

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 2, 1895. DOMINION DAY.

There has been a great development in Canada since the day on which the great Dominion was confederated. We have not had many "boom" years, but there has been continuous and steady growth. Since 1878, the year in which the Liberal-Conservative party came in with our National Policy, the progress of the country has been particularly marked. The fact is clearly apparent upon reference to any class of statistics. Take, for instance, the Railway and the Post Office. In 1878 there were only 714 miles of railway in the eastern provinces; now there are 11,544 miles. The earnings of the Intercolonial have risen from \$1,378,000 in 1878 to \$3,009,000 in 1893. There were 5,378 post offices in 1878 and 8,477 in 1893. The Post Office carried 41,000,000 letters in 1878; 106,200,000 in 1893; 6,455,000 post cards in 1878, and 22,700,000 in 1893. In 1878, 44,934,000 books and parcels were carried with the mails, and in 1893 93,000,000. There has been a wonderful development in other directions. To quote the language of an exchange, "Canada has established experimental farms for the benefit of agriculturists; she has augmented her military expenditures; she has improved the lighting of her coasts; and has promoted trade through the subsidizing of railways, and the establishment of steamship lines. Above all, she has added a continent to her area. It is true that the Northwest came in more than twenty years ago; but it is only during the last ten or fifteen years that we have really taken possession."

The fruits of the policy of the Government and the labor of the people are as yet only partially seen. Upon entering its twenty-ninth year, the future of Canada is bright with hope.

DR. JENKINS' MEMORIAL.

A FEW DAYS ago, we saw that Dr. Jenkins had been the means of obtaining several new Post Offices for the accommodation of the people. The following memorial shows that he has also been active in respect to the more important matter of branch railway extension:

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, &c. &c., Governor General of Canada, in Council.

The undersigned being a resident of the Province of Prince Edward Island, desires most respectfully to approach Your Excellency and to urge the importance of short railway branches being constructed in the said Province, which would in the opinion of your memorialist, tend to develop the resources of the Province and promote the general interest of Canada.

The Prince Edward Island Railway, from the fact that throughout its entire length, it does not, except in a few places, tap the harbors of the Province, has been unable to compete with water communication, in the transport of the freight arising from the prosecution of the Fisheries as well as in the general carrying trade of the flourishing towns and settlements on the coast.

That a large and important section of the Province extending from Charlottetown to Cape Bear enjoys no railway facilities.

That all the said country is settled with prosperous farmers, and that the fisheries on the coast are being vigorously prosecuted, and that the prosperity of these industries would be promoted by the construction of a railway leading from Southport to Murray Harbor, and connecting with the main line of the Prince Edward Island Railway at some point at or near Perth station, and touching at or near Montague Bridge, are important and flourishing shipping ports which have no railway accommodation.

That a line from Emerald Junction to Stanley Bridge, a distance of about 7 miles, would connect the Prince Edward Island Railway with the waters of New London and bring that flourishing and important section of country into close connection with the Prince Edward Island Railway, securing for that road a large trade which is now carried by water. Beyond the construction of the few miles of road, very little expenditure would be incurred as the rolling stock and train hands which are employed in the Cape Traverse branch could serve the Stanley branch during the part of every day they remain idle at Emerald.

A branch running from North Wiltshire to Victoria, a distance of about ten miles, would serve sections of country in the south of the Island, such as Emyvale, Bonshaw, DeSable and Crapaud which are not surpassed in Canada in the fertility of the soil and in the prosperity of the people.

Your Memorialist fully concurs in the arguments and facts contained in a memorial recently submitted to Your Excellency by members and Senators for Prince Edward Island, with regard to the claims of the Province in the matter of public works, and earnestly prays that Your Excellency may take the premises into your favorable consideration and recommend to Parliament the construction of the branch railways prayed for.

And as in duty bound, your memorialist will ever pray.

JOHN THOMPSON JENKINS. Ottawa, May 7, 1893.

The facts and arguments for railway extension in the Province are forcibly stated by Dr. Jenkins. We have no doubt that members of the Government were materially influenced by them. Dr. Jenkins is a man of ideas, and he possesses the ability to impress forcibly the Parliament and Government of Canada.

