

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 6, 1887.

Bribery Most Foul.

SOME of the standard elevators plead that the law in relation to corrupt practices in elections is too severe, and that Mr. Lovitt, M. P., for Yarmouth, is rather hardly treated in being condemned to lose his seat because money was paid to secure his election.

"I required money to pay my expenses. I wanted money to use in the place I was going to get money to influence the electors in Mr. Lovitt's favor. I got \$200. I don't think there was a word spoken with Mr. Guest. I walked in, agot the money and went out. I presume there was a preconcerted arrangement. I can't say who with. I think E. E. Parker told me if I went to Mr. Lovitt's office I would get the money from Mr. Guest. I think he told me the afternoon I got the money."

How these \$200 were used appears further on. Mr. Grantham was sent as Mr. Lovitt's agent at a place called East Pubnico. He says:

"I suppose I was sent to East Pubnico because I was well acquainted with the place. I drove directly to Mr. Oliver's store and gave him the \$100. I may have asked him how much he wanted. He may have said how much he wanted. I went to Byron Hines with \$100. We were invited to put up there. I gave Mr. Hines some to buy votes with for Mr. Lovitt. I don't remember the amount. I think about \$35. I gave some to Charles Rudolf. He was a voter, I think—or I don't know, but he was one of a number left off the list. I paid him about \$30 or \$35 for the same purpose as the others. He came to me and asked me for money. I think he asked me if Mr. Parker had spoken to me about him. I don't remember of having any conversation with the Morrissey's. The money was mostly in \$1 notes."

After Mr. Grantham had delivered his testimony, Mr. Oliver was called. He testified that he duly received from Mr. Grantham \$100 of the \$200 received at Mr. Lovitt's office and said:—"I paid John Amiro \$5 to vote for Mr. Lovitt; Lewis Amiro, \$5; Manasah Larkin, \$7; James McComisky, \$8; John Belliveau, \$5; Peter Belliveau, \$5; Chas. Amiro, \$5; Vincent \$5; Murphy, \$5. All of them did not promise to vote for Lovitt, but they understood why they got the money. I got no further money till after the election, when I got a cheque from Mr. Sanderson for \$50 or \$100. This was for money advanced by me. That I got from Grantham was used before election day. That I got from Sanderson went to pay for amounts promised. It went to pay perhaps twenty including those I have mentioned."

Other testimony equally damaging, equally clear, was dragged out of the unwilling Grit witnesses, and it was further proved that cases of liquor were distributed and the county completely demoralized by this imaculate member of the Party of Purity. Still, the organs of purity contend that Mr. Lovitt has suffered because the law was too strict! Hypocrisy, like murder, will out.

Reciprocity and Opposition to Customs Union.

(Halifax Herald.)

That the late Hon. Joseph Howe was squarely opposed to commercial union admits of no doubt whatever. Commercial union, as defined by its advocates, means that there shall be a customs tariff union between the two countries. This question was raised by Mr. Huntington in the House of Commons in 1870. It was heartily opposed by Mr. Mackenzie, then leader of the Opposition. Mr. Howe also spoke at length in opposition to this commercial union scheme, reviewing it in all its phases and summarily rejecting the entire proposition. The resolutions were finally modified so as to leave out the commercial union phase of the question altogether, and even then rejected on a division of 100 to 58. Mr. Howe voted with the majority.

Reciprocity is a question of a different nature and scope altogether. Reciprocity in manufactured goods, the United States have rejected wholly on the plea that, as the Canadian tariff is lower than the American, British goods would enter American markets via Canada and undersell the American home products. Reciprocity in natural products the Americans have likewise rejected, on the plea that our natural products are not worth negotiating for, while at the same time the American producers protest against the admission of Canadian fish, lumber, coal, and breadstuffs, free of duty.

In fact, so opposed are the Americans to reciprocity of any kind whatever, that no later than February 25th, 1887, the following resolution passed the Senate, and was referred to the finance committee without division:—

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Senate that under present circumstances no negotiation should be undertaken with Great Britain in regard to existing difficulties with her province of Canada which has for its object the reduction, change or abolition of any of our existing duties on imports.

