

General News.

The Daily News thus proposes the suppression of G. F. Train. It is high time that the journalists of England should enter into a league for the suppression of G. F. Train. They have found him, in their moments of recreation, a convenient sort of football; but he has now become a football; and has succeeded in becoming a public nuisance. He has extracted from his laughter a ridiculous estimate of his own importance. There has been somewhat too much of Train. Notoriety is what the man seeks, and he has obtained it by the mere madness and absurdity of his pretensions. But then there are vast numbers of persons at home and abroad who do not rapidly get a joke, and these well-meaning, but dull people may form a quite incorrect idea of the claim which Mr. Train has upon public notice. Outrageous self-assertion will always inure on many honest folks, and it is not one quality more than another which Mr. Train possesses, that in fact, he has a measure of it which almost amounts to genius. The power of command and assurance, such as his, is most singular. We find men who are more nobodies—who have not a title or shadow of qualification for an important post—coming forward and assuming the honors of a mission by bare force of effrontery. Nothing in that way of late has exceeded the exploit of M. Regnier, an obscure and unknown Frenchman, who constituted himself a missionary for the salvation of empires. M. N., as he used to be called, deceived the Emperor, imposed on Count Bismarck, boasted Marshal Bazaine, and enjoyed for a week or two a European reputation. How? Simply by "cheek"—for all other words are feeble to express the gift which he gained him this fleeting renown. There is something almost sublime in the charlatanism of M. N.; it far transcends anything which Mr. G. F. Train could accomplish.

But it is more than probable that the success of M. N. has inspired Mr. Train with the idea of imitation. When he arrived in England, we are told, he inquired at the Reform Club for Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, and Mr. Forster. Perhaps he left a card, and now expects a visit in return. He had already announced by letter the object of his coming to England. It appears that he is on his way to America, "on an important mission from Gambetta, the patriot chief of the French Republic." It is not at all unlikely that Mr. Train, following out the role of M. N., saw M. Gambetta; and that the busy delegate gave him all manner of assurances of friendship to get rid of him. Mr. Train does not seem to have claimed any damages for the insults and incarceration he suffered at Marseilles; it is the misfortune of every true patriot to be misunderstood. Very probably M. Gambetta, the patriot chief of the French Republic, would be welcome to see Mr. Train, and he would be only too glad to see him.

The only way to extinguish a common nuisance, such as Mr. Train has become, is the one we suggest. In this country we cannot—although feeble human nature sometimes wishes it were possible—summarily lock up in a madhouse a man who harasses the public ear with his ravings. We cannot even incarcerate him for a day or two, in the hope that he may be induced to move on when he gets out. We are as helpless, with regard to him, as is the household whose nervous system is upset by the ceaseless grinding of an organ round the corner. The rights of the subject must be respected; we must not interfere with our neighbor's enjoyments, if he happens to like a music-hall air played out of tune; and we must not gag a mountebank orator whose piercing voice may lead to the crack of doom. But if journalists will consent to ignore the enemy, he would, perhaps, be moved in despair to moderate the raucous of his tongue.

NEW ARTILLERY.—In the recent general made by the French from Paris, General Ducrot brought into action one of those new engines of destruction, remarks the Pall Mall Gazette, to the invention of which the present war has given so great an impetus. This is an armor-plated locomotive, furnished with two powerful mitrailleurs, "also protected by armor, and originally intended for the railway bridge at Pont du Jour, whence it was to throw bullets on to the heights of Meudon. This novel machine, which weighs together only some six tons, has been manufactured at Colla's, the well-known mechanical engineer of Paris, to whose establishment the city is so much indebted for the extraordinary efforts that have been made to supply it with cannon and other means of defence. The Prussian invasion has certainly contributed a great deal to develop the inventive talents of the French; for hardly a day passes without some new implement of destruction being submitted to the Government of National Defence. Under the spur of defeat, they have produced the Markseberg mitrailleuse, firing 250 balls a minute, and the Montigny firing 480, as well as the Durant steam mitrailleuse, which discharges no less than 4,500 in the same space of time, and the Fauchens, or "mower," which is said to operate without noise, smoke, or fire, to have a range of from 500 to 600 yards, and to cost only thirty-five francs, with all the necessary apparatus for firing 300,000 projectiles; so that if every ball that has been fired, the French, by employing this weapon, might rid themselves of the whole of their enemies for something less than 100 francs. In addition to the above, many novel descriptions of shells have also been proposed, if not actually tried, among which are the Gaudin fire-bomb, the improved Mendrot shell, bombs emitting suffocating vapors, and so on.