You cannot be well unless your blood is pure. Therefore purify your blood with the best blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A pleasing agitation will shortly fill the minds of the ladies touching new costumes. Nothing better can be obtained than a Cravenette. In a variety of shades, it makes up as a smart costume or wrap, or cloak, if need be, while it is at the same time absolutely impervious to rain or dust. It is rainproof, and yet as porous as any other dress material, so that it is free from the objections of the rubber goods. Cravenette in Navy, Myrtle, Brown, Grey, Castor and Black, the ideal dress goods for spring and summer. Save money, wear, while it guarantees as distinguished appearance.

SUPREME COURT.

SATURDAY, June 29.

The Queen vs. Henry McKewen—Indicted for breaking and entering the premises of Weeks & Warren and stealing therefrom. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The Queen vs. Charles White—Indicted for breaking and entering the premises of John Wonnacott and stealing therefrom. The jury found the prisoner guilty.

TUESDAY, July 2.

McEachern vs. Ross. Mr. Justice Hodgson gave judgment in this action this morning in favor of the plaintiff for \$75 damages. His Lordship held that the assault was entirely unprovoked on the part of McEachern, and that the plea of self-defence was not sustained as there was no evidence to support it. The only question was one of damages. Had the defendant been before the Court on an indictment for an assault and battery, the sentence would have been a heavy one, but as the action was a civil one for damages, the amount would be fixed in view of the circumstances of this case. The same considerations would be taken into account if the plaintiff was found to be a person who had been one of the first citizens of Charlottetown going peacefully along the public highway, and the same justice must be given the plaintiff, for it must be distinctly understood that a person has the absolute right to travel the roads peacefully, and should any other person interfere he must be prepared to take the consequences. In this case His Lordship stated that the evidence showed that the plaintiff was peacefully travelling the public road when he was unwarrantably and severely assaulted by the defendant, every blow having been struck whilst the plaintiff was down, with his face upturned, without the plaintiff ever having struck a blow. Judgment would therefore be entered for \$75 damages.

The Queen vs. William Mahan. Indicted for assault occasioning actual bodily harm. The jury found the prisoner guilty.

The Queen vs. William Macdonald. Indicted for common assault. The jury found the prisoner guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

CAMP BRIGHTON NOTES.

On Saturday afternoon the 82nd performed various movements of battalion drill under the command of Major Macleod. Lt.-Col. Moore, D. A. G., and Lt.-Col. Doherty were present, and were both pleased at the efficiency of the officers and men.

On Sunday morning the men paraded for church in two parties. The first, under command of Lieut. Melish, marched to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, leaving the parade ground at 9.30 o'clock. The steadiness of the men as they proceeded through the city called forth many expressions of admiration from spectators, as did also the precision with which the movements preliminary to marching from the Cathedral were performed. We beg to compliment Lieut. Melish on the manner in which he handled his men in this, as we understand, his first public appearance as an independent commander of a company.

The second party under the command of Major Macleod marched from the camp at 10.30 a.m. They were accompanied by the band. The men marched in companies at Zion church the Rev. D. Sutherland preached a forcible sermon in which he urged his hearers to be as ready to fight the good fight of faith as they had shown themselves to be ready to fight under the banner of the Queen. On their return to the camp, Lt.-Col. Doherty praised the men for their orderly conduct. Their marching was excellent.

On Monday No 1 Company Garrison Artillery under Captain Moore, fired a salute from Fort Edward. The 82nd under Major Macleod, fired a few de jure after which they marched past a saluting point. Lt.-Col. Moore D. A. G., and Lt.-Col. Doherty were stationed. The march past was well executed.

We are pleased to hear that Lt. Col. Doherty is again able to be on the field. Great numbers of ladies and gentlemen visited the camp during Sunday afternoon. The band played for over an hour. The band plays every day at reveille (5.30 a.m.) and at retreat (sundown). Thus far there have been no serious cases of misconduct on the part of our citizen-soldiers either in camp or up town. Good for the 82nd.