These facts speak for themselves. Those who favor a customs union with the United States only injure their own scheme by attempting to confuse the several questions under discussion.

The British war office has notified Capt. Harston, of Toronto, to make for them a number of his converted Martini magazine rifles, from the latest improved sample which he sent them last February. Conversion of Martini to the Harston patent can be affected at a cost of \$1.25, and as the English government has on hand 500,000 new Martinis, the adoption of the patent could easily be affected. As the magazine gun has been decided upon, a great saving will be the result.

Varia.

It is a theory of some would-be wise people that England is a poor, benighted country, and that its jurisprudence is sadly wanting in philosophic enlightenment. Still there have been two trials which show that they do not always manage things better in France, or even in the United States. One of them was a case of murder; and the public have thereby been reminded that a French judge on such occasions feels it his duty to conduct the investigation as if he were an actor playing to the "gods" in the gallery. In America, one Jacob Sharp has been convicted of bribing Alderman Fullgraff to vote for granting the Broadway Surface Railway Franchise; an offence for which the prisoner is liable to be fined \$5,000, and to be sentenced to ten years' hard labor. The New York papers exult in the fact that neither Sharp's riches nor even compassion for his grey hairs, and his failing health has been able to save him from, at all events, the chance of condign punishment; but the remarkable thing is that it took a whole month to empanel the jury, though the verdict was arrived at in just seventeen minutes!

At the first blush there would certainly seem to be a very slight connection between the doctrine of homeopathy and the act of smashing the glass of a lamp with a peg-top. Yet, if Hahnemann's principle is founded on the old Latin maxim, "Similia similibus curantur," a military gentleman who was fined at a police court the other day for having, with a peg-top, broken one of the lamps outside the Houses of Parliament, may, after a fashion, be considered a homeopathist of a certainly rough-and-ready order. The gentleman has a grievance against the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, who, he said, had acted illegally towards him. So, being unable, according to his showing, to obtain redress, he went and smashed the lamp with a peg-top. Like cures like, he apparently argued. Something illegal had been done to him, and he endeavored to cure the illegality by committing an act of illegality on his own account. The magistrate failed to see the logic of the homeopathic remedy for unlawfulness, and fined the lamp breaker.

A charity that not only pays its way but yields every year a handsome margin of profit, is, without doubt, from a practical point of view, the most praiseworthy of charities imaginable. Such an institution, equally beneficial and remunerative, appears to be the Peabody Trust, of London, of which the twenty-second annual report has been issued. The sums given and bequeathed by the great American philanthropist amounted in all to \$2,500,000, and an additional sum of \$2,050,000 has been received by the trustees for rent and interest. The net gain of the fund for the year last past was nearly \$150,000, and up to the end of the year the trustees had provided for the artisan and laboring classes of London some 11,000 rooms—inhabited by over 20,000 persons. When to these lodging-houses are added the model dwellings erected by other associations it might seem strange that any larger proportion of the London poor are still constrained to occupy noisome dens in filthy slums.

I have been frequently asked what is meant by a "Vinegar Bible," a "Breeches Bible," a "Persecuting Printers' Bible" and Bibles with various expressions affixed.

All these expressions refer to various editions in which there have been curious misprints, and the edition of the Bible is known by the name of the misprint.

There is, for instance, the "Place Makers' Bible." "Blessed are the place makers, for they shall be called the children of God."—S. Matt., v. 9—is an extraordinary misprint occurring in the second edition of the Geneva Bible, published in Geneva in folio form in 1561-2. The mistake was soon discovered and corrected, and never occurred again. Then there is the "Vinegar Bible." The parable of the vineyard, instead of the "parable of the vineyard," appears in the chapter heading to S. Luke, x. x., in an Oxford edition, of the authorized version which was published in 1717. The book was published by J. Baskett, in imperial folio, and is said to be the most elaborate and sumptuous of all the Oxford Bibles. The printing is very beautiful and some of the copies were printed on vellum; but, unfortunately, the proofs were carelessly read, and the book printed by Baskett was called "a basketful of printers' errors." The book is now highly prized on account of its typographical faults.