The predicted "tidal wave" caused great consternation throughout the Dominion. In Quebec, Fredericton, Yarmouth, &c., almost panic prevailed. The "wave" however, did not make its appearance, nor was the tide more than a usually high one. It is evident that the schoolmaster is a good deal yet to do before people learn common sense.

Snow.—Snow is regarded by a town-reared child rather as a nuisance than as a benediction: it is not for the city's use and the citizen feels more of its evils than of its virtues. We must go to the husbandman to hear the white meteor's praises sung. Here and in neighboring lands he has made his admiration proverbial. "Snow year, good year," our farmers say. The Spaniard calls "a year of snow a year of plenty." Under snow, bread, the Italian curli remarks; and also, "Snow for a week is a mother to the earth"—though the consciousness of the possibility of having too much of a good thing, he adds to this that "after a week it becomes a step-mother." And it is by no means difficult to give reasons for the good inferences implied by these grateful proverbs. The warmth-preserving power of snow is the most important of them. There is scarcely a greater apparent anomaly in nature than is here presented by the coldest of substances, being a heat-retaining medium. But the anomaly is phantasmic; and it vanishes when we consider that the warmth-conducting power of a substance has nothing to do with its own proper temperature, but depends upon its structural composition. The woolen comforter has no warmth of its own, but its open fibrous material offers such a barrier to the waves of heat that are ever trying to escape from our bodies, that its contact conveys to us the idea that its substance is warm. Snow approaches in structural character to wool: it is soft and open; and for this reason it acts like wool in confining warmth. The "obscure billow" of heat pouring from the earth meet an obstacle at every separate particle of a snow blanket, and are beaten back, the ground profiting by the averted loss. The surface of snow may be cooled by radiation, or by bleak winds, or the adjacent stratum of air may become better cooled; still the body of the snow prevents the frost from striking down towards the earth, which is virtually warmed by having the cold kept from it. This protective intervention of snow is the secret of its beneficial influence on crops and vegetation. An old idea was that its virtue was due to the quantity of nitrous salts the frozen particles were supposed to contain; but when a chemist of the last century analyzed both snow and rain-water, and found that their constituents were so nearly alike that there could be no difference in their chemical effects on vegetation, this notion fell out of recognition. Yet its warmth conservation is not the only good function of snow. It breaks up the ground, renders it porous, and allows the air to enter and exercise its powerful fertilizing influence upon the earthy materials. And the moderate supply of water that it yields gently percolates the soil, without that washing away which rain in its downward course, in view of its action upon the earth, it is not surprising that the believers in mystic cures and simples should imagine that snow possessed medical or healing properties. Of some of these we have survivals in the supposed efficacy of snow in removing chilblains and healing frostbites, though we doubt whether any medical man could now be found to declare that snow variously administered, will cure levers, colics, tooth-aches, sore eyes, and pleuritis, act as a preservative from the plague, and otherwise tend to prolong life. Yet these were the creeds of a physician of two centuries ago, Dr. Bartheolinus, Coenepheus, in a treatise 230 pages long, "De Nivis Usu Medico." And he was no quack. In one chapter of his curious work he treats of the very rational use of snow as a healing agent, to be used before surgical operations, adding that the method was taught him by Marcus Aurelius Severinus, of Naples. Harvey, the English discoverer of the circulation of the blood, found relief from gout in the cold of snow; for he used to go to the roof of his house when an attack came on, and plunge his affected foot into the icy water that lodged there.—Gentleman's Magazine.