—Montreal Gazette: It is arguable that the initiation of the next proceeding in the Manitoba school case may fairly be left to Parliament. What that step should be opens a wide range of discussion, and will doubtless lead to great divergences of opinion. Some things, however, are apparent. For one, it is to be noted that the reply of the Manitoba Legislature to the Remedial order is conciliatory in tone; and, for another thing, that a satisfactory solution of the difficulty can best be effected by the voluntary action of the provincial authorities to whom the care of education is committed by the constitution. It seems, then to us, that if Parliament should now reject the effort to redress the just grievances of the Roman Catholic minority by the Legislature which created those grievances ought to be exhausted before legislation of doubtful utility and certain to cause prolonged litigations, besides arousing dangerous passions, is proceeded with. A brief delay, during which further investigation into the actual state of education in Manitoba as it affects the minority can be instituted, to enable Parliament to intelligently legislate upon the subject, would not, it seems to us, prejudice, but on the contrary, would promote the ultimate interests of the minority. The Manitoba Government has not shut the door in the face of conciliation and compromise. It has rather held out the olive branch, and should now reject the opportunity of further conference, and should proceed to impose upon Manitoba a school system not presently concurred in by the free will of the great majority of the people of that province, the danger is to be apprehended that the Roman Catholic minority will reap no practical advantage from that course, but rather suffer thereby. Time is the best solvent of such questions as this school difficulty. Precipitation is only apt to provoke resentment, and defeat its purpose.

"Nothing new under the sun" may apply perhaps to certain elemental passions of the race, but it certainly has no application to the world of dress goods. Those who have been wearing Priestly's dress goods did not suppose improvement possible, and yet this is found in "Endora" which has all the virtues of their several black dress fabrics, with a number of additional attractions, among which may be mentioned greater width and weight, superior wearing quality, imperviousness to dust or rust, and an exquisite surface which gives it a character of refinement all its own. Wrought on "The Varied Board," and the name, Priestly, stamped on every five yards.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Standard says that there is good reason to believe that Lord Salisbury's accession will lead to an entente between Germany, England and Japan, and probably America later.

LETTER FROM MR. DOULL.

Sir,—A few remarks regarding the Fay entertainment may not be wholly uninteresting to your readers. P. T. Barnum said "The public enjoy being humbugged. It likes to deceive itself, etc." P. T. Barnum evidently knew what he was talking about.

Speaking of Miss Fay's performance, Friday evening, the Guardian says "Still the mystery deepens." The Examiner says "The manner in which she does her work is as great a mystery as ever."

The Patriot says "She did things that baffled the guesses, not to mention the observation of everyone present." These are certainly fine statements in defence of a pair of fakirs, who refused to allow even a single attempt to show the audience how the tricks were performed, unless \$300 would be paid for the privilege. In palliation of this refusal, all three daily papers say that the manager stated he was conducting an entertainment and not a series of tests; to which the Patriot adds "But if Mr. Doull will put up the money, he would be accommodated elsewhere and at another time." Wonderful! After the fakir is over, and all the money possible gathered up, a private individual will, on payment of \$300 extra, be accorded an opportunity to show the citizens how they were deceived.

With all deference to the gentlemen who remained on the stage, I feel certain that I could have shown the audience there and then that there was no mystery about it—that it was simply tricks performed with free hands—and that with free hands there was nothing done but could be performed quite as well by any intelligent lady citizen of Charlottetown, after a little practice. However, the audience had an entertainment, and, apparently, would not lead their sympathies to any attempt to cheat themselves. Barnum was right. That, however, is not what I take exception to, but rather that the general public should be deluded by the reportorial advertising. The manager acknowledged the farcical nature of his entertainment when he refused to allow investigation.

The time for receiving the above tenders is hereby extended until noon on Saturday, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1895.

H. M. DAVISON, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, July 2—till date.

Dr. Buchanan was successfully electrocuted yesterday morning.

SING SING, July 2.

Rain in Halifax.

HALIFAX, July 2.

HALIFAX, July 2.

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Excursion

Magdalen Islands

Monday, July 8th.

