

**THE DAILY EXAMINER.**

OCTOBER 24, 1883.

**Editorial Notes.**

A New York paper says: "If the decision of Chancellor Runyon, of New Jersey, is upheld in the higher courts to which appeal will doubtless be taken, National bank directors will hereafter be much more attentive to their duties than they have been in the past. The Chancellor holds, in the case of the Mechanic's Bank of Newark, which was ruined by a dishonest cashier, that the Directors neglected their duties, and consequently can be sued by the stockholders, whose interests were thus left unguarded. Bank cashiers will hardly have everything their own way in the future, and directors will be useful as well as ornamental. It is possible that there are those here who wish Chancellor Runyon had been located on Prince Edward Island."

According to *L'Economiste*, of Paris, the finances of the French Republic are in a bad way. A free-and-easy method of obtaining appropriations is open, it seems, to the deputies of the Legislative Chamber. There are eighty-nine departments, with an average of three deputies to a department, and there is not a department which has not already, in 1883, been granted supplementary credits, it is said. "How can we expect," asks *L'Economiste*, with such a management of our finances, to avoid the most grave embarrassments? There is no longer a budget. The budget is a fiction. Supplementary or extraordinary credits are opened for the most trifling reasons. Every deputy has the right to propose them, and who can place a limit on the fancies of our deputies?"

Lord Castledown visited Canada last summer, and had a run, 2,600 miles, from Montreal to Calgary. He was greatly pleased with the country and the Canada Pacific Railway; and in a letter to the *London Times* sums up his view with respect to both. He says that "once the great line spans this Continent from Montreal to the Pacific, China and New Zealand and many of the most important Eastern ports will be three or four days nearer to Europe and her market. The teas and aromatic spices of the East, the wool of New Zealand, and the "hard corn of Manitoba," so highly prized by millers, will travel together in the same cars, and the bond of iron and steam which is now binding every section of the globe will have no more glorious link than the Canadian Pacific Railway. Let England and these colonies remember that those chains are the ones which connect the mother country with her children; it is by ties of trade and prosperity that the true strings of affection and mutual welfare are knitted, and I believe and feel the great highway we have just passed over may, if strongly supported and bravely protected, prove, in the near future, one of the great features of what I believe most rational Englishmen and colonists desire—a great confederate commercial union or "Band" of England and her colonies. Surely the men who have by enterprise, sagacity, and pluck brought this great prospect in the near future deserve well of their fellow men."

"Truth," in his address to Members of the Provincial Government and the Magistrates of the Island, inveighs vigorously against the apathy shown with respect to the open, notorious and general violation of the Scott Act; and eloquently expresses the opinions of a very large proportion of the community. He is, however, in error on one or two points. (1) No doubt it is contrary to the spirit of the law that liquors should be landed at our ports. But the Dominion Parliament have control of the liquor traffic; and in by far the greater number of Canadiana ports the Scott Act is not in force. The Dominion Parliament could not pass a law for the special purpose of removing an inconsistency which exists only on this Island, though it could, of course, pass a law prohibiting the importation and sale of spirituous liquors throughout all Canada. But is a public opinion, which fails utterly to enforce the Scott Act, ready for a Prohibitory law? We fear not; and we know that it is worse than useless to pass laws which are not observed. (2) Then, the strictures "Truth" passes upon the Local Government are certainly undeserved. The Local Government have, in strictness, no more to do with the liquor traffic, than they have to do with any other branch of our commerce. Of course they are, as individuals, bound to respect the law; and as to enforcing it their duty is precisely the same as that of every other member of the community: they ought in their individual capacities, to prosecute persons whom they know have violated the law. The fact is the Scott Act, itself, is lame. It might, indeed, be likened to a man of giant strength who is without hands to exert his strength. Its provisions are stringent enough; but the means it provides for carrying them out are, in the existing state of public opinion, utterly inadequate. An amendment, giving to persons laying information against those who illicitly sell liquor half the fines imposed, would be a decided improvement to it; for a motive would be given to the informant and the violator would be very careful as to his customers. We advise "Truth" and all other who sincerely wish to see the Act en-

forced, to advocate the passage of an amendment like this, and to endeavor by their example and their words, to raise public opinion to a point at which the enforcement of the law will be deemed a duty incumbent on every citizen.

