

JULY 16, 1887.

Editorial Notes.

The Patriot takes great pains to misrepresent the attitude of THE EXAMINER as to Commercial Union with the States.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries paid a flying visit to Charlottetown last evening. While here he visited and inspected the Northern Light, and we may hope that another and better steamer will be provided for winter service, while the subway question is being considered and the subway being built.

Perhaps never in the history of printing, says a Philadelphia publisher, "has a book fallen so flat, from which so much was expected, as the Revised Bible. Hundreds of thousands of copies were issued, either to remain on the booksellers' shelves or to be finally sold at pound rates like so much waste paper. I do not mean to imply that as many Bibles are not bought as formerly, but after the first curiosity to compare the revised edition with the old was satisfied, people returned to the King James version, to which, in all probability, they will stick as long as the world lasts."

Almost a year ago a firm in Toronto shipped a number of horses to Indiana and stated by their manifest that they were for breeding purposes. The Government officials sued the importers for the recovery of duty on the shipment, holding that they were not imported for breeding purposes, but simply for sale. Judge Gresham decided that the duty must be paid. This alarmed a number of importers of French and English horses in Illinois, who feared that their business would be ruined if Judge Gresham's decision was to form a precedent for the guidance of the Customs officials. A delegation appeared before Assistant-Secretary Maynard at the Treasury a few days ago and asked for a ruling. He stated that there is to be no change in the course of the Department and that importers of animals for breeding purposes may bring in their consignments duty free, even though they propose to sell them at once and before breeding, provided they import for breeding purposes. It is said, however, that the decision of Judge Gresham will shut out the thousands of Canadian horses which are annually imported at all border points.

The inside history of the Liberal fight in Nova Scotia last winter is coming out. There was lots of money for the workers, got from the corruption fund in Ontario, and the majority of seats the Liberals did not get, it is now said, cost them \$80,000. The Yarmouth Times has been furnished with some facts bearing on the matter, from which it appears that the wirepullers promised that for \$100,000 they could sweep seventeen seats. They only received the smaller sum, however, and fell ten short in their estimate. Sir Charles Tupper was the subject of a special onset, and for Cumberland county \$15,000 was put out. Antigonish and Colchester also received \$5,000 worth of attention, while Halifax, in the attempt that was made to carry it at any cost, called for extra appropriations. There is said now to be a good deal of dissatisfaction on the part of the providers of the boodle, who seem to have been asking questions the purveyors do not find it convenient to answer, with the result that a certain coldness characterizes the private communications to each other of the parties of the first and second part of the understanding.

The Gazette's Ottawa correspondence says: "The receipts at the Finance Department for the first ten days of the fiscal year show that the steady increase in the revenue noticeable for some time past still continues. The receipts on account of the last fiscal year, have been over one million and a half which, added to the two millions and a half surplus shown at the end of June, make a present apparent surplus of over four millions, and there are still considerable receipts to come in in the way of interest on assets, etc. It must, however, be remembered that as all the unexpended balances of appropriations for public works, etc., have been carried forward as usual for expenditure during the next three months, there will be a large amount yet chargeable to last year's account. There was one feature, however, about the supplementary estimates for 1887-87 which must not be forgotten, and that is that partly owing to the lateness of the session nearly the whole amount voted had been spent under Governor-General's warrants so that very little of it remained to be expended. The expenditure yet to be made is not, therefore, nearly so heavy as it has been in former years, and is not at all likely to exceed three millions, so that so far from there being a huge deficit, as some of the Grit papers have been prophesying, there is every possibility of a surplus of from a million to a million and a half."

The Boston Herald is one of the fairest, as well as one of the best, of New England newspapers. It discusses questions from an independent standpoint, not caring whose feelings are hurt, and its position is generally the correct one. Its treatment of the fishery difficulty is a notable example of this. While many of its contemporaries sink all considerations save that of political effect in their articles on Canadian fishermen and the fisheries, the Herald steadily maintains that Canada has rights which must be respected and which are worth something to the Gloucester men. In a recent article it strongly urges negotiations on a fair basis. Referring to the constant danger of international difficulties in the present situation, the relative insignificance of fish imports to the entire trade between the two countries, and the embarrassment which the improper conduct of American fishermen has occasioned, it points out the necessity of a speedy settlement. To arrive at that settlement a compromise is recommended—a compromise admitting Canadian fish free to the American markets, in return for the rights, privileges and conveniences enjoyed by our fishermen. This is all the Canadians want—a fair arrangement, with mutual concessions, and it would be well if United States statesmen would drop the idea of using the fishery question for political purposes and look at it in the reasonable light of the Herald's argument.

