

DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 7, 1888.

Our Ferries.

Government have, this year, been the cost and the revenue of the service, (1) between Charlottetown and Southport, and (2) between Charlottetown and Rocky Point, and on the rivers. Of course we cannot yet tell what the results are. The year has been decidedly unfavorable on account of the weather; and it will not be surprising to learn that expectation has not been fully realized. One thing can, however, be said: the public have received all the satisfaction from the captains and other officials in charge of the boats, that could be afforded—with the means at their command.

But the means are not sufficient to afford full satisfaction—not sufficient to meet the reasonable requirements of those who travel by the ferries. A larger and more suitable steamer is, in the first place, needed to ply between Charlottetown and Southport. The Elfin is a good little boat; but the accommodation she affords is altogether inadequate to the demands of the market-day traffic. At times, the crush and rush on the wharf is such that a lady considers it almost as much as her life is worth to get on board; and when she is on board she is either forced into a corner on the open deck—no matter how stormy or cold the weather—or has to go into a little coop of a six by twelve cabin, in company with a lot of strange, not over polite, and (very often) drunken or half-drunken men. A little money might, we think, be well expended in providing a few special comforts for lady passengers. A decently appointed cabin, not open to men (especially drunken men) would be nothing more than they are entitled to; and a waiting room on Prince Street wharf is greatly needed, particularly when the weather is foul. The women folk made up a large proportion of the passengers on both steamers; the proportion would, probably, be much larger than it is if waiting-rooms and cabins were provided for them, and they could be sure that they would not have to stand out on the open wharf or the open deck in storm as well as in shine.

That several of the wharves need repair goes without saying; and it is equally true that shelter from the storm and the cold is needed on Shaw's Wharf and McEwen's Wharf as well as on Prince Street Wharf. It is not pleasant to stand and wait and shiver on an open wharf, at dawn, in such weather as this. If it should appear that the ferries are self-sustaining, the Government will, we presume, at once set about providing the increased accommodation which is required. But, even if it should not so appear, we believe that they will be fully justified in any reasonable and judicious expenditure which they may make to render our ferry accommodation more consistent with the spirit of the age and the necessities of passengers—both men and women. The better the facilities, the bigger the traffic. Many a man and woman now take horse and travel round, or remain at home, who would come to town by ferry if it were easy and pleasant (as well as cheap) to do so.

Baptist Year Book.

The Baptists of the Maritime Provinces publish a year book. This work for 1888 consists of 240 pages, filled with reports of boards for foreign missions, home missions, education, infirm ministers, temperance, Sunday schools, etc., also minutes of the convention and the eight associations in the three provinces. The book is of very great interest to the Baptists and valuable to those who mark the standing and progress of the various religious bodies. The statistics show in round numbers 378 churches and 44,000 members, 250 ordained ministers, with 438 Sabbath schools and 2,800 members. The number of adherents, or those holding Baptist views but not church members, is not reported. They contributed over \$20,000 last year for missionary and other denominational purposes, in addition to the sums necessary to support their own churches and schools. The home mission board reports 5012 sermons preached, 3,145 prayer and conference meetings held, 14,557 religious visits made and 15,662 pages of religious tracts distributed; besides much other work, including the organization of 5 new churches and baptism of 500 persons. The money expended in accomplishing the foregoing is about \$7,000. The foreign mission work is in Hindustan (Madras) where eight white missionaries and some twenty native assistants are carrying the gospel to the Telugus. The reports are very encouraging. The cost of the mission last year was \$9,000. The women's missionary aid societies contributed about \$4,000. Acadia college and Horton academy and the ladies' seminary at Wolfville have been successful in work and income. The college had 115 students; Horton academy, 93, and the seminary, 78, making a total of 286 last year. Several pages are devoted to the jubilee of Acadia. Fifty years ago the college started; and at the close of the convention—Wolfville—the jubilee celebration occurred. The college hall had been enlarged for the occasion, and appropriately decorated, and there the friends and graduates (old and young) assembled and did justice to the occasion. The hall received a new name therefrom, and will in future be known as "Jubilee Hall"—a very appropriate title. The index to the book is all that could be desired, and that is saying a great deal for an index.

Unless more care is given to the hair, the coming man is liable to be a hairless animal; hence, to prevent the hair from falling out, use Goff's Hair Restorer.

Notes and Clippings.

—There has lately been established in Newfoundland a Department of Fisheries to look specially after that most important branch of the island's industries. It is believed, according to one authority, that "in a few years tangible evidence of its value will be experienced in the restoration of the shore fishery."

