

The Daily Examiner

MARCH 13, 1886

Our Defenders.

The Northwest Rebellion showed that our militia force is of great practical value; and the interest of the public in it has consequently been stimulated.

The Deputy Minister of the Militia Department reports that the amount of money expended upon the force in the last fiscal year was \$1,003,139.78; and says that, judging from the numerous requests from the different parts of the Dominion for permission to form new corps, "the Militia system is evidently as popular as ever."

General Middleton, in his report, reviews the force, and while remarking favorably on its present efficiency, makes a number of suggestions for its improvement.

He urges the strong necessity that, in his opinion, exists for "reducing the strength of the force," and of drilling each rural regiment every year; and says that,—

"This can be more easily done now, as there are regiments and corps which, from various reasons, it is not advisable to keep on the strength, and I am convinced that the money saved by this reduction will be much more profitably employed in drilling the other regiments every year, and in increasing the strength of the permanent Corps, even more than I have already recommended in a former part of this Report."

"This alone would be a saving in case of any other such trouble arising as the country has just gone through so successfully, and if, unhappily, European troubles should arise, in which Great Britain is involved, and consequently the troops in this country, possessing an appreciable but small force of regular troops, with the rest of her Militia fairly drilled and well organized, would have no difficulty in forming out a contingent of say 10,000 or 15,000 men, that I venture to say would be second to none in the world, with a reserve army nearly double that number, in a few months would be ready to join the first line should it be necessary. I am by no means inclined to think little of rural corps. There is no doubt that as far as drill goes the city and town men have an advantage over the rural regiments, for many reasons, but the material of the rank and file of the latter is, perhaps, superior to that of the former, and deserves more care in their training than they are able to obtain under the present system."

He advises that weapons as good as those used by the armies of Europe be obtained, and that care be taken to thoroughly instruct the men in the use of them. Regarding artillery practice he says:—

"I cannot but think that too much stress is laid upon the shifting of ordinance, and too much time taken up in protecting it, while too little attention is paid to the actual firing and working of the guns. When circumstances will admit of it, garrison artillery should be practised in firing at a moving object in the water."

Then, with regard to the rifle associations, he says:—

"The general result of them seems to be that a few of the force only are made good shots, under conditions which can never be expected in active service, while the mass are left practically untrained and unprepared for anything."

"The so-called good shots are so artificially trained, and fired under such exceptional advantages at fixed targets, much larger than the body of a man, and at known distances, that when brought into the field to fire at a standing or unknown distance, who also fire back at them, their good shooting often ceases."

"I know it is said that it must be an advantage for the soldier to be a good shot, at a standing target. This I admit, but in the field he now has to commence, for the first time, to fire at a moving target, and a man with a good eye and a steady hand and nerve, who has, perhaps, never fired a shot, will pick it up nearly as quickly as the other, who has been undergoing an artificial training, which proves useless at the time of need."

"This I found to be very much the case in the Northwest the other day, and I have noticed it in other campaigns. I remember at the siege of Lucknow being on the flat roof of a large house with some of the best shots picked from the Brigade—men who had just come from the Crimea. At less than 150 yards from us was a large wall surrounding a palace, which was being shelled, and just opposite our position was a small hole at the foot of the wall, through which the garrison of this place was escaping one by one, and not one of the men on the roof with me could hit any of these men, who all escaped for the time. One of the men remarked to me that the spot was too close to him."

"Then there should be more ammunition granted yearly, and I would recommend that arrangements be encouraged and helped, if necessary, in procuring Morris' tables for practising firing in the winter, which you have already sanctioned with regard to the permanent Corps. Finally, there appears to me a want of proper instruction in each District, who would be available to attend the Camp."

"Of course, the difficulty in this country to carrying out this suggestion, is there being no School of Musketry, and it would therefore seem advisable that two or three Canadian militia officers should be sent home to attend a course at the School of Musketry, Elythe, the whole of the force of which, I believe, now being altered. On their return they might school a certain number of officers to act as Musketry Instructors in the force, the present course of rifle instruction, in my humble opinion, should be used only for recruits, and the trained soldiers should have a more practical one."

"Then, again, too much stress is laid upon long range firing. It is astonishing how short the range is at which actual firing generally takes place. I have no doubt myself that a force of infantry that could be depended upon to judge distances correctly, and hit moving objects up to 500 yards, would, on service, be found to be all that is wanted. In our late North-west fighting, nearly all the firing was at a range from 200 to 300 yards."

