

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 15, 1889.

Notes and Clippings.

The Berlin News says that Mr. Laurier's speech should commend the Liberal policy to every citizen of the United States.

Mr. Howard Vincent again proposes this session to ask the British House of Commons to take practical steps to secure the commercial union of the empire.

Sir John Macdonald condemns the length of the speeches delivered in Parliament. He says that a good many of them are not speeches, but essays. The Premier could point out these facts with some grace, because he seldom sins in this way.

If it be true that birds in their little nests agree, then the fact is established that the Liberals are devoid of ornithological characteristics, whatever that may be. The outward semblance of unity is a flimsy sham, for, as a family, they are sadly divided.

The death of Mrs. D. D. Moore will be lamented by many persons. The sound of her voice will not soon be forgotten. But her bereaved husband and friends will not sorrow as those without hope. Her mortal remains were interred this afternoon in Sherwood Cemetery.

With the Journal we regret the death of Captain A. C. Macleod, of Kensington. The Journal says: Mr. Macleod was for many years a prominent business man at New London and Kensington, where his genial disposition won him many friends. He was a brother of Messrs. W. W. Macleod, P. O. Inspector, Winnipeg, and Leslie E. Macleod, associate editor of Wallace's Monthly. To the bereaved family we tender our sincere sympathy.

Grit Inconsistencies.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the Montreal Gazette remarks that some amusing inconsistencies have characterized the Liberals in the debate on the budget. Hon. Mr. Tupper pointed out the striking contrast between Sir Richard Cartwright's speech of 1875 and his speech last week, when in the former he told the people that the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway was an object for which the Government might well call upon our people for any reasonable sacrifice, and added that it was better to undergo in peaceful fashion the ordeal to which all countries which have achieved any real greatness have had sooner or later to submit to, though for the most part it had come in the shape of wasting and desolating war. Then Mr. Charlton followed with a speech in which he ridiculed the idea of Canada endeavoring to encourage trade with China and Japan, Patagonia, Samoa, Tahiti, Uganda, the Upper Congo or with Barrin-Bhoola-ga, etc. But the hon. gentleman from North Norfolk probably forgot his remarks of 1875 on Canada's foreign trade, when he said: "Why did the benevolent Creator of the heavens and the earth give us different zones, different soils, different races and tastes? Why did we push our commercial relations with remote countries? He did all these things in order that we might advance our comfort, our happiness and our learning." A couple of years before that Mr. Charlton was not a commercial unionist. He was a protectionist, and said: "I believe that the interests of the nation at large (Canada) would be promoted by judicious protection. We have at our doors all the illustrations and experience of protection and its benefits required for our government and guidance. The United States had adopted a protective policy under which their manufactures have been fostered and promoted, until in 1870 their products reached the sum of \$4,250,000,000, giving employment to 2,000,000 operatives, and disbursing \$775,500,000 in wages. The shipping interest of the United States was one of the most signal illustrations of the benefits of a protective policy that could be produced."

The Maritime Circuit.

At a meeting of horsemen held in St. John, N. B., on Tuesday evening, a Maritime Province circuit was arranged and the following officers were elected:

President—W. F. Todd, St. Stephen. Vice-President—A. A. Sterling, Fredericton. Secretary—Jas. W. Power, Halifax.

A programme was made up as follows: Halifax, August 28th and 29th. Truro, Sept. 2nd and 3rd. Moncton, Sept. 6th and 7th. Fredericton, Sept. 11th and 12th. St. Stephen, Sept. 18th and 19th. St. John, Sept. 24th and 25th.

The entries close as follows:—Halifax, August 21st; Truro, August 27th; Moncton, Sept. 2nd; Fredericton, Sept. 5th; St. Stephen, Sept. 10th; St. John, Sept. 17th. Class and purses were arranged as follows: 3 minute class, \$150; 2.45 class, \$150; 2.37 class, \$200; 2.28 class, \$250; \$150 reserved for special premiums. Moncton being only a one day meeting, will give 2.45 and 2.28 class.

