

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 15, 1887.

Editorial Notes.

Mr. Justice Alley has lately been supervising legislation in the Upper House. No doubt the Upper House is honored in having a live Judge for its law clerk; but what about the Judge? Will it be necessary to make a rule providing that Judges should keep to their own sphere and content themselves with interpreting the law? Or had it better be enacted that Judges who go outside their sphere shall remain out?

Ontario annually receives a considerable accession to its permanent population. The official inauguration returns for 1887 show that within the year \$15,288 immigrants settled within its borders. These figures are an increase over the previous year. Nearly one half of the immigration to the province has been of late years from England, and last year more than half, the figures being, English, 8,344; Scotch, 2,268; Irish 2,497; German, 636; other countries, 1,243.

We learn that on Monday last a petition was filed by Edward Hackett against the election of Mr. Stanislaus F. Perry, for Prince County. The petition charges that Mr. Perry is a member of the House of Assembly, and therefore ineligible as a member of the House of Commons, and prays the Court to determine that Mr. Hackett should have been returned by the Returning Officer. Mr. Strong, the Returning Officer has received the necessary papers and notice of the presentation of the petition has been posted throughout Summerside and Prince County.

It is pleasing to learn that some of our most energetic men of business are about taking steps to secure a visit from the Commissioner of the British Government who has been detailed to purchase horses for the British army. There are still plenty of horses in this Province; and it is believed that many of those for sale would meet the requirements of the British army. However this may be it would be well to demonstrate to the Commissioner the fact that horses of the best kind are produced here. Our farmers ought to participate in the advantages to be gained by sending horses to the British market; and it would, in our opinion, be well for them to breed horses suitable for service in the cavalry and artillery.

It is likely, says Bradstreet's, that commercial interests and questions will receive even more attention at the hands of the legislature in England than they have in the past. The London Chamber of Commerce proposed some time ago that an extra parliamentary commercial committee should be formed, and it appears that the proposal is meeting with favor among all parties in the House of Commons. Numbers of members have signified their willingness to co-operate with the representatives of commercial constituencies in assisting to advance legislation calculated to benefit the trade and commerce of the country. English public men seem to be taking thought regarding the competition which England is meeting with now-a-days, and they are evidently anxious to do whatever lies in their power to maintain her position in the world of commerce.

An important decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in the New York bank tax cases. These were cases brought by national banks in the city of New York to restrain the collection by the municipal authorities of taxes assessed upon their stockholders in respect of their shares. The banks took the ground that the taxes were illegal and void, because assessed at a greater rate than upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the state. The court has decided against the contention of the banks, holding that the mode of taxation adopted by the state of New York in reference to the banks does not operate so as to make the assessment upon them at a greater rate than that assessed upon other moneyed capital. "Moneyed capital," the court holds, does not mean all capital the value of which is measured in terms of money. The decision will result in enriching the city treasury by the sum of about \$2,750,000.

As suggested by THE EXAMINER some months ago, it is now held that Justices of the Peace appointed since 1873, lack an element essential to the legality of their acts. To supply this, a bill before the Legislature enacts that every appointment to the office of Justice of the Peace since the 1st July, 1873, shall be deemed and taken to be good and valid, and that "all and every act and acts, matter or things, otherwise regular, heretofore done and performed by such person or persons, in his or their capacity of a Justice of the Peace, including acknowledgments of deeds and relinquishments of dower in land by married women shall be deemed and taken to be as good, valid and legal as if this act had been passed and in force previous to such person or persons having been appointed. The bill further provides that appointments of Justices of the Peace by the Executive Council of the Province shall in future be legal; also, that whenever a newly appointed Justice of the Peace shall be sworn in, he shall receive a certificate from the Judge who administers the oath, which shall be filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary.

Washington advices state that the Navy Department has invited proposals for five new war vessels. Three of the new vessels will be cruisers and two gunboats. For the cruisers a maximum speed of nineteen knots per hour must be guaranteed. Every quarter knot of speed above or below this limit is to be compensated for or deducted from the contract price at the rate of \$50,000 per quarter knot. All the material used must be of domestic manufacture. The vessels must be built where the Department directs. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid. The cost of one cruiser (the Newark) is not to exceed \$1,300,000. The other two cruisers are to cost not more than \$3,000,000 for both. The gunboats are to cost not more than \$550,000 each. Full plans and specifications will be prepared, and will be on exhibition at the Department on and after June 1. Proposals will be received until noon of August 1.

Provincial Legislature

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, April 14.

House met at 3.40. HON. MR. PROWSE presented a petition asking that a law be passed allowing the collection of interest on book debts, and authorizing imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

A special message from the Legislative Council announced the passage by that body of the Diocesan Church Society and Lorne Hotel Company bills.

The bill for the closing up of the old Roman Catholic Cemetery was read a second time and reported agreed to.