Varia.

I suppose your readers are so satiated with accounts of the Jubilee proceedings, that they will turn to some other part of your newspaper at the sight of the very word "Jubilee," but it may not be amiss to remind them that one, among the many blessings we have to be thankful for, is the stability of our Government, especially when compared with some continental countries. It would seem that in France fifteen years is a long innings for a French constitution, for no less than eight have come into existence since the accession of Her Majesty.

- (1) The Kingdom of Louis Philippe, which lasted until February, 1848;
(2) The Republic till the December following;
(3) The Presidency of Louis Napoleon until 1851.
(4) The Empire till 1870;
(5) The Government of the National Defence till 1871;
(6) The Presidency of M. Thiers till 1873;
(7) The Presidency of MacMahon till 1879;
(8) and the Presidency of M. Grevy.

It is a small matter, as Mr. Pepy's would have said, but it troubles me to see how often the Union Jack is incorrectly displayed; and as "the meteor flag" still continues to hold the principal place with us when bunting is displayed, it may be worth while to explain what is the correct way. The union consists of the Saltiers of St. Andrew and St. Patrick, over which is the Cross of St. George. The Saltier of St. Patrick (red) is not drawn in the centre of St. Andrew (white), but in the two quarters nearest the flag staff the upper white stripe is broader than the lower; in the two other quarters this is reversed. The correct blazon may be seen on the shield of Britannia as it appears on the new English penny, remembering that the perpendicular hatching represents the red, and that the red must have a thin white edging between it and the blue ground, even when the white has precedence. It is quite common to put the red stripe uppermost on the two quarters nearest the staff, which is, of course, equivalent to turning the flag upside down, and that is the signal of mourning and distress.

Dr. McGlynn has been excommunicated and cut off from the Church. The peculiar views of Henry George, which he has adopted, are only indirectly connected with the position in which he now finds himself. For some months he has been identified with the arch-agitator, whose panacea for all ills is that every man's land is to be taken from him without any compensation whatever. It may easily be imagined that in a city like New York such a doctrine would, with very many, be extremely popular. It has a singular attraction for that class of gentry who stand about corners, generally engaged in doing nothing, and who are frequently requested by the police to "move on." Dr. McGlynn is the only man of note who has joined this conspiracy to deprive people of their property. He was the Rector of St. Stephen's Church in New York, and was known as a pulpit orator of some power, but for some time he has been a source of great vexation to his ecclesiastical superiors, and latterly his eloquence and his principles have greatly degenerated. At the Cooper Institute, a few weeks ago, he said that "no Pope hereafter to be elected would be respected, unless he had walked down Broadway in a stove pipe hat." This was silly and vulgar, but it immensely pleased the audience to which it was addressed. His ideas on murder may be judged by the following. At a meeting to protest against the ratification of the treaty with Russia, he said that "although he did not wish to be considered as approving the taking of human life, still if any oppressed Russian felt bound to remove the Czar by dynamite, he could not condemn him." This was received with rapturous applause. And yet there has been no decision by Rome on Henry George's Land theories. Dr. McGlynn has been summoned to Rome to give an account of himself and his teachings. To Rome he owes submission, and to Rome he was bound to go. He would not. He was then formally cited and given forty days to comply with the demand, on pain of excommunication. He was not asked to deny any of his doctrines or to withdraw any theories he had advanced. He was simply asked to present himself before the ecclesiastical superiors whose jurisdiction and authority he admitted. He refused, and he brought upon himself the penalty of excommunication.