There is also the "Wicked Bible" in existence. This extraordinary name has been given to an edition of the authorized Bible, printed in London by Robert Barker and Martin Lucas in 1631. The negative was left out of the seventh commandment, and William Kilburn, writing in 1659, says that owing to the zeal of Dr. Usher, the printer was fined £2,000 or £3,000. In Land's published works there is a copy of the King's letter, directing that the printers be fined £3,000, but Dr. Scrivener asserts, without giving an authority, that the real fine was one of £300, inflicted by Archbishop Laud, "to be expended on a fount of fair Greek type." Only four copies of this scarce Bible are known to exist, as the edition was destroyed and the copies called in as soon as the mistake was discovered.

There is also the "Persecuting Printers' Bible." "Printers have persecuted me without a cause," Psalms exix; has the word "printers" instead of "princes" and has given occasion for this name. All that is known of this edition is stated by Mr. Henry Stevens, in the catalogue of the Caxton exhibition of Bibles, where he says that these words were put into the mouth of Cotton Mather by a blundering typographer, in a Bible printed before 1702.

There is also the "Ears to Ear Bible." "Who has ears to ear let him hear,"—S. Matthew xiii. 43. This adaptation of London cockney is found in an octavo Bible, published by the Oxford press in 1810. The same book contains a more serious blunder in Hebrews ix. 14—"How much more shall the blood of Christ, who, through the eternal spirit offered Himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from good works to serve the living God."

Among others may be noted the "Standing Fishes Bible." "And it shall come to pass that the fishes shall stand upon it," &c.,—Ezekiel xvii. 10. The word fishes is used for fishers in a quarto Bible printed by the King's printer in London in

1806 and reprinted in a quarto edition of 1813, and in an octavo edition of 1823.

There is also the "Breeches Bible," which, like the others, is out of print. "And the eyes of Adam and Eve were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves breeches."—Genesis, iii. 7. The word "breeches" was put in the text in place of "aprons." It is found in a quarto Bible, printed in London by Robert Barker, in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Another Seizure.

SUB-COLLECTOR FOLEY seized yesterday, at Souris, the schr. J. H. G. Perkins, of North Haven, MacDonald, master, for having shipped men off the north side of the Island on the 30th ult. Two of the crew gave the information. They were examined by Mr. Foley, under oath. They stated that their vessel was quite near shore—less than two miles off—when the men were taken on board. The captain admits that the men were shipped, but says that he was outside the three-mile limit when they came on board. The vessel is detained at Souris, one of the crew of the cruiser Critic being in charge.

The Scott Act.

Portland is a sad example of the evils of adopting the Scott Act without enforcing it. The temperance societies howled for it; some objection was made; money was necessary for legal expenses, and no further attempt was made to enforce the Act. Instead of eighty licensed bars, closed on Sundays and after hours for fear of losing their licenses, Portland has one hundred and ten bars, most of them open Sundays and all hours, under no restraint, and selling to children, drunken men or anybody else. And yet the temperance men are happy, for is not the traffic under the ban of the law? They carried their point at the polls, and they are enjoying their triumph while the hell sters are enjoying their drinks. What a toll St. John would be now if the Scott Act party had secured just one more vote at the election that was held on the question of adopting the Act! And yet there are thousands in St. John preparing for another effort to curse the city with the Scott Act, and praying fervently to God for success. Are these men fools, or hypocrites? Chatham World.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Numbers.

SIR,—I see in your issue of yesterday that "Observer" has called in question the correctness of my mode of numbering the city. I admit that no particular principle was laid down, except that of leaving enough blank numbers in each block, for probable new houses on vacant lots. I, however, frankly acknowledge that the method proposed by your correspondent is an excellent one, and as the work has not as yet progressed very far, I shall adopt the plan suggested, as the more correct one, and will therefore change those already placed.

I remain, &c., JOHN ROSS.

THE PEOPLE SAY

—That the Park Road Committee have shown the white feather.
—That the Jubilee Committee should undertake the opening of the Park Road.
—That the Park Road Committee don't believe in the good old way of putting their shoulders to the wheel.
—That people generally are having a fly time just now.
—That the tennis tournament on Tuesday next will be well worth witnessing.
—That the visitors will be handsomely entertained by the home team.
—That the dust to-day was up the average.
—That the watering cart was to be seen as we go to press.
—That pool is becoming a very popular game.
—That a large number of citizens intend taking advantage of the excursion on Tuesday next.