For the Magdalen Islands, calling at all the principal ports on the island, and returning to Souris on Wednesday morning in time to catch either of the daily trains to Charlottetown.

This should be a very pleasant sail, and delightful trip for the hot weather, and all who can should go.

For further information apply to JOHN ANDREW McDONALD, Charlottetown, or to MESSRS. MATTHEW & McLEAN, Souris.

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Don't Stop to Think.

Come right in and see us. We have some Special Bargains for you this evening. SHOES lower in price than the manufacturer can make them. It is not our intention to trade with you, when we can give you Boots and Shoes cheaper than you can get them elsewhere. A line of Ladies Shoes at half price for this evening only.

A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN.

July 2

TENDERS

For Lighting the Streets of Charlottetown.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the City Clerk's office up to noon on Tuesday, the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1895, from persons willing to contract with the City Council for lighting the streets of Charlottetown with electricity according to specifications and conditions to be seen at the office of the City Clerk.

Also from persons willing to equip and supply Machinery and Plant, capable of and sufficient for carrying out the above service—the plant to become the property of the City.

Satisfactory security required for the faithful performance of the contract. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. M. DAVISON, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, July 2—till date.

A GRAND TEA PARTY

BIRCH GROVE FREETOWN

THURSDAY, July 4th, '95

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH SUMMERSIDE

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Despatches to the Examiner

Death of a Great Scientist.

LONDON, July 1. Professor Huxley is dead. He was born in 1825. In 1842 he entered the Medical School of Charing Cross, and in 1845 received the degree of M.D. from the University of London. In 1846 he joined the medical forces of the Royal Navy, and was selected to accompany Captain Stanley as Assistant Surgeon of the Battlesnake in his expedition to the South Pacific. While absent Mr. Huxley sent home a number of communications, the first of which, read before the Royal Society in 1849, was on the Anatomy and Affinities of the family of the Medusa. In 1853 he resigned his post in the navy, and in 1854 became Professor of Natural History in the royal school of mines. He has since resided in London and devoted his time to scientific labor and research. The reform of zoology is indebted to Professor Huxley for many important discoveries in each of the larger divisions of the animal kingdom. In 1862 he made an elaborate exposition of the doctrine of evolution as applied to man, asserting that the anatomical differences between man and the highest apes are of less value than those between the highest and the lowest apes. Among his many popular lectures that "On the Physical Basis of Life," delivered in 1868, has attracted much attention. In it he advanced the idea that there is some kind of matter common to all beings, which is the formal basis of life; and, therefore, all living powers are cognate, and all living forms from the lowest plant or animalcule, to the highest being, are fundamentally one character.

Dominion Day Fatalities.

MORNING, July 2.

Albert Dobson, a fireman in the sugar refinery here, was drowned while fishing yesterday.

St. JOHN, July 2.

Yesterday Emory Delyes, a gamester of the cleverer kind, fell from the bridge in a fit to the rocks 150 feet below.

A Grand Demonstration.

OTTAWA, July 2.

Dominion Day was celebrated with great eclat. The monument to Sir John Macdonald was unveiled in the presence of thousands of people.

The Lobster Fisheries.

HALIFAX, July 1.

A telegram to the governor of the lobster fisheries says that the Minister of Marine has granted an extension of ten days in the lobster fishing season.

Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 1.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight is an assured fact, inasmuch as an occupation tax has been voted for the fight by the state comptroller.

A Big Deficit.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

The treasury officials' statement places the deficit for the fiscal year just closed at \$42,900,000.

Obituary.

MONTREAL, July 1.

Alderman Patrick Kennedy, M. P. for Montreal Centre, died on Saturday night.

THEY SELL AT SIGHT.