With regard to the effect of excommunication becomes interesting. At one time no association of any kind could be had with a person cut off from the church, and if any intercourse was had minor excommunication was incurred. But latterly this rule has been relaxed. Of course I do not mean that open notorious association with an excommunicated person would not involve the person so offending in ecclesiastical censures, and that for obvious reasons; but I allude to that involuntary civil intercourse which cannot well be avoided. The manner in which this relaxation took place recalls one of the most interesting pages of Italian history. In 1860, during the pontificate of Pius IX., the Subalpine government, which comprised the whole of Northern Italy—including Piedmont, Lombardy, Tuscany, Modena and Parma—seized the Roman Marches, or States, bordering on the Adriatic, belonging to the Holy See. Pius IX., at once issued a bull declaring that the Italian government had incurred the major excommunication, specially reserved to the Supreme Pontiff, quoting the language of the famous bull, In Cena Domini, particularly referring to the case, and anathematizing "all invaders, destroyers and looters of cities, lands, places or rights belonging to the Roman Church, or usurpers of its supreme jurisdiction over them, as well as all those giving help, advice or favor to such invaders." Hence the entire government, from the King to the common soldier, fell under the ban of the Church, and, as a consequence, nearly all the population of the Italian States incurred minor excommunication by reason of this unavoidable intercourse with the government officials and the army. Practically, however, the Pontiff's censure was in a great measure, unobserved and minor excommunication quickly passed into a condition of innocuous desuetude. To use the language of Pius IX., in his celebrated constitution of 1869, "minor excom-

munication becomes simply a snare to consciences." Accordingly in the bull, "Apostolice Sedis," the Pope deliberately dropped minor excommunication from the enumerated censures of canon law. Since then all canonists have taught that this censure has ceased to exist in law. But as no direct and formal utterance on the subject has been made by the Pope, the difficulty assumed its greatest proportions when, in 1870, the Italian government took possession of Rome itself, whereby the Roman ecclesiastics themselves, not to say all the people of the city, were constantly obliged to come in contact with the members of the government, which had now dispossessed the Holy See of all its temporal possessions. Confessors, however, ignored the existence of any ecclesiastical censure arising from civil intercourse with the government officials and army, and the Pope himself sent one of his domestic priests to administer the last rites of the Church to Victor Emmanuel on his death bed, although the King had never shown any signs of repentance for his act of spoliation. Finally, in order to remove all doubt from the minds of the faithful, Pope Leo XIII., on December 5, 1883, approved a public declaration of the Sacred Congregation to the effect that minor excommunication, as established by canon law, had ceased to bind the consciences of the faithful.

Supreme Court.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.

In the case of McLaane vs. Bradley the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff.

McKinnon vs. Grant. Action for assault. Verdict for plaintiff.

B. G. Gray vs. Michael Landrigan. Action for ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff, Hodgson for plaintiff; no defence.

Wm. E. Smith vs. Michael McElroy. Mr. J. H. Reddin for plaintiff; obtains a verdict by consent.

Patrick Trainor vs. Black Diamond Steamship Co. Mr. Peters for defendant, obtains a rule nisi for new trial, or non suit returnable next Michaelmas Term.

WELSH SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

John Welsh, convicted for manslaughter, was sentenced this afternoon by His Lordship, the Chief Justice. On being asked whether he had to say anything as to the sentence of the Court, his Counsel (Mr. Hodgson) urged that the prosecution had failed to prove that the man killed was Thomas O'Tree and that the prisoner might at some further time be again prosecuted for the same crime. The Attorney-General was heard in reply and Mr. Justice Hensley quoted the evidence in the case. The Court set the plea aside. The prisoner tried to read the following declaration, but failing to do so on account of agitation, it was read by his Counsel as follows:—"I never intended to take the man's life, or even to hurt him. I do not think there is a man that knows me thinks that I ever intended to harm the man. I have never taken human life, even in self defence. I have risked my life to save others. On one occasion I saved ten men from perishing on the Atlantic, and I was sent a medal by Pope Pius IX. for this. I have a wife and five children in Ireland, who look to me as their sole support. They have nothing except what I can earn for them, and in punishing me the punishment falls more heavily on them. If the solemn oath of a convicted man—though an innocent man—may move Your Lordship to mercy, then do I call God, who sees and hears me now, to witness that I never intended to harm or hurt the man now dead, but in fear of my life I fired where I thought he was not, in order to frighten him. Up till to-day there has not been an officer's hand on me. I brought myself to justice."

The Chief Justice then addressed the prisoner at some length, dwelling particularly upon the necessity of abstaining from the use of deadly weapons, except in cases where there is the most imminent danger to the life of the person who uses them, or to those in his company, and sentenced him to four years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Merrimack's Passengers.

