

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

Bank of P. E. Island.

AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of P. E. Island was held today in the Masonic Hall. It was fairly attended. After considerable discussion, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

Moved by Rowan R. Fitzgerald, Esq., seconded by Henry Beer, Esq.—

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this meeting (should hereafter) the Bank be in a position to declare a dividend that a preferential dividend, equivalent to 5 per cent interest, per annum, on the sum advanced by each shareholder to enable the Bank to resume, shall be declared and paid to such stockholders before any other distribution of profits be made.

It was further decided that all the shareholders should immediately, or before the 23rd inst., pay into the Bank the \$40 per share agreed to be paid in by them; and, without such payment, it would be impossible for the Directors to judge as to the safety of resumption. All the speakers agreed as to the urgent necessity of such immediate payment, it being distinctly understood that, should the Bank not resume business, such payment would be at once returned. We believe that the shareholders will all act promptly in this matter, and, through no fault of theirs, will liquidation ensue. We have heard of no dissentient opinion in this matter, and cannot believe that any shareholder, knowing what depends upon his individual effort, will fail to respond to the generous action of his co-shareholders.

The meeting adjourned until Thursday, the 23rd inst.

Parliamentary Summary.

THE early days of the session are passing away serenely. The leaders of the Opposition have not yet attempted to deal with the facts stated in the Governor General's judicious speech. Mr. Blake's review of the speech seems to have been characterized by mildness and inconsistency with his former utterances. Mr. Blake and his followers were, a few months ago, protesting against the construction of the section of the Canadian Pacific Railway north of Lake Superior. But now, if the report be true, Mr. Blake is constrained to admit that "the Lake Superior Section is a very valuable one."

Mr. Blake's complaint against the policy of paying the Pacific Railway subsidy in five, instead of ten years, was well met by Sir John McDonald, who said that he "never admired the astuteness of Mr. Blake more than he did when Mr. Blake admitted to find fault with the Syndicate for finishing their contract in five, instead of ten years." Indeed, Sir John seems to have been, throughout his speech, peculiarly happy. He referred particularly to the wonderful energy exhibited by the Syndicate; and said that, unless previously slain by the vigorous assaults of the opposition, he hoped to go across the continent, through Canadian Territory, by rail. He spoke of the somewhat successful efforts he had, as Minister of the Interior, put forth to civilize the wild men of the prairies, and to train them to habits of industry. He referred to the stream of immigration pouring in to the Great North-West and defended his Land Regulations, under which he said the interests of the actual settler are carefully guarded, while the means are provided for reconquering to the country the subsidy of the Syndicate. He announced that Sir A. T. Galt had been eminently successful in his various missions, and that in the event of a failure to make a Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and France, the Mother Country had consented to allow Canada to arrange her own trade relations with the French Republic. The last point he made was with respect to the tea and coffee duties. The Opposition complain because the Government have announced that these duties will be abolished. Sir Richard Cartwright, he said, had put these duties on; but by the favor of Providence and the grace of the hon. gentleman opposite, Sir Leonard Tilley would soon take them off.

The Temporalities Fund.

By the decision of the Privy Council of England, Mr. Debie, the appellant is "entitled to have it declared that the constitution of the Board, and the administration of the Temporalities Fund are still governed by the Canadian Act of 1853, and that the Board is not only constituted in the terms of that Statute; also, to have an injunction restraining the respondents from paying away, or otherwise disposing of either the principal or income of the Fund, and the appellants' costs must be paid by members of the respondent corporation as individuals." This decision deeply affects the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

Affairs in Egypt.

The Anglo-French note commits Great Britain to armed intervention on the occurrence of "either internal or external complications menacing the existing regime," and the Khedive's position just now is exceedingly precarious. The National party, headed by Arabi Bey, has issued a manifesto setting forth its demands. While they recognize the services which England and France have rendered to Egypt in the past, the Nationalists hope that Anglo-French control will soon be removed, as the evils of this control exceed the benefits of it, some officials being incapable, others dishonest, and others paid highly for work which could be done better by natives at a fifth of the cost. The National party comprises the intelligence of Egypt, and as it is supported by many, the manifesto says it is the "only power in the country able and willing to protect its growing liberties." It is really supreme. The army is only a small one, some 18,000 men, but the people are behind it, and it would take at least 50,000 troops to suppress the movement. English Radicals are strongly opposed to interference on the part of the British Government.