"As revolvers are becoming a recognized arm for officers and certain non-commissioned officers and men, it would appear advisable that the most attention should be paid to revolver practice at these meetings. To shoot well with a revolver requires a great deal of practice, and a man cannot shoot well with it, it is worse than useless to entrust him with a weapon he cannot avail himself of."

In conclusion General Middleton congratulates the Dominion on the suppression of the Northwest rebellion without the assistance of Imperial troops; and says,—

"It may really be said that the force sprang to arms at the first sound of the trumpet call—it was not the difficulty of getting regiments, officers and men to join the forces which gave trouble, but the difficulty of choosing from among so many who offered their services the few who were necessary for the work; and of all those who were chosen, not one regiment, officer or man of them but did its duty thoroughly and without faltering—and with an almost total absence of such military crimes as are usual with regular troops."

Lieutenant Colonel McShane, acting D. A. G., compliments highly the branches of the force in this Province. He says:—

"Having inspected or mustered the whole force by companies at their own headquarters, (except No. 6 Company, 32nd, which was not ready) not even one undisciplined looking officer or man appeared among them. The arms, accoutrements and clothing were all scrupulously clean and in good order, and all the men were dressed alike, and were all very steady in the ranks; inspection was so made a pleasure. I found it the practice here to let the men of the rural companies keep their clothing at home, and as it appeared in such good condition I found no fault. The rest of the equipment is kept in the captain's armory, and as I have seen them all I can report them all well kept. I doubt if the practice of allowing the men of the rural corps to keep their clothing at home could be safely adopted elsewhere."

As to the Engineer Company, Colonel McShane says:—

"This year it has been the well-earned good fortune of this Corps to come to the front rank in the Dominion and take the leading prize for a competition for a six hours work."

And Major Raban says:—

"I am glad to be able to report in the highest terms of the condition of this Company, and it reflects the greatest credit on Capt. McDougall, who has only taken over command since the last inspection."

"The infantry drill was excellent, and the turnout of the men and their arms clean and good. When the Drill Parade was over the Company paraded for their six-hour task for the Gowanski Engineer Competition. They undertook a 2-Gun Field Battery. Though short of the number of men ordinarily allowed, and deficient in even picks and shovels, the work was most satisfactorily completed in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, well within the time allowed."

"The supervision of work was well carried out, both by Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers. All ranks were intelligently and well, and the Company well deserve the first prize they have been awarded in the Engineer competition."

"The Company books, roll of attendances at drill and subjects of instruction, had been very well executed by one of the Non-Commissioned Officers. Capt. Macdougall and Lieut. Weeks attended the course of Engineer Instruction at the Royal Military College last spring. Capt. Macdougall had to leave before the examinations took place, but the recommendation of the Commandant has been granted a Short Course Engineer Certificate. Lieut. Weeks passed a most satisfactory examination, and is now a promising Officer, and has greatly aided in raising the Company to its present state of efficiency."

"This Company also needs a grant, for equipment in which they are very deficient. They are also in great need of a drill ground near the city, where they can execute their Engineer works. The Officer of the District informed me that a proposal is now before the Government for purchasing a piece of ground for a Rifle Range. I have seen the ground, and a portion of it is very suitable for an Engineer Drill Ground, and the proposed purchase may be sanctioned. Regular weekly instruction is now being carried on, and it will be impossible to obtain full advantage from the instruction unless a place is available where they can execute full sized Engineer work, and where works can be left standing for some time."

Regarding the Charlottetown Garrison Artillery, Lieut. Col. Irvine reports:—

"Although unfortunately limited in strength these Batteries fully maintained their former efficiency."

As to the Battery at Georgetown, he says:—

"This Battery is not up to the average standard of efficiency, owing to the want of qualified instructors and the reported difficulty of retaining the men for any length of time in the Corps."

In the credits awarded, each Garrison Battery for general efficiency, the total number of points attainable is 129. We notice that Capt. Moore's No. 2 Battery stands first with a total of 108, the Toronto Battery second with 101, Capt. Passmore's third with 94, while the rest of the field are distanced and scattering.

As to the drill shed in Charlottetown, Lt.-Col. McShane reported that he has "requested the Brigade Major to forward estimates for some needed repairs to the front sill of the Drill Shed, also for some interior alterations and the painting of at least the front of the building which gets the worst of the weather. At present it looks rather disreputable."

