

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 16, 1886.

The Quebec Elections.

The Government of Quebec has been sustained. This is as it ought to be. Though marked by a few errors—to which everything human is subject—the Administration led by the Hon. Mr. Ross has been, on the whole, careful, economical and honorable—as a local administration should be, and is, therefore, worthy of the new lease of power which has been granted.

But it was hoped by the Opposition that the people had grown tired of Conservative rule, and that "the Riel cry" had only to be resounded to ensure the discomfiture of the Conservatives. This hope has proved vain—because (1) people do not now-a-days tire of a good administration, and the policy of slander is too thin so deceive them; (2) the men who raised the Riel cry are not trusted leaders of public opinion; and (3) the Riel cry was essentially weak and short-lived—Riel having been executed in accordance with law and justice.

Those who turned traitor to their convictions to take up the "Riel cry" will now wish they hadn't. The Montreal Herald and Mr. Blake, particularly, have cause to regret their action on the Riel question. To be sure, the Herald has been consistent with its inconsistency. Grit and Tory, Independent and Rielite—everything by turns and nothing long—it is now, though possessed of a large degree of ability and sharpness, without standing and without influence. As for Mr. Blake, he has blundered most egregiously, and cannot hope to retain even the vestige of authority as a leader which he possessed before he tried to make capital out of the race prejudices and warm tempers of the good people of Quebec. He knew that the execution of Riel was a righteous act; he said he would never try to win power by the way of the scaffold, and yet he denounced the Government because they allowed Riel to be executed, in the hope that he would by so doing gain the support of Quebec, and so obtain the coveted office and power. The result of the Quebec election shows that the Riel cry has already lost much of its force, and as the months and years roll on it will grow fainter and fainter. On the main questions of public policy the people of Quebec are heartily in accord with the general Government, led by Sir John McDonald; and when the time comes next year for the people of Canada to decide between the Parties the "Riel cry" will not, in our opinion, keep them from voting as they did before in support of the Government. In any case, the men who allowed the law to take its course in opposition to the desires of a large and influential section of their supporters, the men who refused to commit an outrage upon justice, even though the prejudices of thousands of their followers would thereby be gratified, will stand higher in the estimation of all right thinking persons than the party led by Mr. Blake sunk their convictions, and raised a cry which they knew to be false in the hope of driving the Government from office.

Trade with Spain.

SOME time ago notice was given through the Official Gazette that a treaty had been arranged between Spain and Great Britain on the most favored nation plan, and that it would come into operation last August. Canada, under the terms of the treaty, has the right to say within a year whether she will accept the treaty or refuse to abide by its provisions. In the meantime Spain and her colonies are open to Canada on the same terms as the most favored nations. The Foreign Office has sent and the Dominion Government publishes in a Gazette extra the following additional information:—

INFORMATION FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

"FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 3, 1886. Certificates of origin for British goods exported to Spain. Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid has reported that, under the existing Spanish customs regulations, certificates of origin are required. A simple declaration of the shipper of the goods to the effect that they are of British origin will, however, be deemed sufficient at the Spanish custom houses. The declaration is to be made before the chief officer of customs at the port of shipment, and shippers are recommended to mark it on the specification of goods in the following form, viz:—

FORM OF DECLARATION. I do hereby declare that the goods mentioned herein are of British produce or manufacture. (Exporter.) Signed and declared in my presence this day of 1886. Chief officer of Customs, port of. This officer will sign the document on the form prescribed by the commissioners of Her Majesty's customs. The certificate of origin must then be vised by the Spanish Consul at the port of shipment, whose visa will be given free of charge.

One of the practical results of the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway is the fact, mentioned by the Iron Age, that eastern Canada will now supply British Columbia with manufactured articles hitherto bought in the United States.