A letter from Charlottetown asked for a place on the circuit. It was decided that in reference to Charlottetown and all tracks wishing to join the association, they could come in previous to the opening or at the end of the dates arranged, the president and secretary at the same time being given discretionary power as to what tracks would be admitted.

News Notes.

The Salvation Army have inaugurated a shelter for destitute women and children in the Whitechapel district of London, in which 200 women and 50 children will be provided for nightly.

Tell everybody to investigate. Mines are a sell, was the despatch received by a firm in Los Angeles, from the alleged rich gold fields of Southern California. The agitation was started, it is alleged, by land speculators.

Do not fail to see James Paton & Co's. "Gents' Furnishing Window" before purchasing your Spring Hats. Newest styles and best value in the city.

Fresh Flower Seeds—over 150 varieties—from Carter, of London, just arrived via Stanley.—Geo. Carter & Co., Seedsmen. d w

St. Patrick.

The Life of St. Patrick, from a manuscript of Nennius, in the Vatican Library, edited, in the tenth century, by Mark the Hermit, will be interesting to many persons, in view of the celebration on Monday next:

"In those days, St. Patrick was a captive among the Scots. His master's name was Milchu, to whom he was a swineherd for seven years. When he had attained the age of seventeen, he gave him his liberty. By the divine impulse, he applied himself to reading of the Scriptures and afterward went to Rome, where, repenished with the Holy Spirit, he continued a great while studying the sacred mysteries of those writings. During his continuance there, Palladius, the first Bishop, was sent by Pope Celestinus to convert the Scots. But tempests and signs from God prevented his landing—for no one can arrive in any country, except it be allowed from above. Alighting, therefore, his course from Ireland, he came to Britain and died in the land of the Picts. The death of Palladius being known, the Roman patricians, Theodosius and Valentinas, then Regnant, Pope Celestinus sent Patrick to convert the Scots to the faith of the Holy Trinity, Victor, the Angel of God, accompanying, admonishing and assisting him, and also the Bishop Germanus. Germanus then sent the ancient Segerus with him as a venerable and praiseworthy Bishop to King Matheus, who lived near and who had precedence of what was to happen. He was consecrated in the reign of that king by the Holy Pontiff, assuming the name of Patrick, having hitherto been known by that of Maun. Auxilius, Isernius, and other brothers, were ordained with him to inferior degrees. Having distributed benedictions and perfected all in the name of the Holy Trinity, he embarked on the sea which is between the Gauls and the Britains, and after a quick passage arrived in Britain, where he preached for some time. Every necessary preparation being made, and the angel giving him warning, he came to the Irish Sea, and having filled the ship with foreign gifts and spiritual treasures, by the permission of God he arrived in Ireland, where he baptized and preached. From the beginning of the world to the fifth year of King Logiure, when the Irish were baptized and faith in the unity of the individual Trinity was published to them, there are five thousand three hundred and thirty years. St. Patrick taught the Gospel in foreign nations for the space of forty years. Imbued with apostolic powers, he gave sight to the blind, cleansed the leper, gave hearing to the deaf, cast out devils, raised men from the dead, redeemed many captives of both sexes at his own charge and set them free in the name of the Holy Trinity. He taught the servants of God, and he wrote three hundred and sixty-five canonical and other books, relating to the Catholic faith. He founded as many churches, and consecrated the same number of bishops, strengthening them with the Holy Ghost. He ordained three thousand presbyters, and converted and baptized twelve thousand persons in the province of Connaught, and in one day baptized seven kings, who were the seven sons of Amoligh. He continued fasting forty days and forty nights, on the summit of the mountain Eli, that is Cruach-Angh, and preferred three petitions to God for the Irish that embraced the faith. The Scots say the first was that He would receive every repenting sinner even at the latest extremity of life. The second, that they should never be exterminated by barbarians; and the third that as Ireland will be overflowed with water seven years before the coming of our Lord to judge the quick and the dead, that the crimes of the people might be washed away through His intercession, and their souls purified at the last day. He gave the people his benediction from the upper part of the mountain, and going up higher that he might pray for them, and that if it pleased God he might see the effects of his labor, there appeared to him an innumerable flock of birds of many colors, signifying the number of holy persons of both sexes of the Irish nation who should come to him as their apostle at the day of judgment, to be presented before the tribunal of Christ. After a life spent in the active exercise of good to mankind, St. Patrick, in a healthy old age, passed from this world to the Lord, changing this life for a better. With the saints and the elect of God he rejoices for ever more. "Saint Patrick resembles Moses in four particulars: The angel spoke to him in the burning bush. He fasted forty days and forty nights upon the mountain. He attained the period of one hundred and twenty years. No one knows his sepulcher nor where he was buried. "In his twenty fifth year he was consecrated Bishop by King Matheus. He was eighty-five years the Apostles of the Irish. It might be profitable to treat more at large of the life of this Saint, but it is now time to conclude this epitome of his labor. "Here endeth the life of the holy bishop, Saint Patrick."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Government Poor House.

