

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 30, 1887.

The New Houses.

SEVERAL new "bricks" have been placed by the people in the structure of the new Houses of the Legislature convened on Tuesday. Cardigan has distinguished herself by contributing two of the new ones. Both are of home production, and both will, we are sure, worthily represent the district in which they were born and bred. Murray Harbor sends another to support the good staunch "brick"—still as sound as ever—whom it has had for its representative during the greater part of the past quarter of a century. Belfast sends a new brick of another color, and Fort Augustus sends a son and worthy successor of the veteran politician on whom her people relied in the early struggling days of that now prosperous settlement. Rustico sends a new representative with a wise name in the hope, no doubt, that wisdom will govern the councils in which he may take part; and New London returns a native whose fitness has been tested by experience in building up new manufacturing, opening new graveyards, establishing new Insurance Companies and conducting the business of a thriving law firm. Beloeque too, rests its faith on a legal brick—not so well tested.

On the whole, the new House of Assembly is very fairly representative of the respectability, intelligence and wealth of the country. Most of the good old bricks remain. Indeed, the people could not do better than keep in their legislative positions such tried and true bricks as the Hon. Messrs. Gordon, Arsenault, Prowse, Sullivan, McLeod, Ferguson, Bentley, and their associates on the Government side of the House, while Hon. Messrs. Yeo, Sinclair, Richards, and their confederates of the Opposition side are no doubt the best material that could be found in the Grit Party. We doubt if any property franchise could produce better representative bricks than have been placed in the new House of Assembly by the manhood of the Province.

The Hon. J. A. McDonald still sits at the head of the House of which he has been the excellent presiding officer during the past eight years. On the occasion of his re-election, the Hon. Mr. Sullivan complimented him very highly and very justly on the efficiency and urbanity he had displayed in past years; and the compliment was endorsed and accentuated by the laudatory words of the Hon. Mr. Yeo. It cannot but be gratifying to Mr. McDonald to know that, as Speaker, he commands the respect and confidence of both sides of the House. Turning to the Upper House, we also find a number of new bricks. Mr. Thomas Kieckhafer occupies the position held for many years by his lamented brother; and the niche lately filled by Mr. Anson is now filled by Mr. John G. Scrimgeour. Belfast is exceedingly well represented in the Upper House by the Hon. James Nicholson and by Mr. Alexander Martin, whose political and legislative ability were fully proved and demonstrated in the late House of Assembly. For Mr. Burns the second district of Prince County have substituted Mr. Alexander Laird; and the Hon. Mr. Dodd takes the President's chair instead of Mr. Balderston.

We see no good reason why the two new Houses, thus reconstructed, should not work together harmoniously for the good of the country. The people are evidently laboring under the impression that the two Legislative Houses are necessary to their provincial well being; for they have decided that there shall be two, though direct taxes must eventually—if not at once—be put on to maintain them. Then let the Houses so act as to prove that both are worthy of the people's confidence.

Hurrying the President.

The Boston Traveller wants President Cleveland to proclaim the retaliation act at once. No vessels have been seized this season, but vessels were seized last year, and according to the Traveller the Dominion authorities are making blu ttering threats. The Traveller, in short, proposes that the retaliation come before the offence, as a sort of punishment of crimes about to be committed. The Traveller says:—

"The law would probably effect its purpose within a month, forcing the Dominion to recede from her untenable position. The best interests of our great fishery industry demand immediate action. Let the proclamation be issued."

The people of the Maritime Provinces are already frightened, remarks a Boston contemporary, and the President's proclamation is expected to extend the scare to the rest of the British Empire. The Traveller is following in a line with all the previous arguments. The apparent purpose of the Retaliation Bill is to drive Canadians into the abandonment of rights conceded by a solemn treaty with the United States. Canada claims the right to do all that has been done, and has been ready to submit that claim to the adjudication of an impartial tribunal. The non-intercourse measure is intended to prevent the enforcement of a claim which the United States government do not attempt to controvert. It is a mistake to call such a measure retaliation, and there is nothing inappropriate in proclaiming the law before the commencement of the fishing season. Moreover, it appears that the Traveller is quite correct in saying that the Canadian government has no intention of abandoning the protection of the Canadian fisheries. We can not afford to sacrifice the fishing industry at present. It is too important and valuable.