—It is generally hoped that the selection of Sir Henry Norman, one of the ablest servants of the Crown, as Governor of Queensland, will settle the dispute. There is reason to know that Canada has not followed the example of the other colonies in urging the Colonial Office to accede to the demand for a colonial voice in the selection of governors. On the contrary, Canadian official opinion is believed to incline to the Imperial view, that if a governor is to act as arbitrator between parties he must not owe his position to colonial political factions.

—Lord Salisbury, speaking in Glasgow on the treatment of political prisoners in Ireland, said the Government's action confirmed the general practice of mankind. "A few years ago," said the Premier, "there was a half-breed in Canada called Riel, who rebelled and attempted to spread desolation and misery in a fruitful and smiling land. Was a second offence to be treated according to this maudlin, effeminate doctrine? No; on the contrary, the Canadian Government, representing the people if ever a Government did, simply hanged him. That accorded with the rule in modern societies, and accorded with the action of the Imperial Government in Ireland."

—At the instance of Lord Stanley, the Governor-General, it is proposed to begin in Ottawa, on the line of the Cambridge University Extension Union, a series of free popular science lectures, more particularly for the benefit of the working classes. This, we believe, the first systematic movement of the kind in Canada. We agree with the Educational Journal that it is not to the credit of our Universities that they have so far failed to follow the lead of their English prototypes in providing lectures on scientific subjects for the benefit of the people. It is said that there is hardly a town of twenty thousand population in England to-day which has not enjoyed every winter for the past few years one or more courses of lectures of a popular character, bearing on some branch of science.

—In the course of an interview with the New York World, William J. Weldon, a lawyer and prominent Canadian-American, said:—"This union will sooner be dissolved than the annexation of Canada take place. As a Canadian I know that the Canadians are most heartily opposed to it. Personally I would not favor it either as a Canadian or as a citizen of the United States. I do not believe it would be an advantage to either nation. My idea is that the annexation agitation is much more a scheme of American politicians than any real desire for it on the part of the people of either country. And so far as politics are concerned, I know that Canadians vastly prefer their own system of government to that of the United States. It would give more votes for the politicians to scheme for and more 'boaters' to be brought up, but politics in Canada are infinitely purer than here, and the better class of Canadians would not exchange their present representation for anything they could get in this country."

True for you Mr. Weldon! —While some of the United States papers are partitioning Canada and making maps showing "New States," others are ringing the changes on a different key. Thus, the New York Mail and Express: "The next war will not be begun by the South. It will come from the North. The clash of resounding arms that will next be heard will come from the weapons of hundreds of thousands of loyal Northern men who will not permit the stealing of their birthright. Let the Democratic party look to it that they save the country from a war that will surely follow their theft of the House of Representatives. The South had best take warning. If they go on in their thievish efforts they will soon hear the approaching march of the Northern army that will make war upon the men who undertake to set aside the people's verdict by crime." The alleged Union appears, as The Empire says, to have enough on its hands without gobbling up Canada and Mexico does it not? But then they may need more territory as a counter-balancing influence.

—It is natural that President Cleveland should hardly regard affairs through rose-colored spectacles, and that everything should look as blue to him as to Sir Richard Cartwright himself, when gloomily regarding Canada deprived of the benefit of his services in office. So the President takes a very melancholy view of his country when sending for the last time his Message upon the opening of Congress. He describes the United States as eaten up with dishonest speculation and greedy rings, as suffering from corrupt legislation and improvident expenditure, and as being overburdened by the now unnecessary war taxation. Making all proper allowance for the gloomy state of mind engendered by his defeat, we know from other sources that there is a considerable amount of truth in the President's strictures and lamentations. Yet this is the country which envious foreigners and renegade Canadians are asking Canada to join as a sort of earthly paradise.

Our Advertisers To-day.

E. W. Taylor, Watchmaker and Jeweler, has an immense display of articles suitable for holiday gifts, to which he directs the attention of shoppers.

Norton & Fennell advertise a large stock of rubber and leather belting, and hardware at wholesale and retail.

The general annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. takes place on Monday, the 17th of December.

MADE HAPPY.—The clergyman failing to appear at a wedding at McAdam Junction, N. B., the other day, the groom and some others on a hand car went to Vaicoboro for another one. He informed them that he could not cross the border and perform the ceremony, and back went the hand car for the bride and party, and at last, in Uncle Sam's land, the anxious pair were made happy.

The "Times"-Parnell Case.

The Times has subpoenaed Patrick Molloy, the noted Fenian connected with the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, to appear as a witness before the Parnell Commission. Molloy refused to obey and was arrested and brought to London.

