

Right to Criticise Judge and Jury.

(New York Herald.) The High Court of Justice in England has just rendered an interesting and important opinion touching the power of a court over the press. An application had been made to punish the defendant for contempt of court for having published a sharp criticism of the result of a trial. The High Court decided in favor of the defendant, holding that he was not subject to punishment.

Justice Stephen admitted the existence of a power to punish for contempt in a flagrant case of contempt published during the trial, read by the jury and maliciously designed to interfere with the course of justice. But it was, he added, a power based on "a very vague principle," and one to be used only in an exceptional case, and then "with the greatest care and caution."

He then went on to explain that when a decision had been given or a verdict rendered, the case was entirely different. "The Court had then done its work, the jury had reached its verdict and they were given over to criticism and comment, and of that they could not complain." In general "there was an undoubted right to make comment upon the conduct of judges or jurors." Justice Field held the same views "It is the right of all men," he said, "to comment on the acts and conduct of public men, whether judges or jurors."

This wholesome doctrine is far more significant coming from the English than it would be coming from the American Bench. The power of a judge to punish his critic is a relic of a past age in England, when there was not freedom of speech or liberty of the press. In the freer and more enlightened England of to-day the exercise of the power is condemned by the judges themselves, except where necessary to deal with a flagrant abuse.

In this country it is not only the right but the duty of an independent journal to criticise judges and jurors, and on the fearlessness and fairness with which this is done, largely depends the due administration of justice. It is a right guaranteed by federal and State constitutions. Any judge or court that would attempt to interfere with the free exercise of the right would be simply condemned by popular sentiment as a man or a tribunal trying to muzzle the press in violation of a fundamental principle of our form of government.

Noble Sentiments.

The question of our Imperial Trade policy was discussed at a meeting held in Halifax on Friday last. Archbishop O'Brien was present. "He said," (We quote the Herald's summary report) "that his sympathies had been with the movement from the beginning. In Halifax we move slowly but surely, and the time will soon come when we shall show that we have been alive. Sentiment is an excellent thing, but there is something more in Imperial Federation than sentiment—that is utility. The movement cannot succeed without sentiment. But that is not enough. Sentiment and utility combined will ensure success. Previous speakers had referred to the impetus given to the idea by sentiment. But a still greater impetus will be given to it by the utility of closer trade relations and increased postal and transportation facilities. His Grace thought that he was a little broader in his views than Mr. Mackintosh. He was impressed by reading of noble acts performed by men of any nationality—perhaps a little more so by the noble deeds of our own; but he recognized true nobility anywhere. The empire is made up of various nations and peoples and we must recognize the nobility of all. The grandeur of this imperial sentiment, added to the great utility of this movement, will ensure its success. His Grace said he would do all in his power to forward the movement. The initial stages of movements did not depend for success upon large numbers. It was often better that it should be shaped and guided by a few. When the scheme was prepared and ready for the people, then the people would enthusiastically participate in its discussion and settlement."

Matthew Arnold's Indictment.

The Nineteenth Century for April contains an article by Matthew Arnold on the self-deception of Americans in regard to their civilization. After giving some specimens of New York and Chicago journalism in matters personal to himself, he says: "Far from admitting that their newspapers are a scandal, they assure one another that their newspaper press is one of their most signal distinctions. Far from admitting that in literature they have as yet produced little that is important, they play at treating American literature as if it were a great independent power; they reform the spelling of the English language by the insight of their average man. For every English writer they have an American writer to match. And him good Americans read. The Western States are at this moment being nourished and formed, we hear, on the novels of a native author called Poe, instead of those of Scott and Dickens. Far from admitting that their average man is a danger, and that his predominance has brought a plentiful lack of refinement, distinction and beauty, they declare in the words of my friend, Col. Higginson, a prominent critic at Boston, that 'Nature said, some years since: Thus far the English is my best race, but we have had Englishmen enough; put in one drop more of nervous fluid and make the American. And with that drop a new range of promise opened on the human race, and a lighter, finer, more highly organized type of mankind was born.' Far from admitting that the American accent, as the pressure of their climate and of their average man has made it, is a thing to be striven against, they assure one another that it is the right accent, the standard English speech of the future. It reminds me of a thing in Smollett's dinner party of authors. Seated by the philosopher who is writing a most orthodox refutation of Bolingbroke, but in the meantime has just been presented to the Grand Jury as a public nuisance for having blasphemed in an alehouse on the Lord's Day—seated by this philosopher is the Scotchman who is giving lectures on the pronunciation of the English language."

