

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1887.

The Fishery Difficulty.

The appointment of a Commission is the beginning of the end of the Fishery difficulty. We may now hope that a settlement will, ere long, be arrived at.

Much is hoped from the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain as chief of the British Commission. The London Telegraph says: "Mr. Chamberlain's Board of Trade experience will prove valuable to him in his capacity as a member of the board of control of fisheries, and he is pre-eminently the man to unravel the technicalities of the matters and advise a reasonable settlement of the fisheries question, if such a thing is possible."

The Toronto Mail's London correspondent cables: "The appointment of Joseph Chamberlain, as chief of the North American fishery commission, gives great satisfaction to both political parties."

The New York World says: "The appointment of Mr. Chamberlain as the principal member of the Royal Commission to represent British interests in the North American Fisheries convention will be received with satisfaction by the people on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Chamberlain, who for many years past has been the acknowledged leader of the Radical party in Great Britain, is singularly enlightened in his views, and with the most profound contempt for red tape in every form. While it is certain that British interests will not be allowed to suffer at his hands, on the other hand we may safely predict that the United States delegates will find in Mr. Chamberlain a man who will not turn a deaf ear to the common sense aspects of the question."

We trust that expectation in respect to Mr. Chamberlain will not be disappointed. The names of Baden Powell and Sir Lionel Sackville West are mentioned in connection with the appointment to the second place in the British commission; and the third Commissioner will be a member of the Canadian Government—probably Sir Charles Tupper or the Hon. Mr. Thompson.

It is stated that the Commission will begin its work as soon as possible, probably in the latter part of October.

Civil Service Appointments.

With what our correspondent "Truth" says about promotion in the Civil Service, and the disabilities under which Islanders have heretofore labored, we cordially agree; and we hope the road to promotion to the more important offices of the Dominion will, ere long, be opened to deserving and capable officials in this Province.

We are, however, opposed to drawing distinctions between Protestants and Catholics; for, in our opinion, the Government should not, when making appointments, consider the church to which a candidate belongs, but rather the fitness of the candidate for the position to be filled. But as an impression prevails—an opinion sedulously cultivated by the Opposition in this Province—that the Government have unduly favored their Catholic supporters, we publish our correspondent's lists.

Senator Sherman denies that in an interview with Senator Ogilvie he justified the action of the Dominion Government upon the fishery question as perfectly within their rights and extremely moderate. Senator Ogilvie corroborates Sherman's denial.

European News.

The report that John Ruskin is insane is untrue. The census of Italy, taken in December, show a population of 26,943,607, an increase of 24,382 since 1885.

Germany has profited by the Boulanger craze, for from Cologne no less than 70,000 pictures of Boulanger were sent to Paris, which sold readily at 2 1/2 francs apiece.

Prince Napoleon and Prince Victor have written to the ex-Empress Eugenie, asking to be excused from attending the transfer of the remains of Napoleon III and the Prince.

The Russian Government has taken occasion to apprise the staff of teachers throughout the Empire, on the re-opening of the schools after the vacation, of the adoption of new and stringent regulations designed to check the spread of Republican principles in Russia.

A special cable to the Toronto Mail says: Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, stated recently in the House of Commons that both the War and Admiralty offices have thought it advisable to have telegraphic communication with Bermuda, but could not entertain the proposals already submitted.

The report from Copenhagen that the Czar is ill and carries his arm in a sling because of the pain arising from his rheumatism is not generally believed here, but rather it is suspected that he is suffering from the effects of a wound received from the pistol of the Nihilist who, disguised as an officer of the Guards, fired at the Emperor as he was journeying from St. Petersburg to Krasnoe-Selo a few days ago. The guarded despatch announcing the occurrence admitted that one bullet perforated the Imperial coat, and the inference is that it also pierced the article if not the flesh of the Czar of all the Russias since Russia despatches relating to important state matters or the movements, health and safety of the Czar are usually constructed of one part truth and ninety-nine of fiction, mystery and unadmitted falsehood.

Varia.

