THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 21, 1886.

British Parliament.

THE session now open is, we are told, "a business session." But Parnell has summoned his forces, and will probably try to find out what the new Government intend to do about the Irish question. The Irish question will not down. It is now the leading National Question—made so by the energy and ability of the Irish Leader and the genius of Mr. Gladstone.

A significant proof of this is seen in the fact that the Salisbury-Churchill Administration has permitted it to be understood that they are even now preparing a measure for the settlement of the Irish difficulty. No doubt the Government will plead that they require time for the development of their scheme, in the hope of being unobstructed in the conduct of their "business session." Perhaps they anticipate that something will turn up before the meeting of Parliament in February, which will divert men's minds from the question now so prominent, or will at least enable them to avoid Home Rule and carry for Ireland a modified measure of reform. It will be interesting to note the tactics by which the opposing parties will strive to secure or win the support of those who now hold the balance of power, viz., the Liberal-Unionists.

These latter gentlemen are not disposed to extreme measures one way or the other. They will not tolerate coercion; but they are not willing to concede Home Rule. Lord Churchill, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, will all, therefore, be very careful about their Parliamentary tactics; and it is not likely that the session will be marred by a proposal to harass the Irish people or—if the Government explain their proposed measure in a manner at all satisfactory—by undue obstruction of the business which will be brought before Parliament.

The Irish Difficulty.

THAT the long continued trouble in Ireland is not due to inherent wickedness on the part of the Irish people is evident from the fact that the Irish in the Colonies are good citizens. Take the Irish of this Province as an example. Forty or fifty years ago they came here from Counties in Ireland which were and still continue to be among the most troublous, and, for the most part, they possessed nothing but stout hearts and sinewy limbs. Now they and their children are admittedly among the most industrious, the most economical and the most prosperous in the Province.

This remarkable change is simply the result of their change of political conditions and economic relations; for proud as we are of our tight little Island, we cannot rightly maintain that, as a place to live in, it is naturally very much better than the old sod.

It follows, then, that if the Irish in the Motherland were placed in somewhat the same circumstances as they are here, they would be very nearly if not quite as good citizens there as they are here. If, as here, an opportunity were given them to obtain the fee simple of their lands, it is likely that they would avail themselves of it; and if they were given equal rights and privileges, political, religious and social, with the English and Scotch of the United Kingdom, it is probable that the Irish difficulty would soon be at an end.

The great obstacle in the way is landlordism. Now, to say nothing of the means by which the Irish landlords obtained their Irish estates, it is certainly a fact that they have shamefully neglected their duties. The possession of property involves the duty of using it aright. There are rights in property which ought to be upheld; but there are also duties in property which cannot be neglected without incurring trouble and loss, and the danger of losing it. How have the landlords of Ireland performed their duties? They have, during hundreds of years, lived luxuriously in England and on the continent, and racked their tenants by means of agents and bailiffs,—all the while drawing money out of the country to pay the cost of their extravagances to such an extent that the country could not possibly stand it. If they had done as English landlords have done—if they had lived for the most part upon their estates, spending a large proportion of their incomes among their tenantry, contributing towards improvements for the common good, setting a high example and giving good advice where needed, they would now be respected and Ireland would not be in the deplorable condition that it is to-day. The trouble in Ireland is to a large extent the natural result of the sin of the landlords; and, for the rest, the blame should be divided, perhaps about equally, between the English and the Irish peoples. Fecundity and love of country have, no doubt, something to do with it. If more people could be induced to emigrate it would improve the situation.

But the political change required to meet the case of the Irish people seems to be one which would place them in somewhat the same position towards the United Kingdom that the people of Prince Edward Island occupy towards the Dominion of Canada. If they had practical control of their local affairs and power to deal with the landlords, while they send representatives to the Imperial Parliament, the Irish difficulty would, we believe, be solved. There would be friction for a time, and the landlords would suffer at least some of the torments they deserve, but peace and prosperity throughout the country would ensue. If Lord Randolph's proposed measure will but withdraw special protection from the landlords, leaving them to fight their own battles and give Ireland local self-government, all will be yielded that the reformers can reasonably expect, while the Union will be preserved and the honor and dignity of the country maintained.