Bosco.—To-night.—Signor Bosco appeared before another large audience last evening. The performance was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Amongst the number of costly presents given away Mrs. W. W. Sullivan received the silver ice pitcher. To-night will close the engagement. If you wish to see a present and have a good laugh go and see Bosco.

Mr. Parnell not Sanguine.

CHURCHILL'S DISCLOSURES OF GREAT IMPORTANCE. The London correspondent of the New York Times telegraphs an account of a long interview he had with Mr. Parnell a few days since. As to the prospects of some immediate change, Mr. Parnell is not sanguine. He says: "From all the indications afforded by the by-elections it is evident that at the next general elections those electors who abstained from voting in 1886 and thereby returned the Tory government with 100 majority, will, in the main, vote to restore Mr. Gladstone to power with about a similar majority. It cannot be too clearly understood that it was the abstentions only, of liberal voters throughout Great Britain which did the mischief. But as to when the opportunity of a general election will come is a question. The time is only just approaching in which it will be possible to test the cohesion of the liberal unionists to their Tory allies. The Government are rather prematurely pluming themselves on the unopposed second reading of the local government bill. The measure depends upon a multitude of details, and the battle ground of these will be in committee. In that stage, at any moment a question may arise which will really strain the solidity of the Unionist coalition. Many important interests are arising. The Tory country party view with distrust and dislike the whole measure, and are sure to show this by a bad attendance in committee. But whether or not we succeed in upsetting the government this year over the local government bill, or some other question, it must be remembered that the final result of the restoration of a Parliament to Ireland is assured beyond a doubt. For an event of such magnitude, which up to 1885 was certainly not expected, save as to the doubtful outcome of years of struggle and suffering, but which has now become the certain pacific prospect of a year or two, we can surely afford to have a little patience. To the American people especially, without whose aid we could have made none of these advances, and who, looking from a distance may be disposed to regard the present progress as slow when compared with the stride taken in 1882, I would say that what we have to do at present is to use this interval to consolidate and secure our ground for the next step when the time to take it arrives, with every confidence that it will be the final and crowning one. Although the pause may seem to be long, it is essential and valuable. It is as nothing compared with the many centuries that Ireland has waited in hopeless misery and sacrifice. We must learn how to wait as well as how to advance. The most victorious armies of history have been compelled at times to rest in seeming inactivity behind their trenches, and it is just as much the duty of a nation, if it desires freedom, to learn how to do this at the proper time in patience, as it is for an army. I have said a period of waiting was an advantage to us. It is education, and will educate the people of Great Britain. Men who in 1885 followed Mr. Gladstone in his great measure from belief in the man, now follow him as well from belief in the cause. There are thousands of liberals throughout the country who were at that time without sufficient information to enable them to defend Mr. Gladstone's policy, and who are now as ardent home rulers and as capable exponents of the necessity of such a measure for Ireland as any of the Irish members themselves. In Ulster, too, this improvement is noticeable. I believe, from all I hear, that if an election were to take place now, we should make a net gain of three members there. If the Ulster Presbyterians once become convinced that they will not get land reform without home rule, they will become home rulers, and the present government most stupidly, I think, is doing all it can to compel this conviction. Churchill's speech this afternoon on the Irish county councils bills was one of the most important of the session, and certainly the ablest he has ever delivered on any subject. His disclosures of the views held by Salisbury's cabinet in 1886 was of the first magnitude in importance. His foreshadowing of grave disaster to the Tory party at the polls, if a general election, perhaps close at hand, arrived, produced a tremendous sensation and seemed most ominous. In fact, the speech was undoubtedly the hardest blow this government has yet received, and it will have far-reaching results in the country. These results, towards which events are shaping, must be in our favor. Let us wait alertly, but still in patience, and see what they are."