**The Fall of Hue.**

AN EYE-WITNESS DESCRIBES THE SCENE OF BARBAROUS BUTCHERY.

An officer of the French army in Tonquin—Pierre Lote—graphically describes the fall of Hue. In the *Paris Figaro* he writes:—"The beaten Annamites were cooped in the burning village. The only road of escape from the flames lay under the guns of the fort, which was filled with sailors armed with Krapotehak repeating rifles, with sights carefully adjusted to the distance. The magazines of the rifles were duly loaded. The men looked on, waiting until a flank movement of the other troops and the firing of the bamboo huts should drive the human quarry before them. We saw them halting at the end of the village, with singed hair and garments; then, after a few moments' hesitation, tucking up their flowing robes as high as they could, and, trying to protect their heads with planks against the impeding shower of bullets, they rushed. A great butchery then commenced. Two volleys were fired. It was quite a treat (c'était un plaisir) to see these fan-like streams of bullets sweeping down upon the fugitives. They were poured in twice in one minute at the word of command, and in a sure, methodical manner. It was like a jet from a huge watering pot, which mowed them down by dozens. In a cloud of dust and gravel we could see some, who seemed to be driven mad, picking themselves up, limping now one way, now another, like wounded animals, gathering up their clothes in a comical manner. Their long hair unfastened and streaming down their backs made them look like women. Others tried to escape by swimming a lagoon to try to reach the junks. These were killed in the water. Some good divers remained a long time under water. Our men continued to kill them all the same when they came up to breathe like seals. The men then amused themselves counting the dead—50 on the left, 80 to the right. In the village were small heaps. With those killed in the southern forts, about 800 or 1000 must have been disposed of. The sailors made bets as to the numbers destroyed. About nine in the morning all was over, and the route of the Annamites was complete. The heat was intense, and the sailors, maddened by the sun and the noise, quivering with excitement, rushed out of the fort after the wounded. Some were crouching in holes, others were feigning death, while others, at the last gasp, were stretching out their hands pleading for mercy and shouting, "Han, han!" in heartrending accents. Our men slaughtered them with bayonets, or brained them with the butt end of their muskets. The Annamite servants, diminutive, effeminate lads, who had followed the infantry from Saigon, were hunted out. When one of the fugitives was unearched the sailors would call out, "Here's another. Come, give him bang, bang!" These sailors were quite unrecognizable. They were absolutely madmen. The officers attempted to restrain them, and said to them: "You ought to be ashamed of such cowardly, dirty work." They replied: "The Annamites are savages. They carried the head of Capt. Riviere on the top of a pole; and, if they carried the day, they would cut the French to pieces or saw them with two planks." There was no reply possible to this. It was true; and so they were left to their grim work."

**Coal in the Northwest.**

George M. Dawson, of the Geological Bureau, Ottawa, has just returned from a four months' exploratory tour of the coal-fields on the Saskatchewan, Bow, and Belly rivers, also a survey of the Rockies. It is reported that his researches confirm the existence of vast coal areas in the district referred to. The supply is inexhaustible, and the quality varies from lignite on the plains to bituminous as the mountains are approached and real anthracite in the Rockies. This virtually settles the fuel difficulty, which was feared on the vast plains of the Northwest territories. A practical illustration of the discoveries is already manifesting itself, as one hundred tons daily are arriving in Winnipeg from a mine near Medicine Hat. Coal from the Galt mine, on Belly river, is also being got out in large quantities, and will soon reach the market. Native coal is sold at the depot for \$9 per ton, and Pennsylvania coal, which used to sell in Manitoba at \$29 and later at \$17, has now been forced down to \$13 per ton.