There will be a good deal of interest exhibited in the result of the candidature of Mr. Henry George for the mayoralty of New York. He will run, of course, as an independent, and withdraw his support mainly from the working classes, whose conditions in New York more nearly approach those of the old world than in any other American city. Mr. George is an able exponent of some very peculiar theories which have found an echo in quarters that could hardly have been expected. Even in

Canada, so prominent a paper as the Hamilton Times has been their outspoken advocate, and the Globe has given them a partial support. They involve the assumption by the state of the ownership of the land which is to be rented only to those who desire to occupy it, the increase in value going to benefit the community at large. The advocate of such a doctrine would naturally find followers in a city where a large element of the population is of continental European origin, and the vote that Mr. George will receive has been estimated as high as 30,000. Outside of a few of the larger cities, however, in America, there are not many believers in Socialism in land any more than in Socialism in other property.

The Scott Act Cases.

At the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court yesterday, ten Scott Act cases were disposed of. The first case was dismissed; the second postponed for one week; the third (first offence) fined \$50; the fourth (first offence) \$50; the fifth (second offence) \$100; the sixth (second offence) \$100; the seventh (first offence) \$50; the eighth postponed for one week; the ninth dismissed; the tenth (third offence) two months' imprisonment.

Mr. F. Peters, who appeared as counsel for the defendants, in relation to the case for exposing for sale, said: (1) section 119 of the Canada Temperance Act, owing to its peculiar wording, cannot be held to apply to Charlottetown, and that section being the only one under which a person can be punished for exposing for sale, the defendant must be discharged; no prosecutions under that section have been attempted in Canada—the section is only applicable to the Temperance Act of 1884. (2) Although the Canada Temperance Act has been declared valid in prohibiting the sale, it is ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament to pass any law prohibiting the exposing for sale. (3) The case of Hodge and the Queen overrules the previous decision of the Privy Council given in the case of Russell and the Queen. (4) As regards the summonses issued in all these ten cases they are defective inasmuch as the name of the prosecutor does not appear in them as required by section 101 of the Canada Temperance Act. (5) That the Magistrate is incapacitated from trying these cases, because he is practically at the same time the prosecutor and the judge inasmuch as his salary is payable out of the funds of the city; and these Scott Act cases being the property of the city under the recent Order-in-Council, he had an interest in collecting the fines. In one of the cases the evidence was that the Magistrate had instructed the Marshal to lay a prosecution for exposing for sale. By this Act the Magistrate had incapacitated himself from trying the case; as also by his instructing the police to lay prosecutions against three others whose names were mentioned as selling liquor in the evidence given in the Power case.

On all the points raised, except those in the case of exposing for sale, the Magistrate decided against the objections as raised by defendant's counsel—the case for exposing standing over for judgment. With regard to his being prosecutor as well as judge, the Magistrate said that he did not deem himself incapacitated from trying these cases on that account, for although he did direct the police to lay these prosecutions particularly he did so in order that an apparent breach of the law which came directly under his notice sitting as Magistrate, might be heard and adjudicated upon. Not only in these cases, but in all other cases where it was brought to his notice as Magistrate that an offence had been committed he felt it to be his bounden duty to see that prosecutions were laid, and this did not in any way interfere with the impartial discharge of his duty, sitting judicially to try these cases.

Mr. Peters gave notice that he would move for a certiorari in all these cases to quash the convictions, and suggested to the Court that a test case or cases might be agreed to.

The Magistrate said that inasmuch as now the whole control of the Scott Act cases was, by the recent Order-in-Council, given to the City Council, it was not in his power to make arrangements regarding the future proceedings in these cases. He had given his judgments and these judgments would be carried out unless the convictions were quashed by the Supreme Court. He advised the counsel for the defence to see the City Council in the matter, as it was, no doubt, advisable to obtain a decision in the Supreme Court with as little expense as possible.

The Winter Service.