STRONG GOVERNMENTS STRENGTHENING PRUSSIA.—Prussia had a pretty "strong" government before the war, but it will come out "stronger." We know how the civil war affected this Republic, and gave us a government as "strong" as the warmest admirers of strength could desire. The proceedings of Prussia toward her socialists and democrats who dissent from points of the Bismarck programme, recall similar operations in this country, with which students of our recent history are familiar. Men who do not quite like the further slaughter of their Prussian countrymen, and think that Germany should make a peace now that she has gained so much, without risking more, are arrested and imprisoned on the charge of treasonable practices. The most eminent private character and public services, as in the case of Dr. Jacoby, do not save them from punishment, for the crime of questioning the perfect wisdom of the government policy. Democracy has had but little chance in Prussia under Bismarck's rod, but gentlemen of Republican tendencies in the future empire of Frederick William I. will be as scarce outside of prison walls as white crows in a flock. Elsewhere than in Germany, the continued defeats of the French Republic will operate to make imperial and kingly governments less tolerant of budding democracy. Russia, seeing the progress of absolutism in other quarters, is taking retrograde steps in the path of reform and liberty which her Czar had begun to tread. The corporation of Moscow, credulously believing that Alexander was in earnest when he relaxed the rigor of his system after the Crimean defeat, have been indulging in the folly of petitioning for a free press, religious toleration and other reforms, as if unuzzled newspapers and unshackled religion could exist in the country of Czar. For this their "angry master" has severely reprimanded them; and another step toward the present officials, on the taboos subjects, will send them all to the salt mines of Siberia. It may be said that these are war times, and that with the return of peace Bismarck will give to the Berlin democrats the freest press; and the Czar—supposing that he does not find himself with a war on his hands—will resume his beneficent occupation of educating and enlightening his subjects—to the extent of permitting a free press and free religious teachings. But the hope-

ful people who think thus, will find themselves egregiously mistaken. In no age has an empire been able to sustain itself by liberal concessions of people's rights. The principles of human liberty are at deadly war with imperialism at all times, and must be trampled upon, in order that emperors and their courts may live. Every privilege extended by Napoleon to Frenchmen, after he assumed the purple, endangered the stability of his throne. The increase of votes against him, as shown by the result of the last plebiscite in France, furnished ground for belief that a few years later the weight of adverse public opinion would have overthrown him. The Emperor Frederick William I., under the astute guidance of Bismarck, is not likely to make the same mistake. There will be no plebiscite in Prussia; but rather a revival, in all its medieval force, of the doctrine of the divine right of kings over the rest of others. It will be surprising if the Hapsburgs are not affected by the contagion of a stringent imperialism, and if a stronger government does not follow in Austria, upon the heels of the great Prussian exemplar. In Italy, too, and assuredly in Spain, we may expect to see a tightening of the reins upon the people. The outlook may be highly promising to those who are infatuated with the theory of the consolidation of nationalities, but we see in it little that is auspicious for the cause of popular liberty.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Mercantile Advertisements.

DECEMBER, 1870.

NEW GOODS.

W. A. WEEKS & CO., Queen Street,

ARE NOW OPENING THE LAST INSTALMENT OF

GOODS!

FOR THIS SEASON.

CONSISTING OF

WATERPROOF CLOTH,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

FROM 4s. 6d. per Yard.

Wide French Twills

AND FRENCH MERINOES,

IN Black and various Shades, including the

NEW MAROON COLOR.

NOW SO POPULAR,

at 1s. 10d. per yard & upwards.

Figured Silk Repp Dresses,

HANDSOME PATTERNS.

Plain and Checked Winceys,

Coburgs and Lustres,

Thin Black Blankets,

Black Velveteens,

Winter Caps, &c., &c.

Dec. 28, 1870.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

1870.

MACKINNON & MACDONALD

Have just received, per Steamers "Dorlan," "City of Baltimore," "Brig "Argos," "Sarcus "Theresa" and others

Their Fall Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Broad Cloths, Doekings, Tweeds, Fancy Coatings, Moscovs, Flies, Wainseys, &c.