MR. A. L. BRIDGES fish and meat store has been connected with the Telephone Exchange.

A DISCOUNT of 35 per cent., given on the balance of bankrupt stock of boots and shoes at the Dominion Bootstore.

THE contractors for Cape Tormentine pier have thrown up their contract on the ground that their tender was too low. The delay thus caused is a matter for great regret.

THE Picton-Charlottetown lawn tennis tournament takes place on Victoria Park on Tuesday next. The visitors are to be entertained at a ball in Connolly's brick house on Dundas esplanade on Monday night.

THE pupils of the Halifax Deaf and Dumb Institution, gave an interesting exhibition to a small audience in the Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening. Mr. Hutton's address was explanatory of the work of the institution and of the necessity for increased monetary assistance.

THE Charlottetown Rifle Club held its fifth silver spoon competition yesterday afternoon, at Kensington Range, 600 and 600 yards, seven shots at each range. Lieut. E. McDougall, R. L., was the winner, with a total of 52 points. Lieut. J. A. Longworth tied the above, but lost first place on firing off.

THE St. John Telegraph reports that Orville Wilcox, of Two Islands, Charlotte County, caught nine and one half tons of lobsters this season's fishing, from 190 traps—the highest catch to a single person. At \$1 per cwt., they netted the enterprising young fisherman a handsome season's work.

BETWEEN twelve and one o'clock on Wednesday morning, some miscreant threw a stone through the door pane of Pollard's Crockery Store, on Kent Street, fracturing a mirror in the opposite side of the store. Mr. Pollard has a strong suspicion as to the identity of the party.

Philip Heusen, of Corinth, Miss., has probably the longest beard of any man in the world. Heusen is 60 years of age, six feet two inches tall, and when he stands erect his beard touches the ground. It has not been cut for eleven years, and is still growing.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.)

Y. M. C. A. Convention.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Proceedings this Forenoon.

SUMMERSIDE, Aug. 6.

A large and enthusiastic prayer meeting was held at 7 a. m.

The Convention opened at nine, with a half hour's devotion, when the President took the Chair. After routine a strong resolution affirming the desirability of union between the Y. M. C. A. and railway men in Christian work, was enthusiastically adopted.

Reports from various Associations, showing more or less success and some failures, but on the whole gratifying progress, were then read.

The committee on the report of the Executive Committee presented their report. They regretted the adverse financial balance of \$142, and recommended that the travelling secretary be re-engaged if the convention could see their way to provide funds.

Reports were made by a number of delegates as to the great benefits which the presence and counsel of Mr. McLeod, the travelling Secretary, had conferred upon their Associations.

A call was then made for a subscription, and a sum of \$742 was pledged. The estimate for the year being \$1,200, it was decided to re-open the list this afternoon. The Convention then joined in singing "Blest be the Tie that Binds," and Rev. Mr. Cummings, of Westville, pronounced the benediction.

Railway Accident.

MILTON, Ont., Aug. 5.

Sixteen freight cars and a conductor's van, containing Conductor McCabe, of Hamilton, got loose at the top of a grade on the Northern and Northwestern Railway here to-day, and running down four miles plunged into the middle of a Canadian Pacific cathe train which was crossing on the grade track at that point. The Canadian Pacific and thirteen Northern and Northwestern cars were completely destroyed. Conductor McCabe was fatally injured.

Yacht Race.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.

The race of the New York Yacht Club for the Golet cup, was sailed to-day. There was great interest, it being the first race of the new cup defender—Volunteer. The latter won easily, beating the Mayflower 8 minutes and 24 seconds. The Mayflower was second; Atlantic, 3; Puritan 4th; Pisicella 5th. Schem won in the schooner class.

The Mormon Problem

OTTAWA, Aug. 3.

The Government has received no official advices of any movement on the part of the Mormons to settle in the Canadian Northwest. It is, however, learned that several of the disciples of Joseph Smith will shortly go over the line of the Canadian Pacific to ascertain the resources of the country.