A STATEMENT FROM CAPTAIN CROWELL OF THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

(Halifax Herald.)

Captain Crowell is at Liverpool, with his chief engineer and the assistant purser. Before leaving the island, he said to a Herald correspondent: "The Merrimack ran ashore in a dense fog which settled down between half and three quarters of an hour before she struck. The fog, which had been regularly sounded during that time. The ship was in charge of Pilot Reynolds, a native of Port La Tour, who had been piloting our steamers on this coast for the last twenty years, and this was his first accident. When the fog set in, the pilot, first officer Briggs and myself were in the wheelhouse and we were there when the ship struck. Quarter Master Morrison was at the wheel. When the fog set in the course was changed by pilot's order half a point off shore for precaution. During all our trips last year the same course. W. S. W., had carried us well off to the southward and the half point south, was a cautionary measure on account of the fog. When the ship struck, and for ten minutes thereafter, the fog was so thick that the light on the island could not be seen. It then lifted, we saw the light and knew we were on Little Hope Island. The first indication I had of being near danger was the vessel striking the rocks. She kept on for half or two-thirds her length and then rested, listing some to port. The ship was making nine knots when she struck. In my opinion we were carried out of our course—further than we were aware—by the current setting westerly towards the land. Light House Keeper Cummings says he heard the steamer's whistle about half an hour before she struck, but could not see her lights at any time until some ten minutes after she struck, when the fog lifted."

It is stated that piracy has lately become common along the Bombay coast, and that merchants have begun to hesitate about shipping goods for coasting voyages on native craft. A boat with a cargo of cotton, valued at Rs. 15,000, belonging to a Bombay firm, was sold by the crew to a gang of pirates at Sultanpore for Rs. 4,000. The crew made for Damau, in Portuguese territory, where they were arrested, and gave information which resulted in the capture of the gang and the recovery of a great part of the cotton.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Information Required.

SIR,—I think it is due to the Jubilee Committee and the citizens generally who so largely patronized the entertainment in Market Hall on the night of the Jubilee to have a statement of the amount received and how expended. I understand that not only have the Society in charge failed to hand over a single dollar to the Jubilee Committee, but have actually taken half rent free in the bargain.

CITIZEN.

An Acknowledgment.

MILLVILLE, PRINCE COUNTY, P. E. Island, April, 1887. To the President and Directors of the Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia:

GENTLEMEN,—I herely acknowledge the receipt of cheques for the amount of the certificate issued on the life of my late son, Edward Jenkins, who was killed by the falling of a tree on the 26th day of February last, and I wish to say that I now realize the benefits of life insurance fully, and hope that your Society may long continue to be a blessing to the needy. I thank you sincerely for your promptness in forwarding the cheque.

AMELIA JENKINS.

The Mutual Relief Society is a home office, having its headquarters at Yarmouth, N. S. It pays all claims promptly, and is one of the safest Life Insurance Companies in the Dominion.

JAMES B. LEARD, Agent for P. E. I.

FURNITURE, CARPETS &c

BY Auction, at my Salesroom.

TUESDAY, 19th Inst. AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Parlor, Bed-room & Kitchen Furniture

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

July 15-21

"OLD BRIDGE PORT."

HOURLY expected, Schr. E. Proctor, with full cargo Round Coal, from Old Bridge Port Mines, Sidney, equal to Old Sidney Mines.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer

July 16, 1887.—3

LIME.

100 Bbls. No. 1 Extra Plastering Lime IN STORE.

HORACE HASZARD.

Ch'town, July 16, 1887.—2wks eod

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS are requested for the erection of a Presbyterian Church in 'ardigan, to be built of Island sandstone.

Plans to be seen at the office of W. C. Harris, Architect, on and after TUESDAY, 19th July. Tenders to be sent in not later than Tuesday, the 26th July, at noon.

July 16-41 sat mon wed fri

MOLASSES.

ON consignment, 100 Punc. Choice Antigua and Porto Rico Molasses, now in store and to arrive, will be sold Low to close.

HORACE HASZARD.

Lower Queen Street.

July 16, 1887.—2wks eod

FLOUR.