**Ship on Fire at Sea.**

Capt. Simonsen, of the Norwegian bark "Hortensia," at Quebec from London, reports that he, on the 4th September, in latitude 46 16 N. lon. 18 W., after a heavy gale of N. W. wind, sighted a wreck, which he bore down on, and found to be a vessel on fire. The most part of her top side was burned away, and the inside of her hull was full of fire. She appeared to be a vessel of about four or five hundred tons, and her top side being light painted, with a black stripe about four feet broad above her copper. He also passed one of her masts, broken, with some other spars, and a white painted boat all smashed to pieces. No sign of her crew to be sighted any way about the wreck. The bark "Vigo," also at Quebec from Sharpness, reports having passed a vessel on fire the same day, probably the same one. It was thought from the heavy smoke issuing from her that she was lumber laden.

It is reported at Paris that a fight has occurred in Madagascar between the Hovas and Sakalavas. Admiral Galiber is preparing to resume offensive operations on the east coast, where the Hovas recently captured several places. The English naval authorities are very hostile in their attitude towards the French.

An Athens despatch says that the Government has sent two men-of-war to the scene of the earthquake in the Grecian Archipelago with supplies. One hundred and twenty bodies have been recovered in the villages near Chasme. The earth opened near Atilata and swallowed houses and people.

**TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.**

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.]

**The Swearing in of Lord Lansdowne.**

QUEBEC, Oct. 24. His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, took the oath of office here to-day in the presence of a brilliant gathering. The Vice-Royal party, accompanied by the Federal Cabinet, arrived at Ottawa at 6.20 p. m., having made the run in seven hours.

**Fatal Explosion.**

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 24. An explosion occurred yesterday afternoon in L. D. Smith's squib factory, Langston. Nine girls were at work, and seven were burned to a crisp, and two seriously injured, so badly that their recovery is doubtful.

**Prospects of A Storm.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. A storm of great energy is following the course of the Gulf Stream along the Atlantic coast. The storm will probably continue in a northeasterly course, causing severe gales in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

**Measures of Relief.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 24. Lady Dufferin, wife of the English Ambassador, at the request of the Sultan, is organizing measures of relief for the sufferers by the earthquakes in Turkey.

**A Serious Railway Accident.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24. Forty persons were seriously injured, and one killed, by the overturning of two passenger cars on the Louisville and Nashville railroad near this city yesterday.

**Ottawa Notes.**

OTTAWA, Oct. 24. Lindsay Russel, Surveyor General, has been superannuated. The number of reported business failures in Canada, last week, was five in excess of those of the previous week.

**The Massacre at Port au Prince.**

PORT AU PRINCE, via NEW YORK, Oct. 24. Order has been completely restored here. Fifteen hundred lives were lost, and damage to the extent of \$400,000.00 was done during the recent massacre.

**Cholera Increasing.**

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 24. Cholera in the Arab village, near here, is increasing. Four more deaths are reported.

**Destructive Fires.**

MILES CITY, MONTANA, Oct. 24. Thirteen business houses were burned last night.

**Weather Bulletin.**

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

**Toronto, October 24—10 a. m.**

Winds mostly north and east; fair to cloudy weather, with rain in the south-western portions, not much change in temperature.

**Sporting Notes.**

Arthur Chambers has deposited a forfeit of \$250 to back Sheriff to fight Sullivan, or any other pugilist, for \$1,000 a side.

Ten Eyck wants Courtney to row him three miles for stakes of \$500, said race to take place near Pittsburg. There is a chance for sporting men to make some money by betting Charles will not accept it.

It is said that Hazael's visit to England was for the purpose of inducing Rowell to come over to the United States and engage in another six day go-as-you-please contest for the championship.

T. Cairns, of the Everton Swimming Association, Liverpool, in the 220 yards amateur swimming championship, decided at the Lambeth Baths, London, on Monday, Oct. 1, won by a half yard from Blow Jones, Otter, S. C., the winner's time being 2 mins. 59 1/2 secs.—the best on record.

The Episcopal convention of the Church of England, now sitting at Philadelphia, have authorized the preparation of a new French version of the Book of Common Prayer.