Before the Commission on Wednesday Sir Charles Russel, other counsel concurring, made application for an adjournment of court from Friday until January 15th. The application was granted.

On Wednesday the witnesses swore that they knew of cases of boycotting and outrages. On being cross-examined all testified that they knew of persons who had written threatening letters to themselves to excite sympathy. The League denounced outrages and was mainly instrumental in securing reductions in rent which were very properly requested after the bad seasons of 1878 and 1879. If reductions had been voluntarily granted, the country would have remained peaceful.

Walsh, ex-Secretary of the Vildenaugh, County Mayo, branch of the League, testified that by order of the League several persons had been boycotted for refusing to join in the plan of campaign. On cross-examination the witness admitted that he had been charged with pilfering the funds and had been expelled from the league; also had been the agent for a glass insurance company and had been discharged for making a fraudulent claim for damages to windows in his mother's house; had also attempted to defraud the Gresham Life Insurance Company. The police had intimated to him that they did not know what would befall him in connection with the insurance matter if he refused to give evidence on behalf of the Times, and he then consented to testify.

Educational Notes.

Accuracy is one of the trade-marks of scholarship. A man's education has failed in a very important particular if it has failed to form and conform in him the habit of observing closely and remembering with exactness the essential qualities of that which is for the time being the object of study, whether that object be a thought or a thing. The power of accurate observation is one that can be formed only by practice. The student should remember continually that in both worlds with which he has to deal—the world of thought and the world of action—everything is exactly what it is. The mental image should be an exact reproduction of its essential features, not an indefinite, hazy approximation. The habit once formed is invaluable. It shows itself in everything, in pronunciation, in quotation, in description, in all making and doing.—Educational Journal.

Bear constantly in mind the truth that the aim of your disciples should be to produce a self-governing being, not to produce a being to be governed by others. This it is which makes the system of discipline by natural consequences so specially appropriate to the social state which we have now reached. Another great advantage of this natural system of discipline is that it is a system of pure justice, and will be recognized by every child as such. Who suffers nothing more than the evil which obviously follows naturally from his own misbehaviour, is much less likely to think himself wronged than if he suffers an evil artificially inflicted on him, and this will be true of children as of men.—Herbert Spencer.

More teaching, without formative influences on character, is simply a trade. But can education ensure right character? No. Character is not from the intellect, but from the will; or, rather, the person that lies back of the will. To the old question whether virtue can be taught, we say no. Some knowledge may be forced upon us; a right character cannot be; still, there are indirect formative influences, and the education that ignores character is radically defective.—Mark Hopkins.

In my opinion, the boy who leaves at the end of a common-school course, with a love of reading good books, is better prepared for a life of honor and influence than one who passes through a high-school course without that love; and he who has an ordinary high-school education combined with a taste for good reading, is better equipped for the duties of life than the graduate of the best college or university in the country without that taste.—John P. Peaslee.

Personal.

Miss Dawson, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., is at present in Truro, on a visit to the Misses Stanfield.—Sun.

Sir Donald Smith, of Montreal, is the owner of the costliest piano ever made in this country. When landed in Montreal it cost him \$27,000.

A Boston paper reports the marriage in that city, recently, of Mr. G. W. Collins and Miss Sadie J. Crue. The bride is a native of Prince Edward Island.

Empress William, of Germany, has consented to stand as godfather to the ninth son of a poor workman, of Marienburg. He has made his prospective godson a present of 30 marks.

The man Curran, alias "Jack the Ripper," arrested in Moncton a few days ago as noted in THE EXAMINER yesterday, has been released. The London police authorities were not communicated with.

XMAS BOX!

TO EVERY PURCHASER OF A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF GOODS from us, from now to the 25th, we will present a SILVER-PLATED BUTTON HOOK in Satin-Lined Case, very pretty and useful either for boot or glove. Should we run out of these goods, a new supply will immediately be procured.