It is reported that the Rev. W. R. Frame has assumed editorial charge of the Protestant Union, and that the tone of the paper will be completely changed. Protestants, at least, we are sure, be glad of this; for the paper has been a disgrace to its name. We have no doubt that a good, religious, well-managed Protestant journal discussing politics fairly, from a moral and not from a party point of view, will succeed in this Province. Mr. Frame, though not a trained journalist, is a ready writer, and stands high in the opinion of Protestants, and we trust that his strength will prove sufficient to enable him to raise the Union out of the dirt, and place it in a good position.

Earl Granville has announced that a special committee has been appointed to enquire thoroughly into and report to Government upon the question of the advisability of establishing a British mail line between Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Japan and Hong Kong.

The Corporation of London are taking great interest in the forthcoming Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and have unanimously resolved to guarantee £10,000 stg. toward the expenses.

Canadian Pacific 5 per cent. bonds issued in July last at 85, are now sold in London at 106 1/2. Good.

A DARING robbery was perpetrated in Truro, a few evenings ago. As a shop-keeper named Falconer was about to close his store, and had all the lights extinguished, save one, a young man named Davidson, entered, grabbed and made off with the cash box, containing one hundred dollars in cash besides notes of hand and other valuable papers. Davidson was captured next day, and nearly all the money recovered. The papers had been turned an examination revealed the fact that the young man had an accomplice in the person of an old sinner named Welch, and both were sent up for trial.

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 shrub awakes as "bright as a button." It is a very pleasant 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. [Feb 4 eod wly]

It is stated in the Montreal press that Col. J. Russell Armstrong, of St. John, has been appointed to the command of the Canadian team which will take part in the competition this year at Shoeburyness. Capt. Drury, also of St. John, will go as adjutant of the team.

No means has been taken by the manufacturers to push the sale of their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco, except giving from time to time a simple statement of the facts connected with it in the public press. The large and rapidly increasing demands for it has been the result of the experience of smokers which these statements suggested. Their advice to business men is to advertise largely if they have the right article to keep up the advertisement with.

AUCTION.

Stallion for Sale.

TO be Sold by Auction, on the Market Square, in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 6th APRIL next, the well-known stallion "SILVER KING."

Terms and other particulars made known at sale.

JOHN McNEILL, Owner.

March 13, 1886—3w pd

House for Sale,

SITUATE on King Street, opposite the residence of P. Blake, Esq. The building is in thorough repair and contains, on the first floor, a front and back shop and two large rooms; also, a large kitchen built on to the house, fitted with many conveniences—pump, wash boxes, &c., and a good large pantry; second floor, four large rooms; third floor, four large rooms—both flats having nice halls. The house is well finished throughout, and very convenient. The cellar is frost-proof and contains a large brick pantry with cement floor. A water pipe conducts rain water to the cellar. Outbuildings are large and convenient. Possession given from 15th April.

Apply on the premises to the Subscriber, MRS. JAMES STANLEY.

March 12—pat

SEED WHEAT

FOR SALE—350 Bush. of SEED WHEAT, 1/2 White Fife and white Russian, raised from Seed imported last spring—a very superior article. Those wanting a change of seed cannot do better.

J. & T. MORRIS.

March 12—3—dy & wky

TEA, FLOUR, HERRING.

75 chests and half-chests of TEA, 200 barrels choice FLOUR, "Kent" and "Danube," 100 barrels LABRADOR HERRING.

J. & T. MORRIS.

March 12—3—dy & wky

BEER BROS.

REQUEST and immediate settlement of all accounts due the firm of

W. W. BEER.

March 10, 1886.

The Charlottetown Water Works Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Stock Book in the above Company has this day been opened, and that such Stock Book is now in the office of H. R. Fitzgerald, Solicitor, in the Cameron Block, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, where any person or body politic or corporate can subscribe for shares in the above Company, under the Act or Charter incorporating the same.

Dated this 24th day of February, A. D., 1886.

ALEXANDER MCKINNON, R. R. FITZGERALD, for Incorporators.

Feb. 24—dy 201

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of A. GEO. DAVIES & CO. are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

HARRIS & STEWART.

March 3, 1886.

BISCUIT.

ON consignment, 150 boxes Moir & Co.'s celebrated BISCUIT, in Sugar, Wine, Butter, Fruit, Ginger, Seed, Tea, Oyster, Cabin, Water Soda, Cinnamon, Plain Family, &c., &c.

