

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 19, 1886.

The Proposed Hodgson Memorial.

It is proposed to build a belfry for St. Peter's Church in this city as a memorial of the Rev. George W. Hodgson. We have no doubt that if the spirits of the departed take cognizance of what is done in the lower world, that of the lamented clergyman looks with most pleasure upon living monuments—doing their duties as good citizens and good Christians, according to his precepts and his example. Strictly speaking, the Rev. George W. Hodgson needs no monument; for the good he did will continue to influence forever, more or less, directly, or indirectly, all those who live, or will live, within the sphere of his labor, and will radiate in a thousand ways of which we can have no conception. But it is well that monuments of the good should be made, not for them but for us. It is well that we should give an expression, in some tangible form, of our appreciation of their work, and it is well that by some lasting, visible thing, we poor forgetful mortals that we are, should be forced to hold in remembrance those departed ones to whom we stand most deeply indebted. This being true, it is well that a memorial of the Rev. George W. Hodgson should be erected; and, in our opinion, a fitter one could not be proposed than one used for the purpose of calling people to the house of prayer—the house of which he was, in an earthly sense, the founder. A memorial of Mr. Hodgson will be placed in the Cathedral to be built in Halifax next summer; and it is not probable that the people among whom he lived and labored will be slower in showing their appreciation of his virtue than those of the Diocese at large. We suggest that provision be made in the memorial belfry for a chime of bells, so that when, in the course of the ages, some good man supplies this boon for the town, a place for it may be ready.

The Responsible "We."

The Patriot explains that "we," in the Patriot office, means only the responsible editor; and that when it said "we never saw the circular," it simply meant that the responsible editor had never seen it.

On the strength of this evidence, the Patriot asks the public to believe that the Liberal Party had nothing to do with the issue of the Orange circulars. Because the responsible "we," ourself, never saw the circular, it is not possible that it could have emanated from the Liberal Party—so called. Isn't this ridiculous? But the Patriot goes further. On the strength of this evidence, it would have the public believe that the circulars originated with the Tories! "We," ourself, "never saw the circular," and therefore it came from those horrid cunning opponents of the Liberal Party. So base a slander never before depended upon such weak evidence!

Let us consider what manner of individuality this responsible "we" is. It is the self same "we," ourself, that stated on the evening before the election,—"We understand that Mr. William McLean has become discouraged, and abandoned the canvass in the Belfast District. Though there was not a single scintilla of truth to justify the statement! It is the same "we" that stated a few days before the election that

"The prospects for the triumphant return of the Liberals at the coming elections are bright," though they were never darker—as the event proved!

It is the same "we" which said—"We have no doubt that our Dominion Day the Liberal banner will float over another Province won for reform."

It is the identical "we" that is from day to day sending forth to the world erroneous statements and senseless opinions, which now, in the face of positive evidence to the contrary, strives to fasten upon the Liberal-Conservative Party a false charge of originating these "disgraceful and treacherous means of influencing the electorate."

The responsible "we" speaks as if "we" was the Liberal party. No doubt it is a case of "like "we," like party;" but it is evident that the "responsible we" could not possibly be cognizant of all the tricks tried by the party in the hope of winning the election.

Before leaving this unpleasant subject, we must again express our abhorrence of "the disgraceful and treacherous means of influencing the electorate." Such things ought to be avoided as a very pestilence. "For," as a great writer truly says, "men's hearts ought not to be set against one another; but set with one another, and all against the evil thing only. Mens souls ought to be left to see clearly; not jammed, blinded, twisted all over, by revenge, mutual abhorrence and the like."

A. G. PLATT of Lakeport, Lake County, Cal., has a Holstein calf six months old that weighs 411 pounds. At three months old it weighed 247 pounds. Thus it will be seen that the gain has been about 21 pounds a day for the last three months, while from its birth the average gain per day has been two pounds.

ORDERS for Piano Tuning promptly attended to. Wm. A. Hawley, Box 139 or Rocklin House.

The Hodgson Memorial.

