

THE DAILY EXAMINER
FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

Notes of the Week.

The Parliament of Great Britain re-assembled on Thursday; and now that the talk may be checked by the closure, a great deal of work is anticipated. No doubt many measures of minor importance will be passed; and if the Government succeed in carrying their Tenants' Compensation Bill, there will be at least one Act of National importance.

Egyptian affairs have already been the subject of discussion; and Sir Wilfred Lawson's motion, that there was no sufficient cause for the late war was, of course rejected.

Judging by the Ministerial speeches of the recess, it is not probable that in this session, Parliament will be much occupied with Irish Legislation. The Government rest apparently on the Irish Land Bill, which gives satisfaction to neither landlord nor tenant, and rather late in the day, intend to make their administration more vigorous.

The trial of the men charged with the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke is not yet closed; but the evidence, as reported by the cable, points to their conviction.

The preliminary work of the new Parliament has been done smoothly and well. Mr. Kirkpatrick's elevation to the Speakership gives general satisfaction. Even the Toronto Globe admits that he well deserves the honor conferred upon him, and that in point of ability, Mr. Kirkpatrick will compare favorably with most of his predecessors, and falls short of none in geniality of disposition and affability of manner.

As mover and second of the Address, Messrs. Tupper and Wood acquitted themselves creditably.

The former gave, as one of the many indications of the activity of the country under the stimulus of the National Policy, the fact that during the past year no less than 2,139 patents have been issued at Ottawa, while the revenue derived from their issue amounts to \$50,000.

An interesting fact was brought out by Mr. Tupper respecting the trade of the Northwest with Eastern Canada. In 1881 it amounted to \$115,000,000 and in 1882 to \$125,000,000!

How the National Policy cripples trade is shown by an increase of \$44,000,000 in the exports!!

Mr. Wood in securing the address, pointed out that the financial management of Sir Leonard Tilley has resulted in a rise of Dominion Bonds from 91 and 93 in January 1879, to 104 and 105 in January 1883, or 12 per cent. in four years!

Under the management of Sir Charles Tupper the Intercolonial Railway is no longer a heavy burden upon the taxpayers, who may cordially unite in felicitating the employees of the road on the increase of pay lately announced. This reminds us of the unfairness with which not only railway but other officials of the Government in this Province have all along been treated. We have repeatedly submitted, and we do so now again, that officials here should receive just as much for their services as officials who have like duties to perform in any other part of Canada. That they do not, is not only a wrong but an insult to the officials and to the Province. We hope the Government will cause an enquiry to be made into this matter in order that justice may be done.

Temperance men in the Upper Provinces are taking a sensible view of the announcement that there will be Dominion Legislation on the licensing question. They recognize the fact that this Legislation is forced upon the Parliament by the compulsion of the Courts; and, instead of raising a factious opposition, they are pressing their views as to the restrictions which should be placed upon the liquor traffic. The Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance has adopted a report authorizing their executive to watch the course of Dominion Legislation; and the Ontario branch of the Alliance has passed a resolution to the same effect.

It turns out that the Mr. DeBlois, who has been raised to the Senate and placed in the seat of Senator Fabre, was not our Mr. DeBlois, but Mr. DeBlois of Beauport, Quebec. We have no doubt that he will do credit to the position; but we are quite sure that, had our Mr. DeBlois been appointed, he would have done the position at least equal honor.

It is not so easy here as over the line to obtain a divorce; and it is pleasing to know that very few cases of divorce have originated in this Province. But it is now reported that the petition of Mr. Peter Nicholson, of Prince Edward Island, praying for a divorce, was read in the Senate on Wednesday last.

No serious opposition has been raised to the Local Government mission to Ottawa. The Patriot deals in a few pleasantries about the number of the delegates and "the frightful cost" to which they will put the Province; but it is generally conceded that the importance of the mission will justify a deputation of three, and any reasonable expense which may be incurred.

The City Council have been fortunate in securing a worthy successor to Mr. Morrison, though the mean intrigue carried on, and the caucus meeting in

connection with it, were anything but creditable. Councilmen who cannot discuss such matters above board, but must go into the secrecy of the caucus room and have them cut and dried there, are not worthy of the position they occupy. But, if there must be private meetings of one "party" or the other, we hope that His Worship the Mayor will not again be present. The Mayor is elected by the citizens at large, and should have nothing to do with the underhand doings of a section of the Council.