New Electric Fire Alarm.

MR. ALBERT E. MORRISON, of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company's Office, in this city, and an Associate of the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians, London, G. B., has recently obtained a patent for a new fire alarm, which is destined to supply a want long felt in this and other communities. It is called the Thermostat, and consists of a thermometer bulb and tube, the mercury in the former having a permanent connection with an electric circuit, and the latter being adapted under predetermined temperatures to come in contact with the opposite pole of the circuit, this being accomplished by an adjustable screw, operating in a screw socket at the top of the tube, a fixed electrode at a normal temperature of, say, from 50 to 80 deg., as desired, in circuit, with an electric bell in the building, in addition to the adjustable electrode in a different circuit, viz., in circuit with a fire alarm bell.

In hotels the Thermostat can be used in connection with the electric bells, either as a fire alarm or to regulate the temperature, or both. When the room becomes too warm the Thermostat will close an electric circuit, and drop a shutter in the annunciator in the office, showing the room and ringing a bell. The bell will continue to ring until switched off by some one in the room. The clerk in the office will at once see that the occupant of the room is not calling because the ring is continuous, and he knows by that that the room has become too hot by some means or other and will send to see if anything is wrong. Every room in the house can be thus connected with the office.

Public buildings, churches, etc., heated by furnaces in the cellar can be kept at a proper temperature by having a bell near the furnace and a Thermostat in the room above set at any temperature required. When the temperature gets beyond the required degree, the circuit is completed, the bell rings in the cellar, and the man in charge checks the fire.

Unoccupied buildings can be connected by a wire with an occupied building, or with the police station. By the use of an annunciator there, a number of buildings could be connected, and in case of fire the exact building could be shown. Two or three years ago Mr. Morrison invented another fire alarm, but as our people are slow to take hold of a local man he did not achieve the success which he should. For about a year past he has been at work on the Thermostat and feels confident that it is the right thing in the right place. It is very simple in construction, not easily put out of order, and is absolutely correct in its operation. The cost will be trifling, somewhere about seventy-five cents. We congratulate Mr. Morrison and wish him that success which his skill and ingenuity merits.

The Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

We understand that a profit balance of £5,000 will remain in the hands of the Commissioners for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition after meeting all liabilities, and after payment to the "staff" of the Exhibition of a bonus at the rate of 25 per cent. of their salaries during the time the Exhibition was open. This method of disposing of a large proportion of the profits is not one which will commend itself to the public, who will naturally think that, while the laborer is worthy of his hire, there is no need to go out of the way to pay the employees of the Exhibition one-fourth more than their agreed rate of wages, especially as most of them were remunerated pretty liberally for their services. The "staff" of the Fisheries Exhibition, however, received a bonus, and it is apparently thought necessary to treat those who were connected with the last of the series of exhibitions no less liberally than those who were connected with the first. The surplus of \$3,000 is to be handed over to the Imperial Institute. There does not seem to be any good reason why the whole balance remaining, after payment of proper liabilities, should not have been devoted to this object—though we believe there are some members of the staff who think there is no reason why the whole of the surplus should not have been distributed in gratuities.

Skilled Fishermen.