It is a curious revenge which events have taken upon England and Austria. At the earnest solicitation of these two Powers the third Article of the Treaty of Berlin provided that the election of the Prince of Bulgaria should be ratified by Turkey and the great Powers. This was done in order to prevent Russia from placing her own nominee on the Bulgarian Throne. It now happens that this clause is the one which is working in favor of Russia and against England. It must not be forgotten that the possession is nine points of the law and while Prince Ferdinand may rest content with Prince Bismarck's celebrated saying, "Bede possidents," the new ruler of Bulgaria has as yet received countenance from England, Austria, and Italy only, Germany, Russia, France, and Turkey having yet to speak. The North German Gazette, which is supposed to represent Prince Bismarck's views, has, it is true, declared that Prince Ferdinand's conduct is "an aggravated breach of existing treaty law which German policy could not approve;" but we need not take this as meaning more than that the German Chancellor wishes to make things straight with Russia, and that he has no more intention of sacrificing a Pomeranian Grenadier in Prince Ferdinand's case than he had in Prince Alexander's.

The silly bigotry which succeeded in driving the Sisters of Mercy from the Paris hospitals is beginning to reap its reward. It seems that a woman named Duhamel sent her son, who had been attacked with smallpox, to the hospital, and in due time received a letter notifying that the child was well and could be handed over to its mother. The woman, however, found on arriving at the hospital that the child presented to her was not her son, and after a delay of some days, and a second visit to the hospital, she was informed in a purely business-like way that owing to certain changes her son had been inadvertently replaced by another, and that her own son was dead and buried. It is easy enough to imagine the anguish of the poor woman who had been so long kept on the tiptoe of expectation, but it is not so easy to understand how a purely secular system can be tolerated in the very places where the spirit of religion alone can provide the qualities necessary to secure the loving care, efficient nursing and a reverent regard for the susceptibilities and the distresses of others. The incident we have cited shows a lamentable want of all these, and we shall not be surprised to learn that soon there will be a cry for the return of those Sisters whose devotion is the mainspring of their vocation.

Possibly some of your readers are musically inclined, and have attended the organ recital lately held in the Methodist Church, and perhaps are also interested in church organs. If so, I hope the following information will be useful. The invention of the organ is attributed to Archimedes, about 220 B. C.; but the fact does not rest on sufficient authority. It is also attributed to one Ctesibius, a barber of Alexandria, about 100 B. C. The organ was brought to Europe from the Greek Empire, and was first applied to religious devotion, in churches, in A. D. 658. Organs were used in the western churches by Pope Vitalianus, in 658. The Greeks called the organ organon to indicate instrumental music, which by uniting several pipes, imitated several voices; and to distinguish the organ from other musical instruments the Romans called it organum pneumaticum, an instrument of air. They became general in England about the 9th century, but during the civil wars they were not only removed from the churches, but were so generally reprobated that, at the Restoration, there could scarcely be found either organists, organ builders or singers. St. Jerome mentions an organ with twelve pairs of bellows which might have been heard a mile off; and another at Jerusalem which could be heard at Mount Olive. The largest organ in the world is in the Albert Hall, London, and was built by Henry Willis in 1870. It contains 138 stops, four manuals, and nearly 10,000 pipes, all of which are made of metal. The organ at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, also built by Mr. Willis, has 100 stops and four manuals. That of St. Sulpice, Paris, is of the same magnitude, and has 5,000 pipes. The largest organ in America is in the Music Hall, Boston, built by Walcker, of Ludwigsburg; it has 69 stops, 84 manuals and 4,000 pipes.

I have been asked when the salute of 101 guns originated. I cannot be very positive but I remember reading that when Maximilian returned in triumph to Germany, the town of Augsburg ordered 100 rounds of cannon to be discharged. The officer in service, fearing to have fallen short of the number, caused an extra round to be added. This was also fired. The town of Nuremberg, not to be outdone, ordered a like salute, and the custom became established.

The following paragraph which appeared in an English magazine of 1790 not only gives us a curious instance of female determination in the pursuit of a husband, but tells us of the price which human hair was worth at the period when ladies wear such monstrous head-dresses of false curls:—

"An Oxfordshire lass was lately courted by a young man of that country, who was not willing to marry her unless her friends could advance £50 for her portion; which they, being incapable of doing, she came to London to try her fortune, where she met with a worthy merchant in the Strand, who made a purchase of her hair (which was delicately long and light) and gave her sixty pounds for it, being twenty ounces at £3 an ounce; with which money she joyfully returned into the country, and bought her a husband."