America "opines" that the tariff discussion in the States is somewhat like the time honored fable of the dog in the manger. When any one suggests tariff revision he is branded by the Republican press as a free trader; but a clear-headed and far-seeing man, whether Republican or Democrat, who does not recognize that some reform is expedient, has yet to be found. The Republicans are afraid to take active steps to solve the riddle, but will not permit of the other party's doing what they dare not themselves attempt. All tariff reformers are free traders in the eyes of Republicans, but all but the more bigoted even among Republicans, admit that reform of some kind is advisable, not to any necessary. While the men who believe in absolute free trade do not as yet form a very important or considerable faction on either side, the democratic party in especial will find the task of promoting harmony in its own ranks in this respect, a difficult one, on account of the widely divergent interests and conflicting opinions of the members of the party. All want reform, yet want it in a way which will lower the bars to their neighbor's field while leaving their own enclosures and preserves well protected. The whole aspect of the situation reminds one of a consultation of learned physicians about the death-bed of some poor sufferer. Each one has a remedy to suggest, and feels perfectly confident of his own ability to diagnose the case, but all are decidedly unwilling either to accept the judgment of any of their colleagues or to assume the undivided responsibility of the case. Meanwhile the unfortunate sufferer is left alone to live or die as best he may, perishing for the want of a little disinterested common sense.

What About Doctors?

SIR,—Noticing several communications in your paper lately headed "What About Doctors?" I thought it would not be out of place to offer a few suggestions. While "Pro Bono Publico," "One of the Injured," "Clinicus" and "Farmer" all agree that there should be some way of preventing quacks from attaching the title of M. D. to their names, or taking advantage of people who are ignorant of their acquirements as doctors, yet the suggestions which they offer as a way out of the difficulty would be, to say the least of it, very inefficient. The only way to prevent men who have no diplomas from practicing is to form a council, which I am sure the Government of this Province would sanction; and make it compulsory for every man before starting the practice of medicine, to become a member of the council, under a penalty of \$50, or \$100. Such a system is in vogue in the Province of Nova Scotia. The expense of keeping up such a body could be borne by every man on becoming a member of the council, paying a fee of say \$30, which would be sufficient. Of course, on becoming a member, a man would have to show his diploma; and I would go a little further—add a certificate of good moral character. Yours &c., ONLOOKER.

A Louisville, Ky., dispatch says:—Henry and John Hill, bachelor farmers, lodged in jail at Jamestown, Ky., two weeks ago for the murder of two pedlars named Burton early in March, were brought to trial on Saturday. The principal witness against them was Mary Smith, their former servant. Her story was supported by the finding of the remains of two bodies in a cave near the Hill farmhouse. While she was telling on the stand how she had been compelled, on the peril of her life, to cut the throats of the pedlars while they were asleep at her employers' house, and catch their blood in a bucket, the Burtons walked into the court-room. The case was at once discontinued and the Hills dismissed. The remains found, upon close examination, proved to be parts of the carcasses of two sheep. What was done with the young woman is not stated.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind. mar 8 '88 & wky

Local Notices.

THE Reflector oysters, salads and game. my 1, 3i eod  
THE Reflector steak, chops, ham, pork and beans. my 1, 3i eod  
THE Reflector sausages, tripe, pigs feet, canned beef. my 1, 3i eod

CAPTAIN Tom Allen, of Cape Tom Allentine—photographs of this celebrated man of ice boat fame, for sale for 25 cents each, at Norton & Fennell's. ap 25 1 wk.

City of Charlottetown.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's Office until noon of MONDAY, the 14th of May, inst., from parties willing to supply the City with  
15,000 feet 3 inch Merchantable Hemlock Plank,  
15,000 feet 2 inch  
to be delivered on any of the City Wharves on or before the 15th day of June next, free of wharfage and surveying. No plank received less than 12 feet in length.  
Payment made on certificate of a sworn surveyor.  
The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.  
By order,  
A. H. McPHERSON,  
City Clerk.  
may 1—3i

Lobster Fishermen!

WANTED,  
Ten Good Lobster Fishermen.  
Apply to  
HORACE HASZARD.  
ap 30—1w

CARRIAGES, &c.