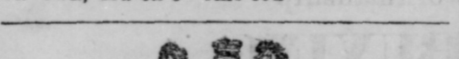
A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Queen Square, Ch'town, March 6—4 sat mo th sat

Fish Sale.

50 quintals CHOICE CODFISH, 20 do do HAKE, 50 barrels LABRADOR HERRING, 10 cases CANNED SALMON, 10 do do LOBSTERS, 10 do do MACKEREL.

FOR SALE BY

HORACE HASZARD, Ch'town, March 6—1mo eod



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Department of Fisheries will receive Tenders up to the 25th instant, for the charter of six swift sailing Fore and Aft Schooners, of between 60 and 80 Tons, registered in this province, well found, thoroughly fastened, and not over 10 years old.

Each vessel to be provided with two suitable boats, and the Schooner, outfit and boats, to be subject to the approval of an officer of the Department before being accepted.

These vessels are to be employed as a "Fisheries Police Force" on the Sea Coasts of Canada, and are to be at the risk of owners.

The officers and the crews will be provided, and the vessels provisioned, at the expense of the Government.

Tenders are to be for six months' service, from the date of vessel being accepted by the Department, the right of cancellation of charter however, being reserved after three months, upon giving one month's notice of the Government's intention to do so.

Tenders are to state a price at which the owner is willing to sell the vessel offered for charter. The Government to have the option of purchasing at any period during the existence of the Charter.

Tenders may be for one or more vessels. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Specifications and forms of tender can be had on application to the Fisheries Department, at Ottawa, W. H. Venning, Inspector of Fisheries at St. John, N. B., W. H. Rogers, Inspector of Fisheries at Amherst, N. S., J. H. Davar, Inspector of Fisheries, Alberton, P. E. Island; and the Collector of Customs at Quebec, St. John, N. B., Chatham, N. B., Halifax, N. S., and Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Tenders to be addressed to

The Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa.

and marked "Tender for Fisheries Protection Vessel."

By order, JOHN TILTON, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, 3rd March, 1886. mar 9 eod

AMHERST BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.

Wholesale Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.

ESTABLISHED, 1867.

SINCE moving into our New Factory we have every facility for largely increasing our output, and efforts will be made in that direction.

OUR GOODS ARE ALL HAND-MADE AND RELIABLE.

Our Travellers will visit your Island, at seasonable times, with samples as usual.

Orders by mail solicited and promptly executed.

Address all communications to the Company.

M. D. POIDL, MANAGER.

March 6, 1886—3m's oaw sat

JAS. PATON & CO, MARKET SQUARE,

OFFER special inducements to purchasers of House Furnishing Goods, during the month of March. Those in need of Carpets and Oilcloths should give us a call. Our stock is pronounced the largest and cheapest in the city, and entirely new.

100 rolls Carpet, in Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch and Hemp.

75 " Oilcloth, from one foot to twelve feet wide.

A special lot of Bleached Sheetings and Pillow Cottons, slightly damaged, will clear off at a bargain. Ask to see them.

Grand value in White and Grey Cottons, Shirtings, Print Cottons, Cretonnes, Table Linens, Towels and Bed Tickings, 1,200 pairs Corsets, cheap.

Gilray's Patent Lace Curtain Stretcher. Ladies should see them.

JAS. PATON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO W. A. WEEKS & CO.

March 5, 1886.

BEER BROS.

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, ROOM-PAPER, CURTAINS, SHEETINGS, TOWELLINGS, TICKINGS, CRETONNES,

Exceptional value in White Cottons and Embroideries.

We invite you to compare these with similar goods offered elsewhere, and feel confident you will find it to your advantage to purchase at

BEER BROS.,

73 & 75 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1886.

PILLOW COTTONS

AND SHEETINGS,

TOWELS AND TOWELLING.

EXTRA GOOD VALUE

AT

STANLEY BROS.,

Brown's Block, Opposite Market House.

Ch'town, Feb. 16, 1886.—dy wky

came far from home when he came here. Have you ever thought of the home sickness of Christ? Some of you know what home-sickness is, when you have been only a few weeks absent from the domestic circle. Christ was thirty-three years away from home. Some of you feel home-sickness when you are a hundred or a thousand miles away from the domestic circle. Christ was more millions of miles away from home than you could calculate if all your life you did nothing but calculate. You know what it is to be homesick even amid pleasurable surroundings; but Christ slept in huts, and he was a-hungred, and he was all the way from being born in another man's barn to being buried in another man's grave. I have read how the Swiss, when they are far away from their native country, at the sound of their national air get so homesick that they fall into melancholy, and sometimes die under the homesickness. But oh, the homesickness of Christ! Poverty, homesick for celestial riches. Persecution, homesick for hosanna. Weariness, homesick for rest. Homesick for angelic and archangelic companionship. Homesick to go out of the night, and the storm, and the world's execration, and all that homesickness suffered to get us home!