Have You Seen Them?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

Daisy Wreaths, 7 to 10 cts; White Embroidered Skirting, \$1.40 goods, for 85c; Black Lace Skirting, \$1.35, for 85c; Black Gola-dine Dress Goods, 5c, 6c, 6 1/2c, 7c, 7 1/2c, 8c, 8 1/2c, 9c, 9 1/2c, 10c, 10 1/2c, 11c, 11 1/2c, 12c, 12 1/2c, 13c, 13 1/2c, 14c, 14 1/2c, 15c, 15 1/2c, 16c, 16 1/2c, 17c, 17 1/2c, 18c, 18 1/2c, 19c, 19 1/2c, 20c, 20 1/2c, 21c, 21 1/2c, 22c, 22 1/2c, 23c, 23 1/2c, 24c, 24 1/2c, 25c, 25 1/2c, 26c, 26 1/2c, 27c, 27 1/2c, 28c, 28 1/2c, 29c, 29 1/2c, 30c, 30 1/2c, 31c, 31 1/2c, 32c, 32 1/2c, 33c, 33 1/2c, 34c, 34 1/2c, 35c, 35 1/2c, 36c, 36 1/2c, 37c, 37 1/2c, 38c, 38 1/2c, 39c, 39 1/2c, 40c, 40 1/2c, 41c, 41 1/2c, 42c, 42 1/2c, 43c, 43 1/2c, 44c, 44 1/2c, 45c, 45 1/2c, 46c, 46 1/2c, 47c, 47 1/2c, 48c, 48 1/2c, 49c, 49 1/2c, 50c, 50 1/2c, 51c, 51 1/2c, 52c, 52 1/2c, 53c, 53 1/2c, 54c, 54 1/2c, 55c, 55 1/2c, 56c, 56 1/2c, 57c, 57 1/2c, 58c, 58 1/2c, 59c, 59 1/2c, 60c, 60 1/2c, 61c, 61 1/2c, 62c, 62 1/2c, 63c, 63 1/2c, 64c, 64 1/2c, 65c, 65 1/2c, 66c, 66 1/2c, 67c, 67 1/2c, 68c, 68 1/2c, 69c, 69 1/2c, 70c, 70 1/2c, 71c, 71 1/2c, 72c, 72 1/2c, 73c, 73 1/2c, 74c, 74 1/2c, 75c, 75 1/2c, 76c, 76 1/2c, 77c, 77 1/2c, 78c, 78 1/2c, 79c, 79 1/2c, 80c, 80 1/2c, 81c, 81 1/2c, 82c, 82 1/2c, 83c, 83 1/2c, 84c, 84 1/2c, 85c, 85 1/2c, 86c, 86 1/2c, 87c, 87 1/2c, 88c, 88 1/2c, 89c, 89 1/2c, 90c, 90 1/2c, 91c, 91 1/2c, 92c, 92 1/2c, 93c, 93 1/2c, 94c, 94 1/2c, 95c, 95 1/2c, 96c, 96 1/2c, 97c, 97 1/2c, 98c, 98 1/2c, 99c, 99 1/2c, 100c, 100 1/2c, 101c, 101 1/2c, 102c, 102 1/2c, 103c, 103 1/2c, 104c, 104 1/2c, 105c, 105 1/2c, 106c, 106 1/2c, 107c, 107 1/2c, 108c, 108 1/2c, 109c, 109 1/2c, 110c, 110 1/2c, 111c, 111 1/2c, 112c, 112 1/2c, 113c, 113 1/2c, 114c, 114 1/2c, 115c, 115 1/2c, 116c, 116 1/2c, 117c, 117 1/2c, 118c, 118 1/2c, 119c, 119 1/2c, 120c, 120 1/2c, 121c, 121 1/2c, 122c, 122 1/2c, 123c, 123 1/2c, 124c, 124 1/2c, 125c, 125 1/2c, 126c, 126 1/2c, 127c, 127 1/2c, 128c, 128 1/2c, 129c, 129 1/2c, 130c, 130 1/2c, 131c, 131 1/2c, 132c, 132 1/2c, 133c, 133 1/2c, 134c, 134 1/2c, 135c, 135 1/2c, 136c, 136 1/2c, 137c, 137 1/2c, 138c, 138 1/2c, 139c, 139 1/2c, 140c, 140 1/2c, 141c, 141 1/2c, 142c, 142 1/2c, 143c, 143 1/2c, 144c, 