I HAVE NOW IN STOCK a nice lot of New and Second-Hand Single and Double-Seat Carriages. Top Buggies in all the leading styles, Road and Truck Sulkeys, Buggy Tops to suit any Carriage. Rubber Aprons, &c., which I will sell cheap for cash or good paper.  
REPAIRING, PAINTING and TRIMMING of Carriages promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.  
Facts and Showrooms, UPPER PRINCE STREET, opposite New Baptist Church.  
J. J. SEAMAN  
ap 1—3y 2w wky 3m

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Winter Communication—A Tunnel Wanted.

SIR,—By last night's telegrams we learn that Capt. McElhinney has left for Glasgow to supervise the construction of a specially constructed steel vessel to be placed on the route between Prince Edward Island and the Mainland. This is too bad. Our claims are to be again rejected and another miserable failure is to be put upon us. It is time the Dominion Government was told that this kind of thing won't do. We want no vessel. We want a tunnel, and nothing else will give us continuous communication winter and summer. Let us get up a "Terms of Union Society" and never cease agitating until we get that to which we are justly entitled. I tell you, Sir, that no other Province in the Dominion, certainly no State in the Union would stand such bad treatment. Let us at once raise the standard and on it write: "Separation or fulfillment of Terms of Union."  
FELIX.  
May 1, 1888.

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REPAIRING, PAINTING and TRIMMING of Carriages promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.  
Facts and Showrooms, UPPER PRINCE STREET, opposite New Baptist Church.  
J. J. SEAMAN  
ap 1—3y 2w wky 3m

SOCIAL AND ENTERTAINMENT

Basement of Methodist Brick Church,

To be given by Members of the "WESLEY MISSION BAND,"

Tuesday Evening, May 1st.

PROGRAMME.

- Chorus.....By the Girls  
Recitation.....Ethel Tanton  
Duett.....Minnie Moore and H. Collins  
Amateur Orchestra.....By the Boys  
Recitation.....Elsie LePage  
Round—"Ye Christian Heralds".....  
Vocal Solo.....Daisy Lewis  
Recitation.....Jennie Sterns  
Tri-o.....By Girls  
Chorus—"Village of the Vale".....  
Reading.....Miss Barr  
Vocal Solo.....Miss Shenton  
Amateur Orchestra.....Boys

Concert to begin at 8 o'clock.  
Admission, 10 cents.  
Refreshment at nine o'clock.  
ap 30—2i

In the Vice Admiralty Court

of Prince Edward Island.

The Queen vs. the Boats and Seines of the American Schooners Argonaut and Col. J. H. French.

IN pursuance of Commissions of Sale issued out of the above Court, dated the 28th March, 1888, and to me directed, I will set up and sell, or cause to be sold, at Public Auction, at noon on the SECOND DAY OF MAY NEXT, at Conolly's Warehouse, in SOURIS, the following:—  
1 Seine Boat and 1 Seine, with gear thereto, belonging to Schooner Argonaut.  
1 Seine Boat and 1 Seine, with gear thereto, belonging to Schooner Col. J. H. French.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,  
Marshal Vice Admiralty Court.  
Ch'town, March 27, 1888—2w 1i sle

The above sale is postponed until 16TH MAY, 1888.  
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,  
Marshal V. A. Court.  
may 1

The Excelsior

PACKAGE DYES.

NOTHING equal to the Excelsior Dyes have ever been offered for sale. We warrant these Dyes to color more goods—package for package—than any other dyes made, and to give more brilliant and more durable colors.  
Remember, these are the only Pure, Harmless, Unadulterated Dyes on the market!  
Always ask your Druggists and Grocers for the EXCELSIOR PACKAGE DYES, and always insist on having them. ONLY 8 CENTS A PACKAGE.  
CUTHBERT HARRISON & CO.,  
Sole Proprietors of the Excelsior Package Dyes, Excelsior Ink Powders.  
may 1—dy 3i wky 6i

Business Stand.

THE undersigned offers for sale his Business Stand at Mill View, near Vernon River Bridge. Terms easy.  
J. R. BOURKE, JR.,  
Mill View, May 1, 1888.—4i

FURNITURE,

BY AUCTION.