The Rev. S. C. Smythe announced yesterday that special services would be held in St. Peter's Church this evening, at 7.30 o'clock, and to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, to mark the anniversary of the falling asleep of the Rev. George Wright Hodgson, and said:—

"In connection with the Reverend George Wright Hodgson, I wish to remark on what struck me as very strange when I came to this place. It was that there was no monument, or memorial of any sort, for a man who was so universally esteemed. If such men are to live and die in a place without any memorial, how do we expect to create and foster in our sons a noble and lofty spirit. This man was born and bred among you, and worked and died here; and so he may have appeared to you no more than an ordinary man. But if there be any truth in what I have heard of him here and in Halifax, and from the men of his college, he was not a common man. In his boyhood, at college, and in his cure, he was a saint. In the ancient church, each stage of his life would have been commemorated by a church, and three churches would have risen to the glory of God in his memory. At home and abroad, known as an orator to whom, in ancient Greece, statues would have been erected, he was, as a citizen, a disinterested reformer, to whom, in ancient Rome, or modern London or New York, monuments would have been raised.

"He died, and the world has made no sign; there has been no recognition of his surpassing virtue. Only he left a splendid bequest to the church he loved, and a magnificent endowment to his alma mater for the good of the church generally. And now, at last, the whole church in the province (Diocese) has determined to honor his memory, and glorify God in him; and so the whole province will rear a monument to him in the diocesan cathedral.

"But it is where a great man is born that people are proud of his memory and encourage their sons by a monument to him—and George Wright Hodgson was born here. It is where a man has accomplished the great work of his life that those who have profited by that life erect a memorial—and here the Reverend George Wright Hodgson wore away his vital energy; therefore here there must be an enduring monument to him. It is where the priest—the saint—dies that the shrine is raised to perpetuate his memory; therefore in Charlottetown, where he first drew the breath of life, where he worked the work of God, and where he fell asleep in Jesus—here must arise a monument to him—a monument in keeping with the work of his life.

"And whilst the diocese, which is proud of him will do its duty by perpetuating his name in the cathedral, there are many who knew him in the diocese, and in Halifax itself, who will give largely, they say, to the erection of a memorial to him here, in his own church; and there are many in England who will gladly give to such a memorial, and who have already offered gifts for such a purpose.

"Therefore I propose that we who have just accomplished our great work should, on the anniversary of his death, commence another. The offerings at the celebration on Tuesday will form the nucleus of the Hodgson Memorial Fund. No member of this church will be asked to give to this object; all gifts will be spontaneous. It is not supposed the fund will be completed on Tuesday, for we propose to build a tower for the bell, in a style corresponding to the architecture of the church, which will be as great an ornament to the material fabric as he whom it commemorates to the spiritual body. But we hope that persons who can do so will give largely, so that we may start the fund with a respectable amount.

"Cheques may be put in the bags, and the names of all those who give in this way or who send donations to the Treasurer of the Hodgson Memorial Fund, or who enclose what they put into the bags in envelopes with the names of the donors, will be acknowledged in the Church Guardian and once a month in the EXAMINER."

Customs Changes.

The Governor-General-in-Council has approved of additional customs regulations respecting transporting, manifesting and reporting of dutiable goods by railway in or through Canada, established and brought into force March 19th, 1883. They provide that the transfers of merchandise in course of transportation through Canada may be allowed when partially loaded, to arrive under United States customs seal at any railway station at which there are both Canadian and United States officers of customs in attendance. Such cars may be unsealed by a United States officer in the presence of a Canadian officer, and the contents transferred to another car under the joint three supervisions of the said officers. And all such changes and transfers shall be only recorded on the back of the manifest accompanying the car in the same manner as is permitted in case of accidents and be signed by both of said officers. An order-in-council has been passed declaring that all books printed in any of the languages or dialects of any of the Indian tribes of the Dominion of Canada shall be admitted free of duty. An order-in-council has been passed declaring that in computing the duties payable upon sugars for refining purposes subject to poliorisic test, all fractions of degrees as shown by the instruments shall not be considered, and that all entries passed inconsistent therewith shall be readjusted. In future, hatters' bands, finding, tips and sides, and linings, both tips and sides, when imported by hat manufacturers only, for use in their factories in the manufacture of hats, will be placed on the free list.

Postal Facilities.