MR. SUTHERLAND asked for correspondence and other information bearing upon the occupation of the building now used as a poor house.

HON. MR. SULLIVAN explained the matter of occupation, and intimated that there was no correspondence in connection therewith to submit.

MR. FARQUHARSON asked the Commissioner of Public Works for a return of certain contracts let without tender, and for a statement of moneys expended thereon together with the names of the parties to whom paid.

HON. MR. BENTLEY explained that the information asked for was being made ready and would be submitted in due time.

MR. YEO asked the Provincial Secretary for certain information concerning the public accounts.

HON. MR. FERGUSON said the information was being prepared.

HON. MR. SULLIVAN, from the committee appointed for that purpose, introduced a bill authorizing the sale of the old lunatic asylum property, which was read a first time.

HON. MR. SULLIVAN moved the second reading of the bill relating to the appointment of Justices of the Peace.

On motion the House went into committee to consider said bill, Mr. John McLean in the chair.

After several clauses had been read and approved of and an amendment offered by Mr. Sutherland was rejected, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY, April 15.

HON. MR. SULLIVAN moved the third reading of the Bill prohibiting interment in the old Catholic burial ground. Read and passed.

MR. KELLY moved the second reading of the Bill to incorporate York Hall Company. Read and passed in Committee.

MR. SINCLAIR asked for a full and detailed statement of expenditure in connection with the Hospital for the Insane since first January 1879.

HON. MR. BENTLEY said the Secretary of Public Works was engaged in the work.

MR. MARTIN asked what was being done as to the repairing of the slip at Southport Ferry.

MR. BENTLEY said he was not aware that repairs were required for the slip during the present year.

DR. GILLIS moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act incorporating the town of Summerside. Read and passed in Committee.

L. & S. Institute.

A good audience was present last night. The President being unwell, the vice-President, Mr. Newson, presided. The manner of investing and capturing a fortress was explained by Capt. Weeks in a very clear and interesting manner. He began by showing that the defence of a country in modern times consists of fortresses built upon its frontier, and also near its capitals, arsenals and dockyards; that in the invasion of a country it becomes necessary for the invading army to keep up its line of communication with its base of supplies; that the cutting off in any manner of this line of communication would be fatal to the invaders. No general would therefore advance into a country without having first reduced those strongholds on the frontier from which the enemy could sally forth and seize his supply wagons, etc., as they were being brought up in the line of march, showing thereby that the attack of a fortress is one of the most important features of a modern campaign. The position and mode of establishing the siege park, wherein are collected all the artillery and engineers stores, &c., were then described, as also were the regular siege operations from the placing of batteries in position, and the reduction of the fire of the garrison to the laying out and execution of the parallels and approaches. After this came sapping, mining, counter-mining, &c., preparatory to the final assault and capture of the fortress. The subject was well discussed by the members present; the use and effect of modern rifles, guns and lately invented explosives engaging considerable attention. A vote of thanks was cordially tendered Capt. Weeks at the close of the meeting. Next Thursday evening Dr. McLeod will read a paper dealing with "Some Social Problems."

The Halifax Herald notes the fact that Mr. John J. McDonald, New Glasgow, has on exhibition what is quite a novelty in its way. It is inland work; and there are 1075 pieces of wood used in its construction, consisting of oak, apple, holly, rosewood, walnut, mahogany, etc. When it is stated that the size of the box is only ten inches long, eight inches wide, and three inches deep, some idea may be formed of the fineness of work necessary to construct it.

The talk is that the Short Line will soon go forward with a branch to Wallace and a road will be built by the Spring Hill company, making Wallace the shipping port on the Straits for the mines. Already there is talk of tourists who intend summering in Wallace.

The Oddfellows of New Glasgow, N. S., intend erecting a brick and stone building this summer on their lot corner of Provost and Forbes streets. The building will be three stories high, with stores on the ground flat.

What are the military authorities doing in the matter of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee? We trust they are not idle. Perhaps the Brigade Major will rise and explain.

DR. PIERCE'S pleasant purgative pellets cleanse and purify the blood and relieve the digestive organs.

New carpets for spring trade just opened and marked low. Real beauties. See them, J. W. Paton & Co.

Labor and Religion.

S. C. Ely in the American Magazine says that: "No intelligent man can find fault with the possession of wealth by those who use it for the good of the world. And by that I do not mean giving it charitably to the poor. It is not generosity we need. What we want in wealthy men is fitness or their trust. Men must learn that their capital is theirs to make use of, not to fold in a napkin. We need common honesty and common humanity in our rich men. Wealth should be made to flow in the legitimate channels of manufacture and agriculture, and in the maintenance of the great conveniences of civilization. And then when rich men use their wealth not for commercial gambling or luxurious idleness but for meeting the real needs of society, the ground of complaint would be lost to the working classes. They would be made to see that their interests were one with those of their employers."