— Five per cent. debentures of the City of Halifax have lately been sold at 110. The credit of the good old city stands high—the statement that it is "ruined by Confederacion" to the contrary notwithstanding.

—It is pleasing to note that tenders are called for the supply of heating apparatus for the new Dominion Building; and we hope, that by taking prompt action, it may be finished and ready for occupation ere the season closes.

Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., Lower Provinces.

AT the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, held at Woodstock, N. B., on the 18th and 19th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Grand Master—D. Graham Whidden, Antigonish, N. S.

Deputy Grand Master—J. L. Stewart, Chatham, N. B.

Grand Warden—W. H. Weatherspoon, Annapolis, N S.

Grand Secretary—J. C. P. Frazee, Halifax (re-elected).

Grand Treasurer—H. A. Taylor, Halifax (re-elected).

Grand Representative (S. G. L.)—Saml. Watts, Woodstock, N. B.

Grand Chaplain—Israel Smith, Carleton, N. B.

Grand Marshal—J. R. McKie, Charlottetown, P. E I.

Grand Conductor—Theo. L. Chappelle, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Grand Guardian—A. T. Garden, Woodstock, N. B.

Grand Herald—G. E. Tenant, St. John, N. B.

District Deputy for Charlottetown—R. Maynard.

District Deputy for Summerside—A. Rogers.

The next annual meeting will be held at New Glasgow, N. S., in August, 1887.

Torpedo Experiments at Halifax.

Interesting torpedo experiments have lately been made at the entrance of Halifax Harbor. Last spring Capt. Rawson, R. E., came out from England for the purpose of forming a body of men chosen from the citizens of Halifax who would undergo a thorough schooling in the art of defending the harbor by means of submarine explosives, so that in case of war they would be able to take part, with the Imperial troops in guarding the port against the foe. Advertisements were inserted in the daily papers, and over one hundred applications were received. The best of the lot were taken, particular attention being paid to their character and standing in the community. Thirty entered at once into training, and according to the commanding officer they exhibited a wonderful aptitude and desire to learn. Their engagement was for one year, and during that time they will be in the pay of the Imperial government, receiving one dollar and one dollar and a quarter per day according to their duties. They live at their homes, two of them sleeping at night on board the government steamer Miner. The experiments were conducted by these men; and not a hitch occurred. A raft manned by dummy soldiers undertook to pass over a submarine mine, being towed by a steam launch. It didn't get over, however, a terrific explosion sending it about one hundred feet up in the air, and breaking it into splinters. The dummy soldiers were rescued from the water afterwards, but were in a pretty dilapidated state.

The second experiment showed how effectually the harbor would be guarded in case of invasion by an enemy. Two steam launches sailing up the harbor entered the torpedo enclosure, when suddenly there appeared above the surface of the water two mines, which, upon being touched by any vessel, would instantly explode and blow said vesel into fragments. In case of actual war these mines would not come to the surface, but would remain a few feet under the water. Yesterday they were brought up in sight of the spectators, so as to give a better idea how the work was done.

The third experiment, showing the manner in which the safe channel through the mine field is marked out for friendly vessels, was quite as interesting as the others and was in every respect a success. The buoys marking out the course came to the surface at the word of command and disappeared again with the same despatch.

The explosion of three twenty-five pound charges of gun cotton on Ives Knoll concluded the programme. An enormous body of water was sent high in the air which was a rare and beautiful sight. The mines were all connected with Point Pleasant, from which place they were operated by electricity.

Charlottetown harbor might be defended by means of these torpedos.

"WHAT we learn with pleasure we never forget."—*Alfred Mercier*. The following is a case in point. 'I paid out hundreds of dollars without receiving any benefit,' says Mrs. Emily Rhoads, of McBride's Mich. 'I had complaints, especially dragging-down, for over six years. Dr. R. V. Pierce's favorite prescription did me more good than any medicine I ever took. I advise every sick lady to take it. And so do we. It never disappoints its patrons. Druggists sell it."