Husbands in those days evidently did not lead such a henpecked life as they are now popularly supposed to do, as the following account of a case of wife-selling serves to show:—

"In 1749 a case came before Lord Harwick, in which a wife had been assigned by her husband, through the instrumentality of a deed actually drawn up by a solicitor; and in 1833 the Birmingham Police Magistrate was under the necessity of sternly reproving a lawyer who had lent himself to a like fraud on his clients. In neither instance, however, was the name of the strand, who struck off the rolls. Indeed, it is more than doubtful whether at an earlier date such sales or assignments were accounted either illegal or immoral. In the thirtieth year of Edward the First's reign Parliament had to take into consideration the fact of Sir William Paynel

having leased the wife of Sir John De Camoys for her husband. The document written in excellent lawyer's Latin appears verbatim in Lord Coke's famous 'Institutes.'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Water Question

SIR,—In common with those who have, for years, been advocating the introduction of an ample supply of water into the city at almost any cost, being persuaded of the enormous advantages that would follow, it was a great pleasure to me to see pure water flowing freely out of the fountain that has been tapped at the three-mile brook, under the direction of the engineer employed by the Commissioners, and to learn that the pumping test applied by our most powerful engine did not exhaust the supply.

Now, common sense would dictate that having tapped this fountain, the commissioners ought immediately to recall the engineer before taking any further steps, in order to get his advice in the next step to be taken; but I am told they have employed men to dig an immense well at the place. They ought to be aware that the atmospheric pressure will drive the water back. I question if they have not already bored too many wells!

The engineer, will, very likely, recommend the "driven well" system to be applied. Under it there is no atmospheric pressure. At any rate the Commissioners ought to proceed intelligently and not by the rule of thumb!

When the boring was made on the height of Mount Edward, under the direction of the late William Murphy, if my memory serves me, water was struck at a depth of 150 feet, and it rose to within 30 feet of the surface. The boring was continued and the water was lost through fissures in the rocks after they got deeper, for want of iron tubing.

Now, the very same thing may occur in digging the "big well," and I, for one, protest against any further steps being taken except under professional advice.

Your obedient servant, DANIEL DAVIES, Charlottetown, 3rd, September, 1887.

Why is this Thus?

SIR,—Our people should, I think, cease squabbling over the few Dominion offices in this Province, and endeavor to secure a fair proportion of the positions constantly opening up in the Northwest, and in the western provinces of the Dominion. It is undeniable that we have contributed our quota towards the development of those vast territories; therefore we have a legitimate claim to an equal share of the Departmental offices of the Civil Service, both inside and outside.

It is unreasonable to suppose that we will be satisfied in this Province with a mere re-adjustment of local Dominion affairs after every change of Government. Our young men are just as well qualified to fill positions in the Civil Service throughout Canada as the young men belonging to our sister Provinces, but if all who have passed Civil Service Examinations are doomed to wait for an occasional vacancy in this Province, I am afraid many of them will have to qualify for another sphere before their turn comes.

We have strong ground for complaint in other respects. Our railway officials, although capable of occupying the most responsible positions in their calling, when they go to the United States, have no chance of promotion under present regulations in the Dominion service. This is altogether unfair. We are also treated with great injustice in respect to salaries. Officials in this Province should receive salaries as high as those of the same rank in the other Provinces of the Dominion, and instead of wrangling over alleged favoritism to Catholics, we should all protest as one man against such treatment.

There should be no misunderstanding, if writers were disposed to be truthful, on the question of creed. A Dominion Blue Book for the year 1886, intitled "The Civil Service of Canada," a copy of which I have at hand, furnishes full information on the subject. In order, therefore, to afford general information I have divided the list of appointments in the Civil Service in this Province since 1878 into two denominations as follows:—

Table with columns for Protestants and Catholics, listing names and salaries. Includes names like James D. Irving, Percy Pope, James Currie, etc.

in the far West by our contributions to the federal revenue. It is true some half dozen Islanders have been appointed to positions in the Civil Service at the seat of Government, and two more to subordinate positions in Montreal, but as an offset to these a desirable position at Ottawa, rendered vacant by the death of an Islander, has doubtless been filled ere this by some fortunate person from the adjoining Provinces.

Yours, &c., TRUTH. Sept. 3, 1887.