A new Mount Allison Academy and College are to be erected at Sackville at an estimated cost of \$20,000 to \$25,000 each; the Academy to lodge 100 boys, and the College 60 to 75. \$25,000 will be required to complete the buildings, and it is proposed to make a canvas of the provinces to obtain the amount.

The English Press.

The London Truth would be glad to see the Government pass through the House of Commons an expedition as possible the Bill, and a Redistribution of Seats Bill, and one giving the county franchise to the agricultural laborers. Either the House of Lords would throw out the two latter bills, or they would not. If they did not, the bills would become law, and the triumph of Radicalism would be assured at once; if they threw out either of them then a general election would ensue, at which the country would be asked whether it would submit to the dictation of the House of Lords in the mode of choosing its representatives. The reply to this question is not doubtful; therefore, the only effect of the opposition of the Lords would be to defer for a year or two what they could not hinder; whilst by taking this course, they would give such an impetus to the Radical wave, that it would probably submerge them.

It is generally understood (says the London Truth) that the leaders of the Conservatives have come to the conclusion that such is the dangerous character of the policy of Mr. Gladstone, that they are prepared to try to carry on the Government of the country themselves, should they be able to defeat Ministers, with the aid of the Irish and of the Whigs. Their notion is that the country was dazzled with Mr. Gladstone's eloquence at the last general election, and that, if only they could manage to get rid of him, it would revert to old-fashioned Whigism and Conservatism. In this Truth suspects that they are mistaken. Mr. Gladstone, if they only knew it, stands between them and the Radicalism of the masses, whose votes will not give a majority in future Parliaments to men of Radical views. The Truth must do the St. James's Gazette the credit of perceiving this. That journal admits that a low suffrage must throw power into the hands of the democracy, and—as far as its policy can be made out—it advocates the imposition of a qualification to vote, either of property or of education. It is needless, however, to say that such a franchise is not likely to be established.

A correspondent of the London Daily News observes:—I happen to own a small estate which has been in the family for generations. The following are particulars of the tenure: It is held of one lord of the manor by payment of a yearly customary rent of 3s. 7d., a 17d. fine on charge of tenant, a 10s. fine on death of lord. To another lord of manor, a yearly customary rent of 3s. 7d., and a 10s. fine on death of lord. To another lord of manor, the payment of the yearly indenture and customary rents of 5s. 6d. and 14s. 2d., big silver 2d., and one half of one hen, 9 1/2 of another hen, half a day's ploughing, one day's mowing, half a day's harrowing, two loads of coal, and 1d. indenture fine and an arbitrary fine on change of tenant and death of lord. And as to the entirety of the customary premises to other dues, duties and services. Does England require a Land Bill?

Two Hundred Years Hence.

Advance sheets from the year A. D. 2082 read as follows:—

"But the spirit of the age as compared with that of two centuries preceding (say in 1882) is entirely changed. Spiritual and intellectual gain is the great object of life. Electricity supersedes steam as a motive power. Electricity illuminates streets and dwellings. Electricity has taken the place of wine or whiskey as an exhilarator. There are electric tippers and toppers as in the past there were rum tippers and toppers. Bottled electricity is now sold at bars. Electrified cocktails are a common drink. But this is the abuse of electricity. With the more rational and temperate electricity properly incorporated in food gives to body and mind a healthy stimulus, of which our ancestors never dreamed. It lightens the body, so to speak, without intending a foolish pun, and makes it conquer in part the law of gravitation. The finer developed of the electrified can jump fifty or a hundred feet at a bound. Compared to their powers in this respect the acrobatic feats of 1881 are as the clumsy efforts of rheumatics and cripples. By this method of locomotion alone electrified land excursion parties travel 300 or 400 miles a day. The ascent of the highest mountains is now a mere skipping rope pastime. For more bulky transportation flying machines are used. The air ocean is now the only one navigated. An electrical discovery as simple as that on which is based electrical telegraphic communication solved the whole problem, and overcame all the difficulties which so long beset our ancestors in their awkward and dangerous attempts in aeronautics. The great ports of the past have, in consequence, lost their importance. The air ship can make a landing anywhere. One result of this is the more general dispersion of population over the land. Great herds of people crowded together in cities no longer exist. Space is really annihilated, where every man owning his air vehicle, as simple in construction as an ancient wheelbarrow, can sail to his friends dwelling twenty miles away in five minutes. Another result has been the abolition of customs. To collect duties becomes impossible when smugglers can find a port in every unwatched acre. For a similar reason war becomes impossible. The most powerful detonative explosives can now be packed in the compass of a pepper box. Armed with these half a dozen men at night in war air ships could drop them into towns and cities, thus accomplishing more devastation in twenty-four hours than many an invading army in the ancient clumsy, fuss and feather, sound and fury, pomp and circumstance era of warfare has done in six months. Relief from physical thralldom quickly improved the race. Formerly, speedy transit from place to place was the privilege only of the few. The many were practically imprisoned in cities, and foul, close tenements through restriction means evils were at first developed when locomotion became free to all. But these were quickly suppressed. Men saw very clearly that turbulence, disorder and disregard for justice was their common enemy.