LOOK at the Hosiery selling for 25 cents at the London House worth double the money.
3i eod

The Viceroy of India has the highest salaried office under a British Government. He receives $125,000 a year for his services.

A Terrible Disaster.

Washington advices state that Secretary Bayard has received a despatch from the United States consul at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, giving an account of a slip of peat, which occurred there on the night of June 2nd, causing loss of life and great destruction of property. Extending the entire length of the south shore of the harbor, and at a slight elevation, is a peat bog from which the laboring population cut their fuel. There are no channels which drain the bog, and large quantities of water collect there during the long rains, which, at certain seasons, last for days at a time. For three days previous to the disaster a rain storm had prevailed. About 8 o'clock in the evening the bog began to quake, and finally, with a noise like thunder, it broke loose, rushing down upon the town, carrying away everything in its course, blocking up the street and piling up the peat in places to the height of six or eight feet. Solid stone walls were rent asunder, fences, porches and iron lamp posts were torn away, boats and houses were all swept away before its march. The bewildered and terrified population believed the town was being destroyed by an earthquake, and added their piercing yells and cries for help to the indescribable horrors of the night. The avalanche lasted only an hour, but its path was one of great devastation. A mass of scattered peat, amounting to no less than 50,000 tons lay over the town. A boy of 7, and an old man named Patrick Keating were lost. The people living near the inundated parts were fearing another disaster, and were constantly on the alert. The consul shared their apprehensions to some extent, as the winter season when heavy snows and rains prevail was at hand. The citizens of the Port have collected £200 for the relief of the principal sufferers.

Frightful Railroad Accident.

A BRIDGE 200 FEET LONG GIVES WAY—TWO PERSONS KILLED AND SEVEN INJURED.

There was a frightful accident on the Narrow Gauge railroad—Brattleboro, Vt., on the night of the 18th inst., in which the engineer of the train and one passenger was killed and seven others seriously injured. The scene of the accident is one mile from the village at the mouth of West river, where a combination iron and wooden bridge, 200 feet long spanned a stream sixty feet above the water, and which broke under the weight of a mixed train consisting of six flat, two box and one passenger car, all of which went down with the bridge, burying the engineer under the locomotive in fifteen feet of water. The train was loaded with granite, lumber and smaller freight, all of which is a complete wreck in the river. The passenger and two box cars went down some thirty-five feet with the trestle work, which was anchored to the pier at the north end of the bridge. The body of engineer H. A. Smith, cannot be recovered. Ned Prentiss; the fireman, who went down with the engine miraculously escaped uninjured by crawling through the cab window after the engine was submerged. The ill-fated train was not heavily loaded and the accident was undoubtedly caused by the irons breaking that supported the rotten timbers.

Was the Admiral Uncivil?

STRANGE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE EARL OF CLANWILLIAM

L'Electeur, of Quebec, complains of an extraordinary lack of courtesy on the part of Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, commanding on board H. M. S. Bellerophon. It says:—"The Bellerophon's stay in Canadian waters threatens complications with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of three or four great European powers. If they arise the blame will rest with Vice-Admiral Clanwilliam's want of education and with his staff, faithful imitators of his haughty rudeness, for it seems that in the English hierarchy it is in good taste for subalterns to ape the manners of their superiors. The most elementary etiquette provides that when a war vessel carrying the flag of its country enters a port the representatives of foreign powers, consuls as well as ambassadors, should be received on board with all the respect due to the countries they represent. Here, the Consuls, the Mayor of the city, and the members of the Provincial Government, having manifested a desire to pay their respects to the English Admiral, were most rudely treated. The Local Ministers were received on board by a cabin boy, the Admiral and Captain having caused them to be informed that they were too busy to receive them. His Worship Mayor Langelier, having written to the Admiral to ascertain the day and hour at which he would be pleased to receive him, was informed that the Admiral was not at home for him. As for the Consuls, even the trouble of replying to them by letter was not taken; they were simply told by word of mouth that the Admiral was too busy to receive them. This was a vulgarity, a gross violation of the rules of courtesy, and this unprovoked insult will not be allowed to pass in silence."