300 Bbls. PATENT FLOUR.

FOR SALE BY

HORACE HASZARD.

July 16, 1887.—2wks eod

GRAND PICNIC

A Grand Picnic will be held on TUESDAY, July 19th, on the grounds of David O'Keefe, at the beautiful place called Pisiquid Lake.

The Committee will spare no pains to make it the best of the season.

Refreshments of all kinds. By Order of Committee.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

I AM instructed by Mrs. R. B. Stewart to sell by Auction, at my Salesroom, FRIDAY, 22nd inst., at 2 p. m., the Household Furniture, saved from the late fire, consisting of—

- 1 Parlor Set in plush and walnut.
1 Organ and 1 Organette.
1 Walnut Sideboard.
1 do Writing Desk.
2 Small Round Tables (walnut).
1 Parlor Table (walnut).
1 What-not do.
1 Book Case.
1 Hall Stand and Hall Chairs.
Brackets, Pictures, Laces, Curtains, Clocks, Screens, Carpets, Rugs, Lamps, &c.
Also—Hall, Cook and Parlor Stoves.

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, July 15-18

Provincial Rifle Association.

THE Annual Prize Meeting of this Association will be held on Kensington Range, Charlottetown, on MONDAY, 15th August and following days.

Firing to commence at 8.30 a. m. G. L. DOGHERTY, Major, Sec'y Prov. Rifle Association.

July 12-3aw & wky d dte

FIRE.

Guardian Insurance Co.

Capital, Two Million Pounds Sterling

Risks at Lowest Rates.

CARVELL BROS.,

AGENTS.

Ch'town, July 9-2wks 3aw pat

TO LET—The Dwelling-house on corner of Prince and Dorchester Streets. For terms, &c., apply to George Alley. 10722 saw it

Mammoth Picnic

Think Carefully, decide Wisely, and go to the Grand Picnic to be held at Block House, on WEDNESDAY, July 27th.

A Big Time Expected, lots of Refreshments and plenty of Amusement on the grounds to make the day very enjoyable.

Steamer Southport will leave Ferry Wharf at 10 o'clock, a. m., 2 p. m., and 6.30, carrying visitors each trip. The best of accommodation for landing has been provided.

A Grand Moonlight Excursion, in connection with the Picnic will leave Ferry Wharf at 8 o'clock.

F A R E S :

Table with 2 columns: Fare description and Price. To Picnic and Return: 15 Cents; To Moonlight Excursion: 15; To Picnic and Excursion: 25.

L. E. PROWSE,

SECY OF COMMITTEE.

Ch'town, July 16, 1887.

LONDON HOUSE.

MIDSUMMER SALE

OF

SUMMER GOODS,

PRINTS,

DRESS MUSLINS & STRAW HATS,

at Low Prices to Clear now going on.

HARRIS & STEWART,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, July 11, 1887.—wky

JULY.

During this month we will give Special Bargains in

- Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,
Black and Colored Cashmeres,
Ladies' Straw Hats and Trimmings,
Ladies' Gloves, Sunshades, Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers,
Mantle Cloths and Ladies' Jerseys.

Remember the READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is one of the Largest in Town. Several lots for Men and Boys' will be cleared at a Great Bargain

Superior TEA, 25 Cents.

J. B. MACDONALD

Ch'town, July 8, 87.—dy wxy—pat

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

The Seaside Hotel, Rustico Beach,

WILL be opened to guests and visitors for the season, on JULY 2nd. This popular Watering Place has been improved this season and will have more attractions than ever.

Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, calling for guests; Returning every Thursday and Monday Mornings, at 9 o'clock, a. m., Charlottetown time.

Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River at 6 a. m., 10.15 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

" " Hunter River for Charlottetown at 8.14 a. m., 1.33 p. m., and 6.12 p. m.

" " Hunter River for Summerside at 6.58 a. m., 11.38 a. m., and 4.50 p. m.

" " Summerside for Hunter River at 6.15 a. m., 11.40 a. m., and 4.53 p. m.

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time, which is 47 minutes and 20 seconds slower than Charlottetown Time.

Mr. Bagnall will meet Trains from all points at Hunter River, to convey passengers to Seaside.

TERMS MODERATE. Address: JOHN NEWSON & CO., June 28, 1887. Charlottetown.