There would be true equality then, for every man would have what belonged to him by intrinsic right. He would have a chance to develop his faculty, and reap a corresponding reward. There is no more reason why one man should not have more wealth than another, than that he should not have more ideas, or imagination, or memory, or good nature, or good health. The obligation that rests on every man, rich or poor, wise or simple, strong or weak, is, that he make use of what talents have been entrusted to him.

It seems to me this principle is very simple and appeals to every man's common sense. It gives the laborer in the higher and in the lower walks of life a guiding star in his activities. What man is there who cannot lead a dignified and noble life when he has a trade or calling to satisfy some legitimate need of his fellows? If we had this spirit in our employments we would sweeten and refine the whole course of our lives, and no workman with such a motive could be lost in the masses. He would have his own individual manhood, and could realize in his own behalf his inward or spiritual possibilities.

This principle would also furnish workmen with the true idea on which to base their organization and effort. They should look to their moral and intellectual improvement.

I have been much pleased with the rules that have become popular among co-operative associations in England:

- 1. That human society is a body consisting of many members, not a collection of warring atoms.
- 2. That true workmen must be fellow-workmen, and not rivals.
- 3. That a principle of justice, not of selfishness, must govern exchanges.

This is the spirit of the Gospel, and workingmen will have a true prosperity just to the extent that they have a high and internal principle in their associated efforts. They must learn what their needs are and how to express them, and then quietly and firmly and persistently demand their rights. And with the light of true or internal religion for a guide they will always find their rights identical with their duty, for every man is entitled to the privilege of accomplishing those uses for which by nature he is fitted.

Prohibition and Moral Suasion.

Newman Hall, in a vigorous article in the Evangelist maintains the incumbent duty of prohibiting the sale of strong drink, as well as using to the utmost the legitimate weapon of moral suasion.

You cannot make men sober by legislation. Nor can you make men honest, yet you can make men more difficult. You cannot make men sober, but you can diminish the allurements to intemperance; or you can incur the curse of the old Prophet; "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth the bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also."

We hear sad stories of evictions by owners against their tenants. But evictions a hundred times more numerous are taking place all the year at our very doors. Shivering women and starving children are ruthlessly expelled from house and home by a tyrant that never relents, and is never satiated, who can plead neither justice nor necessity, and his name is Alcohol. The law harbors, sanctions, stimulates this greatest of law-breakers, and sends him forth equipped from the arsenal law has established, to clutch the rent that might have saved the home; to snatch the loaf from the table, the dress from the back; to maim and trample on the passers-by; to wreck trains and sink ships and fire houses; to kick women and torture children; to crowd the poor house and the prison; to be a seducer and a murderer; to break human hearts, and to send tens of thousands of precious souls every year to a drunkard's grave. And what is law doing? It rebukes the robbery, but shares the spoil; it punishes the agent, but protects the instigator; it condemns the crime, screens the criminal; it denounces the wounding, but sharpens the dagger; it vilifies the victim, but licenses the ruffian.

Why may not law interfere to protect the people from the injuries of drink? Law erects lighthouses to prevent shipwreck; what should we say if it lighted fires to allure to destruction? Law interferes with the freedom of selling poisons and combustibles; but alcohol is an explosive more destructive than any dynamite, a poison more insidious and deadly than any arsenic. Law enacts sanitary measures, but drink causes more disease and death than open sewers and defective drainage; and according to Mr. Gladstone, is the cause of more injury than pestilence, famine, and war combined.

We are always hearing of wars, actual or expected. Every government is prepared to resist attack. If a country is threatened by invasion, legislation would at once prepare to repel it. The invasion has begun. The enemy is at our doors. Should legislation discourage the defence and aid the foe?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Italy in Africa.

It will be remembered that Italy joined England in her Sudanese campaign—Italy undertaking to take possession of Massowah, the old sea port of Abyssinia. The Italians some time ago sent a geographical expedition to Abyssinia which for a time were most hospitably received. Later, however, treachery and enmity were at work. The members of the expedition were suddenly seized and condemned to death. Then, without any notice, the Abyssinians suddenly, with an army of 3000, attacked an Italian outpost defended by 280 Italian soldiers and some Mohammedan auxiliaries. The Abyssinians were defeated, after a very severe and deadly struggle of five hours. The natives deserted the Italians, joined the enemy, and gave information that a body of 580 men were on their way to Sahati (the outpost in question) with provisions. The enemy, 10,000 strong, lay in wait for this band. When the Italians entered a narrow gorge called Dogali, suddenly from the heights above swarmed more than 10,000 Abyssinian troops, whilst on the high-st hill-tops Abyssinian sharpshooters, with Remington rifles, were ready to pick off the officers. The attack was from every side, but that little Italian band formed in a square, and for four hours fought with coolness and precision against such overpowering odds, until their numbers thinned and their ammunition exhausted, they then charged with bayonet, until not a man was left. They were all killed, or so badly wounded that the Abyssinians believed that there were no survivors. They were stripped by Abyssinian soldiers and camp followers, and if a wounded man was found, he was immediately dispatched. With a refinement of cruelty, fire was applied to the feet of some of the prostrate Italians to test their vitality, and some of the wounded had actually the nerve and the presence of mind not to flinch under such excruciating torture, and thus barely escaped with life. The material results of the battle of Dogali was the loss of all the Italians engaged, either in killed or wounded, and was the loss in killed and wounded of more than 5,000 Abyssinians. And thus, too, was prevented the march of the enemy upon Massowah. The moral result was the liberation of the scientists from their chains, an extreme desire on the part of the Abyssinians to make peace, and lastly to arouse in Italy an intense feeling of patriotism.