There are 430 post offices in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and it costs \$146,000 per annum to maintain them. In 1873 there were only four post offices in the entire country at a cost of \$4,000. This increase in postal accommodation accounts for a large part of the increase in the public expenditure about which such loud complaints are sometimes made. Those who think the Northwest people should be deprived of cheap and frequent postal communication will continue to grumble about the larger expenditure; but it is hardly possible that a just electorate will join with them in their objections. One point, remarks the Toronto Mail, which a consideration of the Northwest postal facilities suggests is the highly favorable position the pioneers of to-day occupy compared with that of the early settlers in Ontario. Three cents will carry a letter to any part of Canada and five cents will carry it to Europe. Fifty years ago the settler in the vicinity of Toronto had to pay eighteen cents to send a letter to Belleville, thirty cents to Montreal, seventy cents to Halifax and a dollar and a half to Feropce.

TAKE a holiday on Wednesday and go to the Tea at Poplar Island, North River Bridge.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"The cruisers have been so careless in the protection of the north side that many of the fishermen affirm it as their belief that the captains have been instructed not to seize intruders. It does seem strange that so many American fishermen are enabled to secure large hauls and sail away unmolested." Patriot, 17th inst.

SIR,—I was surprised on reading the above quotation from the professedly well-informed paper. It is evident that the learned-editor is ignorant of the recent arrangement made by the representative of the United States Government in London, with that of the Imperial—allowing American fishermen to fish in our waters—pending the sanction thereof of the Dominion and U. S. governments.

The surmise it intimates of the captains of our cruisers being instructed to restrain from seizure, no doubt by Sir John's order, is, however, probably true. The friends of the country will rejoice to learn that this antiquated restriction is about becoming obsolete, and it follows we are not likely to be cut off from dealing with a country that takes almost all our surplus produce as well as other exports.

Yours respectfully, RADICAL.

British Politics and Politicians.

MR. GOSCHEN ON THE OBSTRUCTION POLICY. In answer to a question regarding the possibility of Mr. Gladstone combining with Mr. Parnell to obstruct a coalition Government, Mr. Goschen said: "I must own that I do not readily assent to the idea that Mr. Gladstone would adopt Mr. Parnell's past tactics as well as his policy. At the same time I must confess Mr. Gladstone's latest utterances with regard to the obstruction by Nationalists in former years seem to me at least wanting in force. Obstructive tactics cannot, in my opinion, force Gladstone Home Rule upon the Unionists. Legislative obstruction would disgust Parliament, and discredit the Gladstone-Parnell party in the country. An election forced upon the country by such tactics would result in an overwhelming Unionist majority. Whether that majority would be Conservative or Unionist-Liberal depends upon the degree of strength that those parties show in resisting the Separatist tactics. In the present Parliament I cannot conceive that the Democracy, now in power in England, would see with equanimity the postponement of all legislation for England and Scotland owing to obstructive Irish tactics. The late elections show clearly that the English constituencies are not prepared to surrender to Ireland. Abstentions from voting, when not accounted for by the age of voters, is generally due to strong party feeling. Many Liberals could not bring themselves to vote Conservative, but would not support a policy dictated by Mr. Parnell."

LABOUCHERE'S PROGRAMME. Mr. Labouchere said yesterday:—"Were I an Irishman not one vote would I give in favour of justice being done to Englishmen until Englishmen were prepared to do justice to Irishmen. The only thing necessary will be that each of the eighty-six Irish members shall take a very moderate amount of interest in the affairs of the nation. We must do our best to render it impossible for any Government to govern so long as Ireland's wrongs be not remedied. Whenever coercion is adopted let every vote be challenged, and preceded by an exhaustive discussion. Provided that the Radicals act cordially with the Irish, I defy any procedure rules, framed by the mind of man, to render it possible for a parliamentary machine to work until justice be done."

MR. PARNELL'S DENIALS. The Times, commenting on Mr. Parnell's denial of Lord Hartington's assertion that the Nationalists were in league with the Fenians, says:—"Mr. Parnell's denials are a mere waste of breath. It seems necessary to remind him that, while the Marquis of Hartington is a man of unblemished honor and veracity, Mr. Parnell quite recently was convicted of having deliberately and repeatedly affirmed that which he knows to be false."

The Standard says:—"Mr. Parnell carries his protestations of innocence to a great length. The question he ought to have faced is, whether or not he has availed himself of the money of the Extremists. To accept money from Fenians and to disown them is not a course of conduct which commends itself to Englishmen."