Dress Materials, Ladies' wools and Velveteen Jackets, Velveteens, Skirts and Skirting.

Fancy Goods, Scarfs, Shawls, Hosiery, Cottons, Cotton Warp and Clothing.

Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, and Furs.

Hardware.

Iron, Steel, Tough Metals, Shear Plates, Shovels, Hoes, Traps, Back Bands, Hammers, Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Paint, Oil, &c.

Tea,

A superior article, Sugar, Groceries, &c., &c. All of which will be sold at lowest Market Prices.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. HENRY PALMER, Sec. & Treasurer. Mutual Fire Insurance Office, } May 7th, 1870.

Business Notices.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has just received, from Great Britain, a large supply of Fresh Drugs, Patent Medicines, Tinct. Requisites, &c., &c. Parties desirous of obtaining the above articles, will do well to call at the Cash Drug Store, where all the most popular remedies of the day are to be had.

P. G. FRASER, Queen Street.

ROSEINE and other Aniline DYES, to be had at P. G. Fraser's CASH DRUG STORE, Queen Street.

Observe!

SUPERIOR SWEET OIL to be had, very cheap, at the Cash Drug Store.

P. G. FRASER, Queen Street.

Worm Annihilator!

P. G. FRASER'S Worm Annihilator is the best, safest, and most effective worm remedy yet discovered.

CASH DRUG STORE, Queen Street.

Soaps! Soaps!

SOAPS of all descriptions to be had cheap, at the Cash Drug Store.

P. G. FRASER, Queen Street.

Prescriptions!

PRESCRIPTIONS accurately prepared with the purity of drugs, and at moderate prices, at the Cash Drug Store.

P. G. FRASER, Queen Street.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Queen Street,

ARE NOW OPENING THE LAST INSTALMENT OF

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Fancy Goods, Scarfs, Shawls, Hosiery, Cottons, Cotton Warp and Clothing.

Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, and Furs.

Hardware.

Iron, Steel, Tough Metals, Shear Plates, Shovels, Hoes, Traps, Back Bands, Hammers, Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Paint, Oil, &c.

Tea,

A superior article, Sugar, Groceries, &c., &c. All of which will be sold at lowest Market Prices.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. HENRY PALMER, Sec. & Treasurer. Mutual Fire Insurance Office, } May 7th, 1870.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

LADIES' FURS,

LATEST STYLES!!!

IN FITCH, STONE MARTIN, MINK, SEAL, GERMAN MINK, ALASKA MINK, &c., &c., &c.

IN VICTORINES, COLLARS, RUFFS, SKATING MUFFS, &c., &c., &c.

As the Stock is large, the above Furs will be sold very cheap.

All Furs warranted free from moths.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR MINK, FOX, MUSKRAT & OTTER.

A. B. SMITH, South Side Queen Square

Charlottetown, Dec. 7, 1870.

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,

Queen Street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR

STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

It is very large, and must be converted into CASH. To accomplish this, all will be offered at prices which must insure a sale. Our Stock

DRESS GOODS

is large and varied, ranging from the lowest prices to materials of the best and most fashionable winter goods.

LADIES' MANTLES AND MANTLE CLOTH,

Silk Fringes, Braid and Trimmings, in variety: Silks, Velvets, Velveteens, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., &c.

In Winter Coatings, Fancy Coatings, Trousers, Blue and Black Cloths, we admit of no competition. Ours is undoubtedly the Stock of the City. To this and the following we invite the especial attention of buyers.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

in various makes of cloth and styles, to suit all. Shirts, Drawers, Braces, Scarfs, Collars, Ties, Gents' and Ladies' Gloves, and Hosiery, Flannel, in all colours and makes, Blankets, very cheap, Hassocks, Shirtings, Hoyle's Prints, and all other Cotton Goods; Carpets, of all kinds, from the lowest grade, at 9d per yard, to that of the best quality, at 11s. 6d.

It is needless further to enumerate our Stock. We ask a call, feeling confident of our ability to convince all that what we state above is true.