SIR,—I wish to call the attention of the Government and the public to the management of the above institution. In order to do so I am going to refer to the case of a young man who was taken from the P. E. Island Hospital nearly a year ago, because he was an incurable. He was taken out to the Poor House, and as there was no suitable place, had to be put in a room where several others (sick and well) live and sleep. He is in consumption and suffers very much. One excuse why he was taken from the hospital was that his cough was so bad that he disturbed the other patients. He has to take the same food and attention as those who are well get, or go without, unless the few who visit there occasionally bring him something. If persons do get into such a position in which they can't help themselves, surely they should be taken care of in this land of plenty and comfort. Recently, one of the inmates, suffering very much from a gathering or swelling on one of the limbs, was refused a liniment by the attending physician. A lady visitor took compassion on her and sent her something to apply to it, which gave her relief. Why is there such a difference between the money and care expended on the Lunatic Asylum and the Poor House? We would not expect the same amount of money to be spent on each institution, but surely there is great room for improvement in the management of the Poor House. The present building is unfit for the purpose, on account of there not being sufficient room; and in the winter the inmates suffer from cold. Why not take the old Lunatic Asylum and utilize it. A place could be separated for those who are infirm and need better attention than others. An objection may be raised that if the poor are made too comfortable the Government would be imposed upon. That matter could be obviated, I should think,

HATS!

Received ex S. S. 'Stanley.'

The Newest Shapes from the Best Makers will be sold as Cheap as the Cheapest.

See Our Suitings, Trouserings and Overcoatings,

WARRANTED TO FIT AND FIT TO WEAR.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

A Fine Line of Gents' Furnishings.

D. A. BRUCE, CUSTOM TAILOR.

Charlottetown, March 13, 1889

and even if it did happen in a few instances it were better so than deserving persons should suffer.

I would also call the attention of those who have love in their hearts to suffering humanity, not to forget to visit these people and take something to relieve the monotony of their existence, and make them feel that they are not entirely forgotten. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."—see Matt. xxv—37-40.

Yours, &c., A FRIEND OF THE POOR.

(City papers please copy.)

L. & S. Institute.

SIR,—The discussion which followed Mr. Percy Pope's excellent lecture, last night, showed well the inability of the human mind.

The speakers all seemed very much in the dark, as to the meaning of some things the lecturer had said, and did not profess to have a very clear grasp of the subject themselves. It seems to me that so long as we attempt to explain religion by science, our task will be "stale, flat and unprofitable." We can arrive at the knowledge of the being of a Creator through His works; but to understand at all His nature and mode of working on man's mind, we must look to the revelation He has given of Himself.