In the good old days, children had to do as they were told and keep their distance, while Parental and Tutorial authority was upheld by the rod. The discipline was then too severe. Now it is too lax. The results are so lamentable that they arrest the attention of every thoughtful mind. The universal "headiness" of children, their disobedience and want of reverence, the license given their stubborn wills and inclinations, the tendency to picking and stealing and personal impurity which observing and conscientious teachers see and deplore even in the children of respectable parents, the common spectacle of youths of both sexes who ought to be safe in their homes after dark engaged in foolish and sinful "sky-larking" on the streets up to ten and eleven o'clock at night,—all these things constitute a very strong motive for giving closer attention to the training of the young. So we have had a "Children's Mission" by the Rev. Edward Osborne, with separate addresses to teachers, parents and elder brothers and sisters. The services have been attended by members, not of the Church of England only, but of the other denominations as well; and this we take to be not merely a tribute to the eminent ability of the preacher, but also a sign of awakened interest in this very important subject. A strong voice which speaks out in plain language usually raises a counter-blast, and therefore it is not strange that the preaching of Father Osborne causes a good deal of talk in the community.

In these degenerate days, St. Valentine does not command such universal attention and respect as he used to do. A better period in the annals of valentine lore was that in which original stanzas, both strong and sweet, were the vehicles by which love was declared. Such a time we should like to see return. A fair sheet of paper, bearing in honest characters the expression of genuine sentiment, whether poetical or otherwise, would outweigh, in the balance of a sensible girl's opinion, a ream or two of printed prettiness. For an example, we may look for back stock upon the calendar of the merry saint, and there find attributed to an immortal pen the daintiest of old valentines, which, it is supposed, was addressed to Ann Hathaway—

"Is there inne heavenne aught more rare Than thou sweete mynne of Avon fayre, Is there onne earthe a manne more trewe Than Willy Shakespeare is toe you?"

"Though fickle fortune prove unkynde, Still doth she leave herre wealth behynde; The ne're the heart canne forme anew, Nor make thy Willy's love unnetewe."

"Though age with withered hand do stryke The form most fayre, the face most brighte, Still doth she leave unnetouched ande trewe Thy Willy's love and freynshyppe too."

"Though deathwith neverre fayinge blowe Doth manne and babe alyke brynne lowe, Yette doth he take naughte but his dne, And strykes notte Willy's heart still trowe."

'Synce thenne not fortune death, nor age Canne faythfalle Willy's love awage, Thenne doe I live and dye forre you, Thy Willy syncere and most trewe."

It is a singular fact that in the United States, where woman clamor the loudest for their political rights, they have less influence on the policy of the country than their sisters have in what some of their champions delight in calling effete England and moribund France. In England, where social proprieties are clung to with almost superstitious fidelity, ladies have a strong influence on politics. Lord Palmerston married a lady capable of mustering half the Whig party in her drawing-rooms, and was virtually head of her husband's official propaganda. Lord Beaconsfield's obligations to his wife he himself freely owned, and recently Mrs. Gladstone visited her husband's Midlothian constituents, whom he was prevented from seeing by illness, and made a speech admirable in subtle tact. Nor in France must it be forgotten that the seductive influence of women was a most potent force in shaping the political fortunes of men. Under the Bourbons, as well as the Valois, some court beauty was the keeper of the king's conscience, and upon her nod depended the destinies of a Sully, a Richelieu, a Mazarin, a Saxe, or a Conde. Under the Convention and the Directory, Robespierre consulted the daughter of his landlady before sentencing a victim to the guillotine, and the influence of women over Danton and Mirabeau was notorious, and during the empire both the Napoleons felt and yielded to female power. In England and France women speak less about their rights, but use their influence more, than in the States.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, Feb. 17—10 a. m.
Fresh to strong southerly to southwesterly winds, cloudy, mild weather, with rain.

The great art of conversation consists in not wounding or humiliating any one, of speaking only of things we know, in conversing with others only on subjects which may interest them.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate FOR NERVOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, ETC., ETC. Send to the Rmford Chemical Works, Providence, B. I., for prospectus. Mailed free.

RELIGION IN THE HOME.

THE CARE OF CHILDREN.

ADDRESS TO PARENTS BY REV. E. OSBORNE, S. S. J. E., IN ST. PETER'S CHURCH, ON FRIDAY.

The preacher chose as his text Zech. VIII, 5, as on Thursday evening; and commenced by dwelling again on the thought of the picture of child-life presented by the words. He also spoke again of God's love for children, and the aim of the Children's Mission.

He spoke particularly to parents and guardians of those who have no parents. When priests consider the children under their charge, they perceive a power sometimes seconding their efforts to help on the children's spiritual life, sometimes hindering them. This unseen power is in the Home. One home elevates, another debases. The frequent evil influence of homes is a difficulty to be faced, and decreased. Parents might co-operate more in this respect with their priests; might have more confidence in them, and believe that they are all working towards one end.