At our best estate we are only pilgrims and strangers here. "Heaven is our home." Death will never knock at the door of that mansion, and in all that country there is not a single grave. How glad parents are in holiday times to gather their children home again. But I have noticed that there is almost always a son or a daughter absent—absent from home, perhaps absent from the country, perhaps absent from the world. Oh, how glad our Heavenly Father will be when he gets all his children home with him in Heaven! And how delightful it will be for brothers and sisters to meet after long separation! Once they parted at the door of the tomb; now they meet at the door of immortality. Once they saw only through a glass darkly, now it is face to face; corruption, in corruption; mortality, in immortality. Where are now all their sins and sorrows and troubles? Overwhelmed in the Red Sea of death while they passed through dry-land.

Gates of pearl, capstones of amethyst, thrones of dominion do not stir my soul so much as the thought of home. Once there, let earthly sorrows howl like storms and roll like seas. Home! Let thrones rot and empires wither. Home! Let the world die in earthquake struggle, and be buried amid procession of plagues and dirge of spheres. Home! Let everlasting ages roll irresistible sweep. Home! No sorrow, no crying, no tears, no death. But home, sweet home; home, beautiful home; everlasting home; home with each other; home with angels; home with God.

One night lying on my lounge, when very tired, my children all around about me in full romp and hilarity and laughter—in the lounge, half awake and half asleep, I dreamed this dream: I was in a far country. It was not Persia, although more than Oriental luxuriance crowned the cities. It was not Italy, although more than Italian softness filled the air. And I wandered around looking for thorns and nettles, but I found that none of them grew there, and I saw the sun rise, and I watched to see it set but it sank not. And I saw the people in holiday attire, and I said: "When will they put off this and put on workmen's garb and again delve in the mine or sweeper at the forge?" but they never put off the holiday attire. And I wandered in the suburbs of the city to find the place where the dead sleep, and I looked all along the line of the beautiful hills, the place where the dead might most blissfully sleep, and I saw towers and castles, but not a mausoleum or a monument or a white slab could I see. And I went into the chapel of the great town and I said: "Where do the poor worship, and where are the hard benches on which they sit?" and the answer was made me: "We have no poor in this country." And then I wandered out to find the houses of the destitute, and I found mansions of amber and ivory and gold, but not a tear could I see, not a sigh could I hear, and I was bewildered and I sat down under the branches of a great tree and I said: "Where am I? And whence comes all this scene?" And then out from among the leaves, and up the flowery paths, and across the bright streams there came a beautiful group, thronging all about me, and as I saw them come I thought I knew their step, and as they shouted I thought I knew their voices; but then they were so gloriously arrayed in apparel such as I had never before witnessed that I bowed as stranger to stranger. But when again they clasped their hands and shouted "Welcome, welcome!" the mystery all vanished, and I found that time had gone and eternity had come, and we were all together again in our new home in heaven. And I looked around and I said "Are we all here?" and the voices of many generations responded "All here!" And while tears of gladness were raining down our cheeks, and the branches of the Lebanon cedars were clapping their hands, and the towers of the great city were chiming their welcome, we all together began to leap and shout and sing: "Home, home, home, home!"

Massacre of Christians.

The Roman Catholic Propaganda has received and published fuller accounts of the persecution of the Christians in Cochin China. According to these reports, in the vicariate of East Cochin China, to which Hui, the capital of Annam belongs, there were murdered to the 1st of November, 1885, nine French missionaries, sixty catechists, 280 native nuns, 24,000 Christians; 200 parishes are entirely destroyed, 225 churches have been burned, as also seventeen orphan homes, ten nurseries, two agricultural colonies, two seminaries and two apothecaries. In Northern Cochin China 7,000 Christians were killed—among them nine native priests—and sixty parishes were destroyed. Many of the Christians that were spared died of hunger.

The forms to be used in amending Lists of Voters can be obtained from Mr. A. A. McLean, Secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association. Voters will take notice that all applications for amendment will require to be filed with the Revising Officer on or before the 31st day of March, instant.

Don't buy your Hats till you see styles and prices at D. A. Bence's.

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