There does not appear to be any reason why the Government of British Columbia should send to Norway for skilled fishermen. The maritime provinces of Canada could surely have supplied any number of willing and skilled hands, while Newfoundland would not doubt have been glad to have sent some representatives of its staple industry to the opposite side of the Dominion. Even if it had been necessary to send to Europe at all, the ranks of the hardy fishermen of England and Scotland would have afforded a sufficient supply of volunteers to carry to the Pacific the results of their experience in the North Sea. We would suggest to Mr. John Dyke, the representative of the Canadian Government in Liverpool, who has charge of the mission in search of skilled fishermen and improved appliances, that he would be doing better service by making known his want among English fishermen than by going to Norway for the purpose. This introduction of Norwegian fishermen will mean the importation of Norwegian nets and apparatus, whereas English fishermen and English manufacturers alike would be glad of the opportunity of finding a new field for their labor and a fresh market for their produce.

Imperial Federation.

The annual general meeting of the Imperial Federation League will take place on Thursday, March 31, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The chair will be taken at three o'clock precisely, most probably by the Lord Mayor, and it is expected that the meeting will also be addressed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosbery, the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, and others. On April 2 the League will hold its annual banquet, for which invitations will be issued to the representatives of the Imperial Conference. The arrangements are not yet completed, but it is anticipated that this banquet will be an important gathering, and will suitably mark the convening of the first Imperial Conference over sun-drenched in the British Empire. It is felt that the League should, under the circumstances, be the first public body to offer hospitality to the representatives on their landing in England, while entire independence of party politics enables it to ensure them a genuinely national welcome as fellow citizens of the Empire, whom men of all shades of opinion can unreservedly unite to honor.

The *Taylor* says that Prince Bismarck's precise words at the recent banquet were: "Peace is completely assured. The year 1887 will be a year of peace. There is no cause for war in the East or in the West."

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MARCH 29.

The following standing committees were appointed to-day:—

Address in answer to speech—Hon. Mr. Gordon, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Blake, Mr. John McLean, Dr. Gillis.

Tenders for Journal—Hon. Mr. Prowse, Hon. Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Forbes.

Revising Journal—Hon. Mr. Arsenault, Hon. Mr. Yeo, Mr. McLeod.

Good Correspondence—Hon. Mr. Sullivan, Hon. Mr. Gordon, Hon. Mr. Yeo, Hon. Mr. Bentley, Mr. McLean, Mr. Sinclair.

Legislative Library—Hon. Mr. Sullivan, Hon. Mr. Ferguson, Hon. Mr. Gordon, Hon. Mr. Lefurgey, Hon. Mr. Yeo, Mr. Bell.

Public Accounts—Mr. John McLean, Mr. Blake, Mr. H. L. Macdonald, Dr. Gillis, Mr. Richards, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Sutherland.

Tenders for Debates—Hon. Mr. Prowse, Hon. Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Forbes.

Rules, &c.—Hon. Mr. Ferguson, Hon. Mr. Bentley, Hon. Mr. Yeo, Hon. Mr. McLeod, Mr. J. R. McLean.

Private Bills—Hon. Mr. Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Prowse, Hon. Mr. Lefurgey, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. D. C. Martin.

Expiring Laws—Hon. Mr. Sullivan, Hon. Mr. McLeod, Mr. D. C. Martin.

Engrossed Bills—Hon. Mr. Arsenault, Hon. Mr. Gordon, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Kelly, Mr. D. C. Martin.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MARCH 29.

The following officers have been elected and Committees appointed—the three first named being elected by a unanimous vote:—

President—Hon. Thomas W. Dodd.

Clerk—John Ball.

Reporter—B. Balderston.

Usher of the Black Rod—John M. Montgomery.

Messenger—Alex. McBeth.

Doorkeeper—James McPhee.

COMMITTEES.

Printing Journal—Messrs. Nicholson, Martin, Laird.

Expenditure—Glow, Nicholson, Kieckhafer.

Expiring Laws—Rogers, Balderston, McNutt.

Engrossed Bills—McNutt, Murphy, Fraser.

Revised Journal—Balderston, Laird, Martin.

Sea Telephony.

A report from Fort Myers, Florida, where Mr. Edison is sojourning, says that he is working on his sea telephony. The inventor says that already he can transmit sound between two vessels from three to four miles distant, the one from the other, and he seems confident now the principle is established, that he will be able to increase the distance between his stations as the apparatus becomes more perfect.