**GAS-HEATING STOVES.**

THESE Stoves can be seen in operation every evening at Mr. G. H. Hazard's Bookstore, South Side of Queen Square, where orders for Stoves can be left, and where an illustrated catalogue can be seen, containing every information. The cost of these Stoves range from \$4.00 upwards. The cost of gas varies from less than one cent per hour upwards, according to the size of the stove and heat required. The great advantages of these Stoves are that they will heat any sized bedroom, nursery or sick room, in a few minutes after lighting the gas, the consumption of which can be instantly stopped by turning off the tap, thus preventing the waste of fuel, either before or after the necessary heat is required. No coal to be taken upstairs. No ashes to be brought down. No dust, dirt or smoke about the room, which is most important in case of sickness. At a cost of about one-half to three-fourths of a cent boiling water, warm food or hot drinks can be had at any time during the night, in from two to four minutes after lighting the gas, thus making the stove useful in the nursery and sick room, both summer and winter. The Stove also lights the room with the same gas that warms it.

**Furniture.**  
 WE have now in Stock a very complete assortment of all kinds of  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**  
 We are live men, and by close buying, hard work and a thorough knowledge of our business, assisted by first-class men and machinery, are enabled to give  
**Better Bargains than any other Establishment in the Province.**  
 We direct attention to the finish and general appearance of our goods and claim for them equality with the best productions of other factories.  
 FACTORY—King Square Warerooms, King Square, and 83 Queen Street.

**MARK WRIGHT & CO.**  
 Ch'town, Oct. 17, 1883.—2aw wky

**EXHIBITION WEEK!**

WE invite the Citizens and those who may be visiting the Town, during the week of Exhibition, to the inspection of our immense stock of

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS**

WE HAVE JUST PLACED UPON OUR SHELVES THE CONTENTS OF Two Hundred and Sixty Bales and Cases, OF ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND CANADIAN,

**DRY GOODS,**

Comprising everything necessary for Household and General use. Varieties complete in every Department at the Very Lowest Prices for Cash.

UPWARDS OF Fifteen Thousand Grain Bags, And a Large Stock of Very Choice

**CHINESE AND INDIAN TEAS,**

**Wholesale and Retail. GEO. DAVIES & CO.**

Charlottetown, Oct. 6, 1883

**LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!**

**W. & A. BROWN & CO.,**  
 HAVE now opened 140 Cases and Bales of New and Fashionable Dry Goods.  
 100 pieces Ulster Cloths, bought at half price.  
 100 pieces Mantle Cloth, bought at half price.  
 1,000 Wool Squares, very cheap.  
 50 boxes Silk Fringe,  
 25 " Silk Plushes,  
 50 " Prints,  
 50 " Velveteens,  
 30 " Silk Velvets,  
 50 " Frillings,  
 300 Jackets and Dolmans.  
 200 pieces Winceys,  
 30 " Shirtings,  
 500 " Prints,  
 100 " Scotch Tweeds,  
 50 " Worsted Coatings,  
 50 " Scarlet Flannels,  
 300 Jackets and Dolmans.  
 At twenty per cent less than prices of former years.  
 Also, One Hundred Cases and Bales Canadian Manufactured Goods, Very Cheap.  
 All Goods we are selling very cheap this Season.  
**Wholesale and Retail.**  
 60 PIECES CARPET DAILY EXPECTED.  
**W. & A. BROWN & CO.**  
 Ch'town, Oct. 6, 1882.—dy wky.

**TEA, TEA.**

EXCELLENT QUALITY.  
 OUR NEW TEAS are warranted to give extra good satisfaction.  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL. BEER & GOFF.**  
 Ch'town, June 4, 1883. 2aw wky

**Disolution of Partnership**

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Dawson & LePage, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All amounts due and owing by the Implement part of the business will be settled by H. T. LePage, and all the amounts due and owing by the Farm part of the business will be settled by W. F. Dawson.  
 WM. F. DAWSON,  
 HENRY L. LEPAGE,  
 Ch'town, P. E. I., Oct. 23rd, 1883.—cod w ft

The Agricultural Implement business will be continued by the subscriber, who takes the present opportunity of thanking the numerous customers of the late firm for the liberal patronage received, and solicits a continuance of the same, and will in future, as in the past, use every effort to procure the best Agricultural Implements in the market.  
 H. T. LEPAGE,  
 Ch'town, Oct. 24, 1883.

