

CHARLOTTETOWN BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY. New Price 70 cents; Old Price, \$1. WE MEAN BUSINESS. 30 PER CENT. DISCOUNT on 200 pairs of Ladies' OIL GOAT and FRENCH KID BUTTON BOOTS. NOW IS YOUR TIME. Only until the 20th of March. Come early and you will get the best selection. Also other varieties cheap. Call before buying elsewhere. DORSEY, GOFF & CO. Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.—eol wklv

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. FIRE. CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. HEAD OFFICE—Montreal. HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent. Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms. AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: F. H. ARNAUD, Merchants Bank of Halifax. Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.

DESBRISAY & ANGUS, AGENTS OF THE QUEEN AND AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANIES, WHILE thanking the Citizens of Charlottetown for their past patronage, and assistance during the late fire, have to announce that they have taken the office in Stevenson's Building, CORNER QUEEN AND SYDNEY STREETS, Where they are prepared to do business. Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1884.

GREAT SALE OF New Cottons. We have just opened a large Stock of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, NEW SPRING STYLES, Received Before the Advance in Duty. We have an immense stock of GREY AND WHITE COTTONS, Purchased when the Cotton market was at the lowest point of depression. Fleecy Cottons, Sheeting Cottons, Pillow Cottons, TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS, Towels and Towing, HOLLANDS AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, And other House Furnishing Goods. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. GEO. DAVIES & CO. Ch'town, Feb. 11, 1884.

A LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT WILL BE HELD IN St. James' Hall, THURSDAY, the 6th MARCH. By order of Committee. Ch'town, Feb. 18, 1884.

OFFICE AND WEIGH SCALES TO LET. THE office occupied by Mr. William Kouchan as the Seamen's Shipping Office, Head of Queen's Wharf. Apply to A. KENNEDY & CO. Ch'town, Feb. 25, 1884. FOR SALE OR TO LET, THE Subscriber hereby offers for sale or to let his Residence and Model Livery Stables, together with all Furniture and Outfits. P. C. CONLEY. Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1884.—tf

To His Worship D. R. M. Hooper, Mayor of Charlottetown. WE, the undersigned, citizens of the City of Charlottetown, hereby desire and request that you would call a meeting of the citizens at an early day, to take into consideration the advisability of taking immediate measures to increase the efficiency of the Fire Department, and to provide sufficient water for fire purposes. Dated 25th day of February, 1884. W. A. Weeks & Co., Geo. Daves & Co., Owen Connolly, J. Jenkins, Fred. Perkins, Susan W. Dodd, R. T. Weeks, George E. Hughes, F. H. Beer, A. B. MacKenzie, Geo. E. Full, R. Johnson, C. Robertson, Beer & Sons, Dorsey, Goff & Co., W. E. Dawson, S. W. McMuray, George Carter, D. A. Bruce, William Weeks, Benjamin Rogers, W. P. Colville, J. E. Macleod, W. R. Bocham, W. W. Wellner, Miller Bros., J. S. Sprague, Theo. L. Chappell.

In accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a Public Meeting of the citizens, to be held in Mar. et Hall, on Thursday, the 28th inst, at 8 o'clock, p. m. D. R. M. HOOPER, Mayor. Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1884.

GROCERIES, &c., BY AUCTION. THE Subscriber will sell by AUCTION, on Thursday Next, 28th instant, At eleven o'clock, at the store of W. A. Hutcheson, Queen St., All his Stock-in-Trade, comprising Tea, Soap, Pickles and Sauces, Confectionery, Crackers, Canned Goods, Wrapping Paper, Coffee (green and ground), Rice, Spices, etc. Also all the Shop Furniture, Show Cases, Nests, Drawers, Bins, Scales and weights, Shop Stoves and Pips, 12 bbls. Apples, 10 boxes Valencia Raisins, Sal-positive. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Feb. 26.

TRADE SALE. Thursday Next, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the Subscriber's Warehouse, Queen Street, 50 quintals choice CODFISH, 50 " No. 1 HAKE, 30 barrels LABRADOR HERRING. —ALSO— 25 puns, MOLASSES, 10 bbls. PORTO RICO SUGAR, 20 barrels YELLOW " 200 barrels Sup. Extra FLOUR, 50 barrels CORNMEAL (kain dried). TERMS AT SALE. HORACE HASZARD, Lower Queen Street. Ch'town, Feb. 25, 1884.—3f

LOBSTER FACTORY FOR SALE. THE Lobster Factory, Cook House, Warehouse, Boiler House, with all the plant, situated on John McKENZIE's shore, Yankee Hill, New London, will be sold by auction, at that place, on Tuesday, the 4th day of March, next, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M. The plant is nearly new, being used only one season, and consists in part of one steam boiler, with fittings, a lot of piping, 1,500 traps, with rope, 10 extra built boats, with sails, 40 trays, 2 pumps, 6 boilers, with coils, 10 M. Deals, tables, trap-hooks, wash-pans, and a lot of material that is usually found in a first-class factory. TERMS OF SALE. If the factory and plant are sold together, one-half the purchase money is to be paid at time of sale, the other half in six months, with approved security. If the buildings are sold separately from the plant, the whole of the purchase will be required in cash at time of sale. If material and plant are sold separately from the buildings, all amounts under \$50.00 will be required in cash; all amounts over \$50.00 in three months, on approved joint notes. BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, Per DAVID C. CHALMERS; LEMUEL C. OWEN, CHAS. C. GARDINER. Liquidators' Bank of P. E. Island. Feb. 11.—Eaw wklv wklv pat 8j (Feb) 22

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c. LOST—A Bunch of Keys. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Land Office.—J. S. A. McDONALD. Feb 22. ANY PARTY having the run of a couple of stray Office Chairs, removed from the Long Room during the fire, will please leave word at the Appraiser's, or New Custom, where they may be found. One a screen-tablet, with castors, the other, plain office chair. E. L. LYDIARD. Feb 22. TO LET—Half a two tenement House, on Cumberland Street (near St. Peter's Road) For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Brecken & Fitzgerald. Feb 21. TO LET—The Union House Barber Shop, on Queen Street, including Furniture, etc. Immediate possession will be given. Terms moderate. Apply at this office. Feb 13