MASON & HENDERSON.

December 7, 1870.

REMOVAL.

GENTLEMEN'S

OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE

REMOVED TO

Reddin's Corner,

QUEEN STREET.

OWING to the increase in the Subscriber's business, he is necessitated to remove to larger premises, and having received, per "Lina," re Halifax, over

Two Hundred Pieces of Choice Tweeds, Beavers, Pilots, Nappes, Meltons, Fancy Coatings, &c., &c.,

TOGETHER WITH

Furnishing Goods,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

He is now prepared to accommodate his Customers in first-class style. Cutters and Workmen unsurpassed in P. E. Island. Nothing will be left undone to secure satisfaction. A call solicited.

J. W. FALCONER.

Ch'town, Oct. 5, 1870.

A PROCLAMATION.

I, D. H. MACKINNON, do, by virtue of Authority vested in me, as Proprietor of the "New York Clothing Emporium,"

issue this, my Proclamation, the 29th day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, which, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, is binding to all intent and purposes, that, whereas, this Fashionable Street has been neglectfully mis-called Great George Street, which is not in keeping with the intelligence of the residents thereon, nor appropriate to the business thoroughfare of so magnificent a location for business purposes. Considering that all the Great Georges have passed from the scene of action, Little Georges being exempt from such honors, on account of inability, shall henceforth pass into obscurity, like all their ancestors, and substitute in its place a name which will give new life and vigor to the artistic skill and mechanism displayed on so successful a Street, each day; therefore, I proclaim its name shall henceforth and forever be called

"BROADWAY"

Where I sell the most handsome and most stylish fitting Garments ever manufactured in Charlottetown or any other place. You can call, gentlemen, and examine my Stock of Cloths, my Fashionable made up Garments to order, my ready-made Garments, which alone excel any custom work in Charlottetown. Come and we will suit you to anything you want in our line, to suit your own notions of comfort and style, as well as our stylish and comfortable ideas, cut and mechanism.

You can have all these cheap, at

"The New York Emporium,"

Broadway, -BY- Charlottetown.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. HENRY PALMER, Sec. & Treasurer. Mutual Fire Insurance Office, } May 7th, 1870.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY!

Board of Directors or the current year: Hon. G. O. Ross, President.

Hon. E. J. Colbeck, William Brown, Esq., Robert Moore, Esq., John Scott, Esq., W. E. Dawson, Esq., Robert Hooper, Esq., W. E. Dawson, Esq., John Scott, Esq., &c.

Agent for P. E. Island, ROBERT SHAW, Office of FitzGerald & Shaw, Nov. 23, 1870. p if

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Christmas Presents!

MUSICAL BOXES, large and elegant, playing from four to six tunes each, can be had at a small advance over cost and charge.

O'Connell's American Variety Store, Queen St., Dec. 21, 1870. 1st flr

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN!

FOR 1871.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.

THIS splendid Weekly, greatly enlarged and improved in one of the most useful and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed on fine paper, and dignifiedly illustrated with original engravings, representing

New Inventions, Novelties in Mechanics, Manufacturers, Chemistry, Photography, Architecture, Agriculture, Engineering, &c.

Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, and people of all Professions, Trades, &c., will find the

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Its practical suggestions will save hundreds of dollars to every Household. Workshop and Factory, in the land, besides affording a continual source of interesting information. The Editors are assisted by many of the ablest American and European Writers, and having access to all the latest Scientific and Mechanical Journals of the world, the columns of the Scientific American are constantly enriched with the choicest information.

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The Yearly Numbers of the Scientific American make two splendid volumes of nearly one thousand pages, equivalent in size to four thousand ordinary book pages.

Terms.—\$3 a year; \$1.50 half year; Clubs of five copies for one year, at appearance of a splendid Premium to the person who forms the Club, consisting of a copy of the celebrated Steel Plate Engraving, "Men of Progress."

In connection with the publication of the Scientific American, the undersigned has the most extensive Agency in the world for procuring PATENTS.

The best way to obtain an answer to the question—Can I obtain