"But population has not increased since 1881. It has decreased. More regard is now paid to quality of race than quantity. The prosperity of a town is estimated now by its culture, refinement and intelligence. Two score of people may form a society, while in accordance with the ancient barbarous sentiment 10,000 may be but a host."

TRAGIC OCCURENCE.

Death in the Concert Room.

THE CONCERT POSTPONED.

THE concert room was last evening visited by death; and under its awful shadow the concert could not take place.

Mrs. Walsh, widow of late James Walsh, Esq., was one of the early arrivals; and in company with some friends was sitting chatting and awaiting the overture. Quite suddenly she felt faint, leaned back in her seat, gasped and expired. She was at once conveyed to the parlor below, physicians were called in without avail.

Heart disease is supposed to be the cause of her sad and tragic death.

Mrs. Walsh was the mother of Dr. Walsh, of Mount Stewart, and sister of the wife of John Quirk, Esq., of this city. We deeply sympathize with her relatives, so suddenly and terribly bereaved.

Parliamentary Notes.

(By Telegraph to Halifax Herald, Feb. 13.)

There are 100,000 volumes in the Parliamentary Library. Mr. Todd asks for an increased grant to buy books and newspapers, and suggests the erection of a new wing to the Library building.

Ex-Governor Laird left for P. E. Island last night. He will spend the winter on the Island. If he can make arrangements to engage in business he will remain and re-enter public life and run for Queen's County with L. H. Davies; otherwise he will return to the Northwest.

Mr. P. S. Archibald, Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial, left for home last night, after four weeks' absence. He visited all the Atlantic grain shipping ports, and inspected elevators and most improved methods of shipment. It is understood that he has submitted, and Sir Charles Tupper has approved, plans for the Halifax Elevator, the work on which will commence as soon as the estimates are adopted.

The Public Accounts show that the expenditure on capital account during the year amounted to \$8,176,816, as follows:—Railways, \$5,577,236; Public Buildings, \$1,231,231; Canals, \$2,077,028; Dominion Lands, \$334,681; Telegraph and Cable Lines, \$175,138. These amounts have been covered by the surplus revenue for the year, \$413,274,312, and the accretion of deposits in the Savings Banks, \$4,783,715. In addition to this the new circulation has expanded to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000. Liabilities of the Government, bearing six per cent. interest, have also been paid to the extent of \$1,518,302. The effect of this, it is said, has been to reduce still further the rate paid by the Dominion on its indebtedness, the rate on the debt payable in London being now 4.43 per cent. The total debt on 30th June was \$199,861,537, the interest on which was \$7,658,785, the average rate being 3.83.

The Ministers astonished the House yesterday by presenting six or eight books. This was unprecedented in the history of Parliament, and the House testified its appreciation by enthusiastic applause. The most important of these was, undoubtedly, the trade and navigation returns, a volume of nearly 1,000 pages. The gist of the most important points in telegraph form. The aggregate trade of the Dominion for the fiscal year was,—

Total exports, \$98,290,823.
Total imports, \$105,330,840.
Entered for consumption, \$91,611,604.
Duty collected, \$13,500,785.

The exports are the highest in the history of Canada. The previous highest figure was reached in 1873, when the country under Sir John was in the hey day of prosperity; it then reached \$89,789,922. There is therefore an increase in exports over the highest sum previously reached of \$8,501,000, and over the previous year of \$10,379,365. This increase is almost wholly in our trade with Great Britain, and is principally composed of Canadian produce, and must forever set at rest the cry that protection ruins a country's import trade. The imports show an increase over last year of \$18,841,103. This is caused largely by the enormous importations of raw material and machinery for new enterprises, which it was impossible to obtain in Canada as quickly as required, but the exports of the year were \$6,679,219 in excess of the goods entered for consumption. It may be mentioned further that the imports of the year were no less than \$22,882,742 below the highest imports of the Grit regime in 1874. The aggregate trade of the year was \$189,502,426, and was larger than any year since 1875.