1. The home life. The standard here ought to be a high one. Children should be brought up to obey not so much their parents' wishes as the Will of God. If the parent detests the child to obey God, he must obey Him himself; the child will learn obedience from the father's obedience.

If a child is to be trained according to God's will, at home, its religious life must be regular. God works by law, and the child's spiritual life must be ruled by law also. It is no use teaching a child to say his prayers, if he is allowed to neglect them whenever the saying is inconvenient.

Family prayers are much neglected, even by those who are particular about individual prayer. Why is this? Because we are in too great a hurry; because we are too eager for existence and pleasure; and often because families stay too long in bed in the mornings. Working men who have to go early to work cannot always hold family prayers, but their wives can; and business men who don't go to their office 'till half past nine or ten are always able to do it.

Another evil influence often brought to bear upon children at home lies in the light way in which serious things are talked of before them. They hear their elders discuss the service, criticize the sermon, pick the minister to pieces, and they remember it. Such talking kills their instinctive reverence, and takes away the mystery which should be part of a child's religion. Whatever has to be said in the way of fault-finding let it not be done before the children.

We should keep before children's minds lofty motives for doing things. Never act public opinion before them as a motive for this or that, but the question, is it right or wrong? Let them be taught to seek to carry out God's will simply—let all things be referred to that.

2. The public religious life. This consists mainly in the duty of church-going. We are all members of a great social body, of a corporate society. It has been said that even in God there is a social life—the Trinity. It is not good for man to be alone; and in the church we have fellowship with each other. It is a necessary part of discipline that we should be disciplined together. The public duty of the corporate society to which we belong is church-going. To fulfil this duty children should be taught to go to Church—not simply for the teaching they receive there, nor that the house may be quiet on Sunday, but that they may learn their responsibilities. But children are allowed to make all sorts of excuses for staying at home, and parents even suggests them. Many a child would willingly have gone to church in shabby clothes, if the parent had not prevented it, and so sown the seed of vanity in the young heart. The non-attendance of so many men at church is very much due to the neglect of their parents in not insisting on it. Much more might be said on the subject of public religious life, but it all centres in church-going. The child should be kept up to its religious duty not as a matter of choice but of obligation; but this can only be when the parents themselves are careful. Parents must walk where they wish their children to follow.

3. Personal dealing with children. Fathers and mothers should try to understand their children's thoughts about God. People often treat a child's questions and words about holy things as something to laugh at and not to be heeded. Don't try to put such questions off without answering them; and don't try to check them. Parents should look for such signs of religious enquiry in their children. It is much to be desired that they would take their clergy more into confidence as regards their children's religion.

Parents sometimes don't understand and sympathize with their children; they must do so if they wish to help them. Examine your own child-life and see how you have struggled and sinned; and so you will be better able to put yourselves in your children's place. It would be good for parents sometimes to read children's books, and so learn to talk to them, and to know the things that interest them.

Be on your children's side; and ready to believe good of them. Sometimes parents credit the tales of others against their children without giving the little one a chance to speak for itself. Don't do this, and don't scold or punish a child before strangers. If the father or mother is habitually against the children, they may keep them under, but they will not lead them, and they will make them deceitful.

It would be well if, when a child is in fault, the parents would try to see if the fault be not inherited. Not only physical traits, and bodily vices are transmitted, but natural, mental habits of mind. A parent is often angry with a child for the very fault that he or she has occasioned.

The preacher then repeated much of what he said last night about never reproaching or taunting a child with its religion; and went on to say that it is wrong to make religion a subject for fear in childish hearts. "Thou God seeest me" is a thought that should inspire love and confidence, not fear. Fathers represent to their children the loving fatherhood of God. It is a fearful thing when the relationship between father and son causes the latter to shrink from God, if He have any of the characteristics of his earthly father.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

WILL close out (during the month of January and February) the balance of their large Stock of

WOOLLEN GOODS,

Including Shawls, Squares, Clouds, Scarfs, Children's Hoods, Ulsters and Underwear, Ladies' Vests, Mitts, Cuffs, Hosiery, Gents' Cardigan Jackets, Gloves, etc.

Fur Goods, Dolmans, Mantles, Uisters, and Millinery Goods.

Also, the remainder of their Choice Stock of Scotch, Brussels, and Tapestry Carpets and Hearth Rugs,

AT A LARGE DISCOUNT.

GREAT BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED.

Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1883.

JANUARY.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, BEFORE STOCK TAKING.

J. B. MACDONALD will, during this month, clear out lots of Goods in every Department:

- A Lot of Ladies' Dress Goods,
- A Lot of Clouds and Scarfs,
- A Lot of Men's Scarfs,
- A Lot of Tweeds and Heavy Cloths,
- A Lot of Mantle and Uister Cloths,
- A Lot of Fur Caps Mitts and Gloves,
- A Lot of Men's and Boys' Ulsters,
- A Lot of Winceys and Flannels.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Also, 100 Chests of Fine Congou Tea, very cheap, by the Chest or Package.