All human science is incomplete. We look at chemistry, astronomy, geology or metaphysics, and we see that they are not, to-day, what they were fifty years ago, and they will not be the same to-morrow as they are to-day. But in God's revealed religion—the same yesterday, to-day and forever—we have a complete system. To it all science must be referred, and by it explained. It is the universal science harmonizing and completing all the others. As the Post-Laureate has well said,— "Our little systems have their day; They have their day, and cease to be; They are but broken lights of Thee, And thou, O Lord, art more than they."

And if we strive to reach the truth in any matter or science, without reference to God's revelation, we shall be like "An infant crying in the night; An infant crying for the light; And with no language but a cry."

Yours &c., LUX.

More About Quacks.

SIR,—From time to time letters have, during the past year, appeared in THE EXAMINER, urging protection by law from the practice of alleged medical quacks. A few words from another standpoint may now be in order. That quacks exist will be freely admitted—they are, in fact, more numerous than those who really have a practical knowledge of medicine; but quack or no quack, when they send their bill, the invalid must "pay the piper." There are now in our midst men in practice, some of whom have not graduated from regular colleges, and others again who come from schools where no entrance examination is held, and where the graduates of the two years' course obtain a "license to slay," while they are often grossly ignorant of the rudiments of an ordinary English education. Now, if a law is passed to keep quacks out, how about the law that keeps quacks in? I fear the profession is getting overcrowded, and protection must be afforded those here or they cannot obtain sufficient fees. The public have a right to employ whoever they please, and any interference on the part of the Government, tending to foster monopoly should not be tolerated. I am not sure Hon. D. Gordon was not half right in his remarks regarding the profession. At any rate, if a law is passed let it apply to those now here as well as to those who may come and make attendance at a college where matriculation is a necessity—one of the leading clauses. The ignorant being who writes himself M. D., and styles himself Doctor, while not knowing how to spell ordinary English words may then become a thing of the past.

R.

New American Straw Hats and shapes, just received by Stanley, at Harris & Stewart's, London House. mar11 31

Our supply of English and American-grown Vegetable and Root Seeds have arrived.—Geo. Carter & Co. d w

TO LET! TO LET!

A DWELLING HOUSE on the corner of Kent and Pownall Streets. Also—COTTAGE with Three Acres of Land attached, about one mile from the city. Possession given first of May. Apply to THOMAS W. DODD. mch15—m w f t t

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

1825. 1889.

THE ANNIVERSARY of Ireland's Patron Saint will be celebrated this year by a

Musical Entertainment

IN THE LYCEUM,

MONDAY, 18th MARCH,

PROGRAMME.

PART I. Piano Duet—"La Sonnambula".....Smita Messrs. Tanton and Foster. Song (Comic)—"It's Cheaper to Move Than Pay Rent".....Swain Mr. A. J. McDougall. Violin Solo..... Master James Hyndman. Aocal Solo (by request)—"The Lost Ship".....White Mr. H. A. Tanton. Piano Solo—"Grand Valse de Concert"..... Burgmuller Mrs. George Dixon. Vocal Solo—"An Ould Irish Wheel"..... Miss L. Stramburg. Male Quartette—"When the Hues of Day-light Fade".....Emerson Messrs. Foster, McNally, Tanton & McDougall. Vocal Solo—"Oh, Steer My Bark to Erin's Isle" Mr. L. J. Williams.

PART II. Harp Solo—"The Harp of Tara".....Watts Miss Beaufit. Vocal Solo—"Am I Remembered in Erin"..... McCourty Mrs. James Byrne. Cornet Solo—"I Fear No foe"..... Pinsuti Mr. C. P. Fletcher. Song—"The Irish Exile"..... Mitchell Mr. H. A. Tanton. Violin Duet—"Seventh Study".....Wohlfahrt Mrs. Dixon and Miss May McDonald. Vocal Solo—"Waiting".....Millard Mrs. A. Quirk. Chorus—"Conglomerance"..... St. Dunstan's Glee Club. Song (Comic)—"Low Backed Car"..... Mr. L. J. Williams.