In five years France has had no less than six Ministries. In May, 1877, it will be remembered, occurred the coup d'etat on a small scale, by which Jules Simon was deposed and the Duc de Broglie was raised to power. After much excitement and discussion, which continued all through the summer and fall, this last Conservative Ministry was ousted, and M. Dufaure, whose character for moderation was deemed to make him a fair medium for a compromise, became Premier. M. Waddington, who, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, came to the front as France's Plenipotentiary at the Treaty of Berlin, was the next experiment, and on his retirement came M. de Freycinet, who, after the interval filled successively by the brief rule of M. Jules Ferry and the still briefer rule of M. Gambetta, is again at the head of a Ministry. It seems as if in France the love of change which, during the last century, has created so many regimes, must also have small revolutions under any existing regimes. The Republic, however, has, during these five years of Ministerial changes, been steadily gaining in strength, especially since the fall of Marshal McMahon. But whether even it will last, who can positively say? Nearly all the great convulsions and upturnings have come suddenly like an earthquake in the midst of seeming stability. It is, indeed, a proverb in France that it is the unexpected that happens.

Twelve thousand dollars worth of twenty cent. pieces, withdrawn from circulation, has been accumulating for years in the office of the Assistant Receiver-General at Toronto. It will probably be forwarded to Ottawa within a few days. The sooner the twenty cent coin ceases to trouble the public the better.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Special Despatch to the Examiner.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.

When the House met at three o'clock, Sir John McDonald, in reply to Mr. Blake's notice of motion, made a statement of the Ministerial changes since the last session.

It is said that Mr. Costigan will introduce a bill to assimilate the franchise throughout the Dominion.

Mr. Blake has given notice of sixteen motions, covering various public matters, including the Pacific Railway, the three banking circulars of Mr. Tilley, the immigration to Manitoba, the Syndicate freight rates, etc.

The debate in the House this afternoon breezed up to unexpected warmth. There are indications of lively times ahead.

The resignation of General Ross, as Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railway, is announced.

Manager Van Horn will put an additional 500 miles of the prairie section under contract in ten days.

There was a large gathering at Mr. Blake's reception in the City Hall to-night. All Liberal Members and Senators were present.

It is intended to hold a series of Liberal meetings in the Counties about Ottawa during the session, at which the Liberal Leaders will speak.

The ball at the Government House is the all engrossing event even in social circles.

GENERAL NEWS!

HALIFAX, Feb. 14.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries advise for tenders for the purchase of the Government steamship "Glendon," as she now lies at Carleton, N. B.

A despatch received this morning stated that the S. S. "Sardinian" is at the Azores, all well. A steamer will be sent to take her to Liverpool.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The House of Commons, this evening, resumed the debate on the address.

Mr. McCarthy's amendment, condemning the Government's Irish policy, was rejected—98 to 30. The address was adopted by a vote of 86 to 22.

The steamer "Nederland" has landed at Flushing 19 passengers of the steamer "Sardinian."

TABRIZ, Feb. 14.

An epidemic strongly resembling the plague, has recently appeared near San Bahl. Forty deaths have occurred since Feb. 8th.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.

It is stated that the coronation of the Czar has been postponed until September.

ROME, Feb. 14.

The Chamber of Deputies today adopted the *scrutin de liste* by a vote of 200 against 143.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

The diplomatic correspondence bearing upon the invitations, by ex-Secretary Blaine, to the independent countries of North and South America, to join in a peace congress at Washington, Nov. 22, 1882, was sent to the Senate today.

The correspondence is quite long and includes the acceptance of the invitation by Venezuela, who enters heartily into the project.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.

Ko Kun Hsu, Professor of Chinese, at Harvard University, died to-day of pneumonia, after a brief illness, aged 44 years. He was the first and only Chinese Professor in America.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, February 15—10 a. m. Southerly to westerly winds, fair mild weather.

LOBSTER FACTORY AT AUCTION.