Mr. Balfour's Announcement.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Balfour announced that he did not expect to be required to make any communication to Parliament regarding the suppression of dangerous associations in Ireland. This was cheered by the Irish members.

"Boodlers" Tried.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.

The trial of "boodlers" closed this afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of "all guilty." Seven of the eleven got two years each. Commissioners McCarthy, Oliver Cassellmann and Geils escaped with a fine of \$1,000.

Another Big Strike.

LONDON, July 5.

The number of men on the Midland Railway who went on strike last night is 4,000. The strike is spreading. The freight traffic is practically ended.

Last Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.

Bradstreets report 140 failures in the United States this week, against 163 the preceding week, and of this number Canada had 21.

Against Cholera.

LONDON, July 5.

Mediterranean ports have established a quarantine against all arrivals from Malta owing to Cholera.

Weather Bulletin.

TORONTO, Aug. 6—10 a. m.

Fresh southerly winds; partly cloudy or cloudy, with showers and thunder storms.

University of Mount Allison College.

J. R. INCH, L. L. D., President.

THE first term of Collegiate year 1887-8 will begin on THURSDAY, Sept. 1st. Matriculation examinations will begin at 9 o'clock, a. m., Sep. 2nd. For particulars apply to the President. Sackville, August 6, 1887.—31 eod

Mackerel Labels

ANOTHER supply of

Glossed Mackerel Labels,

just received and for sale low by

GEO. W. GARDINER,

Queen Square. August 6—31 s t f

HICKORY

—AND—

WHITE WOOD

—FOR—

CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

HICKORY, 1 1/2, 1 1/4, 1 1/8 inches thick.

WHITE WOOD, 3/4 thick, 13 to 37 inches wide.

CITY HARDWARE STORE.

NORTON & FENNEL.

August 6, 1887.—2aw & wky

HOT WATER.

THIS IS THE DAISY.



THE Cheapest and Best Hot Water Boiler in the market. Only one year since it was patented, and one hundred (100) already in use, giving perfect satisfaction. It can't help it, because the principle upon which it is constructed is nearly perfect as possible.

Since taking up this branch of business, we have completed several very important contracts, notably our new Dominion Building here, and also the one at Summerside, as well as a number of private residences.

As it is inconvenient to publish many Testimonials in a newspaper advertisement, we have selected two, which we feel will convince our friends that we are the right parties to do this kind of work.

In a very short time we will again be visited by Jack Frost, and those who contemplate making their homes comfortable, with less labor and less cost than by any other means, would do well to send for us to give them estimates at once.

McKINNON & McLEAN.

TESTIMONIALS.

MESSRS. McKINNON & McLEAN,—

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the Heating Apparatus put into my house by you last fall, I would respectfully state that it has given very great satisfaction.

My house, as you are aware, stands in an isolated and exposed situation, yet during the coldest weather the heat could be regulated to any desirable temperature. My experience leads me to believe that the hot water system of heating, as put in by you, is superior to all other forms of heating I have seen, in its saving of fuel and labor, simplicity of working, cleanliness, and safety from fire, and I hereby recommend it as being the most healthful, comfortable, safe and economical in use. I further wish to express my satisfaction with the manner in which the work was done by you.

Yours truly, SAMUEL PROWSE.

House of Assembly, P. E. I., April 21st, 1887.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., 21st April, 1887.

MESSRS. McKINNON & McLEAN,—

DEAR SIRS,—The Hot Water Apparatus which you put into our store and offices last fall has given perfect satisfaction.

Yours truly, CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, July 23, 1887.—1 m 3aw

MUST BE

CLEARED OUT DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

JAMES PATON & CO.

OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR

Prints, Printed Muslins, Light Parasols

—AND—

SUMMER GOODS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, July 8, 1887.—dy & wky

\$5000.00 WORTH

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

YET TO CLEAR OUT.

Bigger Bargains than Ever.

20 to 30 Per Cent Discount!

DON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE

Also, we respectfully request payment of all amounts due us, at once. Absolutely necessary on account of Change in Business.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, August 4, 1887.—eod & wky