The Florida waters are peculiarly favorable for experiments of this nature, because of the absence of steamers upon them or other disturbing sounds on the adjacent shores—resembling in their quiet repose the waters of the open sea, where the invention he is trying to perfect will find its most important application.

Up to the present time, Mr. Edison has not succeeded in transmitting articulate speech through his sea telephony, nor is this essential to the success of the system. By means of submarine explosions, he is enabled to form a series of short and long sounds in sequence, and by these, as in the Morse system of telegraphy, words and sentences can be readily be transmitted.

In the original experiments in this direction, made by Prof. Trowbridge, and from which these have sprung, two vessels, each furnished with an electric generator and a steam engine, were anchored a mile or two apart in quiet waters; wires charged with the current were hung over their sides into the water, the upper ends being connected with the telephonic transmitter and receptor. It was sought to send articulate speech between them, and when the two were quite near together, this, it is said, was readily accomplished. Later, however, this seems to have been regarded as impracticable, and the system, now experimented upon by Mr. Edison, of transmitting short and long sounds was adopted, and, up to a certain point, gave no little promise.

A Holy War.

Advices from Cabul state that the Ameer has sent printed circulars to the tribes of Kohistan, urging them to join him in a holy war against Russia. The circular denounces the Czar as a tyrant and promise-breaker. It warns the tribes that the Russian troops are daily advancing, and that if they ever occupy Afghanistan they will continue in possession of that country. The circular also tells the people how to fight for the cause of Islamism, opposes Russia. The Ameer summoned the Moslem teachers and doctors throughout the country to Cabul, where they were feasted by his direction, after which the Ameer ordered them to incite the nation to a religious war against Russia. It is asserted by the Ameer's council that the war is now being actively preached. There is discontent in the garrison at Herat. The troops are paid in provisions, as no cash is available. It is stated that trouble is being fomented by Russian spies.

THE *Brooklyn Magazine*, hitherto conducted as a somewhat local enterprise, but with much success, has been reorganized on a national basis, and will hereafter be known as *The American Magazine*. The name "American" has been chosen as a declaration of the character which this Magazine will distinctively assume. Believing that this continent and the American people afford quite enough material from which to derive entertainment and thought in the widest variety, the publishers propose that the contents of the Magazine shall be specially representative of American life and character. Intending to make this Magazine a worthy competitor of the best periodicals, its publishers have made arrangements by which they can promise that the most eminent thinkers and the favorite writers of entertaining literature will be found among its contributors, and that the articles will be illustrated by artists of the highest intelligence and skill.

Provincial Rifle Association

of Prince Edward Island.

THE Annual General Meeting of this Association, for the election of officers and the council, and the transaction of other business, will be held in the City Court Room, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, next, at 8 p. m. G. L. DOUGHERTY, Secy. P. R. A.

March 30—11 date wky 11

Customs' Sale.

ON the 5th APRIL next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at Customs Examining Warehouse, Water Street, the undrawn unclaimed goods will be sold, under authority of Section 43, Customs Act, 46 Vic., Chap. 12.

Consignee Order J. E. Grant Geo. R. Strong JAMES CURRIE, Collector. 135 kegs Paint (marked S. W. C.) 2 barrels Flux 1 barrel Lubricating Oil. Custom House, Charlottetown, 30th March, 1887. mar30 51

CHALLENGE.

To Capt. Malcolm McLeod:

SIR, I am willing to trot my mare, "Maud II," again to your bay gelding, "—" for any sum from fifty to one hundred dollars, on 11 lb. borough ice, on Thursday next, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m., mile heats, best three in five, to harness. If you accept this challenge, place your stakes in the hands of any responsible party whom you may name, before 11 o'clock, on day of race. Yours, &c., W. F. ROBINS.