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Aug 20—William & Mary, McRae, Shediac; P L G, Anderson, Pictou; John Tilton, McDonald; Cora, Thorp, Pictou; Bounty, McLaine, Sydney; Charles Frederick, Mullins, Glace Bay. 21—Confederate, Keeping, Pictou; George Clarke, Hingley, Point Brute; Willoughby, Lantz, Point Prim.

CLEARED.

Aug 20—P L G, Anderson, Pictou; John Tilton, McDonald, do; Annie Florence, Bernard, do; Cora, Thorp, Pictou. 21—Confederate, Keeping, Pictou; Beau Bassin, Marsh, Pictou.

OTHER PORTS.

Summerside, Aug. 17—Ent, sch May Queen, White, Pictou, empty bbls; Margaret, Embree, Port Hood, herring. 20—Sylvia Jane, Wright, Richibucto, lum. 17—Cld, Richard Thompson, Walsh, Buctouche, bal; str Miramichi, Baquet, Montreal, stores; Phantom, Kennedy, Shediac, bal. 18—Adonia Arsenault, Miramichi, bal; Margaret, Embree, Shediac, herring; Vegete, Maskill, Shediac, mdse.

St Peter's, C B, Aug 19—Passed through Canal, schrs Mayflower, Chapman, Murray Harbor to Sydney; R Ferguson, Macdonald, Georgetown to Salmon River; Ethel Aggie, McMurray, Marble Mountain to Crapaud.

At Falmouth, 17th inst, brig Zingara, Le Brocq, from Bristol for Gaspe, with loss of bowsprit, sails, &c.

Grand Opening

—OF—

THE LYCEUM,

PRINCE STREET

THE BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY having completed their new Hall, on Prince Street, will open the same

On Thursday Night, 26th inst.,

—WHEN THE—

UNION DRAMATIC CLUB

Will play Carleton's thrilling Drama,

More Sinned Against Than Sinning,

To be followed by the laughable Farce,

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE.

Interludes by Mr. T. Rankine. New and beautiful scenery for the occasion. Worth's City Cornet Band and Orchestra will be in attendance.

The Entertainment will be repeated on the following night for the benefit of the Union Dramatic Club.

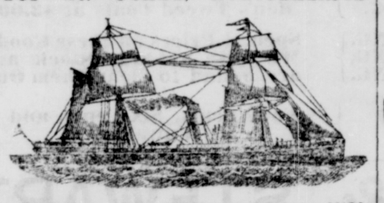
Tickets for sale at Drug Stores, Diamond Bookstore, and at the door.

Prices—Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Parquette, 35 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 p. m. sharp.

Ch'town, Aug. 21, 1886—e o d.

For St. John's, Newfoundland



STEAMER "COBAN," for St. John's, N'fld, will be due here TUESDAY morning, 24th inst.

For Freight or Passage apply to

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,
Agents.

Aug. 21—2i

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offer for Sale the FARM at present occupied by Mr. Arthur Lyons, situated on Souris River, two miles from Souris, containing 88 Acres of splendid land. Possession given 1st December next.

MATTHEW, McLEAN & CO.

Souris East, Aug. 21, '86—6i wky 4i

Bait Herring.

200 Brls. for Sale at cost.

HORACE HASZARD.

50 Brls. Yellow Sugar,
20 do Granulated do,
50 Puns. choice Molasses,
200 Half-chests Tea,
50 Caddies do,
150 Brls. Patent Flour,

FOR SALE BY

HORACE HASZARD.

Ch'town, Aug. 21, '86—2w eod

STEM WIND,

VERSUS

KEY WIND.

The Stem-Winding Watch is Decidedly the Best.