HERBERT A. TANTON, Director.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 35 cents. Tickets for sale at Reddin's Drug Store and at the door. Doors open at 7.15. Concert begins at 8 o'clock. mch14

For Sale or Charter.

SCHOONER "MORNING STAR," 75 Tons Register, now lying at Peake's No. 1 Wharf. For particulars apply to PEAKE BROS. & CO. mch13—4

A WARNING.

WE would warn readers to be wide awake in buying "Ready-Made Clothing." A lot of goods made for the western trade are now being offered to the public. This Clothing is made of the very worst Shoddy, and is deceiving in appearance. There is one establishment in the city that have closed their doors against such rubbish, and further, that never handle any kind of shoddy rubbish, viz. JAMES PATON & CO. The prices for good, sound, all-wool goods will be found very little more than is asked for these trashy shoddy goods. Boys' Spring All-Wool Suits will be to hand in a few days. This being our first year for Boys' Clothing, there will be no old stock to select from. Do not buy before first seeing our new stock. mch13—1w eod



GREAT SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Most Attractive Sale of House Furnishings in Charlottetown. Great Clearance of Remnants in every Department. Grand Chance to buy Cotton Goods at Special Prices. Genuine, Down-right Serious, Wonderful Low Prices on House Furnishings.

BEER BROS. BEER BROS.

MARCH.

OUR GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS, CRETONNES, LINENS,

AND ALL LINES OF HOUSE FURNISHINGS

WILL CONTINUE UNTIL APRIL.

OUR NEW STOCK OF

Room Paper and Borderings

Is now open, and marked TEN PER CENT. LESS than last year.

BEER BROS.

BLACK SILK GOODS.

Before the recent heavy advance in Silks, we purchased a large stock from the celebrated House of ARBELOF & CO. Lyons, and are now offering this, the Largest Stock we have ever shown, at special prices.

BEER BROS.

Every Yard of Our "Golden Year Silk" Guaranteed.

Black Cashmere silk, Black Gros Grain silk, Black French Faille, Black Satin Duchesse, Black Satin De Lyons, Black Tosca silk, Black Meryvilleux, Black surah, Black Tricotin, &c.

Special Prices Now Given to Cash Customers.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

The demand for our MOURNING GOODS is unprecedented. Many lines are now being offered at prices we cannot possibly duplicate next summer. Now is, without doubt, the time to secure

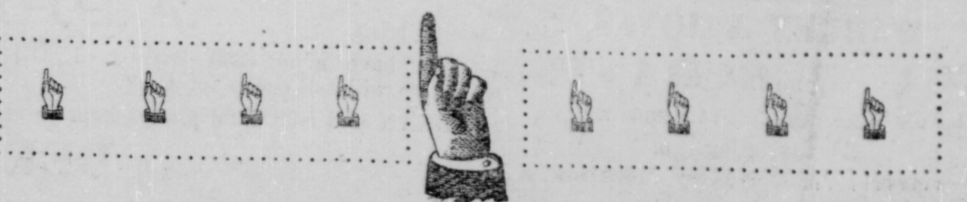
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS, BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTHS, BLACK FRENCH SERGE, BLACK PHANTOM CHECK, BLACK FOULEE, BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES, BLACK COSTUME CLOTHS, BLACK FANCY CASHMERE, BLACK PHANTOM STRIPE, BLACK AMAZON CLOTHS.

And a Superior Stock of Courtauld's and Evans's Crapes.

The Largest Stock of HIGH-CLASS MOURNING GOODS ever imported by us. Every requisite of FAMILY MOURNING at low prices.

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BEER BROS., BEER BROS., QUEEN STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN.



Charlottetown, February 22, 1889.