Our stock this season of USEFUL AND FANCY GOODS is unusually large and well-selected. We can only enumerate a few:—

BRONZE LAMPS, HANDSOME CAKE BASKETS, ICE CREAM SETS, New Style BUTTER DISHES, EGG STANDS and TOAST RACKS, SALAD BOWLS

(in Derbyware and Silver), FISH CARVERS, EGG DISHES,

EGG BOILERS, PAP BOWLS and SPOONS, BAKING DISHES, China and Glass MUSTARD POTS, in colors, very pretty and cheap,

Table Gongs and Bells, CRUMB TRAYS and BRUSHES, Silver-plated, CARVING SETS (Children's Knives, Forks and Spoons, in cases, from \$1.25 to \$20.00),

WATER JUGS, TEA SETS, the newest patterns, NUTCRACKS, in Satin-lined Cases, BONBONNIERES,

CARD CASES, TEA CADDIES, MATCH BOXES, silvered,

Sugar & Fruit Spoons, SPOONS, KNIVES and FORKS, the best of Plate, Solid Silver TEA SPOONS and NAPKIN RINGS,

BONE NAPKIN RINGS, BONE SALT, EGG and MUSTARD SPOONS, Oak-mounted BUTTER DISHES and MUSTARD POTS,

Fancy Thermometers, Brass-mounted CANDLESTICKS, BRASS PLACQUES, with Porcelain and Terra Cotta Centres, TRIPPLICATE MIRRORS, Brass and Silvered SMOKING SETS,

HAND MIRRORS, Gold and Silver-headed WALKING CANES, OPERA GLASSES, pearl-mounted,

Gold Spectacles and Eyeglasses, READING GLASSES, TELESCOPES,

PLAIN GOLD RINGS, An immense stock of BROOCHES, in Gold, Silver, Stone and Plated,

Ladies' and Gents' Cuff Buttons, Diamond and other gem RINGS, very fine. Our stock in this line is worth inspecting.

Colored Gold Guard and Keeper Rings, MASSIVE GOLD WATCHES and CHAINS, suitable for presentation, LADIES' WATCHES, in Silver and Gold—new styles of engraving and very handsome!

WATCHES FOR THE BOYS, THAT WILL KEEP TIME, From Three Dollars Up.

We shall be glad to take orders for the following, which, to ensure getting filled in time, please send in as early as possible:—

SOLID GOLD CUFF BUTTONS, Patent Backs, with raised initial or monogram of any letters.

Also, for Special Designs and Sizes of LADIES' or GENTS' RINGS, appropriately inscribed.

Orders for any special Xmas Goods or Engraving filled if left with us early.

E. W. TAYLOR, Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician,

CAMERON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

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RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING!

IN STOCK:

3,500 Feet RUBBER, 3,500 Feet LEATHER, THE BEST QUALITIES.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HARDWARE,

NORTON & FENNEL.

December 7, 1888—2aw & wky

CHARLOTTETOWN.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS, WHO INTEND BUYING—

Ready-made Reefers, Overcoats or Suits.

VISIT PATON & CO'S NEW CLOTHING ROOMS,

They are Filled with New Reefers and Overcoats.

DON'T BUY WITHOUT FIRST PAYING US A VISIT.

We Guarantee Good Goods and Low Prices.

PATON & CO'S. POPULAR STORE, MARKET SQUARE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 24, 1888—dy & wky

HARRIS

Blankets, Blankets, Flannels, Flannels, Bed Spreads, Bed Spreads, Knit Woolen Goods, Mens' Wool Underclothing, Ladies' Wool Underclothing, Boys' Wool Underclothing,

STEWART,

FURS! FURS!

LONDON

Mens' Fur Coats, Mens' Fur Caps, Boys' Fur Caps, Ladies' Fur Jackets, Ladies' Fur Muffs, Ladies' Fur Boas.

HOUSE.

Charlottetown, November 23, 1888.

MOURNING GOODS.

BLACK MERINOS, CASHMERE, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, AMAZON CLOTHS, FRENCH HABIT CLOTH, FOULES, SERGE, FRENCH MOURNING SERGE, STRIPED CASHMERE, PHANTOM STRIPE AND CHECK, &c., &c., 4-4 and 5-4 CRAWL, &c.

Fine Family Mourning of all kinds at Very Low Prices.

Our Stock was personally selected in FRANCE and ENGLAND, and is, we believe, unequalled for VARIETY, VALUE and QUALITY.

BEER BROS.

Charlottetown, Nov. 17, 1888—eod

WHOLESALE.

To Merchants!

THIS IS THE MONTH FOR SELLING BOOTS, and you require them at once. Do not wait and let some one else take your trade. Orders filled in twenty-four hours' notice.

We have received 3,000 Pairs of Mens' and Womens' RUBBERS; 700 Pairs of Mens' and Womens' OVERSHOES; 4,269 Sides SOLE LEATHER.

Also, in our own manufacture, we have about 600 Pairs Mens' and Boys' LONG BOOTS; 4,000 Pairs Womens', Misses' and Childrens' BOOTS. We are selling these at low prices.

GOFF BROS.

Charlottetown, Nov. 30, 1888—eod & wky