AS the cases need scarcely ever be opened, they are

NOT LIABLE TO GET DUST IN,

like the Key-Winder.

Another advantage, the watch can be WOUND AT ANY TIME the wearer happens to think of it—no key needs to be carried in the pocket to shovel dust into the watch every time it is used.

To meet the wants of those who object to Stem-Winders, our

Stem-Winding Rockford Watches

can also be WOUND WITH A KEY, should the stem-winding give out, which we have never known it to do when used right.

Key-Winding Watches at Reduced Rates.

E. W. TAYLOR,

CAMERON BLOCK.

Aug. 21—2aw

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Hot-water Heating Apparatus, Dominion Building, Charlottetown, P. E. I." will be received at this Office until WEDNESDAY, 8th September, for the erection and completion of a

Hot-Water Heating Apparatus

AT THE

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dominion Building.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the new Dominion Building, Charlottetown, P. E. I., on and after FRIDAY, 20th instant.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an *accepted* bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, *equal to five per cent* of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 17th August, 1886. aug21 3i

Town Lots in Georgetown.

AT Auction, in front of Old Court House, in Georgetown, on WEDNESDAY, 25th August inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, Eleven Town Lots, as follows:—

No. 11, first range, letter C.
" 2 and 3, fourth range, letter C.
" 15, fourth range, do D.
" 2, first range, do E.
" 7, first range, do F.
" 4, second range, do F.
" 6,11, 12, and 13, second range, do G.

A. H. B. McGOWAN,
Auctioneer.

Aug. 12—5i 13 n 18 21 & wy

THE NOVA SCOTIA SUGAR REFINERY (Limited),

HALIFAX, N S.

SAMPLES and Prices upon application to

HORACE HASZARD.
AGENT.

—o—

MESSRS. ROBERT LAMB & CO.,

Dundee, Scotland.

STARCH BAGS, Grain Bags, Hessians, &c.

HORACE HASZARD.

—o—

J. LEWENZ & HAUSER BROS.,

London, England.

TEAS.

HORACE HASZARD.

—o—

The Sun Life Assurance Co'y., Montreal.

—o—

The Western Fire Insurance Co., Toronto.

—o—

HORACE HASZARD,
AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND.

Ch'town, August 21, 1886—2w eod

Just Received!

—AT—

STANLEY BROS,

BROWN'S BLOCK:

New Mantle Plushes,
New Striped Plushes,
New Plain Plushes,
New Striped Velveteens,
New Chenille Trimming,
New Chenille Loop Fringe,
New Black Rosary Trimmings,
New Felts for Fancy Work,
New Canvas for Fancy Work,
New Chenille Cards for Fancy Work,
New Fancy Drops,
New Trimming Braids,
New Dress Trimmings,
New Wool Wraps.

STANLEY BROS.,

Brown's Block, Opposite Market House.

Ch'town, Aug. 20, 1886.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

83 QUEEN STREET.

Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Curtain Nets and Fancy Scrims, Cretonnes, Light Prints and Dress Muslins, Ladies' Mantles, Summer Mantle Cloths, Straw Hats and Bonnets.

Gents' Merino Underclothing.
" American White Dress Shirts.
" Linen Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Socks
Carriage Wraps.

ALL SELLING AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLEAR.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, July 15—wky

JAMES PATON & CO.S'

—FOR—

JULY AND AUGUST.

Bargains in CARPETS and OILCLOTHS during the months of July and August.
Bargains in DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS " " " "
Bargains in LINENS and COTTONS, " " " "
Bargains in CORSETS, " " " "
Bargains in WORSTEDS and SCOTCH TWEEDS, " " " "
Bargains in WHITE and FANCY MUSLINS, " " " "
Bargains in all MILLINERY GOODS, " " " "
Bargains in HOSIERY, " " " "
Bargains in American and English COUNTERPANES, " " " "
Bargains in PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, " " " "
Bargains in TRUNKS and VALISES, " " " "

JAS. PATON & CO., Successors to W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Ch'town, July 20, 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