**BY AUCTION**

**Kerosene, Wool, Machinery and Lard Oils. With-out Reserve.**

WE will sell by auction of our store, corner of Queen and Water Streets, on **MONDAY, 29th, inst.,** AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

5 brls KEROSENE OIL.  
 6 brls Extra LARD OIL.  
 5 brls WOOL OIL.  
 To close consignments. Terms at Sale.  
**CAMPBELL & RAYDEN,**  
 Auctioneers.  
 Ch'town, Oct. 20, 1883.—cod till sale.

**West India Warehouse, FALL 1883 STOCK**

100 brls. YELLOW SUGAR.  
 20 " GRANULATED SUGAR.  
 20 " CONF. A SUGAR.  
 50 puns. DEMERARA MOLASSES.  
 20 " ANTIGUA MOLASSES.

FOR SALE BY **HORACE HASZARD**

**TEAS! TEAS!**

150 chests and half chests BLACK TEAS.  
 50 caddies BLACK TEAS.  
 20 cases INDIA TEA, Orange Pekoe.  
 20 " " Pekoe.  
 10 " " Souchong.  
**HORACE HASZARD.**

**TIN STOCK!**

1000 boxes TIN PLATES, 14x20.  
 200 ingots REFINED TIN.  
 40 pigs SOFT LEAD.  
 5 bars SQUARE COPPER.  
**HORACE HASZARD.**

**PAINTS, OILS, ETC.**

100 kegs ENGLISH WHITE LEAD.  
 50 " ENGLISH COLORED PAINT.  
 20 " PATENT DRYERS.  
 10 casks BOLLED OIL.  
 10 " RAW OIL.  
 5 drums OLIVE OIL.  
 5 brls. STOCKHOLM TAR.  
 5 " PITCH.  
 2 " ROSIN.  
 10 casks TURPENTINE.  
 2 casks PUTTY.  
 5 casks BROWN LACQUER.  
**HORACE HASZARD.**

2000 bush. Turk's Island SALT.  
 300 bags Liverpool SALT.  
 150 quintals Murray Harbor HAKE.  
 20 " CODFISH.  
 20 brls BEEF.  
 20 " PORK.  
 FOR SALE BY **HORACE HASZARD,**  
 Lower Queen Street.  
 Ch'town, Oct. 20, 1883.—1m eod.

**WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.**

**STRAYED**—from John Burrows' pasture, about 4 weeks ago, a LIGHT-RED COW, 6 or 7 years old, with top off horns. Any person giving information as to her whereabouts, will be rewarded by SAUNDERS & CAMPBELL. [oct 24, 1883.—w]

**FOUND**—About two weeks ago, a bunch of KEYS. The finder can have the same by applying at THE EXAMINER OFFICE. [oct 23]

**FOR SALE**—A good upright Piano forte, in perfect order, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office. [oct 23]

**LOST**—On 18th inst., at North River Road, a Horse Rug. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at THE EXAMINER Office. [oct 20]

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY**—A Nurse-maid to go to Stellarton, N. S. Apply to Mrs. COL GRAY, Inkerman House. [oct 19]

**FOR SALE**—A Stewart Cooking Range, in use one year. Good as new. Highly recommended.—H. J. CUNDALL. [oct 19]

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY**—A House-maid, in a small family. Apply at this office. [oct 17]

**STRAYED OR STOLEN**—From Morris' pasture, Malpeque Road, on the 11th instant, a dark red HORSE, with black legs, about ten years old. Information regarding the above may be left at THE EXAMINER OFFICE, or at THOS. GREEN'S CHAIR FACTORY, Great George Street. [oct 16 wky]

**TO LET** and possession given immediately the two story Dwelling House, corner of Prince and Fitzroy streets. Apply on the premises to J. FRASER or W. E. DAWSON. [oct 22]