I AM instructed by the Trustees of the Estate of Joseph Bots and David K. Currie of D. Sable, to offer at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at noon, on

Wednesday, 1st day of March,

THE FOLLOWING:

Lobster Factory complete, About 800 T. sps in good order, About 10,000 Tr. Cans in good order, 1 complete set Machinery for making cans, 3 Boats, 1 Schooner (13 tons), Surplus dry articles.

Terms cash. W. D. STEWART, Feb. 15, 1882—2aw till sale Auctioneer.

MONEY WANTED.

\$5000 WANTED on Mortgage for a term of years, on a first-class property, yielding a rental of \$900 over and above taxes. For full particulars apply at the office of Messrs LONGWORTH & HASZARD Solicitors, Charlottetown. [fe 15 im]

TIN PLATES.

200 BOXES 14x20. For sale. HORACE HASZARD, Charlottetown, Feb. 10, '82—1w dly

BEER & OFF.

Pratt's Astral Oil!!

CARD.

THE friends and customers of the late W. T. R. Watson, Chemist and Druggist, are hereby notified that the business will be carried on by his widow, who respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage and custom so liberally bestowed upon her late lamented husband by a kind and appreciative public. Charlottetown, Jan. 27, 1882.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT!

In Aid of the General Hospital,

Thursday Evening, 16th Feb.,

Y. M. C. A. HALL.

- 1. Orchestral Club—Queen of the Valley
2. Duet Vocal—When the Winds Blow in from the Sea
3. Solo Vocal—The Irish Emigrant
4. Piano Solo—Fantasia from Robert Le Diable
5. Orchestral Club—Selections from Stradella
6. Solo Vocal—Viv! the Whip
7. Violin Solo—Norma
8. Solo Vocal—The Lost Chord
9. Orchestral Club—Selection from Poet and Peasant
10. Solo Vocal—The Gate of Gold
11. Duet—Oh, wert thou in the cauld blast
12. Solo Vocal—Echo Song
13. String Quartette—German Hymn
14. Solo Vocal—Hybias the Cretan
15. Chorus—From Patience
16. Orchestral Club—Casino Waltzes

Their Stock is Always Purchased

LECTURE

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH

Monday Ev'ng, 20th inst.

By J. H. Fletcher, Esq.

SUBJECT—THE IDEAL BOY.

Addressed to young people generally.

Admission 10 cents. Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

Bank of Prince Edward Island,

CHARLOTTETOWN, Feb. 8, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President and Directors of this Bank are now prepared to receive from Stockholders the amount of their call of \$10 per share on the Capital stock to enable the Bank to resume business by the 24th; it is imperative that all payments of Stockholders should be made on or before the 20th inst., in terms of agreement dated 1st Feb inst., namely, \$20 per share in cash and \$20 per share secured by promissory note, due 20th May, 1882.

NOTICE.

Ocean Steamship Company of Prince Edward Island.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Ocean Steamship Company of Prince Edward Island will be held in the office of Peake Bros & Co., on

Wednesday, the 8th day of March 1882,

AT 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

GEO. PEAKE, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

HAVING rented the premises lately occupied by C. F. HARRIS, the subscriber begs to intimate to the public that he is carrying on the

TINSMITH BUSINESS

in all its branches. Orders punctually attended to. A call respectfully solicited.

L. W. HARRIS, Upper Queen St. Feb. 8, 1882.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, board in a private family, with parlor and bedroom. Address P. O. Box 198. [fe 15 2i pd]

WANTED—A BOY about 14 or 16 years of age; must know how to take care of horses. References required. Enquire at this office. [fe 15 2i pd]

TO LET—The second story of the Brick Building, on Queen Street lately occupied by the Orange Hall. It is conveniently situated and well adapted for a Lawyer's office. Apply to Mrs. ORREN, Queen Street. [fe 14 2aw]

SLEIGHS—I have a number of Sleighs, \$ price from \$6 to \$14, that I will trade for hay or small potatoes—cattle feed.—H. COOMBS. [fe 10]

THE person who took the bunch of Keys from the Secretary's Room of the Prince Street Methodist Sunday School, on Sunday last, will oblige by returning them to this office immediately (if not sooner)

WANTED—A good woman servant for general house-work. Apply at the EXAMINER OFFICE.

WANTED—A situation as Manager of a Lobster Factory by one who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches. Address T. L. C., Manager, 122 Barrington Street, Charlottetown, N. E. [fe 15]

ROOM PAPER.

Perkins & Sterns.

Feb. 10, 1882.