The writer from whom we quote, (Rev. J. C. Fletcher, in the Evangelist,) states that about 80 escaped, being very severely wounded, but covered by the slain. These wounded men were brought home to Italy and landed at Naples where they were received with the highest honors and the utmost demonstrations of patriotic enthusiasm.

DIED.

At Savage Harbor, on April 12, Alexander McMillan, in the 59th year of his age, leaving a wife and six sons to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. May he rest in peace.

At North River, April 9th, Mary C. McPhee, daughter of Allan and Maggie McPhee, aged 7 years.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE METHODIST BRICK CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE Missionary sermon will be preached on Sunday Evening next by the REV. JOB SHENTON, at 6.30.

The Annual Missionary Meeting will be held on the following evening, MONDAY, 18th inst., Chair taken at 7.30.

Addresses will be delivered by several young men. Collections will be taken up at each service in aid of the Society. B. D. HIGGS, Secretary.

April 13, 1887.—1t

Schooner by Auction.

I WILL Sell by Auction, at Connolly's Wharf, TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, the schooner "Zancard."

This schooner was built last year. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

April 13, 1887.—3t col

Oats Wanted.

WILL shippers of Oats please send me their price for good Oats on board cars in carloads at Preston Landing or St. Barton Station. Address: ROBT. A. MACDONALD, General Merchant, Westville, N. S.

April 12—4t pd

Pyron Woollen Manufacturing Co. HAVING opened an Agency in the CAMBERTON DISTRICT, one hour east of Redbank, for the sale of an excellent assortment of their own Tweeds, Blankets and Flannels. When navigation opens they intend adding and some other lines in DRY GOODS. These manufactures, 8000 lbs. of P. R. Island wool (grey) and 1000 lbs. of West of Scotland wool (grey) are on hand and will be put up in 427 (give them a call). April 1, 1887.

Lemons, Raisins.

15 Cases LEMONS. 100 Boxes Valencia RAISINS. 5 Bags FILBERTS. For Sale Low. FENTON T. NEWBERRY.

FLOUR.

125 Bbls JEWEL, Choice Patent. 200 Bbls KENT. 125 Bbls SUPERIOR EXTRA. Wholesale at Lowest Prices. FENTON T. NEWBERRY.

MOLASSES.

IN STORE: 20 Puns. Choice Barbados. 20 Puns. Choice ANTIGUA. 50 Puns. Nice TRINIDAD. FENTON T. NEWBERRY.

April 9—ex pat 3t wky her 2t

FOR CASH ONLY. Perkins & Sterns

From this date we intend to do business For Cash Only, thereby preventing any loss by bad debts, saving salary of a Book-keeper, loss of interest, cost of stationery and books, and other charges on a credit business,—will buy and sell for Cash and be in a position to give ready money customers the very best value.

NEW STOCK OF ROOM PAPER JUST OPENED

(Over 25,000 Rolls in Stock—Newest Patterns—Very Cheap.)

Large stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS to arrive in a few days by regular steamers.

Perkins & Sterns

April 15—4 wky

HATS! HATS!

NO MATTER what competitors may say in their advertisements, it is apparent to the general public that the

BEST BARGAINS

can be had at our establishment.

We have not the time to enumerate our bargains in Muffs, Caps, Gloves, Coats, Sacques, Robes, Collars, &c., but we invite you to call and examine them—satisfy yourself that our bargains are genuine, and our prices the LOWEST OF THE LOW.

STUART'S NEW FUR STORE,

NEWSON BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Ch'town, April 14, 1887.

LONDON HOUSE.

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

CEO, DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, March 7, 1887.—wky

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

We are showing a large assortment of excellent values in Embroideries and Insertions.

WHITE COTTONS.

By purchasing early last autumn, we are enabled to offer the choicest values in the city.

Samples on application.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, April 11, 1887.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Total Assets, Thirty Million Dollars

FRED. W. HYNEMAN,

Ch'town, March 11, 1887—2t wky 2w