LABOUCHERE'S REASONS. Mr. Labouchere, attributing the defeat of Gladstone mainly to the abstention of radicals and liberals, maintains that the country has not pronounced against home rule, but only against the mode of presenting home rule, and gives this statement of the situation:—"I attribute the abstentions to the following causes:—

"1 The radicals are bitterly hostile to any scheme which pledges the national credit for the sake of the landlords, and Mr. Gladstone did not make it sufficiently clear that his home rule bill might not be followed by a bill for the benefit of these landlords.

"2 There was a certain amount of vagueness in regard to the contemplated home rule bill. No one could easily discover whether it was to be the old bill or a new one, and in the event of the latter how it would differ from the old bill.

"3 Justice to Ireland did not arouse any great enthusiasm. The feeling in favor of it did not go beyond a cold assent. It ought to have been accompanied by some radical measures for Great Britain.

"4 The election took place at the worst time of the year for us. A vast number of artisans had lost their votes by a change of residence since the last registration.

"5 There was an absence of centralized organization."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

INCOMPARABLE IN SICK HEADACHE. Dr. Fred Horner, Jr., Salem, Va., says: "To relieve the indigestion and so-called sick headache, and mental depression incident to certain stages of rheumatism, it is incomparable."

Two Indians became involved in a quarrel near Healdsburg, Cal., one day last week, and one attempted to use a gun. A squaw interfered, and, taking the weapon, struck it against a tree to destroy it, when the charge was exploded and a third Indian, an innocent looker on, was shot and instantly killed.

MANY imitators, but no equal, has Dr. Sage's catarrh remedy. trs and w

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.]

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Nearly all Heard From.

LONDON, July 19. The election declarations, to-day, cover seven seats, leaving only two unreported. In every case the constituencies have maintained their former party complexion.

An English M. P.'s Opinions.

Boston, July 19. Mr. Clancy, M. P., in the Imperial Commons, telegraphs to the Boston Herald that the electoral battle is over; Gladstone has been beaten and yet the result is otherwise entirely undecided. It has been decided by a narrow majority that Gladstone shall not be the Prime Minister of England if he persists in his present scheme of Home Rule, but who is to succeed him, or what the policy of his successor is to be has not yet been determined. The Tories have neither a majority nor a policy, and the dissenting Liberals being in a similar plight, no one knows what is coming next. The Anti-Gladstonians, in their moment of triumph, are already torn by distracting counsels, some advisers urging that the Tory party, being the largest single party in the House of Commons, should grasp all the spoils of office themselves; others are urging that they should distribute them among Lord Hartington and his followers. The probability is that Lord Salisbury will become Prime Minister and that Lord Hartington will support him. Even the London Times declares that the Irish question must be grappled with. There is a possibility that the Tories will propose a form of Home Rule, and call it something else. Should they do so they would of course be supported by Gladstone and the Irish, but the adoption of such a course is not probable, and on the whole I am of the opinion that so little has really been decided by the election just over that another must take place before six months. There is a great feeling of disappointment in Ireland, but there is no great ground for such feeling. Twelve months ago there was hardly an English Home Ruler in Parliament, yet now there are 200 pledged to the different schemes of Home Rule, while at their head is the greatest statesman whom England owns, and whose latest utterance is indicative of his determination not to yield in this battle, but with his life. The Irish members are not disheartened, but contemplate with joy the active campaign now opening before them. There will be fun in the House of Commons as the next session will be the liveliest session that ever was, and—helping the Irish members to make it lively—will be at least 100 Gladstonians who are prepared already for repeated suspensions and expulsions. The Irish party will return to Westminster with about its old strength, though it may lose South Tyrone as it has lost South Derry, but it will gain Derry city on petition and it has already won a seat in Belfast.

The Repeal Cry Analyzed.

MONTREAL, July 19. The Star of Saturday last contained a page of letters from Nova Scotians on the reasons for the repeal agitation, giving the views of representative men on the subject. Generally speaking, the Star says that three deductions seem reasonable: 1st, that Nova Scotia is not so eager for repeal but that better terms will satisfy her; 2nd, that there is absolutely no feeling in the province towards annexation; and 3rd, that the Dominion Grits will stand a poorer show at the next election than the Provincial ones did.

Suicide at Sea.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 19. When the steamer State of Maine was opposite Point Lepreaux yesterday afternoon, a woman, supposed to be a Mrs. Gardner, of Moncton, jumped overboard. The woman was seen, and an order given to reverse the engines. A boat was lowered and the lifeless body was picked up about half a mile astern. The deceased was 50 years of age, and from her appearance was a woman in poor circumstances. No cause is assigned for her rash act.