By Auction, at my Salesroom,  
On Friday, May 4th,  
AT 2 O'CLOCK,  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Parlor Set, Walnut and Flush Bedroom Sets, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Dining Tables, Chairs, Pictures, &c., &c.  
Also—1 fine Brussels Carpet, 1 Standard Sewing Machine, nearly new.  
G. M. HARRIS,  
Auctioneer.  
may 1—tl sle

AGENTS.

No book will sell at present like our Home, Farm and Business Cyclopedia. It is a large work, containing 900 pages, profusely illustrated, and also contains portraits of the leading statesmen of the Dominion. The Home Department discusses fully everything relative to Housekeeping in all its phases. The Farm Department discusses, in a peculiarly interesting style, just the information every successful farmer must possess. The Business Department, besides giving full information on Commercial Law and every form of Legal Documents, contains Goodwin's System of Practical Book-keeping. Each Department of the work has the advantage of being written by Canadian Specialists. We want an Agent in every Town and County. For terms and full particulars address W. E. EARLE, St. John, N. B.  
J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS.,  
Publishers.  
April 7, 1888—2w & wky

NEW STOCK.

J. H. BELL

WISHES to inform his customers and the public generally that he has received a portion of his SPRING STOCK OF UPPERS, consisting of Fine Laced, especially for spring and summer wear, also some nice Elastic Side, and a variety of nobby Shoe Uppers, which he will make up in the latest styles and at the lowest possible prices. Living under low rent, and importing our stock direct, enables us to sell or make up Custom work cheaper than any other house in the city. We always handle new stock. Our workmanship second to none. A fit warranted or no sale. Always up to time with orders.  
REPAIRING neatly and promptly done. General satisfaction given.  
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:  
Sign of the Great Big Boot,  
UPPER GREAT GEORGE STREET.  
ap 21—1m sat tu thu

FARM FOR SALE.

50 ACRES OF LAND at Kinross, Lot 50, lately occupied by Mr. Donald Martin. The Land is in a good state of cultivation.  
Liberal terms will be given.  
For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. McLean & McDonald, Solicitors, Charlottetown, or to  
HARPER & WEBSTER,  
Shediac.  
Ch'town, Feb. 17, 1888—dy 1i wky 2m

NOW OPENING  
—AT—  
**BEER BROS',**  
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF  
Fashionable Dress Goods,  
Millinery, Mantles, &c.,  
EX "NORTHERN LIGHT"  
may 1—eod & wky

April Sale. **JAMES PATON & CO.,**  
Market Square.

Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, and Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.  
**HOUSE FURNISHINGS, &c.,**  
Carpets and Oil Cloths,  
CURTAINS, IN SILK AND TAPESTRY,  
Curtain Poles and Fittings Complete,  
LINEN SHADES & SPRING ROLLERS,  
Room Paper in Every Quality,  
From Four Cents a Roll upward.  
GILRAY'S PATENT CURTAIN STRETCHER,  
Every Housekeeper should have a Set,  
**JAMES PATON & CO.,**  
April 4, 1888—dy & wky  
BROWN'S BLOCK.

**CLEARANCE SALE**  
—OF—  
Cloths, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.  
Having purchased the Stock of Goods in my Store from H. H. HARVEY at a sacrifice, I will give CASH BUYERS  
**25 to 40 Per Cent. Discount.**  
In order to make room for SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, we will clear out our present Stock at above Discounts.  
**HATS! HATS!**  
Selling Cheaper than the Cheapest, as we intend going out of this Department.  
As heretofore, our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT will receive our best attention.  
**D. A. BRUCE,**  
Charlottetown, April 24, 1888.  
CUSTOM TAILOR.

**SUCCESS!**  
**Kid Gloves!**  
FOUR STUD.  
Just Opened, 50 Dozen above celebrated brand of Kid Gloves, New Stud Fastening, Colored Stitch Back,  
**ONLY 80 CENTS A PAIR.**  
**STANLEY BROTHERS,**  
BROWN'S BLOCK.  
Ch'town, April 21, 1888.—eod & wky.