J. B. MACDONALD,

Ch'town, Jan. 10, 1883—wkly pat, pres ne

QUEEN STREET.

L. E. PROWSE

Will, for the next Two Weeks, give

SPECIAL BARGAINS,

Men's Overcoats, Reefers & Ulsters,

MEN'S FUR CAPS,

Tweeds, Winceys, Wool Squares, Scarfs, Sacques, &c.

Everyone should call and see those Goods, as Great Bargains will be given.

L. E. PROWSE,

Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1882.

74 Queen Street.

LONDON HOUSE.

JANUARY, 1883.

OPENING EX "NORTHERN LIGHT."

Black and Colored Cashmeres,

Black Plush Velveteens,

Colored Velveteens,

Table Napkins,

Black Muslins,

Black Gros Grain Ribbons,

Black Moire Ribbons,

Black Kid Gloves,

Black Casbains,

Coat Canvas,

St iped Hessians,

Sheeting, Winceys, etc. etc.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan. 6, 1883

WINTER WEAR.

D. A. BRUCE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS JUST OPENED

100 FUR CAPS, 200 CLOTH CAPS,

FROM THE FINEST TO THE CHEAPEST QUALITIES, AND IN THE LATEST STYLES.

—A L S O—

FUR COATS, IN COON AND ASTRACHAN,

These Goods must be sold, and are offered at the lowest prices. Call and see for yourselves.

Charlottetown Nov. 21st, 1882—2m sat to th wkly

Lobster Packers' Trade

ONE complete set for sale, cheap, been used. Apply to A. A. BALDWIN, Ch'town, Feb. 16, '83.—sun 11 st.

Dominion of Canada

Province of Prince Edward Island IN THE SUPREME COURT

In the matter of An Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-fifth Her present Majesty's reign, and intitled "An Act respecting Banks, Insurance Companies, Building Societies and Corporations, and of the Directors and Company of the Prince Edward Island Banking Company."

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the nineteenth day of February, 1883, A. D. 1883, Mr. Justice Peters will sell by the Liquidators of the named Company, of the vessel mentioned in the petition filed this day by the said Liquidators, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the said Judge, at the Judge's chambers, in the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, in said Province, on the first hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by any of the Creditors, Contributing Shareholders, or Members of the above Banking Company.

Dated this fourteenth day of February, 1883. D. HODGSON, Professional Solicitor for Liquidators. Feb. 14, 1883.—4i

FREEHOLD FARMS FOR SALE

I HAVE received instructions to sell several valuable FARMS, situated in different sections of the country containing

From 100 to 300 ACRES

For particulars apply at My Auction Room, Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Application by mail will receive attention.

Ch'town, Feb. 13, 1883.—1f

'BEACONSFIELD'

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION On Thursday, 22nd Feb. AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

On the premises, that beautiful property known as "Beaconsfield," situated on Queen Street, near Government House.

Feb. 13, '83. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Citizen's Skating Rink

A DISCOUNT of 25 per cent. will be given on Rink Tickets from this date.

Ch'town, Feb. 9, '83.

HERRING

100 Barrels } Extra No. 1
100 Half-Barrels }
50 Quarter-Barrels, Extra No. 1

100 tons Nut and Round

For Sale by the Subscriber. DAVID S. HARRIS, Ch'town, Feb. 2, '83.—1m pat

Bank of P. E. Island

I WILL pay cash for any number of P. E. Island Bills. Address, E. H. NORTH, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Feb. 12, 1883.—3i end wly

WANTS, LOST, FOUND

WANTED—A good Housemaid at C. Leigh's, Water Street.

WANTED—\$10 DAILY—Cash for "Our Lost Explorers; or, Journal of an Arctic Expedition." 500 pages, 10 illustrations. Sales unprecedented. Copies with 10. Exclusive territory. 50 cents.—BUER, Pub. Co., Providence, R. I.

LOST—On Thursday night last, a Ring, Wellers' and John J. J. Ring. The finder will be rewarded by the owner if it is brought to G. G. Jury's shop, North Street, at 10 o'clock.

A LADY will be glad to help young ladies who are preparing for the examination in the Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown. For particulars apply at office.

WANTED—A Clerk in a General Office of about sixteen years of age, reference required. Apply at THE EXAMINER'S OFFICE.

TO LET—A Dwelling House situated on Prince Street. Apply to Peake Bros. & Co.

TO LET—Immediate possession of a desirable residence, situated on Hillsborough Street. Rent low. Apply at the Merchants' Office, E. I. to Mr. F. S. Moore.