The Government steamer Alert, Capt. Gordon, which is to keep up winter communication between here and Pictou as long as possible after the Island steamers have ceased running, arrived here, as already stated, yesterday morning, and is receiving much attention. The Alert was sent to this port at the request of Dr. Jenkins, M. P., so as to be ready for service when required. Capt. Gordon, who has commanded her for several years in the Hudson Bay Exploring Expedition, says that with some slight alterations in the shape of her bow, and with additional steam power, she will be the finest ice steamer in the world. Under present circumstances it is thought that she will be able to cope successfully with any ice that may form in the harbor. The Alert is about ten years old, and was built for Arctic exploration expeditions. She is of solid English oak, thirty-two inches in thickness of side, and is 750 tons. Her passenger accommodation is good. She has twelve staterooms, a dining saloon, and an after saloon, in which a large number of couches can be placed. The freight accommodation is also good, but will be much improved when she is covered in. She will likely be placed on the slip at Pictou in a few days, to have the proposed alterations made in her bow, after which she will return here and complete arrangements for her battles with the Ice King.

According to Dun, Wiman & Co., the business failures in Canada for the quarter ending the 30th Sept., numbered 253 with liabilities amounting to \$1,921,000. For the same quarter in 1885 the failures numbered, according to the same authorities, 254, with liabilities amounting to \$1,911,000. For the first nine months of 1885 and 1886 the figures are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Liabilities. 1885 (9 months) \$1,911,000; 1886 (9 months) \$1,921,000.

Bishop McIntyre.

A DESCRIPTION OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Right Rev. Dr. McIntyre, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, has been spending the past week with the Christian Brothers at the Sacred Heart College. Bishop McIntyre's visit to Charlottetown is partly a pleasure trip, partly for the sake of health, and partly for the purpose of seeing his relatives and renewing the ties of friendship with many old members of his flock residing in the Golden State. The Bishop, who is accompanied by two of his priests, the Rev. Fathers Gillis and McDonald, is a refined and cultured gentleman of the old school, and though apparently considerably past 60, is still as hale and hearty as many men considerably his junior.

SCOTCH EXILES. Out of a population of 120,000 in Prince Edward Island, said the Bishop in conversation with a Chronicle reporter, "there are 50,000 Catholics; out of these the majority are of Scotch descent. You see in 1782 and since then there have been several exoduses of Scotch highlanders expatriated after the massacre of Glencoe or expelled from their homes by the landlords, like the Scotch crofters of the present day. The great Catholic clans—the McDonalds, the McKinnons, the McNeills and the McIntyres—emigrated in a body and settled in the lower provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, and it has been recently estimated that of the Catholics in these lower provinces there are 150,000 of Scotch extraction, the Acadians coming next with 100,000 and then the Irish, followed by other nationalities.

"Oh, yes," said Father Gillis in answer to a question, "the Islanders still retain all the old traits and characteristics of the Highland Gael. They are a simple, generous and hospitable people, and I may say that all the older inhabitants speak Gaelic. Indeed, in Cape Breton the sermon is preached every second Sunday in Gaelic." "Though a native of Prince Edward Island I am of Scotch extraction," continued the Bishop; "so is Father Gillis and Father McDonald, and indeed I may add that of the thirty-seven priests in my diocese nearly all are of highland descent. Bishop Cameron also, Bishop of Cape Breton and Antigonish, hails originally from Scotland." "My diocese," said the Bishop, answering a question, "which is that of Charlottetown includes not only Prince Edward Island, but also the Magdalen Islands, a group of small islands sixty miles to the northward. We have in our diocese 48 churches, 11 convents, 1 college (St. Dunstan's), 1 hospital and 37 priests. As for the occupations of the inhabitants, they are nearly all good agriculturists. A large proportion are also engaged in the fisheries.

A PROSPEROUS ISLAND. The staple products are oats, of which we export 7,000,000 bushels annually to France and Great Britain; potatoes, of which we send out 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels to the United States every year; sheep, of which we ship annually several thousands, and horses, of which we export 2,000 or 3,000 a year. As for our fisheries, they are principally mackerel and cod, and it is acknowledged that the Prince Edward Island fishery is the best for mackerel in the world.

"What is the form of government in Prince Edward Island?" "We have a Lieutenant Governor appointed for five years by the Dominion Government. He is assisted by a council of eight. The Legislature consists, as with you, of two chambers, the upper chamber, corresponding to your Senate, being termed the Executive Council, and consisting of thirteen members, elected by the people for eight years. Both voters and candidates for the upper house must possess a property qualification of £100. The lower house is called the House of Assembly and consists of thirty members elected for four years by manhood suffrage.