Arrested for Stabbing Regatta.

HALIFAX, July 19. Two Italians were arrested here on Saturday evening for stabbing a man named Butler in a fight which took place outside the circus tent last evening. Butler is badly wounded in the back. The Bankers' annual regatta took place on the North West Arm on Saturday in a dreaching rain storm.

A Ghastly Find.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., July 19. The schr. Lizzie Wharton, from the Banks, picked up a whaleboat five miles off Port Medway with a dead body therein. The body is supposed to be that of William Workman, one of the men reported lost from Lunenburg.

A Further Calamity.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 19. A despatch received here says that Vancouver is again in ashes. The telegraph office was destroyed and no particulars are obtainable.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces. TORONTO, July 19—10 a. m. Light to moderate winds, generally fair weather, a few local showers or thunder storms, stationary or slightly lower temperature. We have talked a good deal about educating girls to become wives and mothers. Has it ever occurred to faculties of male colleges that it would be a good thing to train young men to become good husbands and fathers?

LONDON HOUSE.

JULY.

WE will offer, at Reduced Prices, this month, the following Goods:—

Straw Hats. Feathers and Flowers, Dolmans, Light Summer Prints.

LOW PRICES TO CLEAR.

HARRIS & STEWART, SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & CO.

We ask your consideration when buying Dry Goods. JAS. PATON & CO., Market Square.

You will be served by Courteous, Reliable and Efficient Clerks. JAS. PATON & CO., Market Square.

FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY

OUR aim will be to Clear Off the whole of our Magnificent Stock, at astonishing prices. Every department is loaded with Exceptional Bargains, and those who really consider the spending of their money to the best advantage, should avail themselves at once in securing cheap goods. JAS. PATON & CO., Successors to W. A. WEEKS & CO.

WE are offering a lot of Excellent Values in Prints, Dress Goods, Parasols, Gingham and Shirtings; also a big stock of Ladies' Dolmans and Jackets. JAS. PATON & CO., Market Square.

IN Millinery, we are now at the top of the tree. The work done in this department is under the management of Miss Hobbs, who has had large experience in the United States. JAS. PATON & CO., Successors to W. A. WEEKS & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

KENNEDY'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND. Y. M. C. A. Hall, Charlottetown. Final Farewell, Monday Night. Under the Patronage of His Honor the HON. A. A. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Governor and members of the Caledonian Club. Admission 25 and 50 Cents. Family Tickets to admit six, 82. Piano from Miller Bros. Tickets for sale at Chappelle's Bookstore and at Reddin's Drug Store. Doors open at 7.30; Concert at 8. July 17, 1886.

Our July Bargain. A POUND OF FRESH ROASTED AND GROUND COFFEE AND FOR—

TEA AND PICNIC. The Annual Picnic of Zion Church Sabbath School will be held on Thursday Next, the 27th inst., AT HOLLAND'S COVE, 36 CENTS. (OUTSIDE BLOCKHOUSE.)

Reduction of Tariff. The rates between P. E. Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec, which were 75 and 4, are reduced to 50 and 3; Newfoundland, formerly 150 and 15, is now 125 and 11. Atlantic cable rates to Great Britain and France 12 cents per word; other rates unchanged. T. C. JAMES, Supt. A. A. Telegraph Co., Limited. Ch'town, P. E. Island, July 7, 1886. —3wks 3i a wk

ST. CATHERINES HALL, AUGUSTA, N.S. DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. The Rt. Rev. H. A. NEELY, D.D., President The Rev. W. D. MARTIN, A.M., Rector and Prin. 18th year opens Sept. 15. Terms \$25 and \$50. Increased advantages offered. For circulars address the Principal. July 15—10 wks

FOR SALE. THE property situated on St. Peter's Road, about two miles from town, known as "Lawndale," containing fourteen and a half acres land, in good heart, and Dwelling House, Barns, &c. Ten acres alongside can be purchased with the above. For further particulars apply to A. L. BRIDGES & CO. June 28, 1886—1mo 2aw

ALL FOR 36 CENTS. 60 Cents' Worth for 36 Cents. FOR JULY ONLY. Don't Miss this Bargain

BEER & COFF. Ch'town, July 6, 1886.—2aw 1/2 w