For St. John's, Newfoundland.



STEAMER BONAVISTA, for St. John's, Newfoundland, will be due at Charlottetown MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 5th inst., and will carry cattle and sheep on deck. For freight or passage apply to PEAKE BROS. & CO., Agents.

Sept. 3, 1887-21

Schooner, Seine & Seine Boat AT AUCTION.

I WILL Sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at Albeion Wharf, the schooner Margaret Jane, 42 tons register, Seine and Seine Boat; also a lot of Salt and Barrels. JOHN AGNEW, Albeion, Sept. 2, 1887.

ST. JOSEPH'S BAZAAR, (UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.)

THE Ladies of St. Joseph's Society intend holding another

Grand Bazaar!

this year, in aid of St. Joseph's School, in the

Convent Building, Pownal St., -DURING-

Exhibition Week, October 3rd-8th.

No pains will be spared to make this Bazaar excel all previous ones. Music and Amusements provided. Admission 10 cents. Ch'town, Sept. 1, 1887.

ST. PETER'S GIRLS' SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

There are a few vacancies. August 29, 1887-21 tu sat

Furniture, Piano, Carpets

I AM instructed by WILLIAM WELSH, ESQ., M. P., to sell by Auction at his residence, Euston Street,

Thursday, September 8th, AT TWO O'CLOCK,

All his Household Furniture, comprising Parlor, Dining-Room and Bed-Rooms Sets, Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc. Also, 1 Piano (very fine). G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

cod tl sale—pat

Lobster and Mackerel Labels.

GLOSSED Lobster and Mackerel Labels now in stock and for sale by GEO. W. GARDINER, Queen Square, August 19, 1887.

COAL! COAL!

JUST arrived, per Schr. "Robbie Godfrey," 300 TONS ANTHRACITE COAL, (JERMYN MINES.)

This Coal is the best that has been in the market for some time. A guarantee has been given that it is free from Clinker and Slate. There being no waste, all burns up. Orders left at office will be promptly filled. CAPT. JOHN RUGHES, Water Street.

August 31, 1887—1 wk pat

FALL TRIP LIVERPOOL.

Table listing names and destinations for a fall trip to Liverpool, including names like H. T. Mann, Cape Bear, etc.



The Clipper Brigantine ZARA, P. LEDWELL, MASTER.

Will be on the berth at Liverpool about the 10th September, and will follow Ereina, sailing from

Liverpool for Charlottetown, DIRECT.

About the 25th September next.

For freight, apply in London to John Pitcairn & Sons, 16 Great Winchester Street, E. C.; in Liverpool to Pitcairn Brothers, 51 South John Street; or here to the owners.

PEAKE BROS. & CO. Charlottetown, August 31, 1887

THE CHARLOTTETOWN BOOT & SHOE FACTORY

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO Two Doors Below Beer & Goff's.

Ch'town, Sept. 3, 1887.—cod & wky

Flannels, Tweeds & Worsteds

12,000 Yards EXTRA VALUE, Selling Cheap for Cash AT THE LONDON HOUSE.

8,000 Yards Flannel--Scarlet, Gray, White and Navy.

HARRIS & STEWART. SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & Co.

Ch'town, Sept. 1--wky

PREPARING FOR THE

Fall Trade.

J. B. MACDONALD is Selling Off at Extraordinary Low Prices all kinds of Dry Goods and Ready-made Clothing, to make room for Fall Stock.

Please Call.

J. B. MACDONALD

Ch'town, August 25, 87—dy wy—pat

OUR Fancy Goods Department

IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH THE

LATEST NOVELTIES.

CUSHIONS, Slippers, Banners, Brackets, Todies, Cosies, Pender Stools, Foot-stools, Arrasins, Filoselle, Crewel Silks, Embroidery Silks, Washing Silks, Flannel Silks, Marking Cottons, Silk Pompons and Tassels, Chenille and Tinsel Cords, Novelties in Brass Pendants and Crescents, Kannerette Stands, Tidy Pins, Appliques, Brigg's Transfer Patterns, Tinsel Cords, a large variety Berlin Wools—all colors, Shetland, Andalusian and Crewel Wool.

KNITTING YARNS, KNITTING YARNS, KNITTING YARNS. The Very Best Makes.

BEER BROS. Ch'town, August 11, 1887