"Has Prince Edward Island taken any part in the secession movement?" "No; Prince Edward Island is perfectly contented with the Dominion Government. The only province wishing to secede from the Dominion is Nova Scotia."

A Doomed City.

Our telegraphic advices from Texas last evening, stated that the town of Sabine, at the mouth of the Sabine River, had been washed away and that upwards of fifty lives had been lost. Two men who rowed several miles from Sabine Pass to East Texas Railway, and were brought to Beaumont on an engine, give this account of the disaster: The waters began to invade the town from the gulf and lake together, about two o'clock Tuesday afternoon and rose with great rapidity. The citizens of the doomed place did not realize the imminent danger until it was too late to escape. When safety by flight was out of the question, they betook themselves to houses and other places of supposed safety. The water kept rising and between three and four o'clock the smaller houses began to yield to the force of the waves which not only moved them from their foundations, but turned them over on their sides and tops. A little later the larger houses began to give way and death by drowning seemed in store for every person in the place. With the yielding of smaller houses several persons were terrified. When residence and business places began to crumble the fatality grew greater. The list of drowned comprises over fifty persons. Many more are believed to have been drowned. The situation during the afternoon beggared description. The manifestation of terror and agony by the people looking face to face at death, and realizing that there was no escape; the cries of dying women; the roar of the mad sea; the hoarse voice of men trying to save those dear to them, all combined to make a scene too horrible to be described. Relief has been sent.

A newspaper man in Minneapolis one day caught a young woman as she was falling in the street. A few days after he met her at the house of a friend, and they were introduced. A few months later he asked her to marry him, and she said "Yes." A few hours after they were married, and not until then, he learned that she was worth \$75,000.

For St. John's, Newfoundland.



STEAMER BONAVISTA, for St. John's, Nfld., will be due here TUESDAY MORNING, 19th October, and will carry cattle and sheep on deck. For freight or passage apply to PECKE BROS & CO., Agents.

Apples, Apples!

AT Auction, at Rooms, MONDAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock. 75 Barrels Apples, in Gravensteins, Emperors, Strawberries, &c. A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer.

Dwelling House and Premises.

BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, October 19th, at 12 o'clock, noon:— That conveniently situated Dwelling House and Premises, fronting on the north side of Euston Street (west) 50 feet, and running back 100 feet. The House is comfortable, at present in the occupation of Mr. Geo. Wilson. Terms at sale. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

ST. JOSEPH'S BAZAAR.

Under the Patronage of Lieutenant Governor McDonald.

THE ladies of ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY intend holding another Grand Bazaar, this year, during the week commencing

MONDAY, NOV. 8TH,

LYCEUM.

The proceeds to be devoted to the equipment of the new School Buildings, Pownall Street. No pains will be spared by the ladies in charge to make this Bazaar surpass anything of the kind ever held in Charlottetown. Music will be provided. Ch'town, Oct. 13, 1886.

EMERSON PIANOS.

READ what MR. G. H. HOPPER (the celebrated pianist) says:— "CHARLOTTETOWN, Oct. 9, 1886. "I have used the Emerson Piano, furnished by Mr. Fletcher for the Court Musicians, and beg to express MY ENTIRE SATISFACTION with the instrument."

The Emerson Piano has won for itself a world-wide reputation—the Company being established as far back as 1849. They are a high grade but medium-priced instrument. They are remarkable for their Purity and Brilliance of Tone, as well as for Durability. The Company are to-day one of the largest Pianoforte Manufacturers in the United States, and their mammoth Piano Works are located in Boston, Mass.

Nearly Fifty Thousand Now in Use.

A Piano made for every working hour in the year! The Emerson Piano is its own best advertisement. It travels on its merits. It pleads its own cause; it is not bolstered into notoriety by other than its Superior Qualities. Write for Catalogues and Prices to the Sole Agent for P. E. Island, or call at his Music Warerooms.