March 30, 1887—11

ZION CHURCH ENTERTAINMENT

A Musical and Literary Entertainment, in connection with Zion Church Sunday School, will be held in the

BASEMENT OF ZION CHURCH,

—ON— Thursday Evening, 31st inst.

A select and varied programme has been arranged, consisting of choice Choruses, Duets, Solos, Readings, Recitations, &c. The Choir and School will be assisted by some of the best local talent. To commence at 8 o'clock, sharp. Admission 10 cents. JAMES H. GOOD, Secretary.

March 28, 1887.

GRAND Dramatic Entertainment

IN THE LYCEUM

—ON— Easter Monday Night, April 11th, '87,

WHEN THE Benevolent Irish Society Dramatic Club

will produce the thrilling drama

IRELAND OF TO-DAY

founded on events current in Ireland at the present time, depicting the strained relations between landlord and tenant and their cause, to be followed by a laughable farce, entitled,

A PRETTY SURE CURE.

A splendid orchestra will be in attendance. There will be several vocal solos between the acts, appropriate to the occasion.

A Admission—Reserved seats, 50 cents; Par 25 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Doors open at 7.15. Curtain rises at 8, sharp. March 28—cod & apr 8 11

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL \$10,000,000

CARVELL BROS., AGENTS.

March 25—21 wky 1mo pat

BROOMS.

300 DOZEN. CARVELL BROS.

March 25—31 cod pat

MOLASSES.

120 PUNS., very choice. CARVELL BROS.

SEAL D T NOERS

WILL be received up to noon of WEDNESDAY, 6th April next, at S. W. Cranbe's store, where plan and specification may be seen, for building a Barn in West Loyalty. Names of two good securities to be furnished with each tender. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. R. McPHERSON, Engineer. Falconwood, March 28, 1887—cod 11 date

Fire! Fire! Fire!

Owing to the great outlay we are called upon to make for purchase of New Machinery and the erection of New Buildings, &c., we have to request our patrons to kindly come to our aid with the Full Amount of their respective accounts.

We believe our wishes in this respect will be cheerfully met.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

March 28, 1887—cod 11 date

LONDON HOUSE.

House-keeping Goods, New White and Gray Cotton, New Printed Cottons, Bleached Sheetings, Unbleached Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Table Linens, Towels, Toweling.

THESE goods have just been opened for Spring Sale, and having been bought before the recent advance in Cottons, will be found extra value.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Brussels, Tapestries, Hems, Floor Cloths, Matting, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Lace Curtains.

Tailoring Department.

A lot of Spring Tweeds just opened.

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

Ch'town, March 7, 1887.—wky

Carpets, Oilcloths,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHINGS.

WE offer the Largest Assortment in the City in these goods, and at prices very low during March.

28 BALES ROOM PAPER NOW READY.

See our Sample Books before buying elsewhere.

Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Tickings, Table Linens, Towels, Gray Cottons, White Cottons, Prints, Gingham.

SEERSUCKERS.

A very large assortment of LADIES' CORSETS, at extremely low prices.

JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, March 12, 1887.—dy wky

NOTICE.

Intending to move back to my own store first of April, I will sell for the next ten days the remaining stock on hand at a sacrifice.

J. B. McDONALD.

Ch'town, March 21, 1887.—dy & wky

BEER BROS.

WE are offering very fine value in Black and Colored Cashmeres and Merinos, also in White and Gray Cottons, Prints and Gingham. In Ladies' Corsets we have exceptional value. We are also offering Carpets and General House-furnishings at very low prices. Good value will also be found in all other departments.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, March 2, 1887.

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!

Peake's No. 3 Wharf,

R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We are now manufacturing and will sell at the Lowest Cash Prices:

Sashes, Windows and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mouldings, Ballusters, Newel Posts, Stair Rails, Twist, &c. We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Joining, Morticing, Tenoning, Jig and Fret Sawing, Turning, &c. All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice. With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

Jan 5, 1887.