144 1/2c, 145c, 145 1/2c, 146c, 146 1/2c, 147c, 147 1/2c, 148c, 148 1/2c, 149c, 149 1/2c, 150c, 150 1/2c, 151c, 151 1/2c, 152c, 152 1/2c, 153c, 153 1/2c, 154c, 154 1/2c, 155c, 155 1/2c, 156c, 156 1/2c, 157c, 157 1/2c, 158c, 158 1/2c, 159c, 159 1/2c, 160c, 160 1/2c, 161c, 161 1/2c, 162c, 162 1/2c, 163c, 163 1/2c, 164c, 164 1/2c, 165c, 165 1/2c, 166c, 166 1/2c, 167c, 167 1/2c, 168c, 168 1/2c, 169c, 169 1/2c, 170c, 170 1/2c, 171c, 171 1/2c, 172c, 172 1/2c, 173c, 173 1/2c, 174c, 174 1/2c, 175c, 175 1/2c, 176c, 176 1/2c, 177c, 177 1/2c, 178c, 178 1/2c, 179c, 179 1/2c, 180c, 180 1/2c, 181c, 181 1/2c, 182c, 182 1/2c, 183c, 183 1/2c, 184c, 184 1/2c, 185c, 185 1/2c, 186c, 186 1/2c, 187c, 187 1/2c, 188c, 188 1/2c, 189c, 189 1/2c, 190c, 190 1/2c, 191c, 191 1/2c, 192c, 192 1/2c, 193c, 193 1/2c, 194c, 194 1/2c, 195c, 195 1/2c, 196c, 196 1/2c, 197c, 197 1/2c, 198c, 198 1/2c, 199c, 199 1/2c, 200c, 200 1/2c, 201c, 201 1/2c, 202c, 202 1/2c, 203c, 203 1/2c, 204c, 204 1/2c, 205c, 205 1/2c, 206c, 206 1/2c, 207c, 207 1/2c, 208c, 208 1/2c, 209c, 209 1/2c, 210c, 210 1/2c, 211c, 211 1/2c, 212c, 212 1/2c, 213c, 213 1/2c, 214c, 214 1/2c, 215c, 215 1/2c, 216c, 216 1/2c, 217c, 217 1/2c, 218c, 218 1/2c, 219c, 219 1/2c, 220c, 220 1/2c, 221c, 221 1/2c, 222c, 222 1/2c, 223c, 223 1/2c, 224c, 224 1/2c, 225c, 225 1/2c, 226c, 226 1/2c, 227c, 227 1/2c, 228c, 228 1/2c, 229c, 229 1/2c, 230c, 230 1/2c, 231c, 231 1/2c, 232c, 232 1/2c, 233c, 233 1/2c, 234c, 234 1/2c, 235c, 235 1/2c, 236c, 236 1/2c, 237c, 237 1/2c, 238c, 238 1/2c, 239c, 239 1/2c, 240c, 240 1/2c, 241c, 241 1/2c, 242c, 242 1/2c, 243c, 243 1/2c, 244c, 244 1/2c, 245c, 245 1/2c, 246c, 246 1/2c, 247c, 247 1/2c, 248c, 248 1/2c, 249c, 249 1/2c, 250c, 250 1/2c, 251c, 251 1/2c, 252c, 252 1/2c, 253c, 253 1/2c, 254c, 254 1/2c, 255c, 255 1/2c, 256c, 256 1/2c, 257c, 257 1/2c, 258c, 258 1/2c, 259c, 259 1/2c, 260c, 260 1/2c, 261c, 261 1/2c, 262c, 262 1/2c, 263c, 263 1/2c, 264c, 264 1/2c, 265c, 265 1/2c, 266c, 266 1/2c, 267c, 267 1/2c, 268c, 268 1/2c, 269c, 269 1/2c, 270c, 270 1/2c, 271c, 271 1/2c, 272c, 272 1/2c, 273c, 273 1/2c, 274c, 274 1/2c, 275c, 275 1/2c, 276c, 276 1/2c, 277c, 277 1/2c, 278c, 278 1/2c, 279c, 279 1/2c, 280c, 280 1/2c, 281c, 281 1/2c, 282c, 282 1/2c, 283c, 283 1/2c, 284