C. P. FLETCHER. Sign of the BIG FIDDLE, Queen St. Ch'town, Oct. 14, 1886.

GEO. E. FULL

is now offering balance of the

Bankrupt Stock

Overcoats and Other Clothing

At a Discount of 30 per Cent.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GENTS' FELT HATS,

some at HALF PRICE and some as low as 25 CENTS.

Shirts & Linders, Trunks & Valises,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

8000 Yds OF DRESS GOODS

In Plain and Fancy Woolen, Cashmere and Winceys, at from 5 to 10 cents per yard below their real value. Velvet and Plush Trimming to match.

30-cent TEA for 25 cts.

We guarantee to give you all full value for your money in all departments.

GEO. E. FULL,

Sign of "RED LION," QUEEN STREET. Sept. 29, 1886—2av & wky

TO LET.

OFFICES and Warerooms, No. 35, Water St., lately in occupation of G. W. DeBlots, deceased. Inquire at the office of R. F. DEBLOIS, Provincial Building. Ch'town, Oct. 15th 1886—4ed 11

James Paton & Co.

GREAT SALE OF SHIPWRECKED DRY GOODS,

COMMENCING ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th.

THE Goods are all in good condition and will be sold as noted below:—

Table listing various goods and prices: 1,200 yards Scotch Mixed Dress Goods, worth 25 cents, now 17 cents; 240 Black Cashmere, 60 cents, now 42 cents; 900 Colored Persian Cord (double width) 30 cents, now 21 cents; 1,200 Black, All-wool Cashmere, worth 65 cents, now 50 cents; 300 Black Union Cashmere, 29 cents, now 21 cents; 300 Gray Alpaca, 20 cents, now 14 cents; 480 All-wool Serge Dress Goods, 24 cents, now 19 cents; 300 Mantle and Ulster Cloths, \$1.60, now \$1.00; 850 Sateen Dress Goods, 20 cents, now 13 cents; 1,200 Princess Dress Corsets, 26 cents, now 19 cents; 300 Plaid Dress Goods, 13 cents, now 9 cents; 1,000 Colored Velveteen, 85 cents, now 65 cents.

Also—A Job Lot of Colored and Black PLUSHES, suitable for Trimming and Fancy Work—a desperate Bargain—only 85 cents a yard. We will show these goods on tables in centre of store. COME AND SEE THEM.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE, Ch'town, Sept. 20, 1886.

LONDON HOUSE.

NEW FALL GOODS.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

DOLMANS, LONG PALETOTS, SHORT JACKETS, KYRLE CLOTH JACKETS, STOCKINGETTE JACKETS, JERSEY JACKETS. A Large Assortment Low Prices.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

KYRLE CLOTHS, DIAGONAL CLOTHS, OTTOMAN CLOTHS, ASTRAKAN CLOTHS, STOCKINGETTE CLOTHS, SEALETTES. Choice New Goods. Latest Styles.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

CASHMERES, MERINOS, FOULE SERGES, GRILLAGE CLOTH, CAMELS HAIR SUITING. All the New Dress Materials of the Season with Plushes to Match.

FURS.

FUR-LINED CIRCULARS, FUR CAPES, FUR MUFFS, FUR CAPS, FUR GLOVES. A Large Stock All Prices.

Felt Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Plushes, Velvets.

HARRIS & STEWART,

SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIS & CO.

Ch'town, Oct. 12, 1886.

NEW

HAT & FUR STORE,

Newson Block.

A NEW DEPARTURE!

HATS, of the Latest Styles, at the very LOWEST PRICES.

FURS, of all kinds. Cleaned, Dyed, altered and Repaired. HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Raw Furs.

E. STUART.

Ch'town, May 4, 1886

The Newspaper Man is Howling for a New Ad., and Must Have It.

VISITORS to the Exhibition are invited to call and inspect our

Immense Stock of Furniture, &c, &c.

SOLID BARGAINS FOR CASH.

CALL AND PROVE IT.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, Sept. 13, 1886.